

MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 202

MOCK CLAT #07

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 passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage (Q.1-Q.5): It's only warm in the big waiting room at the Kievsky Station or in the bathroom. She stands unable to make her mind up as the patrols pass by her (they always walk with a slow, loose step, moving their legs lightly as though meandering along a seaside boulevard), she pretends to read the timetable; she doesn't even know why she's afraid, after all she's done nothing wrong. And in any case the patrols are interested in something else, unerringly singling out olive-skinned men in leather jackets and women in headscarves from the crowd.

Annushka walks out in front of the station and sees from afar that **shrouded** woman still scrambling, her voice hoarse from cursing – in fact, neither it nor the curses themselves are really recognizable now. Good then – after a moment's hesitation she approaches her calmly and stands in front of her. This throws the woman off for just a second – she must be able to see Annushka through the material that covers her face. Annushka takes another step closer and now stands so near she can smell the woman's breath – dust and must, old oil. The woman speaks softer and softer until she finally falls silent. Her scrambling turns into rocking, as though she can't stand still. They stand facing each other for a moment as people pass them by, but indifferently; one person just glances over at them, but they're in a hurry, their trains will leave at any moment.

'What are you saying?' asks Annushka. The shrouded woman freezes, holds her breath, and then starts sideways, spooked, towards the passage through the construction, over the frozen mud. Annushka follows her, does not take her eyes off her, is a few steps behind her, behind her quilted coat, behind her tiny teetering wool felt boots. She will not let her get away. The woman looks over her shoulder and tries to speed up, almost running, but Annushka is young and strong. She has strong muscles – how many times has she carried both Petya and his carriage all the way down the stairs, how many times has she carried them all the way up, when the lift wasn't working.

1. Which of the following is not supported by the passage?
 - (a) The persons traversing the place were mainly concerned with headgear ladies and differently coloured males.
 - (b) The woman is taken aback by the inquisitive nature of Annushka and she tries to flee from the scene.
 - (c) There is unknown dread in the consciousness of Annushka despite having a clear conscience.
 - (d) There is no availability of places for cleansing in the vicinity where Annushka stands.
2. In the context of the above passage, which of the following would be the most appropriate meaning of the term "shrouded"?
 - (a) Put a shawl or blanket on oneself
 - (b) Having a mysterious aura
 - (c) Wrap in a cloak for protection
 - (d) Cover by a cloth to conceal
3. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage above?
 - (a) The woman is not much civilized and is fleeing on questioning for some specific reason which intrigues Annushka.
 - (b) The patrols are persons who invoke a sense of fright in the general public because of their segregating tactics.
 - (c) The patrols are much diligent in their functioning and usually separate specific individuals without a mistake.
 - (d) The woman is much robust in her guise and structure leading Annushka to feel indeterminate about her strength.

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4. Based on the information set out in the passage, which of the following is most accurate?
- (a) There is a sense of foreboding about the guarding persons in the general public because they cause physical harm.
 - (b) There is a crowd on the station in which people are uninterestedly scrambling to catch their trains to their destinations.
 - (c) The chasing by Annushka is confidently done because she has strong muscles from institutional exercise done in the past.
 - (d) The woman being chased is a mysterious figure who is pursued by Annushka to ascertain her address.
5. Which of the following words will fill in the link given in continuation of the passage:
'I can't go home,' Annushka says suddenly and looks down at her feet. She's she said something like this, and only now does she think in terror what it means.
- (a) Stunned (b) Offended (c) unruffled (d) phlegmatic

Passage (Q.6-Q.10): One of the major discoveries in the social sciences over the past few decades has been that people have innate **other-regarding preferences**. This means we consider other people's interests and well-being when making decisions. Although socialization can affect the strength of these preferences, we have them as part of our genetic makeup. We are born with them. Other-regarding preferences appear to have a deep evolutionary history. Not only do other primates display signs of empathy and concern for their peers, but so do animals separated from us by hundreds of millions of years of separate evolutionary development, such as some insects and possibly certain species of octopi (Peter Godfrey-Smith's 2016 book *Other Minds* is highly enlightening in this regard).

There are a couple of thought-provoking implications here for anyone interested in metaethics. One is that we have innate, other-regarding preferences that seem to support the idea that moral decision-making is emotion-driven, such that 'moral sentimentalism' is the correct way to think about the nature of morality. This is because our emotional responses evolved millions of years before our reasoning capacity, which is a comparatively recent development. One might even argue from this innateness that morality is an unconscious 'social heuristic.' A heuristic is a problem-solving technique that relies __ (1) __ the rule of thumb or on trial and error. We use them all the time. A social heuristic depends on social rules of thumb reinforced and corrected by emotional cues. To put it differently, perhaps the root of morality in our brains is an instinctive strategy that helps us navigate social dilemmas quickly. If so, it isn't primarily the reason that guides us in how we treat one another; instead, our evolved preferences for certain forms of relationships motivate us to act through emotions rather than through the force of reason alone.

Interpretations of this kind are relatively common in the literature on moral psychology (see, for example, Jonathan Haidt's 2012 book *The Righteous Mind* or David G. Rand's 'Social Heuristic Hypothesis'). They are frequently taken to imply that morality is a non-rational concept. According to some, it follows from the claim that moral sentimentalism is true that moral rationalism – the idea that moral truth is uncovered through reason – is either false or plays an insignificant part in our moral decision-making. That's not the same as saying morality is irrational.

6. Which title best suits the passage?
- (a) A dive into the metaethical perspective on moral sentimentalism.
 - (b) Morality, an irrational social heuristic.
 - (c) Morality, an age-old rationally sentimental evolution.
 - (d) Social heuristics and morality; its evolution in different species.

7. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT UNTRUE about ‘Other-regarding preferences’?
- Certain species of insects, however, do not show this evolutionary trait.
 - These preferences are innate social heuristics only to help navigate social dilemmas.
 - An individual’s other-regarding preferences are guided by their distinctive socialization.
 - Studies on these preferences in social science are a relatively recent undertaking.
8. What does the author mean by these lines? ‘If so, it isn’t primarily the reason that guides us in how we treat one another; instead, our evolved preferences for certain relationships motivate us to act through emotions rather than the force of reason alone.’
- The root of morality is the sole reason for one’s preferential social relationships.
 - Distinctively evolved preferences drive emotional differences in relationships between two people.
 - What guides the treatment of others is emotions over rationality, despite social norms.
 - Navigating through social dilemmas is not the only utility of morality, a rational plus emotional motivational compass.
9. What can be inferred about morality and related implications from the last paragraph?
- Social Heuristics studies whether sentimental rationality is false or insignificant to morality.
 - According to the author, moral sentimentalities are insignificant in moral decision-making.
 - According to philosophical thinking, a righteous mind is one with moral sentimentality.
 - Morality is instinctive and developed through evolution, not emotive; thus, reliable.
10. Fill in the blank. ‘A heuristic is a problem-solving technique that relies (1) the rule of thumb or on trial and error.
- on
 - over
 - with
 - about

Passage (Q.11-Q.14): Dickens had an almost unbelievable level of energy. In addition to writing numerous lengthy books in long-hand, he had time to pursue what would have been full-time careers for most people in acting, literary editing, social campaigning and philanthropic administration. As a child Dickens saw his father imprisoned for debt and that led him to a lifelong interest in prisons and the need for the reform of the system. Many of his novels reveal the cold hard facts of the Victorian prison system and, with so many readers, the novels had a great effect on the consciousness of the public. In addition to that Dickens campaigned and lobbied for reform. It is difficult to imagine English culture without the characters who inhabit Dickens’ novels. Just a mention of the name ‘Miss Havisham,’ brings up the image of someone embittered and socially marginalized, living in an unreal world that has stopped turning. ‘Mr Gradgrind’ creates the image of inflexibility and Mr McCawber the delusional optimist, always relying on his cheerful belief that something will turn up to solve his problems, makes us shake our heads with a mixture of amusement and pity.

Where would English culture be if there had been no Fagin, no Oliver Twist, no Ebenezer Scrooge? What graphic image would we have of a fawning, writhing, **hypocritical** functionary without Uriah Heep springing into our minds? And what about the pompous Mr Bumble and the cruel, cold-hearted Mr Murdstone and his iron sister, Miss Murdstone? The list of Dickens characters who have embedded themselves firmly in English culture is endless. Dickens’ novels, which lend themselves to dramatisation for stage, television and film, are delightful to read and several are regarded as the greatest of English novels. Indeed, Bleak House is acclaimed by critics as being among the greatest of world novels, in the same category as Huckleberry Finn, Crime and Punishment, War and Peace, Pride and Prejudice and Moby Dick.

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11. Which of the following can be inferred as the reason why the author regards Dickens brimming with energy?
- (a) Because he focused more on the alternate careers like acting, editing etc. more than literary life.
 - (b) Because he had multiplicity of better career options which he managed along with a literary career.
 - (c) Because his alternate careers gave him better prospects than literature could have rewarded him.
 - (d) Because he was able to be effusively immersed in alternate careers as much as writing literature.
12. What does the word “hypocritical” as used in the passage mean?
- (a) Being more sacred and pious than everyone around
 - (b) Declaring themselves right with facts above everyone
 - (c) Pretending to have higher standards than is the case in reality
 - (d) Non implementation of principles in real life by high functionaries
13. Which of the following best sums up the author’s main point in the passage above?
- (a) Dickens has made valuable contribution to literature and other careers which has a unique place in global life.
 - (b) Dickens has been known to be much enthusiastic as an author while also making valuable contributions in motion pictures.
 - (c) Dickens’ varied characters from his books have been much entrenched in English consciousness.
 - (d) Dickens is one of the most famous authors of English literature with lengthy books on social evils.
14. Which of the following is the reason why Dickens wanted to pursue writing which advocated reform of the prison system?
- (a) Because he had been imprisoned for petty crimes making him experience the cold hard reality of Victorian prison.
 - (b) Because he had seen news reports depicting the Victorian era abysmal prison life making him sympathetic.
 - (c) Because he had seen his father suffering imprisonment for non-payment of debt which made him write for reforms.
 - (d) Because he had seen the atrocities of the Victorian era jailors who had been known to his father.

Passage (Q.15-Q.19): In 1986, I left my native South Korea and came to Britain to study economics as a graduate student at the University of Cambridge.

