

MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 202

MOCK CLAT #08

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): The octopus has long been a source of fascination and intrigue for humans, with its complex nervous system, extraordinary intelligence, and incredible ability to change its shape, color, and texture to blend in with its surroundings. But what can this fascinating creature teach us about time and the way we experience it?

One of the key features of the octopus is its ability to move in a fluid and almost liquid way, constantly adapting to its environment and responding to the changing currents of the ocean. This fluidity of movement and adaptation is something that we as humans could learn from, particularly in our understanding of time. For the octopus, time is not a fixed or rigid concept, but something that is constantly changing and adapting to the environment. This fluidity of time is reflected in the octopus's movements, which are always in a state of flux, responding to the currents and tides of the ocean. As humans, we often think of time as something that is fixed and linear, moving inexorably forward in a straight line. But the octopus challenges this notion, reminding us that time is not a fixed or rigid concept, but something that is constantly changing and adapting to the environment.

In many ways, the octopus can be seen as a kind of ambassador for a new way of thinking about time. By embracing the fluidity and adaptability of the octopus, we can begin to challenge our own fixed ideas about time and open ourselves up to new ways of experiencing the world around us. In recent years, there has been growing interest in the idea of 'liquid time', a concept that sees time as fluid and adaptable rather than fixed and linear. This idea of liquid time is closely linked to the octopus, which has been described as a 'liquid animal' due to its fluid movements and shape-shifting abilities.

One of the key proponents of the idea of liquid time is the French philosopher and sociologist Henri Bergson, who argued that time is not a fixed or objective reality, but something that is experienced subjectively by each individual. Bergson believed that time is more like a stream or a river than a fixed point, and that our experience of time is shaped by our interactions with the world around us. This idea of liquid time is particularly relevant in today's fast-paced, constantly changing world, where traditional notions of time and space are being challenged and reimagined. The COVID-19 pandemic, for example, has forced us to rethink our relationship with time and space, as many of us have been forced to work from home and adapt to new ways of living and working. In this context, the octopus offers us a powerful reminder of the importance of flexibility and adaptability in our understanding of time. Its fluid movements and constant adaptations to its environment challenge our fixed ideas about time and invite us to embrace a more flexible and open-minded approach to the world around us. Thus, the octopus offers us a powerful reminder of the fluidity and adaptability of time. Its liquid movements and constant adaptations to its environment challenge our fixed ideas about time and invite us to embrace a more flexible and open-minded approach to the world around us. By learning from the octopus and embracing its fluidity of movement and time, we can begin to unlock new possibilities for ourselves and for the world at large. Reference: Bowden-Jones, H. (2022, March 16). Can the liquid motion of the octopus radicalise our ideas about time?

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1. Which of the following arguments describes the "liquid time" and how is it related to the octopus?
 - (a) Liquid time is a concept that sees time as fixed and linear, moving inexorably forward in a straight line.
 - (b) Liquid time is a concept that sees time as fluid and adaptable rather than fixed and linear, closely linked to the octopus.
 - (c) Liquid time is a concept that sees time as a fixed or rigid concept, similar to the way humans often think about time.
 - (d) Liquid time is a term used to describe the octopus's ability to change its shape, color, and texture to blend in with its surroundings.

2. The type of writing author is using is
(a) Narrative storytelling (b) Scientific analysis
(c) Persuasive argumentation (d) Philosophical exploration
3. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
(a) The octopus is a fixed and rigid creature that does not adapt to its environment.
(b) Liquid time sees time as a fixed and linear concept that moves inexorably forward in a straight line.
(c) The author uses the octopus as a symbol for a new way of thinking about time, challenging traditional notions of time as fixed and linear.
(d) The concept of "liquid time" is widely accepted and understood in mainstream scientific circles.
4. From the passage it can be inferred that the COVID-19 pandemic
(a) The pandemic has not impacted our understanding of time and space
(b) The pandemic has emphasized the importance of maintaining a fixed and linear perception of time
(c) The pandemic has highlighted the need for flexibility and adaptability in our understanding of time and space
(d) The pandemic has had little to a less impact on the way we live and work
5. "As humans, we often think of time as something that is fixed and linear, moving (_____) forward in a straight line." Which of the following words will fill in the blank to make the sentence coherent?
(a) Unstoppably (b) Indolently (c) Effortlessly (d) Haphazardly

Passage (Q.6 – Q.10): Academia has often been criticised for being disconnected from the concerns of everyday life. Many people see it as an ivory tower where scholars indulge in abstract debates and theories, without any relevance to the real world. However, this perception is not entirely accurate. Academics can play an important role in addressing social and political issues and making their research more accessible and relevant to the general public. One way to achieve this is by using clear and accessible language. Academic writing often uses complex **jargon** and technical terms that can be confusing and intimidating to non-specialists. By using language that is clear and easy to understand, academics can make their research more accessible to a wider audience.

Another way is by making sure that academic research is relevant to the concerns of everyday life. Often, academic research can seem irrelevant to the concerns of ordinary people, focusing on topics that are esoteric and removed from their daily experiences. By making sure that research is relevant to the concerns of everyday life, academics can make their work more accessible and engaging to a wider audience. In today's world, there are many pressing social and political issues that need to be addressed. From climate change to income inequality to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, there is a wealth of important issues that academics can help to shed light on. By making their research more accessible and relevant to these concerns, academics can play a crucial role in shaping public opinion and policy.

Economics is one field where academics can have a significant impact. For too long, economics has been seen as a dry and technical field, disconnected from the concerns of everyday life. But this need not be the case. By focusing on issues such as income inequality, job insecurity, and the impact of globalization on local communities, economists can help to make their research more relevant and accessible to the general public. Engaging with the media is another important way that academics can make their research more accessible to the general public. By sharing their research through interviews, op-eds, or social media, academics can help to shape public opinion and policy. It is important to communicate research findings in a way that is clear and engaging, and to explain the implications of research in a way that is relevant to the concerns of everyday people. Academics can also engage with community organizations and other groups that are working on the ground to address social and political issues. By collaborating with these groups, academics can help to ensure that their research is relevant to the concerns of everyday people, and that it is being used to make a real difference in the world. Thus the academics have an important role to play in shaping public opinion and policy. By making academic research more accessible and relevant to the concerns of everyday life, academics can help to bridge

the gap between the world of academia and the wider society. Whether it be through clear and accessible language, relevant research topics, or engagement with the media and community organizations, there are many different ways that academics can make their work more accessible and engaging to the general public.

6. The main idea of the passage is that
 - (a) The language used in academic writing should be complex and technical, as this is necessary to accurately convey the research being conducted.
 - (b) The role of academics in society has been overstated, and they should focus solely on their research without worrying about making it accessible to the general public.
 - (c) Academics can play an important role in addressing social and political issues by making their research more accessible and relevant to the general public.
 - (d) Community organizations and other groups working on social and political issues should not collaborate with academics, as their research is often irrelevant to the concerns of everyday people.
7. The tone of the passage towards the potential impact of academic research on society is
 - (a) Insignificant and unimportant
 - (b) Limited and restricted
 - (c) Far-reaching and transformative
 - (d) Negligible and trivial
8. Based on the above passage, which of the following argument is true?
 - (a) Academics should only focus on research that is directly relevant to the concerns of everyday people.
 - (b) Academic research is always disconnected from everyday life.
 - (c) Making academic research more accessible can involve engaging with the media and community organizations.
 - (d) The author suggests that academics should not engage with the public or media to make their research more accessible.
9. "One way to achieve this is by using clear and accessible language. Academic writing often uses complex jargon and technical terms that can be confusing and intimidating to non-specialists." Which of the following is the most appropriate synonym for "jargon" in the above sentence?
 - (a) Lexicon
 - (b) Colloquialism
 - (c) Argot
 - (d) Patois
10. From the passage it can be inferred that
 - (a) Interdisciplinary research is not effective in addressing complex problems.
 - (b) Collaboration between experts from different fields can lead to more comprehensive and effective solutions to complex problems.
 - (c) Experts from a single field are sufficient to address complex problems.
 - (d) Collaboration between experts from different fields is not necessary to address complex problems.

Passage (Q.11 – Q.15): The Supreme Court of India has issued a landmark order directing the immediate registration of First Information Reports (FIRs) in cases of hate speech. This decision is a crucial step towards addressing the growing problem of hate speech in the country and protecting the rights of marginalized communities. However, while the Supreme Court's directive is a welcome move, India needs a more comprehensive legal and political framework to combat the spread of hate speech. Hate speech has become an increasingly pervasive problem in India, with numerous instances of hate speech being used to target religious and ethnic minorities, Dalits, and women. The rise of social media has only amplified this issue, with individuals using platforms like Twitter and Facebook to spread hate speech and target vulnerable communities. The Supreme Court's order is a significant development, as it emphasizes the importance of punishing those who engage in hate speech. However, India needs more comprehensive political and legal solutions to tackle this problem. One of the main challenges in combatting hate speech is the lack of a clear legal definition. While the Supreme Court has acknowledged that hate speech is harmful, there is no clear legal framework in place to define

what constitutes hate speech. This lack of clarity makes it difficult for law enforcement officials to take action against those who engage in hate speech. Furthermore, there is often a lack of political will to tackle the problem of hate speech, particularly when it is used by powerful politicians or leaders.

To effectively combat hate speech, India needs a more comprehensive legal and political framework. The government should work towards defining hate speech and establishing clear guidelines for law enforcement officials to follow. In addition, there should be strict penalties in place for those who engage in hate speech, regardless of their position or power. The government should also work towards promoting greater tolerance and understanding between different communities, through education and awareness-raising campaigns. However, the fight against hate speech requires a collective effort from all members of society. It is not just the responsibility of the government, but also of individuals and civil society organizations. There needs to be a concerted effort to promote greater empathy and understanding between different communities, and to challenge the narratives of hate that are often used to stigmatize and marginalize certain groups.

In conclusion, while the Supreme Court's directive is an important step towards protecting the rights of marginalized communities, India needs more comprehensive legal and political solutions to combat the menace of hate speech. The government should work towards defining hate speech, establishing clear guidelines for law enforcement officials, and promoting greater tolerance and understanding between different communities. Ultimately, the fight against hate speech requires a collective effort from all members of society, and it is up to us to work towards creating a more just and equitable society where hate speech has no place.

Reference: Supreme Court orders immediate registration of FIRs in hate speech cases, but India needs political and legal solutions to fight hate speech.

