



LE-Mock CLAT 13 Questions

Ethics in research publication (Chaudhary Bansi Lal University)



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MOCK COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST 2024

MOCK CLAT - 13

Duration : 120 Minutes	Candidate Name : _____
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to punch in your answers
(Test ID: 2658421)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. No clarification on the question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There are 150 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 150**
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 Taj Mahal located?", the correct answer is (b).

The student 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 student, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.
11. You have to scan the QR code only after completion of offline test.
12. You cannot leave the examination hall without punching your answers on the portal.

SECTION-A: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (Q.1-Q.30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage(Q.1-Q.4): Initially, there were two major strands in the European interpretation of Indian civilization, which came to be known as the Orientalist and the Utilitarian. These developed from the studies made by British officials working for the British East India Company, trading with India, some of whom held office in India and some in England. The administrative functions of the East India Company required that its officers be knowledgeable about Indian practices and norms, particularly when parts of India came under the administration of the Company and eventually became colonies. This led to the officers studying Sanskrit, Persian, Bengali, Tamil and various other Indian languages, as well as writing grammars in English that became essential tools for this study. Administrative requirements also encouraged the translation of what were believed to be legal codes, such as the Dharmashastras, which were actually not codes of law but norms relating to social obligations and ritual requirements.

Much of this activity was fostered by the belief that knowledge about the colony would enable a greater control over it and would provide a firm foundation to the power that the colonial authorities exercised. This was thought to be 'the necessary furniture of empire' and the recasting of this knowledge became as important as its acquisition. In the course of investigating what came to be called Hinduism, together with various aspects of its belief, ritual and custom, many were baffled by a religion that was altogether different from their own. It was not monotheistic, there was no historical founder, or single sacred text, or dogma or ecclesiastical organization - and it was closely tied to caste. There was therefore an overriding need to fit it into the known moulds of familiar religions, so as to make it more accessible. Some scholars have suggested that Hinduism as it is formulated and perceived today, very differently from earlier times, was largely born out of this reformulation. In India, diverse and multiple religions were practised, with royal patronage extending to more than one. This was a contrast to the European experience where a single religion - Christianity - and sometimes only a single division within this religion, either Roman Catholicism or Protestantism, received royal patronage.

Such activities encouraged what have come to be called Orientalist studies, and the major British scholars initially associated with them were William Jones, Henry Colebrooke, Nathaniel Halhead, Charles Wilkins and Horace Hyman Wilson. Some of their initial research and seminal papers were published as monographs, with many more in Asiatic Researches, a periodical of the Asiatic Society of Bengal established in 1784. There was much discussion at the meetings of the Asiatic Society in Calcutta, focusing largely on the origins and reconstruction of language and on religion and custom. But, curiously, membership of the Society was not open to Indians for many years, even though those presenting their findings were being trained by Indian scholars.

1. Which of the following has NOT been suggested in the passage as a means for scholars to gain a more accurate view of a nation's history and culture, according to the passage?
 - (a) Studying the language of the nation.
 - (b) Translating legal codes
 - (c) Focusing on the power dynamics between the scholars and the nation.
 - (d) Working with Indian scholars.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author is least likely to support the view that:
 - (a) The European interpretation of Indian civilization was born out of the administrative requirements of the British East India Company.
 - (b) The Orientalist studies were driven by the desire to understand Indian practices and norms.
 - (c) Hinduism was formulated and perceived differently in earlier times.
 - (d) The major British scholars associated with the Orientalist studies were not driven by a desire to control the colony

3. What can be inferred about the difference between the Orientalist and Utilitarian approach from the passage?
- (a) Orientalist approach was based on administrative control while Utilitarian approach was based on religious patronage.
 - (b) Orientalist approach focused on religion and custom while Utilitarian approach focused on language and origins.
 - (c) Orientalist approach studied Hinduism while Utilitarian approach studied various Indian languages.
 - (d) None of the options listed here.
4. As per the passage, which one of the following is NOT one of the reasons for why the research by the British were conducted in the way it was?
- (a) To exert greater control over India.
 - (b) To advance their understanding of Indian languages and customs.
 - (c) To show empathy towards Indian culture and society.
 - (d) To provide a firm foundation to the colonial authorities' power.

Passage(Q.5-Q.9): The roots of modern criminology can be found in the writings of social philosophers, who addressed Hobbes's question: "How is society possible?" Locke and Rousseau believed that humans are endowed with free will and are self-interested. If this is so, the very existence of society is problematic. If we are all free to maximize our own self-interest we cannot live together. Those who want more and are powerful can simply take from the less powerful. The question then, as now, focuses on how is it possible for us to live together. Criminologists are concerned with discovering answers to this basic question.

Locke and Rousseau, philosophers who are not considered criminologists, argued that society is possible because we all enter into a "social contract" in which we choose to give up some of our freedom to act in our own self-interest for the privilege of living in society. What happens though to those who do not make, or choose to break, this covenant? Societies enforce the contract by punishing those who violate it. Early societies punished violations of the social contract by removing the privilege of living in society through banishment or death. In the event of minor violations, sanctions such as ostracism or limited participation in the community for a time were administered. The history of sanctions clearly demonstrates the extreme and frequently arbitrary and capricious nature of sanctions (Foucault 1979).

The Classical School of criminology (Beccaria 1764; Bentham 1765) began as an attempt to bring order and reasonableness to the enforcement of the social contract. Beccaria in *On Crimes and Punishments* (1768) made an appeal for a system of "justice" that would define the appropriate amount of punishment for a violation as just that much that was needed to counter the pleasure and benefit from the wrong. In contemporary terms, this would shift the balance in a cost/benefit calculation, and would perhaps deter some crime. Bentham's writings (1765) provided the philosophical foundation for the penitentiary movement that introduced a new and divisible form of sanction: incarceration. With the capacity to finally decide which punishment fits which crime, classical school criminologists believed that deterrence could be maximized and the cost to societal legitimacy of harsh, capricious, and excessive punishment could be avoided. In their tracts calling for reforms in how society sanctions rule-violators, we see the earliest attempts to explain two focal questions of criminology: Why do people commit crimes? How do societies try to control crime? The "classical school" of criminology's answer to the first question is that individuals act rationally, and when the benefits to violating the laws outweigh the cost then they are likely to choose to violate those laws. Their answer to the second question is deterrence. The use of sanctions was meant to discourage criminals from committing future crimes and at the same time send the message to noncriminals that crime does not pay. Beccaria and Bentham believed that a "just desserts" model of criminal justice would fix specific punishments for specific crimes.

5. Which of the following best represents the author's purpose of penning this passage?
- (a) To highlight the arbitrary and capricious nature of sanctions.
 - (b) To explain the history of classical school of criminology.
 - (c) To describe the early attempts to understand crime and control.
 - (d) To advocate for a "just desserts" model of criminal justice.
6. Which of the following options best represents the difference between philosophers and criminologists, as per the given passage?
- (a) Philosophers focus on the theories of justice and morality, while criminologists focus on the enforcement of laws and control of crime.
 - (b) Philosophers question the existence of society, while criminologists seek answers to the question of how society is possible.
 - (c) Philosophers provide philosophical foundations for justice and punishment, while criminologists focus on the application of these theories to the real world.
 - (d) Philosophers frame the concept of society, while the criminologists frame the moralities to run the society.
7. Which one of the following is not supported by the passage?
- (a) Criminologists are concerned with finding answers to the question of how humans can live together.
 - (b) Early societies punished those who violated the social contract by removing the privilege of living in society.
 - (c) The Classical School of criminology began as an attempt to bring order and reasonableness to the enforcement of the social contract.
 - (d) All of the above are supported by the passage. .
8. Which one of the following sets of words/phrases best encapsulates the issues discussed in the passage?
- (a) Social contract, punishment, crime, cost-benefit analysis.
 - (b) Philosophy, justice, punishment, society.
 - (c) Crime, free will, self-interest, social contract.
 - (d) Justice, crime, deterrent, punishment.
9. In the context of the passage, all of the following statements are true, EXCEPT:
- (a) The roots of criminology can be traced back to the writings of social philosophers who addressed the question of how society is possible.
 - (b) Locke and Rousseau believed that humans have free will and are self-interested, making the existence of society problematic.
 - (c) The Classical School of Criminology was established to bring order and reason to the enforcement of the social contract.
 - (d) Bentham's writings provided the foundation for the penitentiary movement and the idea of incarceration as a form of punishment.

Passage(Q.10-Q.15): Asia's first Nobel Laureate, Rabindranath Tagore was born into a prominent Calcutta family known for its socio-religious and cultural innovations during the 19th Bengal Renaissance. The profound social and cultural involvement of his family would later play a strong role in the formulation of Rabindranath's educational priorities. His grandfather Dwarkanath was involved in supporting medical facilities, educational institutions and the arts, and he fought for religious and social reform and the establishment of a free press. His father was also a leader in social and religious reform, who encouraged a multi-cultural exchange in the family mansion Jorasanko. Within the joint family, Rabindranath's thirteen brothers and sisters were mathematicians, journalists, novelists, musicians, artists. He also realized in a profound manner the importance of the arts for developing empathy and sensitivity, and the necessity for an intimate relationship with one's cultural and natural environment. In participating in the cosmopolitan activities of the family, he came to reject narrowness in general, and in particular, any form of narrowness that separated human being from human being. He saw

education as a vehicle for appreciating the richest aspects of other cultures, while maintaining one's own cultural specificity.

The tremendous excitement and cultural richness of his extended family permitted young Rabindranath to absorb and learn subconsciously at his own pace, giving him a dynamic open model of education, which he later tried to recreate in his school at Shanti Niketan. Not surprisingly, he found his outside formal schooling to be inferior and boring and, after a brief exposure to several schools, he refused to attend school. The only degrees he ever received were honorary ones (____) late in life. Rabindranath did not write a central educational treatise, and his ideas must be gleaned through his various writings and educational experiments at Shanti Niketan.

In general, he envisioned an education that was deeply rooted in one's immediate surroundings but connected to the cultures of the wider world, predicated upon pleasurable learning and individualized to the personality of the child. He felt that a curriculum should revolve organically around nature with classes held in the open air under the trees to provide for a spontaneous appreciation of the fluidity of the plant and animal kingdoms, and seasonal changes. Children sat on hand-woven mats beneath the trees, which they were allowed to climb and run beneath between classes. Nature walks and excursions were a part of the curriculum and students were encouraged to follow the life cycles of insects, birds and plants. Class schedules were made flexible to allow for shifts in the weather or special attention to natural phenomena, and seasonal festivals were created for the children by Tagore. In an essay entitled "A Poet's School," he emphasizes the importance of an empathetic sense of interconnectedness with the surrounding world.

10. Not surprisingly, he found his outside formal schooling to be inferior and boring and, after a brief exposure to several schools, he refused to attend school. The only degrees he ever received were honorary ones (____) late in life.
Which of the following words will fill in the blank to make the sentence coherent?
(a) squandered (b) conferred (c) sustained (d) surmounted
11. What, according to the passage, inspired Tagore, even at a young age, to create a dynamic model of education?
(a) His grandfather Dwarkanath's involvement in supporting medical facilities, educational institutions and the arts, and his fight for religious and social reform.
(b) Young Tagore's love of nature treks and outings, as well as his interest in insect, bird, and plant life cycles inspired him to create a dynamic educational model later.
(c) Young Tagore's extended family's intense excitement and cultural diversity inspired him to create a flexible, dynamic educational model later in his life.
(d) Tagore found his outside formal schooling to be superior and sublime, and he wanted to replicate the same experience in his education model later.
12. In participating in the cosmopolitan activities of the family, Tagore came to reject narrowness in general, and he saw education as a vehicle for appreciating the richest aspects of other cultures.
Which of the following is an inference drawn from the above lines?
(a) Because of the diverse cultures in his family, Tagore valued having an open mind and interpreted education as a means of understanding the best facets of other cultures.
(b) Because of the diverse cultures in his family, Tagore grew fond of an open mind, interpreting education as a means of understanding one's culture as the best.
(c) Because of the narrow-minded ambience in his family, Tagore valued having an open mind, interpreting education as a means of understanding the best facets of other cultures.
(d) Given the variety of cultures represented in his family, Tagore emphasized having an education system unique and unaffected by the outside world.

13. Which one of the arguments made by the author is NOT true in reference to the passage?
- (a) Tagore envisioned an education model tailored to the personality of a child, while inculcating best values of the outside world.
 - (b) Rabindranath's family had a significant impact on his social and cultural life, which subsequently shaped his priorities for education.
 - (c) In Tagore's opinion, the arts play little part in fostering empathy, sensitivity, and the need for a close connection to one's cultural and natural surroundings.
 - (d) The cosmopolitan nature of his family enthused Tagore to value the best facets of other cultures while preserving one's own cultural distinctiveness.
14. From the lines below, determine the parts of speech for the highlighted word.
“.....He envisioned an education that was connected to the cultures of the wider world, predicated upon **pleasurable** learning”
The highlighted part of the sentence is a/ an _____
- (a) Adjective
 - (b) Adverb
 - (c) Noun
 - (d) Conjunction
15. What was the purpose of holding classes in the open air at Shanti Niketan?
- (a) To urge the kids to learn about seasonal festivals and climates.
 - (b) The children found the outside formal schooling to be inferior and boring.
 - (c) The cosmopolitan nature of his family had compelled him to conduct classes in the open air.
 - (d) To make the students appreciate the seasonal changes and flexibility of the plant and animal kingdoms by themselves.

