

COMMONLAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2025**Name of the Student:** _____**Enrollment Id:** _____

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Signature of the Invigilator: _____**Name of center:** _____

(To be filled by the Candidate)

Time :2 Hours**Maximum marks: 120****Number of Question in this Booklet: 120****INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATES**

1. Please read the below mentioned instructions carefully.
2. Immediately after the commencement of the test, you are required to open the question booklet and compulsorily examine it for defects, if any, as stated below.
 - (a) To have access inside the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet if it is opened or without sticker-seal.
 - (b) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the question booklet with the information printed on the cover page. **Faulty booklets with missing pages/questions, misprint, fudging of print or duplication of pages or any other discrepancy should immediately be brought to the notice of the invigilator(s) and replaced by the same series correct question booklet within first five minutes of the commencement of the test. Afterwards, the question booklet will not be replaced.**
 - (c) Only after the verification of question booklet, enter your Roll Number, Question Booklet Number and Question Booklet Series in the space provided on OMR Answer Sheet with **Ball Point Pen** and shade the relevant circles with **HB Pencil** only.
3. There are 150 objective type multiple-choice questions carrying one mark each. Each question has four choices of answers. Select the most appropriate answer and shade the corresponding circle in the OMR Answer Sheet. If more than one circle is shaded, then the answer to that question shall be deemed as wrong. **There is negative marking for wrong answers wherein 0.25 mark will be deducted for each of the wrong answers.**
4. Specific instructions are given at the beginning of each question or a set of questions. Read them carefully before answering.
5. Possession of any kind of electronic gadget inside the examination hall is strictly prohibited. Possession and/or use of any such gadget shall disqualify the candidate from appearing in the test.
6. In case of any malpractice or attempt to resort to any malpractice, which includes talking to neighbours, copying or using unfair means etc., the Invigilator/Centre Superintendent shall seize the material, if any, and expel the candidate from the examination hall.
7. The first bell will ring 10 minutes before the commencement of the test. As soon as the first bell rings the invigilator(s) will distribute the OMR Answer Sheet and Question Booklet to the candidates. The second bell will ring at the commencement of the test. The third bell will ring at the completion of one hour of test. The fourth bell will be rung

10 minutes before the completion of the test. The fifth and final long bell will ring at the completion of the test.

8. **No candidate shall be permitted to leave the Examination Hall before the two hours of the test ends.**

9. **You have to return the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the test compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.**

10. Rough Work is to be done in the question paper itself in end of this booklet or any space available. No sheets will be provided for the same.

All the Best!

English Language

PASSAGE 1

It was a jet black Jaguar one week, a Mercedes the next; sometimes, a drive within the city or a cross-country trip to Goa. Surender Singh was 27, working for a private cab service, doing what he loved — driving. His days were spent ferrying magistrates and lawyers around the city but the nights he reserved for his friends.

“We were a large group of friends who were into bikes and cars. Some of them were dancers. And at night, I would use my friends’ bikes for stunts. They would bet on me,” he says. Born into a cross-cultural home — with a father from Delhi and mother from Tamil Nadu — Singh had just got married and had his first child. “I stopped the stunts after a few accidents. I just kept my head down and got more driving work and soon I started driving people across the country,” he continues. “I also liked to sing, and had started scoring gigs at local pubs or neighbourhood functions. Beyond that, the memory fades a little. It was 10 years ago.”

Singh is sitting at a cafe in West Delhi, a month after being released from jail on permanent bail. He is wearing a crisp white shirt, tucked into a pair of jeans, and is sporting a black cap. He takes a deep breath, as if in preparation to talk about the worst decade of his life — the time he spent inside Tihar Jail on murder charges in a road rage case.

“The first two months, I was asked to sweep the prayer field, clean the toilets, mop the floor, and so on. It took me a while to find the rhythm of the prison,” says Singh, explaining how he worked through the various departments at Tihar Jail No.1. “It did not really seem like work until I started needing the money to send back home.” That’s when Singh realised that as an undertrial, he had to write to the prison authorities asking to be put on the payroll. “I submitted the papers, and earned a little over ₹2,000 the first time. It took a while for the money to start coming in, however. The first few years, the wages would be staggered and we would get the accumulated amount only every other month,” he recalls, his smile fading away.

India’s roughly 1,400 prisons house 5.73 lakh inmates (as of 2022), over 75% of whom are undertrials. All of them have, at some point during their time inside, worked in one capacity or the other, irrespective of whether or not they were paid for it. This is despite the landmark Supreme Court judgment from 1998 that states no inmate can be put to work without pay.

In addition, the Model Prison Manual, 2003, which is the guiding principle for prison management in India, stipulates that “the salaries given to workers should not be minimal or trifling, but rather fair and equitable. These rates, which must be paid to employees, must be standardised and frequently changed in compliance with government notices clarifying/ changing the appropriate minimum wages”. And, it is up to the individual State governments to fix minimum wages for prison inmates based on their broad classification as skilled, semi-skilled, or unskilled workers.

<https://www.thehindu.com/society/prison-labour-fair-wages-lacking-reform-rehabilitation-india-jails-tihar-tamil-nadu-kerala-bihar-maharashtra/article67941845.ece>

1. Which of the following can be inferred about the author's views on the treatment of prison inmates based on the passage?

A) The author believes that the Supreme Court judgment from 1998 regarding the payment of inmates for work should be strictly enforced, regardless of their status as undertrials or convicts.

B) The author implies that the Model Prison Manual's guidelines on fair wages for inmate workers are frequently disregarded by prison authorities, leading to exploitative labor practices.

C) The author suggests that the state governments have failed to adequately regulate minimum wages for prison inmates, resulting in widespread economic injustice within the prison system.

