

MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2025

MOCK CLAT #05

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 following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage (Q.1-Q.5): As a teenager in Maryland in the 1950s, Mary Allen Wilkes had no plans to become a software pioneer - she dreamed of being a litigator. One day in junior high in 1950, though, her geography teacher surprised her with a comment: "Mary Allen, when you grow up, you should be a computer programmer!" Wilkes had no idea what a programmer was; she wasn't even sure what a computer was. Relatively few Americans were. The first digital computers had been built barely a decade earlier at universities and in government labs.

By the time she was graduating from Wellesley College in 1959, she knew her legal ambitions were out of reach. Her mentors all told her the same thing: Don't even bother applying to law school. "They said: 'Don't do it. You may not get in. Or if you get in, you may not get out. And if you get out, you won't get a job,'" she recalls. If she lucked out and got hired, it wouldn't be to argue cases in front of a judge. More likely, she would be a law librarian, a legal secretary, someone processing trusts and estates.

But Wilkes remembered her junior high school teacher's suggestion. In college, she heard that computers were supposed to be the key to the future. She knew that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had a few of them. So on the day of her graduation, she had her parents drive her over to M.I.T. and marched into the school's employment office. "Do you have any jobs for computer programmers?" she asked. They did, and they hired her.

It might seem strange now that they were happy to take on a random applicant with absolutely no experience in computer programming. But in those days, almost nobody had any experience writing code which such programming required. The discipline did not yet really exist; there were vanishingly few college courses in it, and no majors. (Stanford, for example, didn't create a computer-science department until 1965.) So instead, institutions that needed programmers just used aptitude tests to evaluate applicants' ability to think logically. *Wilkes happened to have some intellectual preparation: As a philosophy major, she had studied symbolic logic, which can involve creating arguments and inferences by stringing together and/or statements in a way that resembles coding.*

Wilkes quickly became a programming whiz. She first worked on the IBM 704, which required her to write in an abstruse "assembly language." (A typical command might be something like "LXA A, K," telling the computer to take the number in Location A of its memory and load it into the "Index Register" K.) Even getting the program into the IBM 704 was a laborious affair. There were no keyboards or screens; Wilkes had to write a program on paper and give it to a typist, who translated each command into holes on a punch card. She would carry boxes of commands to an "operator," who then fed a stack of such cards into a reader. The computer executed the program and produced results, typed out on a printer.

1. "But Wilkes remembered her junior high school teacher's suggestion." What was the suggestion?
 - (a) To not choose litigation and become a computer programmer instead.
 - (b) Law is a lucrative career option and should be pursued.
 - (c) To take a job at M.I.T and assemble computers with built-in software.
 - (d) To write software coding.
2. "Wilkes quickly became a programming whiz." What does the word 'whiz' mean in the given sentence?
 - (a) A person who is extremely astute at something;
 - (b) The best performer in the market;
 - (c) A seasoned employee in programming;
 - (d) An employer of programming wizards.

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3. What does the passage not suggest about computers?
- (a) It had no keyboards or screens.
 - (b) Computers could execute programs and present results.
 - (c) Assembly language was used.
 - (d) Getting programs into computers was an elementary affair.
4. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
- (a) Even though computers were to come up as an important aspect in the future, computer science was not a subject with acquaintance among the majority of the people unlike litigation.
 - (b) How IBM 704 could be used and the then practice of writing codes.
 - (c) Mary Allen's journey from being a naive teenager with almost no acquaintance with computer programmers to being a computer whiz.
 - (d) Why and how Mary Allen was told that litigation wasn't for her to pursue and how she'd fail if pursued and land no job.
5. Which literary device has been used in the bold, italicized text?
- (a) Metaphor (b) Simile (c) Personification (d) Analogy

Passage (Q.6-Q.10): Former Reserve Bank of India (RBI) governor Y.V. Reddy, in a speech last week, said that confidence in the working of public sector banks is at a historic low. The reason for this is not very difficult to discern. PSU banks are grappling with a high level of bad loans, and a number of them have been put under RBI's prompt corrective action and are not in a position to lend. In the March quarter, PSU banks booked losses in excess of Rs. 62,000 crore and the total gross non-performing assets (NPAs) stood at about Rs.9 trillion. Although the government is in the process of recapitalizing state-run banks, it is likely that the current Rs. 2.11 trillion PSU bank recapitalization plan will not be sufficient to put the PSU banks back on track. Since PSU banks own about 70% of banking assets, their inability to lend will have a direct impact on economic growth. Therefore, it is important that the situation is handled with care. In this context, there are a few important issues that need attention at this stage.

First, as recently reported by Bloomberg, four out of 21 PSU banks have not appointed replacements for chief executive officers (CEOs) and top executives in nine more banks are expected to leave in the coming months. Second, the government is now **mulling** the formation of an asset reconstruction company (ARC) for faster resolution of bad loans and has constituted a committee to make recommendations in this regard. The committee is expected to submit its recommendation in two weeks. While it will be interesting to see the suggestions, in principle, the idea is unlikely to go very far. The basic problem will be one of valuation of stressed assets.. Also, the ARC will need a significant amount of capital, which the government is not in a position to provide. In fact, now that India has the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code in place, there is no need for the government to form an ARC. Banks should be able to resolve bad assets under this framework. If the government can actually find resources to reduce stress in the banking system, it would do well to reassess the capital requirement of PSU banks and revisit the capital infusion plan.

Third, apart from capital needs and faster resolution of stress assets, PSU banks need governance reforms - something that has been largely missing so far from the picture. It is correct that the present government has refrained from micromanaging PSU banks, but this in itself will not solve the problem. The government, perhaps, needs to put in place a new framework for governance where, for instance, appointments at higher levels are made in time, and the board is professional and accountable. PSU banks should be in a position to attract talent by offering competitive compensation at every level to be able to improve their operation and risk management systems. At a broader level, as Reddy noted in his remarks, there should be clarity on the future of PSU banks. In fact, some of the banking reforms will only work if a clear road map is defined. For instance, if the government believes that a few banks should focus on underbanked areas, some fiscal support may be warranted. Perhaps

banks should be allowed to focus on specific areas of strength so that they become more efficient over time and are not dependent on budgetary support for growth.

Though the government has entered its last year in office, it still has time to initiate broad reforms and give a fresh direction to PSBs. It will be difficult to sustain higher growth in the medium term without a strong banking system.

The government needs to handle public sector banks with care.

6. What issue(s) has to be addressed in order to improve the state of banks?
 - I. There has been little effort made to improve the governance structures in banks, which is serving as barrier to raising capital for recapitalization.
 - II. The inability of senior authorities to oversee bank operations
 - III. The banks' inability to deal with troubled assets
 - IV. There is neglect present in appointing top officials of the bank.
 - (a) Only (I)
 - (b) Only (II) and (III)
 - (c) Only (I), (III) and (IV)
 - (d) Only (I), (II) and (III)
7. Why creating a government-owned asset reconstruction company would be damaging at this time?
 - (a) The government does not have the money to rebuild the assets.
 - (b) Banks lack the ability to settle their problematic assets.
 - (c) The government does not assist banks in relieving their stress.
 - (d) Asset Reconstruction Company need ongoing government oversight.
8. Which of the following conclusions from paragraph 5, which connects to paragraph 4, can be drawn?
 - (a) Public sector banks ought to hire fresh people in order to undergo change.
 - (b) Banks should concentrate on bolstering their particular areas of interest all at once.
 - (c) The government ought to carry out fresh reforms to fortify the banks.
 - (d) Professionals should direct and oversee banks so that they might have an impact on the development of the country.
9. In the context of the passage the government should concentrate on
 - I. Recapitalizing the public-sector banks in light of the enactment.
 - II. Conducting bank supervisors' investigations fairly.
 - III. Increasing bank regulation through keeping appointments.
 - (a) Only (I) and (II)
 - (b) Only (II)
 - (c) Only (II) and (III)
 - (d) (I), (II) and (III).
10. What sentence in the passage uses the word "mulling"?
 - (a) To look into how banks are regulated, and
 - (b) start new changes to provide public sector banks a new direction.
 - (c) to consider creating a committee for the removal of subprime loans.
 - (d) to bring in a company that specializes in asset reconstruction to the banking sector.

Passage (Q.11-Q.15): When I was Greta Thunberg's age, my well-thumbed copy of John Cassidy's Earthsearch was telling. It was released in 1994, the same year that NASA discovered that the earth's ozone layer had thinned to 73 Dobson Units—a hole that should have alarmed us all. But while that worn **spiral-bound** book lit the fire for me, it was decidedly kid stuff, with the subtitle A Kids' Geography Museum in a Book. It was educational, but not a blueprint for action.

Now the Swedish environmental activist Greta Thunberg, barely out of her teens, offers that blueprint. Her new anthology The Climate Book (published last year in the United Kingdom by Allen Lane and now out from Penguin in the United States) is a sweeping romp through science, technology, economics, literature, and psychology. Thunberg offers no guarantees of a safe future for sustainable life on earth. But there is hope if dedicated individuals are willing to act together. Thunberg, without membership in the exclusive club that is the United States Senate or even a university degree, is insisting that powerful interests prioritize the health of the planet. Through the power of steely conviction, she is forcing leaders twice and thrice her age to pay attention.

Structured in five parts, The Climate Book walks its reader through the basic facts essential to understanding the decision we face today and then provides concrete steps for how one might—and must—move beyond dialogue to act. Thunberg begins with the fundamental science about how climate works, including readable primers on carbon dioxide and our evolutionary impact. She then traces how our planet is changing, from excessive heat and methane to oceanic and glacial dynamics, the proliferation of microplastics, the erosion of biodiversity, and more.

Thunberg does not claim to do what she cannot. She is not a geophysicist, an oceanographer, an economist, a historian, a physician, an Indigenous leader, a policymaker, or even a young adult of drinking age in the United States. While she has earned honorary degrees, she has not attended university herself, as she's been purposefully busy in myriad other ways. The Climate Book is not the least of these endeavors. At 464 pages, the edited volume includes contributions from an impressive list of experts: Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus offers his perspective as the World Health Organization's director general throughout the pandemic; environmental memoirist Bill McKibben explains our chronic overdependence on fossil fuels; other contributors include Lord Nicholas Stern, who literally wrote the book on the economics of climate change, and Kenyan forestry expert Wanjira Mathai, who learned at the elbow of her pathbreaking mother, the late Wangari Maathai, who was the first African woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

It is wholly appropriate that this volume should simultaneously speak to our sharing a single planet while also reminding us that we are not all in the same boat. That is, we experience climate change differently, depending on our geography and resources. Some bear more responsibility for the circumstances we find ourselves in. Thunberg calls out "people living in rich economies [who] still act as if they rule the world" before she gives voice to authors who share perspectives and challenges from Bangladesh, Jamaica, El Salvador, Chad, Brazil, and more. She is right in doing so, yet it can sometimes feel a bit plodding. Similarly, her survey of all that ails us—droughts, floods, wildfires, melting glaciers, acidification—while important to detail, is reminiscent of an ecology textbook's treatment.

11. In the last three lines, what does the author feel about Greta's attention to details?
 - (a) The author finds it monotonous and discourages the same.
 - (b) The author acknowledges its unexciting nature but agrees that it is right.
 - (c) The author is nostalgic about how it resembles ecology textbooks.
 - (d) The author loathes it and denies to accept anything in its defence.
12. "When I was Greta Thunberg's age, my well-thumbed copy of John Cassidy's Earthsearch was telling." Which of the following will properly replace telling?
 - (a) Disclosing
 - (b) Inspirational
 - (c) Insightful
 - (d) Persuasive

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13. Which of the following best describes the main focus of Greta Thunberg's book?
- (a) Providing a detailed account of the history of climate change and its impact on the environment.
 - (b) Outlining a blueprint for individual and collective action to address the challenges of climate change.
 - (c) Arguing against the efficacy of current policies to address climate change.
 - (d) Criticizing world leaders for their inaction and lack of commitment to addressing climate change.
14. Which of the following attributes of Greta's book makes it an anthology?
- (a) The inclusion of contributions from various experts.
 - (b) The extensive coverage of topics related to climate change.
 - (c) The focus on concrete steps for action to address climate change.
 - (d) The emphasis on Greta Thunberg's personal experiences and perspectives.
15. What does the phrase 'spiral-bound' mean in context of the passage?
- (a) Bound with a spiral wire to hold the pages together
 - (b) A type of book cover made of spiral metal
 - (c) A book with a spiral design on the cover
 - (d) A book with spiral graphics inside the pages

Passage (Q.16-Q.20): On Thursday morning, July 22, Dr. Desmond Kidd, Yosemite National Park's medical director, had just finished a busy 24-hour shift at the park's clinic—it was, after all, the height of the summer tourist season—and the 36-year-old physician was beat. But not long after he arrived back at the log cabin he shared with other park employees in Yosemite Village, his pager went off. Kidd—to the park dispatcher and was asked to join a search for a missing person—a search, the dispatcher said, "with law enforcement implications."