11. It can be inferred that the social media
 - (a) Social media has a minimal impact on the spread of hate speech in India.
 - (b) Hate speech is more prevalent offline than online in India.
 - (c) Social media has made it easier for individuals to target vulnerable communities with hate speech in India.
 - (d) Social media companies in India have taken effective measures to prevent the spread of hate speech.
12. The overall tone of the author is
 - (a) Concerned yet hopeful
 - (b) Dismissive yet optimistic
 - (c) Pessimistic yet supportive
 - (d) Cautious yet indifferent
13. Which of the following statements is true based on the information in the passage except?
 - (a) The Supreme Court's order emphasizes the importance of punishing those who engage in hate speech.
 - (b) Hate speech is a growing problem in India that particularly affects marginalized communities.
 - (c) There is a clear legal framework in place to define hate speech in India.
 - (d) India needs more comprehensive legal and political solutions to combat hate speech.
14. Which of the following can be concluded about the penalties for hate speech?
 - (a) Penalties for hate speech should be lenient to protect free speech.
 - (b) Penalties for hate speech should only be imposed on individuals who target specific communities.
 - (c) Penalties for hate speech should be based on the intentions of the speaker.
 - (d) There should be strict penalties in place for those who engage in hate speech, regardless of the circumstances.
15. The word marginalized is antonym of
 - (a) Disenfranchised
 - (b) Privileged
 - (c) Alienated
 - (d) Oppressed

Passage (Q.16 – Q.19): "As Gregor Samsa awoke one morning from uneasy dreams he found himself transformed in his bed into a gigantic insect. He was lying on his hard, as it were armor-plated, back and when he lifted his head a little he could see his domelike brown belly divided into stiff arched segments on top of which the bed quilt could hardly keep in position and was about to slide off completely. His numerous legs, which were pitifully thin compared to the rest of his bulk, waved helplessly before his eyes.

"What's happened to me?" he thought. It was no dream. His room, a proper human room although a little too small, lay peacefully between its four familiar walls. A collection of textile samples lay spread out on the table – Samsa was a traveling salesman – and above it there hung a picture that he had recently cut out of an illustrated magazine and housed in a nice, gilded frame. It showed a lady fitted out with a fur hat and fur boa who sat upright, raising a heavy fur muff that covered the whole of her lower arm towards the viewer.

Gregor then turned to look out the window at the dull weather. Drops of rain could be heard hitting the pane, which made him feel quite sad. "How about if I sleep a little bit longer and forget all this nonsense", he thought, but that was something he was unable to do because he was used to sleeping on his right, and in his present state couldn't get into that position. However hard he threw himself onto his right, he always rolled back to where he was.

He must have tried it a hundred times, shut his eyes so that he wouldn't have to look at the floundering legs, and only stopped when he began to feel a mild, dull pain there that he had never felt before.

"Oh, God", he thought, "what a strenuous career it is that I've chosen! Traveling day in and day out. Doing business like this takes much more effort than doing your own business at home, and on top of that there's the curse of traveling, worries about making train connections, bad and irregular food, contact with different people all the time so that you can never get to know anyone or become friendly with them. It can all go to Hell!" He felt a slight itch up on his belly; pushed himself slowly up on his back towards the headboard so that he could lift his head better; found where the itch was, and saw that it was covered with lots of little white spots which he didn't know what to make of; and when he tried to feel the place with one of his legs he drew it quickly back because as soon as he touched it he was overcome by a cold shudder."

16. "A collection of textile samples lay spread out on the table". The figure of speech used in the given statement is
a
(a) Metaphor (b) Hyperbole (c) Personification (d) Simile
17. () caused Gregor Samsa's transformation into an insect
(a) A curse from a witch (b) An experiment gone wrong
(c) A virus or disease (d) Reason is unknown
18. It can be inferred that the Gregor Samsa's understanding of his own body after his transformation is
(a) He is completely unfamiliar with his new body and its functions.
(b) He has some understanding of his new body, but is still discovering new features.
(c) He is fully aware of his new body and its functions.
(d) He is fully aware of his new body but not of the features
19. "When he tried to feel the place with one of his legs he drew it quickly back because as soon as he touched it he was overcome by a cold shudder." The synonym of the word shudder is:
(a) Tremor (b) Languor (c) Quiescence (d) Oscillation

Passage (Q.20 – Q.24): Santiago rowed steadily, slowly, and the boat moved sensibly through the water. The sun was now up, and the rays shone on the water in the wake of the boat and threw a long shadow ahead. There were only two ways to sleep on the boat—one was curled up, like a cat; the other was to face the bow, your head on your arms, with the sea under you and the sky above you. Santiago chose the latter way and slept with his head on his left arm. All the time he slept he dreamed of the lions.

They played like young cats in the dusk and he loved them like brothers. It was no sin to kill them. They fed him and he had to do it. But, though, he had no fear of a man in a war who had come to kill him, he could feel his stomach tightening. It was a kind of a strange nausea. "Galanos," he said aloud. "I wish I had the boy."

Again he dreamed of the lions. They were not the same lions, he knew, that had taken him with the princess in the palace of the king of Béotia, for he had been too young then to know much and the lions had come like large yellow nightmares and the princess had picked him up in her arms and carried him and kissed him and he had stayed with her that night while the lions roared against the doors of the palace. "I am not afraid of them," he said to himself. At that moment he felt the gentle touch on the line and he was happy.

"God help me to have the cramp go," he said. "It is hard on a man."

He had been on the point of feeling a cramp coming when he had stopped rowing the night before. Now he felt it coming again. As the sun rose he felt it come, sharp and unavoidable, and he rowed with his left hand and his shoulders to hold it off as long as he could. The water was clear and a slight breeze came up and the old man looked ahead, his hands gripping the gunwale, and saw the lovely curve of the beach and decided to take a rest. "I will rest awhile," he said.

He turned the boat and pulled the skiff up beside the stern. He stepped out onto the little platform of the stern, and unsteadily worked his way to the bow and rested on one of the bitts. The line lay across his shoulders and the weight of the fish was heavy across his neck, but he lifted it as he rose up to step onto the bow. He received no answer from the bitts and, being too tired to hold the lash of the tiller, he allowed the boat to lie beam-on to the sea. The current was gentle and he drifted now with the boat, his head and shoulders emerging from the water.

He looked back at the lights of the city, which hung like a blanket over the water-front to the eastward, and he knew that in an hour the light house would be there. A bottle nosed dolphin came out of the dusk, catching the light of the sun on the water, and he turned on his back with the sound of the water in his ears and watched the flight of the fish in the air.

He loved to watch them flying with their backs shining in the sun, and their long flights through the air. They were the fastest of all the fishes, and he loved them for that, and also because they were so brightly coloured and so easy to see in the water.

20. The main theme of the passage is
- (a) The joys of fishing and the beauty of the ocean
 - (b) The fear and danger of encountering wild animals
 - (c) The struggle to overcome physical and emotional challenges
 - (d) The importance of rest and relaxation in a busy life
21. "The water was clear and a slight breeze came up and the old man looked ahead, his hands gripping the gunwale, and saw the lovely curve of the beach and decided to take a rest." The figure of speech used in the above statement is
- (a) Hyperbole
 - (b) Oxymoron
 - (c) Allusion
 - (d) Imagery

22. It can be inferred about the relationship between the old man and the sea from the following line in the passage:
"The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him."?
- (a) The old man and the sea were enemies and constantly at odds with each other.
 - (b) The old man and the sea had a mutual respect for each other.
 - (c) The old man was afraid of the sea and only fished because he had to.
 - (d) The old man and the sea had no relationship and were completely indifferent to each other.
23. Santiago dreamt about _____ while he was sleeping on the boat of
- (a) He dreamed about killing lions.
 - (b) He dreamed about the sea and the sky.
 - (c) He dreamed about a princess and lions in a palace.
 - (d) He dreamed about a prince and lions in a palace.
24. "Santiago rowed steadily, slowly, and the boat moved sensibly through the water" Which of the following words can be appropriate synonym of the word steadily
- (a) Constantly, consistently, persistently
 - (b) Gradually, leisurely, languidly
 - (c) Firmly, securely, resolutely
 - (d) Deliberately, cautiously, eventually

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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): Export of petroleum oils formed over 65% of Gujarat's total exports in FY23. In no other State except [1] did a single product dominate exports to this extent. Exports of medicaments formed 79% of [1]'s total exports. Moreover, the export of petroleum oils formed over 21.7% of Gujarat's GSDP in FY23, the highest share among all the States. Goa was a distant second with the export of medicaments forming 4.9% of its GSDP that year. No other State crossed the 4% mark.

All these factors have boosted Gujarat's share in India's exports. Gujarat's share in India's exports increased from 20.8% between FY18 and FY21 to 30% in FY22. No other State recorded such a jump. Odisha came close with its share increasing by 1.5% points in that period. On the other hand, Maharashtra's share declined from 21.4% to 17.3%.

25. Which of the following has been replaced by [1] in the passage?
(a) Odisha (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Punjab (d) Delhi
26. What was the approximate growth in the export of petrol and high-speed diesel by public sector units in India over the last five years (considering countries other than Nepal and Bhutan)?
(a) Doubled (b) Tripled (c) Quadrupled (d) Remained the same
27. Which of the following event has sparked a surge in India's fuel exports?
(a) China's economic growth (b) India's new green energy policies
(c) Russia's invasion of Ukraine (d) Increase in India's domestic fuel production
28. Which district in India contributed to the highest percentage of the country's exports in value terms in FY23 (till January)?
(a) Jamnagar (Gujarat) (b) Surat (Gujarat)
(c) Mumbai Suburban (Maharashtra) (d) Dakshina Kannada (Karnataka)
29. What is the percentage of Gujarat's petroleum oil exports in India's total petroleum oils exports in FY23?
(a) 67% (b) 77% (c) 87% (d) 97%

Passage (Q.30-Q.34): Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Bhupesh Baghel on April 17 wrote to Prime Minister Narendra Modi seeking the inclusion of two amendment Bills allowing for higher quota in jobs and educational institutions, in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

Mr. Baghel in his letter presented the demographics of the State and wrote that the “socio-economic and educational condition of the OBC people of the State is as weak as that of the SC/ST people. 3/4th of these classes are farmers, marginal and small farmers and a large number of them are agricultural labourers.”

The Chhattisgarh High Court had, in last September, struck down a 2013 State government order to allow 58% quota, holding that reservation above the 50% ceiling was “unconstitutional”, followed by the passage of the Chhattisgarh Public Service (Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Reservation) Amendment Bill and Chhattisgarh Educational Institutions (Reservation in admission) Amendment Bill. However, among the reasons mentioned by former Governor Anusuiya Uikey for refusing to sign the Bills was a Supreme Court ruling on capping the reservations at 50%.

30. What is the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution?
 (a) A list of laws related to agriculture/land issues
 (b) A list of central and state laws that cannot be challenged in courts
 (c) A list of laws related to reservation in jobs and educational institutions
 (d) A list of laws related to fundamental rights
31. Recent Chhattisgarh amendment bills paved the way for _____ quota for SC, ST and OBC.
 (a) 50% (b) 60% (c) 76% (d) 100%
32. Which Supreme Court judgement introduced the concept of the basic structure of the Constitution?
 (a) Waman Rao v. Union of India (b) I R Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu
 (c) Golaknath v. State of Punjab (d) Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
33. In Recent news, which state got notice for revised SC/ST quota?
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Kerala (c) Karnataka (d) Himachal Pradesh
34. Which article of the Indian Constitution places Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a special category?
 (a) Article 341 (b) Article 342 (c) Article 343 (d) Article 344

Passage (Q.35-Q.39): The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) will launch Singapore's TeLEOS-2 satellite on April 22, from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota.

