

# MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2025

## MOCK CLAT #06

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.4):** Mountains have long loomed over humanity, both physically and in our imaginations. The home of gods and demons, they are simultaneously sacred and — as any viewer of alpine climbing documentaries can attest — hostile. They're ideal settings, in other words, for **horror-tinged speculative thrillers**, including Nicholas Binge's "Ascension."

The novel, Binge's second and the first to be published in the United States, opens with a mystery. Harold Tunmore, a genius physicist, vanished decades ago, leaving a series of bizarre letters in the possession of his brother, Ben. When Ben is alerted to Harold's presence in a psychiatric hospital, he finds his brother alive yet seemingly driven mad by his experiences. More of Harold's letters are there, too. "No one can read them," Harold warns. "If we should know what we are. ..." That night, Harold burns himself alive.

This intriguing frame narrative is the first puzzle of many. The rest, and the bulk of the novel, are delivered in the form of Harold's collected letters. Harold, an engaging narrator, describes being recruited in 1991 by a well-funded yet shady organization to explore an inexplicable phenomenon: A mountain far larger than Everest has appeared in the middle of the Pacific. "How does nobody know this is here?" Harold asks. "Until a couple months ago, it wasn't," he is told. Harold is **coaxed** along by the scientific enigma and a personal one: Waiting on the giant rock is his ex-wife, Dr. Naoko Tanaka, who is the last survivor of the previous expedition.

Harold joins fellow top scientists from various disciplines, as well as a few gun-toting military types. Their mission? To climb the impossible elevation. "This mountain — it rejects language. It renders it impotent," Harold writes. "All that exists in its place is utter disbelief." And what they find is equally unbelievable: Microbes that defy scientific understanding. People who develop ESP. Time that becomes elastic. And tentacled creatures stalking the frozen crags.

Believe it or not, I haven't spoiled the book. These are only a sample of the mountain's secrets. Although the characters ascend, mysteries accumulate like a snowball rolling downhill. Harold contains his own traumatic secrets that spill out in flashbacks. The novel is smartly paced, deploying twists and turns strategically to keep the reader moving. Between reveals, characters theorize about extra dimensions, alien life and the meaning of existence. We also get more than a few references to the mythical climber Sisyphus.

1. What is the mystery that forms the premise of the novel 'Ascension'?
  - (a) The appearance of a giant mountain in the middle of the Pacific.
  - (b) The disappearance of a genius physicist.
  - (c) The discovery of microbes that defy scientific understanding.
  - (d) The presence of tentacled creatures on a frozen mountain.
2. What is the tone of the passage?
  - (a) Neutral
  - (b) Positive
  - (c) Negative
  - (d) Ambiguous
3. Which of the following statements about the novel 'Ascension' is not supported by the information provided in the passage?
  - (a) The novel opens with a mystery surrounding the disappearance of a physicist.
  - (b) The novel is set in the Himalayan mountains.
  - (c) The main character is recruited to explore a mysterious phenomenon.
  - (d) The novel is written in the form of collected letters from the main character.

4. Which of the following is the most appropriate summary of the passage?
- (a) The article describes the plot of the novel ‘Ascension’, which follows a scientist’s journey to a mysterious site in the Pacific. The review praises the book for its creative storytelling, fast paced narrative and intriguing characters.
  - (b) The passage discusses the critical reception of the novel ‘Ascension’, highlighting both positive and negative reviews. The article concludes on the note that the book is worth reading despite its drawbacks.
  - (c) The author of ‘Ascension’ is interviewed in the passage, discussing their inspirations and writing process. The article also highlights key themes.
  - (d) ‘Ascension’ is a science fiction novel about a group of scientists who embark on a dangerous mission to the Himalayas. The book explores themes of fantasy and scientific discovery in a captivating way.

**Passage (Q.5-Q.9):** The US Supreme Court, driven by its conservative supermajority, on Thursday ended race-conscious admissions at universities across the country, tossing out decades of precedent in American life and delivering a huge blow to the cause of greater student diversity on campuses.

The conservative justices concluded that admissions policies at Harvard University and the University of North Carolina violated the US constitution’s equal protection clause. This effectively prohibits the use of affirmative action policies in the US that acted as a tipping point, among many other admission factors, to raise the number of Black, Hispanic and other underrepresented minority students at selective US higher education colleges and universities.

The court concluded that Harvard and the University of North Carolina’s race-conscious admissions programs failed to abide by the narrow restrictions laid out by the court in previous cases, noting that university programs “must comply with strict scrutiny, may never use race as a stereotype or negative, and must – at some point – end”.

The six conservative-leaning justices on the nine-strong court prevailed over the three liberal leaning justices, with the newest member and first Black woman on the court, Ketanji Brown Jackson, issuing a stark dissent saying the ruling meant it would “take longer for racism to leave us”.

The court found that the universities’ reasons for using race as a factor as a means of improving diversity “fail to articulate a meaningful connection between the means they employ and the goals they pursue”.

In a majority opinion, Chief Justice John Roberts wrote that despite the universities’ “**laudable**” goals, they fell short of constitutional standards. The “opaque” categories universities used to measure racial composition were “plainly over broad” and “undermines, instead of promotes, respondents’ goals,” Roberts wrote. Roberts added that Harvard’s program resulted in fewer Asian American students being admitted to the university, violating the Equal Protection Clause’s standard that “race may never be used as a “negative”.

“Yet by accepting race-based admissions programs in which some students may obtain preferences on the basis of race alone, respondents’ programs tolerate the very thing that Grutter foreswore: stereotyping,” Roberts wrote.

5. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?
- (a) There was no woman who hailed from a dark-skinned featured race which was present on the US Supreme Court prior to Jackson.
  - (b) The use of race as a means to improve the variety in students in the Universities lacked a evocative connection with the objective.
  - (c) The objectives of the Universities could not be acquiescent with the constitutional principles of equal protection.
  - (d) Race as a stereotyping criteria can be used by the Universities in future admissions after the judgment has been pronounced.

6. Which of the following words is opposite in meaning to the bold word from the passage?  
(a) Sordid (b) Despicable (c) Draggled (d) Fearful
7. Which of these is the reason that Justice Roberts states about admissions based on race which Grutter rejected?  
(a) About the equal treatment based on race;  
(b) About the preferential treatment based on skin-colour;  
(c) About the pigeonholing of the applicants;  
(d) About the innovative treatment of the students.
8. What is the numerical strength of the judges which ruled in the judgment for both the sides of the argument?  
(a) Three judges ruled in favour of the racial criteria while six ruled against it;  
(b) Three conservative judges won over six liberal judges by strength of their argument;  
(c) Six judges in favour of the racial criteria prevailed over three against it;  
(d) Nine judges unanimously ruled against the racial criteria.
9. Which of the following can be an apt title to the passage?  
(a) US and Admissions: Race is an indicator of Uniformity  
(b) Stereotyping in US Admissions: Supreme Court to Rescue for it.  
(c) Racial Criteria in Admissions in US: Stereotyping vs Diversity.  
(d) Admissions in US Universities: Racial criteria endorsed.

**Passage (Q.10-Q.14):** The move by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to extend the deadline, for a third time, for employees and pensioners to exercise the joint option for higher pension is of limited relief, as several issues remain unresolved. As the entire process is an outcome of the Supreme Court judgment of November 2022 on the validity of amendments made in 2014 to the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), the matter pertains to two categories of applicants — those who retired from service prior to September 1, 2014, and those who left service after the date and those who are still in service. Nearly 16 lakh applications have been received so far. Yet another extension cannot be ruled out. After all, it is too early to indicate that higher pension disbursement will begin this financial year, even if applicants meet all the terms and conditions. The Union Labour and Employment Ministry, which oversees the EPFO, told the standing parliamentary committee concerned early this year that the implications of the Court's verdict on the EPS had not been factored in, while preparing the Budget estimates for 2023-24.

The most important issue of concern is the lack of **lucidity** on the amount pension members and pensioners will receive, should their applications be accepted. Their anxiety is understandable as they — particularly those still in service — give their consent to transfer a substantial portion of their PF savings to the Pension Fund. Though pensioners will have to make payments separately to be considered eligible for higher pension, they would also be keen to know how much pension they would get. It is against this backdrop that the EPFO has sent demand letters to about 1,000 pensioners and employees for collecting arrears. As the calculator on the EPFO's website only indicates the amount to be transferred, it is time that the EPFO gave an indicative figure of pension, at least to applicants who have been issued the letters. In the case of the pre-2014 retirees, it appears that the PF authorities have not yet officially commenced communication on the status of their applications, even though, under the rules, most of these may not stand the test of scrutiny. Employers have the Herculean task of producing physical records for every applicant. As not all establishments will have these records, the sensible option for the EPFO would be to share its database with employers for the limited purpose of establishing applicant authenticity. The situation is more complicated for establishments that are no longer in existence — there appears to be no way out for their employees and pensioners to apply for higher pension. Given that the spirit of the judgment is to provide a better social security net, the Union Ministry and the EPFO should be proactive in simplifying the process and ensuring that every deserving person gets the benefit.

10. Which of the following best reflects the title of the passage?
- (a) EPFO: the need for higher pension for all
  - (b) Employees' right to pension from EPFO
  - (c) EPFO: Processing claims for higher pensions
  - (d) Labour Ministry and EPFO: Processing pensions with ease
11. What does the author mean when they say that the employers have a Herculean task of producing physical records?
- (a) The employers have an easy task of producing physical records because they are generally shared by the EPFO database.
  - (b) The production of physical records is an impossible task which cannot be performed in any way.
  - (c) The production of physical records is extremely difficult from the side of the employers because they lack their possession.
  - (d) There is an enormous effort required to produce the physical bodies of applicants to the EPFO.
12. Which of the following is not supported by the passage?
- (a) The entire process of higher pensions pertains to two categories which resulted from a Supreme Court judgment.
  - (b) The Budget of 2023-2024 has not factored in the consequences of the judgment related to higher pensions in EPS.
  - (c) The EPFO should share its database with employers for all purposes of easing the process of pension disbursement.
  - (d) The process must be simplified by the ministry to uphold the spirit of the judgment of providing a better social security net.
13. Which of the following is the central theme of the passage?
- (a) The EPFO and labour ministry needs to instill procedural checks in the process of disbursement of higher pensions to persons.
  - (b) The EPFO needs to follow the mandate of the Supreme Court in disbursing pensions to two categories of persons.
  - (c) The EPFO along with the labour ministry must make efforts to simplify the process of higher pensions to eligible persons.
  - (d) There is a need for the labour ministry to intervene in the EPFO process to simplify it as per directions of the Supreme Court.
14. What does the word "lucidity" as used in the passage mean?
- (a) Sanity
  - (b) Rationality
  - (c) Clarity
  - (d) Stability

**Passage (Q.15-Q.19):** "He looked round and saw the knife that had stabbed Basil Hallward. He had cleaned it many times, till there was no stain left upon it. It was bright, and glistened. As it had killed the painter, so it would kill the painter's work, and all that that meant. It would kill the past, and when that was dead he would be free. It would kill this monstrous soul-life, and without its hideous warnings, he would be at peace. He seized the thing, and stabbed the picture with it.

There was a cry heard, and a crash. The cry was so horrible in its agony that the frightened servants woke and crept out of their rooms. Two gentlemen, who were passing in the Square below, stopped and looked up at the great house. They walked on till they met a policeman and brought him back.

The man rang the bell several times, but there was no answer. Except for a light in one of the top windows, the house was all dark. After a time, he went away and stood in an adjoining portico and watched.

‘Whose house is that, constable?’ asked the elder of the two gentlemen.

‘Mr. Dorian Gray’s, sir,’ answered the policeman.

They looked at each other, as they walked away, and sneered. One of them was Sir Henry Ashton’s uncle.