Things were difficult. My spoken English was poor. Racism and cultural prejudices were rampant. And the weather was rubbish. But the most difficult thing was the food. Before coming to Britain, I had not realised how bad food can be. Meat was overcooked and under-seasoned. It was difficult to eat, unless accompanied by gravy, which could be very good but also very bad. English mustard, which I fell in love with, became a vital weapon in my struggle to eat dinners. Vegetables were boiled long beyond the point of death to become textureless, and there was only salt around to make them edible. Some British friends would argue valiantly that their food was under-seasoned (err... tasteless?) because the ingredients were so good that you oughtn’t ruin them with fussy things like sauces, which those devious French used because they needed to hide bad meat and old vegetables. Any shred of plausibility of that argument quickly vanished when I visited France at the end of my first year in Cambridge and first tasted real French food.

British food culture of the 1980s was – in a word – conservative; deeply so. The British ate nothing unfamiliar. Food considered foreign was viewed with near-religious scepticism and visceral aversion. Other than completely Anglicised – and generally dire-quality – Chinese, Indian and Italian, you could not get any other national cuisine, unless you travelled to Soho or another sophisticated district in London. British food conservatism was for me epitomised by the now defunct but then-rampant chain, Pizzaland. Realising that pizza could be traumatically ‘foreign’, the menu lured customers with an option to have their pizza served with a baked potato – the culinary equivalent of a security blanket for British people.

As with all discussions of foreignness, of course, this attitude gets pretty absurd when you scrutinise it. The UK's beloved Christmas dinner consists of turkey (North America), potatoes (Peru or Chile), carrots (Afghanistan) and Brussels sprouts (from, yep, Belgium). But never mind that. Brits then simply didn't 'do foreign'.

What a contrast to the British food scene of today – diverse, sophisticated and even experimental. London especially offers everything – cheap yet excellent Turkish doner kebab, eaten at 1am from a van on the street; eye-wateringly expensive Japanese kaiseki dinner; vibrant Spanish tapas bars where you can mix and match things according to your mood and budget; whatever. Flavours span from vibrant, in-your-face Korean levels, to understated but heart-warming Polish. You get to choose between the complexity of Peruvian dishes – with Iberian, Asian and Inca roots – and the simple succulence of Argentinian steak. Most supermarkets and food stores sell ingredients for Italian, Mexican, French, Chinese, Caribbean, Jewish, Greek, Indian, Thai, North African, Japanese, Turkish, Polish and perhaps even Korean cuisines. If you want a more specialist condiment or ingredient, it can likely be found. This in a country where, in the late 1970s, according to an American friend who was then an exchange student, the only place you could score olive oil in Oxford was a pharmacy (for softening ear wax, if you're wondering).

My theory is that the British people had a collective epiphany sometime in the mid- to late-1990s that their own food sucks, having experienced different – and mostly more exciting – cuisines during their foreign holidays and, more importantly, through the increasingly diverse immigrant communities. Once they did that, they were free to embrace all the cuisines in the world. There is no reason to insist on Indian over Thai, or favour Turkish over Mexican. Everything tasty is fine. The British freedom to consider equally all the choices available has led to it developing perhaps one of the most sophisticated food cultures anywhere.

15. Which of the following will be the most appropriate title of the passage?
- (a) Britain's Food: Trash or Treasure?
 - (b) The conservative practice, the trigger and the sophistication of Britain's food.
 - (c) My experience with Britain's food habits.
 - (d) The British Cuisine: Yay or Nay?

What is the mood of the passage?

- (a) Cynical
- (b) Sanguine
- (c) Pessimistic
- (d) Critical

16. Which of the following best describes the structure of the passage?
- (a) Problem and Solution
 - (b) Chronological
 - (c) Compare and Contrast
 - (d) Cause and Effect
17. Which of the following will perfectly replace epiphany in the sentence "My theory is that the British people had a collective epiphany sometime in the mid- to late-1990s that their own food sucks" ?
- (a) Realization
 - (b) Awakening
 - (c) Enlightenment
 - (d) Revelation
18. What can be inferred about the author's opinion of British cuisine?
- (a) The author is ambivalent about British cuisine.
 - (b) The author is a fan of traditional British cuisine.
 - (c) The author thinks that British cuisine has improved in recent years.
 - (d) The author believes that British cuisine is now superior to that of other countries.

Passage (Q.20-Q.24): Why Can't Elephants be Red (Niyogi Books, 2023) is the gift that Vani Tripathi Tikoo has given the post-Covid world. A children's book, it defies the stereotypes that make and break the genre. Fantasia, far-fetched castles, pari kathas (fairy tales) and imagery of creatures that hardly resemble the children they are meant to inspire and entertain – these have been given a rest in these beautifully illustrated pages. Twelve family members and their love for Akku, the protagonist, anchor the twelve chapters. <1> Love and sorrow, life and the living, relatives and caregivers, smiles and laughter, tears and heartache – these become the compelling fodder that feeds the heart, mind and soul.</1>

The only child of academic parents, Vani's childhood was the kind where personal space and the freedom to be who one wanted to be was celebrated, protected and revered. <2> Then, as a parent herself, the pandemic happened, and Vani found herself in India, caring for her sick mother without the ability to be mother to her two-year-old daughter, Akshara (Akku). </2> This brought a new way of living and loving to the fore. The hyper-nuclear family structure of her childhood was nothing she could provide for her daughter. Instead, life sent her the affirmation of living the way of the big, fat Indian family.

It takes a village to raise a child, and in the case of Akshara, it took two nations and 12 family members. All from Vani's husband's side, these 12 were Akshara's entertainment, her caregivers, nurturers, muses and family, who was growing up in Singapore as Vani was in Gurgaon caring for her own mother.

<3>The Tikoo family managed their lives and individual nuclear family arrangements such that Vani could be a loving daughter to her mother in her senior situation of ill health and advanced age during the worst of the lockdown and pandemic madness.</3> Her husband, in-laws and their children made time, changed schedules and put their lives on hold to ensure a healthy family structure for little Akshara and give Vani that peace of mind to focus, stay calm and channel her energy for the betterment of her mother's health and sanity.

Our children come of age in a world determined to fit them into boxes that have been prescribed by others. Square and rectangular blackboards and whiteboards, similarly shaped tiffin boxes and school bags, notebooks and lessons that allow little room for personal growth and lesser still for expression – these and copious societal pressures are the playgrounds we call schools and classrooms.

Rare is the child who is born with the audacity that brings dreams of hope and vision. In actress and social commentator Vani Tripathi, parents and children find an author who dares to dream again, to breathe and feel, express and share, experiment and appreciate. That the content of these pages is heartfelt and stemming from real experience makes the story deeply convincing and even more **poignant**.

<4>Why Can't Elephants be Red is the story of unfettered coming of age, of a couple of vexing years exaggerated beyond belief by the transformative powers of the Covid pandemic and the lockdown that unleashed our biggest fears and our wildest potential.</4> When the world was broken and humanity was facing the greatest challenge of our lifetimes, Vani, her mother, and Akshara cared for one another and lived a life dictated by their feelings and their conscience and, in doing so, found the path forward.

19. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) Vani's daughter had little or no acquaintance with her grandmother.
 - (b) Vani is an experimental author.
 - (c) Children tend to resonate with fantasies.
 - (d) Vani spent her childhood in a large, fat Indian family.
20. What was the family structure that Vani Tripathi Tikoo relied on to care for her daughter during the pandemic?
- (a) A single-parent family structure
 - (b) A nuclear family structure
 - (c) An extended family structure
 - (d) A blended family structure

21. What does the word "poignant" mean in context of the passage?
- (a) Melancholy and sad (b) Sincere and honest
(c) Moving and emotionally touching (d) Thought provoking
22. Which sentence from the passage contains a subject-verb agreement error? (Choose the correct number coding.)
- (a) <1> Love and sorrow, life and the living, relatives and caregivers, smiles and laughter, tears and heartache – these become the compelling fodder that feeds the heart, mind and soul.</1>
- (b) <2> Then, as a parent herself, the pandemic happened, and Vani found herself in India, caring for her sick mother without the ability to be mother to her two-year-old daughter, Akshara (Akku).</2>
- (c) <3> The Tikoo family managed their lives and individual nuclear family arrangements such that Vani could be a loving daughter to her mother in her senior situation of ill health and advanced age during the worst of the lockdown and pandemic madness. </3>
- (d) <4> Why Can't Elephants be Red is the story of unfettered coming of age, of a couple of vexing years exaggerated beyond belief by the transformative powers of the Covid pandemic and the lockdown that unleashed our biggest fears and our wildest potential.</4>
23. Which literary device is used in the sentence "It takes a village to raise a child, and in the case of Akshara, it took two nations and 12 family members"?
- (a) Hyperbole (b) Irony (c) Metonymy (d) Epithet

SECTION-B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Directions (Q.25–Q.52): Read the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

Passage (Q.25 – Q.29): Due to the wide availability of easy-to-access content on social media, along with the advanced tools and inexpensive computing infrastructure, has made it very easy for people to produce deep fakes that can cause to spread disinformation and hoaxes. This rapid advancement can cause panic and chaos as anyone can easily create propaganda using these technologies. Hence, a robust system to differentiate between real and fake content has become crucial in this age of social media. This paper proposes an automated method to classify deep fake images by employing Deep Learning and Machine Learning based methodologies. Traditional Machine Learning (ML) based systems employing handcrafted feature extraction fail to capture more complex patterns that are poorly understood or easily represented using simple features. These systems cannot generalize well to unseen data. Moreover, these systems are sensitive to noise or variations in the data, which can reduce their performance. Hence, these problems can limit their usefulness in real-world applications where the data constantly evolves.

24. What is a "voice skin"?
- (a) A type of music software
 - (b) A deepfake audio that mimics the voice of public figures
 - (c) A type of voice recognition software
 - (d) A type of voice changer used in movies
25. What is a Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)?
- (a) A type of computer network
 - (b) A network of AI enthusiasts
 - (c) A system where two AI algorithms compete to improve
 - (d) A network of deepfake creators
26. What is one way to spot a deepfake?
- (a) The video is always in black and white
 - (b) The video has a watermark
 - (c) The video has poor lip synching or patchy skin tone
 - (d) The video is always in high definition
27. What is a potential risk of deepfakes in the context of personal security?
- (a) They can mimic biometric data
 - (b) They can steal personal information
 - (c) They can hack into personal accounts
 - (d) They can spread computerviruses
28. What is a potential solution to the deepfake problem?
- (a) Banning all video content online
 - (b) Using artificial intelligence to spot fake videos
 - (c) Increasing internet security measures
 - (d) Banning the use of artificial intelligence

Passage (Q.30 – Q.34): India will assume the chairmanship of the plenary of the Wassenaar Arrangement today for one year. It is a 42-member Wassenaar Arrangement. At the 26th annual plenary of the Wassenaar Arrangement held in Vienna during November 30-December 1, previous country handed over the chairmanship to India's ambassador Jaideep Mazumdar, who is the permanent representative to the UN and international organisations in Vienna. India joined the Wassenaar Arrangement in December 2017 as its 42nd participating state.