This is the second satellite developed by ST Engineering to be launched by ISRO.

In 2015, ISRO launched TeLEOS-1, the first Singapore commercial Earth Observation Satellite, which was launched into a low Earth orbit for remote sensing applications. ISRO has so far launched nine satellites belonging to Singapore.

The PSLV-C55 is ISRO's third launch this year and the last PSLV mission was in November last year.

35. What is the primary objective of TeLEOS-2 satellite?
 (a) To study the atmosphere of the Earth
 (b) To explore the Moon
 (c) To provide high-resolution imagery of the Earth's surface
 (d) To search for life on other planets
36. What is the weight of the TeLEOS-2 satellite?
 (a) 741 kg (b) 674 kg (c) 817 kg (d) 936 kg
37. What is the resolution of the high-resolution camera equipped on TeLEOS-2 satellite?
 (a) 1 meter (b) 10 meters (c) 100 meters (d) 1000 meters
38. What is the significance of the PSLV launch vehicle developed by ISRO?
 (a) It is the first Indian launch vehicle to be equipped with liquid stages
 (b) It is the first Indian launch vehicle to reach Mars
 (c) It is the first Indian launch vehicle to be equipped with solid stages
 (d) It is the first Indian launch vehicle to be equipped with both liquid and solid stages

39. What is the objective of the 'Space Science and Technology Awareness Training (START)' programme launched by ISRO?
- (a) To train primary school students about space science and technology
 - (b) To provide advanced-level training to post-doctoral students in space science and technology
 - (c) To provide introductory-level online training to post-graduate and final-year undergraduate students of physical sciences and technology
 - (d) To provide hands-on training in space science and technology to engineering students

Passage (Q.40-Q.44): The global economy's growth rate is set to plunge to a three-decade low by 2030, the World Bank has warned in a new report on Monday. It said that nearly all the economic forces that powered progress and prosperity over the last three decades were fading.

"As a result, between 2022 and 2030 average global potential GDP growth is expected to decline by roughly a third from the rate that prevailed in the first decade of this century—to 2.2 per cent a year," the global institution said in its new report.

The World Bank has in the last few reports predicted that the global economy may be heading towards recession in the second half of this year. In September last year, the institution said that as central banks across the world simultaneously hike interest rates to fight high inflation, the world may be edging toward a global recession in 2023.

40. What is the title of the report recently released by the World Bank (WB) discussing falling long-term growth prospects?
- (a) Lost Decade: Trends, Expectations, and Policies
 - (b) Falling Long-Term Growth Prospects: Trends, Expectations, and Policies
 - (c) Potential Growth Measures: Trends, Expectations, and Policies
 - (d) Comprehensive Growth Database: Trends, Expectations, and Policies
41. According to the World Bank report, what is the biggest reason for the decline in potential growth and its underlying drivers?
- (a) Increase in government regulations and policies
 - (b) Lack of investment in research and development
 - (c) Prolonged weakness in Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs)
 - (d) Decrease in global trade and commerce
42. Which of the following observations about India is true, as per the World Bank report?
- (a) India has been experiencing a decline in potential growth and its underlying drivers over the past two decades. tr-5U3O1P8R9T1P2Q
 - (b) India is not expected to remain a global leader when it comes to growth rates.
 - (c) India falls under the South Asia Region (SAR) and is expected to be the fastest growing among emerging market and developing economies for the remainder of this decade.
 - (d) None of the above tr-5K3H1G8A9F1A2A
43. Which of the following factors could boost potential global growth?
- (a) By minimizing trade cost
 - (b) Boosting service sector
 - (c) By controlling inflation
 - (d) All of the above
44. According to the World Bank report, what is the expected average global potential GDP growth rate between 2022 and 2030?
- (a) 6% per year
 - (b) 4% per year
 - (c) 2.2% per year
 - (d) 1.4% per year

Passage (Q.45-Q.48): The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has written to the Chairman/Secretary Education Boards of all States and Union Territories, stating it is the duty of schools to ensure that children with Type 1 diabetes (T1D) are provided with proper care and required facilities.

In its letter, the NCPCR said it had taken cognisance of the petitions it received from parents of the children diagnosed with juvenile diabetes or T1D in the country.

In 2017, the CBSE issued a circular allowing children with T1D in Classes X and XII to carry certain eatables with them to the board examination hall, to prevent occurrence of hypoglycaemia or low sugar episodes. The NCPCR chair Priyank Kanungoo raises a hat tip to the CBSE and says that more such concessions should be granted to all children with T1D in schools.

As per the note, a child with T1D who requires a mid-afternoon snack should be permitted by the class teacher to consume it. Those writing exams may be allowed to carry medicines, snacks and water with them, a glucometer and glucose testing strips to test blood sugar and continuous/flash glucose monitoring devices or insulin pumps. In fact, the NCPCR appeals to States that in case a smart phone is required to monitor sugar levels, it should be allowed and can be held by the invigilator in the hall.

45. What is the current status of children and adolescents living with Type I Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM) in India, according to the International Diabetes Federation Atlas 2021?
- (a) India has the lowest number of children and adolescents living with T1DM in the southeast Asia region
 - (b) India has the second-highest number of children and adolescents living with T1DM in the southeast Asia region
 - (c) India has the highest number of children and adolescents living with T1DM in the southeast Asia region
 - (d) India has no cases of T1DM in children and adolescents
46. What is Type 1 Diabetes (T1D)?
- (a) A chronic condition in which the pancreas produces excessive insulin, leading to low blood sugar levels
 - (b) A chronic condition in which the pancreas produces little or no insulin, leading to high blood sugar levels
 - (c) A condition that only affects adults, in which the pancreas produces too much insulin
 - (d) A condition that only affects children, in which the pancreas produces too little insulin
47. What is Type 2 Diabetes?
- (a) It is a condition in which the pancreas does not produce insulin
 - (b) It is a condition in which the body's immune system attacks and destroys the insulin-producing cells in the pancreas
 - (c) It is a condition in which the body still makes insulin, but it does not use it properly
 - (d) It is a condition in which the body produces too much insulin
48. What is the goal of the Global Diabetes Compact launched by the World Health Organization (WHO)?
- (a) To promote awareness about the risk factors of diabetes
 - (b) To provide access to affordable insulin for people with diabetes
 - (c) To strengthen infrastructure for diabetes prevention and management
 - (d) To facilitate international collaboration for diabetes research and development

Passage (Q.49-Q.52): There is increased evidence of maladaptation in various sectors and regions, highlighted the Synthesis Report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) under the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) cycle released on March 20.

For instance, Odisha government undertook several measures to adapt to the impacts of rising sea levels and intense cyclones along the coast.

These were the rehabilitation of vulnerable villages, construction of protective structures using geosynthetic tubes, installation of solar fish drying units to aid livelihoods and plantation of mangroves for stabilisation of coasts against erosion.

An example is Arakhakuda village close to the area where the Chilika lake opens to the sea. Mangrove trees were planted in a total area of 60 ha on the small islands between the village and the coast by Bhubaneswar-based non-profit Pallishree under Phase 1 of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management of the Odisha government. Mangrove restoration and regeneration are being used globally as an ecosystem-based solution for coastal adaptation to protect from the impacts of climate change. The roots of the mangrove trees act as natural tide breakers during such extreme events. The foliage of the mangroves also acts as a buffer for the swift winds of cyclones.

49. What is maladaptation in the context of climate change?
- (a) A successful adaptation measure that reduces vulnerability to climate change
 - (b) A process of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to combat climate change
 - (c) Changes in natural or human systems that inadvertently increase vulnerability to climate stimuli
 - (d) A method of geoengineering to manipulate the earth's climate
50. Which of the following is not a key finding of report?
- (a) Increased pace of Global Warming
 - (b) Severe widespread of climate change
 - (c) Adaptation measures can provide some relief as finance is more than sufficient in this category
 - (d) Report have predicted the surpassing of global temperature 1.5 degree Celsius
51. In March 2023, synthesis report published completing sixth assessment report. When was first part (working group I) of it was released?
- (a) 2020
 - (b) 2021
 - (c) 2022
 - (d) 2023
52. IPCC approve report through different level of endorsement. How many levels are there?
- (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 4
 - (d) 5

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SECTION - C: LEGAL REASONING

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

Passage (Q.53-Q.56): The doctrine of necessity is an exception to the principle of 'Nemo judex in causa sua'. According to the said principle, on the basis of bias, an authority is liable to be disqualified. When the doctrine of necessity is invoked, it acts as a defence even when the law is violated, making the decision unbiased and valid. Section 81 of the IPC talks about such acts which are likely to cause harm but where such acts are done without any criminal intent to cause harm. Such an act must also be done in good faith in order to avoid or prevent any kind of further harm to an individual or any property. However, the risk of doing such an act will be weighed against the nature and need of each situation. In the case of preventing a harmful situation, an individual is given two options that result in some harm either way. In such a situation, to avoid or prevent greater harm, an individual, due to utter necessity, is compelled to commit an act that would otherwise be considered an offence. In simple terms, the individual is required to choose between two evils, and they must rightly choose the less evil option in order for the doctrine of necessity to apply.

53. A, B, C and D were on a trek on a snowy mountain. Suddenly, there was landfall and C was trapped in the snow and broke a leg. Gradually, all of them were trapped and had no access to food, water or any kind of medications. They cut C's broken leg and ate it as they were extremely hungry. After finishing the leg they needed to find something else to eat. A, B, and D decided to kill C, as he was already weak and not able to walk, in order to save themselves. Can they claim the defense of necessity if charged with the murder of C?
- (a) No, they will not be able to claim the defense of necessity because they cannot murder someone and claim necessity.
 - (b) Yes, because they were trapped and needed to survive under any circumstances
 - (c) Yes, because if the act is weighed against the situation, they can claim necessity.
 - (d) This was an extraordinary situation and they can claim the defense of necessity.
54. Manoj is an Investment banker. One day while he was on his way home from the office in the late night he heard a woman shouting and crying for help. He started following the sound and found a woman badly bruised, her leg was under the fallen rock from debris. He tried pulling the woman out as she would have died if she would not have been taken to a hospital. Her leg, however, was stuck in order to take her to the hospital Manoj had to cut her leg. Later the woman claimed grievous hurt inflicted by Manoj. Can Manoj claim necessity?
- (a) Yes, because the act of cutting the leg was clearly a necessity, and he did it to save her life.
 - (b) No, because he could have tried to find other ways to save her than cutting her leg.
 - (c) No, because he could not have known that the cutting of her leg was necessary as he was not a doctor, also it could have been risky as well.
 - (d) The act of cutting her leg was quite extreme and dangerous, so it was unnecessary and not an act of necessity.
55. Sudha was a mother of two infant twins. She gave birth to them a few months ago, and they were still not able to walk. They would move around on their knees. One day Sudha had to go out for grocery shopping to buy essentials; she thought it would take only fifteen minutes, so she left the kids at home. When she came back, she saw that the house had caught fire and one of her children was not moving, she saw some movement in the other one and decided to take the latter to the hospital. Her husband holds her liable for criminal negligence and wants to make her liable for the death of the other Child. Can she claim necessity?
- (a) No, because there was no necessity here, she could have taken both of her children to the hospital.
 - (b) Yes, since one Child was not moving while the other was alive, so she had to save the other one
 - (c) Yes because the house was on fire, and she did what she thought was the best thing to do.
 - (d) None of the above.