Inside, the painter sat down at the table, and when he had poured out some water from a bottle, he dipped his brush in, and began to paint. A red glow, the colour of blood, came over the room and seemed to grow brighter as he worked. Every now and then, the brush would touch the picture, and he would nod to himself and smile. Sometimes, however, he felt as if controlled by some external influence. Once he fancied that he was being watched. The idea, however, was absurd. There was no one to watch him.

He heard something stir in the hall, and, looking up, saw the door open. It was his servant, entering with a lighted candle. He had evidently been listening to the sounds in the room. His master glanced at him, and motioned him to go away. The man frowned and shrugged his shoulders. ‘It is late, my lord,’ he murmured.

‘You may go,’ said the painter.

The man turned round and went slowly out of the room. As the door closed behind him, Dorian put the key in his pocket and looked round the room. His eye fell on a large, purple satin coverlet, heavily embroidered with gold, a splendid piece of late seventeenth-century Venetian work that his grandfather had found in a convent near Bologna. Yes, that would serve to wrap the dreadful thing in. It had perhaps served often as a pall for the dead. Now it was to hide something that had a corruption of its own, worse than the corruption of death itself—something that would breed horrors and yet would never die. What the worm was to the corpse, his sins would be to the painted image on the canvas. They would mar its beauty, and eat away its grace. They would defile it, and make it shameful. And yet the thing would still live on. It would be always alive.

He shuddered, and for a moment he regretted that he had not told Basil the true reason why he had wished to hide the picture away. Basil would have helped him to resist Lord Henry’s influence, and the still more poisonous influences that came from himself.

15. It can be inferred about the relationship between Dorian Gray and his servant
  - (a) The servant is loyal to Dorian but disapproves of his actions.
  - (b) The servant is indifferent to Dorian's actions and does not care about his well-being.
  - (c) The servant is afraid of Dorian and obeys him out of fear.
  - (d) The servant is a close friend of Dorian and fully supports his actions.
16. Which of the following statements is true based on the passage?
  - (a) Dorian Gray is a talented painter who values his artistic creations above all else.
  - (b) Dorian Gray's actions are driven by a desire to rid himself of the guilt associated with his immoral behavior.
  - (c) The servant's disapproving demeanor implies that he is secretly working against Dorian Gray.
  - (d) The red glow in the room while the painter is working suggests that he is possessed by a supernatural force.
17. "His master glanced at him, and motioned him to go away." Which of the following argument is the most appropriate replacement of the word ‘Glance’:
  - (a) His master stared at him, and motioned him to go away.
  - (b) His master glimpsed at him, and motioned him to go away.
  - (c) His master surveyed him, and motioned him to go away.
  - (d) His master peered at him, and motioned him to go away.
18. Dorian Gray’s state of mind is
  - (a) Dorian Gray is feeling remorseful for his actions.
  - (b) Dorian Gray is feeling pleased with himself for his actions.
  - (c) Dorian Gray is feeling anxious and paranoid about being caught.
  - (d) Dorian Gray is feeling determined to hide his sins and continue living without guilt.

19. The passage can be best termed as
- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Science fiction    | (b) Gothic literature    |
| (c) Historical fiction | (d) Realistic literature |

**Passage (Q.20-Q.24):** When Rome was founded, it did not have its rich history or mythology like the nations surrounding it, so the Roman people were forced to create myths and legends borrowed from their Greek neighbors. Over time, Roman mythology took on a life of its own and became a central aspect of life in the empire. Every city had a **patron deity**, with temples created in their names and rituals and festivals to celebrate them. Although women did not stand equal to men in their daily lives, in the world of the gods, they were just as worshipped and venerated.

In the Greek myth, the woman was created as a creature second to man and is alluded to as a bringer of sadness and vices. However, the same cannot be said for Roman mythology; there is no distinction between man and woman - even the first creature created is not given a specific gender. Roman myth seemed to understand that man is not entirely separate from the woman and are not different races; instead, they must work together to unite their strengths for the nation's good.

Roman goddesses came to represent some of the ideals of womanhood in the empire; Venus was the goddess of fertility, beauty, and sex. Venus, to the Romans, symbolized the female yielding, watery nature. But rather than representing weakness, Venus was portrayed as the crucial counterpart to the active, fiery male god of Mars. The male and female figures worked in unison to provide harmony, strength, and stability. Even Minerva, who came to be regarded as a goddess of battle, was often portrayed in mourning for the dead instead of standing victorious over enemy corpses. Juno, queen of the gods, was the goddess of marriage and childbirth - and these two aspects of life were seen as so vital that she was made patron god of the city of Rome itself. Again and again, the Romans worshipped and revered typically female figures, acknowledging just how vital the feminine traits they represented were to the empire.

For women in Rome, these goddesses and the female characters from myth and legends were symbols of what to strive for and avoid. With their statues displayed all over cities, festivals celebrated in their name, and their stories repeatedly recounted, women in Rome were told repeatedly the aspects of these figures that they should replicate in themselves. These ideals were not hidden or subtle but all around them from the moment they were born.

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Although women in Ancient Rome were regarded as citizens, their power in regard to the state was limited. They could not hold office, and they couldn't vote.

20. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about Rome and its mythology?
- (a) Romance was rarely featured in Roman myth in a positive light; it was deceptively dangerous.
  - (b) Femininity was idealized in ancient Roman myth, yet females were treated second to men in society.
  - (c) The Roman myth was created as a response to and on the premises of Greek mythology.
  - (d) In the Roman myth, the woman was created as a creature second to man; the rationale behind inequality.

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21. 'But rather than representing weakness, Venus was portrayed as the crucial counterpart to the active, fiery male god of Mars. The male and female figures worked in unison to provide harmony, strength, and stability.' The author implies through these lines that.....
- (a) The Romans chose to disregard the fertility and beauty of Venus as a bringer of vice, for it could resultantly invoke a balance in the male counterpart; if the society could be harmonized by sin, then be it so.
  - (b) Male and female divine figures were seen to be vested with different powers that worked together in unison, which the author recognizes as the Roman citizens to be purposefully replicating.
  - (c) Despite the Romans treating the females as unequal in society, they were not depicted as weak and were regarded as key to the empire's peace and progress to counter their male counterparts, in a stereotypical character identification.
  - (d) Working in unison over the distinction in society was an important element for the divinity worked their power for the Romans in the times of and for the aim of peace and stability.
22. What could be the appropriate title of the passage?
- (a) Gender Machinery: Rome and Mythology
  - (b) Rome: Maidens of Mythology and Tradition
  - (c) Rome: Women and Gods about canon
  - (d) Roman gender roles: culturally specific.
23. What does the expression 'patron deity' mean in the context of the passage?
- (a) The God of gods who must be worshipped.
  - (b) Worshipping the divine protector.
  - (c) Worshipping a god above others for protection.
  - (d) Metaphorical to the reverence of a leader who protects as a divine.
24. Identify the part of the speech of the underlined word in the context of the given sentences. 'Even Minerva, who came to be regarded as a goddess of battle, was often portrayed in **mourning** for the dead instead of standing victorious over enemy corpses.'
- (a) The Wayne family was mourning the death of their philanthropic activities at the destruction of their enterprises.
  - (b) The ghost of the mourning widow was feared by the town folks, given the eeriness that followed her humming at night.
  - (c) The mutant leader said, "If my people want to mourn the deaths at this hour, I shall deny them the privilege, given the urgency."
  - (d) After Mr. Fox, the boxer, died, mourning became the boy's second nature, and no one could help him cope.

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tr-5Q3M1T5R0T8M2O

## 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):** In another step towards digitalization, Chief Justice of India (CJI) DY Chandrachud Monday announced the launch of the electronic Supreme Court Reports (e-SCR) project.

The CJI, who was sharing the bench with Justice P S Narasimha, wished lawyers on the first working day of the year and then gave the details of the e-SCR projects. "This is a free service available for lawyers across the country. Young juniors do not have to pay. There is an elastic search facility. We are improving upon the search engine by incorporating the followed, distinguished and incorporated judgements in a few weeks...", the CJI said. He said as of now, the judgements, delivered by January 1, 2023, will be made available.

"We are also introducing neutral citations. Delhi and Kerala High Court already have it," Chandrachud said. He said a committee comprising three judges -- Justice Rajiv Shakdher of the Delhi High Court, Justice Raja Vijayaraghavan of the Kerala High Court and Justice Suraj Govindraj of the Karnataka High Court - has been constituted to work on the process of "neutral citations". Lawyers, while arguing in courts, refer to the reported judgements supporting their matters by using law journals including 'Supreme Court Reports'.

25. Which of the following statements regarding the Electronic Supreme Court Reports (e-SCR) Project is incorrect?
- (a) To facilitate unrestricted electronic accessibility to the official legal reports encompassing judgments
  - (b) To transform all the documentation within the Supreme Court into a digitized format.
  - (c) To establish a platform enabling electronic submission of cases within the Supreme Court.
  - (d) To establish a comprehensive digital repository housing all the legislative enactments of India.
26. Where will the implementation of the e-SCR project take place?
- (a) On the official website of the Supreme Court.
  - (b) Within the mobile application specifically designed for the Supreme Court.
  - (c) On the Judgment portal integrated within the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).
  - (d) The project will be deployed across all the aforementioned options.
27. From which year will the entire gamut of judgments be available on e-SCR?
- (a) 1950                      (b) 1960                      (c) 1970                      (d) 1980
28. What novel attributes have been identified in the most recent stage of the e-Courts Project?
- (a) Implementation of courts that operate in a digital and paperless manner.
  - (b) Establishment of an online court system.
  - (c) Broadening the extent of virtual courts.
  - (d) The inclusion of all the aforementioned options.
29. Who helped develop the search engine for the e-SCR project?
- (a) National Law University                      (b) Judicial Academies
  - (c) National Informatics Centre                      (d) High Courts of India

**Passage (Q.30 – Q.33):** On Thursday, the Indian government issued regulations to govern the online gaming industry, prohibiting games that involve wagering or betting with real money. Minister of State for Electronics and IT reported that the government would establish three self-regulatory organisations (SROs) that will approve games that comply with the rules for operation in the country.

According to the regulations, the SROs are required to comprise an educator, a specialist in psychology or mental health, and someone who has served as an officer or member of an organization focused on safeguarding child rights. "This is an enabling framework to allow the serious and significant expansion in the online gaming space in India, which is a very big opportunity," Minister said.

The IT Rules of 2021 were amended to include the online gaming rules. The online gaming self-regulatory body can deem an online real money game as permissible, as long as "the online real money game does not involve wagering on any outcome."

Several Indian states have prohibited online fantasy gaming platforms, citing suicide and addiction concerns among their residents. He claimed that any state legitimately attempting to combat gambling or betting would find the rules non-ultra vires to their efforts.

30. Who is the Minister of State for Electronics and IT who reported on the new online gaming regulations in India?
- (a) Meenkashi Lekhi (b) Rajeev Chandrasekhar  
(c) Pankaj Choudhary (d) General V K Singh
31. How does the Indian government delineate an online game in accordance with the recently established regulations?
- (a) An online game is characterized as a game that is offered on the Internet and can be accessed by a user through a computer resource or an intermediary.  
(b) An online game is defined as a game that is played exclusively on a computer or a gaming console.  
(c) An online game is described as a game that is played virtually and involves the practice of wagering or betting.  
(d) An online game is elucidated as a game that is played virtually and necessitates the participation of multiple players.
32. Which game is recognized as the pioneering online game that served as the catalyst for the subsequent evolution of the contemporary online gaming industry?
- (a) MUD (Multi-User Dungeon) (b) ARPANET  
(c) BBS (Bulletin Board System) (d) None of the aforementioned options
33. What consequence will a Self-Regulatory Organisation (SRO) face if it allows games involving betting on cricket matches such as the Indian Premier League?
- (a) It will be fined (b) It will be denotified  
(c) It will be promoted (d) It will be blocked

**Passage (Q.34 – Q.38):** On the occasion of the 74th Republic Day, President Droupadi Murmu honoured the Bravehearts of Indian forces. During the Republic Day 2023 parade, the President took the salute and admired the gallantry award winners. The proud winners of the highest gallantry awards include the winners of Param Vir Chakra and Ashok Chakra.