D) The author contends that prison inmates should not be compelled to work at all, as forced labor violates fundamental human rights and dignity.

Answer: B) The author implies that the Model Prison Manual's guidelines on fair wages for inmate workers are frequently disregarded by prison authorities, leading to exploitative labor practices.

2. Which of the following best reflects the primary reason for Surender Singh's initial adjustment difficulties in Tihar Jail as mentioned in the passage?

A) Singh struggled with adapting to the stringent work routines enforced by the prison authorities, leading to initial discomfort.

B) Singh faced challenges in acclimating to the hierarchical structure and social dynamics prevalent among inmates within Tihar Jail.

C) Singh's adjustment difficulties stemmed from his unfamiliarity with the diverse range of tasks assigned to him during his initial days at Tihar Jail.

D) Singh encountered obstacles in navigating the bureaucratic procedures required to secure payment for his work as an undertrial prisoner at Tihar Jail.

3. Which of the following best describes the author's response to the treatment of prison inmates as depicted in the passage?

A) The author expresses indignation at the systemic exploitation of prison labor, advocating for comprehensive reform to ensure fair treatment and compensation for inmates.

B) The author conveys a sense of resignation regarding the prevalent labor practices within Indian prisons, suggesting that change is unlikely due to institutional inertia.

C) The author portrays a nuanced perspective on the treatment of prison inmates, acknowledging both the legal standards in place and the realities of their implementation.

D) The author presents a cynical view of prison authorities, accusing them of deliberate neglect in enforcing regulations related to inmate wages.

4. Which change in the underlined sentence in the passage above will make it grammatically correct?

"The first few years, the wages would be staggered and we would get the accumulated amount only every other month."

A) Changing "would be" to "were"

B) Replacing "staggered" with "staggeringly"

C) Replacing "we would get" with "we will get"

D) Inserting "have" before "only every other month"

5. Which of the following is the tone of the author in the passage?

A) Cynical

B) Empathetic

C) Indignant

D) Detached

PASSAGE 2

In May 1606, Caravaggio's rickety life caught up with him. He already had a long list of misdemeanours against his name. He had been twice arrested for carrying a sword without a permit; put on trial by the Roman authorities for writing scurrilous verses about a rival, Giovanni Baglione (or "Johnny Bollocks" according to the poems); arrested for affray and assault, in one incident being injured himself (his testimony to the police survives: "I wounded myself with my own sword when I fell down these stairs. I don't know where it was and there was no one else there"); arrested again for smashing a plate of artichokes in the face of a waiter; for throwing stones and abusing a constable (telling him he could "stick [his sword] up his arse"); and for smearing excrement on the house of the landlady

who had had his belongings seized in payment of missed rent. There were more incidents, all meticulously recorded in the Roman archives.

Eventually, however, he overstepped so far that even his lofty clerical patrons, notably cardinals Del Monte and Borghese, could no longer help him. The painter had a long-running animosity with a pimp called Ranuccio Tomassoni that seems to have come to a head with an argument about a woman, either Tomassoni's wife or Fillide Melandroni, a courtesan and one of Caravaggio's models: the two men decided to settle matters with a duel. They met at night on a tennis court and in the fight, Caravaggio pierced Tomassoni's femoral artery. Caravaggio may have been aiming for his opponent's genitals, to inflict a sexual wound in keeping with the honour culture of the time. Tomassoni bled to death.

Duelling was illegal so Caravaggio fled Rome. He was convicted of murder in absentia and a death warrant – a bando capitale – was issued against him, meaning anyone could kill him for a reward; Caravaggio's severed head would serve as proof. The painter made first for the protection of the Colonna family, with whom he long had ties – Costanza Colonna was Marchesa of Caravaggio, the town in Lombardy where the painter was born – and then for Naples, a Spanish territory and therefore beyond the laws of the Papal States.

The painter, distinguished, according to an eyewitness, by a "black beard, thick eyebrows and black eyes, who goes dressed all in black", arrived in Naples both celebrated and infamous. His pictures in Rome had caused a sensation: there was approbation – with the maligned Baglione, who despite his subject's insults was one of Caravaggio's three early biographers, reporting that his Madonna of Loreto (circa 1605) had been met with sounds of approval he likened to "the cackling of geese" – but disapproval too. Another biographer, Gian Pietro Bellori, claimed that the reason fellow artists were "infatuated" with Caravaggio was because "without study or effort" his example "enabled them to make facile copies after nature and to imitate forms, which were vulgar and lacking in beauty". Naples was rich, teeming and, as a major port, well used to dangerous and unpredictable men; it wanted something by his hand.

<https://www.newstatesman.com/culture/art-design/2024/03/the-last-crimes-of-caravaggio>

6. Why, according to the author, did Caravaggio flee Rome following the duel with Ranuccio Tomassoni?

A. He was seeking to escape the punitive measures of the Roman ecclesiastical court, eager to continue his artistry in a more lenient legal environment.

B. Caravaggio was compelled to depart from Rome hastily due to the issuance of a bando capitale, effectively a death warrant, against him, authorizing his execution by any who could claim the reward, necessitating his escape to regions beyond the jurisdiction of the Papal States.

C. The artist left Rome in search of new patrons and audiences, disenchanted with the Roman art scene and seeking fresh inspiration elsewhere.

D. Fearing retaliation from the family and associates of Ranuccio Tomassoni, Caravaggio sought refuge with the Colonna family, with whom he had longstanding connections.

7. In the context of Caravaggio's altercation that led to the issuance of a bando capitale, which of these options best elaborates on the nature of his feud with Ranuccio Tomassoni?

A. The animosity between Caravaggio and Tomassoni, seeded in professional rivalry and exacerbated by mutual accusations of dishonor, culminated in a fatal confrontation, underlining the brutal customs of honor culture prevalent at the time.