Passage(Q.16-Q.19): There's a growing interest in geopolitics these days. It seems like it's rapidly gaining momentum, even though the concept was virtually unheard of two decades ago and its definition was considered quaint. Times have definitely changed since then.

In 2002, *America Unrivaled* – a book edited by G John Ikenberry, the foremost exponent of the idea of liberal internationalism – asked why there was so little resistance from other countries to American power projection. That was when the momentum in the United States for an attack on Iraq was building up. The contributors argued that there was no balancing against the unipolar moment that had been created with the disintegration of the Soviet Union: in short, no geopolitics.

In the course of the 2000s, the word ‘geopolitics’ began its road to the dominance of political discourse. Putin and Jinping are often credited as the catalysts of the modern turn to geopolitics. Putin was determined to restore the glory of a geopolitical strength lost when the Soviet Union fell apart, which he declared one of the biggest tragedies in twentieth-century history.

The soft-power European Union too has taken up the fad, as the European Commission’s president Ursula von der Leyen promised a turn to a geopolitical Commission. In a globalised world, many Europeans thought that Europe needed a voice. The argument that large member countries – France, Germany or Italy – could not on their own be influential in global politics appeared attractive. Josep Borrell, the EU’s de facto foreign minister, gave programmatic statements about the problems of multilateralism and openness, and how ‘we must relearn the language of power and conceive of Europe as a top-tier geostrategic actor.’

Do the politicians and pundits who speak of geopolitics know what they are talking about? Geopolitics is a classically ambiguous or nebulous term, with an innocent and dangerous use. For some, it is a vague sense of continents and big geographical spaces, or just that geography matters in the sense that the United Kingdom is more likely to trade with France and Ireland than with New Zealand; for others, it is about a claim that reality consists of endless conflict and struggle, in which space matters more than ideas, maps more than chaps. This is a bleak, conflictual, zero-sum world.

Space and place matter. At some times, the attention of the world focuses on particular geographic hotspots: some dominate the geopolitical imagination, the eastern Mediterranean, the Dardanelles. The passage between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean assumes a global significance, a thin needle that connects the grain-producing areas of autocratically controlled central Eurasia to starving consumers.

But in the interwar era, geopolitics has become a buzzword that brings with it a contagious idea. Geopolitics should be recognised as what it is: an attempt to understand the world by people and countries that believe they are losing out. As in post-1919 Germany, it looks like an appealing way of explaining a newly chaotic world to the confused. The real danger is that this mode of thinking appears so attractive that it poisons everyone else's politics too.

16. What is the meaning of 'Quaint' in the above passage?
 - (a) An iconic expression of displeasure or disapproval.
 - (b) Attractive because of unusual or old-fashioned.
 - (c) A fade idea with no rigid proof to provide insurability.
 - (d) A systematic process of presenting one's view
17. What, according to the author is the definition of Geopolitics?
 - (a) Geopolitics is the method through which underdeveloped nations try to get help from the nations which are powerful and developed.
 - (b) Geopolitics is a term used by catalysts to get dominance during the political discourse.
 - (c) Geopolitics is an attempt by the people and countries, which are lost under the stance of power or partition, to understand the world as a whole.
 - (d) Geopolitics is a global significance, a thin needle that connects the grain-producing areas of autocratically controlled central Eurasia to starving consumers.
18. Which of the following statement support the phrase 'Geopolitics is a classically ambiguous or nebulous term'?
 - (a) Geopolitics is the understanding of the people towards the chaotic political situation between two or more countries.
 - (b) Geopolitics is the term used by various influential politicians to develop a sense of confusion amongst its people.
 - (c) Geopolitics has turned into a new manifestation of US nervousness and a rationale for asserting dominance.
 - (d) Geopolitics can be used by some as a claim about their struggles and fight for their own land, freedom or geographic and democratic independence.
19. Why does Europe get affected by the new fad?
 - (a) Because the European council proposed that individual countries such as France, Germany and Italy could combine forces to become a dominant global political force, which seemed appealing.
 - (b) Because the politicians of Europe were looking for a concept which can justify their actions in regard to suppressing the voice of locals.
 - (c) Because Geopolitics is a contagious idea which has fascinated the political panel of the European Council.
 - (d) Because European countries were struggling to have their own identity on the map of the world.

Passage(Q.20-Q.25): Emotional intelligence describes the ability, capacity, skill, or self-perceived ability to identify, assess, and manage the emotions of one's self, of others, and of groups. People who possess a high degree of emotional intelligence know themselves very well and are also able to sense the emotions of others. They are affable, resilient, and optimistic. By developing their emotional intelligence individuals can become more productive and successful at what they do, and help others become more productive and successful too. The process and outcomes of emotional intelligence development also contain many elements known to reduce stress—for individuals and therefore organizations—by moderating conflict; promoting understanding and relationships, and fostering stability, continuity, and harmony. Last but not least, it links strongly with concepts of love and spirituality.

The work conducted in most organizations has changed dramatically in the last 20 years. Of course, there are now fewer levels of management and management styles are autocratic. But there has also been a decided move toward knowledge and team-based, client-oriented jobs so that individuals generally have more autonomy, even at the lower levels of organizations. Since modern organizations always look to improve performance, they recognize that objective. Measurable benefits can be derived from higher emotional intelligence. To name a few, these include increased sales, better recruitment and retention, and more effective leadership. Naturally, the criteria for success at work are changing too. Staff is now judged by new yardsticks: not just by how smart they are, or by their training and expertise, but also by how well they handle themselves and one another, and that is strongly influenced by personal qualities such as perseverance, self-control, and skill in getting along with others. Increasingly, these new yardsticks are being applied to choose who will be hired and who will not; who will be let go and who will be retained, and who will be passed over or promoted.

Emotional intelligence may be the missing link that unites conventional “can do” ability determinants of job performance with “will do” dispositional determinants. Modern organizations now offer learning and development that is explicitly labeled as “emotional intelligence” or “emotional competence” training. In support, their leaders create and manage a working environment of flexibility, responsibility, standards, rewards, clarity, and commitment.

20. According to the author, what makes the people who possess a high degree of emotional intelligence more productive at what they do?
- (a) People who possess a high degree of emotional intelligence assess themselves very well but not the others .
 - (b) People who possess a high degree of emotional intelligence are more focused on managing the emotions of themselves.
 - (c) People who possess a high degree of emotional intelligence possess a deep understanding of oneself and the capacity to perceive others' feelings.
 - (d) People who possess a high degree of emotional intelligence are emotionally .superior to and more intelligent than their peer group.
21. There has also been a decided move toward knowledge and team-based, client-oriented jobs so that individuals generally have more autonomy even at the lower levels of organizations.
Which of the following is an inference drawn from the above lines?
- (a) The organizations these days intend to support their client base with more freedom than the employees.
 - (b) Lately, the employees in certain job profiles enjoy more leeway than before.
 - (c) The management of the organizations has turned more autocratic than earlier.
 - (d) The people who possess a high degree of emotional intelligence are provided with more autonomy than others.

22. Increasingly, these new _____ are being applied to choose who will be hired and who will not, who will be let go and who will be retained, and who will be passed over or promoted.
 Which of the following words will fill in the blank to make the sentence coherent as mentioned in the passage?
 (a) rules (b) demands (c) requirements (d) benchmarks
23. Which one of the arguments made by the author is NOT true with reference to the passage?
 (a) The gap between the traditional capacity and dispositional predictors of job performance may be filled by emotional intelligence.
 (b) Increased revenue, improved hiring and retention practices, and more effective leadership are just a few of the quantifiable advantages that higher emotional intelligence may provide.
 (c) The people who are affable, resilient, and optimistic are always on the higher side of the emotional intelligence.
 (d) Some of the norms set for the employees include their interpersonal skills, such as endurance, self-control, and ability to get along with others.
24. Which of the following suggests a synonymous meaning to the words 'Resilient' and 'Affable' respectively
 (a) Affectionate , Irate (b) Obdurate , Genial
 (c) Agreeable, Surly (d) Adaptable, Amiable
25. Which of the following questions can not be answered from the information supplied by the passage?
 (a) What is the connotation of the word emotional intelligence?
 (b) What advantages can be derived from higher emotional intelligence?
 (c) What are the renewed criteria for evaluating the workforce?
 (d) How emotional intelligence can be cultivated in an individual?

Passage(Q.26-Q.30): Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

From the 1920s to the 1950s, from jazz and blues to rock and roll, tweaking the canon was part of the appeal of pop music—and a favorite device of lyricists. Ella Fitzgerald had a signature hit with Sam Coslow's "(If You Can't Sing It) You'll Have to Swing It (Mr. Paganini)." Betty Comden and Adolph Green wrote the lyrics to "It's a Simple Little System," from the musical *Bells Are Ringing*, in which a bookie uses composers' names as code to refer to racetracks: "Beethoven is Belmont Park/ Tchaikovsky is Churchill Downs." Chuck Berry hit the same targets in "Roll Over Beethoven": "My heart's beating rhythm/ And my soul keeps singing the blues/ Roll over Beethoven/ Tell Tchaikovsky the news."

In recent decades, however, this type of indirect homage to the authority of classical music has completely disappeared from popular music. The last example may be "Rock Me, Amadeus," a German pop hit from 1985 that was inspired less by Mozart himself than by the 1984 movie *Amadeus*, in which the composer is portrayed as, in the song's words, "ein Punker" and "ein Rockidol." Today's pop lyricists don't poke fun at Beethoven and Tchaikovsky because young listeners no longer recognize those names as possessing any cultural authority or prestige, if they recognize them at all. It would make as much sense to write a pop song called "Roll Over Palestrina" or "Rock Me, Hildegard von Bingen," since all composers are equally unfamiliar to a mass audience.

Like the disappearance of a certain species of frog or insect, this is a small change that signals a profound transformation of the climate—in this case, the cultural climate. It's a truism that high culture, as it used to be known, has been steadily losing its authority since the rise of mass culture in the early twentieth century. In 1939, the art critic Clement Greenberg observed in his essay "Avant-Garde and Kitsch" that the audience for stringent modernist works by Joyce or Picasso was dwarfed by the appetite for "ersatz culture, kitsch, destined for those who, insensible to the values of genuine culture, are hungry nevertheless for the diversion that only culture of some sort can provide." Kitsch, Greenberg wrote, "has gone on a triumphal tour of the world, crowding out and defacing native cultures in one colonial country after another, so that it is now by way of becoming a universal culture, the first universal culture ever beheld."

A few years later, in their 1947 book *Dialectic of Enlightenment*, the Marxist cultural critics Theodor Adorno and Max Horkheimer offered an influential analysis of “the culture industry,” arguing that while genuine art allowed for free, individual response, Hollywood movies and pop songs turned its audience into passive and docile consumers. In 1960, Dwight Macdonald popularized that idea in his essay “Masscult and Midcult,” writing that mass culture was “anti-art,” “a uniform product whose humble aim is not even entertainment, for this too implies life and hence effort, but merely distraction.”

26. What is the theme of the passage?
- (a) The great classical composers are losing their authority and fame.
 - (b) The audience for classical music does not exist anymore.
 - (c) Mass culture distracts the audience.
 - (d) High culture has given way to kitsch.
27. The tone of the passage can be said to be
- (a) pedantic. (b) didactic. (c) narrative. (d) vitriolic.
28. According to the passage, why has the indirect homage to classical music completely disappeared from popular music?
- (a) Because the young generation prefers popular music.
 - (b) Because native music has been defaced by colonial cultures.
 - (c) Because the young generation do not know them.
 - (d) Because popular music allows the audience to be passive and docile.
29. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- (a) From the 1920s to the 1950s, popular singers paid indirect homage to classical music.
 - (b) Popular music is an art form that allows for free, individual response.
 - (c) Today’s pop singers do not poke fun at classical musicians.
 - (d) Kitsch has become a universal culture.
30. Which set of keywords given below most closely captures the arguments of the passage?
- (a) Tweaking the canon, composers unknown to mass audiences, kitsch, mass culture.
 - (b) Tweaking the canon, composers known to mass culture, mass culture, kitsch.
 - (c) Tweaking the canon, composers unknown to mass audiences, modernist works, kitsch.
 - (d) Tweaking the canon, mass audiences, kitsch, anti-art.

SECTION-B : CURRENT AFFAIRS, INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Directions (Q.31–Q.65): Read the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

Passage (Q.31-Q.37): The Finance Ministry notified the FY24 Budget announcement, asking departments and public sector units to refund securities deposited by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) during the Covid-19 pandemic.

“In cases of failure by MSMEs to execute contracts during the Covid period, 95 per cent of the forfeited amount relating to bid or performance security, will be returned to them by government and government undertakings. This will provide relief to MSMEs,” finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman said in her Budget speech last week. The relief will be provided in all contracts for procurements of goods and services, entered into by any ministry, department, attached or subordinate office, an autonomous body and central public sector enterprise (CPSE), and public sector financial institution with MSMEs. However, no interest shall be paid on such refunds, notified as a follow-up to the “Vivad se Vishwas-I” scheme. Under the eligibility criteria of the scheme, the original delivery or completion period should be between 19 February 2020 and 31 March 2022. The grant of relief will be monitored through Government e-Marketplace (GeM).