56. Mahesh is a poor farmer. He could barely make ends meet. His neighbour, Moti, on the other hand, was very rich, he owned a lot of cattle and other live-stocks as well. Mahesh used to envy him. One day the roof of Mahesh's house which was made of grass caught fire somehow, to extinguish the fire, he started throwing the grass from his roof towards Moti's shelter house where cattle and other livestock animals used to live because of which One of the cattle in the shelter house was burned alive. There was a big and vacant field next to Mahesh's house. Can he claim necessity in this particular situation?
- (a) No, there was a vacant field next to the house, still, he threw it on the roof of Mahesh's shelter house.
 - (b) Mahesh was vengeful, so he cannot claim necessity here.
 - (c) Yes, because the roof was on fire, and he had to take steps to prevent greater harm.
 - (d) Yes, because he clearly panicked because of the fire and could not think straight.

Passage (Q.57-Q.60): The Supreme Court laid down categories of cases by way of illustration wherein power to quash FIRs could be exercised either to prevent abuse of the process of any court or otherwise to secure the ends of justice. The categories of cases are as under:

- 1: Where the allegations made in the first information report or the complaint, even if they are taken at their face value and accepted in their entirety do not prima facie constitute any offence or make out a case against the accused;
- 2: Where the allegations in the first information report and other materials, if any, accompanying the FIR do not disclose a cognizable offence, justifying an investigation by police officers under Section 156(1) of the Code except under an order of a Magistrate within the purview of Section 155(2) of the Code
- 3: Where the uncontroverted allegations made in the FIR or complaint and the evidence collected in support of the same do not disclose the commission of any offence and make out a case against the accused;
- 4: Where the allegations in the FIR do not constitute a cognizable offence but constitute only a non-cognizable offence, no investigation is permitted by a police officer without an order of a Magistrate as contemplated under Section 155(2) of the Code;
- 5: Where the allegations made in the FIR or complaint are so absurd and inherently improbable on the basis of which no prudent person can ever reach a just conclusion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding against the accused;
- 6: Where there is an express legal bar engrafted in any of the provisions of the Code or the concerned Act (under which a criminal proceeding is instituted) to the institution and continuance of the proceedings and/or where there is a specific provision in the Code or the concerned Act, providing efficacious redress for the grievance of the aggrieved party;
- 7: Where a criminal proceeding is manifestly attended with mala fide and/ or where the proceeding is maliciously instituted with an ulterior motive for wreaking vengeance on the accused and with a view to spite him due to private and personal grudge.

The Supreme Court sounded a note of caution to the effect that power of quashing a criminal proceeding should be exercised very sparingly and with circumspection, that too, in the rarest of rare cases. Court would not be justified in embarking upon an enquiry as to the reliability or genuineness or otherwise of the allegations made in the FIR or the complaint. It was also mentioned that the extraordinary or inherent powers do not confer an arbitrary jurisdiction on the court to act according to its whim or caprice.

57. Manjhri is a well-known opposition politician who consistently raises and contests the government's schemes and bills in the legislature. It is clear from the tone of her voice when she raises an objection to any bill that she despises the leader of the ruling party and has no objection to the bill being passed. Neha, the ruling party's leader, died in a mysterious manner while drinking at a party. According to one media outlet, Manjhri may have killed Neha. Mudit, Neha's son, filed an FIR against Manjhri, even though he had never met her but believes she has murdered her mother. Is it possible to quash the FIR?
- (a) Yes, it can be quashed because the FIR is based on vague allegations.
 - (b) No, because it is clear that Manjhri despised Neha, and thus the FIR filed by Neha's son is appropriate to find her mother's murderer.
 - (c) Yes, because it is based on Mudit's opinion and the allegations are not unfounded.
 - (d) No, because the complaint is based on a media outlet's assertion that Manjhri was responsible for Neha's death.

58. Assume, in a similar situation as the one described above, a woman seated near the court who really wanted Chaya, Vidhi's competitor, to win the match filed a complaint against Vidhi, alleging that she cheated in the match. Vidhi has been barred from playing in the next two matches by the authorities. Vidhi now wants the complaint to be dismissed since it was made with malicious intent. Will she be successful?
- (a) Yes, it shall be dismissed as the complaint filed by the women against Vidhi is prima facie malafide.
 - (b) No, as the authorities after interrogating in the matter barred Vidhi from playing in the next two matches.
 - (c) Yes, as the proceeding is maliciously instituted with a view to spite Vidhi due to private and personal grudge.
 - (d) Cannot be determined.
59. Naman is a well-known television journalist who hosts live events with the audience, in which he addresses the nations' problems. He was broadcasting live from the Delhi Gate when a group of law students arrived and demanded that a decent stipend be given to all law students and lawyers who had recently begun their careers. They also questioned capabilities and prudence of the ruling political leader. Priya, one of the political leader's daughters watched the show, filed an FIR against Naman for disseminating derogatory news. Is Priya's FIR reversible?
- (a) No, because it was published solely for the aim of exacting vengeance.
 - (b) No, because the complaint is not constituted a crime and lacks criminality per se, it shall not be taken into consideration.
 - (c) Yes, because the public supplied honest criticism and Naman had no hidden motive to slander the leader.
 - (d) Yes, because the complaint submitted makes no case against the accused.
60. In a similar situation as the one described above, assume defamation is a non-cognizable offence, in which case the police investigated and arrested Naman, but released him after discovering that the complaint was lodged to exact vengeance on him and quashed the FIR. Select the correct statement in the context of the passage?
- (a) The FIR was rightly quashed since the complaint filed against the accused was made with mala fide purpose.
 - (b) The investigation officer should not have carried the investigation without permission.
 - (c) The accused's release is valid because the complaint submitted makes no case against the accused.
 - (d) The police correctly questioned and released the accused after concluding that the FIR was deliberately instituted with the intent of exacting vengeance on the accused.

Passage (Q.61-Q.64): "Children have the right not to have their legitimacy questioned frivolously before a Court of Law. This is an essential attribute of the right to privacy. Courts are therefore required to acknowledge that children are not to be regarded like material objects, and be subjected to forensic/DNA testing, particularly when they are not parties to the divorce proceeding. It is imperative that children do not become the focal point of the battle between spouses," the Court said.

Hence, the Court laid down the factors to be considered while deciding the question of whether a DNA Test of a minor child should be ordered at the behest of either parent.

The Court laid down the following principles of law dealing with the presumption of legitimacy of a child born during wedlock under section 112 of Evidence Act and the circumstances under which this presumption can be rebutted through evidence:

- (a) The object behind the presumption of legitimacy laid down under Section 112 qua a child born during the wedlock read with Section 4 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is to prevent an unwarranted enquiry as to the paternity of the child whose parents at the relevant time had "access" to each other.
- (b) For rebutting the presumption of legitimacy under Section 112 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the party questioning the legitimacy of the minor child is required to prima facie show "non-access" to other party. Further, if no plea has been raised as to "non-access", the DNA Test may not be directed.
- (c) That a direction to conduct a DNA Test of a minor child should be viewed from the prism of the child, keeping in mind the best interest of the child.
- (d) Such a direction should be ordered by the Court rarely, and only in exceptional and deserving cases, where such a test becomes indispensable to resolve the controversy.

- (e) An adverse inference under Section 114(h) of Evidence Act cannot be drawn against the petitioner-wife who in her capacity as mother and natural guardian is refusing the DNA Test of the minor child and is protecting the interest of the child.
61. Asha and Sahil have been married for 5 years. Rani was born after 1 years of their marriage. Because of incessant fighting between Asha and Sahil they decide to file a suit for divorce and custody of Rani. Asha said that Sahil should pay her maintenance for Rani as she was his child. Sahil contends that Rani is not his legitimate child as he had no access to Asha and therefore, he cannot not be compelled to pay any maintenance. Can the court order for DNA test in this case?
- (a) Court should not allow for DNA test as it is against the right to privacy of Rani.
 - (b) Court should allow DNA test as Sahil has the right to know as he is asked to pay maintenance.
 - (c) Court should not allow DNA test as Rani is not a party in the divorce proceedings.
 - (d) Court should allow DNA test in the present case as it important to resolve the controversy of custody and maintenance.
62. In continuation of the facts above, Rani just started going to school and the students in her school got to know about her parents' divorce case. The students in her school started calling her names and called her illegitimate. In this case, will the decision of the court change?
- (a) Yes, as ordering DNA test is against the interest of Rani.
 - (b) No, as DNA test is necessary to know the legitimacy of Rani.
 - (c) No, as DNA test should be compulsory in every case.
 - (d) Yes, as DNA test should always be prohibited.
63. A and B got married on 30 July 2013. B had to go out of town for official purposes on 05 August 2013. A gave birth to a child on 10 May 2014. B came back home and came to know about the child. He said that A has been unfaithful to him, and the child is not his. In accordance with the passage, choose the most appropriate answer.
- (a) The child should be subjected to DNA test as B had no access to A.
 - (b) The child should not be subjected to DNA test as B had access to A.
 - (c) It is the discretion of the court to allow for DNA test.
 - (d) The court should consult a medical expert and decide as per the opinion of the expert to order DNA test.
64. Choose the statement which cannot be derived from the passage.
- (a) Legitimacy of the child forms part of their right to privacy.
 - (b) A woman denying DNA test of her child will have no effect on the legitimacy of the child.
 - (c) The court must order DNA test when plea for non-access has been raised.
 - (d) Section 112 of Indian Evidence Act provides a presumption from which court can deviate in certain exceptional cases only.