In two and a half years of working in Yosemite, Kidd had helped rescue a number of hikers who had lost their way, but before he headed out of Yosemite Village in a convoy of four-wheel-drive vehicles toward the nearby hamlet of Foresta, he learned that this search was different. Five months earlier, three female tourists had vanished from their hotel room at the Cedar Lodge, near Yosemite's entrance, and had been found a month later, brutally murdered. Now, Kidd was told, another young woman had disappeared. Joie Ruth Armstrong, 26, an ebullient, strawberry-blond naturalist at the nearby Yosemite Institute and a casual acquaintance of Kidd's, had been planning to spend the weekend visiting friends in Sausalito. Armstrong had never shown up, and her friends feared something had happened to her.

Turning left off the main Yosemite highway, Kidd steered his Jeep down an unmarked road into Foresta: 30 cabins, inhabited mostly by park employees, scattered across the bottom of a wooded **glen**. A forest fire had roared through this area in 1990, and many of the pine trees here were still blackened and skeletal. For the past year, Armstrong had lived with her boyfriend, another Yosemite Institute naturalist, along with a second roommate, in a green cabin set by itself at the edge of a golden meadow. Rangers had cordoned off the area around Armstrong's secluded house with yellow police tape. Her white pickup truck was still parked in the driveway, packed with luggage for her trip.

Having decided to begin their search in the immediate area, the squad split up into five groups. Kidd and four other members of the search party walked the woods along Crane Creek. Beneath the hot noonday sun, they bushwhacked through dense brush, watching for rattlesnakes and looking for signs of the missing woman. After only a few minutes, they spotted footprints, broken saplings, trampled ferns and grass—all evidence of a recent run, perhaps a chase, through the woods. Suddenly one of the rangers noticed something metallic. "What's that?" he asked.

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16. What is the mood of the passage?
(a) Gloomy (b) Horror (c) Tragic (d) Ominous
17. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the above passage?
(a) Dr. Desmond Kidd is a physician who works at Yosemite National Park's clinic.
(b) Yosemite National Park is a popular tourist destination for kids.
(c) Joie Ruth Armstrong had been living with her boyfriend in a cabin in Foresta.
(d) The search party found evidence of a recent run or perhaps a chase through the woods.
18. Which of the following best describes the reason behind Dr. Desmond Kidd's involvement in the search party for Joie Ruth Armstrong?
(a) Kidd is Joie Ruth Armstrong's boyfriend.
(b) Kidd was assigned to the search party as a member of the park's medical staff.
(c) Kidd is a naturalist at the Yosemite Institute which was part of the search party.
(d) Kidd is a member of the local police department.
19. "Kidd_____to the park dispatcher and was asked to join a search for a missing person." Which of the following phrasal verbs will perfectly fill in the blank?
(a) Called in (b) Called after (c) Called out (d) Called off
20. What does the word 'glen' mean in context of the passage?
(a) A large flat area covered with grass
(b) A narrow valley with steep sides
(c) A thickly wooded area
(d) A small stream of water flowing through rocks

Passage (Q.21-Q.24): In the seminar I teach about hunter-gatherers, I often ask my students whether they think life was better in the past or today. There are, of course, always a few people who insist they couldn't live without a flushing toilet. But more and more I'm seeing students who opt for a life of prehistoric hunting and gathering. To them, the advantages of modern life – of safety and smartphones – do not outweigh its tangled web of chronic indignities: loneliness, poor mental health, bureaucracy, lack of connection with nature, and overwork. Learning about the lives of hunter-gatherers confirms a suspicion that our modern lives are fundamentally at odds with human nature, that we have lost some kind of primordial freedom. For a generation who came of age with Instagram and TikTok, this is a striking – albeit theoretical – rejection of modernity.

The idea that life in past was better is, of course, not new, extending at least as far back as Jean-Jacques Rousseau's noble savage. But the 20th-century version of the primitivist thesis can be traced back to 'The Original Affluent Society', an essay by the late anthropologist Marshall Sahlins. It is one of the most famous, and controversial, essays in all of anthropology, assigned in virtually every class in the discipline. It is the essay that redefined how we think about hunter-gatherers – and ourselves.

'The Original Affluent Society' came about in 1966, when anthropologists gathered at the University of Chicago for 'Man the Hunter', the conference that would give birth to modern hunter-gatherer studies. Up to that point, the popular view of hunter-gatherers was rather dim. Foragers were thought to be perpetually teetering on the edge of starvation, incapable of advancing themselves through technology, their lives embodying the phrase 'solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short' from Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan* (1651). To the anthropologist R J Braidwood writing in *Prehistoric Men* (1957), the foraging life was one of animalistic struggle: 'A man who spends his whole life following animals just to kill them to eat, or moving from one berry patch to another, is really living just like an animal himself.'

But, unlike the political theorists advancing these ideas in the 19th century without ever having left their armchairs, a young anthropologist at that 1966 conference named Richard B Lee had actually lived among the Ju Hoansi foragers of the Kalahari Desert of Southern Africa, one of the last populations of hunter-gatherers on Earth. Lee wanted to find out how hard it was for people like the Ju Hoansi to make a living. Over the course of a month, he conducted in-depth measurements of time allocation. When he tallied up how much time was spent on subsistence tasks, or work, the number was surprisingly low: 12 to 19 hours per week.

21. Which of the following best defines 'primitivism' in context of the passage?
- (a) The idea that modern life is fundamentally at odds with human nature and that a simpler way of life in the past was better.
 - (b) The belief that hunter-gatherers were perpetually struggling for survival and incapable of advancing themselves through technology.
 - (c) The view that hunter-gatherers achieved affluence not through material possessions, but through their ability to meet their basic needs with minimal effort.
 - (d) The notion that the pursuit of material wealth and possessions is the key to human flourishing and a better life.
22. Which of the following is an anthropologist most likely to do?
- (a) Criticize the old style of living and actively advocate for the current, sophisticated one.
 - (b) Think about ways of improving society in all aspects.
 - (c) Study and research about society, culture and their developments.
 - (d) Compare the way of living in ancient times to that of now.
23. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (a) Hunter-gatherers were thought to be struggling for survival until anthropologists such as Marshall Sahlins showed that they were actually part of an affluent society.
 - (b) The idea of primitivism has gained popularity among young people who feel disconnected from nature and burdened by the complexities of modern life.
 - (c) A controversial essay redefined how we think about hunter-gatherers and ourselves, and challenged the notion that material wealth and possessions are necessary for human flourishing.
 - (d) Anthropologists study human societies and cultures to understand their functioning and evolution over time, and may compare the way of living in ancient times to that of now as part of their research interests.
24. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
- (a) Appreciative
 - (b) Humanistic
 - (c) Sarcastic
 - (d) Scholarly

SECTION -B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Directions (Q.25-Q.52): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage (Q.25-Q.29): India has climbed eight places in the annual Gender Gap Report, 2023, closing 64.3% of the overall gender gap, is hardly a cause for cheer. India has a window of opportunity to improve in each so that one half of the most populous country in the world may contribute to the economy, growth and overall wellbeing of society. India has fared well in education, and in political empowerment, with representation of women of over 40% in local governance, thanks to efforts on the ground after the 73rd and 74th amendments. But, as the report points out, women represent only 15.1% of parliamentarians, “the highest for India since the inaugural 2006 edition.” This should spur Parliament to take it to the next level by acting on the long-pending Women’s Reservation Bill, which proposes to reserve 33% of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for women, and was first introduced in the House way back in 1996. To understand where things stand on women’s participation in politics, consider this: Nagaland, which became a State in 1963, elected its first two women MLAs only in 2023.

Women end up doing so much unpaid work at home that many do not have the time or energy to opt for paid work. Providing girls with a job-assured education will automatically improve all development indices including nutrition, and break the vicious cycle of early marriage leading to poor maternal and child health. If the pandemic revealed the fragility of life, it was infinitely harder on women, with their labour participation rates dropping, thus reducing household incomes. Often, even if they get a job, women are constrained by patriarchal and cultural norms; besides, there are serious safety concerns. The pandemic may have stalled progress to achieve gender equality by 2030, but work towards bridging the gap must go on in earnest.

25. In which year was the Global Gender Gap Report first released by the World Economic Forum and where did India rank in this report in the year 2023?
 - (a) The report was first released in 1996 and India ranked 127 in 2023.
 - (b) The report was first released in 2006 and India ranked 135 in 2023.
 - (c) The report was first released in 2016 and India ranked 155 in 2023.
 - (d) The report was first released in 2021 and India ranked 165 in 2023.
26. What does the 'Skills and Gender Parity Accelerator' that the WEF plans to establish in India aim to do?
 - (a) Boost women's participation in the corporate sector.
 - (b) ensure that women are equipped with the skills required for the new economy.
 - (c) Identify and scale up targeted public-private initiatives that will prepare the Indian workforce for the future.
 - (d) Increase the number of women in the Union Cabinet and members in both houses of Parliament.
27. According to the Global Risk Report 2023, what are the major risks in the next 10 years?
 - (a) Cost of living, natural disasters, and extreme weather events.
 - (b) Failure to mitigate climate change and biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse.
 - (c) Geoeconomic confrontation and rising cost of living.
 - (d) Digital inequality and geopolitical confrontation for resources.
28. Which areas of inequality does the Global Gender Gap Report examine?
 - (a) Census data, political empowerment, and health and survival.
 - (b) Educational attainment, political empowerment, and health and Census data.
 - (c) Economic participation and opportunity, Census data, and health and survival.
 - (d) Economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, political empowerment, and health and survival.

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29. What is the significant change that the World Economic Forum is considering for its future Global Gender Gap reports?
- (a) Inclusion of women's participation in corporate jobs.
 - (b) Inclusion of women's participation in sports.
 - (c) Inclusion of women's participation in educational institutions.
 - (d) Inclusion of women's participation at the panchayat level.

Passage (Q.30-Q.34): Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman listed seven key priorities of the Union Budget 2023 on Wednesday and said they complement each other and act as the Saptarishi guiding the government through the Amrit Kaal.

Amrit Kaal is the term coined by the Modi government to mark the 25-year period till 2047, when India will celebrate a century of freedom. It is the government's roadmap for the next 25 years.

Highlighting the importance of inclusive development, Ms. Sitharaman said that the government's policy of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas has helped many sections including women, SCs, STs, OBCs and other underprivileged sections.

In the health sector, 157 new nursing colleges will be established, a new programme to promote research in pharmaceuticals will be launched and joint public and private medical research will be encouraged via select ICMR labs.

The government will also roll out a mission to eliminate Sickle Cell Anaemia (SCA) by 2047, Ms. Sitharaman said.

In the education sector, a National Digital Library will be set up for children and adolescents and States will be encouraged to set up physical libraries at panchayat and ward levels.

Financial assistance will be given for sustainable micro irrigation in drought-prone regions of Karnataka. Pradhan Mantri PVTG Development Mission will be launched, and more teachers will be recruited for 740 Eklaya Model Residential schools, in line with the second priority highlighted by Ms. Sitharaman.