“In case any firm has been debarred only due to default in the execution of such contracts, such debarment shall also be revoked, by issuing an appropriate order by the procuring entity. However, in case a firm has been ignored for placement of any contract due to debarment in the interim period (i.e. date of debarment and the date of revocation under this order), no claim shall be entertained,” the finance ministry said in its notification.

Source: Business Standard

31. Which of the following statement is incorrect about the Union Budget 2023-24?
- (a) In the previous nine years, the Indian economy has grown from the tenth to the fifth largest in the world, according to the budget.
 - (b) The five priorities, referred to as Panchamrat, were adopted in the Union Budget for FY 2023-24 in order to guide the nation towards 'Amrit Kaal'
 - (c) To realise the "Make AI in India and Make AI work for India" vision, three centres of excellence for Artificial Intelligence will be established in leading educational institutions.
 - (d) All are correct
32. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Constitutional Provisions regarding Budget?
- (a) Article 121 of the Constitution of India provides for the Union Budget for a year.
 - (b) It is also referred to as the Annual Financial Statement (AFS) under the Indian Constitution.
 - (c) The budget division of the finance ministry's department of economic affairs (DEA) is the nodal entity in charge of creating the budget.
 - (d) None of the above.
33. Which of the following statement correct about Finance Bill?
- (a) Finance Bill refers to the Bill introduced each year to implement the Government of India's financial proposals for the following financial year and any extra financial recommendations.
 - (b) There are various types of Finance Bills, but the Money Bill, as stated in Article 112, is the most important.
 - (c) If there is any question as to whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the President has the final say.
 - (d) All of the above.
34. Which of the following has not been adopted in the Union Budget for FY 2023-24?
- (a) Inclusive Development
 - (b) Infrastructure & Investment
 - (c) National Security
 - (d) Green Growth

35. Who among the following served as the first Finance Minister of India?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) R. K. Shanmugam Chetty
 - (c) John Mathai
 - (d) C. D. Deshmukh
36. GOBARdhan scheme was launched to positively impact village cleanliness and generate wealth and energy from cattle and organic waste. What is the correct expansion of GOBARdhan?
- (a) Galvanization of Organic Biofuel Acquired Resources Dhan.
 - (b) Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan.
 - (c) Galvanizing Organic Biofuel for Agriculture Resources Dhan.
 - (d) None of the above
37. When was the first union budget of independent India presented?
- (a) 26 November 1946
 - (b) 26 November 1947
 - (c) 26 November 1948
 - (d) 26 January 1950

Passage (Q.38-Q.44): The planet is likely to warm up by two degrees Celsius by 2050, even under a low-emission scenario, suggesting that we may fail to uphold the Paris Agreement, according to a new study. The world has recorded a 1.1°C rise in temperature compared with the average in 1850-1900. The Paris Agreement aims to limit the rise to below 2°C while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C.

The findings of the research, published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences on January 30, 2023, contradicted projections from the [1](IPCC). IPCC predicted that the world will likely warm up by 2°C by 2050 only under a high-emission scenario.

The researchers from Stanford University and Colorado State University wrote:

While our main analysis suggests a higher likelihood that 2°C will be reached under the low scenario compared with the IPCC AR6 (Sixth Assessment Report) synthesis assessment, it does not rule out the possibility of avoiding 2°C if the low scenario is achieved.

These thresholds, according to them, are relevant for a broad range of climate risks — such as impacts on human health, economic growth, crop yields, coastal and small island communities, terrestrial and marine ecosystems, as well as the frequency, intensity and cost of extreme climate events.

Source – *downtoearth.org*

38. Which of the following is the correct expansion of IPCC?
- (a) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
 - (b) International Panel & Climate Convention
 - (c) International Panel on Climate Change
 - (d) International Programme on Climate Change
39. Which of the following statement is incorrect about World Meteorological Organization (WMO)?
- (a) The WMO, a UN-specialised agency, promotes worldwide collaboration in hydrology, climatology, atmospheric science, and geophysics.
 - (b) The WMO was founded in 1873 as a forum for exchanging weather data and research.
 - (c) It is headquartered in Geneva Switzerland.
 - (d) WMO was formally established by the World Meteorological Convention of 1947.

40. Which of the following statement is correct about Paris Agreement?
- (a) The Paris Agreement, also known as the Paris Accords, is an international treaty that protects marine life.
 - (b) The agreement, which was signed in 2015, covers marine life protection, climate change mitigation, and finance.
 - (c) The United States decided to withdraw from the Agreement in 2018.
 - (d) None of the above.
41. First Conference of Parties (COP 01) was held in which of the following place?
- (a) Geneva (b) Kyoto (c) Berlin (d) Bonn
42. Which among the following is not a greenhouse gas?
- (a) Ozone
 - (b) Methane
 - (c) Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
 - (d) Ammonia
43. _____ was established to tackle "dangerous human interference with the climate system" by stabilising atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations.
- (a) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
 - (b) Kyoto Protocol
 - (c) Paris Agreement
 - (d) Montreal Protocol
44. Who among the following is the current chair of the IPCC?
- (a) Youba Sokona
 - (b) Hoesung Lee
 - (c) Inger Andersen
 - (d) Maurice Strong

Passage (Q.45-Q.51): India, France and the UAE on Saturday announced an ambitious road map for cooperation in defence, energy and technology under a trilateral framework. The plan was finalised during a phone conversation among External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar, and his France and UAE counterparts. A joint statement said it was acknowledged that defence is an area of close cooperation between the three countries. "Therefore, efforts will be undertaken to further promote compatibility, and joint development and co-production, whilst seeking out avenues for further collaboration and training between the three countries' defence forces," it said. The three foreign ministers met on September 19 last year for the first time in a trilateral format on the margins of the UN General Assembly in New York.

In the meeting, they agreed to establish a formal trilateral cooperation initiative, with the aim of expanding cooperation in various fields of mutual interest. "It is in this context that a phone call between the three ministers was held today to adopt a road map for implementation of this initiative," the MEA stated. The statement said the three sides agreed that the trilateral initiative will serve as a forum to promote the design and execution of cooperation projects in the fields of energy, with a focus on solar and nuclear energy, as well as in the fight against climate change and the protection of biodiversity, particularly in the Indian Ocean region.

Source: Indian Express

45. Who is the external affairs minister of the UAE?
- (a) Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan
 - (b) Abdullah Muhair Al Ketbi
 - (c) Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum
 - (d) Saif bin Zayed Al Nahyan

46. Which organisation are the three nations planning to work with to pursue concrete, actionable projects on clean energy, environment and biodiversity?
- (a) Indian Ocean Rim Association
 - (b) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
 - (c) United Nations Environment Programme
 - (d) None of the above
47. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- (a) The three countries will attempt to identify tangible cooperation in implementing the “One Health” approach and support the development of local capacities in biomedical innovation and production within developing countries.
 - (b) The three countries also agreed to expand their cooperation through initiatives such as the Mangrove Alliance for Climate led by the UAE and the Indo-Pacific Parks Partnership led by India and France.
 - (c) Both a) and b).
 - (d) None of the above.
48. Which of the following statement is/are correct?
- (a) India and UAE are both members of I2U2 Grouping.
 - (b) In 2022 India & UAE signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with an aim of taking bilateral trade to USD 100 billion within 5 years.
 - (c) Both a) and b)
 - (d) None of the above
49. Who is the president of the International Solar Alliance?
- (a) R. K. Singh (b) Piyush Goyal (c) Satya Pal Singh (d) Bhupendra Yadav
50. Which of the following statement is correct?
- (a) The idea of this partnership was first discussed at a meeting in New York during the United Nations General Assembly in September 2022.
 - (b) This trilateral cooperation initiative is with focus on solar and nuclear energy, the fight against climate change and the protection of biodiversity.
 - (c) Both a) and b).
 - (d) None of the above.
51. Which Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted the Paris Agreement?
- (a) COP22 (b) COP25 (c) COP 24 (d) COP 21

Passage (Q.52-Q.58): The Chinese spy balloon that the U.S. shot down over the Atlantic Ocean last weekend carried high-tech equipment capable of collecting communications signals and other sensitive information, the U.S. government said Thursday. The balloon had equipment that was "clearly for intelligence surveillance," including "multiple antennas" that were "likely capable of collecting and geo-locating communications," according to a statement by a senior State Department official. The official said the balloon is likely part of a huge aerial spy program operated by the Chinese military that has targeted more than 40 countries on five continents with similar high-altitude surveillance balloons. FBI officials familiar with the operation to recover and examine evidence from the balloon said Thursday that much of the equipment remains underwater and will require dive teams from the bureau and U.S. Navy to collect, an operation that could be hampered by weather delays.

The statement offered the most detail to date linking China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) to the balloon that traversed the United States. The public details are meant to refute China's persistent denials that the balloon was

used for spying, including a claim Thursday that U.S. accusations about the balloon amount to "information warfare" against Beijing.

Source: cbsnews

52. Which convention allows aircraft registered in the other contracting states and engaged in commercial non-scheduled flights to fly into their territory without prior diplomatic permission?
- (a) 1944 Chicago Convention
 - (b) 2001 Stockholm Convention
 - (c) 1969 Vienna Convention
 - (d) 1979 Bonn Convention
53. Which project started the exploration of the use of high-altitude spy balloons by the US military after World War II?
- (a) Project Copper
 - (b) Project Hotfoot
 - (c) Project Longshot
 - (d) Project Genetrix
54. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- (a) During the French Revolutionary Wars in the late 18th century, balloons were used to provide a bird's eye view of the battlefield, with documented evidence of their use in the Battle of Fleurus in 1794.
 - (b) Beijing maintains that the balloon was a military airship, but had deviated from its intended path.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above.
55. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- (a) Sky balloons can be launched from the ground and are sent up into the air where they can reach heights of between 60,000ft (18,000m) and 150,000ft (45,000m), above the flight paths of commercial aircraft in an area known as "near space".
 - (b) Sky balloons were used from the American Civil War to World Wars.
 - (c) Both a) and b).
 - (d) None of the above.
56. Who is the current Defence secretary of the USA?
- (a) Mark Esper
 - (b) Lloyd Austin
 - (c) David Norquist
 - (d) None of the above
57. Where did the Pentagon detect the surveillance balloon?
- (a) Montana
 - (b) Texas
 - (c) Colorado
 - (d) Hawaii
58. Which of the following statement is/are correct?
- (a) Montana is home to some of America's most lethal nuclear Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs).
 - (b) China said that it is a force majeure (unforeseen event) as the airship deviated far from its planned course due to the Westerlies and limited self-steering capability.
 - (c) Both a) and b).
 - (d) None of the above.

Passage (Q.59-Q.65): Delimitation of Lok Sabha seats and devolution of funds to states on the basis of population is unfair to southern states, which have implemented family planning programmes better than the states in North India, DMK member Kanimozhi NVN Somu said in Rajya Sabha on Monday.

Speaking during the discussion on the supplementary demand for grants for 2022-23, the DMK MP said the 15th Finance Commission guidelines had set the 2011 Census as the basis of the devolution of funds to states and Union Territories.

“Tamil Nadu is the only state which sincerely and successfully implemented the family planning programme proposed by the Union government,” she said. “South Indian states, particularly Tamil Nadu, have controlled their population growth to 6%. In North Indian states, family planning was not implemented with sincerity and due respect. As a result, there is an increase in the population of states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.”

Source – Indian Express

59. Who appoints the Delimitation Commission in India?
(a) Parliament of India
(b) President of India
(c) Election Commission of India
(d) Supreme Court of India
60. Who prevails in case of a difference of opinion among members of the Delimitation Commission?
(a) Supreme Court of India
(b) President of India
(c) The opinion of the majority
(d) Parliament of India
61. What is the role of the Delimitation Commission in India?
(a) To determine the number and boundaries of constituencies
(b) To allocate seats in the Lok Sabha
(c) To identify seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
(d) All of the above
62. Which amendment suspended delimitation in India until 2001?
(a) Delimitation Act of 1952
(b) Delimitation Act of 1962
(c) Delimitation Act of 1972
(d) During Indira Gandhi's Emergency rule in 1976
63. What is the significance of Southern States in terms of economic performance?
(a) Their economic situation has not improved since the turn of the 21st century
(b) The economic situation of Southern states has improved dramatically since the turn of the 21st century
(c) The economic situation of Southern states is worse than Northern states
(d) The economic situation of Southern states is similar to Northern states
64. How many times has a Delimitation Commission been set in India?
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6
65. Who among the following is not a member of the delimitation commission?
(a) A retired judge of the Supreme Court
(b) The Chief Election Commissioner
(c) State Election Commissioner
(d) Governor

SECTION - C: LEGAL REASONING

Directions(Q.66-Q.105): Read the comprehension and answer the questions:

Passage (Q.66-Q.70): In law profession misconduct means an act done willfully with a wrong intention by the people engaged in the profession. It means any activity or behaviour of an advocate in violation of professional ethics for his selfish ends. In *State of Punjab vs Ram Singhii*, the Supreme Court discussed that 'Professional Misconduct' may involve: Wrongful or unacceptable behavior; Behaviour that is unlawful according to law; Immorality; Carelessness in discharge of duty; An act forbidden by law; Or transgression.