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Passage (Q.65-Q.69): As Manipur and Central governments claimed the State is returning to normalcy, Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud wondered aloud why a 23-year-old Constitution Bench judgment which clearly held that no court or State has power to add, subtract or modify with the Scheduled Tribes List was not shown to the Manipur High Court in the first place. Chief Justice Chandrachud orally said a High Court does not have the power to direct changes in the Scheduled Tribes List. It is a Presidential power to designate a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, the Chief Justice observed. Violent clashes and deaths followed in the days after a Single Judge Bench of the Manipur High Court, directed that the State government shall consider the case of the petitioners for inclusion of the Meitei community in the Scheduled Tribe list, expeditiously, preferably within a period of four weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. Article 342(1) of the Constitution is clear - the power is entirely that of the President. It is not open to State governments or courts or tribunals or any other authority to modify, amend or alter the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in the notification issued under clause (1) of Article 342, the Constitution Bench in State of Maharashtra versus Milind had held in November 2000. The Constitution Bench had held that a notification issued under clause (1) of Article 342, specifying Scheduled Tribes, can be amended only by law to be made by Parliament. In other words, any tribe or tribal community or

part of or group within any tribe can be included or excluded from the list of Scheduled Tribes issued under clause (1) of Article 342 only by Parliament by law and by no other authority; the five-judge Bench had laid down the law. The settled law in the Milind verdict had been referred to by a judgment authored by Justice Chandrachud (as he was then) for a three-judge Bench of the Supreme Court in *CMD, FCI versus Jagdish Balaram Bahira* to note that the Presidential Order under Article 342 regarding Scheduled Tribes was always “final”.

65. According to the passage, the Constitution Bench in the *State of Maharashtra versus Milind* case established a specific requirement for amending the list of Scheduled Tribes. What is the stipulated process for making amendments to the Scheduled Tribes list?
 - (a) State governments have the authority to amend the list through their own legislation.
 - (b) The President has the power to amend the list through a Presidential Order under Article 342.
 - (c) The Judiciary has the authority to modify the list based on its interpretation of the Constitution.
 - (d) The Parliament can amend the list by passing a law specific to the inclusion or exclusion of a tribe or community.
66. G presided over a High Court bench hearing the case of the XYZ community vs. the Union of India. In this case, the community petitioned to be included in the list for the scheduled caste. This case was heard for over two years, and after thoughtful deliberation, G decided to include the XYZ community in the list. Determine the legitimacy of the community's inclusion?
 - (a) The inclusion of the XYZ community is valid because it was made on the president's directive.
 - (b) The XYZ community's inclusion is not valid because G lacks the authority to make such a decision.
 - (c) Only if the XYZ community is in minority then only the inclusion can be declared as valid.
 - (d) The inclusion of the XYZ community shall be declared valid because the decision is made solely at the Prime Minister's discretion.
67. T was from the state of Bihar. He belonged to the X minority community, which has been underrepresented for many decades. T eventually became the community's leader, and he petitioned the court for the inclusion of the community X in the Scheduled tribe list. The two-judge bench decided the matter according to which it referred the matter to the state government of Bihar. Comment on the decision's legitimacy.
 - (a) The bench made the correct decision because the community belonged to the state of Bihar and thus inclusion required the consent of the Bihar government.
 - (b) Given that community X belonged to a minority sector, the bench made the incorrect decision.
 - (c) The bench made an error because the state government has no say in such matters.
 - (d) Because the decree was passed after extensive investigation and analysis, the bench made the correct decision.
68. N and P were members of the scheduled tribe Q. However, the community was not included in the country's scheduled tribe list. They submitted a petition to have their tribe included into the list. Their tribe was added to the list after the president's assent. V appealed against this decision. Comment on whether V's objection is valid.
 - (a) It is not valid since the inclusion was done with the President's approval.
 - (b) It is valid because the President provided no valid grounds for inclusion.
 - (c) It is not valid because V has no right to challenge any decision made by the President.
 - (d) The passage's information is insufficient to comment on the validity of V's challenge.

69. G was a member of the scheduled tribe. However, due to the community's rapid growth and development, the community was excluded from the scheduled tribe list. Before the exclusion, the President provided additional valid reasons. However, the state of Madhya Pradesh, where G resided, was disappointed with the exclusion of the community and decided to keep it on the state list. With regards to Article 342, comment.
- (a) Such an action will be declared incorrect because the community is already developed and is no more required to be kept in the list
 - (b) Given that the state has the discretion to keep the communities on the list, such an action will be declared legitimate.
 - (c) Such an action must be declared correct because removal can only occur from the country list, not the state list.
 - (d) Since the President's decision is final, such an action cannot be declared appropriate.

Passage (Q.70-Q.74): Section 56 of The Indian Contracts Act, begins by laying down a straight forward principle that “an agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void”. For instance, an agreement to discover treasure by magic, because of its impossibility of performance, is void. An agreement to do an act that is impossible from the very beginning whether the parties were aware of such impossibility or not the agreement will be void. This principle is not restricted to just physical impossibilities; it also applies to cases where the very reason/object why the parties entered into the contract fails to materialise. Hence, the doctrine of frustration applies in two scenarios, first where performance is physically impossible and second where the very object/reason why the parties entered into the contract has failed to materialise. The doctrine of frustration is applicable to a great variety of contracts. It is impossible to lay down a straightforward list in which this doctrine applies and in which this doctrine does not apply. The law in this matter is always growing and evolving. Yet there are few well-established situations recognised by the courts where the doctrine of frustration applies and they are as follows: (a) a party to a contract can be excused from performance if performance depends on the existence of that person or if the party becomes so ill that they will be unable to perform their obligations. Therefore, where a contract requires personal performance by the promisor, his death or incapacity will put an end to the contract. (b) The doctrine of frustration applies with full force when the actual subject-matter of the contract has ceased to exist. Subject matter of the contract is a thing without which a contract cannot be performed.

70. Q was married into a royal family. Her sons were not living with her. She shared a mansion with her husband, the town's king. Her husband died a few months later. Her housekeeper took excellent care of her after that. Q realized that after all of her housekeeper's hard work, she deserved a share of her property. She discussed it with T, the housekeeper, and agreed that if she continues to look after her, Q will transfer 20% of her property into T's name within a year. Q died unexpectedly the next day after this arrangement was made. What will become of the contract now?
- (a) Based on the doctrine of frustration, the contract lapsed on Q's death.
 - (b) In accordance with the doctrine of frustration, Q's heir is bound to deliver the agreed- 20% to T.
 - (c) The contract would be upheld because T was honest in her employment and also pledged to look after Q.
 - (d) The contract will be terminated because T is no longer required to care for Q, so she will not receive any property share.
71. V was a horse enthusiast. His friend G owned a shed as well as several horses. V was captivated by the white horse, one of G's seven horses, he wanted to execute a contract with G. they reached an agreement on the horse's price. The agreement was meant to be signed on March 8th. Tragically, the horse died on March 4th. V now alleges that G should sell his black horse instead. Comment on the demand made by V as per the passage.
- (a) G is obligated to sell his black horse because the contract has already been made and V has already paid.
 - (b) G is not obligated to sell his black horse in place of the white horse because the contract is null and void as the white horse is already dead.
 - (c) It is G's discretion whether to sell his black horse after the death of the white horse.
 - (d) G is required to sell the black horse because the white horse died due to G's negligence.

72. X had a six-year-old daughter named Y. Y used to play with a doll given to her by her grandmother. Y saw a movie on television in which the pink doll begins to speak. She persuaded her father to make her doll talk since she was intrigued. As a result, X and Y reached an agreement under which X promised Y that he would make her doll communicate to her. As a result, her father attempted and researched extensively to make the doll speak, but everything went in vain. What legal options does Y have?
- (a) Because Y is a minor, she has no legal recourse as a result of the contract being void ab initio.
 - (b) Considering X's failure to make the doll speak resulted in a breach of contract, Y can sue her father through a legal guardian.
 - (c) Y is incompetent to sue her father because the agreement to make the doll speak is null and void as it is impossible to perform.
 - (d) Since there cannot be any contract between a father and a daughter, Y has no legal recourse.
73. S and P agreed to a contract in which P promised to teach Geometry to S for a month in exchange for a fee of one thousand rupees. For the first week, everything went as per the plan. P was diagnosed with malaria during the second week and was advised complete bed rest by the doctor. . As a result, he was unable to teach S as per the agreed terms of the contract. He did, however, promise to make up for the classes once he recovered. There was no time for postponing the classes because S had an exam the following month as a result, S sued P for breach of contract. Decide.
- (a) Since P's illness caused him to cancel the classes, rendering the contract void, P shall not be held accountable.
 - (b) P will be held accountable because his breach of the contract put S in risk of failing his examinations.
 - (c) P will be held responsible for his failure to fulfil his contractual obligations in a timely manner.
 - (d) Since P committed to make up for the classes in the future, he shall not be held accountable.
74. Which of the following statements cannot be concluded from the passage?
- (a) Whether the parties were aware of the impossibility or not, an agreement to perform an act that is impossible from the start will be void.
 - (b) The rule of frustration will not simply apply to logical impossibilities; it also holds true when the parties' original intent behind entering the contract was unsuccessful.
 - (c) The court determined that the law of frustration is applicable because both parties to the contract acknowledged that the primary purpose of the agreement was to view the coronation proceedings.
 - (d) A wide range of contracts are subject to the notion of frustration hence it is impossible to establish a clear list of situations in which this idea applies and in which it does not.

Passage (Q.75-Q.79): As a general rule, master is liable for the tort of his servant but he is not liable for the tort of an independent contractor. A servant is an agent who is subject to the control and supervision of his employer regarding the manner in which the work is to be done. An independent contractor is not subject to any such control. He undertakes to do certain work and regarding the manner in which the work is to be done he is his own master and exercises his own discretion. An independent contractor is one "who undertakes to produce a given result, but so that in the actual execution of the work, he is not under the order or control of the person for whom he does it, and may use his own discretion in things not specified beforehand. It is well settled that the Health Authorities or the Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, is liable for the tortious act of its employees committed during the course of their employment.

The general rule that an employer is not liable for the acts of an independent contractor is subject to some exceptions. In the following exceptional cases, an employer can be made liable for the wrongs of the independent contractor: If an employer authorises the doing of an illegal act, or subsequently ratifies the same, he can be made liable for such an act. An employer is liable for the act of an independent contractor in cases of strict liability. Similar is the position in the case of extra-hazardous work which has been entrusted to an independent contractor, and in a case of breach of statutory duty.