30. What is the key focus of the 'Saptarishi' priority in the Union Budget 2023-24?
- (a) Infrastructure and Investment
 - (b) Inclusive Development
 - (c) Unleashing the Potential
 - (d) Green Growth
31. Consider the following statements:
- Statement 1:** The Harit Pragati Yojana is a scheme for the promotion of green growth.
- Statement 2:** The Krishi Startup Yojana is a scheme for the promotion of agri-startups.
- Which of the following is correct?
- (a) Only Statement 1 is correct.
 - (b) Only Statement 2 is correct.
 - (c) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct.
 - (d) Neither Statement 1 nor Statement 2 is correct.
32. According to the Union Budget 2023-24, the estimated fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP for the financial year 2023-24 is _____, and the proposed capital outlay for the Railways is _____.
- (a) 5.9%, Rs 1.40 lakh crore
 - (b) 6.4%, Rs 2.40 lakh crore
 - (c) 5.9%, Rs 2.40 lakh crore
 - (d) 4.5%, Rs 3.40 lakh crore
33. What is the vision for the Amrit Kaal as stated in the Union Budget 2023-24?
- (a) A technology-driven and knowledge-based economy with a robust financial sector
 - (b) An economy based on agriculture and rural development
 - (c) A service sector-driven economy with a focus on digitalization
 - (d) An economy based on manufacturing and heavy industries

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34. Who has presented the Union Budget the maximum number of times in India?
(a) Morarji Desai (b) P. Chidambaram
(c) Pranab Mukherjee (d) Manmohan Singh

Passage (Q.35-Q.39): Announcing approval of the Central scheme to boost public-sector broadcasting in the country, the Union government on Wednesday announced plans to expand coverage of All India Radio's FM channels.

The plan is part of the Information & Broadcasting Ministry's scheme Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND), with an outlay of Rs 2,539 crore for 2022-26, I&B Minister Anurag Thakur told the media here.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the proposal on BIND

Another priority area of the scheme is to develop high-quality content for both domestic and international viewers, and to ensure availability of diverse content to accommodate more channels, the minister said.

Purchase of OB (outside broadcast) vans and digital upgrade of DD and AIR studios to make them HD-ready will also be done as part of the project, it was announced.

Doordarshan at present operates 36 TV channels, including 28 regional ones; AIR runs more than 500 broadcasting centres. Thakur said modernising and expanding the broadcast infrastructure also has the potential to generate indirect employment by way of manufacturing and services related to supply and installation of equipment. The expansion of the reach of DD Free Dish is also expected to generate employment opportunities in manufacturing of DTH boxes, he added.

35. Which areas are expected to benefit from the widened reach of Prasar Bharati due to the BIND Scheme and how many DD Free Dish STBs are expected to be distributed to people living in these areas?
(a) Urban and metropolitan areas, over 6 lakhs
(b) Left Wing Extremism (LWE), border, and strategic areas, over 8 lakhs
(c) Coastal and island areas, over 6 lakhs
(d) Industrial and commercial areas, over 8 lakhs
36. What is the main purpose of the BIND Scheme?
(a) To provide financial support to private broadcasters
(b) To provide financial support to Prasar Bharati for expansion and upgradation of its broadcasting infrastructure
(c) To provide financial support to All India Radio for content development
(d) To provide financial support to Doordarshan for civil work related to the organization
37. Due to the BIND Scheme, the expected increase in coverage of AIR FM transmitters in the country is _____ by geographical area and _____ by population.
(a) 56%, 60% (b) 66%, 70% (c) 76%, 80% (d) 66%, 80%
38. Which of the following accurately describes the science behind the transmission of radio signals?
(a) Radio signals travel through space by utilizing gravitational waves.
(b) Radio signals propagate as longitudinal waves through a vacuum.
(c) Radio signals are carried by electromagnetic waves through the atmosphere.
(d) Radio signals rely on sound waves for their transmission.
39. Among the following options, which radio channel holds the distinction of being recognized as the inaugural radio station to commence regular broadcasting, thus marking the inception of radio broadcasting worldwide?
(a) BBC Radio 1 (b) Voice of America
(c) Radio Moscow (d) KDKA

Passage (Q.40-Q.44): The Special Window for Affordable and Mid-Income Housing (SWAMIH) Investment Fund I has raised Rs 15,530 crore so far to provide priority debt financing. The Fund's presence in a project often acts as a catalyst for better collections and sales primarily in projects that were delayed for years.

According to the Finance Ministry, SWAMIH Fund has one of the largest domestic real estate private equity teams focused only on funding and monitoring the completion of stressed housing projects.

SWAMIH has so far provided final approval to about 130 projects with sanctions worth over Rs 12,000 crore. The Fund has completed 20,557 homes and aims to complete over 81,000 homes in the next three years across 30 tier 1 and 2 cities.

The Fund has been able to complete construction in 26 projects and generate returns for its investors, a government release said. It added, "The Fund has also played a critical role in the growth of many ancillary industries in real estate and infrastructure sector having successfully unlocked liquidity of more than Rs. 35,000 crores."

Notably, one of the biggest projects that it finished successfully was the Rivali Park residential project, located in Borivali, Mumbai, in 2021. Spread over seven acres and consisting of 708 units of various configurations, the residential area was developed by CCI Projects Pvt Ltd.

Launched in November 2019, it has raised Rs 15,530 crore so far with an aim to provide priority debt financing for the completion of stressed, brownfield and RERA-registered residential projects that fall in the affordable, mid-income housing category.

40. What is the purpose of the Special Window for Affordable and Mid-Income Housing (SWAMIH) Investment Fund I which is sponsored by _____?
- (a) To invest in distressed commercial projects, RBI
 - (b) To provide funding for stalled residential projects, Ministry of Finance
 - (c) To support infrastructure development projects, SEBI
 - (d) To promote investments in luxury housing projects, National Housing Board
41. Net worth projects are eligible for SWAMIH funding. What are Net worth projects?
- (a) Projects that has value: Receivables+unsold inventories > completion cost
 - (b) Projects that has value: Receivables-unsold inventories > completion cost
 - (c) Projects that has value: Receivables+unsold inventories = completion cost
 - (d) Projects that has value: Receivables+unsold inventories < completion cost
42. Which of the following statements accurately describes Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) and their regulatory body in India?
- Statement 1: AIFs are investment vehicles that pool money from investors to invest exclusively in traditional stocks and bonds.
- Statement 2: The regulatory body for AIFs in India is the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).
- (a) Only Statement 1 is accurate.
 - (b) Only Statement 2 is accurate.
 - (c) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are accurate.
 - (d) Neither Statement 1 nor Statement 2 is accurate.
43. What is the main characteristic of an open-ended mutual fund?
- (a) They are traded on the stock exchange.
 - (b) The shares of these funds can be bought and sold at any time.
 - (c) They have a fixed number of shares.
 - (d) The price of their shares is determined by supply and demand on the market.

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44. Which body is responsible for regulating the Mutual Funds in India?
- (a) RBI (Reserve Bank of India)
 - (b) SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India)
 - (c) IRDA (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority)
 - (d) PFRDA (Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority)

Passage (Q.45-Q.48): International Day of Yoga is observed globally, to highlight the importance of Yoga in the contemporary era, every year on June 21. It highlights the importance of finding balance in our fast-paced, modern lives and encourages physical, mental, and spiritual harmony. Yoga fosters mindfulness, stress reduction, and overall health and vitality. In its [1] edition, this year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi will be hosting the ceremony at the United Nations (UN) headquarter in New York during his state visit to the United States between June 20-24. This marks the first time a yoga session will be conducted by the Prime Minister at this location. Back in December [2], India's Permanent Representative Ashok Mukherjee introduced a draft resolution regarding the same in the United General Assembly. The draft received tremendous support from the 177 member states and was adopted as a special day. The United Nations on December 11, [2], proclaimed that June 21 will be marked as International Day of Yoga by resolution 69/131.

45. Which of the following has been redacted by [1]?
- (a) 7th (b) 8th (c) 9th (d) 10th
46. What is the theme of the International Day of Yoga in 2023?
- (a) Yoga for Health and Happiness (b) Yoga for World Unity
 - (c) Yoga for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (d) Yoga for Self-Development
47. Who out of the following sages had systematized Yoga?
- (a) Charak (b) Panini (c) Tulsidas (d) Patanjali
48. Which of the following statements accurately describes the concept of pranayama in yoga?
- (a) Pranayama involves physical postures and poses.
 - (b) Pranayama refers to the withdrawal of the senses.
 - (c) Pranayama focuses on breathing techniques and control.
 - (d) Pranayama is a state of deep meditation.

Passage (Q.49-Q.52): On 23 January, IIT Madras and a non-profit entity which incubated it — JandK Operations Pvt Ltd — made a joint announcement of a new made-in-India operating system for mobile devices developed by the latter.

It was called BharOS (presumably short for Bharat Operating System).

But from the Freudian slips of the tongue made by the spokespersons at the launch event, no prizes for guessing this will soon morph into “BharOSa” (trust) in keeping with the current official trend of English acronyms which spell out Hindi words. (Free suggestion: Make it ‘BHARat Operating System for All’).

The opening sentence of IIT's press release claims this “Indigenous Mobile Operating System... can benefit India's 100 crore mobile phone users”. This would imply that BharOS is a product aimed at mass users of mobile phones — that is, a consumer product. IIT Madras director Prof V Kamakoti said “This innovative system promises to revolutionise the way users think about security and privacy on their mobile devices”.

But remarks made by JandK operations director Karthik Ayyar seemed to suggest that the product was targeted at “organisations that have stringent privacy and security requirements whose users handle sensitive information that requires confidential communications on restricted apps on mobiles”.

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49. Which of the following statement is correct regarding BharOS?
- (a) BharOS is not based on Android Open Source Project (AOSP)
 - (b) BharOS comes with pre-installed Google services or apps
 - (c) BharOS does not come with any pre-installed apps
 - (d) BharOS is a paid operating system
50. How does BharOS plan to ensure app security and privacy?
- (a) By offering organisation-specific Private App Store Services (PASS)
 - (b) By allowing only Google Play Store apps
 - (c) By allowing users to download APK files from the internet
 - (d) None of the above
51. What is the basis for the development of BharOS?
- (a) Apple iOS
 - (b) Windows OS
 - (c) Linux OS
 - (d) Android Open Source Project (AOSP)
52. What is the unique feature of BharOS concerning apps?
- (a) It comes with pre-installed apps
 - (b) It doesn't have any default apps, users can download the apps they want to use
 - (c) It only allows Indian apps to be installed
 - (d) It automatically installs new apps daily

SECTION – C: LEGAL REASONING

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

Passage (Q.53-Q.56): The Madhya Pradesh high court has given anticipatory bail to an accused and his sister for allegedly converting Hindu children to Christianity at an orphanage in the state. The court observed that the police do not have jurisdiction to investigate an offence under the MP Freedom of Religion Act, 2021 in the absence of a complaint by the aggrieved party, the Indian Express reported.

Priyank Kanoongo, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights chairman, filed a complaint after he found the Bible in the possession of students at the Asha Kiran Institute in Katni district. He visited the institute on May 29. He also alleged they were “not allowed to celebrate Diwali.”

The bench said, “Police officer shall not inquire or investigate a complaint under Section 3 of MP Freedom of Religion Act, 2021 unless the said complaint is made by a person aggrieved, who has been converted or attempt has been made for his conversion, or by the person who are parents or siblings, or with leave of the Court by any person who is related by blood, marriage or adoption, guardianship or custodianship, as may be applicable.” Section 3 of the Act states that “No person shall convert or attempt to convert, either directly or otherwise, any person from one religious faith to another by the use of force or by allurement or by any fraudulent means nor shall any person abet any such conversion”.

The bench added, “The state government to see that religious education is not imparted in shelter homes to children but they are imparted modern education, as laid down in Section 53 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. As per Section 53, the state is free to take action in accordance with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 against Asha Kiran Care Institute if there is a violation of Section 53 and sectarian education is provided to children,” the court said.

The petitioners objected to the police filing an FIR in this case, and said that “if children are found with Bible or were making prayer in church, same cannot be said to be religious conversion.”

53. Rizwan was a thirteen-year-old Muslim boy who lived with parents. Both of his parents had jobs, so he usually was alone at home after school. His math teacher, Ajay, has a special bond with Rizwan. He used to show up at his house after school to give him extra classes. Rizwan was very fond of Ajay and tried to emulate everything that he did. Ajay had some strong views about his religion, Hinduism, and tried to educate Rizwan about the same so as to ensure his holistic understanding of all the religions. He even gave him a copy of the Bhagvad Gita for perusal, so that Rizwan could learn more about Hinduism. However, Rizwan’s mother found the book in Rizwan’s cupboard and confronted him about it. After he confessed that it was given to him by Ajay, Rizwan’s mother filed an FIR with the police under the MP Freedom of Religion Act, 2021. Decide.
- (a) Ajay will be liable because he attempted to influence Rizwan, who was still in school, in favour of Hinduism.
 - (b) Ajay will not be liable because no attempt or actual conversion took place.
 - (c) Ajay will be liable because the FIR was filed by Rizwan’s mother, who could do so under the MP Freedom of Religion Act, 2021.
 - (d) Ajay will not be liable because Rizwan wanted to convert to Hinduism.