The Param Vir Chakra is awarded for the most conspicuous act of bravery and self-sacrifice in the face of the enemy, while the Ashok Chakra is awarded for similar acts of valour and self-sacrifice but, other than, in the face of the enemy.

The parade commenced with the President taking the salute commanded by Parade Commander, Lieutenant General Dhiraj Seth, Ati Vishisht Seva Medal, a second-generation Army officer. Major General Bhavnish Kumar, Chief of Staff, HQ Delhi Area was the Parade Second-in-Command.

President Droupadi Murmu is leading the nation in celebrating the 74th Republic Day from Kartavya Path, with Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi as the Chief Guest.

Building on last year's "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav" celebrations, this year's celebrations will include patriotic fervour and community participation, as envisioned by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

34. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Param Vir Chakra, the highest gallantry award in India?
- The Param Vir Chakra can only be awarded to members of the Indian Army.
  - The Param Vir Chakra was established in 1950 and is awarded for the highest degree of gallantry in the face of the enemy.
  - The Param Vir Chakra is awarded annually even to civilians who display exceptional bravery.
  - All of the above
35. Who was the first recipient of the Param Vir Chakra?
- Major Somnath Sharma
  - Naik Jadunath Singh
  - Lance Naik Karam Singh
  - Lieutenant Colonel Ardeshir Burzorji Tarapore
36. Who among the following is the only Air Force personnel to have been awarded the Param Vir Chakra?
- Flying Officer Nirmal Jit Singh Sekhon
  - Air Marshal Subroto Mukerjee
  - Air Chief Marshal Pratap Chandra Lal
  - Wing Commander Rakesh Sharma
37. Which of the following awards is the peace-time equivalent of the Param Vir Chakra?
- Vir Chakra
  - Ashoka Chakra
  - Kirti Chakra
  - Shaurya Chakra
38. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Yudh Seva Medal of India?
- It's a military decoration awarded for the highest degree of distinguished services in an operational context which includes times of war, conflict, or hostilities.
  - It is the highest wartime gallantry award in India, awarded posthumously to the families of military personnel.
  - It is a peacetime gallantry award given for valour, courageous action, or self-sacrifice away from the battlefield.
  - It's a military service award presented to personnel of all ranks of the Armed Forces for a high degree of distinguished service in peace.

**Passage (Q.39 – Q.42):** National Stock Exchange (NSE) has come up with notices warning investors to steer clear of 'dabba trading' and such traders.

NSE recently cancelled the registration of two traders — Narendra V Sumaira and Shantilal Nagda — in this regard. The exchange had earlier warned investors to avoid transacting with Shri Parasnath Commodity Private Limited, Shri Parasnath Bullion Private Limited, Faary Tale Trading Private Limited, and Bharat Kumar (associated with Trade with Trust).

With the rise of dabba trading apps, some unsuspecting investors are also getting involved in such illegal trading practices.

Dabba trading is recognised as an offence under Section 23(1) of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act (SCRA), 1956.

In addition to being violative of the securities laws, dabba trading falls within the purview of Sections 406, 420 and 120-B of the Indian Penal Code, 1870.

Upon conviction, investors and traders can face imprisonment for a term extending up to 10 years or a fine up to Rs 25 crore or both.

39. Dabba Trading can be best defined as:
- A formal trading process in the stock exchange.
  - An illegal form of trading occurring outside stock exchanges.
  - Legal trading is done through a broker.
  - A legitimate way of betting on stock price movements.

40. Why is there a lack of security for investors in Dabba Trading?
- (a) Because of its high-profit margins.
  - (b) Because it is under the regulatory purview of the government.
  - (c) Because of the absence of formal provisions for investor protection and dispute resolution.
  - (d) Because it is regulated by the NSE.
41. How does Dabba Trading contribute to the growth of a parallel economy?
- (a) By promoting regulated trading
  - (b) By ensuring transactions go through the formal banking system.
  - (c) By allowing trading to take place outside of the formal banking system and promoting cash transactions that avoid taxation.
  - (d) By protecting investor's rights.
42. In Dabba Trading, when does the broker make a profit?
- (a) When the investor gains profit from the increase in the price of the stock.
  - (b) When the stock price remains the same.
  - (c) When the investor faces a loss due to the decrease in the price of the stock.
  - (d) When the broker trades in his/her own account.

**Passage (Q.43 – Q.47):** President Droupadi Murmu will present the coveted Digital India Awards, which encourage and honour innovative digital initiatives by government entities at all levels, on Saturday, the Ministry of Electronics & IT said in a statement.

The government has envisioned the Digital India Programme to transform the country into a digitally-empowered society and knowledge economy.

The Digital India Awards 2022 aims to inspire not only government entities but also startups and grassroots-level digital initiatives in fulfilling the Digital India vision.

"The selection process for Digital India Awards includes nomination of digital initiatives by Government entities through the Rashtriya Puraskar Portal (<https://awards.gov.in>) managed by Director General, Awards at the Ministry of Home Affairs," the ministry said.

The unified portal has been developed and operationalised on the directions of the Prime Minister for managing all National Awards. This is followed by the Ranking of entries by the Nomination Processing Partner, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, and the selection of Winners by a jury constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, MeitY with representation from government, industry and academia.

"Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ offices/ organisations, State Government Departments/ offices/ organisations, district administrations and Indian Missions abroad are eligible to apply for the Awards," it said.

43. What does e-NAM stand for in the context of agricultural marketing in India?
- (a) Electronic National Agriculture Market
  - (b) Electronic Natural Agriculture Method
  - (c) E-commerce National Agro Market
  - (d) E-commerce Natural Agriculture Method
44. What is the primary aim of the e-NAM platform?
- (a) To provide fertilizers at subsidized rates.
  - (b) To give farmers updates about the latest farming techniques.
  - (c) To facilitate farmers, traders, and buyers with online trading in commodities.
  - (d) To provide crop insurance to farmers.

45. In the Digital India Awards 2022, which accolade did e-NAM secure?  
 (a) Silver Award      (b) Gold Award      (c) Platinum Award      (d) Diamond Award
46. What does the Platform of Platforms (PoP) encompass within the framework of e-NAM?  
 (a) A digital ecosystem leveraging the expertise of individual service platforms across the agri value chain  
 (b) A physical platform for farmers to sell their produce  
 (c) A system for monitoring the performance of e-NAM  
 (d) A separate platform for trading of horticulture commodities
47. Which of the following options does not represent a benefit offered by e-NAM?  
 (a) Access to current commodity prices through a mobile app  
 (b) Availability of GPS-based features for tracking farm production.  
 (c) Receipt of SMS alerts containing the final bid price of a lot and payment confirmation  
 (d) Mobile accessibility to monitor the progress of bidding and facilitate direct trade between farmers and traders

**Passage (Q.48 – Q.52):** A total of 29.3 % of persons aged 15-24 years are not in education, employment or training, said a Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS) conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The survey was initially planned to be conducted during the period January-December, 2020 but the fieldwork was extended till August 15, 2021, due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The NSSO carried out the survey covering the entire country in its 78th round.

The survey said that 34.9 % of persons aged 15-29 years were in formal and non-formal education and training for the 12 months preceding the survey.

The survey showed that 9.9 % of the households reported the purchase or construction of a new house or flat after March 31, 2014. A total of 49.9 % of the households reported the purchase or construction of a new house or flat for the first time, among the households which reported the purchase or construction of a new house or flat after March 3, 2014, it said.

48. Which of the following states have less than 90% access to an improved source of drinking water, according to the key findings of a survey?  
 (a) Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, and Jharkhand  
 (b) Assam, Jharkhand, Bihar, and Odisha  
 (c) Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan  
 (d) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Punjab
49. Which of the following states/UTs have the lowest percentage of households using LPG for cooking, according to a recent survey?  
 (a) Kerala      (b) Gujarat      (c) Jharkhand      (d) Delhi
50. Which of the following statements is true about mobile phone usage among adults in India, as per a recent survey?  
 (a) 75.2% of individuals aged 18 years and above in India had used a mobile telephone with an active SIM card in the three months prior to the survey.  
 (b) 68.5% of individuals aged 18 years and above in India had used a mobile telephone with an active SIM card in the three months prior to the survey.  
 (c) 80.9% of individuals aged 18 years and above in India had used a mobile telephone with an active SIM card in the three months prior to the survey.  
 (d) 72.7% of individuals aged 18 years and above in India had used a mobile telephone with an active SIM card in the three months prior to the survey.

51. According to a survey, which of the following big states is among the states with the highest proportion of men aged 15 to 24 who were not in education, employment, or training (NEET) at the time of the survey?  
(a) Uttar Pradesh      (b) Kerala      (c) Rajasthan      (d) Maharashtra
52. Which country provides free healthcare to all individuals within its jurisdiction?  
(a) India      (b) Brazil      (c) China      (d) USA

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## 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 Indian Constitution guarantees every individual a dignified life without any external exploitation. Article 21 which has been the grundnorm of personal liberty under Part-III, also the Right to Shelter is implied a fundamental right under the garb of Article 21 itself. An incident took place around January 2022, which continued up to March-April in the State of Karnataka where some poor migrant labors (who were mainly migrated from districts of North Karnataka, Hubli and other States) were evicted from their native houses/shelters and the concerned huts were demolished. On 19th January, this happened in daylight that too in presence of the BBMP and Marathahali Police (as contended by the Petitioners in the Writ Petition). These migrants were targeted and rumors were circulated that they are living illegally with a Bangladeshi identity; in pursuance of this misinformation the authorities took such coercive steps.

Right to Shelter has been one of the most important facet of Article 21 and there having been some landmark decisions by the Supreme Court which have upheld it as a fundamental right. When the Karnataka High Court got to know about the incident, it took So Moto cognizance and directed the authorities to provide the concerned information. Lately, when the matter was posted before the bench, it was observed by the court that: "Prima facie it appears to us that this is a very high handed action on the part of the interested persons of destroying the huts, thereby, violating the fundamental rights under Article 21 of the Constitution of India of the hut-dwellers." Fundamental Rights are enforceable against the state. However, fundamental Rights are subjected to Reasonable Restrictions. However, the term "reasonable restrictions" implies that the limitations placed on a person's ability to exercise a right should not be arbitrary or unreasonable. A law that arbitrarily infringes on a person's right cannot be considered reasonable. As a result, a balance between rights and restrictions is required.

To conclude, it is noteworthy to note that shelter is something which is really an essential element of one's life, one may live without a job, but without a shelter, the dignity hits back. As the court had rightly observed in *Shantistar Builders v. Narayan Khimalal Totame*, that "the right to life would take within its sweep the right to food, the right to clothing, the right to decent environment and a reasonable accommodation to live in. The difference between the need of an animal and a human being for shelter has to be kept in view. For the animal it is the bare protection of the body, for a human being it has to be a suitable accommodation, which would allow him to grow in every aspect - physical, mental and intellectual." The right to shelter, therefore, does not mean a mere right to a roof over one's head but the right to the entire infrastructure necessary to enable them to live and develop as a human being.

53. The government of Lalaland devised a proposal to build a world-class railway station in the city of Lalanagar. In support of this, the government was expected to raze the nearby slums. Several human rights activists spoke out against it. The slum inhabitants were offered alternate housing. The residents were asked to live in a cramped room with little ventilation and inadequate sanitation. According to Naman, a human rights activist, their right to shelter is being infringed. Do you concur with Naman? Decide.
- (a) No, since the workers were getting a room to sleep in, their right to shelter is not being violated in this case.
  - (b) No, the right to life includes the right to live with dignity and the accommodation should be adequate in nature which was not so in the above case.
  - (c) Yes, as a proper accommodation was not provided and the government failed in its duty.
  - (d) Yes, as Right to shelter includes adequate living space, safe and decent structure, clean and decent surroundings, sufficient light, pure air and water, electricity, sanitation and other civic amenities like roads etc.