75. Mr. John was on a authorised visit to Mr. Simon's premises when he fell from an exposed lift shaft and was severely hurt. Mr Simon had hired independent contractors for the maintenance, working and the safety of the elevator. Will Mr. Simon be held accountable or not
- (a) Yes, Mr Simon will be liable because he had entrusted the job of keeping the lift safe and in proper order to his employee who is in control of Mr Simons.
 - (b) Yes, Mr Simon will be liable because an employer is liable for the act of an independent contractor in cases of strict liability.
 - (c) No, Mr Simon will not be liable because he had entrusted the job of keeping the lift safe and in proper order to certain independent contractors.
 - (d) No, Mr Simon will not be liable because his agent is not subject to the control and supervision of Mr Simon regarding the manner in which the work is to be done.
76. Prinesh Singh entrusted his truck for repairs to a workshop. While the truck was being driven by the owner of the workshop, there was an accident which resulted in injuries to a cyclist, Mangal Singh. The action was brought by the injured cyclist against the owner of the truck. Decide who will be liable in the above situation?
- (a) The owner of the workshop was an independent contractor therefore he will not be liable.
 - (b) The owner of the workshop will be liable, not the owner of the truck.
 - (c) Prinesh Singh will be made vicariously liable for the negligence of the owner of the workshop.
 - (d) Both the owner of the workshop and owner of the truck will be jointly liable for the tort committed.
77. The chief trustee of the properties of a temple called an electric contractor to illegally divert the electric supply given for agricultural purposes to the temple for one month, for providing facility of lighting and loudspeakers in the temple. The job was executed in a hazardous manner, and without informing the Electricity Board. After about a fortnight, the service line was snapped. A farmer, who was working in his field, got electrocuted and sustained injuries. . Decide who will be liable: Independent contractor or the Trustee of the temple?
- (a) The chief trustee of the properties of a temple will be liable for the Negligence of the Independent contractor.
 - (b) The chief trustee of the properties of a temple will be not liable for the Negligence of the Independent contractor.
 - (c) The chief trustee will not be liable because the independent contractor is not subject to the control and supervision regarding the way the work is to be done.
 - (d) The Independent Contractor will be only liable because he was negligent in executing his work.
78. The AICTL hired a bus and a driver for running a bus on a specified route. The AICTL also engaged a conductor Rama, who managed the bus, collected fare from passengers and also exercised control over the driver. The bus had an accident and injured many people onboard. . Decide who will be liable?
- (a) The Bus Conductor Rama will be liable as he exercised control over the driver.
 - (b) The Bus Driver will be liable because he was an independent contractor.
 - (c) The AICTL will be liable for the act done by the driver.
 - (d) The AICTL will not be liable because the driver was not subject to the control and supervision of the AICTL.
79. Patidar hospital employs the doctors and surgeons. In the given case the employed Surgeon has done the operation negligently without bestowing normal care and caution, because of which the patient died, the hospital is trying to escaped their liability by stating that there is no master-servant relationship between the hospital, and the surgeon who performed the operation. Will the hospital be liable for the Act of Surgeon?
- (a) The hospital must be held liable, and it cannot be allowed to escape from the liability by stating that there is no master-servant relationship between the hospital, and the surgeon who performed the operation.
 - (b) The hospital authorities cannot be held vicariously liable for the negligence of the professional staff involving professional care and skill, because they lacked the power of control over them.
 - (c) Hospital authorities are liable for the professional negligence of their staff.
 - (d) The Surgeon will only be liable for his acts and not the hospital authorities.

Passage (Q.80-Q.84): The term ‘copyright’ concerns the rights of the creators/authors of literary and artistic works. Copyright is also called a ‘literary right’ or ‘author’s right’. Copyright gives an author exclusive rights to his creation and prevents the copying and unauthorised publishing of his work. Copyright protection begins at the very moment a work is created and expressed in some tangible form and is granted to an original creation/work and extends only to expressions. Mere ideas are not granted legal protection and they do not form the subject matter of copyright. Copyright protects the following two rights of the author: (a) Economic rights, or the owner's ability to profit financially from another party's use of their creations. For example, the ability to permit or forbid the use of the work in various forms of reproduction, the ability to thwart unauthorised translations of the work, etc. (b) Moral rights i.e., protection of non-economic interests of the author. Example the right to oppose changes to work, the right to claim authorship, etc. The following categories of works typically come under copyright protection: Literary works (novels, plays, poems, magazines and newspaper articles); Computer programs and databases; films, musical compositions, and choreography; Artistic works (photographs, paintings, drawings, and sculpture); Architecture and advertisements, maps, and technical drawings. In India copyright is dealt under The Copyright Act, 1957 which states that copyright protection is granted throughout the lifetime of the author and 60 years then after. Section 51 of the Copyright Act, 1957 provides for ‘What constitutes copyright infringement’, which includes-When someone uses a space for the purpose of communicating a work to the public without permission or in violation of the terms of a licence, or when they do something that the copyright owner of the work has the sole right to do. Infringing copies of the work may not be made, sold, rented, shown, offered for sale or rental, distributed, displayed in public, imported into India, or used for commercial purposes in a manner that would be unfair to the owner of the copyright. Section 52 enlists the acts which don’t constitute an infringement of copyright including fair dealing in any work for private use /research, reproducing any work for the purpose of a judicial proceeding or replication by a teacher or a pupil in the course of teaching etc.

80. N had an idea for writing a book. He was unsure whether the idea would be worth his time and efforts , so he shared his thoughts with U to get his perspective and an idea about the same. U decided to publish the book in his name before N, since he found the context compelling. He took the same idea, transformed it into a book and got it published in his name. Later, when N got to know about it, he decided to enforce copyright infringement. Will he succeed?
- (a) Since copyright protects original ideas from being used by someone without permission, N will be successful in getting the copyright enforced.
 - (b) N will not be able to claim copyright infringement as an idea for something is not protected under copyright.
 - (c) Since the idea was stolen illegally and without N’s consent, hence N will be successful in claiming copyright infringement.
 - (d) N’s work will be protected under copyright because he had an idea regarding the subject matter of the novel and that is protected by copyright.
81. J conducted a study on marital rape before writing an essay for getting it published in a magazine. He also tried to obtain the copyright of the publication. M, the attorney for a woman (a victim of marital rape), utilized this essay in an actual court proceeding for making his arguments persuasive. J got to know about this, he sued M under the Copyright Act of 1957. In the light of the given passage, choose the best response.
- (a) Author has an exclusive right over his work, which is provided by copyright, hence J will succeed.
 - (b) Under section 52, using work for judicial proceeding is not an infringement of copyright, hence J will not succeed.
 - (c) Since M used the work of J without his permission and infringed his copyright, J will succeed.
 - (d) J’s suit will not succeed against M because the work he is claiming is not protected by copyright and is not protected as such.

82. T created an advertisement for the EFG shampoo brand in 1960, and the brand was granted copyright for the advertisement. Because of its wonderful graphics, the advertisement gained public attention, after a decade T died. Another shampoo brand, XYZ, was introduced in 2019. Since they were unable to create their own advertisement, they chose to steal the EFG shampoo brand's advertisement and incorporate it into their name. Later, a lawsuit was filed against XYZ for infringing the Copyright of the advertisement. . Comment?
- (a) Suit will not succeed because advertisements don't get protection under copyright and are not covered under the copyright act, 1957.
 - (b) As suit is brought within 60 years after death of its creator, T, hence suit will succeed under copyright act, 1957.
 - (c) Advertisement was copied after T(who created it died) suit will not succeed under copyright act, 1957.
 - (d) Since the work is copied within its protection period; the suit will succeed under copyright act, 1957.
83. M made an animated film and obtained copyright for the same A well-known filmmaker named H wanted to create an animated movie and release it in theatres, inspite of his best efforts, he was unable to create an animated film that had the potential of being successful. He ran into his old friend M one day and watched his unreleased animated film. . He took M's permission for publishing M's film under his own name entirely. He also obtained M's consent before releasing the movie under his (H's) own name. When M watched the movie, he noticed that the movie had been altered and that his copyright under the Copyright Act of 1957 had been violated. Decide?
- (a) As the film has not been released yet, M's copyright is not infringed under copyright act, 1957
 - (b) Copyright of film under copyright act, 1957 is violated because under the act changes made to original work contributes to violation of author's rights.
 - (c) M's work is tangible but it is not covered under categories of work that are protected by copyright, thus copyright hasn't been infringed.
 - (d) Since H copied M's film and released it in cinema which is protected by copyright act, of 1957, copyright of the film has been violated under the said act
84. Which of the following cannot be directly inferred from the given passage?
- (a) When a person acts in a way that the work's copyright owner has the exclusive right to act, such as when they utilise a place to communicate a work to the public without authorization or in violation of a licence.
 - (b) Copyright protection is given to original creations/works and solely covers expressions. It starts the minute a work is created and expressed in some tangible way. Simple concepts are not covered by copyright and are not given legal protection.
 - (c) The Copyright Act of 1957 stipulates that copyright protection is provided for 60 years after it is covered under copyright.
 - (d) According to Section 52, fair dealing with works for personal use or research, duplicating works for legal purposes, teachers using copies made by students during class, and other activities are not considered copyright infringements.

SECTION - D: LOGICAL REASONING

Directions (Q.85-Q.108): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Passage (Q.85 – Q.89): Embodied enactivism pushes us to think about the brain, body and environment all acting together as a complex system. This broad perspective aligns with clear evidence that, when it comes to mental disorder, everything from genes to culture seems to play an important role. This is in contrast to the existing narrow model in which persons with mental disorders are marginalised with stigma attached to them. More and more, it seems that mental disorder might not be defined by a single biological deviation or essence (such as an imbalance of chemicals in the brain); rather, mental disorders seem to be composed of networks of mechanisms like genes or culture, spanning the brain-body-environment system, that together maintain engagement with maladaptive behaviour.

Alongside this encompassing perspective, embodied enactivism has a particular understanding of values and normativity, seeing them as real things in the world that exist for organisms via their needful relationship with the environment. This has the potential to address a divide that currently exists between those who view mental disorders as defined by norms and values (referred to as ‘evaluativists’) and those who see mental disorders as naturally defined phenomena (known as ‘objectivists’). From the view of an embodied enactivist, mental disorders are both natural and normative: they’re patterns of behaviour, thought and emotion that are in conflict with a person’s mode of functioning in the world.

One quandary, in particular, highlights the usefulness of seeing mental disorder through the lens of embodied enactivism, a view for which there is growing support. Mental disorders might be best thought of as networks of mechanisms, rather than as diseases with clearly defined essences. Yet despite being affected by factors spanning the brain, body and environment, we still see apparently recognisable patterns of distress and dysfunction – such as depression and anxiety – rather than a melange of idiosyncratic problems in living. Why is this? Embodied enactivism suggests the possibility that these patterns of thoughts, behaviours and emotions represent ‘sticky tendencies’ in the human brain-body-environment system.

‘Sticky’ is my way of describing the concept of an attractor basin – in mathematics, a state into which a system tends to fall and remain despite different starting conditions. Putting this in plainer language, mental disorders might be patterns of thought, behaviour and emotion into which the human brain-body-environment system has a tendency to fall, and these patterns are hard to change because they are self-maintaining.

Depression is depression, in part, because it’s a pattern of thought, behaviour and emotion that the human brain-body-environment system has a tendency to fall into and get stuck in. From this perspective, mental disorders are fuzzy but real patterns in the world that can be discovered, rather than decided upon.