B. Their longstanding rivalry was primarily based on artistic differences and jealousy over each other's success in the Roman art world, leading to a tragic duel.

C. The dispute between Caravaggio and Tomassoni revolved around a woman, either Tomassoni's wife or a courtesan named Fillide Melandroni, escalating their existing animosity to a lethal duel, possibly intended by Caravaggio to inflict a humiliating sexual wound in accordance with contemporary honor culture norms.

D. A bitter dispute over financial debts and slander led Caravaggio and Tomassoni to resolve their differences through a duel, reflecting the era's harsh methodologies for settling personal vendettas.

8. Which of the following conclusions can most convincingly be drawn from Caravaggio's behavior as described in the passage?

A. Caravaggio's proclivity for violent and antisocial behavior, exemplified by his numerous arrests and the fatal duel, highlights a deep-seated disdain for societal norms and an inability to conform to the expectations of his social milieu.

B. The recurrent legal and personal troubles faced by Caravaggio, including his violent confrontations and irreverent acts towards authority figures, indicate a troubled personality potentially exacerbated by the pressures of his artistic career and societal expectations.

C. Caravaggio's actions, marked by a series of public disturbances and aggressive confrontations, reflect the tumultuous nature of his personal life, suggesting that his artistic genius was inextricably linked to a volatile temperament.

D. The array of misdemeanors and the gravity of his final act of violence suggest that Caravaggio was actively rebelling against the constraints of his era, using his behavior as a form of critique against the societal and artistic conventions of his time.

9. What does the statement "Naples was rich, teeming and, as a major port, well used to dangerous and unpredictable men; it wanted something by his hand" imply about Naples' anticipation for Caravaggio's work?

A. Naples' socio-economic prosperity and its status as a major port city made it a melting pot of various cultures and personalities, creating a demand for

Caravaggio's artwork, which was renowned for capturing the essence of human experience with unprecedented realism and emotional depth.

B. Given Naples' familiarity with dangerous and unpredictable individuals, the city was uniquely positioned to appreciate the tumultuous nature of Caravaggio's life and art, seeking his work for its reflection of the darker aspects of human existence.

C. The phrase suggests that Naples, accustomed to dealing with men of Caravaggio's temperament, was eager to commission his work, seeing his notorious background as adding value to his artistic creations.

D. It indicates that Naples, being a wealthy and populous port city, was naturally inclined towards collecting works of art from renowned artists like Caravaggio, whose troubled life story made his works particularly coveted.

10. Based on the passage, which inference can be most accurately drawn regarding the impact of Caravaggio's arrival in Naples?

A. Caravaggio's reputation as a celebrated yet controversial figure preceded him, ensuring a mixed reception in Naples that was characterized by both admiration and disapproval, reflecting the complex nature of his public persona and artistic legacy.

B. The artist's arrival in Naples was met with universal acclaim, as his groundbreaking artistic techniques and the sensational nature of his personal life fascinated the local populace and art community alike.

C. Naples, with its rich and tumultuous social environment, offered Caravaggio an ideal refuge where his notorious background was overshadowed by the city's own vibrancy and the eager anticipation of his artistic contributions.

D. Despite his infamous reputation, Caravaggio's arrival in Naples signaled a turning point in his career, where his past misdemeanors were largely forgiven in favor of celebrating his artistic genius, leading to an era of newfound creativity and success.

PASSAGE 3

Many people who care about the environment believe they are obligated to try to reduce their impact: driving fuel-efficient vehicles, recycling and purchasing food locally, for example. But the decision to have a child – to create another person who will most likely adopt a similar lifestyle to your own – vastly outweighs the impact of these activities.

Based on the average distance a car travels each year, people in developed countries can save the equivalent of 2.4 metric tons of CO₂ emissions each year by living without a vehicle, according to one literature review. For comparison, having one fewer child saves 58.6 metric tonnes each year.

So, if you think you are obligated to do other activities to reduce your impact on the environment, you should limit your family size, too.

In response, however, some people may argue that adding a single person to a planet of eight billion cannot make a meaningful difference. According to this argument, one new person would constitute such a tiny percentage of the overall contribution to climate change and other environmental problems that the impact would be morally negligible.

Environmental ethicists debate how to quantify an individual's impact on the environment, especially their lifetime carbon emissions.

For example, statistician Paul Murtaugh and scientist Michael Schlax attempted to estimate the "carbon legacy" tied to a couple's choice to procreate. They estimated the total lifetime emissions of individuals living in the world's most populous 11 countries. They also assumed a parent was responsible for all emissions tied to their genetic lineage: all of their own emissions, half their children's emissions, one-quarter of their grandchildren's emissions, and so on.

If emissions stayed similar to 2005 levels for several generations, an American couple having one fewer child would save 9,441 metric tons of CO₂-equivalent, according to their calculations. Driving a more fuel-efficient car, on the other hand – getting 10 more miles to the gallon – would save only 148 metric tons of CO₂-equivalent.

Philosopher John Nolt has attempted to estimate how much harm the average American causes over their lifetime in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. He found that the average American contributes roughly one two-billionth of the total greenhouse gases that cause climate change.

<https://scroll.in/article/1063824/given-the-environmental-costs-is-it-ethical-to-bring-a-child-into-the-world>

11. Which of the following, used in the passage, suggests that the decision to have a child has a significantly larger environmental impact than other individual actions aimed at reducing one's carbon footprint?

- A. The comparison of CO₂ emissions saved by living without a vehicle versus the emissions saved by having one fewer child.
- B. The discussion on the moral negligible impact of adding a single person to a planet of eight billion.
- C. The description of the method used by Paul Murtaugh and Michael Schlax in estimating the "carbon legacy" of procreation.
- D. John Nolt's quantification of the average American's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions over their lifetime.