54. The National Highway Authority has decided to construct a new highway connecting Shimla to Delhi. Bhaskar was given the contract from the National Highway Authority. The project was given the clearance as it will ease the connect between the two major cities and will be beneficial for the residents. Bhaskar meets a local Mr Panda who believes his project is quite impossible as to build a road between jungle will hamper nature as well as lives of tribal but some corrupt government officials are along with him. The authority did not made adequate arrangements to provide accommodation to the displaced and refused to pay any compensation. In such a situation, which of the following is the correct answer? Decide.
- The act of the Highway authority violates the fundamental right to life under Article 21 by taking away the right to shelter of the villagers.
  - The Highway authority is doing nothing wrong as the construction of the Highway is done for the welfare of the larger public.
  - The right to shelter is not violated as it is not a fundamental right guaranteed to the citizens of India
  - Bhaskar will be held liable for violates the fundamental right to life under Article 21 by taking away the right to shelter of the villagers.
55. The government was demolishing a neighborhood where the majority of the dwellings were occupied by low-wage employees. When Naman, an activist, urged the authorities to present the orders that allow them to do so, they stated that they do not require such orders. As a result, the petition was filed with the Supreme Court. Are there sufficient reasons, in your judgement, for the Supreme Court to hear the petition? Decide.
- No, since there is no violation of any fundamental right in the above case thus, the petition will not be entertained by the Supreme Court.
  - Yes, as the destruction was arbitrary, there is violation of the fundamental right to life.
  - Yes, the petition will be entertained by the Supreme Court because it is bound to entertain every plea filed before it.
  - Yes, as the action of government was not reasonable.
56. Which of the following statement can be correctly inferred from the information given in the above passage? Decide.
- Right to shelter is not covered under the scope of Article 21 because right to property is not a fundamental right.
  - Right to shelter is an important part of Article 21 as right to life is incomplete if an individual does not have adequate shelter.
  - Right to shelter is applicable only to the refugees that are living in the nation with the permission of the Government of India
  - Right to shelter is applicable only to the Migrants that are living in the nation with the permission of the Government of India

**Passage (Q.57-Q.60):** A legal maxim is a recognized principle or assertion of law which expresses a general truth or rule of conduct. The maxim, ‘cogitationis poenam nemo patitur’ means that “No one suffers punishment for mere intent or what he is thinking”. This maxim belongs to the subject of criminal jurisprudence which states that any state should not punish people for mere thinking which include- beliefs, desires, fantasies and unexecuted ideas. This manor is all but unquestioned. Legal experts often say that mere thoughts that often come to mind are unpunishable because they are harmless, meaningless and cannot be proved. Punishment for thought with respect to its inherent nature is unfair because we don’t have control over the thinking of our mind.

The object of the law is always behaviour; however, it is not the behaviour that is targeted by the recipient of punishment but rather the subject of the owner of the behaviour which is called as perpetrator. If this subject is not the owner of the behaviour but the pre behavioural (a thought or an attitude), then this subject does not yet deserve to be punished.

The principle of cogitationis poenam nemo patitur contains a very human understanding that awareness is an important content in behaving legally, actions which are indicators of obedience within law are sufficiently demonstrated through observable action. Let's take an example, if a person commits terror because he or she is cognitively teaching doctrines for misleading understandings, so that an affection is formed that justifies this terrorism however if the person only keeps the knowledge and attitude of siding with the understanding of terrorism over himself without any effort to sharing to others, both verbally and in writing, then the law cannot reach him.

57. P, Q, R, and S were four friends. One day, they were sitting in a park and they saw a rich lady walking her dog. She was wearing 2 gold bangles, big heavy gold earrings and a long diamond necklace. The four of them looked at her very closely and wondered how rich she must be to be wearing such ornaments while walking her dog. P said that her house must be full of precious material. Q added that it would be a shame if someone stole the said precious material. R suggested that the four of them could definitely overpower her in a physical fight and that it would be easy for them to rob her house in the night. S remained silent. When the four friends met the next day, no one mentioned the plan again and the topic died. Can P, Q, R and S be punished for criminal conspiracy for robbery?
- Yes, because P, Q, R and S had a criminal intent to rob the rich lady and they conspired a plan towards this attention
  - P, Q and R can be punished because they are the ones who made the plan but S cannot be punished because he remained silent
  - No, because P, Q, R and S only thought about robbing the rich lady's house without taking any action towards the same
  - Either (b) or (c)
58. Two days after P, Q, R and S, had fantasized about how wonderful it would be if they were to rob the rich lady's house, they met in the park once again. They again saw the rich lady and this time they discussed the idea of robbing her in more detail. They stalked the lady to find the address of her house and also took a stock of the timings when a guard was on round. They came to her house at 9 pm in the night and climbed in through the fence. They saw that the dog was awake and returned back home quietly so as to not cause any alarm. After this, did not do anything and got busy with their usual lives. Can they be punished under the principles mentioned in the passage?
- Yes, because P, Q, R and S were owners of pre-behaviour in this case and are not liable to be punished
  - Yes, because they took observable, concrete actions to follow their plan and it was more than mere thoughts
  - No, because P, Q, R and S had mere thoughts about robbing the lady and did not take any observable action towards committing robbery
  - No, because P, Q, R and S returned home without robbing the rich lady so there was no observable action
59. Baburao planned to assassinate Nanjibhai. He planned to assassinate him by shooting but he did not have a good aim. So, he hired a contract killer and paid him some money to shoot Nanjibhai. The contract killer missed his aim and although he managed to shoot Nanjibhai in the arm, the latter did not die. The police found the contract killer and he confessed about the entire situation. Can Baburao take the defense of "cogitationis poenam nemo patitur"?
- Yes, because no one suffers punishment for mere intent and Baburao did not shoot Nanjibhai but only thought about doing so
  - Yes, because no one suffers punishment for mere intent and Baburao's contract killer did not kill Nanjibhai
  - No, because no one suffers punishment for mere intent but Baburao moved beyond intent and actually materialised his plan of shooting Nanjibhai
  - No, because no one suffers punishment for mere intent but Baburao's contract killer did not kill Nanjibhai

60. X was a sadistic psychopath who derived pleasure by thinking about murder and rape. Although he never committed any such offense and rarely ever stepped outside of his home, he often looked up images of his horrid obsessions. Over time, his obsession became even more severe and he started thinking about how he could actually commit these crimes so that he can seek gratification. If the police find out about his intentions, can they take any action against X?
- (a) Yes, because he is a man of lewd character with perverted thoughts that are against the laws of the land and he does not deserve to be discharged without reprimand
  - (b) No, because X cannot be punished merely because of his horrible thoughts and intentions
  - (c) Yes, because X can be punished for his horrible thoughts and intentions as they can materialise into severe crimes
  - (d) No, because the only action that X has taken to step closer to his obsessions is looking at images

**Passage (Q.61-Q.64):** The Bench categorically held that it is the duty and obligation of every Resident Welfare Association (RWA) or Municipal Corporation to ensure that stray dogs in every area have access to food and water in the absence of caregivers or community dog feeders.

Community dogs (stray/street dogs) have the right to food and citizens have the right to feed community dogs. Any person having compassion for stray dogs can feed the dogs at their private entrance/porch/driveway of their house or any other place not shared with other residents. No person can restrict the other from feeding of dogs, until and unless it is causing harm or harassment to that other person

However, the said right is not absolute. The court clarified that while exercising the right to feed dogs, care and caution should be taken to ensure that it does not impinge upon the rights of others or cause any harm, hindrance, harassment and nuisance to other individuals or members of the society.

The Court also issued directions that: Any person having compassion for stray dogs can feed the dogs at their private entrance/porch/driveway of their house or any other place not shared with other residents. No person can restrict the other from feeding of dogs, until and unless it is causing harm or harassment to that other person. The residents and the members of the RWA as well as the dog feeders have to act in harmony with each other and not in a manner which shall lead to unpleasant circumstances in the colony.

61. Raj was fond of feeding stray dogs and every day he used to bring a bowl of cooked rice to feed dogs near his apartment staircase. Munni was walking with her father Bajrang, who were residents of the same apartment as Raj. However, once they reached in front of the staircase, two dogs came out of nowhere and pounced on Munni. Munni was extremely frightened and Bajrang started cursing Raj. Raj clarified that the dogs were just excited and they wouldn't have caused any harm as their tails were wagging. Is Raj in violation of the principles mentioned in the passage?
- (a) No, because any person having compassion for stray dogs can feed the dogs at their staircase
  - (b) No, because no person can restrict the other from feeding of dogs, until and unless it is causing harm or harassment to that other person
  - (c) Yes, because his act of feeding the dogs is causing harm and harassment to others.
  - (d) Yes, because any person having compassion for stray dogs cannot just feed the dogs at their staircase

62. Monica and Chandler were animal lovers. They had also adopted a cat and a dog from an animal NGO. Seeing the dismal conditions of the stray dogs in their locality, they decided to start feeding them with nutritious food twice a day. For this purpose, they designated a small pathway in front of Mr. Batra's house as that was where most of the dogs slept at night. Based on the familiarity of the place to the stray dogs, Monica and Chandler started feeding the dogs. The dogs became friendly and did not pose a threat to anyone. Can Mr. Batra sue Monica and Chandler based on the principles mentioned in the passage?
- Yes, because they are feeding the dogs on his private property and impinging his right to live peacefully in the colony
  - Yes, because the dogs could become unfriendly and hostile in the future and that could pose a threat to Mr. Batra
  - No, because the dogs had become friendly and did not pose any harm, threat, hindrance or risk to anyone including Mr. Batra
  - None of the above
63. Monica and Chandler were afraid that Mr. Batra might sue them because he was a very nosy neighbour and did not care about anyone or anything besides himself. Worried that his antics might disrupt the food availability of the dogs, they started making the dogs familiar to a new feeding place. Now, they fed the dogs on their front porch i.e., their own private property. Can this be allowed?
- Yes, because their action can impinge upon the rights of others or cause any harm, hindrance, harassment and nuisance to other residents
  - Yes, because they are feeding the dogs on their private porch and not anyplace shared with other residents
  - No, because the right to feed stray dogs is not absolute and it is subject to reasonable restrictions
  - No, because their action can impinge upon the rights of others or cause any harm, hindrance, harassment and nuisance to other
64. Bholika was feeding stray dogs at the park gate of his colony. She took utmost care that this practice does not cause any harm or harassment to anyone. She ensured that the timings are odd hours so that no one is troubled and no dogs block the entrance of the park. Does this violate the principles mentioned in the passage?
- No, because she is feeding dogs at the gate of a public park and this may cause hindrance to the ability of people to enjoy public facilities.
  - Yes, because she is feeding dogs at the gate of a public park and this is causing a lot of hindrance to the ability of people to enjoy public facilities.
  - Yes, because although she has taken precautions to ensure that no harm or hindrance is caused to anyone, she is feeding dogs at the gate of a public park.
  - No, because although she is feeding dogs at the gate of a public park, she has taken precautions to ensure that no harm or hindrance is caused to anyone.

**Passage (Q.65-Q.68):** The Division Bench of the UK Court of Appeal decided that the appellant doctor was not liable for the development of a "coincidental injury" in the newborn child, which was not within the scope of his duty to diagnose when the mother of the child consulted her before pregnancy.

The question for consideration was: If a child born with more than one disability would not have been born but for a doctor's failure to advise of the risk of their being born with one of those disabilities, can the mother sue the doctor for the costs associated with all of the child's disabilities, or only for the costs associated with the disability the doctor was consulted on?