85. Which of the following can be drawn from the lines of the passage: "Mental disorders might be best thought of as networks of mechanisms, rather than as diseases with clearly defined essences"?
- (a) Traditional models of diagnosing mental disorders might have limitations.
 - (b) Mental disorders can only be understood through the lens of embodied enactivism.
 - (c) Mental disorders can only be treated with medication and therapy.
 - (d) The concept of sticky tendencies is not applicable to all mental disorders.
86. According to the passage, which of the following statements best represents the author's view on mental disorders?
- (a) Mental disorders are primarily caused by a single biological deviation in the brain.
 - (b) Mental disorders are best thought of as networks of mechanisms that span the brain-body-environment system.
 - (c) Mental disorders are always idiosyncratic and cannot be grouped into recognizable patterns.
 - (d) Mental disorders are defined solely by biological deviations and have no relationship to behaviour or environment.

87. What impact might the author's view on mental disorders have on the development of treatments?
- (a) It could lead to the creation of more personalized and effective treatments.
 - (b) It may result in treatments that are less accessible to those who cannot afford them.
 - (c) It could lead to a greater focus on treating mental health issues with alternative therapies, such as herbal remedies or meditation.
 - (d) It may lead to a decrease in funding for research into mental health treatments.
88. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the perspective of embodied enactivism on mental disorders described in the passage?
- (a) Recent studies have found a specific gene that is responsible for the development of multiple mental disorders, suggesting that genetic factors play a more significant role than environmental or embodied factors.
 - (b) Different cultures have vastly different rates of mental disorders, suggesting that values and norms play a bigger role than biological factors.
 - (c) The effectiveness of psychoanalytic therapies in treating mental disorders has been consistently proven through clinical trials.
 - (d) Individuals who experience mental disorders often report idiosyncratic symptoms that do not fit into any recognizable pattern.
89. Which of the following can be logically inferred from the passage about the role of culture in the development of mental disorders according to the perspective of embodied enactivism?
- (a) Culture is not a significant factor in the development of mental disorders.
 - (b) Cultural values and norms are the primary factors that determine the development of mental disorders.
 - (c) Culture plays a secondary role in the development of mental disorders, compared to genetic and environmental factors.
 - (d) Culture is an important factor in the development of mental disorders, as it influences the networks of mechanisms that contribute to maladaptive behaviour.

Passage (Q.90 – Q.94): Sarah was in her late teens when it first happened. A normal Thursday, it was early morning and pitch-black outside. The wind rattled the trees, branches rapping the windowpanes like a nervous visitor at the door. She could feel it was nearly time for her to get up, and heard her parents moving around downstairs.

As she opened her eyes for the first time, something changed. A dark realisation –two, in fact. She couldn't move her body. And she wasn't alone.

Something in the corner of her bedroom was waiting there. It was watching her. Something very old, almost primal. It emanated a vital sense of malice.

Later that day, she sat her father down at the kitchen table. 'OK dad, I need you to tell me about ghosts'.

What Sarah experienced that morning was sleep paralysis, a phenomenon that affects about 7 per cent of adults. It happens because, when we awake, our muscles aren't always ready – even if our minds are conscious and alert. It is a natural consequence of the muscle paralysis most of us experience when in rapid eye movement (REM) sleep, in the shallow waters of our sleep cycles in the early morning. Without sleep paralysis, we might act out dreams and nightmares (people for whom that does occur – those with REM sleep behaviour disorder – generally have poor health as a consequence).

Estimates vary, but about half of everyone who experiences sleep paralysis will have hypnagogic hallucinations at the same time. Hypnagogia refers to unusual experiences around the boundaries of sleep: the shout of a name, a flicker out of the corner of your eye, or even a sudden touch as you drift off. The most common hypnagogic experience in sleep paralysis is this mysterious 'feeling of presence': the sensation that someone is there, without any clear sensory evidence or even any input from the outside world. And the presences that come during sleep paralysis are often of the worst kind – pure malevolence, as if something had just stepped straight out of a nightmare and into your bedroom.

90. Which of the following best describes the main cause of sleep paralysis according to the passage?
- (a) Muscle paralysis experienced during REM sleep that affects the body's readiness to awaken.
 - (b) Hypnagogic hallucinations that occur during the shallow waters of sleep cycles in the early morning.
 - (c) A sense of malice emanating from a presence in the bedroom during a hypnagogic experience.
 - (d) Acting out dreams and nightmares during REM sleep, leading to poor health in some individuals.
91. What could be a potential consequence of not experiencing sleep paralysis?
- (a) Enhanced muscle movement during REM sleep, leading to acting out dreams and nightmares.
 - (b) Increased ability to control dreams and lucid dreaming.
 - (c) Improved physical health and well-being.
 - (d) Higher risk of experiencing hypnagogic hallucinations.
92. Which of the following statements, if true, would most weaken the explanation of sleep paralysis given in the passage?
- (a) Sleep paralysis is more common in people who have a healthy lifestyle, including regular exercise and a balanced diet.
 - (b) The sensation of malevolent presence during sleep paralysis is commonly reported across all cultures and geographic locations.
 - (c) A study conducted on people with sleep paralysis found that they reported higher levels of anxiety and stress than those who had never experienced it.
 - (d) People who regularly practice lucid dreaming have a higher likelihood of experiencing sleep paralysis.
93. Which of the following statements, if considered, would counter the effects of hypnagogic hallucinations?
- (a) Practicing lucid dreaming techniques to increase control over dream states.
 - (b) Taking medication to suppress REM sleep and prevent muscle movement during sleep.
 - (c) Engaging in regular exercise and physical activity to reduce muscle movement during sleep.
 - (d) Consuming caffeine or other stimulants before bedtime to increase alertness and prevent falling asleep.
94. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author's use of Sarah's experience in the beginning of the passage?
- (a) To provide an example of how sleep paralysis can occur in anyone, regardless of age or health.
 - (b) To describe the physical sensations experienced during sleep paralysis, such as the inability to move.
 - (c) To evoke a sense of fear and unease in the reader, emphasizing the potential psychological impact of sleep paralysis.
 - (d) To introduce the topic of sleep paralysis and establish its relevance to the reader's own experiences.

Passage (Q.95 – Q.99): The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) seems to have been overzealous in registering a case against environmental lawyer Ritwick Dutta and his organisation, Legal Initiative for Forest and Environment, for violating Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) provisions. The gist of the allegations is their using foreign funds to encourage litigation that will stall existing and prospective coal-fired plants in India. While the sourcing of foreign funds and use is certainly something to keep an eye on, any criminalising of the act of opposition to coal plants, when pursued via legal means, is an absurd stance for a government to adopt. As a signatory to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and various key agreements, India has undertaken to gradually reduce its reliance on fossil fuel sources and be 'net zero', or source almost all power from non-fossil fuel sources by 2070. India has also consistently endorsed reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that speak of the urgency of ensuring global temperatures do not exceed 1.5°C of pre-industrial times, necessitating that global net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions decline by about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030. However, under principles of 'Common and Differentiated Responsibility', India has maintained its right to rely on coal plants in the interim as it is still a developing economy. The true cost of renewable sources (solar, wind and nuclear) remains much more than that of fossil-fuel power. The industrialised West, while slowing its fossil fuel consumption, continues to be reliant on natural gas and keeps falling short on

its commitments to transfer technology and finance to developing countries to accelerate clean energy adoption. Thus, coal is a necessary evil, but still evil, and seeing it any other way belies scientific evidence.

India has 28.5 GW of coal power capacity planned and 32 GW of plants are under construction. The commissioning of many has been delayed due to insufficient environment clearances, land acquisition, and redevelopment and rehabilitation-related problems. These, however, follow from rulings by the National Green Tribunal or from a lack of adherence to norms prescribed mainly under provisions of the Environment Protection and related legislation. Funding for new coal plants is increasingly difficult with multilateral funding agencies refusing to fund such plants. Many coal plants run inefficiently and rely on lenient environmental curbs as they are critical to India's power needs. Using legal remedies to limit the industrial exploitation of nature and ensuring just compensation is at the core of a civilised democracy; and efforts at undermining such a fundamental compact bodes ill for India. What can be inferred from the article about India's stance on coal power plants and the use of foreign funds to encourage litigation against them?

- (e) India is not committed to reducing its reliance on fossil fuels and has no interest in supporting clean energy adoption.
 - (f) India is relying on coal plants in the short term due to economic reasons, but recognizes the need to reduce fossil fuel use in the long term.
 - (g) India is actively working to reduce its coal power capacity and transition to renewable energysources.
 - (h) India is supportive of foreign organizations using funds to encourage litigation against coal plants, regardless of their compliance with FCRA provisions.
95. What is the assumption underlying the argument that criminalizing legal opposition to coal plants is an absurd stance for the government to adopt?
- (a) The Indian government has consistently endorsed reports by the IPCC, indicating its commitment to reducing fossil fuel sources and combating climate change.
 - (b) Coal plants are a necessary evil, but still evil, and their opposition through legal means is a fundamental right in a democratic society.
 - (c) The sourcing of foreign funds and their use to encourage litigation against coal plants is a valid concern, but criminalizing legal opposition is an extreme and unjustified response.
 - (d) The use of legal remedies to limit the industrial exploitation of nature and ensure just compensation is essential for the protection of the environment and human rights.
96. What is a potential weakness in the argument that coal is a necessary evil for India's power needs, and opposing it via legal means is necessary to limit the industrial exploitation of nature and ensure just compensation?
- (a) The argument assumes that coal is the only viable source of energy for India's power needs.
 - (b) The argument assumes that legal remedies are the only way to limit the industrial exploitation of nature.
 - (c) The argument assumes that the delay in commissioning new coal plants is solely due to environmental concerns and no other factors such as cost or efficiency.
 - (d) The argument assumes that India has already taken adequate steps towards reducing its reliance on fossil fuels.
97. Which of the following would strengthen the argument that opposition to coal plants, when pursued through legal means, should not be criminalized in India?
- (a) The Indian government has committed to gradually reducing its reliance on fossil fuel sources and becoming "net zero" by 2070.
 - (b) The commissioning of many coal-fired plants in India has been delayed due to insufficient environment clearances, land acquisition, and rehabilitation-related problems.
 - (c) Many coal plants in India run inefficiently and rely on lenient environmental curbs as they are critical to the country's power needs.
 - (d) The true cost of renewable sources like solar, wind, and nuclear remains much higher than that of fossil- fuel power.

98. What is the author's main argument about India's reliance on coal and the criminalization of opposition to it?
- (a) The author argues that India's reliance on coal is a necessary evil, as it is still a developing economy, and that any opposition to it through legal means should be balanced against the need for economic progress.
 - (b) India has committed to reducing its reliance on coal and opposition to it through legal means is a fundamental right.
 - (c) The concept of "Common and Differentiated Responsibility" justifies the criminalization of opposition to coal in India as it is necessary for its development, despite its negative impact on the environment.
 - (d) The passage argues that multilateral funding agencies are refusing to fund new coal plants due to environmental concerns, indicating that there is a need to shift away from coal and towards renewable sources of energy.