Chapter V of the Advocates Act of 1961 deals with the conduct of the Advocates. The chapter further describes the provision for punishment for any type of misconduct by the advocates. According to Section 35 (1) of the Act, when the State Bar Council has a basis to believe that an advocate engaged in any act that makes him guilty of any sort of misconduct, they shall forward the matter to the disciplinary committee for disposal.

Chapter V further states that: When an advocate is found culpable for professional misconduct, the case shall be referred to the State Bar Council's Disciplinary committee. It is then the disciplinary committee's duty to fix a date on which the issue must be taken up. It also must issue a show cause notice to both, the Advocate and the Advocate General of the State. On the fixed date, the committee after hearing both the parties may take the following actions:

- Either dismiss the complaint against the advocate if it feels that the issue is not too grave, or direct the filing of proceedings at the same place where the proceeding was commenced by the State Bar Council
- Reprimand or reprove the advocate for the charges
- As it deems fit to the Committee, suspend, or charge the advocate for an appropriate period of time
- Temporarily Withdraw the advocates name from the state roll.

66. A complaint filed was against an advocate Nirmal das enrolled with the State Bar Council in Rajasthan. The nature of the complaint was bribery, as the advocate was accused of demanding a sum of Rs. 10,000 in order to influence the judge and secure a favorable outcome for their client. The demand for a bribe was made through a letter during the course of the suit. However, the attorney claimed that it was a tactic used by the opposition lawyer to malign him. Select a suitable response here:
- (a) Both the advocates shall be reprimanded for the charges so alleged.
 - (b) Both the advocates shall be reprimanded if the charges alleged are so proved.
 - (c) The advocate who took the money through bribe shall be held liable for misconduct.
 - (d) The case will be first dealt by bar council of India first and then shall be finally decided by the disciplinary committee.
67. This case arose as a result of an enquiry made against Mr. Nanda as he had appeared against a client who had engaged him for the same case. The issue arose between stepbrothers and was related to a family dispute over the possession of a certain piece of land. Mr. Nanda appeared for one of the brothers acquiring confidential instructions and knowledge about his side of the case. Later, he was engaged by the other brother for the same case and successfully derived the decree in his favour. Thus, as he had appeared for both the parties to the case, action was taken for professional misconduct against him. Decide:
- (a) It is not a matter of professional misconduct because Nanda only worked for one party at a time.
 - (b) It is not a case of professional misconduct because he obtained the favorable decision.
 - (c) It is a matter of misconduct since Mr. Nanda acted selfishly in obtaining secret instructions and knowledge about his side of the issue.
 - (d) It is a matter of misconduct since Mr. Nanda utilised secret information (wrongful or unacceptable behavior) to win the lawsuit and was given a decree in his favour.

68. Mr. X hires Advocate Y to represent him in a property dispute case against his neighbor. During the course of the case, Advocate Y is approached by the neighbor and offered a substantial sum of money to switch sides and represent their interests instead. However, Advocate Y cannot switch sides as he knew that would amount to gross misconduct and go against the principle of safeguarding the client's interests. Instead, Advocate Y gave his chamber's associates number to handle his case wherein he can monitor the case. Choose an appropriate advice for Mr X.
- (a) Mr. X cannot file a suit for professional misconduct against Y as he cannot represent the interests of conflicting parties.
 - (b) Mr. X cannot file a suit of misconduct against Y as he is not representing the neighbour himself.
 - (c) Mr. X can file a case of professional misconduct against Y and ask him to decline the offer and continue to represent Mr. X's interests in the case.
 - (d) Mr. X can file a case against Y of professional misconduct as an advocate cannot represent both parties to the case.
69. Mr. Smith is an advocate who is representing a client in a criminal case. The client is accused of theft, but Mr. Smith believes that his client is innocent. Despite this belief, in an attempt to secure an acquittal for his client, Mr. Smith furnishes false information to the police. This false information is meant to implicate someone else as the real culprit, in an effort to divert the attention of the police from his client. Choose a correct statement. Determine that whether or not smith can be held liable for professional misconduct:
- (a) Yes, since Mr. Smith is hindering the process of justice by supplying false information.
 - (b) Yes, because if Mr. Smith knows or has reason to think that the information he is providing is incorrect, he might face professional misconduct charges and disciplinary action.
 - (c) No, because he was only working in his client's best interests.
 - (d) No, because it was the advocate's responsibility to deliver justice to his client, Mr. Smith provided false information to the police in an attempt to gain an acquittal for his client.
70. Here, an advocate was accused of misappropriating the amount acquired by him from the client. The amount was collected for the purpose of filing of a suit and the rest was the professional fees. The advocate blaming the High Court claimed that the High Court registry had lost the suit papers. However, it was found that the registry had returned the suit papers to the lawyer for the removal of objections and it was the advocate who had not refilled the suit for a prolonged period. A disciplinary committee was set up against the advocate. What can be the order of the disciplinary committee if the advocate is found guilty?
- (a) The advocate shall be punished under section 35(1) of the advocate's act 1961 which provides for the punishment for misconduct by the advocate.
 - (b) The concerned advocate's name will be removed from the state roll permanently.
 - (c) The disciplinary committee shall dismiss the case against the advocate as the issue is not too grave.
 - (d) The advocate will be charged and punished as per the recommendation of the disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council after hearing both the parties.

Passage (Q.71-Q.75): There is a subtle but important difference between civil negligence and criminal negligence; civil negligence typically does not rise to the level of criminal negligence. In order for an act to meet the standard for civil negligence, it must have been committed by someone who failed to act as a reasonable person would in an analogous situation. The person is said to have acted without "ordinary care" or "due diligence," when they had a duty to act otherwise. In order for an act to be criminally negligent, however, it must have been committed by someone who acted in a gross deviation from the way that a reasonable person would, and was indifferent to the potential consequences to human life. In other words, the prosecution must prove that the relevant conduct was conduct made with a knowing disregard of substantial and unjustifiable risks and that any reasonable person would have considered such behavior to be dangerous. A person can be guilty of civil negligence by making any deviation from a reasonable standard of care, but the deviation must be gross to constitute criminal negligence. The prosecutor in a criminal case must prove these elements beyond a reasonable doubt, while a civil plaintiff must only prove civil negligence by a preponderance of the evidence, which is met

by showing that it was more likely than not that the person acted negligently. The prosecution in a criminal case must normally prove the perpetrator's "mens rea", the legal term for criminal intent. Criminal negligence is a substitute of "mens rea", effectively making it a strict liability offense. Criminal negligence is often confused with **criminal neglect**, but criminal neglect is a specific crime, one that is committed by a person who fails to take care of someone to whom they act as guardian. Even if the neglect rises to the level of criminal behavior, it is not the same as criminal negligence.

71. Accused were parents of a five-year-old diabetic. They believed in faith healing but their religious convictions did not prevent them from seeking and acting on medical advice or from taking medicines. As the result of the intentional withholding of prescribed insulin upon the belief that the child had been miraculously cured, the child died. Respondents were charged with causing their son's death by criminal negligence in that they denied him the necessities of life without lawful excuse and thereby committed manslaughter. Choose a correct answer:
- (a) Accuseds' raised the defence of an honest although mistaken belief in the existence of a circumstance which would render their conduct non-culpable.
 - (b) The accused cannot claim absence of mens rea because the kid died as a result of the parents' negligence.
 - (c) It is a case of criminal negligence since the perpetrator acted in a way that a reasonable person would not, and was oblivious to the possible implications to human life.
 - (d) It is a case of criminal neglect as the parents failed to take care of their five-year-old diabetic child.
72. The accused, A, is facing charges for causing the death of Ms. Sudha, a young girl, by pouring acid on her face with the intention of disfiguring her. The attack took place after Ms. Sudha refused to marry A. Despite being rushed to a nearby hospital for treatment, Ms. Sudha could not be saved due to inadequate facilities at the hospital. A is using the negligence of the doctors as a defense for Ms. Sudha's death. However, the prosecution argue that A's actions were the direct cause of Ms. Sudha's death and that any shortcomings in the medical treatment she received were secondary to A's initial attack. Decide upon the liability of the Hospital in the present case.
- (a) The hospital shall be held liable for the offence of civil negligence as they acted in omission when they actually had the duty to care towards their patient.
 - (b) The hospital shall not be held liable for civil negligence it was case of criminal negligence on part of accused and consequences of violent attacks on the victim.
 - (c) The hospital shall be held liable for criminal negligence as the patient lost her life because of the inadequate facilities at the hospital.
 - (d) The hospital shall be not be held liable for civil negligence but for criminal negligence as it is a negligence on their part to not have adequate facility to treat their patients.
73. It is New Year's Eve, and a group of friends, including Jack, decide to celebrate at a public space park. As the night progresses, alcohol is flowing freely and Jack becomes more and more inebriated. In a moment of excitement and celebration, he pulls out a loaded handgun and started firing it into the air. The sound of the gunshot startles people in the park, who scatter in all directions, seeking shelter. One person, who was walking nearby, falls to the ground and hits their head on a hard surface, causing a serious injury. As a result, he faced charges for criminal negligence causing bodily harm, as well as charges related to discharging a firearm in a public space. Decide
- (a) Jack cannot be held liable for criminal negligence as there was no "mens rea" on his part to cause harm to any person present in the park.
 - (b) It becomes clear that Jack was under the influence of alcohol and was criminally negligent in his handling of a firearm in a public space.
 - (c) Jack can be held liable with criminal negligence, as he acted in a gross deviation from the way that a reasonable person would.
 - (d) Jack cannot be held liable as his conduct though was negligent but was done under the influence of alcohol.

74. Among the following given situation, choose the one which precludes the element of Civil negligence:
- I. A restaurant owner who mops the slippery floor and doesn't put up a "Wet Floor" sign.
 - II. A store owner knowing that things get out-of-hand on Black Friday but still hosts a big sales event, encouraging a mob scene with no security.
 - III. A doctor operating on the wrong patient and the wrong body part because they misread the chart.
 - IV. A driver running a stop sign and driving well over the legal speed limit.
- (a) I, II and III (b) III and IV (c) I and IV (d) II and IV
75. John works as a security guard at a high-security facility and is in charge of protecting precious valuables that many criminals want to steal. One day, while on duty, John becomes distracted by his phone and fails to pay attention to his surroundings. A criminal, named Alex, sneaks into the facility and manages to get close to John, who is still engrossed in his phone. Seeing the opportunity, Alex pulls out a loaded gun and holds John at gunpoint, demanding access to the valuable assets. In a split-second decision, Sarah, who is also a security guard at the facility, decides to act. She quickly swipes at Alex's hand that is holding the gun, trying to disarm him and protect the assets. However, due to John's negligence in not paying attention to his surroundings even during the fight, the gun accidentally goes off and a bullet hits a nearby bystander. The police arrive on the scene, and upon investigation, it becomes clear that John's criminal negligence in not paying attention to his duties resulted in the harm to the bystander. As a result, John faced criminal charges for criminal negligence and endangerment. Is it correct?
- (a) John may be judged civilly negligent rather than criminally negligent.
 - (b) John might face criminal charges for criminal negligence since he should have exercised caution while wielding a loaded pistol against a trespasser.
 - (c) John is rightfully charged with criminal negligence because he acted in a way that a normal person would not and was oblivious to the possible implications to human life.
 - (d) John cannot be held accountable for criminal negligence, but Alex may because a bullet was discharged from his pistol and struck a bystander.

Passage (Q.76-Q.80): One day, BehramKhurshedPesikaka, a middle-aged government servant, left home after dinner for a drive to escape the oppressive summer heat. As he returned to his home at 9:30 p.m., some people emerged from behind a stationary vehicle and suddenly stepped out on the path of his jeep. Although he braked, he was unable to avoid them, and his jeep knocked down three of them. A police constable on the scene reported that Pesikaka's breath smelled of alcohol. Pesikaka was accordingly charged under the Indian Penal Code for rash and negligent driving, as well as under the Maharashtra Prohibition Act, a state law. Section 279 of the Indian Penal Code defines the offence of rash and negligent driving as: "Whoever drives any vehicle, or rides, on any public way in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment". The Maharashtra Prohibition Act prohibits "the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, use, or consumption of any intoxicant, except in accordance with the terms and conditions of a license granted under the Act."

During the trial the neighbourhood watchman, an independent witness, testified that Pesikaka was driving at an ordinary speed and exercising adequate care. Furthermore, the medical evidence confirmed that even though Pesikaka had smelled of alcohol, his pupils reacted to light, his speech was coherent, he was well behaved, and he could walk in a straight line. The police doctor testified that Pesikaka had not been acting under the influence of alcohol. Pesikaka attributed the smell of alcohol to BG Phos, a health tonic with 17% alcohol content. He also argued that while he did not have the necessary license, the Maharashtra Prohibition Act did not extend to the consumption of BG Phos, because of Article 19 of the Constitution. Article 19 provides that the powers of the state legislature do not extend to the legitimate use of medicinal preparations and non-alcoholic beverages. The Constitution prevails over all other laws in the country.