The Court found that the purpose of medical consultation was to put the respondent in a position to enable her to make an informed decision in respect of any child which she conceived who was subsequently discovered to be carrying an unwanted genetic disease. Given the specific enquiry of the respondent's mother, it would be inappropriate and unnecessary for a doctor at such consultation to volunteer to the person seeking specific information, any information about other risks of pregnancy including the risk that the child might suffer from other disabilities.

As to the apportionment of risk, the doctor would be liable for the risk of a mother giving birth to a child with the genetic disease because there had been no foetal testing and consequent upon it no termination of the pregnancy. However, the mother would take the risks of “all other potential difficulties of the pregnancy and birth” both as to herself and to her child.

65. Anu was the mother of Tanu, who was born with haemophilia and autism. Before her pregnancy, Anu asked Dr Khan to establish whether she carried the haemophilia gene. Following blood tests, Anu was led to believe that any child she had would not have haemophilia. Had she known that she carried the haemophilia gene, she would have undergone foetal testing for haemophilia when she was pregnant. This would have revealed the foetus was affected and she would then have chosen to terminate her pregnancy, and her child would not have been born. Can Anu seek damages from Dr. Khan for Tanu's haemophilia?
- (a) Yes, because the purpose of medical consultation was to put Anu in a position to enable her to make an informed decision in respect of any child which she conceived who was subsequently discovered to be carrying an unwanted genetic disease
  - (b) Yes, because the Dr. Khan is liable for the risk of Anu giving birth to Tanu who had haemophilia as there had been no foetal testing and consequent upon it no termination of the pregnancy
  - (c) No, because Anu is liable for haemophilia as it is part of “all other potential difficulties of the pregnancy and birth” both as to herself and to her child
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
66. Anu was very upset that Tanu was born with autism. Neither did she did ask Dr Khan about any other foetal abnormalities that may occur in her child, nor did he volunteer to tell her about such other possible genetic diseases. Anu sought further damages from Dr Khan based on wrongful birth. She argued that Dr Khan was liable for all the consequences of the pregnancy. Dr Khan admitted liability for the consequences of the child's haemophilia but denied liability in relation to the autism. Is Dr Khan liable for Tanu's autism?
- (a) No, because identifying autism did not fall within the purpose or scope of Dr Khan's duty towards Anu
  - (b) No, because a doctor cannot be expected to be aware of all possible genetic problems that may occur in a foetus
  - (c) Yes, because autism falls within the purpose and scope of Dr Khan's duty towards Anu
  - (d) Yes, because autism is a “coincidental injury” in the newborn child and there had been no foetal testing and consequent upon it no termination of the pregnancy.
67. Sanyukta's mother died due to breast cancer. As a preventive measure, Sanyukta got gene testing done and found that she carried the BRCA1 gene mutation. This gene mutation is hereditary and severely increases the possibility of a person contracting breast cancer. When Sanyukta found out that she was pregnant, she asked her doctor if there was a possibility that this gene could also be passed on to her child. The doctor informed her that her child was biologically male and hence, it would be irrelevant if he has the gene or not because men cannot get breast cancer. Sanyukta gave birth to a baby boy. When her son turned 17 years old, he was diagnosed with breast cancer. Can Sanyukta and her son sue the doctor?
- (a) Yes, because the purpose of consulting the doctor was to enable Sanyukta to make an informed decision with respect to her child and the doctor is liable for the failure to perform his duty
  - (b) Yes, because it would be inappropriate and unnecessary for the doctor to tell Sanyukta about ancillary information such as the BRCA1 gene
  - (c) No, because it would be inappropriate and unnecessary for the doctor to tell Sanyukta about ancillary information such as the BRCA1 gene
  - (d) No, because the purpose of consulting the doctor was to enable Sanyukta to make an informed decision with respect to her child and the doctor is liable for the failure to perform his duty

68. Sonia took several consultations with her gynaecologist because she was very paranoid about her baby's delivery. The doctor ran all possible tests and ensured her that her child would be healthy. During the time of delivery, a complication arose and the baby was suffocated by the positioning of the umbilical cord. As a result, the baby did not receive enough oxygen. This caused a birth injury that would affect the baby's permanent development. Can Sonia sue the doctor for this situation?
- (a) Yes, because the purpose of medical consultation was to put Sonia in a position to enable her to make an informed decision in respect of any child which she conceived
  - (b) No, because it would be inappropriate and unnecessary for the doctor to furnish to Sonia any information about other risks of pregnancy including the risk that the child might suffer from other disabilities
  - (c) Yes, because the doctor is liable for the risk of Sonia giving birth to a child with developmental problems as there had been no foetal testing and consequent upon it no termination of the pregnancy
  - (d) No, because the risks of "all other potential difficulties of the pregnancy and birth" both as to herself and to her child are attributable to Sonia

**Passage (Q.69-Q.72):** Following the Taliban's takeover of power in Afghanistan, India has launched a new category of e-visa for Afghan citizens to expedite their applications for admission into India. According to reports, these visas would be valid for six months only and will be provided only after security clearance. "In light of the present situation in Afghanistan, the MHA is reviewing visa provisions." A new type of electronic visa called "e-Emergency X-Misc Visa" was created on Tuesday to expedite visa applications for entrance into India, according to a statement from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). According to sources, the visa is being provided to allow Afghan people leaving Afghanistan to reside in India for six months. India does not have a refugee policy and only gives asylum to foreigners who face persecution in their home countries on a case-by-case basis. "Such a visa may be granted just for a single entrance and for a set term based on the purpose of the visit." If the visa is issued for a stay of more than 180 days. "This visa will not be extendable or convertible to any other sort of visa," according to the MHA policy paper on the X-Misc visa. In general, X-Misc visas are issued either alone or in combination with other visa categories, such as to a dependent child of a medical visa applicant. In the past, India has provided long-term visas to Afghan people of all religions who faced persecution in their own country, and a considerable number of Afghans who fled the country during the first Taliban takeover and the two decades of conflict that followed continue to reside in India. Stay Visa/Residential Permit for one year is provided on a case-by-case basis by FRRO/ FRO to such Afghanistan citizens with prior clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

69. Amit, an Indian citizen, has been living in Afghanistan for a few years and has recently married an Afghan woman named Farida. The couple wishes to move to India to escape the current political turmoil in Afghanistan. Amit applies for an e-Emergency X-Misc Visa for his wife, Farida. Farida's application is accepted, and she receives the visa. However, Amit is unsure of how the visa works and whether they can extend their stay in India after the visa expires. Can Farida apply for an extension or convert her e-Emergency X-Misc Visa to another type of visa once they reach India?
- (a) Yes, as Farida is married to an Indian citizen, she can convert her visa to a different type after six months.
  - (b) No, the e-Emergency X-Misc Visa cannot be extended or converted to any other type of visa.
  - (c) Yes, Farida can apply for an extension of her e-Emergency X-Misc Visa if they can prove a genuine reason for a longer stay.
  - (d) No, Farida will have to leave India and apply for a different visa from her home country.

70. India has launched a new category of e-visa called "e-Emergency X-Misc Visa" for Afghan citizens to expedite their applications for admission into India. The visa is valid for six months and is subject to security clearance. It is being provided to allow Afghan people leaving Afghanistan to reside in India for six months. The visa may be granted only for a single entry and cannot be extended or converted to any other type of visa. The X-Misc visas are issued alone or in combination with other visa categories. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) policy paper on the X-Misc visa states that the visa is issued based on the purpose of the visit and that it may be granted only after clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs. A group of Afghan citizens applied for the new e-Emergency X-Misc Visa launched by India after the Taliban's takeover of power in Afghanistan. They were informed that their visa applications were rejected because they did not meet the eligibility criteria. Which of the following could be a reason for their rejection?
- (a) They failed to provide sufficient evidence of their persecution in Afghanistan.
  - (b) They did not have a valid passport at the time of their visa application.
  - (c) They had previously overstayed their visa in India.
  - (d) They did not receive security clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs.
71. Rashid is an Afghan citizen who recently received an e-Emergency X-Misc visa to enter India due to the current situation in Afghanistan. The visa was issued for a stay of six months only and was granted after security clearance. Rashid has been living in India for four months and wishes to extend his stay for an additional three months to complete his studies. However, he is unsure whether he can extend his visa or not. Can Rashid extend his e-Emergency X-Misc visa to stay in India for an additional three months?
- (a) Yes, he can extend his visa for another three months by applying to the FRRO/FRO.
  - (b) No, his visa is not extendable or convertible to any other type of visa.
  - (c) Yes, he can extend his visa but only for medical emergencies or on compassionate grounds.
  - (d) No, he has to leave India after the expiry of his visa and cannot re-enter for at least two months.
72. Ahmed, an Afghan citizen, was granted an e-Emergency X-Misc Visa by India to leave Afghanistan due to the Taliban's takeover of the country. Ahmed arrived in India and applied for an extension of his visa as he fears for his safety if he returns to Afghanistan. However, the Indian authorities inform him that the e-Emergency X-Misc Visa cannot be extended or converted to any other type of visa. Ahmed is concerned about what will happen to him when his visa expires in a few weeks. What is Ahmed's legal situation in India?
- (a) Ahmed must leave India when his e-Emergency X-Misc Visa expires.
  - (b) Ahmed can apply for refugee status in India and stay in the country until his application is processed.
  - (c) Ahmed can apply for a tourist visa in India to extend his stay.
  - (d) Ahmed can apply for an extension of his e-Emergency X-Misc Visa in India.

**Passage (Q.73-Q.76):** Joint tenancy means a situation where there are two or more owners of a property who are having an equal share of the property. If one of the joint owners dies, his or her interest in the property automatically transfers to the surviving joint tenants. Some of the essential elements of joint tenancy are as follows:

- **Unity of possession:** Every co-owner of a joint tenancy has the right to possess and enjoy the entire property.
- **Unity of time:** The co-ownership interest must vest at the same time.
- **Unity of interest:** Every co-owner of a joint tenancy must own the same estate and for the same duration.
- **Unity of title:** The interests of the co-owners of a joint tenancy must be procured from the same source, like a will or deed.

### **Tenancy by entirety**

"Tenancy by entirety" means a type of co-ownership that is exclusively for spouses. The co-owners must be husband and wife to own a property in its entirety. Either spouse cannot transfer his or her interest to a third party. He or she can transfer the interest in the property only to his or her spouse. In this kind of ownership, all four units, such as the unity of possession, unity of time, unity of interest, and unity of title, must be present,

along with the unity of marriage. The co-ownership right in tenancy by the entirety is only terminated by divorce, or death, or mutual agreement by both spouses. When it is terminated, it becomes a tenancy in common.

**Rights of transferee:**

- **Right to joint possession**

Every co-owner of a property has proprietary rights over the entire property. The transferee becomes the co-owner after the transfer of the property by a co-owner, except for the dwelling house. In cases where a co-owner of the property is expelled from a joint possession, he has the right to file a suit for a joint possession instead of filing for partition.

- **Right to peaceful possession**

Every co-owner has the right to peaceful possession of property. When possession of a property is transferred by the co-owner to the transferee, he cannot be disturbed by other co-owners until the final partition comes into force.

- **Right to make improvements**

Every co-owner has the right to make construction on any portion of his land where he is authorised to make such improvements. But he is not entitled to make any construction on any other part of the joint property or to the prejudice of the other co-owners.

- **Right to enforce partition**

Every co-owner has a right to enjoy his portion of the property separately and peacefully without any interference or interruption. So he can demand and enforce a partition. In fact, not only a transferee of an offer but also a transferee of any interest can do so.