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54. In the abovementioned factual situation, consider the following. Rizwan's mother never found the book. Ajay kept tutoring Rizwan and continued telling him more and more about Hinduism. After two years of influencing Rizwan, Ajay told him that he would take Rizwan for a trip since he had been such a good student. However, he forbade him to tell his parents about the same since they would be back before they came back from work. Ajay then took Rizwan to a temple where he had conspired to get Rizwan converted to Hinduism. However, Amit, who was Rizwan's adopted brother, spotted this happening and rushed to stop this and filed an FIR against Rizwan. Decide Ajay's liability under the MP Freedom of Religion Act, 2021.
- (a) Ajay will be liable because he made an attempt to convert Rizwan to Hinduism.
 - (b) Ajay will not be liable because he took Rizwan for conversion, in good faith.
 - (c) Ajay will not be liable because no actual conversion took place.
 - (d) Ajay will not be liable because the FIR was filed by Amit.
55. Radhika was a student in a convent school in Indore. She was born in a Hindu family. As a student, she was expected to recite Christian prayers every day in the morning assembly and before her meals. She did this without question. All students including her had to join the Sunday Mass in the church every week as a part of the rules of the school. Later, she was also asked to join the Christmas celebration of the school and was strongly persuaded not to celebrate Diwali with her parents cause burning firecrackers on Diwali was harmful for the environment. After all these developments, Radhika's father filed an FIR against the school administration under the MP Freedom of Religion Act, 2021. Decide the liability for conversion under section 3 of the Act.
- (a) The school administration will not be liable because there was no actual conversion or attempt to convert.
 - (b) The school administration will be liable because Radhika was forced to perform Christian practices as a part of school curriculum.
 - (c) The school administration will not be liable because they asked Radhika to celebrate Diwali only for environmental reasons.
 - (d) The school administration will be liable because it was Radhika's father who filed an FIR.
56. In the abovementioned factual situation, consider the following information. After being dissuaded by his wife, Radhika's father did not file an FIR against the school administration, but kept an eye on its activities. The school continued to ask the children to perform similar activities, where they celebrated Easter and the month of lent. However, the week after Easter, a handful of students were asked to be present in the school on Sunday for an important assessment. Radhika was one of these students and her parents were not allowed to accompany her. Later, Radhika was baptised as a part of this assessment and informed her parents of the same. Furious, Radhika's father filed an FIR under the MP Freedom of Religion Act, 2021.
- (a) The school administration will not be liable because the conversion had already taken place.
 - (b) The school administration will be liable under section 3 of the Act because there has been an actual conversion reported by a parent.
 - (c) The school administration will be liable because the students were forced to celebrate Christian festivals.
 - (d) The school administration will be liable because the parents and students were misled to believe that there would be an assessment when actually there was a baptism ceremony performed.

Passage (Q.57-Q.61): Legal recognition of live-in relationships in India goes back to the late 1920s in the form of presumption of marriage, when, in *A. Dinohamy versus W.L. Blahamy*, the Privy Council held that: “Where a man and a woman are proved to have lived together as a man and wife, the law will presume, unless the contrary be proved, that they were living together in consequence of a valid marriage.”

In *D. Velusamy versus D. Patchaiammal*, the Supreme Court considered lack of statutory recognition and regulation on this matter and laid steps for codification of laws with regards to live-in relationships.

Four common law criteria as prerequisites for ‘relationship in the nature of marriage’ were laid down:

- (a) The couple must hold themselves out to society as being akin to spouses
- (b) They must be of legal age to marry (i.e a girl & a boy should have completed 18 & 21 years respectively).
- (c) They must be otherwise qualified to enter into a legal marriage, including being unmarried
- (d) They must have voluntarily cohabited and held themselves out to the world as being akin to spouses for a significant period of time which is at least for 3 years.

Section 20(1)(d) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, provides a remedy, as per which women have the right to supplementary maintenance in addition to the maintenance they are already entitled to under other laws. The 2005 Act, which also addresses women who live in a home with a current partner and are in a live-in relationship, was created to protect women from broad forms of violence that take place in a domestic setting.

A woman has the right to file a complaint under the Act if she experiences physical, emotional, verbal, or financial abuse. A woman in a live-in relationship is entitled to all available remedies that are available to married victims of domestic violence.

57. Esha and Chirag had been dating since they were in high school. They had never broken up and saw themselves getting married to each other in the future. After college, they decided to take a step forward and live together to see if they were compatible and whether it would be a good idea to get married. However, both of their parents had conservative mindsets and were against the idea of the couple dating and living together. Consequently, Esha and Chirag decided to withhold this information from them, and act around the society as cousins while they lived together. However, soon after Esha lost her job, Chirag left her for another woman and Esha had to move out. She now demands maintenance from him. Decide.
- (a) Esha cannot be granted maintenance because Esha does not live with Chirag anymore.
 - (b) Esha can be granted maintenance because she used to live with Chirag and now, she has no income of her own.
 - (c) Esha can be granted maintenance because she was in a relationship with Chirag who left her for someone else.
 - (d) Esha cannot be granted maintenance because she was not in a relationship in the nature of marriage with Chirag.
58. Pranjali and Abhishek had been in a relationship since they were fourteen. They had recently celebrated their 5-year anniversary and decided to start living together. Both of them were very excited. They took a flat on lease and started to live like a married couple. They shared the household chores and did everything together. However, after a year, they had a huge fight, Abhishek lost his temper and slapped Pranjali. Thereafter, he started hitting her every other day for the smallest of things. Distraught, Pranjali went to file an FIR against Abhishek for domestic violence. Decide.
- (a) Pranjali can file an FIR because she had been living with Abhishek like a married couple.
 - (b) Pranjali cannot file an FIR because her relationship did not qualify as a relationship in the nature of marriage.
 - (c) Pranjali can file an FIR because she was a victim of physical violence in a relationship.
 - (d) Pranjali cannot file an FIR because she is not Abhishek’s wife.

59. In the abovementioned situation, consider the following. After having some second thoughts, Pranjali does not file a complaint against Abhishek and continues living with him. The two get married after 5 years and start living happily again. However, Abhishek has now developed feelings for his co-worker, Mahira. They start having an extra marital affair and eventually, Abhishek starts living with Mahira instead. However, one year later, when he realises that Mahira is not a good match for him, he goes back to Pranjali who accepts him yet again. Mahira now seeks maintenance from Abhishek. Decide.
- (a) Mahira can get maintenance from Abhishek because he had stopped living with Pranjali and started living with her.
 - (b) Mahira can get maintenance because she and Abhishek were in a relationship in the nature of marriage.
 - (c) Mahira cannot get maintenance because she and Abhishek were not in a relationship in the nature of marriage.
 - (d) Mahira cannot get maintenance because she was not married to Abhishek.
60. Khushi and Alok were colleagues who had started dating a year ago. They were severely infatuated with each other and did not want to stay apart even for a minute. Consequently, they decided to live together. They lived together happily for a while. 1 month into living together, Alok lost interest and told Khushi that he wanted to break up with her. Khushi tried to convince him to give the relationship another chance, but Alok was adamant. Out of spite, Khushi filed an application for maintenance from Alok. Decide.
- (a) Khushi cannot get maintenance because they did not qualify for a relationship in the nature of marriage.
 - (b) Khushi can get maintenance because she and Alok had been in a live in relationship.
 - (c) Khushi can get maintenance because she and Alok fulfilled all criterions of a relationship in the nature of marriage.
 - (d) Khushi cannot get maintenance because Alok never abused her physically.
61. Nikhil and Manya had started dating in college. Soon after college, they started living together since they wanted to have a good career before they got married. They shared responsibilities and lived peacefully for a while. However, Nikhil developed a habit of drinking alcohol with his friends at work. It was fine at first, but after 4 years he started coming home drunk and abusing Manya verbally. At first Manya tolerated it, but when this became an everyday occurrence, she decided to file an FIR for domestic violence against Nikhil. Decide.
- (a) Manya cannot file a complaint as Nikhil never hurt her physically.
 - (b) Manya can file a complaint because Nikhil abused her verbally.
 - (c) Manya cannot file a complaint because she and Nikhil were not in a relationship in the nature of marriage.
 - (d) Manya cannot file a complaint because Nikhil still helped her in household duties.

Passage (Q.62-Q.66): After an offer is made, the next important and essential element in the formation of a contract is acceptance. It has been remarked that it is acceptance alone that converts an offer into a promise, thus creating mutual obligations and rights between the contracting parties.

Types of acceptance

- i) Expressed acceptance: If the acceptance is written or oral.
- ii) Implied acceptance: If the acceptance is shown by conduct
- iii) Conditional acceptance (counter offer): When a person to whom an offer has been made tells the offeror that
- iv) he or she is ready to accept the offer with certain changes made to the condition of the offer.

Out of the above three types only (i) & (ii) constitute a valid acceptance. The first and foremost essential of a valid acceptance is that it must be absolute and unconditional as well. According to Section 7 of the Act of 1872, to convert a proposal into a promise, the acceptance must be absolute and unqualified.

A valid communication of acceptance must be made either by the offeree himself or his authorised agent. Any communication of acceptance by any other person will not be valid.

According to Section 7 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the acceptance must be expressed in some reasonable and usual manner, unless the proposal is made in the manner in which it is to be accepted. If the proposal prescribes a manner in which it should be or is meant to be accepted, and if the acceptance is not made in such a manner, then the proposer may, within a reasonable time after the acceptance is communicated to him, insist that his proposal be accepted in the manner it was meant and not otherwise. If he fails to do so in the prescribed manner, he accepts the acceptance.

Acceptance of an offer is the acceptance of all its terms. If the terms of an offer are not apparent on the face of it and no reasonable precaution is taken to draw the attention of the acceptor, then those terms will not be considered binding. Also, after accepting the offer the acceptor is entitled to seek additional information from the offeror.

A mere answer to a question will not constitute either an offer or acceptance. There must be an expression of willingness to be bound.

62. John owns a construction company and is looking to hire a project manager for an upcoming construction project. He contacts Sarah, a highly qualified and experienced project manager, and offers her the position. The offer states that Sarah will be responsible for managing the entire project, including overseeing the budget, coordinating with subcontractors, and ensuring timely completion ***and she must accept the offer in writing(mail)***. Which of the following scenarios represents a valid acceptance of John's offer?
- (a) Sarah sends an email to John stating, "I accept your offer to be the project manager for the upcoming construction project. I look forward to working with your team and ensuring the successful completion of the project."
 - (b) Sarah starts performing project management tasks without explicitly communicating her acceptance to John. She contacts subcontractors, reviews the project plans, and prepares a preliminary budget.
 - (c) Sarah responds to John's offer by saying, "I am interested in the position, but I would like to negotiate the salary and request a higher budget for the project."
 - (d) Sarah asks John a few questions about the project and expresses her willingness to consider the offer, but she does not provide a clear and definite acceptance.
63. Lisa is selling her car and advertises it online. Mark sees the advertisement and contacts Lisa, expressing his interest in purchasing the car. Lisa offers the car to Mark for Rs.10,00,000, stating that it includes all the accessories and a full tank of gas. Mark considers the offer and responds in the following manner: Which of the following scenarios represents a valid acceptance of Lisa's offer?
- (a) Mark tells Lisa over the phone, "I'm really interested in the car, but I can only offer Rs.9,00,000. If you agree to this price, I'll buy it right away."
 - (b) Mark visits Lisa's house, inspects the car, and hands her Rs.100,000 in cash as a token of his intention to buy the car. He states that he will arrange to transfer the remaining amount through a bank transfer.
 - (c) Mark asks Lisa several questions about the car's maintenance history, mileage, and any previous accidents. He expresses his interest in purchasing the car but does not provide a clear and definite acceptance.
 - (d) Mark sends a text message to Lisa, saying, "I accept your offer of Rs.10,00,000 for the car. I am excited to own it and will arrange for the payment and pick-up soon."