Passage (Q.100 – Q.103): The death of 10 security personnel and a civilian driver after Naxalites blew up their vehicle in Chhattisgarh's Dantewada district has jolted not only the poll-bound state but also the Central Government. The deceased personnel — including eight residents of Dantewada — belonged to the District Reserve Guard, the state police's anti-Naxal unit that mostly inducts members of the local tribal population and trains them to take on Maoists. The treacherous ambush, in which an IED with an estimated 40 kg of explosives was detonated, makes it obvious that Naxalites have no qualms about killing the very tribal people whose rights they claim to be fighting for. Many tribesmen, who are finally seeing through the insurgents' nefarious designs, are helping the authorities in curbing the menace. This trend has unnerved the Naxalites, who are resorting to desperate moves to make their presence felt.

The latest attack is a setback for the Centre, which has been supplementing the efforts of states plagued by Left Wing Extremism (LWE), such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Maharashtra. Approved in 2015, the National Policy and Action Plan on LWE envisages a multi-pronged strategy featuring security-related measures, development interventions and safeguarding rights and entitlements of local communities. According to the Home Ministry, incidents of LWE violence in the country have gone down by 77 per cent — from 2,213 in 2010 to 509 in 2021. The count of civilians and security personnel who lost their lives dropped by 85 per cent during this period. This heartening outcome indicates that the government's citizen-centric initiatives — expanding the road network, improving telecommunication connectivity, skill development and providing better financial services to the residents — are paying dividends in LWE-affected states.

However, there is no room for complacency, as underlined tragically by the Dantewada incident. Chhattisgarh, which had last witnessed such a major attack in April 2021, must step up vigil as there is a likelihood of more violence in the run-up to the Assembly elections later this year. Ensuring greater involvement of the local tribal community in the anti-Naxal campaign can be of immense help.

99. What is the likely reason behind the Naxalites resorting to desperate moves, as mentioned in the passage?
- (a) The government's citizen-centric initiatives have weakened their influence.
 - (b) They have realized that they cannot win the support of the local tribal population.
 - (c) They are frustrated with the lack of progress in their fight against the government.
 - (d) The recent trend of local tribesmen supporting the authorities has posed a threat to their existence.
100. The situation in Chhattisgarh can be compared to a game of chess, where the government and Naxalites are the players. Which option best completes the analogy?
- (a) The government has already won the game, and the recent attack is just a minor setback.
 - (b) The Naxalites are dominating the game and have the upper hand.
 - (c) The game is at a stalemate, with neither side making significant progress.
 - (d) The government and Naxalites are both playing aggressively, making strategic moves to outmanoeuvre each other.

101. What is the assumption behind the statement that the government's citizen-centric initiatives in LWE-affected states are paying dividends?
- (a) The LWE problem has been completely solved in all the affected states.
 - (b) The citizens in LWE-affected states have been almost satisfied with the government's efforts.
 - (c) The government's initiatives have been the only reason for the decrease in LWE violence.
 - (d) The citizens in LWE-affected states have been actively participating in the government's initiatives.
102. Which of the following statements best captures the main idea of the passage?
- (a) The Naxalite insurgency in Chhattisgarh has been on the decline due to the government's citizen-centric initiatives.
 - (b) The recent attack by Naxalites on security personnel in Chhattisgarh highlights the threat that the Left Wing extremists feel because of their own actively participating with the government.
 - (c) The involvement of local tribal communities in the anti-Naxal campaign has led to a decrease in incidents of LWE violence in Chhattisgarh.
 - (d) The Indian government's National Policy and Action Plan on LWE has been successful in reducing incidents of violence in LWE-affected states.

Passage (Q.104 – Q.108): Read the following passage and in light of the same, answer the questions that follow. The Supreme Court of India verdict taking away the power to appoint members of the Election Commission of India (ECI) from the sole domain of the executive is a major boost to the independence of the election watchdog. The Court has ruled that a three-member committee comprising the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, or the leader of the single largest Opposition party, and the Chief Justice of India (CJI), will choose the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners (EC) until a law is passed. As a constitutional body vested with plenary powers of superintendence, direction and control over elections, the ECI is a vital component of the republic that requires functional freedom and constitutional protection to ensure free and fair elections. It has been the practice that the President appoints the CEC and ECs on the advice of the Prime Minister, but the Constitution Bench has pointed out that the original intent of the Constitution makers was that the manner of appointment should be laid down in a parliamentary law. Article 324 says the President should appoint the CEC and Commissioners, subject to any law made in that behalf by Parliament. However, successive regimes have failed to enact a law. Justice K.M. Joseph, who has authored the main verdict, has based the Court's decision on "the inertia" of the legislature and the perceived vacuum in the absence of a law.

Few would disagree with the Court's fundamental proposition that the election watchdog should be fiercely independent and not be beholden to the executive; and there should be no room for an appointing authority to expect reciprocity or loyalty. The government's argument that the existing system was working well and there was no vacuum was quite weak, as, admittedly, the convention now is that the Prime Minister chooses a name from among a database of high-ranking civil servants and advises the President to make the appointment. However, a relevant question is whether the presence of the CJI in the selection panel is the only way in which an institution's independence can be preserved. There is no clear proof that the independence of the Central Bureau of Investigation Director, who is appointed by a panel that includes the CJI, or his nominee, has been preserved or enhanced. Further, the CJI's presence may give pre-emptive legitimacy to all appointments and affect objective judicial scrutiny of any error or infirmity in the process. On its part, the government will be well-advised to enact a law — but not one that seeks to preserve the current convention to get around the verdict — that is in tune with the spirit of the Court's emphasis on the ECI's independence.

103. Which of the following best represents the assumption behind the passage?
- (a) Independence forms the basis of smooth functioning of democracy.
 - (b) Separation of powers may enhance constitutional spirit.
 - (c) Free and fair elections will always be a distant dream for the country.
 - (d) Excessive judicial overhaul may impinge Parliament's role.

104. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) Parliament's laxity in enacting the laws may question its law-making role.
 - (b) Constitution leaves the room for an open interpretation leading to conflicting discussions.
 - (c) Election Commissioner should not be a 'yes-man'.
 - (d) CBI has lost its relevance when it comes to investigation against political leaders.
105. Which of the following weakens the authors argument in light of the favouring the ruling?
- (a) The Election Commission of India (ECI) has been performing sublimely under the domain of the executive.
 - (b) Civil servants as a criterion for the appointment has a feeble ground to be considered for the posts.
 - (c) The CJI was once a political leader in one of the parties.
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
106. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree in the light of passage?
- (a) The collegium system on the similar lines has proven to be a source of controversy.
 - (b) No CECs or ECs has completed its full tenure
 - (c) The incumbent government is acting with lackadaisical approach when it comes to maintaining supremacy of law.
 - (d) Judgment may trigger the need for a comprehensive legislation for appointment of CECs.
107. Which of the following weakens the court's argument?
- (a) Leader of Opposition may have a say in the voice of the institution who is tasked with conducting of free and fair elections.
 - (b) The court has intruded outside its domain.
 - (c) The criticisms of ECI have tarnished India's fame as the world's largest democracy.
 - (d) Courts have remained quiet over the issues of freebies.

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SECTION - E: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Direction (Q.109 – Q.112): Following information gives the data regarding number of candidates appeared in an examination from cities A, B and C.

Number of male and female candidates appeared from city B are in the ratio 2: 7 respectively. 60% of candidates appeared from city C are males and rest 640 are females. The average number of male candidates appeared from city B and C is 680 which is $(2Y - 20)$ less than the number of male candidates appeared from city A. 20% less candidates appeared from city B as compared to that from city A. Total 2900 female candidates appeared from city A and B together.

108. What is the value of 'Y'?
- (a) 40 (b) 50 (c) 35 (d) 45
109. If the ratio of number of male candidates appeared in the examination from city A and D is 5: 4 respectively, then how many male candidates appeared from city D?
- (a) 600 (b) 480 (c) 720 (d) 500
110. Total number of candidates appeared from city B is what percentage more or less than the total number of candidates appeared from city C?
- (a) 10.2% (b) 20% (c) 12.5% (d) 15%
111. How many male candidates appeared in the examination from all three cities together?
- (a) 2210 (b) 2190 (c) 2290 (d) 2110

Direction (Q.113 – Q.116): Different number of players from a country participated in the sports Olympics held in the years 2008, 2012 and 2016. They won only one medal either gold or silver or bronze medal and they may not win any medal. Total participants in the Olympics in 2008, 2012 and 2016 are 75, 80 and 60, respectively.

2008: Out of total participants 20% and 40% respectively won Gold and Bronze and number of players who won silver medal is twice of those who did not win any medal.

2012: Number of players who won bronze medal is equal to those who won silver medal in 2008. Ratio between players who won gold, silver, and bronze medal is 5: 12: 10, respectively.

2016: Average of number of players, who won gold medal and silver medal, is 15 and number of players, who won bronze medal is equal to those who did not win any medal. Number of players, who won gold medal is 90% of those in 2012.

112. Total number of medals won in 2012 is what percent more than that won in 2016?
- (a) 25% (b) 12.5% (c) 15% (d) 20%
113. Find the ratio of number of persons, who won gold medals and bronze medals together in 2012 to those who won silver medals in 2012.
- (a) 7: 5 (b) 3: 2 (c) 5: 4 (d) 4: 3
114. Find the average of total number of players, who participated in 2012 and that, who participated in 2016.
- (a) 70 (b) 75 (c) 72 (d) 78
115. Number of players, who did not win any medal in 2012 is what percent of that, who did not win any medal in 2008 and 2016 together?
- (a) 110% (b) 104% (c) 105% (d) 115%

Direction (Q.117 – Q.120): Study the following table carefully to answer the questions given below.
[Data related to the number of students who joined in the given college through counselling (C) and management quota (M) during the years].

College/year	A		B		C		D		E	
	C	M	C	M	C	M	C	M	C	M
2009-10	170	0	120	0	100	0	70	0	110	0
2010-11	190	50	140	60	112	86	87	30	90	62
2011-12	120	37	170	65	128	47	74	45	125	66
2012-13	116	48	110	70	109	34	109	54	112	54
2013-14	125	21	132	63	121	27	127	64	107	37

116. If the ratio of the number of male students to the number of female students in college 'B' at the end of the year 2013-14 was 51: 42, then what was the total number of female students studying in that college at the end of 2013-14?
(a) 410 (b) 420 (c) 430 (d) 440
117. What is the ratio of the total number of students studying in college 'E' to the total number of students studying in college 'A' at the end of 2011-12?
(a) 141: 189 (b) 189: 151 (c) 110: 107 (d) 151: 189
118. What is the approximate average number of students who are studying in all the five colleges at the end of 2010-11?
(a) 209.4 (b) 395.4 (c) 312.4 (d) 295.4
119. In which of the given colleges, was the total number of students studying at the end of 2012-13, the highest?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

USE FOR ROUGH WORK

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