73. Raj and Priya are married and own a flat in Mumbai as tenants by the entirety, with an equal ownership interest. They also own a plot of land in Pune as joint tenants with Raj's brother Ravi, with each party having an equal and undivided interest in the property. Tragically, Raj passes away unexpectedly without leaving a will. Now in the absence of a will, what happens to the flat in Mumbai and the land in Pune?
- (a) Priya inherits the flat, while Ravi inherits the land.
  - (b) Priya inherits the flat and half of the land, with the other half going to Ravi.
  - (c) Priya and Ravi inherit the flat and the land equally.
  - (d) Priya inherits the flat and the land, and Ravi is excluded from inheritance.
74. Amit and Neha are married and own a house in Delhi as tenants by the entirety, with an equal ownership interest. Amit, who is a renowned doctor, faces a medical malpractice lawsuit filed by one of his patients. After a lengthy legal battle, the patient successfully obtains a judgment against Amit, ordering him to pay Rs. 50 lakhs in damages. Now, consider the following scenario, Can the patient enforce the judgment against Amit and Neha's house?
- (a) Yes, because Amit is liable for his professional negligence and the patient has the right to satisfy the judgment through any of Amit's assets, including the house.
  - (b) Yes, because Amit and Neha are jointly responsible for their debts as spouses, and the patient can pursue the house to fulfill the judgment.
  - (c) No, because Amit and Neha's house is protected by tenancy by the entirety, which shields it from individual creditors pursuing Amit's assets.
  - (d) No, because Amit and Neha's house is protected under joint tenancy.

75. Ramesh and Sunita are co-owners of a shop in a market. They inherited the shop from their uncle, who died intestate. Ramesh runs the shop with his son Rohit, while Sunita lives abroad with her husband. Unbeknownst to Ramesh, Sunita transfers her share of the shop to Ravi, a local trader, without Ramesh's consent. Ravi arrives at the shop and demands that Ramesh and Rohit vacate it. Ramesh and Rohit refuse to do so, claiming that they have a right to continue running the shop until it is properly partitioned. Is Ramesh and Rohit's claim to continue running the shop valid? (pre-emption typically refers to a co-owner's right to have the first opportunity to purchase the interest of another co-owner who wishes to sell.)
- (a) Yes, because they are co-owners of the shop and have a right to peaceful possession of it.
  - (b) Yes, because they are co-owners of the shop and have a right of pre-emption over it.
  - (c) No, because they are not co-owners of the shop anymore and have no right to peaceful possession of it.
  - (d) No, because they are not co-owners of the shop anymore and have no right of pre-emption over it.
76. Ravi and Reena are co-owners of a house in Kolkata. They inherited the house from their mother, who died intestate. Ravi resides in the house with his wife and children, while Reena lives in Delhi with her husband and works as a doctor. Ravi intends to sell his share of the house to Chetan, a local builder who plans to demolish the existing structure and construct a new one. However, Reena opposes the sale and desires to retain the house in its current state.
- Which co-owner has the right to enforce partition of the house?
- (a) Ravi only, because he has the right to dispose of his interest in the house without Reena's consent, and partition is necessary for him to do so.
  - (b) Reena only, because she has the right to preserve her interest in the house without Ravi's consent, and partition is necessary for her to do so.
  - (c) Both Ravi and Reena, because they are co-owners and have equal rights over the property, and partition is necessary for them to enjoy their respective interests separately and peacefully.
  - (d) Neither Ravi nor Reena, because they are co-owners and have joint rights over the property, and partition is not necessary for them to enjoy their respective interests separately and peacefully.

**Passage (Q.77-Q.80):** Justice **MM Sundresh** of the Supreme Court observed that there is a need to codify the law enabling law enforcement agencies to carry out surveillance while ensuring that fundamental rights, including the right to privacy, are safeguarded. "Any action facilitating State machinery must be backed by the authority of law. For that, there must be a codified law that empowers an investigating agency to undertake an act of surveillance. Needless to state, such a law must be subject to the Constitutional mandate, with specific reference to Part III of the Constitution. This would prevent any arbitrary action while preserving the privacy of the individual," he said. He emphasized that the need of the hour is to take note of the voice and concerns expressed in the Puttaswamy judgment, which held that privacy is a fundamental right. There is a need to uphold privacy through the doctrine of proportionality, the judge explained. *A clear demarcation is needed by drawing a Lakshman Rekha during a criminal investigation* (when surveillance is used)," he said. Speaking on the need for surveillance, Justice Sundresh said, *"Surveillance and privacy must live and function together. As long as there is privacy, surveillance will certainly continue.* The modern world has indeed become a difficult place to live and to maintain peace. The cost of peace is obviously very high. Any State which lacks expert surveillance would be considered a weak one and susceptible to attack from unknown sources. It may also be required in the larger interest of the public."

77. According to Justice MM Sundresh of the Supreme Court, what is the key aspect that needs to be ensured while enabling law enforcement agencies to carry out surveillance?
- (a) The surveillance activities should be subject to the Constitutional mandate and the fundamental right to privacy.
  - (b) There should be a clear demarcation drawn during criminal investigations to protect individual privacy.
  - (c) The surveillance activities should be governed by a codified law that upholds the doctrine of proportionality.
  - (d) The surveillance activities should be carried out in the larger interest of the public and the security of the State.
78. W was found manipulating government records pertaining to the funding designated for the introduction of nuclear weapons. It was believed that W was exchanging information with the enemy nation. His mobile phone and other electronic devices were taken as soon as he was suspected, and the entire legal process was followed for questioning. In order to gather concrete evidence against him, his electronic gadgets were carefully examined. He claimed that his right to privacy was violated in this case. Identify whether his allegations are true.
- (a) If the court deems that the proper procedure was not followed, his claims will be upheld.
  - (b) Since the requirements of his right to privacy have been met, it can be argued that his right was violated.
  - (c) Since he had violated the nation's laws, it could be argued that his right to privacy had not been violated.
  - (d) The violation of privacy that W claims did not occur because the entire process was carried out in accordance with the law.
79. V arrived at his house from work extremely late at night. Even though his job hours were from 9 to 6, this became his normal habit. He had been returning home by 11 or 12 at night for the last two months. His wife saw this and thought he could be keeping something from her. The following morning, she went with V to his office to find out. There was no proof against him that she could locate. She then made the decision to accompany him back home, where she was shocked to see that V was busy organizing their 25th wedding anniversary. She felt guilty about questioning V. V was hurt to learn this and promptly filed a complaint alleging that his wife had violated his right to privacy. Check the veracity of his assertion.
- (a) His claim cannot be upheld since his wife cannot be accused of violating his right to privacy.
  - (b) His claim cannot be upheld because his wife had a legitimate reason to accompany him to and from work.
  - (c) She illegally followed him without his permission, thus his claim will be upheld.
  - (d) To remark on the veracity of V's claims, more information is needed from the passage.
80. P had CCTV cameras set up in each of the home's rooms because he lived in an enormous mansion. There were fourteen staff members in total. Everybody knew that P was the richest person in the entire city and that he possessed enormous fortune. Since a few months ago, X and Z have been scheming to rob him at gunpoint, and they finally succeeded. The police requested that they check the CCTV footage from each room in order to find the burglars. P agreed with this. Determine if his right to privacy has been violated in this particular case using common sense.
- (a) Since P granted his permission for the investigation, his right to privacy has not been breached.
  - (b) He was forced to give the police permission to access his CCTV footage, which is a violation of his right to privacy.
  - (c) P's right to privacy was not breached because the investigation was conducted for his benefit.
  - (d) Since the tape was necessary for the capture of the criminals, P's right to privacy was not breached.

**Passage (Q.81-Q.84):** As Oppenheim defined, “extradition is the delivery of an accused or a convicted individual to the State on whose territory he is alleged to have committed or to have been convicted of a crime by the state on whose territory he happens for the time to be”. The following conditions must be satisfied to grant extradition: (a) Extraditable persons: The accused persons or convicts must not fall under the ambit of the following three categories to be extraditable. (i) Territorial state’s own nationals: Most countries refuse to extradite their own nationals allegedly committing a crime in the requesting State; such countries claim their right to exercise State sovereignty over their nationals, even though the offence was committed in another country. (ii) Political offenders: One of the most controversial aspects of extradition is that many countries refuse to extradite political offenders. (iii) Persons already punished. Most countries follow the principle of double jeopardy and refuse to extradite the persons tried and punished for the same offence for which the extradition is requested. The principle of double criminality applies to determine the extraditable crimes; meaning, the fugitive’s activity must constitute a crime in both the territorial state and the requesting state. Generally, except for the following categories of offences, most crimes specifically mentioned in the extradition treaty existing between both the states are extraditable. Religious offences including religious disrespect are not extraditable. Military offences like desertion, disobedience of higher officials’ orders, etc. are non-extraditable. India has called upon G20 countries to adopt multilateral action for faster extradition of fugitive economic offenders and recovery of assets both on domestic front as well as from abroad, during the first anti-corruption workinggroup meeting held in Gurugram, on the outskirts of Delhi. Chairing the meet with co-chair Italy, Union Minister of State Jitendra Singh said, “Economic offences have been a problem faced by many, especially when the offenders flee from the jurisdiction of the country. India has put in place specialized legislation in this regard, in the form of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018, the term wherein ‘fugitive economic offender’ (FEO) is defined as an individual against whom a warrant of arrest in relation to scheduled offence has been issued by any court in India and who has left the country so as to avoid criminal prosecution; or the FEO abroad, refuses to return to face criminal prosecution”.

81. According to the passage, why do most countries refuse to extradite their own nationals who allegedly commit a crime in another country?
  - (a) Most countries prioritize protecting the rights and sovereignty of their own nationals over international cooperation in criminal matters.
  - (b) Most countries lack the legal framework and resources to extradite their own nationals effectively.
  - (c) Most countries have diplomatic immunity agreements with other nations that prevent the extradition of their own nationals.
  - (d) Most countries consider crimes committed by their own nationals on foreign soil as outside their jurisdiction.
82. R was a member of the XYZ community and its leader. He disliked the ABC community because they ate animal flesh. In R's religion, this was considered a sin. He resided in an area where only the XYZ community existed. H arrived to his neighborhood one day, and R noticed him eating animal flesh after a few weeks. He instigated riots against H and his group, in which several members of the ABC community were injured. R then travelled to the UAE. The Indian government requested R's extradition to India. Choose the following course of action.
  - (a) Considering R committed an offense in India before fleeing to the UAE, the UAE Government is required to extradite R back to India.
  - (b) Extradition will not take place in such circumstances, leaving the decision to the UAE Government.
  - (c) Only if such an act is also a crime in the UAE can R be extradited back to India.
  - (d) Instead of extraditing R, he should be punished for this offense in the UAE.

83. G was a German professor who had relocated to India. He had been teaching at APJ University for six years. His contract was set to expire in seven months. Meanwhile, he murdered one of his colleagues, who was promoted instead of G because his colleague was the son of a politician. However, after completing his term, he returned to Germany. The Indian government requested G's extradition from the German government. They were, however, rejected extradition. Can you figure out why by referring to the passage?
- (a) If murder is not a crime in Germany, G cannot be extradited.
  - (b) G cannot be extradited since a country might refuse to extradite its own citizens.
  - (c) Since the Indian government had more than six months to arrest G, he cannot be extradited.
  - (d) G can be extradited since he committed a crime in India, travelled to Germany, and now needs to be returned to India to face punishment.
84. X defrauded the Reserve Bank of India out of 40,000 Crore. He had been defrauding the Indian Government and the Reserve Bank for the previous six months, to the tune of crores. He moved to the United Kingdom as soon as he realized the Bank had now learned of his scam. Since fraud was a crime in India, the Indian government demanded that X be extradited by the British government because fraud was a crime there as well. Decide if the British government should extradite X after carefully examining the passage. Clearly justify your answer.
- (a) Instead of sending X back to the United Kingdom, the government of the United Kingdom ought to punish him there.
  - (b) Since X had not committed any crime in the United Kingdom, the British government shouldn't deport him.
  - (c) Since fraud is an offense in both the United Kingdom and India, the British government should extradite X.
  - (d) It is not possible to decide whether or not X should be extradited based on the information in the passage.