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64. Alex is an artist who specializes in creating custom paintings. He receives an inquiry from Julia, who is interested in commissioning a painting for her living room. Alex sends a proposal to Julia, stating the price, size, and subject matter of the painting. The proposal also includes a clause specifying that the acceptance must be made in writing via email.

Which of the following scenarios represents a valid acceptance of Alex's proposal?

- (a) Julia responds to Alex's proposal by sending a text message, stating, "I accept your proposal for the custom painting. I'm excited to see your artistic vision come to life in my living room."
- (b) Julia calls Alex and verbally accepts the proposal, expressing her enthusiasm about the custom painting. She mentions that she will follow up with a written confirmation later.
- (c) Julia sends an email to Alex, accepting the proposal and providing additional details about the preferred color scheme and delivery address for the painting.
- (d) Julia receives the proposal but does not respond within the specified timeframe. However, she proceeds to send a payment for the painting without any written communication.

65. Sophie, an event planner, has been in negotiations with a hotel for hosting a large corporate conference. After several meetings and discussions, the hotel manager, Michael, presents Sophie with a detailed written proposal outlining the event's venue, dates, services, and associated costs. The proposal specifies that the acceptance must be made in writing (Email) and delivered via registered post within seven days.

Which of the following scenarios represents a valid acceptance of Michael's proposal?

- (a) Sophie sends an email to Michael, expressing her acceptance of the proposal and attaching a scanned copy of the acceptance letter. She also states that the original signed acceptance letter will be sent via registered post the next day.
- (b) Sophie contacts Michael over the phone, enthusiastically accepting the proposal and discussing additional requests for specific event arrangements. She mentions that she will send the signed acceptance letter via courier within the required timeframe.
- (c) Sophie receives the proposal but fails to respond within the specified seven-day timeframe. However, she visits the hotel, meets with the staff, and discusses further event details, indicating her interest and intent to proceed.
- (d) Sophie prepares the acceptance letter but sends it via regular mail instead of registered mail, resulting in a delayed delivery. However, she follows up with an email to Michael, explaining the situation and assuring him that the acceptance letter is on its way.

66. Jane, a graphic designer, receives an email from a potential client, Mike, offering her a project to design a website. The email includes a brief description of the project scope and deadline but does not explicitly mention any terms regarding payment or intellectual property rights. Which of the following options accurately reflects the status of the acceptance of Mike's offer by Jane, considering the missing terms?

- (a) Jane sends an email to Mike, expressing her excitement about the project without addressing the absence of specific terms such as payment and intellectual property rights.
- (b) Jane meets with Mike in person to discuss the project but does not inquire about the missing terms or propose any form of contractual agreement.
- (c) Jane ignores Mike's offer, assuming that the missing terms will be automatically implied or resolved later in the project.
- (d) Jane replies to Mike, stating, "I accept your offer to design the website, but I request that the payment terms and intellectual property rights be clearly defined and included in a written agreement before proceeding."

Passage (Q.67-Q.70): When a person or company is unable to make timely loan repayments, they are said to be insolvent i.e. simply when the assets are insufficient to cover the debts already owed. The formal declaration of one's inability to pay one's debts is bankruptcy. The entity is required to repay its creditors upon filing for bankruptcy in one of two ways: restructuring, in which the debt is "re-structured" or "re-planned" to make repayment simpler; or liquidation, in which all of the entity's assets are liquidated and the proceeds are distributed to the creditors. Any defaulting corporate debtor may be the subject of the corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP), which is the restructuring mechanism outlined in the code. A claim for this may be made against the debtor by (a) a financial creditor, such as an individual money lender, banks, NBFCs, etc (Section 7) (b) Operational creditor, for example, a provider of products or services (Section 9) (c) A corporation or LLP that owes money to anyone is a corporate debtor (Section 10). According to the code, a debt is in default when it is not paid in full or in instalments by the debtor or the corporate debtor, as applicable, after it has become due and payable.

The threshold limit for the same is Rs. 1 crore and higher, meaning that any default that is equal to or greater than the threshold limit can trigger CIRP (for any default prior to 24th March 2020, threshold limit is 1 lakh). Any individual who has financial debt is a financial creditor, according to Section 5(7) of the Code. The financial debt in essence means money borrowed keeping in mind that the value of money depreciates with time thus, Bank loan with interest qualifies as financial debt. A person, who owes an operational debt, including anybody to whom it has been legally assigned or transferred, is referred to as an operational creditor under section 5 (20). Any claim relating to (a) the provision of commodities, (b) the provision of services, including employment, or (c) any dues owed to the government is referred to as operational debt. However, by virtue of the amendment in 2020, for any default made from 24th March till one year after that, no insolvency proceedings can be initiated. According to Section 12 of the Code, any CIRP must be finished within 180 days of the application's admission to kick off the procedure. The NCLT may, however, grant one extension, which cannot exceed 90 days.

67. RIL enterprises borrowed a loan from PBN bank of Rs. 2 Crore for meeting certain capital expenditures for its company. The loan was taken in April 2018 and for the first 12 months no money was to be re-paid. Subsequent to that the money plus the interests was to be returned in eight equivalent monthly instalments starting from April 2019. No instalments were paid by RIL till February 2020. Seeing this managerial department of the bank contact RIL management and the RIL management promised that the instalments shall be paid from March end onwards. However, even then no instalments were paid. As a result of this on July 1st 2020 PBN bank moved the National Company Law Tribunal, Delhi seeking initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process against RIL. Decide that whether in the given circumstance CIRP can be initiated against RIL or not?
- (a) No, it cannot be initiated because RIL has still not defaulted the principal sum and that shall be due not before December given that the instalment were to start from March 2020.
 - (b) Yes, it can be initiated because RIL has paid no money to PNB bank since the day the loan was granted to them. They should have at least paid the interests due.
 - (c) Yes, it can be initiated because RIL has defaulted on instalments which are greater than the threshold limit for such initiation.
 - (d) No, it cannot be initiated because RIL is protected by the moratorium i.e. ban on initiation of CIRP.
68. RIL enterprises borrowed a loan from PBN bank of Rs. 10Lakhs. The loan was taken on 23rd March 2020 and for the period till March 2021 no money was to be re-paid. Subsequent to that the money plus the interests was to be returned in eight equivalent monthly instalments starting from April 2021. No instalments were paid by RIL till June 2021. Seeing this the managerial department of the bank got really perturbed and tried to contact RIL management which did not respond positively. Seeing this the bank decided to initiate CIRP since 2 instalments of more than Rs.1 lakh each had been defaulted by RIL. As a result of this on July 1st 2021 PBN bank moved the National Company Law Tribunal, Delhi seeking initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process against RIL. Decide that whether in the given circumstance CIRP can be initiated against RIL or not?
- (a) It can be initiated because RIL had defaulted an amount more than the threshold limit which was applicable to contracts entered prior to 24th March 2021.

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- (b) It cannot be initiated because the principal sum has yet not been defaulted.
- (c) It can be initiated because the moratorium period has been crossed and the default has occurred after that.
- (d) It cannot be initiated because the threshold limit of default has not been breached.
69. Mama Ltd. entered in a contract with Charlie & Chocolates for a supply of coco powder in 2021. For the purpose of establishing his factory of coco powder Mama Ltd. had taken loan from Kamal. However, for the past 5 years Mama had failed to return the amount. Charlie & Chocolates' contract was a huge amount since it involved supply of humongous quantity of the powder in lieu of which Mama was to be paid a sum of Rs. 2 crores. Mama thought that the amount to be given by Charlie & Chocolates will be sufficient enough to pay his principal debt plus interest due to Kamal. So, Mama supplied the powder successfully but Charlie & Chocolates failed to fulfil their promise of paying the 2 crore rupees. In spite of this Mama assigned his rights under the contract with Charlie & Chocolates to Kamal. Later, on, Charlie & Chocolates in general had become insolvent and bankruptcy proceedings had been initiated against it by one of its financial creditor. Decide whether Kamal can file a claim as an operational creditor?
- (a) No, he cannot because he has not provided any goods or services to Mama.
- (b) No, he cannot because resolution proceedings had already been initiated against it by some other financial creditor.
- (c) Yes, it can because by way of assignment both of them have rights and hence both of them can stake the claims.
- (d) Yes, Kamal can sue as an operation creditor since Mama had legally assigned his rights under the contract with Charlie & Chocolates to him.
70. Yash and Shasvat were good friends. Yash intended to establish his firm (LLP Ltd.) for which he wanted to take a loan of an amount equivalent to Rs. 20 Crores. Shasvat at that instance was working as a General Manager in ICCI bank. Yash contacted Shasvat for the same and Shasvat informed Yash that loan will be granted to him. Ultimately, the loan granted in April 2019. The loan that was granted to Yash was granted without any interest being charged. Subsequent to the first year in which no money was to be re-paid, the principal sum was to be returned in eight equivalent monthly instalments starting from April 2020. Owing to Covid no money could be returned by Yash to ICCI bank till March 2021. ICCI bank asked Yash to make the payments from April 2021, to which Yash agreed. However, no money was paid till August and hence on September 1st 2021 ICCI bank moved the National Company Law Tribunal, Delhi seeking initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process against Yash. Decide that whether in the given circumstance CIRP can be initiated against Yash or not?
- (a) Yes, it can be initiated because Yash has defaulted on instalments which amount to a value equal to or greater than Rs. 1 crore.
- (b) No, it cannot be initiated because the default occurred during the period moratorium was imposed.
- (c) Yes, it can be initiated because ICCI is a creditor at the end of the day and Yash is duty bound to return the money.
- (d) No, it cannot be granted because ICCI bank does not qualify as financial creditor.

Passage (Q.71-Q.74): An ostensible owner of a property is a person who's name appears on the records and is in the possession of the property but he/she never intended to own the property. The real test is as to what is the source of the purchase money; the motive behind the same is to give a benami color to the possession of the property and as to who is enjoying the benefits of the property. This test for the real owner does not only differentiates between the real owner and the apparent owner of the property but also excludes the person who holds the possession of the property in a fiduciary capacity like agents, guardians etc. As a minor does not have the capacity to give consent, His/her guardians cannot become the ostensible owner of the property as the consent plays a very important role for an ostensible owner. Therefore a person cannot be titled as an ostensible owner if the true owner of the property entrusts him with a temporary domain over the property. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 governs the concept of ostensible owner under Section 41, which states that:

"Where, with the consent, express or implied, of the persons interested in immoveable property, a person is the ostensible owner of such property and transfers the same for consideration, the transfer shall not be voidable on the ground that the transferor was not authorised to make it: provided that the transferee, after taking reasonable care to ascertain that the transferor had power to make the transfer, has acted in good faith."

The general rule for transfer of property is that a person cannot transfer a property if he himself doesn't have a good title over it, but if the essentials of section 41 are fulfilled then such transfer can become voidable on the ground that the transferor was not in the capacity to make it. Hence section 41 is an exception to the above mentioned rule. The intention of this section is to safeguard the purchaser from a situation where the real owner of the property tries to avoid the transfer on the ground that the transferor was not authorized to do so. Therefore if the conditions of section 41 of the Act are met then it eliminates the probability of questioning a transfer of a property on the ground of the authority of the transferor. The idea in this section does not apply if there is no ostensible owner and/or if there is a real owner.