The plenary of the Wassenaar Arrangement is the main decision-making body that operates on consensus. As the incoming chair of the body, India "remains ready and committed to work in close cooperation with other members to further the Wassenaar Arrangement goal of contributing to regional and international security and stability", the external affairs ministry said.

29. What is the primary goal of the Wassenaar Arrangement?
- (a) To promote free trade
 - (b) To restrict access to sensitive technologies for terrorist outfits
 - (c) To promote environmental sustainability
 - (d) To promote military cooperation
30. How often do members of the Wassenaar Arrangement exchange information on deliveries of conventional arms?
- (a) Every month
 - (b) Every three months
 - (c) Every six months
 - (d) Every year
31. What are Tier 1 and Tier 2 in the context of the Wassenaar Arrangement?
- (a) Tier 1 denotes a list of basic items while Tier 2 denotes Sensitive or Very Sensitive Technologies.
 - (b) Tier 1 denotes a list of sensitive technologies while Tier 2 denotes a list of very sensitive technologies.
 - (c) Tier 1 denotes a list of member countries while Tier 2 denotes a list of non-member countries.
 - (d) Tier 1 denotes a list of approved arms sales while Tier 2 denotes a list of denied arms sales.
32. Which country did India take over from, the chairmanship of the Wassenaar Arrangement?
- (a) Australia
 - (b) Germany
 - (c) Ireland
 - (d) Japan
33. Which of the following countries is not a member of the Wassenaar Arrangement?
- (a) China
 - (b) France
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) United Kingdom

Passage (Q.35 – Q.39): United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) President Csaba Korosi said on Sunday (January 29) that the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) no longer reflects today's realities, was paralysed and unable to discharge its basic function of maintaining international peace and security when one of its permanent members has attacked its neighbour. Speaking to the news agency PTI, Korosi, a Hungarian diplomat, said that the UNSC, "which has been created back then" and given the primary responsibility of maintaining "international peace and security and preventing wars now is paralysed."

In a reference to Russia's offensive in Ukraine, which will soon mark one year, the UNGA President said, "The Security Council cannot discharge its basic function for a very simple reason. One of the permanent members of the Security Council attacked its neighbour. The Security Council should be the body to take action against the aggression.

He added this was a "very serious lesson learnt" for the future when talking about how to improve the functioning of global organisations.

34. When did India join the United Nations Security Council as a non-permanent member for the eighth time?
- (a) 2019
 - (b) 2020
 - (c) 2021
 - (d) 2022

35. How many members does the United Nations Security Council have?
(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 20
36. Which of the following is a proposal for reforming the UNSC??
(a) Expanding the number of permanent members
(b) Abolishing the veto power
(c) Creating a new Security Council with more representative membership
(d) All of the above
37. How often does the presidency of the United Nations Security Council rotate among its members?
(a) Every month (b) Every three months
(c) Every six months (d) Every year
38. What is one of the challenges in the functioning of the United Nations Security Council?
(a) It does not reflect today's realities
(b) It is often paralyzed due to the veto power of the permanent members
(c) It is unable to effectively address global crises
(d) All of the above

Passage (Q.40– Q.44): A submarine on a tourism expedition to explore the wreckage of the Titanic has gone missing off the coast of southeastern Canada, according to the private company that operates the vessel. OceanGate Expeditions said in a brief statement on Monday that it was “mobilizing all options” to rescue those on board the vessel. It was not immediately clear how many people were missing. The US Coast Guard did not immediately respond to requests for comment. Media reports said the Coast Guard has launched search-and-rescue operations.

“We are deeply thankful for the extensive assistance we have received from several government agencies and deep-sea companies in our efforts to reestablish contact with the submersible,” OceanGate said in a statement.

39. What is the name of the submarine that went missing while exploring the Titanic wreck?
(a) Titan (b) Venus (c) Prince (d) Pole Star
40. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
(a) The Submarine went mission on June 18, 2023.
(b) It is equipped with a 96-hour emergency oxygen supply.
(c) There were around 10 people on board
(d) None of the above
41. Where did the submarine go missing?
(a) In the Atlantic Ocean (b) In the Pacific Ocean
(c) In the Indian Ocean (d) In the Arctic Ocean
42. What is the maximum depth that the submarine could reach?
(a) 1,000 meters (3,300 feet) (b) 2,000 meters (6,600 feet)
(c) 3,000 meters (9,800 feet) (d) 4,500 meters (14,800 feet)
43. What ship missed the Titanic's distress calls when it sank in 1912?
(a) SS Californian (b) RMS Olympic (c) RMS Carpathia (d) SS Frankfurt

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Passage (Q.45 – Q.48): India and Pakistan signed the IWT in September 1960 after nine-year-long negotiations. The World Bank was a signatory of the pact. The IWT sets out a mechanism for cooperation and information exchange between the two countries regarding the use of waters of a number of rivers.

India has always been a steadfast supporter and a responsible partner in implementing the IWT in letter and spirit, the sources were quoted by the news agency as saying. "However, Pakistan's actions have adversely impinged on the provisions of IWT and their implementation, and forced India to issue an appropriate notice," said one of the sources.

Pakistan had in 2015 sought the appointment of a neutral expert to its technical objections to Kishenganga and Ratle Hydro Electric Projects in India. The very next year, Islamabad retracted the request and sought a court of arbitration to adjudicate its objections.

44. Which rivers were allocated to Pakistan under the Indus Waters Treaty?
- (a) Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej (b) Indus, Chenab, and Jhelum
(c) Ganges, Yamuna, and Brahmaputra (d) Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri
45. What is the dispute resolution mechanism under the Indus Waters Treaty?
- (a) A single-step process involving the United Nations
(b) A two-step process involving the World Bank and the United Nations
(c) A three-step process involving the Permanent Commission, a Neutral Expert, and a Court of Arbitration
(d) A four-step process involving the Permanent Commission, a Neutral Expert, a Court of Arbitration, and the World Bank
46. What was the reason for India issuing a notice to Pakistan seeking a review and modification of the Indus Waters Treaty in 2023?
- (a) Pakistan's refusal to share water resources
(b) Pakistan's "intransigence" in resolving disputes over the Kishanganga and Ratle hydropower projects
(c) India's desire to build more dams on the Indus River
(d) India's need for more water resources due to population growth
47. What is the significance of Article XII (3) of the Indus Waters Treaty that India invoked in its notice to Pakistan?
- (a) It allows for the termination of the treaty.
(b) It allows for the modification of the treaty.
(c) It allows for the addition of new rivers to the treaty.
(d) It allows for the resolution of disputes through arbitration.

Passage (Q.49 – Q.52): Aditya-L1 is the first Indian space mission to observe the Sun and the solar corona. ISRO chairman S. Somanath, speaking at the handover ceremony of the payload on Thursday, said that the Aditya-L1 mission will be launched. The Aditya-L1 mission will be launched by ISRO to the L1 orbit (which is the first Lagrangian point of the Sun-Earth system).

The other [x] payloads are being developed by the ISRO and other scientific institutions. "Understanding the effect of the Sun on the Earth and its surroundings has become very important now and Aditya-L1 aims to shed light on this topic.

Raghavendra Prasad, Principal Investigator, [1] payload, said that the payload will be able to observe the corona continuously and the data provided by it is expected to answer many outstanding problems in the field of astronomy.

The suits of Aditya L1 payloads are expected to provide most crucial informations to understand the problem of coronal heating, coronal mass ejection, pre-flare and flare activities and their characteristics, dynamics of space weather, propagation of particle and fields etc.

48. What is the purpose of placing the Aditya-L1 spacecraft in the L1 point?
- (a) It allows the spacecraft to continuously view the Sun without any occultation/eclipses.
 - (b) It allows the spacecraft to view the Earth continuously.
 - (c) It allows the spacecraft to view Sun and its stars continuously.
 - (d) It allows the spacecraft to view the Sun and Moon continuously.
49. What is the primary payload of the Aditya-L1 mission?
- (a) Solar Ultraviolet Imaging Telescope (SUIT)
 - (b) Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC)
 - (c) Solar Low Energy X-ray Spectrometer (SoLEXS)
 - (d) High Energy L1 Orbiting X-ray Spectrometer (HEL1OS)
50. What is the total number of payloads on-board the Aditya-L1 mission?
- (a) Five (b) Six (c) Seven (d) Eight
51. What is the significance of the Aditya-L1 mission?
- (a) It will help in understanding the effect of the Sun on the Earth and its surroundings.
 - (b) It will help in understanding the effect of the Sun and the moon and its surroundings.
 - (c) It will help in understanding the effect of Sun, Mars on the Earth and its surroundings.
 - (d) It will help in understanding the effect of Venus on the Earth and its surroundings.

SECTION - C: LEGAL REASONING

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

Passage (Q.53 – Q.57): When one party delegates some authority to another party whereby the latter performs his actions on behalf of the first party, the relationship between them is called an agency. An Agent is a human person employed to do any act for another or to represent another in dealing with third persons. The person for whom such act is done, or who is so represented, is called the “principal”. Therefore, the person who has delegated his authority will be the principal. Any person who has attained the age of majority and has a sound mind can appoint an agent. In other words, any person capable of contracting can legally appoint an agent.

Minors and persons of unsound mind cannot appoint an agent. The person who has attained the age of majority and has a sound mind can become an agent. A sound mind and a mature age is a necessity because an agent has to be answerable to the Principal. An agency is generally created by: Direct (express) appointment: The standard form of creating an agency is by direct appointment. When a person, in writing or speech appoints another person as his agent, an agency is created between the two. It can also be done by implication. Necessity: In a situation of necessity, one person can act on behalf of another to save the person from any loss or damage, without expressly being appointed as an agent. This creates an agency out of necessity. Ratification: When an act of a person, who acted as another person’s agent (on his behalf) without his knowledge is later ratified by that person, this creates an agency by ratification between the two.