## SECTION - D : LOGICAL REASONING

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

**Passage (Q.85-Q.89):** Patients in Rajasthan have been put to great hardship for over 10 days as the medical fraternity has been agitating against the state's Right to Health Bill, which was passed by the assembly on March 21. Doctors from private establishments want it to be rolled back. The Indian Medical Association on March 28 issued a media statement threatening "aggressive action to protest" if there's no rollback. But the doctors' conduct is unacceptable, and patients have borne the cost of the disruption.

Private sector doctors fear that the bill will undermine their business model as they will be forced to offer free treatment. Let's take a look at the legal obligation. Indian jurisprudence has used the Constitution's Article 21 to conclude that no one can be denied emergency medical services as the "golden hour" is often the difference between life and death. Also, Tamil Nadu in 2021 introduced a scheme whereby all hospitals had to provide emergency treatment to stabilise victims. The cost is reimbursed by the state if the patient can't pay. Therefore, Rajasthan's RTH bill is not wholly novel or something IMA is unacquainted with.

Coming to RTH, it's taken six months to make its way through the assembly. During that time, the state government made changes to the original draft to offset the medical fraternity's fears. For RTH to take effect, rules have to be framed. It's only then that details about the kind of private establishment covered by RTH and the reimbursement process will be clear. Doctors have reason to be wary of payment delays but there's opportunity to discuss these matters with the government. Of course, we wouldn't be in this position if India had effective public healthcare. Governments need to spend more to realise it.

85. Which of the following best describes the author's main conclusion about the Right to Health Bill in Rajasthan?
- (a) The bill is necessary to protect patients' rights to receive free medical treatment.
  - (b) The doctors' protest against the bill is justified and patients' hardships are acceptable collateral damage.
  - (c) The bill is not entirely new and the doctors' fears are unfounded, but there are concerns that need to be addressed.
  - (d) The bill will have no impact on private sector doctors and their business model.
86. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) The medical fraternity in Rajasthan has been protesting against the Right to Health Bill for six months.
  - (b) The Indian Medical Association supports the Right to Health Bill in Rajasthan.
  - (c) The fear of payment delays is the only reason why doctors in private establishments are protesting against the Right to Health Bill.
  - (d) The lack of effective public healthcare in India has led to the current situation in Rajasthan.
87. Which of the following pieces of evidence best supports the author's argument regarding the need for increased government spending on public healthcare?
- (a) A recent report that ranked India as one of the lowest spenders on healthcare in the world.
  - (b) The fact that Tamil Nadu introduced a scheme to provide emergency treatment to all patients in 2021.
  - (c) The six-month process it took for the Right to Health Bill to pass through the assembly.
  - (d) The threat issued by the Indian Medical Association to take aggressive action against the Right to Health Bill.
88. What is the Indian Medical Association's response to the Right to Health Bill in Rajasthan?
- (a) The Indian Medical Association supports the bill and welcomes its implementation.
  - (b) The Indian Medical Association has proposed amendments to the bill before its implementation.
  - (c) The Indian Medical Association has threatened aggressive action if the bill is not rolled back.
  - (d) The Indian Medical Association has expressed concerns over the delay in implementing the bill.

89. Which of the following statements weakens the author's argument regarding the Right to Health Bill in Rajasthan?
- (a) The private sector doctors have a right to protest against the bill if they believe it will negatively impact their business.
  - (b) The reimbursement process for providing free treatment to patients under the bill has not been clearly defined.
  - (c) The delay in implementing the bill is indicative of the government's lack of preparedness and negligence.
  - (d) The public healthcare system in India is already overburdened and underfunded, and implementing the bill will only better the situation.

**Passage (Q.90-Q.94):** In a dramatic, but not unexpected, turn of events, former U.S. President Donald Trump has been indicted by a grand jury in New York in the case of hush-money paid to adult film actor Stormy Daniels in 2016, before the presidential election of that year. While the indictment, the first one ever against a former U.S. President, remains under seal and the specific charges and the extent of evidence remain unclear still, media reports and comments by Mr. Trump's lawyers indicate that the charges could include the fact that Mr. Trump's erstwhile attorney Michael Cohen paid \$1,30,000 to Ms. Daniels on the 45th President's behalf, apparently to stop her from going public with the story of their consensual (and earlier) extramarital encounter. Mr. Trump is said to have reimbursed the amount to Mr. Cohen after he won the election, which was then passed off as legal expenses. In this regard the charge in the indictment is expected to be a falsification of business records, but that is only a misdemeanour offence in New York, not a felony. To prosecute Mr. Trump for a felony, the onus is on Manhattan District Attorney (DA) Alvin Bragg to not only link the falsified bookkeeping to Mr. Trump directly but also to show that the business records in question were falsified to cover up an entirely different crime. Speculation is rife that the crime that will be cited for this charge will be a potential violation of campaign finance laws — yet, this is where the prosecution case appears less firm. Following Mr. Cohen's claim that he had paid Ms. Daniels at Mr. Trump's behest, there was a question of whether Mr. Trump would be liable under federal campaign finance laws, which require monies received as campaign donations to be disclosed transparently and be subject to specified legal limits. However, a federal investigation into this matter was closed in 2019, which suggests that the weight of evidence here may not have been compelling at the time.

The broader question underlying the indictment is whether Democrats are scoring a self-goal. While more serious issues that could be potential charges against Mr. Trump are on the scanner of the Justice Department, including certain dealings of the Trump Organization, his role in inciting the January 6, 2021 insurrection and withholding classified information after demitting office, the Manhattan DA's reliance on the hush-money case could end up as blowback for the Democrats, especially given the dangers that it will polarise Americans further and be seen as pure political partisanship. Mr. Trump will of course extract every ounce of political capital that he can from what he has described as "political persecution" and a "witch hunt", and that too will likely not favour Democrats in the 2024 election.

90. What is the potential consequence of the indictment against Donald Trump for Democrats?
- (a) The indictment is likely to polarize Americans further and be seen as political partisanship.
  - (b) The indictment will bring justice to the country and hold former presidents accountable for their actions.
  - (c) The indictment will have no impact on the 2024 election.
  - (d) The indictment will help Democrats win the 2024 election.
91. Which of the given choices is true with reference to the following statement?  
**"Mr. Trump's erstwhile attorney Michael Cohen paid \$1,30,000 to Ms. Daniels on the 45th President's behalf"**
- (a) The given statement is an inference.
  - (b) The given statement is a judgment.
  - (c) The given statement is a fact.
  - (d) The given statement is a counter argument which points an objection to the final conclusion drawn by author.

92. Which of the following would strengthen the author's argument in the passage?
- (a) If other serious charges against Mr. Trump were also indicted by the Manhattan DA, it would diminish the perceived political motivation behind the indictment.
  - (b) If the federal investigation into the campaign finance laws violation were reopened, it would support the evidence for a potential felony charge against Mr. Trump.
  - (c) If the indictment against Mr. Trump were based solely on the Stormy Daniels case, it would not polarize Americans any further.
  - (d) If Mr. Trump were to accept the charges and plead guilty, it would not result in any political fallout for the Democrats.
93. Which of the following weakens the author's argument about the indictment of Donald Trump in the hush-money case?
- (a) The indictment is a clear indication of the justice system's independence in the United States.
  - (b) The indictment could potentially lead to further investigations and charges against Donald Trump.
  - (c) Democrats have a moral obligation to pursue justice, regardless of the potential political fallout.
  - (d) The indictment is unlikely to have any impact on the 2024 presidential election.
94. According to the passage, what is the potential charge against Donald Trump in the hush-money case?
- (a) Violation of federal tax laws.
  - (b) Falsification of business records.
  - (c) Incitement of insurrection.
  - (d) Obstruction of justice.

**Passage (Q.95-Q.99):** The First Water Bodies Census is a good attempt to comprehend the issue. It found 2,424,540 water bodies, out of which 97.1 per cent (2,355,055) are in rural areas and only 2.9 per cent (69,485) in cities and towns. The census, carried out by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, was aimed at developing a national database for all water bodies by collecting information including their size, condition, status of encroachments, use, storage capacity, status of filling up of storage, etc. It found that 1.6 per cent water bodies are encroached. Most of the encroachments, 95.4 per cent, are in rural areas. Of all encroached water bodies, 62.8 per cent water bodies have less than 25 per cent and 11.8 per cent have more than 75 per cent area under encroachment. It may appear that with 95.4 per cent encroachments being in villages, the authorities at all levels should lay special emphasis in rural areas, but that is not correct. In percentage terms, cities suffer much more than villages. In Delhi, for example, 216 out of 893 water bodies — or almost every fourth — have been encroached. If this is the situation in the national Capital, one can imagine the plight of other and smaller cities. In Chennai, the encroachment problem acquired alarming proportions, resulting in floods in recent years. Just like the southern metropolis, other cities are also suffering from, among other problems, waterlogging during the rainy season because of the vanishing or shrinking lakes, ponds, etc.

It is not that the Government has been unaware of the problem of vanishing water bodies. It has an RRR (Repair, Renovation & Restoration) scheme which is a component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Har Khet Ko Pani). It provides Central assistance to States for the creation and restoration of irrigation potential. Its objectives are comprehensive: increasing tank storage capacity, ground water recharge, higher availability of drinking water, improvement in agriculture and horticulture productivity, etc. Then there is the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain campaign with the theme, “Catch the Rain, where it falls”. Launched in March 2021, it has five focused interventions: rainwater harvesting and water conservation; enumerating, geo-tagging and making inventory of all water bodies, and preparation of scientific plans for water conservation; setting up Jal Shakti Kendras in all districts; intensive afforestation; and awareness generation. The survey also notes that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is driving water conservation and water harvesting efforts all across rural India. This programme has helped to revive many traditional water bodies, it claims. All Government schemes may be good, but they are certainly not good enough to address the

issue. At the heart of the problem is politicians' lackadaisical approach towards governance, which results in encroachments and neglect of water bodies. That needs to change.

95. What is the main message of the passage concerning the issue of vanishing water bodies in India?
- (a) The main issue lies in the number of water bodies in rural areas, and the government should focus on creating more water bodies in urban areas.
  - (b) The problem is primarily due to natural disasters like floods, and the government should invest more in flood management.
  - (c) The government is doing enough through various schemes and programs to address the vanishing water bodies issue, and no further action is needed.
  - (d) The government schemes are not sufficient to address the issue of water bodies, and politicians' lackadaisical approach towards governance is at the heart of the problem.
96. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the relationship between encroachments on water bodies and urban areas?
- (a) Encroachments on water bodies are a minor issue in urban areas, and cities do not need to prioritize addressing them.
  - (b) While the majority of encroachments are in rural areas, urban areas suffer more in terms of percentages, highlighting the need for greater attention in cities.
  - (c) Encroachments on water bodies are not a significant problem in urban areas, and the focus should be on rural areas only.
  - (d) Urban areas have effectively managed encroachments on water bodies, and there is no need for further intervention.
97. Which of the following actions would most likely strengthen the author's argument for improving the situation of vanishing water bodies?
- (a) Expanding the scope of existing government schemes to include a stronger focus on urban areas and stricter enforcement against encroachments.
  - (b) Redirecting all resources from rural water conservation projects to urban areas, as urban areas are more affected by encroachments.
  - (c) Limiting the involvement of politicians in water conservation projects to prevent the lackadaisical approach towards governance from affecting progress.
  - (d) Introducing more government schemes to address water conservation, without addressing the core issue of politicians' lackadaisical approach towards governance.
98. Which of the following statements would most likely weaken the author's argument that the lackadaisical approach of politicians towards governance is the core issue behind vanishing water bodies?
- (a) There is evidence of a significant reduction in the number of encroachments on water bodies due to strict implementation of government schemes.
  - (b) A recent study suggests that climate change and extreme weather events are the primary factors responsible for vanishing water bodies.
  - (c) The author fails to recognize the positive impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) on water conservation.
  - (d) Most of the encroachments on water bodies are due to natural factors like soil erosion, and not the lack of strict regulations or enforcement.