71. What do you think the term ostensible means in the context of the passage?
- (a) Something apparent on the face of it but otherwise.
 - (b) Something which is not true.
 - (c) Something that appears to be true but is not actually true.
 - (d) A person who appears or seems to be the owner of immovable property in question but is not.
72. Choose a statement which is correct in respect of ostensible owner:
- I. The doctrine of ostensible owner has been laid down under section 41 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
 - II. The Doctrine of Ostensible Owner was established to protect the rights of 3rd party to whom the property was to be transferred to.
 - III. Every transfer authorized by an ostensible owner is valid according to section 41 of the transfer of property act.
 - IV. The transfer who is made by the ostensible owner underlines the principle of holding out.
- (a) III (b) I & IV (c) I & II (d) I & II
73. Assertion: *Nemo dat quod non habet*.
Reason: No one has the right or power to confer or present a higher right over the property than what he himself actually does not possesses.
- (a) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true but R is false.
 - (d) A is false but R is true.
74. Simran has a vested interest in her Grandfather's property until she attains majority. Simran moved to Canada after graduating in her twenties. She attempted to acclimatize but failed miserably because the country was new to her habitat. She opted to return to India because she thought she could leverage her grandfather's land, which she now owns, to develop a livelihood here in India. When she returned, she was surprised to learn that her parents had sold the property onto which she has a vested interest since they couldn't repay the bank loan they had taken out to send Simran to Canada. Determine the validity of the transaction.
- (a) Simran will have no recourse to reclaim her land since when she relocated to Canada, she made her parents the ostensible owners.
 - (b) Simran has the right to reclaim her land since she did not make her parents the ostensible successors when she went to Canada.
 - (c) Simran has the right to reclaim her property because she was unaware of the transaction.
 - (d) The transaction will be voidable since Simran did not consent or transfer ostensible ownership to her parents.

Passage (Q.75-Q.79): Polygamy is the practice of having more than one married spouse — wife or husband. The issue is governed both by personal laws and the Indian Penal Code (IPC). Traditionally, polygamy — mainly the situation of a man having more than one wife — was practiced widely in India. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 outlawed the practice. IPC Section 494 (“Marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife”) penalizes bigamy or polygamy. The section reads: “Whoever, having a husband or wife living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life of such husband or wife, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.” This provision does not apply to a marriage which has been declared void by a court — for example, a child marriage that has been declared void. The law also does not apply if a spouse has been “continually absent” for the “space of seven years”. This means a spouse who has deserted the marriage or when his or her whereabouts are not known for seven years will not bar the other spouse from remarrying. Generally, the first wife files a complaint that her husband has remarried. The court will have to look into whether the husband has entered into a legally valid second marriage. This means that the second marriage would have to be performed as per prescribed customs, and the penal provision will not apply for adulterous relationships that do not qualify as valid marriages under the law. Section 495 of the IPC protects the rights of the second wife in case of a bigamous marriage. It reads: “Whoever commits the offence defined in the last preceding section (i.e. Section 494) having concealed from the person with whom the subsequent marriage is contracted, the fact of the former marriage, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.” Parliament passed the Hindu Marriage Act in 1955, outlawing the concept of having more than one spouse at a time. Under Section 17 of the HMA bigamy is an offence, “and the provisions of sections 494 and 495 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, shall apply accordingly”. However, despite bigamy being an offence, the child born from the bigamous marriage would acquire the same rights as a child from the first marriage under the law.

75. Based on your understanding of the passage, under what exceptional circumstances does IPC Section 494, which penalizes bigamy or polygamy, not apply?
- (a) When a spouse has been absent for a period of seven years and their whereabouts are known.
 - (b) When a marriage has been declared void by a court, such as a child marriage.
 - (c) When the first wife files a complaint against her husband for remarrying.
 - (d) When the second marriage is performed according to prescribed customs.
76. F and X were recently married. They have been dating one other for the previous eleven years. Their parents eventually agreed to their marriage. F found it difficult to adjust to life in a joint family after her marriage because she had previously lived in a nuclear family. As a result, she decided to file for divorce from X after six years of marriage. When X refused to agree to a divorce, F married a coworker who was living alone, even without his parents. Determine the legality of F's marriage to her colleague in accordance with the Indian Penal Code.
- (a) F's marriage to her colleague is invalid because she did not obtain a divorce from X.
 - (b) F's marriage to her coworker is lawful because she granted X a divorce from her side.
 - (c) F's marriage to her colleague is only lawful if X agrees to it.
 - (d) F's marriage to her coworker is invalid because it is unethical to marry twice.
 - (e)
77. When V was fifteen years old, she married T. Her father got her married to T since he didn't have enough money. When V grew up and realized that such a child marriage was illegal, she went to court to have her marriage declared null and void. After six months, the court ruled that her child marriage was null and void. She married H when she was 22 years old. T now claims that V and H's marriage should be declared invalid. Comment on the merit of T's arguments.
- (a) T made a valid point because Section 494 of the IPC bans and penalizes bigamy.
 - (b) T made an incorrect argument because V married H voluntarily and of her own free decision.
 - (c) T's argument is effective because V was already married to him.
 - (d) T's argument is invalid because such child marriages are not regarded valid.

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78. N was a police officer who was dying of cancer. He asked his junior Z to marry and care for his daughter Q. Z followed the instructions and later fell in love with N's daughter. They also had their own child. One day, Q and Z got into a heated dispute. As a result, Q left the house with her son and did not return. Z attempted but failed to locate her. He waited for her for five years, but she never returned, so his mother compelled him to marry. Q returned after Z married another lady. Determine whether Z's marriage to the other woman would be held valid.
- (a) Because Q's whereabouts were unknown, Z's marriage to the other woman was declared legal.
 - (b) Z's marriage to the other woman is lawful if Q agrees.
 - (c) Z's marriage to the other woman is null and void because Q returned before the seven-year period had expired.
 - (d) Z's marriage to the other lady is lawful because Q left him against her will and cannot return.
79. J and W married in the year 2005. W chose to separate ways since J lost his job. She did not contact him for two years. W also did not allow her kid to meet J. Meanwhile, J married S, who also gave birth to a kid in 2013. When W learned of this, she returned to J and claimed that only her son would receive all of J's wealth because his marriage to S was considered bigamy and hence illegal. However, S argued that her son should be given the inheritance right as well. Read the passage carefully and decide who presented a valid argument: W or S.
- (a) S made a reasonable point because J married her voluntarily.
 - (b) W made a compelling argument that because J's marriage to S is illegitimate, no inheritance rights should be granted to the other kid.
 - (c) W made a reasonable point because she is J's first wife.
 - (d) S made a valid point because her unlawful marriage to J would not deprive their son of inheritance rights.

Passage (Q.80-Q.84): The Government of India is one of the largest litigants in the country and has the freedom to appoint its own lawyers, the Delhi High Court held while rejecting a plea challenging the method of empanelment of advocates to represent the Central government. A Division Bench of Chief Justice Satish Chandra Sharma and Justice Subramanian Prasad noted that there is no fixed salary of the lawyers empanelled by the Central government. These lawyers are not even paid a retainer fee and they are paid on a case-to-case basis. "A litigant can always choose a lawyer to represent him and the Government of India, which is one of the largest litigants in the country, has the freedom to appoint its own lawyers. This Court is of the view that the present petition is nothing but a Publicity Interest Litigation," the order stated. The Bench was dealing with a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed by one Rajinder Nischal. It was contended that the size of the panel to represent the Central government is not fixed and that the government does not invite applications for appointment or renewal of the panel. Nischal argued that the appointment of advocates as government counsel is contrary to the law laid down by the Supreme Court in *State of Punjab v. Brijeshwar Singh Chahal*. At the outset, the Court noted that the petitioner himself was an empanelled government counsel and at the time of his empanelment, neither there was any fixed panel to represent the government nor was he subjected to any written examination before his appointment. "It seems that the Petitioner, who is an Advocate, has filed the present petition after being a beneficiary of the very same process which has been assailed in the present Writ Petition only because he has been denied extension or reappointment." The Bench dismissed the PIL, noting in the order, "This Court is of the view that no public interest is involved in the present petition and it has been filed only to upset the apple cart."

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80. What was the Delhi High Court's decision regarding the plea challenging the method of empanelment of advocates to represent the Central government?
- (a) The plea was accepted, and the Court ordered a fixed panel size and written examination for the appointment of government counsel.
 - (b) The plea was rejected, as it did not serve the public interest and the Court upheld the freedom of the Government of India to appoint its own lawyers.
 - (c) The plea was accepted, and the Court directed the Government of India to pay a fixed salary and retainer fee to the empanelled lawyers.
 - (d) The plea was rejected, and the Court concluded that public interest was involved, suggesting that it was filed with ulterior motives.
81. In a case of bank fraud, the government got involved. Millions of rupees were stolen in the swindle. They appointed a group of lawyers to represent them in court who had previously defended the Government in a corruption case. F argued against the government's choice because it directly appointed the aforementioned panel without requesting applications or holding any sort of test or interview. Check to see if he has any legal recourse available or whether the government made a mistake.
- (a) Since it must carefully consider applications before choosing them, the Government did not make the right choice.
 - (b) Due to the fact that the abovementioned committee was chosen at random, the government failed in its decision.
 - (c) Without following any established protocol, the Government is allowed to choose any legal counsel of its choice.
 - (d) The government made the proper choice because it trusted the team of attorneys who had previously represented it in court.
82. One of the government's employees was involved in money-laundering. The government had hired employee P for the previous 18 years. It was discovered that he was stealing between seven and eight crores in government funds each year. A computation error prevented this from being disclosed earlier. P had been performing this for the previous three years. As soon as the Government learned of this, it made the decision to file a lawsuit against P. It designated F and four other people to serve as its legal counsel. The panel was established quickly due to the urgency of the situation. Check to see if the Government followed the correct method when choosing the members of its legal team. In your response, make use of the passage.
- (a) Since no procedure is required, the government wasn't mistaken in its decision-making.
 - (b) Since a set of norms and regulations must be followed to designate attorneys who are intended to represent the Government, the Government faulted in its decision-making.
 - (c) Since they didn't invite any applications and chose the panel at random, the government made an error in its judgment.
 - (d) Since this was an emergency situation and there was no time for an inspection or interview, the government made the right choice.
83. V was an extremely intelligent lawyer who received his degree from an esteemed college. He had also spent sixteen years practicing law in the Indian Courts. As a result, the Central Government appointed him to handle the open matters affecting the Government. Although he was happy with his new job, he insisted that he would only work if a set income was offered. Check to see if the Government would abide by his request. Resonate.
- (a) Given his remarkable qualifications, the Government might accede to his demands.
 - (b) His request will not be granted by the government because this kind of treatment is not prevalent.
 - (c) If the other attorneys do not make the same demands, the Government might concede to his demands.
 - (d) The government might be forced to comply with V's demand if he declared to work for it only for a certain salary.

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84. In one case of unpaid wages and salary, the Government of India was a defendant. Due to this, the workforce had gone on strike. This caused all government departments to suffer enormous losses. A combined lawsuit was also brought against the government by the workers. Z had been chosen by the government to represent it in court. Z had never taken on a case where the government was a party. S, however, had handled more than eight lawsuits involving the government and prevailed in six of them. He argued that he was a better candidate for the position of Government counsel than Z. Additionally, he said that the Government made arbitrary appointments without doing any investigation or interviews. Determine the veracity of the claims made by S.
- (a) The Government is free to choose anybody it wants as its legal representative; hence the claims made by S cannot be regarded as valid.
 - (b) Given that S was more competent than Z; his assertions should be considered valid.
 - (c) Due to S's extensive expertise in similar situations, the assertions he made will be considered valid.
 - (d) To evaluate the accuracy of S's claims, the information in the passage is insufficient.

SECTION - D : LOGICAL REASONING

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

Passage (Q.85 – Q.89): Climate change is a global crisis that affects everyone, but its consequences are particularly devastating for the poor and vulnerable populations. These marginalised communities bear the brunt of climate change impacts due to their limited resources, socioeconomic disadvantages, and geographical location. The poor often lack access to essential services, including clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and education, which exacerbates their vulnerability to climate-related hazards. The poor and vulnerable are disproportionately affected by extreme weather events such as hurricanes, droughts, and floods. Their precarious living conditions, often in informal settlements or low-lying coastal areas, make them highly susceptible to displacement, property damage, and loss of livelihoods. Additionally, these communities rely heavily on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, which are highly susceptible to changing weather patterns. Crop failures, loss of livestock, and reduced yields lead to food insecurity, malnutrition, and economic instability, trapping them in a vicious cycle of poverty. India, with its vast number of people living below the poverty line and across diverse geographical regions, is particularly vulnerable to the health effects of climate change. The country's dependence on climate-sensitive sectors, such as agriculture and fisheries, combined with a large rural population, magnifies the risks. Air pollution in the country largely influences agricultural production. Research conducted by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), informs that exposure to air pollution reduces the yield of major food crops in India. The projected rise in temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, and the melting of Himalayan glaciers all pose significant challenges to public health. It is imperative that India takes proactive measures to mitigate and adapt to these challenges and build a climate change-resilient healthcare system in India. The urgent need for climate change resilient health initiatives in India arises from the escalating threats posed by climate change to public health. However, there is little progress towards developing the climate change or disaster-resilient healthcare system in India which was quite evident during the COVID-19 pandemic. Also, historical and political commitments towards research funding and actions for building a sustainable climate-resilient healthcare system in India are not adequate. A wide array of climate-related challenges impacts disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, exacerbating existing health inequalities. To effectively address these challenges, there is a pressing need to develop and implement climate change resilient health initiatives and technological innovations.