12. Which of the following seems to be the author's main concern in the passage?

- A. The ethical debate surrounding the quantification of an individual's lifetime carbon emissions.
- B. The significant reduction in carbon emissions achievable by choosing not to have children, compared to other environmental conservation actions.

C. The methodologies employed by researchers to estimate the environmental impact of procreation.

D. The moral consideration of individual contributions to global population growth and its negligible impact on climate change.

13. Which of the following words from the passage means “a legacy or inheritance of environmental impact as a result of procreation”?

A. Carbon footprint

B. Carbon legacy

C. Genetic lineage

D. Greenhouse gas emissions

14. Based on the passage, which context-based statement accurately reflects the contribution of individual lifestyle choices to global CO₂ emissions?

A. The act of choosing a fuel-efficient vehicle over a standard one has an appreciable but significantly lesser impact on reducing CO₂ emissions compared to the decision of having one fewer child.

B. The moral argument that adding a single individual to the planet's population has a negligible impact on the environment is supported by the majority of environmental ethicists.

C. The methodology developed by Murtaugh and Schlax for calculating a parent's carbon legacy has been universally accepted as the most accurate way to measure individual contributions to climate change.

D. The contribution of an average American to global greenhouse gases is so minimal that individual actions towards reducing one's carbon footprint are considered largely ineffective in the broader context of climate change mitigation.

15. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Decisions around family size should be primarily informed by personal and cultural values, rather than environmental considerations.

B. Individual choices, particularly those related to family size, play a significant role in contributing to or mitigating climate change.

C. The environmental impact of adding a single person to the planet is negligible and, therefore, should not factor into decisions about procreation.

D. Environmental ethicists unanimously agree on the methodology for quantifying an individual's lifetime carbon emissions.

PASSAGE 4

Artificial intelligence has immense potential to enhance human capabilities and drive growth in several industries. It is projected to greatly improve governance, healthcare, and education outcomes.

However, this potential may not be realised if the building blocks of AI remain concentrated in the hands of a few dominant companies or the countries in which they are located. The priorities for AI adoption in India can be quite different. Vijay Kelkar and Ajay Shah propose that the toughest challenges for a state – such as the tax system – involve processes that feature a high number of transactions, the need for discretion, high stakes for individuals, and some degree of secrecy.

AI adoption could reduce the complexity of such challenges on some of these dimensions, such as the transaction volume and discretion. This makes it easier to overcome state capacity limitations and deliver better governance and public services.

On the other hand, widespread AI adoption could also negatively affect the availability of low-skilled jobs upon which a large part of India's labour force depends. Thus, the opportunities and challenges for India might be significantly different from those of developed countries.

Technology and geopolitics are becoming increasingly intertwined. Many countries have identified critical and emerging technologies that are essential for national security and economic growth. AI features on the lists of all countries that have made such declarations, including the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, Australia, and Japan. These technologies are not just an area of focus but also of strategic interest.

For instance, US policymakers are operationalising the idea of “a small yard with a high fence” for critical technologies, with the aim of keeping the chokepoints for foundational technologies under US control. From their longstanding approach of staying a few generations ahead of rivals in critical technologies, the American focus is now to “maintain as large of a lead as possible”.

Given these considerations, for India to pursue its national interests, it will have to find ways to maintain strategic autonomy with respect to this critical technology.

The development of AI systems requires different inputs: data, computation, models, and applications. These inputs can be visualised as layers, with data and computation contributing to the model, which, in turn, supports the applications. Companies involved in developing AI models or applications face entry barriers at each of these stages. It is not uncommon for a single company to control multiple stages through vertical integration.

For instance, Google exemplifies a high level of integration across the different stages of the supply chain. Its operations range from developing and training its own AI models on proprietary computing infrastructure using vast amounts of data, including proprietary data. It also offers cloud services and has integrated its AI systems into various applications for both web and Android users.

<https://scroll.in/article/1064758/ai-adoption-in-india-opportunities-and-challenges-for-policy-considerations>

16. Which of the following best encapsulates the author's perspective on the integration of Artificial Intelligence within the governance structure of a nation?

A. Artificial Intelligence is a panacea that will unequivocally resolve all governance-related issues without inducing any consequential challenges or requiring significant oversight.

B. The adoption of Artificial Intelligence in governance promises to streamline complex processes and enhance efficiency, albeit with considerations for potential displacement of low-skilled labor and the need for strategic autonomy.

C. The intrinsic value of Artificial Intelligence in governance is predominantly theoretical and lacks practical applicability due to insurmountable challenges in implementation.

D. Governance structures should remain unaltered by the advancements in Artificial Intelligence, as the potential risks far outweigh the theoretical benefits.

17. In the discourse on Artificial Intelligence's role in national development, which aspect is deemed most pivotal for India's strategic interests?

A. The unequivocal advancement of AI technologies to surpass international standards and benchmarks.

B. The establishment of a comprehensive database that is accessible to all AI research entities within India.

C. Ensuring strategic autonomy in the development and application of AI technologies to prevent dependency on foreign entities.

D. Prioritizing the universal deployment of AI across all sectors, irrespective of the specific needs and challenges of each sector.

18. What connotation does the phrase "a small yard with a high fence" carry within the context of US policy towards critical technologies?

A. An expansive approach to sharing technological advancements globally with minimal restrictions.

B. A focused strategy to protect and control access to foundational technologies, limiting their spread beyond national borders.

C. The prioritization of developing vast arrays of technologies without emphasizing the security or exclusivity of any.

D. An encouragement for international collaboration in the development and distribution of critical technologies.

19. How does the concentration of AI development inputs (data, computation, models, applications) in the hands of a few companies impact the strategic technological autonomy of countries like India?