Authority of an agent can be either express or implied or both. The authority is said to be express when it is given by words spoken or written. Authority is said to be implied when it is to be inferred from the facts and circumstances of the case. In carrying out the work of the Principal, the agent can take any legal action. That is, the agent can do any lawful thing necessary to carry out the work of the Principal.

52. A small-town bakery called "Sweet Delights" is owned by Emma. Emma decides to expand her business by opening a second location in a neighboring town. To help manage the new bakery, Emma enters into a contract with a business consultant named Alex, who specializes in assisting small businesses with their expansion plans. Their contract outlines that Alex will work on Emma's behalf, representing her interests and making decisions on her behalf in matters related to the new bakery. Alex has the authority to negotiate contracts with suppliers, hire and train employees, and make marketing decisions for the new bakery. The contract specifies that Alex must act in Emma's best interests, follow her instructions, and provide regular updates on the progress of the bakery. One day, while Emma is away attending a bakery convention, Alex receives a lucrative offer from a large grocery store chain to supply Sweet Delights' pastries to their locations. The offer includes a substantial increase in revenue and a wider customer base for the bakery. Excited by the opportunity, Alex reviews the contract and believes it to be beneficial for Sweet Delights. However, instead of waiting for Emma's approval, Alex signs the contract with the grocery store chain, assuming that Emma would be thrilled with the outcome. Upon Emma's return, she learns about the signed contract with the grocery store chain. She is upset about his action but later approves the contract. Decide about the validity of the contract in light of the passage:
- (a) It is valid because there was authority given to Alex for signing the contract.
 - (b) It is not valid because Alex lacked the authority to sign the contract.
 - (c) It is valid because there was ratification of the act of Alex by Emma.
 - (d) It is not valid because Alex is an independent contractor, not an agent.

53. There is an AI agency called "Sentient Solutions." They specialize in providing AI-based solutions for contract management and negotiation. They have developed a highly sophisticated AI system named "AIA" (Artificial Intelligent Agent) that can analyze contracts, identify potential risks, suggest modifications, and even negotiate terms on behalf of their clients. A company named "TechPro" is looking to acquire a smaller company named "Innovatech." However, they want to ensure that the acquisition contract is favorable and mitigates any potential risks. They decide to engage the services of Sentient Solutions and their AI agent, AIA, to handle the contract negotiations and signature. TechPro's representatives meet with Sentient Solutions' team and provide them with all the relevant information about the acquisition, including financial details, intellectual property considerations, and employment terms. AIA analyses the existing contracts of both companies, along with any legal and regulatory requirements specific to their industry. The contract is signed by AIA on behalf of TechPro. Decide the legitimacy of the agency in light of the passage:
- (a) It is lawful since AIA was authorized to sign the contract by TechPro.
 - (b) It is unlawful because the relationship is that of contractor, not agent.
 - (c) It is lawful because there is principal-agent relationship between them.
 - (d) It is unlawful because AIA is not included in definition of agent.
54. John owns a successful marketing company called Bright Ideas Agency. One day, he receives an exciting opportunity to collaborate with a well-known fashion brand called Trendsetter Couture. The fashion brand wants to hire Bright Ideas Agency to handle their social media marketing campaign for their upcoming collection launch. John is thrilled about the potential collaboration, but he realizes that his company is already overwhelmed with existing client projects. He knows he won't be able to personally handle the campaign for Trendsetter Couture. However, he doesn't want to miss out on the opportunity, so he decides to appoint a person to act on behalf of his company. John reaches out to his longtime friend, Sarah, who also has experience in marketing. He explains the situation to Sarah. Sarah is orally given the authority to make urgent decisions, sign contracts, and negotiate on behalf of the agency. He provides her with a set approximate budget, specific marketing strategies to follow, and requires her to report weekly on the progress of the campaign. Sarah exceeds her budget in an urgent social media shoot and pays the money borrowing it from an illegal drug dealer. Has she exceeded her authority in light of the passage?
- (a) No, she has not exceeded her authority because she was authorized to make urgent decisions.
 - (b) Yes, she has exceeded her authority because she did an unlawful thing to carry out work of John.
 - (c) No, she has not exceeded her authority because it was implied authority.
 - (d) Yes, she has exceeded her authority because she was assigned a set budget.
55. A talented musician named Alex has recently gained popularity for their unique style of music. Alex's career is flourishing, and they receive an offer from a well-established record label called "Harmony Records." The record label, represented by their talent agent, Sarah, approaches Alex with a contract proposal. The contract outlines the terms and conditions for a multi-album recording deal, marketing efforts, and royalty arrangements. Sarah explains that she is acting as an agent for Harmony Records and has the authority to negotiate terms including price and enter into contracts on their behalf. Alex enters into the contract after negotiating price believing her. But in reality, she is not authorized to negotiate price in the contract. What can be the possible course of action in light of the passage to make the contract valid?
- (a) Harmony records can sign a fresh contract with Sarah to authorize her in signing the contract.
 - (b) There can be an amendment in the contract between Harmony Records and Sarah to include price negotiation.
 - (c) There can be ratification by Harmony Records to Sarah's signing and price negotiation.
 - (d) It was already valid as it was lawful exercise of authority by Sarah under express authority.

56. There is a renowned art gallery named "Creative Expressions" that specializes in showcasing contemporary artwork from talented artists around the world. The gallery owner, Rebecca, receives an email from a wealthy art collector named Mr. Thompson expressing interest in acquiring a unique and captivating sculpture for his private collection. Excited about the opportunity to showcase one of the gallery's exceptional artists, Rebecca responds to Mr. Thompson's email. However, due to her busy schedule, Rebecca appoints her trusted gallery manager, Michael, as a person to handle the negotiations and contractual delivery arrangements on her behalf. She also entrusts him with her account details for any money transfer. Michael engages in detailed discussions with Mr. Thompson to understand his specific preferences and requirements for the sculpture. After careful consideration, Michael suggests a stunning sculpture titled "Serenity," created by a talented sculptor named Anna. Impressed by the description and accompanying images of the sculpture, Mr. Thompson expresses his interest in acquiring it. Michael, with the authority given to him as an agent, proceeds to negotiate the terms of the sale, including the purchase price, delivery arrangements, and payment schedule. He spends some personal money for delivery which he deducts from the sculpture money citing receipts. Is his act valid in light of the passage?
- (a) It is valid because he had done a lawful act in performing the work of the principal.
 - (b) It is not valid because he was not authorized to deduct money for himself.
 - (c) It is valid because he is an independent contractor.
 - (d) It is not valid because he was expressly barred from deducting money.

Passage (Q.58 – Q.62): There is a well-established principle, "Actus Non-Facit Reum Nisi Mens Sit Rea," which, in the literal sense, means an act does not make an offender liable without a guilty mind. The Intention or guilty mind (Mens Rea) of the offender is an integral part while committing a crime. The defence of insanity is a law that protects a person who is incapable of understanding the nature of the act done by him. If the person knew what he was doing or was only under a partial delusion, then he is punishable. There is an assumption that every man is prudent or sane and knows what he is doing, and is responsible for the same. To establish a defence based on insanity, it must be ascertained at the time of perpetrating the act the accused was in such a state of mind as was unable to know the nature of the act committed by him. A person who has sufficient medical knowledge or is a medical man and is familiar with the disease of insanity cannot be asked to give his opinion because it is for the jury to determine and decide upon the questions. It must be clearly demonstrated in order to establish the defence of insanity that at the time of the act, the accused was working under such a defect of reason from mental illness, as he didn't know the nature and the qualities of the act he was doing, or he did not know what he was doing was wrong.

57. Manya was a huge drug addict, and she regularly used to take LSD and other hard drugs. One day she went to a party where she got information about some new types of drugs. She took a pill, and instantly she got high. Soon, she also started hallucinating. Manya had a very abusive father, and she hallucinated her father being there and trying to beat her up. She took a wine bottle and broke it, and hit the man with the shards. The man died instantly. Then she realized that the man was her boyfriend and not her father. Can she claim insanity while being charged with murder?
- (a) She can claim insanity because some drugs are proven to make you insane.
 - (b) She cannot claim insanity as she was merely hallucinating and was not insane.
 - (c) Manya was genuinely scared that her abusive father was there, so she hit him scared.
 - (d) She will be liable for murder as she was not insane but merely under the influence of drugs.

58. Rahul was newly wedded. After a year, he was blessed with a son. He loved his son a lot, and one day he took his six-month-old son to the forest to hunt animals. There they both fell into the muddy pond; Rahul thought his son would catch some infection because of the mud. He saw a well and threw his son in to clean him up, and then he jumped in there too. They were both found by a villager who was there to graze his cattle. Rahul was unconscious, but his son was dead. Can he be made liable for killing his Child?
- (a) No, because the acts clearly show that he was aware of the consequences.
 - (b) He merely wanted to clean his Child up, and he died accidentally.
 - (c) There is nothing to show that he did not intend to kill the Child, so he will be made liable.
 - (d) No, the acts show he was insane and did not know what he was doing. Hence, he can claim insanity.
59. Dr Hemant was a psychiatrist. He was very successful in the field of psychiatry and had a lot of patients. He spent all his time talking to his patients in order to understand more about them and learn more about their conditions. One day, his wife noticed something unusual about him; she found him talking to the wall, and she thought he was possessed. But soon, he was fine. But that incident kept happening all the time. One day he killed his Child, and the wife went to court. Hemant said he was insane and that he should be believed because he was a psychiatrist. Can he claim that?
- (a) No, because if he were insane, he would not know anyways, so he should not be believed.
 - (b) Yes, because he is a successful psychiatrist and would know himself well.
 - (c) No, because his opinion would not count; the court would decide.
 - (d) His act of killing his Child shows he is insane, and so he should be let off.
60. Pankaj was a very superstitious man; he was also an actor. He used to believe in all the black magic and used to do a lot of those things as well to gain money, fame and success. He was in contact with a Guru called Bhatkal, who told him to kill someone so, he could get everything he wanted. The next day, while performing a stunt, he decided to kill his co-actor. He was charged with murder; he claimed that Bhatkal had done something to him, and he wanted fame, so he killed the person. Can he claim insanity?
- (a) No, because he knew what he was doing, so he could not claim insanity.
 - (b) Yes, because he believed a Guru blindly, that shows he is insane.
 - (c) It is to be ascertained whether he knew or not what he was doing.
 - (d) The facts show he knew what he was doing and so he can claim insanity.
61. Suppose in the previous question, it was later proven that Guru Bhatkal was actually insane and was pretending to be a baba and did not know what he was telling people. Can Pankaj still be held liable?
- (a) Yes, because now Pankaj was not at fault; he believed someone he thought was a Guru.
 - (b) Yes, because Pankaj was still aware of what he was doing.
 - (c) No, because Pankaj believed a Baba and committed a crime.
 - (d) Pankaj wanted fame and decided to kill someone, and the Baba had nothing to do here.