85. Which of the following statements, if true, would most weaken the author's argument that India is particularly vulnerable to the health effects of climate change?
- (a) India has a robust public health system that can cope with the increased burden of diseases and disasters due to climate change.
 - (b) India has a diverse and resilient population that can adapt to changing environmental and social conditions due to climate change.
 - (c) India has a strong and committed political leadership that can implement effective policies and programs to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
 - (d) India has a rich and vibrant culture that can foster social cohesion and solidarity in the face of climate change challenges.

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86. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) The author believes that climate change is the most pressing issue facing humanity today.
 - (b) The author thinks that India should collaborate with other countries to tackle climate change and its health effects.
 - (c) The author suggests that climate change and its health effects are interrelated and complex phenomena that require multidisciplinary approaches.
 - (d) The author implies that climate change and its health effects are not given enough attention or priority by the Indian government and society.
87. Which of the following is an assumption that the author makes in the passage?
- (a) Climate change is caused by human activities and can be reversed or slowed down by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
 - (b) The poor and vulnerable populations in India are aware of the health effects of climate change and are willing to take preventive measures.
 - (c) The health effects of climate change in India are similar to those in other countries or regions that face similar climatic conditions.
 - (d) The development of a climate change-resilient healthcare system in India requires adequate research funding and actions from the government and other stakeholders.
88. What is the central idea of the passage?
- (a) Climate change is a global crisis that affects everyone, but its consequences are particularly devastating for the poor and vulnerable populations.
 - (b) India is particularly vulnerable to the health effects of climate change due to its socioeconomic disadvantages, geographical location, and dependence on climate-sensitive sectors.
 - (c) There is a trifling need to develop and implement climate change resilient health initiatives and technological innovations to address the health effects of climate change in India.
 - (d) There is little progress towards developing a climate change or disaster-resilient healthcare system in India, which was quite evident during the COVID-19 pandemic.
89. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?
- (a) Climate change is a global crisis that requires collective action and cooperation from all countries and stakeholders.
 - (b) Climate change is a local problem that can be solved by individual actions and initiatives from the affected communities and regions.
 - (c) Climate change is an inevitable phenomenon that cannot be prevented or controlled by human interventions or technologies.
 - (d) Climate change is a multifaceted challenge that demands comprehensive and integrated solutions from various disciplines and sectors.

Passage (Q.90 – Q.94): Imagine that all Indian Muslims had opted to go join the new Dominion of Pakistan in 1947. What then might have been the shape of Hindutva politics? Would Hindutva politics been either possible at all, or fruitful if tried as a standard electoral gimmick. Clearly, the right-wing would have been obliged to vie for state power within an exclusively Hindu society, with no “other” to polarise Hindus against. Calls to the spectre of Hindu victimisation and ‘Muslim appeasement’ – two conjoint tried and tested instruments of Hindutva politics – would have lost all locus and electoral purchase among Hindus. Evacuee properties left behind by migrated Muslims may well have become a legal conundrum, but hardly a plank on which successful electoral battles may have been fought repeatedly by the right-wing. Inevitably, the communal void created by the absence of a Muslim population would have foregrounded the realities of caste and class, both very tricky turfs for Hindutva batters to negotiate with any certainty. Neither on the anvil of caste nor of class could Hindutva’s imperialist pipe-dreams of totalitarian hegemony be forged, as socially and economically oppressed

Hindus would have found mere invocations of an Islamic neighbour (poor substitute for non-existent Muslims at home) too far-fetched to drown their woes at the hands of their entrenched 'upper' caste, co-Hindu exploiters. Within the new context of a necessarily secular national ground, issues of nitty gritty livelihood, from the quotidian to the large concerns of the economy would have come to occupy central spaces in the praxis of political parties, since little would have been gained from communalising any issue in the absence of a living and present strawman. Needless to say that a minuscule Sikh or Christian minority would hardly have served as threats to Hindutva hegemony. No greater favour was therefore ever done to the Hindutva lobby than by the vast majority of Muslim Indians — those who chose not to leave their beloved Hindustan, which belonged as much to them as to Hindu Indians, and whose ancestors had contributed so richly in countless ways. And, never mind that Aurangzeb was a monarch who thought nothing of incarcerating his father (a fellow Muslim) for life, and of having his brother (another fellow Muslim) murdered; a ruler who both desecrated Hindu temples and, when realpolitik dictated, also gave land grants to them.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from the article, "What Would the Politics of Hindutva do Without Aurangzeb?", by Badri Raina and published in The Wire on June 7th, 2023.

90. The conclusion of the argument above cannot be true unless which of the following is true?
- (a) The author is biased against Hindutva politics and its instruments of Hindu victimisation and Muslim appeasement.
 - (b) The author is knowledgeable about the history and culture of the Muslim population in India and their role in Hindutva politics.
 - (c) The author is aware of the factors and challenges that make India vulnerable to the health effects of climate change.
 - (d) The author is logical and consistent in his or her analysis of the hypothetical scenario of the absence of a Muslim population in India.
91. All of the following can be inferred from the passage, EXCEPT?
- (a) The author is critical of Hindutva politics and its instruments of Hindu victimisation and Muslim appeasement.
 - (b) The author is sympathetic to the Muslim population in India and their rich contributions and complex history.
 - (c) The author is supportive of the partition of India and Pakistan and the migration of Muslims to the new dominion.
 - (d) The author brings out how the political dynamics would have changed by presenting a hypothetical situation.
92. Which of the following statements best addresses the flaw in the reasoning of the author of the passage?
- (a) It is unreasonable to assume that the only purpose of Muslims in politics is to milk the political agenda of Hindutva politics.
 - (b) It is unreasonable to assume that some political parties are interested in Hindutva politics.
 - (c) The question about the existence of Hindutva politics in India is because people want the political parties to be Hindu oriented.
 - (d) Ignores the fact that some Muslims are interested in making India a Hindu Rashtra.
93. Which of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument that no greater favour was ever done to the Hindutva lobby than by the vast majority of Muslim Indians who chose not to leave their beloved Hindustan?
- (a) Hindutva politics has been able to exploit the communal riots and conflicts that have occurred between Hindus and Muslims in India since independence.
 - (b) Hindutva politics has been able to use the constitutional provisions and policies that have been designed to protect the rights and interests of the Muslim minority in India.
 - (c) Hindutva politics has been able to manipulate the media and education systems that have portrayed the Muslim community in India in a negative and stereotypical light.
 - (d) Hindutva politics has been able to mobilise the Hindu vote bank by creating a sense of insecurity and resentment among Hindus against the Muslim presence in India.

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94. Which of the following statements, if true, would most weaken the author's argument that Hindutva politics would have lost all locus and electoral purchase among Hindus in the absence of a Muslim population in India?
- (a) Hindutva politics is not only based on anti-Muslim sentiments, but also on a nationalist and cultural ideology that appeals to many Hindus regardless of their caste or class.
 - (b) Hindutva politics is not only dependent on the presence of a Muslim population in India, but also on the perceived threat of external enemies such as Pakistan or China that can be used to mobilise Hindus.
 - (c) Hindutva politics is not only driven by communal polarisation, but also by social and economic factors such as urbanisation, globalisation, and consumerism that create new aspirations and anxieties among Hindus.
 - (d) Hindutva politics is not only aimed at creating a Hindu majority, but also at homogenising and assimilating the diverse and pluralistic expressions of Hinduism into a monolithic and hegemonic identity.

Passage (Q.95– Q.99): The 22nd Law Commission of India recently submitted its final report (“Usage of the Law of Sedition”) on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. Law Commission reports exert considerable influence on both the government and the Supreme Court and, given that the provision's constitutionality is pending, it is important to closely read a document that will likely form an important part of any future judgement on the matter. The report walks the reader through sedition law's history in India, the Law Commission's previous reports that discussed the law, Constituent Assembly debates, and the courts' public-order jurisprudence. After discussing the threats to India's security and the law's “alleged” misuse (the Commission passes the buck onto the police instead of the “political class,” as if the police are an autonomous body) and undertaking a wide-ranging comparative survey of sedition law in diverse jurisdictions (the UK, US, Australia, and Canada!), the report concludes with why the law should be retained on the books. It adds a series of recommendations that ignore the Supreme Court's post-*Kedar Nath* jurisprudence, set out vague procedural guidelines, and increase the punishment for the offence.

I will not examine the report's history of the provision, as, beyond establishing the purpose of the provision, it serves no purpose. Highlighting the colonial origins of the provision is only relevant insofar as it displaces any presumption of constitutionality; it has no bearing on the provision's constitutionality itself. Instead, I will restrict myself to its discussion of the court's free speech jurisprudence, as that forms the basis of its proposed substantive amendment, and the absences that mark the text. As a measure that limits citizens' free speech rights, proportionality should be the primary standard of review any court – in our “age of proportionality” – deploys. Debates on whether *Wednesbury* unreasonableness analysis is smuggled in the guise of proportionality or whether the subtests should be more or less deferential to the executive are redundant when proportionality is not even used as a standard of review. The Law Commission – perhaps befitting the test's lack of teeth in Indian jurisprudence – has not thought it worth mentioning in a document that assesses the constitutionality of a rights-infringing section. But despite how it has been put to use, its attractiveness lies in how it lays bare the court's – and in this case, the Commission's – reasoning behind upholding – or striking down – a particular measure.

95. Which of the following options captures the central idea of the passage?
- (a) The Law Commission of India has submitted a report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, which is a measure that limits citizens' free speech rights.
 - (b) The Law Commission of India has submitted a report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, which is a flawed and biased document that ignores the Supreme Court's free speech jurisprudence and the principle of proportionality.
 - (c) The Law Commission of India has submitted a report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, which is a comprehensive and balanced document that considers the history, purpose, and comparative analysis of the provision and its impact on free speech.
 - (d) The Law Commission of India has submitted a report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, which is a vague and irrelevant document that focuses on the colonial origins, Constituent Assembly debates, and public-order jurisprudence of the provision.

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96. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) The author believes that section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is unconstitutional and should be repealed or struck down.
 - (b) The author believes that the Law Commission of India is an independent and impartial body that provides objective and reliable reports on legal issues.
 - (c) The author believes that the principle of proportionality is a crucial and effective standard of review for assessing the constitutionality of rights-infringing sections.
 - (d) The author agrees with the factors responsible for testing the constitutionality of section 124A excluding free speech and he didn't shy away from discussing each of them.
97. Which of the following is an underlying assumption of the passage?
- (a) The Law Commission of India is flawed and biased body that does not provide objective and reliable reports on legal issues.
 - (b) The Supreme Court's free speech jurisprudence and the principle of proportionality have consequential impact on assessing the constitutionality of rights – infringing sections.
 - (c) The history and culture of colonial era and its significance should have no reflection on the review and the needed or required parameters for the review were beyond the ken of the authorities.
 - (d) The constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is a matter of public interest and concern that affects the citizens' free speech rights.
98. Which of the following, is an objection of the author to the Law Commission of India's report on the constitutionality of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, according to the author?
- (a) The report employs the proportionality test for ascertaining the constitutionality of rights infringing sections which results in perspicuous interpretation.
 - (b) The report does not use the principle of proportionality as a standard of review for assessing the constitutionality of rights-infringing sections.
 - (c) The report does not provide any evidence or explanation for why section 124A should be retained on the books.
 - (d) The report does not address or acknowledge any possible objections or counterarguments that may challenge its constitutionality.
99. Which among the following is the author most likely to agree with?
- (a) The Law Commission report on sedition law is a comprehensive and balanced document that reflects the constitutional values of India.
 - (b) The Law Commission report on sedition law is a flawed and biased document that ignores the implication of constitutionality.
 - (c) The Law Commission report on sedition law is a useful and informative document that provides a historical and comparative perspective on sedition law.
 - (d) The Law Commission report on sedition law is an irrelevant and outdated document that has no bearing on the constitutionality of sedition law.