A. It enhances the technological sovereignty of nations by centralizing expertise and innovation within leading global entities, thereby raising the benchmark for AI development universally.

B. It potentially undermines the technological and strategic autonomy of nations by creating dependencies on these companies for critical technological infrastructure and innovations.

C. It has no significant impact on national strategic autonomy as technological development is inherently a globalized process, with resources and knowledge freely distributed across borders.

D. It encourages a diversified and competitive AI market by incentivizing countries to develop their proprietary technologies in response to monopolistic practices.

20. Considering the narrative on AI's transformative potential in governance, what underlying assumption does the author make about the nature of state challenges addressed by AI?

A. State challenges are static and unchanging, thus can be comprehensively resolved through a one-time implementation of AI solutions.

B. State challenges are complex and multifaceted, requiring AI solutions to be adaptable, nuanced, and sensitive to the dynamic needs of governance.

C. State challenges are predominantly technological, implying that the introduction of AI would automatically lead to the eradication of governance inefficiencies.

D. State challenges are minor and can be easily addressed with current technologies, making the integration of AI into governance an unnecessary complexity.

PASSAGE 5

Public life in India, and South Asia more broadly, centres around the working-class camaraderie of an adda or gathering: people sitting and chatting often under a tree or at a tea stall.

In Delhi, the wealthy upper-middle classes have long flocked to new malls and supermarkets. The urban working classes, however, still favour the city's bazaars, for the space they allow for both adda and for making a living.

The virtual economy, with its digital platforms, cashless payment systems and online shopping, has of course seen street-level economies, across the globe, decline. However, as I show in my book, *Traders and Tinkers*, bazaars remain dynamic public squares that have long fostered new forms of popular culture.

From the pirate CD industry to fashion knock-offs and DIY electronic goods, bazaars have nurtured a significant informal economy. These marketplaces affirm the existence of people – daily wage earners, pullers and loaders, small-scale tradesmen and street vendors – who live and work on the margins of society.

Since 2012, I have conducted ethnographic research in three of Delhi's marketplaces: Lajpat Rai market, Palika bazaar and Nehru Place. I have interviewed traders and vendors. I have taken part in addas. I have observed sales in shops and on the street.

In 1957, the Delhi Development Authority was established as part of the Ministry of State Housing and Urban Affairs. This statutory body devised what was known as the “master plan” of 1962 – an ambitious, modernist urban zoning project which divided the city into residential, commercial, work and industrial complexes.

Implementing the plan became difficult as the initial enthusiasm for building functional spaces faded. There was a fundamental difference between how ordinary people used these spaces and what planners had in mind.

Instead of the ideal consumer spaces of orderly shops and civic transactions, ordinary people traded in the nooks and crannies of informal marketplaces. Bazaars emerged as unruly, chaotic spaces. There you could haggle for better prices. Anyone – slum dwellers, new migrants, unemployed youths – could find a way to survive.

This highly competitive, face-to-face economic exchange sits midway between the opaque world of high finance and the routines of everyday life.

In the 1970s, Delhi’s electronic bazaars were where most people went to buy radio and electrical equipment. In the 1980s, vendors shifted to TV sets, VCRs and gaming consoles, as so-called suitcase entrepreneurs smuggled media products into the country and made them available to the broader public, despite official restrictions on imported products remaining in place.

After trade was deregulated in 1992, foreign products became more widely available and bazaars lost their monopoly. However, piracy – in computers, consoles, games and software – emerged as a lucrative way to attract those consumers who could not afford to buy originals.

<https://scroll.in/article/1064438/what-makes-delhis-electronic-bazaars-among-the-few-remaining-invaluable-and-dynamic-public-spaces>

21. Which of the following best encapsulates the multifaceted implications of the bazaar’s persistence amidst the burgeoning virtual economy as portrayed in the passage?

A. The bazaar’s tenacity in the face of a digital onslaught underscores its role as a mere marketplace for goods.

B. Despite the encroachment of the digital economy, bazaars continue to serve as vibrant cultural hubs, fostering both economic subsistence and the genesis of a distinctive popular culture.

C. Bazaars, overshadowed by the virtual economy, have become antiquated relics, unable to adapt to the evolving commercial landscape.

D. The survival of bazaars signifies a resistance to technological advancement and a preference for traditional shopping methods among the urban working classes.

22. In the context of urban planning and the use of space in Delhi, what does the passage imply about the relationship between the city’s inhabitants and the planned urban spaces?

A. The meticulous urban zoning efforts of the Delhi Development Authority were universally embraced by the city's populace, who preferred the orderly and functional spaces it created.

B. The disparity between the planners' vision for Delhi and its inhabitants' utilization of space underscores a preference for structured, regulated environments over chaotic bazaars.

C. Residents of Delhi have demonstrated a preference for informal marketplaces over the planned commercial spaces, highlighting a divergence from the urban planners' intentions.

D. The successful implementation of the "master plan" of 1962 by the Delhi Development Authority led to the eradication of informal marketplaces, paving the way for modern shopping experiences.

23. How does the passage characterize the transformation of Delhi's electronic bazaars through the decades?

A. The electronic bazaars of Delhi have remained stagnant, offering the same products without adaptation to changing market dynamics or technological advancements.

B. Initially vital for acquiring radio and electrical equipment, Delhi's electronic bazaars adapted over time to include modern media products, despite governmental restrictions, and later capitalized on the piracy market.

C. Delhi's electronic bazaars were completely supplanted by the advent of online shopping platforms, rendering them obsolete as sources for electronic and media products.

D. The shift from traditional to digital goods in Delhi's bazaars was mandated by the government as part of a strategy to modernize the economy and reduce piracy.

24. What does the passage suggest about the socio-economic role of bazaars in the context of Delhi's urban economy?

A. Bazaars serve purely as commercial enterprises, with no significant contribution to the city's social fabric or economic diversity.