Passage (Q.63 – Q.66): Cheating is defined under Section 415 of the Indian Penal Code as Whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the person so deceived to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation or property, is said to "cheat". Any dishonest concealment of facts which can deceive a person to do an act which he would not have done otherwise is also cheating within the meaning of this section. Deception and dishonest intention are important elements to constitute the offence of cheating under IPC. The presence of dishonest intention is important to hold a person guilty of the offence. To hold a person guilty of the offence of cheating, it has to be shown that his intention was dishonest at the time of making the promise. Cheating and misappropriation are closely related. In cheating, the act of misrepresentation starts from the beginning of the act, whereas, in case of misappropriation it is not important that the offence of cheating will start from the beginning. The accused may obtain a property in good faith and then further misappropriate it in order to sell it for an advantage. The offence of

misappropriation is defined under Section 403 of the IPC. Unlike cheating, misappropriation deals only with movable properties and not with body, mind, reputation, or immovable property.

62. Amar owns a shop of antique items: Amar is the owner of a shop specializing in antique items. His shop has gained a reputation for selling authentic and unique pieces. Xiping, a Chinese tourist comes to his shop and sells him a vase saying that it is one of a kind. He presented the vase as an antique and a valuable item. After acquiring the vase, Amar includes it in his shop's inventory and offers it for sale to potential customers. Kritika visits Amar's shops and gets intrigued by the vase and buys it. After buying the vase, Kritika visits her friend's home and is shocked to see the exact same vase on display there. This discovery implies that the vase is not as unique as she was led to believe. Feeling deceived and believing that Amar intentionally misled her about the uniqueness of the vase, Kritika decides to take legal action and files a lawsuit against Amar, accusing him of cheating. Decide-
- (a) Amar has not committed cheating since he lacked dishonest or fraudulent intention.
 - (b) Amar has committed cheating since his shop was well-known for its authenticity.
 - (c) She has been cheated but by Xiping and not Amar, as Xiping knowingly made false claims and intentionally misrepresented the vase as unique.
 - (d) Both Amar and Xiping cheated on her by not telling her the truth.
63. Prakshi owns an antique car which belonged to her great-grandfather. She delivers the car to Hari's garage for a routine servicing. One day, Hari's friend Shani comes to visit him on the garage and after seeing the car he tells him about its antique nature and how they can get a lot of money out of it. Hari, without telling Prakshi lends her car for photoshoots. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?
- (a) Hari is guilty of cheating since he deceived her by lending her car.
 - (b) Hari is guilty of misappropriation since he lended her car without her consent.
 - (c) Hari is guilty of both, cheating and misappropriation as he did not ask her before using her car .
 - (d) There is neither cheating nor misappropriation since Prakshi consensually gave the car to Hari.
64. Ali tells Sameer that he will get him employed if he gives him Rs.1,00,000. Sameer does the same but did not get any employment in return and when he reaches Ali' house, he finds out that Ali's wife Sameena was absconding with the money, taken away from him by Ali. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?
- (a) Neither Ali nor Sameena has cheated on Sameer since they did not lie to him.
 - (b) Both Ali and Sameena have cheated on Sameer since they were absconding with his money.
 - (c) Only Ali has cheated on Sameer since Sameena was merely absconding with money.
 - (d) Both Ali and Sameena are guilty of misappropriation as they were running with his money without telling him.
65. In the light of the given passage, which among the following statement(s) is/are not correct?
- I. Both cheating and misappropriation are not limited to movable property only.
 - II. Mens Rea is not an Essential Ingredients of the Offence of Cheating
 - III. Section 415 of the IPC talks about misappropriation.
 - IV. deception of any person is an essential element of cheating.
- (a) Only I.
 - (b) I,III and IV
 - (c) I,II and III
 - (d) II and III

Passage (Q.67 – Q.70): It is one of the fundamental rights listed in the Constitution that each citizen is entitled. Article 32 deals with the ‘Right to Constitutional Remedies’, or affirms the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred in Part III of the Constitution. It states that the Supreme Court “shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by this Part”. Both the High Courts and the Supreme Court can be approached for violation or enactment of fundamental rights through five kinds of writs: *Habeas corpus* (related to personal liberty in cases of illegal detentions and wrongful arrests) *Mandamus* — directing public officials, governments, courts to perform a statutory duty; *Quo warranto* — to show by what warrant is a person holding public office; *Prohibition* — directing judicial or quasi-judicial authorities to stop proceedings which it has no jurisdiction for; and *Certiorari* — re-examination of an order given by judicial, quasi-judicial or administrative authorities.

In civil or criminal matters, the first remedy available to an aggrieved person is that of trial courts, followed by an appeal in the High Court and then the Supreme Court. When it comes to violation of fundamental rights, an individual can approach the High Court under Article 226 or the Supreme Court directly under Article 32. Article 226, however, is not a fundamental right like Article 32.

66. Rimi was aggrieved by an order passed by the district court of Bihar, in a case in which it had no jurisdiction. Under which writ should she file an appeal?
(a) Habeas Corpus (b) Certiorari (c) Mandamus (d) Quo-warranto
67. Namah was illegally detained under the suspicions of having committed theft for which the police had no evidence against her, she just happened to be near the area when it happened. Namha’s brother seeks to take her out of jail which writ should he appeal under?
(a) Mandamus (b) Certiorari (c) Habeas Corpus (d) Prohibition
68. Remi was charged for a theft committed in her neighborhood aggrieved by the judgment of the district court. She directly appealed in the Supreme Court judge whether, according to the passage judge whether this is the right way, in which she can appeal for the violation of her fundamental right.
(a) No, as the first remedy available to her after trial court is the High Court.
(b) No, as she cannot challenge the order of the District Court.
(c) Yes, as she has a fundamental right to approach the Supreme Court under Article 32
(d) Yes, as she was wrongfully charged, she can directly appeal to the Supreme Court.
69. In a case of breach of contract. The High Court ruled in favour of Sima, Karen aggrieved by the order appealed the said order under Article 32. Decide accordingly.
(a) Karen can approach the Supreme Court, as her contractual right was violated.
(b) Karen can approach the Supreme Court as she is aggrieved by the order of the High Court.
(c) Karen cannot approach a supreme court under Article 32 as there was no violation of her fundamental right.
(d) Karen cannot approach the Supreme Court under Article 32 as she has to accept the order of the High Court.

Passage (Q.71 – Q.75): Can a tribunal overrule a state government’s order, such as the need to get the forest department’s clearance for a project? No, says Justice M Nagaprasanna of the High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore, in a case between the Principal Conservator of Forests, Karnataka, and Wind World India Pvt Ltd, an insolvent wind turbine manufacturer. Wind World India had been operating a wind farm on a 222-ha forestland leased to it by the Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Corporation Ltd. The 15-year lease expired in June 2018. In January 2020, the company applied for a license renewal, which was granted subject to the condition that the company would secure the forest department’s clearance. When the state government noticed in May 2022 that the company was operating its wind turbines without forest clearances, it ordered suspension of the operations. The company — which had declared itself insolvent under Section 14 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) — approached the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT),

Bangalore bench, which quashed the suspension. The tribunal's action became a subject matter for examination by the Karnataka High Court. The court ruled that the state government's suspension of Wind World's operations in the absence of forest department clearance fell in the realm of public law. "The tribunal had no jurisdiction to direct functioning/continuing of the windmill without the forest clearances, merely because the State had granted such permission at an earlier point in time," Justice Nagaprasanna ruled. The judge drew support from a Supreme Court ruling in the case of Embassy Property Developments vs. State of Karnataka that said: "The NCLT, being a creature of a special statute to discharge certain specific functions, cannot be elevated to the status of a superior court having the power of judicial review over administrative action." Justice Nagaprasanna, also citing a similar apex court verdict in Gujarat UrjaVikas vs. Amit Gupta, noted that "the tribunal cannot exercise its jurisdiction over matters involving insolvency proceedings, since the matter falls outside the realm of the code."

70. According to the passage, why did the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) quash the suspension of Wind World India Pvt Ltd's operations imposed by the state government?
 - (a) The NCLT determined that the forest department's clearance was not necessary for Wind World India's wind farm operations.
 - (b) The NCLT concluded that the state government did not have the authority to suspend the operations of an insolvent company.
 - (c) The NCLT ruled that the state government's suspension was invalid due to a previous permission granted to Wind World India.
 - (d) The NCLT found that the wind farm operations were compliant with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).
71. The state government had made it mandatory for all teachers hired at a government college to enroll in a specific portal. R was just appointed as the department chair at Mumbai Law College. However, when she failed to enroll, a penalty suit was filed against her. In this case, the High Court found that because it was such a frivolous matter, there was no need to impose a punishment, and she could proceed without enrolling. Ascertain the legality of the court's ruling.
 - (a) The court's ruling will be upheld because R's failure to register herself did no harm.
 - (b) The court's ruling will be overturned because it cannot overrule a state government directive.
 - (c) The information in the passage is insufficient to establish the legality of the court's ruling.
 - (d) The court's ruling will not be sustained since it would allow other employees to do the same thing.
72. The state administration had decided that in situations of medical leaves taken by government employees, salary commensurate to the leave would be deducted after one week. Only one week of paid leave would be granted, and only in cases of medical emergencies. When one government employee T suffered an accident and fractured his arm, he was hospitalized for two weeks and his salary was deducted after one week. He petitioned a tribunal to prevent his income from being deducted due to his emergency circumstances. The tribunal ruled in his favour and ordered the institute to fully compensate him. Comment on the decision of the court.
 - (a) The tribunal's ruling will be upheld because it was made for the benefit of the general public.
 - (b) The tribunal's ruling will be overturned since it is not entitled to operate in contravention of state orders.
 - (c) The tribunal's ruling will be overturned because it lacks jurisdiction to hear such cases.
 - (d) The tribunal's judgment will be upheld, and it will only be applied in emergency situations affecting the employees.