76. A person Named Sachin was diagnosed with a high fever and cold and was given a high dose of medication by the hospital staff and was asked to rest in the rest room for at least an hour or two before leaving. Instead he left the hospital and while driving back to home thinking he will rest at home, crashed into a bystander. The bystander sustained some injuries at his head and hand. As a result, he accuses Sachin of reckless and negligent driving. Can Sachin be convicted of rash and negligent driving under the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) No, since it would be more appropriate to convict him under the Maharashtra Prohibition Act.
 - (b) No, since he was not driving in a rash or negligent manner.
 - (c) Yes, since he had knocked down a bystander causing him injuries.
 - (d) No, as he was under influence of alcohol infused medication which will make him liable under the IPC.
77. Namit was invited to a friend's birthday celebration. The party was being held in one of his friend's bungalows located outside of town. The party did include alcoholic beverages, and Namit only had a couple. However, on his way back from the party, he was driving slowly when a cow leapt across the road, causing Namit to lose control of the vehicle and slam into a hut, injuring two people severely. During the trial, an independent witness testified that Namit was driving at a normal speed and with reasonable care. Can Namit be convicted of rash and negligent driving under the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) No, since the consumption of alcohol while driving a vehicle is not prohibited under S. 279 of the Indian Penal Code.
 - (b) Yes, since drunken driving is an offence under the Indian Penal Code.
 - (c) No, since he was driving with adequate care at the time of the incident.
 - (d) Yes, since a person driving while under the influence of alcohol is likely to cause harm or injury to other people.
78. Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the case for Namit's conviction under S. 279 of the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) The Maharashtra Prohibition Act has been held to be constitutionally valid, even though it regulates the use of medicinal preparations.
 - (b) Sachin should have exercised greater caution while driving at night, particularly near villages where such incidents are common.
 - (c) He was aware that driving under the influence of alcohol is clearly likely to cause harm or injury to others on the road.
 - (d) Sachin was driving cautiously when the cow abruptly sprang across the road, causing him to lose control of the vehicle.
79. A person named Ritik has been diagnosed with insomnia and depression. He was prescribed some medicines and a health tonic with 18-20% alcohol content to be consumed after dinner and before sleep. However, due to an emergency, he had to drive his wife to the clinic late at night. During this drive, they were stopped by a constable who smelled alcohol filed a case against them under the Maharashtra Prohibition Act. The officer alleged that the person was possibly under the influence of alcohol while driving and was not possessing any licence required by the Law, which is a violation of the law. Decide:
- (a) No, since the Maharashtra Prohibition Act cannot extend to the use of medicinal preparations, and medicines and the dosage prescribed is a health tonic.
 - (b) No, since the requirement to obtain a license to consume alcohol is onerous and unconstitutional.
 - (c) Yes, since he had consumed an alcoholic preparation without the necessary license.
 - (d) Yes, since the medicines prescribed has very high alcohol content.

80. If Article 19 of the Constitution is amended to allow state legislatures to pass laws relating to the consumption of medicinal preparations, can Ritik be convicted under the Maharashtra Prohibition Act?
- (a) No, since, as a patient of depression, he needed to consume health tonics with an alcohol content.
 - (b) Yes, since medicines and health tonics could be considered an intoxicant, and he did not have the necessary license.
 - (c) Yes, but only if Ritik had not applied for a license under the Maharashtra Prohibition Act.
 - (d) No, since the Constitution cannot be amended in the manner described in the question.

Passage (Q.81-Q.85): Article 20(2) of the Indian Constitution incorporates the principles of double jeopardy which means that a person must not be punished twice for the offence. Doctrine against Double Jeopardy that no person can be punished for the same offence more than once. The doctrine was enacted before the enforcement of the Constitution of India in the General Clauses Act under Section 26, which reads as, 'Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more enactments, then the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those enactments but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence'. Additionally, Section 300 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, too deals with the doctrine against double jeopardy, stating that, 'A person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under sub-section (1) of section 221, or for which he might have been convicted under sub-section (2) thereof.' The Doctrine though has a caveat which is elaborated under Section 300 (2), which reads as 'a person acquitted or convicted of any offence may be afterwards tried, with the consent of the State Government, for any distinct offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him at the former trial under sub-section (1) of section 220'. The Supreme Court of India in a recent case of T.P. Gopalakrishnan vs. State of Kerala, expanded upon the existing jurisprudence of double jeopardy and stated that when the offence in question is the same as the earlier offence the protection under the doctrine will be applicable. While elaborating on what shall constitute as same offence, it is necessary to show that the offences are identical and have been committed in the course of the same transaction.

81. Mr. Mohan Raj was a government officer working in the Indian Forest Services. He was known to be one of the officers who were malleable towards law enforcement and would more often take bribes in order to get someone's proposals and transactions approved. Along with this he used also misappropriate the government funds for his own personal benefit. This came to the police's knowledge, and they devised a plan to catch him. Mr. Raj was later arrested by the police on the charge of Section 13(1)(c) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, which implicates a public servant for dishonest or fraudulent misappropriation of property which has been entrusted to him under his control as a public servant. The case went for trial and Mr. Raj was acquitted from the same on account of improper evidence produced by the prosecution. The Police unhappy with the outcome of the case decided to file another case on Mr. Raj on the grounds of Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, which implicates a public servant for criminal breach of trust which is inclusive of misappropriation. Decide whether the second case on Mr. Raj will be successful or not based on the principal of double jeopardy as per General Clauses Act.
- (a) The second case on Mr. Raj will succeed as the second charge is different from the first charge.
 - (b) The second case will not be successful as Mr. Raj.
 - (c) The second case will not be successful as Mr. Raj has been acquitted for the charge of misappropriation of property entrusted to him by way of his duty as a public servant.
 - (d) The second case will succeed as he is known to have a reputation for being malleable to laws for personal gain.

82. At a later stage, Mr. Prateek comes forward as a witness in the first case filed under Section 13 (1) (c) of the Prevention of Corruption Act. He states that he is the secretary of Mr. Raj and was aware of the transaction on which the first case was relied upon. The police looking at this new information as a chance of redemption once again approached the court with a fresh filing. Mr. Raj challenged the validity of the case on the grounds of doctrine against double jeopardy.
- (a) Mr. Raj's challenge will not succeed as the police was able to bring in new evidence before the court for the new trial.
 - (b) Mr. Raj's challenge will succeed as he has already been acquitted of the offence in the first case.
 - (c) Mr. Raj's challenge will succeed as he has been prosecuted for the offence in the first trial.
 - (d) Mr. Raj's challenge will not succeed as he has the statutory right of protection against double jeopardy.
83. The police frustrated with the outcomes turned towards the Vigilance and Anti-corruption bureau to investigate Mr. Raj for wrongdoings. The Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau submitted its report which highlighted wrongdoings on part of Mr. Raj. The police then filed a new case against Mr. Raj on a separate charge. Decide as per Section 300.
- (a) The new case shall succeed as the same is based on a separate charge.
 - (b) The new case shall not succeed as the police failed to obtain the prior consent of the State government before filing the new case on a separate charge.
 - (c) The new case shall succeed as the investigation report submitted by the Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau constituted a separate transaction.
 - (d) The new case shall not succeed as Mr. Raj is protected by virtue of Doctrine against double jeopardy.
84. Mr. Raj learning the lesson from earlier cases has now decided to not misappropriate property entrusted to him and is now rather providing favours to interested parties by accepting luxury goods. The police one day found out about the new methods of operations by Mr. Raj and this time with proper evidence filed a case against him on grounds under Section 13 (1) (a) of the Prevention of Corruption Act. Mr. Raj again pleaded the defence of doctrine against double jeopardy. Decide
- (a) Mr. Raj's pleading will not succeed as the has arisen out of separate transaction.
 - (b) Mr. Raj's pleading will succeed as he has already been acquitted in numerous cases of corruption earlier.
 - (c) Mr. Raj's pleading will not succeed as the offence is not identical to the earlier offences and have arisen out of separate transactions.
 - (d) Mr. Raj's pleading will succeed as new evidence will not change the history of him being acquitted in earlier cases and will invite application of Doctrine against double jeopardy.
85. While Mr. Raj was in police custody, his finger prints were taken as procedure. Mr. Raj's fingerprints matched with a set of fingerprints which were found on some documents in a separate anti-corruption trial. The said trial was under the same charge as that of the first case against Mr. Raj in which he was acquitted. The police took this new evidence and made Mr. Raj a party to the ongoing trial of the new investigation, decide.
- (a) Mr. Raj is correctly made a party of the trial as this would not constitute as same offence because despite the charge being of similar nature it has been committed in a separate transaction.
 - (b) Mr. Raj is correctly made party of the trial as the same has arisen out of a different transaction.
 - (c) Mr. Raj is incorrectly made a party of the trial as he has already been acquitted on the same charge.
 - (d) Mr. Raj is incorrectly made a party as the evidence is insufficient to make him a party to the case.

Passage (Q.86-Q.90): Any intentional false communication, either written or spoken, that harms a person's reputation; decreases the respect, regard or confidence in which a person is held; or induces disparaging, hostile or disagreeable opinions or feelings against a person is known as defamation. Defamation is the act of making untrue statements about another which damages his/her reputation. It is a statement that injures someone's reputation. Defamation is the act of saying false things in order to make people have a bad opinion of someone. Defamation may be defined as a communication to some person, other than the person defamed, of the matter which tends to lower the plaintiff in the estimation of right-thinking persons or to deter them from associating or dealing with him. Defamation is a wrong done by a person to another's reputation by words, written or spoken, sign or other visible representation. The defamatory statement must refer to the person, class of persons or the trustees of a company. The reference may be express or implied. It is not necessary that the plaintiff has to be mentioned by name, if he can still be recognized. The person referred to in the defamatory statement can be living or dead, however, defamation suit on behalf of a dead person can be filed only if the person filing the suit has an interest. Defamation is of two kinds Libel and Slander. If the statement is made in writing and published in some permanent and visible form, then the defamation is called libel. Whereas, if the statement is made by some spoken words, then the defamation is called slander. Defamation may be a civil charge or a criminal charge under Section 499 and 500 of IPC.

86. Mudrika and Disha were arch rivals in a law firm and were up for the same promotion. During one of the interviews with the board of directors, for the promotion Mudrika opined that Disha would be unsuitable for the role as she is not a good communicator as has also been stated in her personal analysis by HR. This started doing the rounds in the office and Disha then sued Mudrika for defamation.
- (a) Mudrika would not be held liable for defamation as she did not publish her statement about Disha in the presence of right-thinking individuals of society.
 - (b) Mudrika will be held liable for defamation as she communicated negative traits of Disha in the presence of the board of directors which deterred them from interacting with her.
 - (c) Mudrika would not be held liable as she did not make any false statement regarding Disha which is a necessary prerequisite for defamation.
 - (d) Mudrika would be criminally liable under S. 499 and S.500 of the IPC for libel and not slander.
87. Akshat wrote a letter describing the apparent characterless nature of Debashish in light of his excessive drinking and gambling. These allegations were exaggerated by Akshat because of his hatred towards Debashish. He posted this letter to Debashish but unfortunately it was opened by his wife. In light of these events, Debashish sued Akshat for libel. Decide.
- (a) Akshat would be held liable as his false comments were published and communicated to someone other than the defamed i.e., Debashish's wife.
 - (b) Akshat would not be liable for libel as the aim of such defamation is to cause the shunning of such person and it is evident that Debashish's wife the only third person who has read the letter would shun Debashish.
 - (c) Akshat would not be held liable as it was not his intention to publish the letter considering the only recipient of the letter was Debashish himself.
 - (d) Akshat would be held liable as there was publication of a false statement on part of Akshat, aimed to harm Debashish's reputation.
88. Kootrapaali was the Prime Minister of India and Rajesh was the Editor in Chief of a global political magazine, MINUTE. The political party Kootrapaali belongs to was recently engulfed in a scam worth hundred of crores and the investigation on the same was pending. In light of all these events, MINUTE published a headline 'Robber or Head of the World's Largest Democracy'. Kootrapaali sued Rajesh for defamation. Decide.
- (a) Rajesh would not be held liable for defamation as their statement was truthful in the light of the recent economic scam his party was involved in.
 - (b) Rajesh would be held liable as the published headline clearly refers to Kootrapaali and moreover, is false in referring to him as a robber.
 - (c) Rajesh would not be held liable as the term 'Head of the Largest Democracy' could very well construed to mean the President of India and not the Prime Minister.
 - (d) Rajesh would be held liable as the purpose of the headline was to malign the reputation of Kootrapaali which was accomplished.

89. Aniya and Nandita were roommates and were well aware about each other's life and habits. Nandita only knew English and Hindi whereas Aniya was fluent in English and Tamil. Aniya wrote an e-mail to Nandita in Tamil describing her to be promiscuous in the way she dresses. Nandita unaware of the contents asked Chinmay to translate the letter and following the same filed a suit for defamation. Decide the most probable outcome.
- Aniya would not be held liable for defamation as there was no publication of the e-mail from her end as it was solely directed to Nandita.
 - Aniya would not be held liable as there was no falsity in her statement about Nandita's dressing sense.
 - Aniya would be held liable as she was aware that Nandita could not understand Tamil and thus, require a third party to read the contents causing publication.
 - Aniya would not be held liable as the e-mail wasn't written with the aim of harming Nandita's reputation but only to make her aware of her own opinions.
90. In which of the following circumstances would a charge for defamation not exist?
- Jinni prints pamphlets that wrongly accuse her cousin of being a kidnapper and puts these pamphlets in her cupboard that she shares with her sibling.
 - Jay in a public consultation refers to Veeru as a rapist. At the time of the consultation there was a court proceeding that was deciding the veracity of the said claim.
 - Sheetal takes a dig at a businessman during a conference and refers to the said businessman as the richest fraudulent man alive in India.
 - Bhairavi makes a derogatory comment about Delhi with respect to women safety, to which a group of residents from a locality in New Delhi file a case.