Direction (Q.100 – Q.103): People have so many questions, and there is no one from the government who will provide us with the answers. If you ask any bureaucrat whether there has been a data breach with the CoWin portal, they will deny it. The scale of this data breach is much higher than any other data breach so far given that almost every adult Indian citizen who took the COVID vaccine was forced to do it through CO-WIN. It was mandatory to share phone numbers and an identity card for vaccination. Often this ID card was an Aadhaar number, which ideally should not be stored under the Aadhaar Act. Yet, we see all of this data has been stored in un-encrypted databases and has clearly been breached. The screenshots of the data breach show us that the extent of this breach is so wide that mitigating this can be so challenging.

As repeatedly mentioned in these columns, whenever there is a breach, the basic requirement is to do a forensic analysis and address the security issue at hand. This is the job of India's Computer Emergency Response Team, which has been failing at this so much that failure is no more an exception, but a norm. Cybersecurity audits, forensic analysis, and basic security measures have been missing from Digital India's master plans. The Indian government wants to maximise data collection but does not have any interest to protect this data. Worse, it considers incidents as such the latest one as mere accidents. At the time of the COVID vaccination, many had questioned the government's insistence on citizens submitting Aadhaar Cards and other health IDs. Many had raised questions as to whether the government can assure them of privacy after submitting their data on the CoWin portal. When it was flagged by some that CoWin, AarogyaSetu, and the health data ecosystem lack basic security architecture to protect data, the government called them mere 'scaremongers'. In fact, the CoWin website had no privacy policy, to begin with, and it was the common public and Internet Freedom foundation which forced the National Health Authority to get one two years ago.

The purpose for which CoWIN was created is over, and there is no need for the government to maintain this health data anymore. Ideally, under the Right to Privacy judgement, we should be allowed to demand data deletions. But secondary interests in creating a data economy forces the government to store this data and potentially even sell it to anyone who will be willing to pay for it. A future data protection law may allow data deletions, but again only with the private sector and not from government databases.

100. Which one of the following is an assumption on which the conclusion depends?
- (a) The government has no legal obligation to protect the data collected through CoWIN.
 - (b) The data breach of CoWIN has caused irreparable harm to the privacy and security of the citizens.
 - (c) The government has a secondary interest in creating a data economy by selling the data collected through CoWIN.
 - (d) The future data protection law will not apply to the government databases.
101. Which of the following weakens the argument given in the passage?
- (a) There have been vaccination portals in other nations which have the technological feature of not storing the social security identity numbers.
 - (b) One of the European nations has passed a law which gives the rights to its citizens to erase the health history on any government portal.
 - (c) The data collected by the government from the portal has been used by the government to adjudge the scientifically inclined population for future pandemic management.
 - (d) The government apps lacking privacy policy must be mandated to have such a policy by an overarching directive.

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102. Which among the following option can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) The author is in favour of data deletion and data protection laws.
 - (b) The author is against data collection and data economy.
 - (c) The author is critical of the government and the bureaucracy.
 - (d) The author is unsupportive of the Right to Privacy judgement and the Internet Freedom foundation.
103. Which of the following is most similar to the author's arguments in the given passage?
- (a) The government should stop collecting and storing the biometric data of the citizens through Aadhaar, as it violates their right to privacy and exposes them to the risk of data breaches and identity theft.
 - (b) The government should not impose the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on the citizens, as it is a regressive and unfair tax system that burdens the poor and benefits the rich.
 - (c) The government should not build the Central Vista project in Delhi, as it is a wasteful and unnecessary expenditure that ignores the environmental and heritage concerns of the city.
 - (d) Under any circumstance, the government should never collect and store the biometric data of the citizens through Aadhaar, as it always violates their right to privacy and exposes them to the risk of data breaches and identity theft.

Direction (Q.104 – Q.108): Four years ago, Boris Johnson won an election for the Tories with an 80-seat majority, their biggest victory since 1987. But his fall from grace has been so steep that he is not even an MP today. The Conservative leader, who quit as British Prime Minister in July last year amid an inner-party revolt, announced his resignation as a lawmaker last week after a House committee probing the 'Partygate' scandal found that he had misled Parliament. Mr. Johnson, when Prime Minister, had attended a host of parties during the COVID-19 lockdown, breaking the rules imposed on the public by his own government; he then told the House of Commons that "all guidance was followed completely in No 10 (Downing Street)". Last year, a report by Sue Gray, a senior civil servant, had offered details of the social events he had attended during the lockdown. The MPs panel apparently recommended his lengthy suspension from the House, and he announced his resignation before the report was made public. Mr. Johnson, a former journalist-turned-politician whose hyperbole conservatism and hardline nationalism helped him rise to the top of the Conservative Party during the chaotic Brexit years, did not go quietly. He accused the committee, which has Labour, Liberal and Conservative MPs as its members, of a "witch hunt" and slammed the report as "revenge for Brexit".

One of the biggest highlights of Mr. Johnson's political career, as Prime Minister or a back bencher, was his abject disregard for accountability. He neither took responsibility for violating lockdown rules nor repented lying to Parliament. Even while exiting the House, Mr. Johnson attacked an imagined racket of Remainers rather than coming to terms with the mess he left behind in the Conservative Party. His continued attack on Prime Minister Rishi Sunak, whose rebellion against Mr. Johnson as a member of his Cabinet quickened the Tory leader's fall as Prime Minister, sounds more political than a constructive assessment of the government's performance. Mr. Johnson's resignation leaves Mr. Sunak facing a tougher situation. Three Tory MPs, including Mr. Johnson, have quit recently, and Labour expects to win all three seats in by-elections. Faced with back-to-back setbacks in by-elections and local votes, the Tories, whose public support is around 30% against Labour's 40% in opinion polls, are already under pressure.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from the article, "Fall from grace: on the political trajectory of Boris Johnson", by The Hindu Editorial Board and published in The Hindu on June 13th, 2023.

104. What is the main point that the author is trying to make in the passage?
- (a) Boris Johnson's resignation as an MP was a result of his own misconduct and dishonesty, which eroded his popularity and support.
 - (b) Boris Johnson's resignation as an MP was a consequence of his hyperbole conservatism and hardline nationalism, which alienated his opponents and allies.
 - (c) Boris Johnson's resignation as an MP reflected his abject disregard for accountability, which marked his political career as Prime Minister or a back bencher.
 - (d) Boris Johnson's resignation as an MP was a response to his mishandling of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Brexit aftermath, which created chaos and discontent.

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105. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?
- (a) Boris Johnson was a successful and popular leader who was unfairly targeted by his enemies.
 - (b) Boris Johnson was a dishonest and irresponsible leader who deserved to resign from his position.
 - (c) Boris Johnson was a charismatic and visionary leader who made some mistakes in his judgment.
 - (d) Boris Johnson was a pragmatic and flexible leader who adapted to the changing circumstances.
106. Which of the following, if true, best explains the reason for resignation of Mr. Johnson even when Boris Johnson, who won a landslide victory in 2019?
- (a) Boris Johnson's popularity had declined sharply due to his mishandling of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Brexit aftermath.
 - (b) Boris Johnson's party had lost several seats in by-elections and local votes due to the public discontent with his policies and scandals.
 - (c) Boris Johnson's supporters had turned against him after he broke the lockdown rules and lied to Parliament about his involvement in the parties.
 - (d) Boris Johnson's opponents had launched a campaign to expose his corruption and cronyism and to demand his resignation or suspension.
107. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the argument that Rishi Sunak's rebellion against Boris Johnson was a constructive assessment of the government's performance?
- (a) Rishi Sunak had ambitions to become the Prime Minister and saw Boris Johnson as a rival and an obstacle.
 - (b) Rishi Sunak had supported Boris Johnson's Brexit campaign and had praised his leadership on several occasions.
 - (c) Rishi Sunak had disagreed with Boris Johnson on several policy issues, such as taxation, spending and COVID-19 restrictions.
 - (d) Rishi Sunak had consulted with other Cabinet members and party leaders before expressing his dissent against Boris Johnson.
108. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument that Boris Johnson's resignation was a result of his own misconduct rather than a conspiracy by his opponents?
- (a) Boris Johnson had faced several allegations of corruption and cronyism during his tenure as Prime Minister.
 - (b) Boris Johnson had a loyal base of supporters among the Conservative Party members and the public who admired his charisma and leadership.
 - (c) Boris Johnson had failed to deliver on his promises of a smooth and prosperous Brexit and had faced criticism from both sides of the debate.
 - (d) Boris Johnson had admitted to attending some of the parties during the lockdown but claimed that he was unaware of the rules at the time.

SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Directions (Q.109-Q.112): A class of 140 students is offered 3 optional courses A, B and C. The students who have taken A & B only are half of the students taken B & C only. Number of students taking A & C only is five and a half times the number of students taking both B & C only. The number of students studying all the subjects are double the students studying none of the subjects. Students studying B & C only are four and the number of students studying at least two subjects are 32.

109. What is the ratio of students studying all the subjects to studying B & C both?
(a) 1:2 (b) 8:1 (c) 1:8 (d) 21:4
110. What is the ratio of students studying no subject to studying A & B both?
(a) 1:3 (b) 11:2 (c) 22:1 (d) 2:11
111. Number of students studying at least one subject are how many times the number of students studying A only?
(a) 18 times (b) 14 times (c) 16 times (d) Data insufficient
112. Number of students studying at least two subjects are how many times the number of students studying no subjects?
(a) 16 (b) 44 (c) 68 (d) 78

Passage (Q.113-Q.116): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are total 24000 workers working in a company, each one is from one among the five states viz. Kerala, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Bihar and Punjab. Respective ratio of males and females among them is 7:5. 25% of the total number of males is from Bihar. Respective ratio of number of females from Jharkhand and number of males from Bihar is 4:7. Number of males from Jharkhand is 10% more than the number of females from that state. 18% of the females are from Kerala. 25% of the total number of workers is from Kerala. Number of males from Punjab is 80% of the number of males from Kerala. Number of females from Karnataka is 20% more than the number of males from that state. 30% of the total number of females is from Bihar.

113. Total number of males from Bihar is approximately what percent of the total number of workers from Jharkhand?
(a) 69% (b) 63% (c) 83% (d) 67%
114. Find the respective ratio of total number of workers from Kerala and total number of workers from Bihar.
(a) 13:14 (b) 12:13 (c) 11:12 (d) 10:11
115. Find the average of the number of male workers Kerala, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Punjab.
(a) 4025 (b) 3125 (c) 2875 (d) 2625
116. Number of female workers are highest from which state?
(a) Kerala (b) Karnataka (c) Jharkhand (d) Bihar

Directions (Q.117-Q.120): In the following table, the investments and profits of three businessmen in different sectors are given. Study the table carefully and solve the following questions:

	Investment (in Rs.)			Profit (in Rs.)		
	Aditya	Veer	Sushant	Aditya	Veer	Sushant
Energy	—	—	15000	—	132000	165000
Finance	—	17000	—	105000	85000	—
Technology	18000	—	—	144000	90000	—
Industrial	—	—	8000	—	30000	24000
Telecom	—	—	6000	—	—	75000

117. If the total profit in Industrial sector is Rs.81000, then find the ratio of investment by Aditya in Finance to Industrial Sector.
 (a) 3: 7 (b) 7: 3 (c) 5: 9 (d) None of these
118. In telecom sector profit earned by Aditya, Veer and Sushant is in the ratio 4: 5: 3. Total amount invested by Aditya and Veer is Rs.14000 but Aditya invested for 8 month and Veer invested for 10 months. Find the period that Sushant invested his amount?
 (a) 7 Months (b) 5 Months (c) 6 Months (d) 9 Months
119. If the average of total profit earned in Energy sector by all three businessmen is Rs.132000, then amount invested by Aditya is what percentage of the total money invested by all three businessmen in Energy Sector?
 (a) $41\frac{2}{3}\%$ (b) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (c) 25% (d) $18\frac{2}{3}\%$
120. Total investment made by Aditya in Finance is what percentage more than the investment made by Veer in Energy sector?
 (a) 175% (b) 133 $\frac{1}{3}\%$ (c) 75% (d) None of these