99. Which of the following statements represents a potential flaw in the author's argument?
- (a) The author fails to acknowledge the role of local communities and civil society organizations in advocating for the protection and restoration of water bodies.
  - (b) The author does not provide any recommendations or solutions for addressing the issue of vanishing water bodies, and considers politicians' role as the sole reason.
  - (c) The author's argument is based solely on the situation in India and does not take into account the broader global context of water scarcity and ecosystem degradation.
  - (d) The author's argument relies heavily on emotional appeals and rhetoric, rather than presenting a logical and evidence-based analysis of the issue.

**Passage (Q.100-Q.104):** The previous UPA government introduced the so-called nutrient-based subsidy (NBS) regime in fertilisers from April 2010. The Narendra Modi government made it mandatory to coat all urea with neem oil since December 2015 and replaced 50 kg bags with 45 kg from March 2018. None of these measures — or even the much-talked-about Nano Urea — have succeeded in their stated goal of achieving balanced fertilisation. On the contrary, sales of urea, the primary cause of worsening plant nutrient imbalance and deteriorating soil health, have crossed an all-time high 35.7 million tonnes (mt) in 2022-23. Urea consumption has gone up by over a third compared to the pre-NBS year of 2009-10. Far from discouraging nitrogen use at the expense of other primary, secondary and micro nutrients, farmers are over-applying urea. This, when there is clear evidence of declining nitrogen use efficiency and crop yield response to fertilisers.

The reason for such skewed nutrient use is simple: The maximum retail price (MRP) of urea has been unchanged at Rs 5,628 per tonne since November 2012. Given the corresponding per-tonne MRPs of Rs 27,000 for diammonium phosphate, Rs 34,000 for muriate of potash and Rs 28,000-31,000 for most complexes, why would farmers apply less urea? The various solutions currently offered — from Nano Urea to incorporation of compounds that reduce ammonia volatilisation and nitrate leaching — skirt the real issue of rampant overuse from underpricing. While diesel, petrol and LPG aren't under-priced like before — they are, in fact, net taxed — urea has continued to be a political hot potato for successive governments. And one cannot expect anything substantial in this regard, till at least next year's general elections

— There can only be one solution to the problem: Raising MRPs. This can be done by first bringing urea under NBS. Linking subsidy to the nutrient content of fertilisers wasn't a bad idea. It failed because NBS excluded urea and was implemented only for other fertilisers. By allowing their MRPs to go up and simultaneously retaining control on urea, the cure proved worse than the disease. The government should do what it has done in other fertilisers: Decontrol MRP of urea and pay a fixed per-tonne subsidy linked to its nutrient content of 46 per cent nitrogen. In the long run, even the NBS should go and be replaced by a flat per-acre subsidy that could be given for every crop season. This wouldn't penalise the serious farmer who takes more than one crop a year and, at the same time, applies fertilisers (including organic manures) judiciously.

100. Which of the following is not the supporting idea of the passage?
- (a) Urea consumption in India has decreased by over a third compared to the pre-NBS year of 2009-10.
  - (b) The introduction of the nutrient-based subsidy (NBS) regime in fertilisers by the previous government has failed to achieve balanced fertilisation.
  - (c) The reason for skewed nutrient use is the unchanged maximum retail price (MRP) of urea since November 2012.
  - (d) The government should replace the NBS with a flat per-acre subsidy that could be given for every crop season.
101. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the use of urea in fertilisers?
- (a) The Modi government's decision to coat urea with neem oil did not improve the balance of plant nutrients.
  - (b) The sales of urea have decreased since the introduction of the nutrient-based subsidy (NBS) regime.
  - (c) The application of nitrogen in fertilisers is not affecting crop yields.
  - (d) The price of urea is too high and needs to be reduced.

102. In the given passage, what could be an effective solution to the problem of overuse of urea in fertilizers?
- (a) The government should raise the MRPs of all fertilizers.
  - (b) The government should bring urea under NBS and link its subsidy to nutrient content.
  - (c) The government should replace NBS with a flat per-acre subsidy for every crop season.
  - (d) The government should control the MRP of urea and apply a flexible per-tonne subsidy.
103. Which of the following statements would the author of the passage agree with?
- (a) The current system of fertiliser subsidies is functioning well.
  - (b) The use of urea in agriculture is beneficial for the growth of crops.
  - (c) The overuse of urea in agriculture is a major problem that needs to be addressed.
  - (d) The price of urea should not be increased.
104. In the passage, what necessary assumption is the author making for his argument to hold?
- (a) Farmers are aware of the negative impact of overusing urea on soil health.
  - (b) The government can easily implement measures to control the usage of urea.
  - (c) The application of other fertilizers is not affected by the price increase in urea.
  - (d) Overuse of urea is mainly driven by the low price of urea compared to other fertilizers.

**Passage (Q.105-Q.108):** A few decades ago, the prospect of India overtaking China as the world's most populous nation would have horrified most people in our country. Population was regarded as one of the biggest problems the country was facing. The challenges of uncontrollable population growth were taught in schools. At a very young age, children got to confront the Malthusian nightmare. Advertisements of Nirodh, the contraceptive manufactured by a public sector undertaking, were regularly played on radio sets. Kids often got curious to know about the ware that was being advertised so regularly, much to the dismay and embarrassment of their parents. Politicians frequently talked about the challenges the rising numbers presented to the nation; intellectuals debated over demographic trends. There were movies, television shows, etc., highlighting the issue. During the Emergency, coercive methods were used to promote population control programmes, the most notorious of them being that of vasectomy, or 'nasbandi' in Hindi. This resulted in a lot of excesses, and proved to be a factor in the defeat of Indira Gandhi in 1977. That was then. Now, political and thought leaders talk about 'demographic dividend.' For instance, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said in January 2022 that the world has admitted that India has two limitless powers—demography and democracy. "The youth of India carry democratic values along with demographic dividend." From the Malthusian apocalypse to demographic dividend! How times change—and with them our perspectives!

India will have 2.9 million more people than China by the middle of this year. Our population by mid-year is estimated at 1.4286 billion, against 1.4257 billion for China, as per the United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA's) 'State of World Population Report' for this year. Population has ceased to be an issue in our country primarily because its growth has been checked; and, fortunately, no coercive methods were used to do that. Further, the growth rate has declined among all communities. The total fertility rate (TFR)—that is, the average number of children born to any woman in her lifetime—declined to 2 in 2019-21 from 2.2 in 2015-16. This has been the result of economic growth and development; millions of Indians have managed to escape the vicious circle of extreme poverty and fast-growing population. It must be noted here though that the demographic dividend, if not properly deployed, can create new problems. The need of the hour is not just economic growth but growth with employment generation. While India is doing well in terms of GDP expansion—it remains the fastest growing large economy—the same cannot be said about job creation. It has to ensure that the supply-side constraints, which are the bane of our economy, are removed—the sooner, the better. This will not just expedite growth but also boost manufacturing, which is a huge job creator.

105. What is the main conclusion of the passage?
- (a) India's population growth rate is still a major problem for the country.
  - (b) India's demographic dividend is not properly utilized, and will remain a problem for a decade to come.
  - (c) Demographic dividends must be complemented with job creation for sustainable economic growth.
  - (d) Job creation is not important for India's economic growth.
106. What can be inferred about the changing perspective on population growth in India from the passage?
- (a) Population growth is now considered an advantage due to the demographic dividend, as opposed to the earlier Malthusian nightmare.
  - (b) Population growth continues to be a major problem in India and is still considered a Malthusian nightmare.
  - (c) The Indian government still uses coercive methods like vasectomy to control population growth.
  - (d) The decline in the total fertility rate has led to an economic recession in India.
107. Which of the following factors would strengthen the author's argument about the decline in India's total fertility rate?
- (a) The increasing literacy rate and awareness about family planning in India.
  - (b) The introduction of more coercive methods like vasectomy by the Indian government.
  - (c) The increase in the number of television shows and movies highlighting population growth.
  - (d) The rise in the popularity of Nirodh, the contraceptive manufactured by a public sector undertaking.
108. Which of the following statements would the author of the passage most likely disagree with?
- (a) The Indian government's coercive population control methods during the Emergency were beneficial for the country.
  - (b) The total fertility rate in India has declined over time.
  - (c) India will have a larger population than China by the middle of this year.
  - (d) Economic growth and development have contributed to the decline in India's population growth rate.

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## SECTION - E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

**Directions (Q.109-Q.112):** Study the table carefully and answer the following questions.

The table gives the distances (in km) of direct routes among five cities

	P	Q	R	S	T
P	X	150	230	75	120
Q	150	X	300	410	415
R	230	300	X	200	160
S	75	410	200	X	140
T	120	415	160	140	X

109. A person starts from P wants to reach S via Q and R respectively. What is the total distance travelled by him?  
(a) 500 km (b) 600 km (c) 700 km (d) 650 km
110. A person drive a car at a speed of 60 kmph travels from Q to S via R. What is the time taken by the person?  
(a) 7 hours 45 min. (b) 8 hours 20 min.  
(c) 8 hours (d) 6 hours 15 min.
111. A person travelled from P to T via R with a speed of 40 kmph. If he halts for one hour at R, what is the total time taken by the person?  
(a) 9 hours 45 min. (b) 8 hours 30 min.  
(c) 10 hours 45 min. (d) 11 hours
112. A person has to start from P. He can take any route but has to cover all the cities and finally reach P. What is the minimum time taken if the person has to move at a speed of 50 kmph on all the routes?  
(a) 22 hours (b) 19 hours 30 min.  
(c) 18 hours 12 min. (d) 16 hours 18 min.

**Directions (Q.113-Q.116):** ABC Ltd. is operating in 4 businesses viz, beverages, automobiles, refrigeration and electronics. The net capital allotted for these in each year is in proportion to the profit they generated in the previous year. Furthermore, the capital allotted to them in the previous year was Rs. 32 crores, Rs. 38 crores, Rs. 41 crores and Rs. 45 crores respectively for beverages, automobiles, refrigeration and electronics. The share in net profit generated previous year was in the ratio as follows 20%, 30%, 15% and 35%, in the same order. The profit this year have increased by 3%, 2%, 6% and 7% in the same order. Furthermore, the company is planning to get out of the refrigeration business and divide its capital equally among the remaining three. The total capital to be allotted this year is Rs. 40 crores. The net profit last year was Rs. 10 crores.

113. The profit (in Rs. crores) for beverages this year is:  
(a) 4.3 (b) 2.06 (c) 1 (d) 6.01
114. Total profits (in Rs. crores) generated this year is:  
(a) 14.33 (b) 22.22 (c) 6.82 (d) 10.455
115. The capital (in Rs. crores) allotted for automobiles this year is:  
(a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 16
116. After the closure of the refrigeration business, the capital (in Rs. crores) allocated this year for Electronics is:  
(a) 16 (b) 24 (c) 10 (d) 20

**Directions (Q.117-Q.120):** Study the following information carefully and answer the related questions.

Few people attended a function and each of them had at least one type of food among Indian food, Italian food and Mexican food. 648 people did not have Indian food. 30% of people had only one type of food but not Mexican food which is 15 times the number of people who had both Indian and Italian food but not Mexican food. 22% of people had all three types of food. 52% of people had Indian food. 14% of people had Italian food but not Mexican food. 16% of people had only Mexican food.

117. How many people had only two types of food?  
(a) 405                      (b) 486                      (c) 432                      (d) 378
118. What is the difference between the number of people who had Mexican food to the number of people who had Italian food?  
(a) 162                      (b) 135                      (c) 189                      (d) 216
119. What is the total number of people who had at least two types of food but not Indian?  
(a) 135                      (b) 432                      (c) 405                      (d) 270
120. What is the ratio of the number of people who had both Mexican and Italian food but not Indian food to the number of people who had Mexican food but not Italian food?  
(a) 5: 6                      (b) 11: 12                      (c) 10: 13                      (d) 3: 5