Passage (Q.91-Q.95): Contract of indemnity is a special kind of contract. The term indemnity literally means security or protection against a loss or compensation. According to Section 124 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872: "A contract, by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct of any other person, is called a contract of indemnity." The objective of entering into a contract of indemnity is to protect the promisee against unanticipated losses. The loss may be caused due to the conduct of the promisor or any other person. Essentials of Contract of Indemnity are: (a) Parties to a Contract: There must be two parties, namely, promisor or indemnifier and the promisee or indemnified or indemnity-holder. (b) Protection of Loss: A contract of indemnity is entered into for the purpose of protecting the promisee from the loss. The loss may be caused due to the conduct of the promisor or any other person. (c) Express or Implied: The contract of indemnity may be express (i.e. made by words spoken or written) or implied (i.e. inferred from the conduct of the parties or circumstances of the particular case). The obligation to indemnify is a voluntary obligation taken by the Indemnifier. The mere possibility of loss occurring will not make the indemnifier liable. The loss to the indemnity holder is essential, otherwise, the indemnifier cannot be held liable. Contract of Indemnity should have all the essentials of a valid contract like free consent, the legality of an object, etc.

91. Which of the following statement cannot be directly inferred from the given passage?
- As stated in Section 124, a contract of indemnity is one in which one party pledges to protect the other from harm brought on by the other party's actions or those of third parties.
 - The loss to the indemnity holder must actually occur in order for the indemnifier to be held responsible; the mere prospect of a loss will not be enough.
 - The elements of a legitimate contract, such as free assent and the legality of the object, should be present in the contract of indemnity.
 - The purpose of engaging in an indemnification contract is not to safeguard the promisee from unforeseen losses but to ensure protection by the promissory's actions or those of another person.

92. H and J agreed to a contract in which H assured J that he would acquire 100% of the profit from the sale of his villa. J consented to this because H had lately lost his job and his wife was expecting to have a child. J refused to offer H anything after making big gains from the deal. In response, H alleged that the indemnity contract had been breached. Comment on his claims.
- (a) H will be obligated to indemnify J because he promised to do so in the event that J benefits from his sale.
 - (b) There is no contract breach because the facts do not adhere to Section 124 of the Indian Contract Act.
 - (c) The contract was violated since H voluntarily decided to safeguard J in the case of his gain.
 - (d) Since J exclusively has the discretion to determine whether to share his gains or not, there is no breach of the indemnity contract.
93. M was tasked with delivering a presentation to the clients. He was one of the top employees of the organization and was well aware of the interests of the client. A month's salary would be forfeited by J, the company manager who also happened to be M's father, if M failed to close the transaction as promised to N, the CEO. Unfortunately, M became ill the night before the presentation and was unable to report to work. Comment on J's legal obligation.
- (a) Since M had a valid reason for not giving the presentation, J is not accountable. He is capable of using the illness as defence.
 - (b) Considering J is the legal guardian of M, he is obligated to indemnify the CEO, for M's default.
 - (c) Given that he assumed responsibility in the event of M's default, J will be held accountable for the CEO's indemnification.
 - (d) It is impossible to remark on J's culpability due to a lack of information.
94. In their agreement, it was stipulated that T would pay Y the agreed-upon sum of rent if P did not move in to Y's apartment as a tenant. When P moved to the city a few months later, he was looking for a rental apartment. He met with Y at the same time, and they decided on a rent arrangement. As stipulated in the indemnity contract, Y demands the rent payment from T after six months. Following the discussion, express your thoughts on the matter.
- (a) There is no contract breach because the facts of the case do not adhere to Section 124 of the Indian Contract Act.
 - (b) T shall be held responsible for paying the rent sum because he voluntarily agreed to defend Y in the case of P's delinquency.
 - (c) It is preferable in this scenario for Y to collect half of the rent payment from P and the other half from T.
 - (d) Only two parties may be involved in an indemnification contract. There is no viable contract in this scenario because there are three parties - T, Y, and P.
95. For a few weeks, X borrowed Z's bike. Z forced X's elder brother to indemnify him if X did not return the bike in the same condition. X's brother initially objected, but when Z threatened to fire him, he had no choice but to comply. After a week, it was discovered that X had died in an accident while riding his bike recklessly on the highway. As a result, Z seeks compensation from X's brother. Determine his responsibility.
- (a) Since he agreed to make up the loss if X failed to return the bike in the same condition, X's brother is bound to indemnify Z.
 - (b) Given that he is answerable for X's wrongdoing, X's brother is compelled to indemnify Z.
 - (c) X's brother is no longer bound to indemnify Z because X died, absolving his brother of any liability.
 - (d) Since the facts of the case show that the consent was manufactured through threat, X's brother is not bound to indemnify Z.

Passage (Q.96-Q.100): Principle of Natural Justice is derived from the word 'Jus Natural' of the Roman law and it is closely related to Common law. Basically, natural justice consists of 3 rules: (a) nemo judex in causa sua: It means no one should be a judge in his own case because it leads to rule of biases. Bias means an act which leads to unfair activity whether in a conscious or unconscious stage in relation to the party or a particular case. Therefore, the necessity of this rule is to make the judge impartial and give judgement on the basis of evidence recorded as per the case; (b) audi alteram partem: It simply includes 3 Latin words which basically mean that no person can be condemned or punished by the court without having a fair opportunity of being heard. In many jurisdictions, a bulk of cases is left undecided without giving a fair opportunity of being heard. The literal meaning of this rule is that both parties should be given a fair chance to present themselves with their relevant points and a fair trial should be conducted. This is an important rule of natural justice and its pure form is not to penalize anyone without any valid and reasonable ground. Prior notice should be given to a person so he can prepare to know what all charges are framed against him. It is also known as a rule of fair hearing. The components of fair hearing are not fixed or rigid in nature. It varies from case to case and authority to authority. (c) Reasoned decision: Basically, it has 3 grounds on which it relies - The aggrieved party has the chance to demonstrate before the appellate authority that what was the reason which makes the authority to reject it, it is a satisfactory part of the party against whom the decision is made and the responsibility to record reasons works as obstacles against arbitrary action by the judicial power vested in the executive authority.

96. Which of the following statement is not in line with the author's contention about principles of natural justice?
- The elements of a fair hearing are rigid or unchangeable; Case-by-case and authority-by-authority variations do not exist.
 - Bias is defined as an action that, whether intentionally or unintentionally, results in unjust behaviour towards a party or a particular case.
 - Three Latin phrases collectively form the phrase "Audi alteram partem," which essentially states that no one may be found guilty or punished by a court without being given a fair chance to defend themselves.
 - The fundamental principle of natural justice known as Audi alteram partem prohibits punishing someone without a valid and reasonable ground.
97. P was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He was consequently sentenced to two years in prison. Later, it was revealed that the case's judge was his grandfather. As a result, the plaintiff raised a trial objection and asked for a fair trial. What opinions do you have on the plaintiff's demand?
- Since it is clear that the defendant should have received a harsher punishment but was instead given a shorter sentence because the judge was his grandfather, the plaintiff's request should be granted.
 - The plaintiff's demand will not be granted because, despite the fact that P's grandfather served as the judge, he received the appropriate penalty for his offense.
 - The plaintiff's demand must be granted because P's grandfather's involvement as the judge in his case encompasses bias.
 - Since P received a two-year sentence for his crime, the plaintiff's demand will not be granted.
98. V was charged with participating in cyber stalking. He was taken into custody by the judicial process and held there for 14 days. The police went directly to the judge and presented the evidence they had gathered because they had gathered all the necessary evidence. The judge then announced a prison sentence and assessed a fine. In your opinion, are the proceedings legitimate?
- Due to the fact that the audi alteram partem principle was violated in this instance, the proceedings cannot be upheld as valid.
 - Given that V was already the subject of all evidence; the proceedings must be upheld as legal.
 - In light of the violation of the nemo judex in causa sua principle, the proceedings will not be considered valid.
 - Considering the accused has no choice but to plead guilty in cybercrime cases, the proceedings shall be deemed valid.

99. N was accused of the crime of dowry death. He was required to appear in court after the passing of his wife. He received a notice four days prior to the scheduled trial date. N omitted the notice and missed the date because he was already grieving the loss of his wife. He claimed that he did not receive the necessary notice period to prepare for the charges brought against him after being fined for the same. Comment on the reliability of N's assertions.
- N's claims are invalid because he had prior notice of the accusations made against him.
 - Since the conditions of audi alteram partem are not met in the given situation, N's claims are invalid.
 - Since a person needs more time to mourn the loss his wife's passing than four days, N's assertions are true.
 - The judges in this particular case will decide whether to consider N's claims.
100. W and X were both guest speakers at the seminar where X initially met W. They enjoyed getting to know one another. Coincidentally, W served as the judge in the case when X was accused of a crime after thirteen years. The plaintiff Y demanded that the nemo judex in causa sua principle be upheld when he learned of this. Comment.
- Since the conditions of nemo judex in causa sua are met in the specific situation, Y's claims are legitimate.
 - Given that it is clear that there is a chance of bias in the decision because of the past of X and W, Y's claims are credible.
 - The case's facts are insufficient for the principle to be applied, so Y's claims are invalid.
 - The plaintiff has no authority in selecting the judges, so Y's claims are invalid.

Passage (Q.101-Q.105): Read the following passage and in the light of the same answer the questions that follow.

Section 125 CrPC states that if any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, unable to maintain herself, the Magistrate of First Class, upon proof of such neglect or refusal may direct the person to pay monthly allowance. The said provision, under sub-section (4), however, disentitles the wife from grant of maintenance if she is living in adultery or if, without sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her Husband or if they are living separately by mutual consent. Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, on the other hand, provides that when either the husband or the wife has, without reasonable excuse, withdrawn from the society of the other, the aggrieved party may apply, by petition to the district court, for restitution of conjugal rights and the court, on being satisfied of the truth of the statements made in such petition and that there is no legal ground why the application should not be granted, may decree restitution of conjugal rights accordingly. There are three important requisites to be fulfilled for Section 9, Spouses must not be staying together, Withdrawal of a party from the other must have no reasonable ground for such withdrawal and that The aggrieved party must apply for restitution of conjugal rights. After examining the purpose and ingredients of Section 125 CrPC and its interplay with Section 9 of the HMA, the Court came to the conclusion that an ex-parte decree for restitution of conjugal rights held by the husband, wherein no execution proceedings have been filed, will not be a bar to the wife's claim for maintenance.

101. Sumit and Smita got married in 2010 according to the Hindu rituals and customs. After five years of marriage, Smita and Sumit used to fight a lot due to Smita's contact with her male friends. On this reason, both of them starts living in different rooms. Sumit, in order to retain the relationship with her, files a plea for restitution of conjugal rights under Section 9 of HMA. Decide.
- His plea will be accepted since they were living in different rooms.
 - His plea will be accepted since Smita had no reasonable reason to not stay in one room with him.
 - His plea will be rejected since they were living in the same house.
 - His plea will be rejected since Smita has a right to live according to her wish.

102. Mahesh and Saira got married under the special marriage act without converting to any other religion. After sometimes Mahesh asks Saira to convert to Hinduism or he will go back to his parent's house. Saira an ardent follower of Islam, does not convert as a result of which Mahesh leaves her and starts living with his parents. Saira files a plea of restitution of conjugal rights under section 9 of the HMA. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?
- (a) Her plea will fail since Saira was not a Hindu.
 - (b) Her plea will fail since their marriage was solemnized under Special Marriage Act.
 - (c) Her plea will be accepted since Mahesh was a Hindu so he was governed by Hindu law.
 - (d) Her plea will be accepted after she converts to Hinduism.
103. The marriage between Hitesh and Himani was solemnized in 1993, and a daughter and a son were born out of their wedlock. Himani, in 2009, after a lot of abuse, filed a petition under Section 125 CrPC against Hitesh for grant of maintenance of herself and the children. Meanwhile Hitesh filed a petition under Section 9 of the HMA for restitution of conjugal rights and the decree was issued ex parte..Meanwhile, the interim maintenance application of the wife came to be allowed by the trial court and Hitesh was directed to pay ₹1,300 per month. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?
- (a) Himani will not get the maintenance since Hitesh obtained RCR decree .
 - (b) Himani will not get the maintenance since she had initially left he home on her own wish.
 - (c) Himani will get the maintenance since she was abused by Hitesh.
 - (d) Himani will get the maintenance as she is not debarred just due to restitution of conjugal rights decree passed ex parte.
104. Ajay and Anita got married in 2008 according to the Hindu customs. Ajay used to come home drunk a lot of times and misbehave with Anita leading her to leave his house and live separately. Ajay then files a plea for restitution of conjugal rights in 2012 which was accepted by the court and Anita was asked to resume living with her but even after that Anita refused to indulge in any sort of sexual relations with him. Ajay again filed a plea under section 9 of the HMA for the same. In the given situation, which of the following statements is true?
- (a) His plea will be successful since the court had directed Anita to live with him .
 - (b) His plea will fail as restitution of conjugal rights does not include directions to indulge in sexual relations with the partner.
 - (c) His plea will fail since Anita left him on reasonable grounds.
 - (d) His plea will be successful as cohabitation directed by the court includes the partners to indulge in sexual relations as a part of marriage.
105. Anvika and Rajesh had a love marriage in 2015 and were married according to the Hindu rituals. Just after 5 months of marriage, Anvika was constantly mentally harassed by her in-laws for not bringing enough dowry but after Rajesh's request his parents stopped doing so. In 2016, Rajesh's younger brother got married and started living with them in the same house. Anvika asked Rajesh to leave his parents and stay somewhere else but Rajesh refused to do so and so Anvika left him. Rajesh then files a plea for restitution of conjugal rights under Section 9 of the HMA. Decide.
- (a) His plea will fail since Anvika was mentally harassed by his parents for dowry.
 - (b) His plea will fail since Anvika had a right to live separately from her in-laws.
 - (c) His plea will be successful since Anvika did not leave him on a reasonable ground.
 - (d) His plea will be successful since his family was no more harassing her for anything.