73. The West Bengal state administration issued an order declaring a complete lockdown for the next three weeks, with no employees permitted to report to work. F's employer informed him that if he did not show up for work, his income would be deducted and he could be dismissed. When F went to the tribunal over this, he was advised to choose work from him and to follow the state order. Determine the tribunal's decision's legality.
- (a) By not overturning the state government's ruling, the tribunal made the correct decision.
 - (b) The tribunal made an incorrect decision since it could lead to F being dismissed.
 - (c) The tribunal made the incorrect decision because he regarded the situation lightly.
 - (d) Considering it cannot go against a central order, the tribunal reached the correct decision.
74. W was the owner of a construction company that planned to build an industrial building near a dam on the city's outskirts. As part of the state government's order, he was compelled to obtain environmental clearance. He was denied permission to construct his industrial building because he failed to do so. Comment on the potential remedies accessible to him.
- (a) W may seek the assistance of the tribunal in order to obtain construction approval.
 - (b) W may submit a petition in the High Court explaining why he is unable to obtain an environmental clearance.
 - (c) W may begin work on his building while also applying for environmental permission.
 - (d) W must either withdraw his industrial construction decision or obtain an environmental clearance prior to beginning construction.

Passage (Q.76 – Q.79): Copyrights are indeed one of the oldest forms of intellectual property which calls for originality and creativity. Copyrights will be protected whether the work is registered or not. Even when the work is done by an anonymous or pseudonymous artist, it is protected as copyrights. According to WIPO, a copyright (or author's right) is a legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works. Works covered by copyrights range from books, music, paintings, sculpture, and films to computer programs, databases, advertisements, maps and technical drawings. Copyright protection exists not only during the lifetime of the author but also beyond it. WIPO's Berne Convention for protection of Literary and artistic works which goes back to 1886 provides a time limit for copyright to subsist. It is 50 years after the death of the creator and after the expiration of the period the work would fall in public domain. India follows the principle of life + 60 years. There are various dimensions of the copyrights: (a) Economic rights is a right in which author can authorize others to use a work in various ways like distribution rights, broadcasting rights, adaptation rights etc. Creators are usually interested in commercializing their creations and they transfer these rights to professionally equipped entities which commercialize these products efficiently and effectively. (b) Moral rights are integral to the creator that require recognition and respect for the integrity of his work. The author who exercises these rights can choose to restrict any mixing or modification of his right or even restrict sharing of a work. (c) Neighbouring rights are the rights in which work done by certain persons or organization is being covered. While Copyrights protect the work done by authors, neighbouring rights protected the work done by all others associated with the work of creation.

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75. N wrote a novel about Kolkata's national heritage. He toured numerous historical and educational locations and gathered a plethora of information. He collected it all and published an educational book on it. He also took a number of photographs to provide the readers an emotional experience. He submitted a copyright application for his novel. Several other authors printed his book and marketed it under their own names and identities three years after he passed away. This was discovered by N's wife, who then reported against the authors. Comment on the validity of N's wife's accusation.
- (a) Since N passed away, the rights to the book's reproduction have passed to the other authors.
 - (b) Even after N's death, the other authors are not permitted to replicate his original work because copyright also gives benefits after death.
 - (c) The book may be reproduced and read by the other authors, but they are not permitted to benefit commercially.
 - (d) After getting permission from the deceased's wife, the other authors are authorized to print and market the book.

76. F wrote an accounting textbook that had 500+ accountancy questions and their corresponding answer keys. To meet the needs of the students, he worked with the Oxford Store of Accountancy to market his book to them. He granted the specific retailer the right to publish, print, and sell his book. Do you believe the creator can transfer these rights?
- Since only the creator can profit commercially from his creation, such rights cannot be assigned.
 - Only those interested in the students' educational welfare may be granted such privileges.
 - The product's inventor may transfer these rights to third parties for the purpose of commercialization.
 - Since copyright grants the inventor of the product the exclusive right to use it, F is prohibited to assign these rights to anybody.
77. V was an acclaimed Sufi musician. In the past, he composed and performed Islamic liturgical music. He sought a copyright for his music in order to prevent any fusion of his music with any other Bollywood song because he considered it to be extremely holy and sacred. Read the passage carefully and provide a remark regarding whether any music creator may submit such a copyright application.
- Such an application is acceptable since V is permitted to do whatever he wants with the music he makes.
 - V has the right to prevent anyone from altering his musical compositions; hence he is able to make such an application.
 - Since religious music in the public domain does not belong to a single person, such an application is not possible.
 - Such an application cannot be made because it is common in the music industry to combine different tunes.
78. R created a movie based on the life of a well-known actor. R was renowned for his accuracy and complex emotional range. He obtained copyright protection for his movie to prevent it from being duplicated. Using multiple sentences and additional components from R's movie, one director P created a film with similar content. P asserted that he had the right to do so since R failed to register his film when R filed a complaint against him. Comment on the validity of P's assertion.
- Since the registration of the copyright work is not required, P's claim is invalid.
 - Since a copyright violation is not punishable if the work is not registered, P's claim is legitimate.
 - The assertion made by P is true because a copyright violation is only punishable when a person benefits financially.
 - The claim being made by P is accurate because it is legal to make two films based on the same person's life.

Passage (Q.80 – Q.84): Section 148 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872; Bailment, bailor and bailee defined: A 'bailment' is the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. The person delivering the goods is called the 'bailor'. The person to whom they are delivered is called the 'bailee'.

Explanation: If a person is already in possession of the goods of other contracts to hold them as a bailee, he thereby becomes the bailee, and the owner becomes the bailor of such goods, although they may not have been delivered by way of bailment.

Essentials of contract of Bailment- 1. The existence of a valid contract- The existence of a valid contract is a foremost condition in bailment which implies that goods are to be returned when the purpose is fulfilled. Finder of lost goods is also known as bailee although there may not be any delivery of goods to him or any existing contract between him and the actual owner.

2. Temporary delivery of goods- The whole concept of bailment revolves around the fact that the goods are delivered for a temporary period and bailee cannot have permanent possession. Delivery of goods can be done through actual delivery or through constructive delivery which means doing something which has the effect of putting the goods in possession of bailee or any other person authorized by him.

3. Return of specific goods- The bailee is bound to return the goods to the bailor after the purpose for which it was taken is over. If the person is not returning the goods then it will not be bailment.

Duties of a bailor-

1. The bailor is bound to disclose to the bailee, the faults in the goods bailed.
2. Bailor is also responsible to the bailee for any loss which the bailee may sustain by reason of the fact that bailor was not aware of.
3. Duty to indemnify the bailee- The bailor is duty bound to make good the loss suffered by the bailee where he was compelled to return the goods before the expiry of the period of bailment.
4. Duty to claim back the goods- The bailor is bound to accept the goods upon being returned by the bailee in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Bailee's liabilities: The bailee is bound to take as much care of goods bailed to him as a man of ordinary prudence would have under similar circumstances.

79. Harshit, a mechanical engineer was hired for a job abroad. While leaving, he decided to gift his car to Akhil. Harshit gifted the car to Akhil on his marriage anniversary. Due to the spread of bubonic plague, Harshit's overseas job offer was cancelled. Harshit sought back his car from Akhil stating the car was given in bailment. Akhil challenged this. Decide accordingly.
- (a) The car is given in bailment as the sole purpose of giving away the car was Harshit leaving the country.
 - (b) The car is not given in bailment as there was no valid contract between the parties and there was no implicit understanding that the car was given to Akhil temporarily.
 - (c) Harshit can claim back the car as the very nature of the transaction was bailment and Akhil was expected to return the car.
 - (d) Harshit cannot claim back the car as he gifted the car and the gift can be returned only if prior information is there.
80. Ambuj decided to go on a holiday to Manali. He asked his friend Pranav to look after his Horse while he was away. Ambuj did not disclose to Pranav that his Horse would become violent upon seeing the bright colored items. One day Pranav went to feed the horse wearing a red-coloured shirt. The horse attacked and injured him. Consequently, Pranav sued Ambuj. Decide accordingly.
- (a) Ambuj is liable as it is the duty of the bailor to disclose the faults in the goods bailed.
 - (b) This is not a case of bailment as a horse cannot be considered as a good.
 - (c) Ambuj is not liable if it is a known fact that horses turn out violent and ferocious after seeing dark colours.
 - (d) Ambuj is not liable as the reason for ferocious behaviour of the horse cannot be determined by the colour of the shirt.
81. Adil, a farmer, stored his raw oilseeds and cotton in Kabir's cold storage every year after harvesting. The cold storage was near a river. As always Adil stored his raw oilseeds and cotton in the cold storage after harvesting and went out of town for a night. During this period, the area experienced an extremely heavy and unprecedented rainfall which was the highest in the last 200 years and the water level rose and flood was expected in that area. Due to this heavy rain, water clogged into the cold storage and destroyed Adil's raw oilseeds and cotton. Adil filed a suit against Kabir. Kabir defended saying it was an unprecedented occurrence and totally unexpected because it never happened before. Decide accordingly.
- (a) Kabir will not be liable as the clogging of water into the cold storage was unexpected and unprecedented.
 - (b) Kabir will not be liable as he had taken all sufficient care to protect the raw oilseeds and cotton from seepage of water.
 - (c) Kabir will be held liable, as a bailee he had to act as a man of ordinary prudence and should have foreseen the seepage given the proximity to the river and the amount of rainfall that poured down.
 - (d) None of the above is correct.

82. Which of the following is not an example for a contract of bailment?
- (a) Aman gives his Guitar to Bipin for repair. Bipin assures him that he will return it within a week.
 - (b) Zoe takes Yes's motorcycle to pick up Zoe's relatives from the Bus stand.
 - (c) Aman receives a gift voucher from ABC Enterprise worth Rs. 7000 rupees, which if not availed will lapse in a month.
 - (d) Nandan borrows Aman's axe to use it in his construction site for 3 days.
83. The given statement: "If the good is lost, the finder of good will be seen as the bailee even if there was no contract of Bailment or delivery of goods under a contract" is
- (a) True, as it is a general feature of Bailment of Contract.
 - (b) False as the passage lacks sufficient information on the subject.
 - (c) The statement will not be covered under section 148 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
 - (d) The statement can be considered as an exception of 'Delivery upon Contract', which is an essential feature of Bailment of Contract.

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SECTION - D: LOGICAL REASONING

Directions (Q.85-Q.114): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Passage (Q.85-Q.90): Carbon neutrality is something of a religion in Germany, but faith apparently has its limits. Witness the unfolding drop-off in sales of electric vehicles as Berlin withdraws costly subsidies.