B. The presence of bazaars in Delhi reflects a failure of the urban economy to modernize and keep pace with global economic trends.

C. Bazaars act as crucial intersections of commerce and culture, providing livelihood opportunities for marginalized communities and fostering a unique form of popular culture.

D. The economic activities in bazaars are heavily regulated by the government, ensuring that they contribute to the formal economy and adhere to modern retail standards.

25. In light of the passage, how does the evolution of Delhi's bazaars since the establishment of the Delhi Development Authority illustrate the dynamic interplay between urban planning and grassroots economic activities?

- A. The development of Delhi's bazaars, uninfluenced by the city's urban planning efforts, illustrates a stark separation between formal planning and the realities of grassroots economic practices.
- B. The thriving of bazaars in spite of the Delhi Development Authority's master plan reveals a resilient adaptability among the city's lower economic strata to carve out spaces for commerce outside the formal economy.
- C. The alignment of bazaar activities with the Delhi Development Authority's objectives indicates a successful integration of formal urban planning and informal economic activities.
- D. Bazaars have gradually diminished in importance as urban planning initiatives have successfully redirected commercial activities towards more modern and regulated environments.

General Knowledge

PASSAGE 1

"Singapore is punching below its weight," said De Neve. "Given all the objective indicators about Singapore, you'd expect Singapore to be in the top 20 of the World Happiness Report." "I would love to challenge the Singaporean government and the people of Singapore to find ways to leverage the extraordinary city-state that they've created into ways of improving quality of life as people experience it," De Neve said. In response to CNBC's request for comment, Singapore's government pointed to its latest Budget statement, highlighting initiatives "aimed at supporting and uplifting Singaporeans from a wide spectrum of our society – from individuals to households and businesses — both in the immediate term and the future." The measures include policies aimed at reducing wage gaps and creating a stronger culture of giving, said a statement from the Prime Minister's Office. Experts also analyzed data in six key factors: GDP per capita, healthy life expectancy, social support, freedom, generosity and perception of corruption. Their research into these areas provided deeper insight and potential explanations for the subjective quality of life ratings people gave. "These factors help to explain the differences across nations, while the rankings themselves are based only on the answers people give when asked to rate their own lives," according to a statement by the World Happiness Report.

<https://www.cnbc.com/2024/03/20/singapore-is-the-happiest-country-in-asia-world-happiness-report-2024.html>

26. Which country topped the World Happiness Index in 2024?

- A) Denmark
- B) Sweden
- C) Iceland
- D) Finland

27. What was India's rank in the World Happiness Index in 2024?

- A) 60

B) 108

C) 126

D) 129

28. What is the official color associated with World Happiness Day, often symbolizing happiness, joy, and optimism?

A) Yellow

B) Red

C) Green

D) Blue

29. Which Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) does the collaboration between UNAI and SDSN primarily focus on?

A) SDG 4 (Quality Education)

B) SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)

C) SDG 13 (Climate Action)

D) SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)

30. In which year was the first World Happiness Report published?

A) 2008

B) 2010

C) 2012

D) 2014

31. Which country ranked as the happiest for people under 30 in 2024?

A) Denmark

B) Lithuania

C) United States

D) Norway

32. Which of the following statements about the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) is incorrect?

A) The SDSN was established in 2012 by Ban Ki-Moon and Jeffrey Sachs.

B) The SDSN has over 1,800 members in 50+ networks across more than 145 countries.

C) The SDSN was started with ten thematic working groups after the Rio+20 Summit.

D) The SDSN does not provide any free, Open Educational Resources (OER).

PASSAGE 2

For a nation that is home to champions of pan-Asian solidarity dating back to the times of Rabindranath Tagore, such narrow nationalistic posturing undermines the historical legacy of ideals of Asian unity. Almost foreshadowing the contemporary situation, noted historian Sugata Bose had warned that the politics of Hindu majoritarianism could undercut the vision of a broad Asian solidarity. One may argue that today's Asia is much more diversified, facing more complex geopolitical problems, rendering Asian solidarity as a lofty ideal. However, it is worth noting that Jaishankar, who is a strong advocate of regional cohesion for a multipolar Asia, himself has on several occasions appealed to "Asian solidarity." With the rising profile of Asian economies, there is hope for a new era of Asian integration, and India must be the driver of such integration. Reopening this dispute with Sri Lanka at a time when New Delhi is facing challenges in its immediate neighborhood due the growing popularity of politically anti-India regimes is not prudent either. Whether it is President Mohamed Muizzu's "India Out" campaign, which resonated well with the electorate in the Maldives, or the opposition parties' anti-India tirade in Bangladesh or the return to government of the Communist Party of Nepal-Unified Marxist-Leninist in Nepal, which advocates closer ties with China over India, it is clear that India "Neighborhood First" diplomacy faces significant challenges.

<https://thedi diplomat.com/2024/04/how-the-katchatheevu-island-controversy-impacts-indias-neighborhood-first-diplomacy/>

33. Which Indian state has been most affected by the transfer of Katchatheevu Island to Sri Lanka?

- A) Kerala
- B) Andhra Pradesh
- C) Tamil Nadu
- D) Karnataka

34. Which of the following statements accurately describes the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)?

- A) The EEZ extends seaward up to 12 nautical miles from the baselines of a coastal State.
- B) Within its EEZ, a coastal state has full sovereignty over all activities, including navigation and overflight.
- C) Coastal states within the EEZ have the right to explore, exploit, and manage natural resources of the seabed and subsoil.
- D) The EEZ grants coastal states the authority to prohibit or limit freedom of navigation and overflight without any exceptions.