SECTION - D: LOGICAL REASONING

Directions (Q.106-Q.135): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Passage (Q.106 – Q.111): Maize, also known as corn, is a highly versatile crop that has played a prominent role in Asia for centuries. Despite being primarily associated with the Western world, maize has been a vital crop in Asia for a long time and its importance has only increased in recent decades. However, its role in Asia is not without controversy as it is often associated with industrial agriculture. In Asia, rice is considered the primary food source, but maize and other crops such as wheat, millet, and legumes have also played important roles in the continent's foodways. The Columbian Exchange, which began in the late 15th century, saw the introduction of New World crops to Asia, including maize. These crops have had a profound impact on Asian diets, agricultural production patterns, and foodways. Today, over one-third of the world's maize is grown in Asia, with China leading the way as the leading producer of maize in the region, outpacing both rice and wheat. Despite its increasing importance, the scale of maize's importance in Asia has often been underestimated.

In China, for example, maize is now the leading cereal grain and its production has been consistently outpacing both rice and wheat. This shift has been attributed to a number of factors such as a growing population, urbanization and changing dietary habits. Maize is now widely used in various food products, including processed foods, and feed for livestock. Other countries in Asia where maize is of major significance include India, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Maize is also becoming increasingly important in Southeast Asia, with countries such as Vietnam and Thailand showing significant growth in production and consumption.

Maize is also being used as a biofuel crop in some parts of Asia, particularly in China and India. This has led to increased production of maize and has also created a new market for the crop. However, this has also led to concerns over food security and land use, as the use of maize for biofuels can lead to reduced availability of food for consumption.

In conclusion, maize is an important crop that has played a prominent role in Asia for centuries. Its importance has only grown in recent decades and it is now one of the most important crops in the region. However, its role in Asia is not without controversy, as it is often associated with industrial agriculture. Despite this, maize is a vital source of food and income for millions of people in Asia, and its role in the continent's foodways is likely to continue to grow.

106. The main idea of the passage is best represented by:
- (a) The Columbian Exchange proved to be a turning point for the production of Maize in Asian countries.
 - (b) Rice has a head start in relation to maize as far as becoming the staple food of Asia is concerned.
 - (c) The role and importance of maize in Asia have grown in recent decades even though this is not without controversy.
 - (d) China and India are in a race to produce more and more maize as it has become an important industrial crop.
107. Which of the following is the author of the passage most likely agrees with?
- (a) Food security concerns would lead to an increase in maize production.
 - (b) There wouldn't have been a Columbian Exchange if corn hadn't reached Asia.
 - (c) In Asia, maize production is increasing in more and more countries.
 - (d) Maize's decreasing importance is currently being underestimated.
108. Which of the following has been assumed by the author in the passage?
- (a) The land being used for maize biofuel production could have been used for growing other crops.
 - (b) Maize is a vital source of food and income for millions of people in Asia, but its importance may decline.
 - (c) Both a and b are correct
 - (d) Neither a nor b is correct

109. Which of the following is not one of the reasons mentioned in the passage for the shift in the production and consumption of maize in China?
- (a) Growing population` (b) Climate change
(c) Changing dietary habits (d) Increase in tourism
110. Which of the following weakens the argument that maize is a vital source of food and income for millions of people in Asia?
- (a) Maize production has led to environmental degradation in some parts of Asia.
(b) Rice is still considered the primary food source in Asia.
(c) Maize is not as nutritious as other cereal grains such as rice and wheat.
(d) Maize is only used in Asia for biofuel production.
111. The author's arguments are strengthened by:
- i. In Southeast Asia, maize production has increased by twice in the past decade.
ii. Maize being used as biofuel leaves a much lesser carbon footprint than traditional fuels.
iii. The nutritional content of maize makes it suitable for being consumed by livestock.
- (a) Only i and ii (b) Only ii and iii
(c) Only i and iii (d) All i, ii and iii

Passage (Q.112 – Q.117): The importance of the decennially conducted Census cannot be overstated. As it tallies data on several features of the Indian population, such as basic demography, literacy levels, caste status, educational levels, spoken languages, religion, marital status, occupation, and migration status among others, the Census is vital to administrative functions and planning of welfare schemes. Census data are also critical as they are used as a frame to underpin other sample surveys that are representative of the whole population. The national Census is utilized by international agencies to project the world's population as well. India has conducted the Census every 10 years since 1881; only 2021, a pandemic-affected year, was an exception as the exercise was postponed. With the deadline for freezing of boundaries further extended to June 30, 2023, the Census can effectively be conducted only some months after this event. Census enumeration is preceded by activities such as house listing. Most States were in line to begin this in early 2020 before the COVID-19 pandemic hit. But the repeated postponement and, consequently, the undue delay in the Census's commencement will severely affect the availability of vital information on population numbers at district and other lower levels.

The pandemic has been cited as a reason for the delay. The fact that lockdowns and physical distancing norms are now a thing of the past and infection levels in the country have remained relatively low ever since the last Omicron variant wave happened in early 2022 suggests that this is no longer a valid excuse. In fact, Census data should validate the various estimates on mortality based on 'excess deaths' analyses during the COVID-19 pandemic. Also, it is imperative that decadal changes in India's demography related to urbanization and migration of people across the States are captured adequately. Welfare schemes such as the targeted Public Distribution System under the National Food Security Act depend on population estimates, and the government continues to rely on Census 2011, which is now clearly outdated. Inter-State disparities in population growth rates could also impinge upon debates on the prospective delimitation of electoral boundaries and apportioning of seats across States. Considering these and other imperatives for the smooth planning and implementation of administrative, welfare and statistical management for governance, the Union government must show alacrity in commencing the Census.

112. Which of the following statements is NOT a reason why the national Census is important in India?
- (a) The national data can be utilized by international agencies to project the world's population.
(b) It can be used as a frame to underpin other sample surveys that are representative of the whole population.
(c) The census provides data on basic demography, literacy levels, and occupation of the population.
(d) The Census can help policymakers make decisions on whether India needs a booster dose for Covid-19.

113. The information in the passage allows for which of the following to be inferred?
- (a) A sample survey, with a representative sample of the population, would work just as well to take policy decisions.
 - (b) Even if the pandemic hadn't occurred, the house listing process may not have been completed on time.
 - (c) Prior to conducting a census, the 'freezing of boundaries' is a crucial step that should be taken.
 - (d) The Census could not have been conducted during the pandemic, primarily because the volunteers were sick.
114. Which of the following best represents the main idea of the passage?
- (a) The Census is too vital for the government to delay it further.
 - (b) The pandemic's excuse can't work now for delaying the Census.
 - (c) The release of the Census data is crucial for several crucial findings.
 - (d) Other sample surveys are being delayed due to the unreleased Census data.
115. The author of the passage will disagree with which of the following?
- (a) There have been many changes in the population composition of India since 2011.
 - (b) The Census as an exercise can help determine the election results of the country.
 - (c) There have been minimal changes in the population composition of India since 2011.
 - (d) Decadal changes in India's demography should be depicted in the census to have an accurate understanding of population migration.
116. Which of the following would weaken the author's arguments in the passage?
- (a) Census in many other countries have been conducted in online mode through an app with the error being less than 2 %.
 - (b) Census as an exercise requires enormous resources to be conducted in a fair manner, but its practical implications are too few.
 - (c) Both a and b are correct
 - (d) Neither a nor b is correct
117. Which of the following statements is a fact rather than a claim?
- (a) The importance of the decennially conducted Census cannot be overstated.
 - (b) The Union government must show alacrity in commencing the Census.
 - (c) India has conducted the Census every 10 years since 1881
 - (d) The repeated postponement and, consequently, the undue delay in the Census's commencement will severely affect the availability of vital information on population numbers at district and other lower levels.

Passage (Q.118 – Q.123): In a way, the crisis of the 'sinking town' of Joshimath in Uttarakhand is quintessentially Indian: a grey rhino event about which a great deal was known for years, decades actually, but nobody did anything about it. And now that the problem has acquired catastrophic proportions, everyone is talking about it. It is good that at all levels efforts are being made to salvage the situation. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has promised all possible help to save Joshimath, Uttarakhand Chief Minister Pushkar Singh Dhami said on Sunday.

The latter had a tele-conversation with the Prime Minister. Dhami tweeted, "The situation in Joshimath is being analysed. We'll also see if other mountainous towns have achieved their toleration limit." At the Central level, the Prime Minister's Office is actively monitoring the ground situation. Officials of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the State Government are part of deliberations. All this is comforting, but the discomfiting questions are: Why do we have to wait for the situation to become alarming to take action? Why are the powers reactive rather than proactive? It was almost half a century ago that the Mishra Committee Report had warned (in 1976) against such an eventuality. One of the recommendations of the report was: "For road repairs and other construction, it would be advisable not to remove boulders by digging or blasting the hill side... The trees are to be nurtured like children."

In fact, it was not just the authorities and politicians who ignored the committee's report but even the local people living there. Some of them even reportedly abused committee members, but now they are repenting their own carelessness. Headed by MC Mishra, the then Garhwal commissioner in the erstwhile State of Uttar Pradesh (Uttarakhand was part of UP at that time), it comprised 18 members, including from the Army, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police, the Border Road Organisation, the Shri Kedarnath-Badrinath Temple Committee, and the local administration. It said, "Joshimath lies on an ancient landslide." The root cause of the problem and the report's recommendations were ignored, but the facts of geology and geography are stubborn; we may ignore them but they have ways of making their presence felt; and that's happening now. Cracks are appearing in houses, roads and on the ground; the administration has declared Joshimath a landslide-subsidence zone; more than 60 families living in damaged houses have been evacuated to temporary relief centres; 90 more families may have to be moved out. The Chamoli District Magistrate reportedly went door-to-door, assessing the damage caused and urging people to evacuate. In short, the authorities are in fire-fighting mode. Again, this is very typical of India: politicians and officials ignore problems till these hit us hard, and then start acting like fire-fighters. A nation that wants to emerge as an economic power and a political force on the world stage ought to have a more responsive and imaginative administration.

118. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
- (a) The crisis of the sinking town of Joshimath in Uttarakhand is a result of ignoring warning signs and recommendations from a committee report decades ago, and exemplifies the typical reactive approach of Indian politicians and officials.
 - (b) The Prime Minister of India has promised to provide help to save the town of Joshimath, and efforts are being made at all levels to address the crisis.
 - (c) The residents of Joshimath were initially resistant to the recommendations of the Mishra Committee Report but now regret their carelessness.
 - (d) The problem of Joshimath's sinking town is mainly caused by geological and geographical factors, and the authorities are currently in fire-fighting mode.
119. Which of the following best explains the statement in the passage, "The authorities are in fire-fighting mode"?
- (a) They are acting quickly to put out the fire.
 - (b) They are actively trying to prevent fires from happening.
 - (c) They are trying to control a current crisis and manage the damage caused.
 - (d) They are making plans to prevent future hazards.
120. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the Mishra Committee report?
- (a) The committee was formed only recently.
 - (b) The committee's recommendations were implemented by the authorities.
 - (c) The report had warned about the current crisis in Joshimath.
 - (d) The report's recommendations were supported by local residents
121. Which of the following best represents the author's argument in the passage?
- (a) The crisis in Joshimath is primarily due to geological and geographical factors, and the authorities are effectively managing the situation.
 - (b) The authorities and politicians in India are typically reactive rather than proactive in addressing problems.
 - (c) The local residents of Joshimath were supportive of the Mishra Committee report's recommendations.
 - (d) The crisis in Joshimath is a unique event that could not have been foreseen or prevented.
122. Which of the following statements from the passage is a fact?
- (a) The authorities and politicians in India are typically reactive rather than proactive in addressing problems.
 - (b) The town of Joshimath is sinking due to human negligence and ignoring warnings.
 - (c) The Mishra Committee Report was formed recently.
 - (d) Politicians and officials ignore problems till these hit us hard, and then start acting like fire-fighters.

123. Which of the following options weakens the argument that the crisis in Joshimath is a result of ignoring warning signs and recommendations from a committee report decades ago?
- (a) The Mishra Committee Report was not widely circulated or made available to the public.
 - (b) The recommendations of the Mishra Committee Report were implemented by the authorities, but the problem still persisted.
 - (c) The authorities and politicians in India are typically proactive rather than reactive in addressing problems.
 - (d) The crisis in Joshimath is primarily due to unprecedented geological changes.