The main explanation is the end of Berlin's subsidies for EVs and hybrids at the new year. Until December the subsidy had offered up to €9,000 split between consumer and producer for EVs with a net list price below €40,000. Hybrids in that price range received €6,750. Berlin has ditched the subsidy for hybrids entirely, and cut the payout to €4,500 for EVs below €40,000. Further cuts to the subsidy level and eligibility are scheduled over the next year.

In reducing subsidies, Berlin made the sensible point that increasing adoption of EVs and hybrids signaled consumers are embracing the cars and the more mature market no longer requires taxpayer support. Yet subsidies still seem to make a big difference. One reason for January's sharp decline in sales is that EV and hybrid purchases boomed at the end of last year as car buyers scrambled to cash in on the subsidies while they still were available.

Auto makers aren't optimistic that demand will bounce back this year. The Association of the Automobile Industry estimates that total sales of EVs and hybrids will fall 8% this year compared to 2022, with the decline concentrated among hybrids (sales expected to fall 20%) that no longer receive taxpayer support.

This year will thus be a market test for electric vehicle demand in the Vatican of climate-change belief. Politicians in the West have used subsidies and mandates to drive EV sales, no matter that they aren't as green as their advertising. The cars are only as carbon-friendly to operate as the power grids they refuel from, and Berlin's refusal to embrace nuclear power means Germany is burning more coal to cover for the end of natural-gas imports from Russia. Then there's the environmental cost of mining for all that cobalt, copper and lithium for EVs and their batteries.

If consumers want to buy EVs, go for it. But what does it say about their appeal if people need subsidies to buy them?

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84. What is the main idea of the passage regarding the end of subsidies for electric vehicles (EVs) and hybrids in Berlin?
- (a) Subsidies for EVs and hybrids have increased demand for these vehicles and should continue to be offered.
 - (b) Subsidies for EVs and hybrids have been ineffective in driving sales and should be discontinued.
 - (c) Subsidies for EVs and hybrids have had a significant impact on sales and consumers still need them to purchase these vehicles.
 - (d) Subsidies for EVs and hybrids have led to a decrease in sales of these vehicles and their environmental benefits are questionable.
85. Which among the following best represents a flaw, if any, in the author's arguments regarding subsidies for electric vehicles (EVs) and hybrids in Berlin?
- (a) The author fails to consider the positive impact of subsidies on the growth of the EV market.
 - (b) The author overlooks the environmental benefits of EVs and only focuses on the negative aspects.
 - (c) The author provides insufficient evidence to support the claim that subsidies are the only reason for the decrease in sales of EVs and hybrids.
 - (d) The author overlooks the fact that the power grids that EVs refuel from determine their carbon-friendliness.

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86. Which of the following best represents an inference that can be made from the passage?
- (a) The author believes that subsidies should not be given to buyers of EVs and hybrids.
 - (b) The author thinks that the decrease in sales of EVs and hybrids is a good thing.
 - (c) The author is skeptical about the long-term appeal of EVs and hybrids without subsidies.
 - (d) The author thinks that EVs and hybrids are not environmentally friendly.
87. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument that electric vehicles (EVs) are not as environmentally friendly as advertised?
- (a) EVs are powered by green energy sources such as wind and solar power.
 - (b) The mining of materials for EVs and their batteries is not as environmentally damaging as the author claims.
 - (c) The use of EVs results in lower carbon emissions than traditional gasoline-powered vehicles.
 - (d) The government's withdrawal of subsidies for EVs is causing a decrease in demand for them.
88. Which of the following has the author used to support his claims in the passage?
- (a) Personal opinions
 - (b) Logical arguments
 - (c) Emotional appeals
 - (d) Statistical data
89. Which of the following does the author likely agree with based on the passage?
- (a) Berlin's decision to withdraw subsidies for EVs and hybrids was the correct choice.
 - (b) Subsidies still make a big difference in increasing the adoption of EVs and hybrids, which is a good thing.
 - (c) EVs and hybrids are not as environmentally friendly as their advertising claims.
 - (d) Consumers should not be free to buy EVs without government support.

Passage (Q.91-Q.96): Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's latest Budget is noteworthy for the emphasis she has laid on the government's commitment to move towards net-zero carbon emission by 2070. As an article presented at the World Economic Forum's Annual Meeting in Davos last month notes, India holds the key to hitting global climate change targets given its sizeable and growing energy needs. With the country's population set to overtake China's some time this year, India's appetite for energy to propel the economy is set to surge exponentially. The transition to green alternatives from the current reliance on fossil fuels is therefore an urgent imperative and an opportunity to leverage this move to catalyse new industries, generate jobs on a sizeable scale, and add to overall economic output. In a nod to this, Budget 2023-24 devoted a fair amount of space to the green industrial and economic transition needed. With the electric vehicle (EV) revolution poised to take off as every automobile major rolls out new EV models to tap demand, the availability of indigenously produced lithium-ion batteries has become a necessity, especially to lower the cost of EVs. The Budget hearteningly proposes to exempt customs duty on the import of capital goods and machinery required to manufacture lithium-ion cells used in EV batteries. This ought to give a fillip to local companies looking to set up EV battery plants.

Another key proposal relates to the establishment of a viability gap funding mechanism to support the creation of battery energy storage systems with a capacity of 4,000 MWh. Energy storage systems are crucial in power grid stabilisation and essential as India increases its reliance on alternative sources of power generation including solar and wind. With wind turbine farms and solar photovoltaic projects characteristically producers of variable electric supply, battery storage systems become enablers of ensuring the electricity these generators produce at their peak output is stored and then supplied to match the demand arriving at the grid from household or industrial consumers. Ms. Sitharaman also set aside a vital ₹8,300 crore towards a ₹20,700 crore project for building an inter-State transmission system for the evacuation and grid integration of 13 GW of renewable energy from Ladakh. With its vast stretches of barren land and one of the country's highest levels of sunlight availability, Ladakh is considered an ideal location to site photovoltaic arrays for producing a substantial capacity of solar power. The transmission line will help address what had so far been the hurdle in setting up solar capacity in the region, given its remoteness from India's main power grid.

90. Which title would best suit this passage, describing the Indian government's initiatives towards reducing carbon emissions and promoting green energy?
- (a) The Leap towards a Greener Future
 - (b) The Misguided Steps towards Sustainability
 - (c) The Ignored Opportunities in the Energy Sector
 - (d) The Uphill Battle against Climate Change
91. Which of the following can be concluded from the information present in the passage?
- (a) The Indian government is not supportive of the transition to green energy.
 - (b) The transition to green energy will not result in job creation or economic growth.
 - (c) The government is supportive of the establishment of battery energy storage systems.
 - (d) The government is not considering exempting customs duty on the import of capital goods for EV battery production.
92. Which of the following best describes the application of the proposal for exempting customs duty of the import of capital goods and machinery of these batteries mentioned in the passage?
- (a) To increase the reliance on fossil fuels
 - (b) To support the development of wind turbine farms and solar photovoltaic projects
 - (c) To encourage the import of machinery used in the manufacturing of lithium-ion batteries
 - (d) To develop the grid integration of renewable energy sources
93. Which of the following has the author assumed as a basis for their arguments to hold true?
- (a) Climate change is not real and does not pose a threat.
 - (b) The transition to renewable energy sources will not have any positive impact on the environment.
 - (c) Government policies and investments in green energy will not result in any reduction in carbon emissions.
 - (d) None of the options listed here
94. As per the passage, Which of the following can be concluded from the information present in the passage?
- (a) India is not interested in transitioning to greener alternatives
 - (b) The government is not committed towards a net-zero carbon emission future
 - (c) The government has proposed a number of measures to support the transition to greener alternatives
 - (d) The budget does not allocate any funding towards the green industrial and economic transition
95. Which of the following best describes the role of the first paragraph in the context of the passage:
- (a) Setting the stage for the key proposals made by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman
 - (b) Providing a background on India's energy needs and the importance of transitioning to green alternatives
 - (c) Discussing the significance of Budget 2023-24 in relation to global climate change targets
 - (d) Outlining the need for the availability of indigenously produced lithium-ion batteries

Passage (Q.97-Q.102): It is confounding how something that is stridently 'good' in ethical and legal terms can run into a wall of opposition built on narrow professional and commercial interests. As in the case of the Right to Health Act that was passed in Rajasthan last week, and the unprecedented kerfuffle that followed, with doctors in the State vehemently protesting what they called a 'draconian law'. The Right to Health is in sync with the constitutional guarantee of right to life, and other components of the Directive Principles. That no person seeking health care should be denied it, on the grounds of access and affordability, is an acceptable proviso. The Rajasthan Right to Health Act, 2022, addresses these key issues of access and affordability. It "seeks to provide protection and fulfilment of rights, equity in relation to health and well-being for achieving the goal of health care for all through guaranteed access to quality health care for all residents of the State, without any catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure". The law, which also provides for a social audit and grievance redress, gives every resident of the State the right to emergency treatment without paying a single paisa to any health-care institution,

and specifies that private health-care institutions would be compensated for the charges incurred for such treatment.

The doctors who came out in large numbers to protest the law on the streets of Jaipur said they were distrustful of the government's promise of recompense for expenses incurred for treating patients during an emergency. To the charge that there is no detailing of the process, health right activists have pointed out that it would be a function of the Rules, not the law itself. The protesting doctors also claimed to be apprehensive of the government's interference in their functioning once the law is enforced. Ironically, all of them believe that health care is a right of the people; only, they believe that the State would have to be the sole provider. However, this is scarcely the first such exposition of the right to health. In 1989, the Supreme Court observed that "every injured citizen brought for medical treatment should instantaneously be given medical aid to preserve life and thereafter the procedural criminal law should be allowed to operate in order to avoid negligent death". Having transformed a progressive ideal into law, Rajasthan should now strive to gain the trust of the doctors through demonstrable action. It is also incumbent upon the doctors to rise above the differences, and work with the government to save human lives.