35. Which agreement transferred the control of Katchatheevu island from India to Sri Lanka?

- A) Treaty of Colombo
- B) Indo-Sri Lankan Maritime Agreement
- C) Kandy Agreement
- D) Treaty of Galle

36. Which of the following agreements was signed between India and Sri Lanka in 1987 to end the Tamil conflict and send the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) to Sri Lanka?

- A) The Indo-Sri Lanka Accord
- B) The Indo-Sri Lanka Friendship Treaty
- C) The Indo-Sri Lanka Boundary Agreement
- D) The Dayton Agreement

37. Which Indian company signed a contract for building “Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems” in Delft or Neduntheevu, Nainativu and Analaitivu islands off the Jaffna peninsula in Sri Lanka in 2024?

- A) Adani Green Energy
- B) Tata Power
- C) Reliance Power
- D) U-Solar Clean Energy Solutions

38. Which Indian company was granted provisional approval by Sri Lanka for two wind projects to be constructed in Northwest Mannar and Pooneryn in 2022?

- A) Suzlon Energy
- B) Inox Wind
- C) Adani Green Energy
- D) ReNew Power

39. Which Indian dairy company entered a joint venture with Sri Lanka’s state-owned dairy companies run by the National Livestock Development Board in October 2023?

- A) Mother Dairy
- B) Amul Dairy
- C) Parag Milk Foods
- D) Kwalitiy Ltd

PASSAGE 3

In a bid to bolster traditional movie theatres, the Academy has revised the eligibility criteria for films, according to The Hollywood Reporter. From now on, films must screen for at least one week in select metropolitan areas including Los Angeles County, New York City, the Bay Area, Chicago, Atlanta, and a new addition, Dallas-Fort Worth. Additionally, films must meet expanded theatrical standards in multiple US markets and international territories. An interesting development is the convergence between the Animated Feature and International Feature categories. Animated feature films submitted by foreign countries can now be considered for both categories, provided they meet eligibility requirements. Composers are set to benefit from the changes as well. The Best Original Score category will now feature a shortlist of 20 titles instead of 15, and up to three composers can now receive individual statuettes for their contributions to a score. Writers aiming for Oscar recognition must now also provide a final shooting script, a move that may impact films with extensive improvisation. Special awards presented during the Governors Awards ceremony are also undergoing modifications. The Irving G Thalberg Memorial Award will no longer be in the form of a bust but an Oscar statuette, while the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award has been redefined to honour humanitarian efforts promoting human welfare and addressing inequities.

<https://www.thehindu.com/entertainment/movies/academy-updates-oscars-2025-rulebook-for-composers-eligibility-and-more/article68097382.ece>

40. Who won the Best Director award at the Oscars 2024?

- A) Justine Triet
- B) Martin Scorsese
- C) Yorgos Lanthimos
- D) Christopher Nolan

41. Which movie won the Best Animated Feature award at the Oscars 2024?

- A) Elemental
- B) The Boy and the Heron
- C) Robot Dreams
- D) Nimona

42. Who won the Best Actress award at the Oscars 2024?

- A) Emma Stone
- B) Sandra Hüller
- C) Carey Mulligan
- D) Annette Bening

43. Who directed "20 Days in Mariupol" which won the 2024 Oscar-winning documentary?

- A) Michelle Mizner
- B) Raney Aronson-Rath
- C) Mstyslav Chernov
- D) Derl McCrudden

44. Which aspect of Satyajit Ray's work was acknowledged by the Academy Awards?

- A) Satyajit Ray's impact on the global film industry was recognized with a Lifetime Achievement Award.
- B) Satyajit Ray's films received nominations in technical categories such as cinematography and editing.
- C) Satyajit Ray received an Academy Award for his contributions to film scoring.
- D) Satyajit Ray's films were commended for their innovative use of special effects and visual effects.

45. Which film won the Academy Award for Best Picture in 1994?

- A) Forrest Gump
- B) Pulp Fiction
- C) The Shawshank Redemption
- D) Schindler's List

46. Who became the first woman to win the Academy Award for Best Director?

- A) Kathryn Bigelow
- B) Sofia Coppola
- C) Greta Gerwig
- D) Jane Campion

PASSAGE 4

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) maintains a list called "jurisdictions under increased monitoring," also known as the grey list. This list identifies countries or jurisdictions with weaknesses in their anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML/CFT) regimes. Such weaknesses include insufficient laws, regulations or enforcement mechanisms to combat financial crimes. The grey list serves as a warning to these countries, encouraging them to take immediate and effective actions to address the identified deficiencies and improve their AML/CFT frameworks to meet international standards and expectations. The

UAE's removal from the FATF's list demonstrates its commitment to strengthening its financial regulatory framework and is a significant step towards restoring global confidence in its ability to combat money laundering. While maintaining core regulatory requirements, the UAE updated guidelines for financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses or professions [DNFBPs], demonstrating their commitment to enhancing the country's commercial regulatory framework across key sectors. Additionally, new AML guidelines for financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions have been introduced to raise awareness about the significance of adhering to anti-money laundering regulations and the associated penalties for violations. The FATF requirements play a crucial role that ensures all jurisdictions maintain a robust compliance framework, which encompasses core AML principles, as well as proliferation financing requirements and the recent virtual asset additions.

<https://www.vistra.com/insights/analysing-uaes-removal-fatfs-grey-list>

47. How many countries were reviewed by the FATF as of February 2024?

- A) 82
- B) 106
- C) 131
- D) 248

Answer - C

[Explanation: As of February 2024, the FATF has reviewed 131 countries and jurisdictions and publicly identified 106 of them. Of these, 82 have since made the necessary reforms to address their AML/CFT weaknesses and have been removed from the process.]