Passage (Q.124 – Q.129): In his address at the inauguration of the 83rd All India Conference of Presiding Officers' in Jaipur on Thursday, Vice-President Jagdeep Dhankhar expressed his anguish over the manner in which lawmakers in the country behave. He rightly pointed out that people's representatives — be it the Members of Parliament and of Legislative Assemblies and Councils — should follow rules and maintain decorum. How can MLAs, MLCs, and MPs swear by the Constitution and law, and yet blatantly flout rules and throw decorum to the winds, he asked. A pertinent question which, unfortunately, political parties are not interested in answering. Dhankhar reminded the audience that the Constituent Assembly, during its 11 sessions spread over almost three years, dealt with some of the most critical and sensitive issues, but there was not a single instance of disruption or disturbance. Dialogue, discussion, and debates were keys to decision-making in the Constituent Assembly, he added. This is a timely reminder to our political class which would serve the nation and itself well by emulating rather than worshipping the leaders of that era. Idolatry is easy and emulation — especially that of great men and women — is difficult, but still our political masters can at least try to be like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, and BR Ambedkar.

Dhankhar also rightly said that the judiciary, the executive, and the legislature should confine themselves to their respective domains and conform to the highest standards of propriety and decorum. That indeed is the sine qua non of a healthy democracy. But his remarks on the supremacy of Parliament were not very accurate. His belief that Parliament has the absolute right to amend the Constitution, which “is not subject to any other authority,” is misplaced. Even more objectionable is his attack on the basic structure doctrine. In 1973, in the Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court came up with this doctrine, asserting that Parliament has the right to amend the Constitution but not alter its (the Constitution's) basic structure. In a way, the doctrine is tautological: the basic structure of any constitution — or, for that matter, anything else—cannot be changed unless you want to change the entire thing. The basic structure of a constitution can be changed by only those people who do not believe in it. The fact that the Vice-President of the nation says such a thing makes it even more unacceptable. The tautology became a bold statement by the legendary SC justice HR Khanna, as the judiciary was made to fight the forces of dictatorship that were gaining strength at that time. This is the reason that no politician, not even from Congress, has attacked this doctrine. In fact, senior Congress leader P Chidambaram has supported the doctrine. Dhankhar should focus on improving the behaviour of lawmakers instead of targeting the judiciary.

124. Which of the following best describes the central purpose of the author in penning this passage?
- (a) To praise the Vice-President for his remarks on the good behaviour of lawmakers.
 - (b) To express concern over the lack of decorum among lawmakers and call for emulation of national leaders.
 - (c) To provide a critical analysis of the Vice-President's views on the supremacy of parliament and basic structure doctrine.
 - (d) To provide historical context on the Constituent Assembly and decision-making in Indian democracy.
125. Which of the following is not supported by the passage?
- (a) The Vice-President's belief that parliament has the absolute right to amend the Constitution is misplaced.
 - (b) The Vice-President's attack on the basic structure doctrine is unacceptable.
 - (c) The judiciary came up with the basic structure doctrine in 1973 in the Kesavananda Bharati case.
 - (d) The Vice-President's speech was well received by the audience.

126. What role does the second paragraph play in the context of the passage? Choose the best answer.
- (a) The second paragraph contributes to the main conclusion of the passage.
 - (b) The second paragraph qualifies the author's views in the first paragraph.
 - (c) The second paragraph contains pieces of evidence to support the first paragraph.
 - (d) The second paragraph presents arguments against the passage's conclusion.
127. Which of the following was used as an example of a healthy democracy in the passage?
- (a) The Constituent Assembly.
 - (b) The judiciary.
 - (c) The executive.
 - (d) The legislature.
128. Which among the following cannot be concluded from the passage?
- (a) People who do not believe in the basic structure would always change it.
 - (b) People who believe in the basic structure won't change it.
 - (c) People who do not believe in the basic structure won't change it.
 - (d) All of the above.
129. Which among the following is a statement of fact rather than a statement of opinions from the passage?
- (a) Dhankhar should focus on improving the behaviour of lawmakers instead of targeting the judiciary.
 - (b) The Constituent Assembly, during its 11 sessions spread over almost three years, dealt with some of the most critical and sensitive issues, but there was not a single instance of disruption or disturbance.
 - (c) Dhankhar also rightly said that the judiciary, the executive, and the legislature should confine themselves to their respective domains and conform to the highest standards of propriety and decorum.
 - (d) The fact that the Vice-President of the nation says such a thing makes it even more unacceptable.

Passage (Q.130 – Q.135): The technology-enabled environment has made it possible for teachers and students to adopt a variety of teaching-learning techniques. The most effective learning outcome and student experience, even at the individual level, are produced by hybrid learning, which employs a flexible balance of online and offline approaches. This contrasts with blended learning, which combines online and traditional classroom approaches. With a blend of physical classroom instruction with online learning, hybrid learning has created a powerful new learning environment that is highly effective and efficient. It has created a profound impact on the EdTech ecosystem. Hybrid learning has transformed the education landscape by many folds. It has not only enabled students to continue learning remotely but has also reduced teachers' non-teaching tasks.

Hybrid learning allows students to learn at their own pace: Hybrid learning is a type of instruction that combines physical classroom learning with online learning. For example, if a student needs more time to master a concept, they can take their time and work through the material at their own pace.

Hybrid learning provides a more personalized learning experience for each student: By blending online and offline instruction, hybrid learning can offer students a more customized learning experience that meets their individual needs. For instance, students who learn best in a traditional classroom setting can benefit from face-to-face interaction with their peers and teachers, while others who prefer a more independent learning style can take advantage of the flexibility and autonomy that online learning provides.

Additionally, it also helps students to develop important communication and collaboration skills. For example, students who are enrolled in a hybrid course may be required to communicate with their instructors and classmates both online and offline. This can help students to learn how to effectively communicate and collaborate with others to complete their coursework.

Despite these advantages, using the hybrid learning approach requires caution. Because hybrid learning enables the integration of highly variable environments and tasks, there is a possibility of losing track of the goal and being stuck in the method itself. Additionally, care must be taken to prevent any other distractions, as social

media and other internet tools may cause the student to lose focus without his or her knowledge. This needs to be taken into account in the design and implementation of hybrid learning online environments. Thus, while hybrid learning can create a lot of positive impact on the skills imparted to the learners, there is care needed to execute those.

130. What is the main idea being portrayed in the passage?
- (a) Hybrid learning is the way to go in the 21st century, those who won't inculcate it will be left behind.
 - (b) Hybrid learning is an effective and efficient approach to education, even though some caution must be taken.
 - (c) The risks that come with hybrid learning impact the practicality of this type of learning which may otherwise have been a viable option.
 - (d) Hybrid learning is just another tool to employ to make the learning experience of a student better.
131. Which of the following would strengthen the author's arguments concerning the efficacy of hybrid learning in the passage?
- (a) Studies showing that students who use hybrid learning perform better on standardized tests.
 - (b) Research on the negative impact of technology on student learning.
 - (c) Statistics on the cost savings for schools that implement hybrid learning.
 - (d) Testimonies from students and teachers about the difficulties of implementing hybrid learning.
132. With which of the following would the author of the passage agree?
- (a) Many people believe hybrid and blended learning are the same things, but they are not.
 - (b) Offline learning does not provide students with personalized instruction by educators.
 - (c) Communication and Collaboration skills cannot be honed in other forms of learning.
 - (d) Hybrid learning provides students with the flexibility of both online and offline learning.
133. Based on the author's arguments in the passage, which of the following must be true?
- (a) Hybrid learning can only benefit students who prefer an independent learning style.
 - (b) The integration of highly variable environments and tasks in hybrid learning may result in the loss of focus, which is concerning.
 - (c) Traditional classroom learning is so outdated and ineffective that nobody uses it anymore.
 - (d) Hybrid learning doesn't make any difference in terms of personalizing the learning experience for students.
134. Which of the following has not been mentioned by the author in the passage as an incentive to hybrid learning?
- (a) The flexibility of both online and offline learning.
 - (b) Reduced workload for teachers.
 - (c) Increased student engagement.
 - (d) Reduced administrative tasks.
135. What would help the most in promoting hybrid learning?
- (a) Providing students with more opportunities for face-to-face interaction with teachers and peers.
 - (b) Offering more flexibility and autonomy in the learning experience.
 - (c) Incorporating more technology in the classroom.
 - (d) Creating a dedicated team to handle the technical aspects of hybrid learning.

SECTION - E: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Direction (Q.136 – Q.140): There are two trains A and B. Both trains have four different types of coaches viz. General coaches, sleeper coaches, first class coaches and AC coaches. In train A, there are total 700 passengers. Train B has 30% more passengers than train A. 20% of the passengers of train A are in general coaches. One-fourth of the total number of passengers of train A are in AC coaches. 23% of the passengers of train A are in sleeper class coaches.

Remaining passengers of train A are in first class coaches. Total number of passengers in AC coaches in both the trains together is 480. 30% of the number of passengers of train B is in sleeper class coaches, 10% of the total passengers of train B are in first class coaches. Remaining passengers of train B are in general class coaches

136. What is the ratio of the number of passengers in first class coaches of train A to the number of passengers in sleeper class coaches of train B?
 (a) 13 : 7 (b) 7 : 13 (c) 32 : 39 (d) Data inadequate
137. What is the total number of passengers in the general coaches of train A and the AC coaches of train B together?
 (a) 449 (b) 459 (c) 435 (d) 445
138. What is the difference between the number of passengers in the AC coaches of train A and total number of passengers in sleeper class coaches and first class coaches together of train B?
 (a) 199 (b) 178 (c) 187 (d) 189
139. Total number of passengers in general class coaches in both the trains together is approximately, what percentage of total number of passengers in train B?
 (a) 35% (b) 42% (c) 45% (d) 38%
140. If cost of per ticket of first class coach is Rs. 450, then what total amount will be generated from first class coaches of train A?
 (a) Rs. 10080 (b) Rs. 108000 (c) Rs. 100800 (d) Rs. 10800

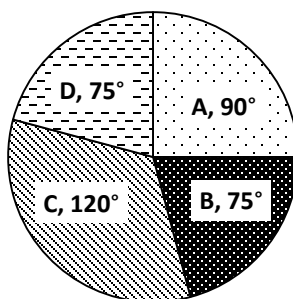
Direction (Q.141 – Q.145): In a village only two castes A and B lives. The population of A is 60% more than Bs. In the village population of B and A below 10 years of age are 20% and 25% respectively. In B number of females above 10 years of age are 40% less than that of males above 10 years of age. The ratio of males above 10 years of age to females above 10 years is 14:11 and ratio of males below 10 years of age to females below 10 years of age is 3:2. The total number of female population above 10 years of age in B are 1350.

141. Find the total number of male population above 10 years of age in B.
 (a) 2280 (b) 2250 (c) 3150 (d) 3100
142. Female population above 10 years of age in A is what approx percent of its total population excluding population below 10 years of age.
 (a) 48% (b) 50% (c) 45% (d) 47%
143. If females below 10 years in A are $\frac{2}{3}$ of total population of B below 10 years. Then find the ratio of male to female below 10 years of age in A caste.
 (a) 2:3 (b) 3:2 (c) 1:2 (d) 2:1
144. Total male population of A above 10 years of age is how much percent more than total male population of B above 10 years of age?
 (a) 24% (b) 23% (c) 25% (d) 27%

145. If 15% and 10% of total population above 10 years of age in A and B castes are senior citizens respectively then find the ratio between senior citizens of A caste to B caste.
(a) 4:9 (b) 9:4 (c) 3:2 (d) 2:3

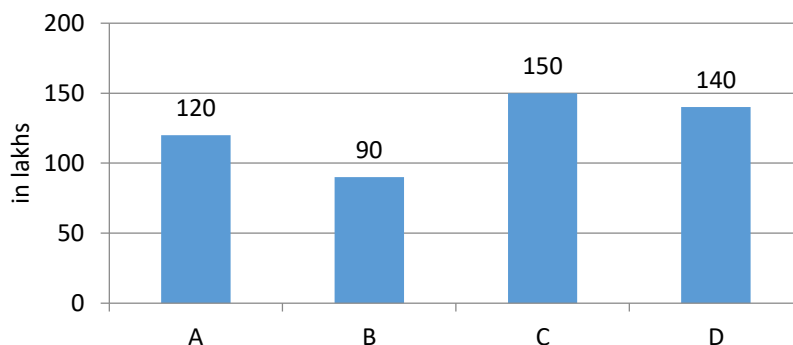
Direction (Q.146 – Q.150): These questions are based on the following information.

Population in four states of country XYZ



Total population = 10.8 crores

Number of females in each of the given four states of XYZ



146. What is the male population in states A and B together?
(a) 2.45 cr (b) 2.65 cr (c) 2.85 cr (d) 3.05 cr
147. What is the ratio of the male population to the female population in state D?
(a) 7 : 11 (b) 17 : 28 (c) 23 : 31 (d) 35 : 43
148. What is the difference between the male population in state C and that in state D?
(a) 0.95 cr (b) 1.05 cr (c) 1.15 cr (d) 1.25 cr
149. What is the difference between the female population in states C and D put together and the male population in states A and B put together?
(a) 2 lakhs (b) 3 lakhs (c) 5 lakhs (d) 8 lakhs
150. By what percent is the male population of state C more than that of state B?
(a) 40% (b) 35.7% (c) 52.3% (d) 55 5/9%

Notes:-

Notes:-