96. Which of the following best represents the main idea of the passage?
- (a) The Right to Health Act in Rajasthan is a draconian law that violates doctors' rights.
 - (b) The Right to Health Act in Rajasthan guarantees access to quality healthcare for all residents of the state without any catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure.
 - (c) The Right to Health Act in Rajasthan interferes with the functioning of private healthcare institutions in the state.
 - (d) The Right to Health Act in Rajasthan is unconstitutional and violates citizens' right to choose their healthcare provider.
97. What can be inferred from the passage about the Rajasthan Right to Health Act?
- (a) The act has faced opposition from doctors in Rajasthan.
 - (b) The act guarantees emergency medical treatment to all residents.
 - (c) The act has been passed in other states besides Rajasthan.
 - (d) The act does not address the issue of medical affordability.
98. What is the main reason for the doctors in Rajasthan to protest against the Right to Health Act?
- (a) The law guarantees access to quality healthcare for all residents of the state.
 - (b) The law seeks to provide protection and fulfilment of rights.
 - (c) The government has promised to compensate private healthcare institutions for emergency treatment charges.
 - (d) The doctors are in favor of the law but are apprehensive about the government's interference in their functioning.
99. Which of the following would best support the author's argument that the Right to Health Act in Rajasthan is an important step towards ensuring access to healthcare for all residents?
- (a) A survey conducted in Rajasthan found that the majority of residents are currently unable to access affordable healthcare.
 - (b) Several other states in India have already passed similar healthcare laws that have been successful in improving access to healthcare.
 - (c) Health experts have praised the Rajasthan Right to Health Act as a model for other states to follow.
 - (d) The protesting doctors have a history of opposing government-led healthcare initiatives.

100. Which of the following weakens the author's argument about the Right to Health Act in Rajasthan?
- (a) The law might incentivize doctors to provide low-quality healthcare.
 - (b) The law might lead to an increase in out-of-pocket expenditure for patients.
 - (c) The law might lead to a shortage of doctors in the state.
 - (d) The law might lead to an increase in bureaucratic interference in healthcare.
101. Which sentence plays a crucial role in summarizing the purpose of the Right to Health Act in Rajasthan?
- (a) "The law, which also provides for a social audit and grievance redress, gives every resident of the State the right to emergency treatment without paying a single paisa to any health-care institution."
 - (b) "The doctors who came out in large numbers to protest the law on the streets of Jaipur said they were distrustful of the government's promise of recompense for expenses incurred for treating patients during an emergency."
 - (c) "Ironically, all of them believe that health care is a right of the people; only, they believe that the State would have to be the sole provider."
 - (d) "The Rajasthan Right to Health Act, 2022, addresses these key issues of access and affordability."

Passage (Q.103-Q.108): The Tamil Nadu government was quick to respond to the reports that migrant workers had started to flee the state following rumours that labourers from other parts of the country, particularly Bihar, were being attacked. Chief Minister M K Stalin issued a public statement commending the migrant workers for their contribution to Tamil Nadu and assuring them of protection.

Neighbouring Kerala too receives migrant workers. The state has been proactive in initiating social welfare schemes for them. Kerala has an estimated 3.5 million inter-state migrants, according to a study commissioned by the Department of Labour and Skills (DOLS). A study by the Gulati Institute of Finance and Taxation (GIFT), Thiruvananthapuram, says the state adds, on average, 1.8 lakh migrant workers annually.

While Tamil Nadu uses the term "migrant workers", Kerala calls them "guest workers" and "replacement workers". Kerala is aware that its own workers prefer the Gulf, where they make more money than they could have made in their own home state. The state has identified the corridors of migration. Traditionally, Kerala has received migrant workers from neighbouring Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Of late, migrant workers have been arriving from UP, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, and Assam.

Kerala is a pioneer in instituting social welfare programmes for migrant workers. The state constituted a working group on labour migration under its 13th five-year plan (2017-2022). The fourth Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) evaluated the implementation of welfare schemes for migrant workers. The education department has launched an inclusive programme for the education of children of migrant workers. One of the goals of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is to make the children study in their mother tongue. Volunteers have been roped in to teach children of migrant workers.

In Tamil Nadu, too, in the districts of Thiruvallur and Kanchipuram, government schools admit children of migrant labour. For children whose mother tongue is Odiya, education volunteers were arranged by the Odisha government. Hindi books were brought from states such as Madhya Pradesh.

In Kerala, the Kudumbashree initiative for women's empowerment and poverty eradication included migrant workers from other states. During the lockdown imposed to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic, the Kerala government ran more than 15,000 relief camps for migrant workers. Community kitchens in panchayats ensured no migrant worker went hungry.

The Department of Health and Family Welfare, through the National Health Mission (NHM), introduced "link workers" in 2020 to enhance access to healthcare for migrant families. Leaders identified among these workers

were trained to provide information about the state's healthcare services. The social justice department has set up mobile crèches for children of migrant workers at their places of work and construction sites.

102. Which initiative was taken by the Kerala government during the Covid-19 pandemic to ensure that migrant workers did not go hungry?
- (a) Ran relief camps for migrant workers.
 - (b) Set up mobile crèches for children of migrant workers.
 - (c) Introduced "link workers" to enhance access to healthcare for migrant families.
 - (d) Launched an inclusive programme for the education of children of migrant workers.
103. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments?
- (a) The study commissioned by the Department of Labour and Skills in Kerala underestimated the number of inter-state migrants in the state.
 - (b) Kerala's Kudumbashree initiative did not include migrant workers from other states in its poverty eradication programme.
 - (c) Tamil Nadu did not provide any relief camps for migrant workers during the Covid-19 pandemic.
 - (d) The mobile crèches set up by the social justice department in Kerala were not functional due to lack of funds.
104. Which Indian state has done more to provide social welfare for migrant workers?
- (a) Tamil Nadu, which has a working group on labour migration.
 - (b) Kerala, which has identified corridors of migration and runs relief camps for migrant workers during the pandemic.
 - (c) Both Tamil Nadu and Kerala have similar initiatives for migrant workers.
 - (d) Neither Tamil Nadu nor Kerala has done much to help migrant workers.
105. Which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with regarding migrant workers in India?
- (a) Migrant workers in Kerala are not adequately protected by the state government.
 - (b) Tamil Nadu and Kerala both have effective measures in place for the welfare of migrant workers.
 - (c) The term "migrant workers" used in Tamil Nadu should be replaced with "guest workers" like in Kerala.
 - (d) Kerala's social welfare programmes for migrant workers are not successful in practice.
106. Which Indian state has been proactive in initiating social welfare schemes for migrant workers?
- (a) Tamil Nadu, which commended migrant workers for their contribution and assured them of protection.
 - (b) Kerala, which identified corridors of migration and instituted social welfare programmes for migrant workers.
 - (c) Bihar, where labourers are being attacked according to rumours, leading to migrant workers fleeing the state.
 - (d) Karnataka, which traditionally receives migrant workers from neighbouring Tamil Nadu.
107. What is the main difference in how Tamil Nadu and Kerala refer to migrant workers?
- (a) Tamil Nadu refers to them as "guest workers" while Kerala calls them "migrant workers".
 - (b) Tamil Nadu refers to them as "replacement workers" while Kerala calls them "migrant workers".
 - (c) Tamil Nadu and Kerala refer to them as "migrant workers" in the same way.
 - (d) Tamil Nadu and Kerala use different terms to refer to migrant workers based on their state of origin.

SECTION - E: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Direction (Q.109 – Q.113): There are two companies A and B. Both companies produce all the four different products viz. Computers, Phones, Pen drives, and Compact Discs (CD's). Company A produces a total of 800 products. The respective ratio between the total products produced by Company A and Company B is 4 : 5. 20% of the total products produced by Company B are Pen drives and 40% of them are CD's. $\frac{3}{5}$ of the remaining products produced by Company B are Phones. The total number of computers produced by both the companies together is 340. 20% of the total products produced by Company A are CD's. Company A produces equal number of Pen drives and Phones.

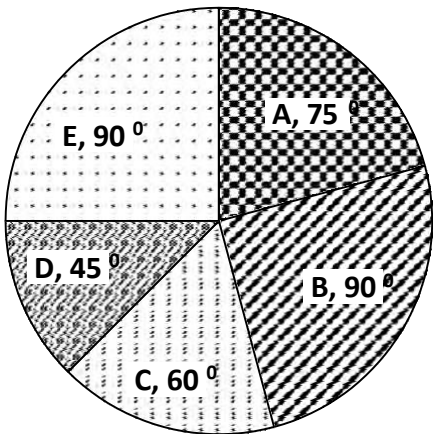
108. What is the respective ratio between the number of Pen drives produced by Company A and the number of Computers produced by Company B ?
(a) 28 : 19 (b) 29 : 17 (c) 23 : 16 (d) 24 : 19
109. What is the total number of Phones produced by both the companies together?
(a) 470 (b) 420 (c) 390 (d) 530
110. Number of Phones produced by Company A is what percent of the total number of products produced by Company B?
(a) 25 (b) 29 (c) 33 (d) 23
111. What is the average of the number of Pen drives, CD's and Computers produced by Company B?
(a) 283.3 (b) 253.3 (c) 263.3 (d) 256.3
112. What is the difference between the number of CD's produced by Company B and the number of Computers produced by Company A ?
(a) 200 (b) 250 (c) 220 (d) 350

Direction (Q.114 and Q.115): In a class of 84 students the boys and girls are in the ratio 5 : 7 respectively. Among the girls 7 can speak Hindi and English. 50 per cent of total students can speak only Hindi. The ratio between the number of students speaking only Hindi and only English is 21 : 16 respectively. The ratio between the number of boys and girls speaking English only is 3 : 5.

113. What is the number of boys who speak both the languages ?
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 3 (d) Cannot be determined
114. What is the number of girls who speak English only?
(a) 12 (b) 20 (c) 22 (d) Cannot be determined

Direction (Q.116 – Q.120): Study the following pie chart and table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Number of students in various colleges



Total number of students = 1,800
Percentage of female students in the given colleges.

College	Percentage
A	40%
B	44%
C	48%
D	32%
E	36%

115. What is the total number of female students in colleges A and B together?
(a) 256 (b) 302 (c) 348 (d) 376
116. What is the total number of male students in colleges C, D and E together?
(a) 547 (b) 597 (c) 647 (d) 697
117. What is the ratio of the total number of male students in colleges A and B to the total number of female students in the same colleges?
(a) 33 : 25 (b) 62 : 55 (c) 113 : 93 (d) 159 : 116
118. In colleges A, B and C, what percentage of students are females approximately?
(a) 33.73% (b) 43.73% (c) 53.73% (d) 63.73%
119. What is the ratio of the number of male students in college D to the number of female students in college E?
(a) 17 : 18 (b) 35 : 36 (c) 70 : 71 (d) 140 : 141