48. Which of the following countries was newly identified by the FATF in February 2024?

- A) Kenya
- B) Nigeria
- C) Philippines
- D) Vietnam

49. Which of the following countries deferred reporting to the FATF in February 2024?

- A) Cameroon
- B) Haiti
- C) Syria
- D) All of the above

50. Which FATF-style regional body is India a part of?

- A) APG
- B) EAG
- C) GAFILAT
- D) MENAFATF

51. Which of the following statements about the PFI's legal status is correct?

- A) The PFI was declared a "terrorist organization" by the United Nations in 2020.
- B) The PFI was declared an "unlawful association" by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2022.
- C) The PFI was dissolved by the Indian government in 2023.
- D) The PFI was declared a "charitable organization" by the Indian government in 2024.

52. Which country was removed from the FATF's anti-money laundering "grey list" in 2023?

- A) Panama
- B) Bulgaria
- C) Jordan
- D) Cayman Islands

53. Which of the following is NOT one of the FATF's 40 Recommendations?

- A) Customer Due Diligence
- B) Record Keeping
- C) Reporting Suspicious Transactions
- D) Providing Financial Aid to High-Risk Countries

Legal Reasoning

PASSAGE 1

Section 296 describes the offence of "disturbing religious assembly". This section was put as an offence to promote religious tolerance, and to maintain peace and order.

Application

This section is applicable to the followers of a particular religion, instead of a single individual. Hence for the section to apply there has to be a gathering of people for

the purpose of a legal religious ceremony or religious worship to be affected by the offence of Section 296.

Purpose

The whole purpose behind putting this section as an offence is 'to preserve the freedom' of performing a religious ceremony by the people who have exclusively met in a quiet place for the same ([Vijiaraghava Chariar v. Emperor, 1903](#)). However, if they meet in an open public place, like a shopping mall, then the section is not applicable because the place is not meant to remain quiet.

Punishment

Since, this offence is a mere 'conduct' which if performed causes disturbance, will result in an unlawful act, as prescribed in the Indian Penal Code, it is considered as a malum prohibitum offence as the law wants to prevent it to happen. It is a cognizable and bailable but non-compoundable offence. Any person convicted for the offence under this section may get imprisonment for 1 year or a fine or both. The cases on this offence are triable in the court of any magistrate.

Meaning and Explanation

Section 296 of IPC basically means that no person can voluntarily do anything which disturbs an assembly of followers of any particular religion who is performing a religious ceremony or worship. However, if any disturbance is caused during an 'interval' between that ceremony of worship, then it is not considered an offence under this section.

There are basically three essential ingredients to be liable for committing the offence under Section 296 of IPC. They are as follows:

1. There must be a disturbance caused voluntarily.
2. That disturbance must be caused by an assembly performing religious ceremony or worship.
3. The assembly must be performing a ceremony or worship which is lawful.

Voluntary

Since the word 'voluntarily' is being used in the verbatim of this section, it means the committing of this offence should include mens rea. The literal meaning of the term 'voluntary' means anything being done without compulsion and consideration of return.

Assembly and Disturbance

The term 'assembly' used in this section means a group of three or more people gathered for the purpose of worship ([Emperor v. Aftab Mohammad Khan, 1940](#)). The disturbance, here, means anything which has taken place against the will of

that assembly ([Horn v. Sunderland Corporation, 1941](#)). Disturbance can include interference, interruption, changing the position or arrangement, or inconvenience. Moreover, disturbance can also be caused by one religious' assembly to another community([Laxmikant Balwantrao v. Emperor, 1943](#)). In the case of [Muhammad Hussain v. Emperor](#), it was held by the court that nowhere it is mentioned in Section 296 of IPC that spreading any sort of rumours would be considered as a disturbance, hence, it is no offence.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from The jurisprudence of Section 296 IPC – disturbing religious assembly, <https://blog.ipleaders.in/the-jurisprudence-of-section-296-ipc-disturbing-religious-assembly/#Introduction>]

54. In the city of Harmonia, four friends—Alice, Bob, Charlie, and Dana—decide to protest against what they perceive as an unjust practice within a religious group. They choose to stage their protest by entering a religious assembly of the group and vocally criticizing the practice. Their protest disrupts the assembly, causing the congregants to feel disturbed and agitated. The city has a statute similar to Section 296, which criminalizes the act of disturbing a religious assembly. The four friends are arrested and charged with this offense. Considering the statute's aim to promote religious tolerance and maintain peace and order, which of the friends' potential defenses might be considered valid?

Options:

- A) Alice claims that their intention was to raise awareness, not to disturb the assembly.
- B) Bob argues that the practice they were protesting is, in fact, unjust and harmful.
- C) Charlie insists that they did not physically harm anyone during the protest.
- D) Dana contends that they had the right to freedom of speech and thus were entitled to protest.

55. In the town of Pietyville, a dispute arose during a scheduled communal prayer service at a local park. Evan, a non-attendee, was flying a drone in the vicinity for recreational purposes. The drone malfunctioned and crashed in the middle of the assembly, causing a significant disturbance. The attendees were upset, and Evan was subsequently charged under a statute identical to Section 296, which criminalizes disturbing a religious assembly. Evan's defense is that the incident was an accident and that he had no intention to disrupt the service. Considering the statute's requirement for a gathering of people for a legal religious ceremony or worship, assess the potential validity of Evan's defense.

Options:

- 1) Yes, because Evan did not intend to disturb the religious assembly, his defense is valid.

2) No, because Evan's actions, despite being unintentional, disturbed a religious assembly.

3) Yes, because the religious assembly was not in a traditional place of worship, Evan's actions do not constitute an offense under Section 296.

4) No, because the gathering was for a legal religious ceremony, the location of the assembly does not exempt Evan from liability.

a. Only 1 and 3

b. Only 2 and 4

c. Only 2

d. Only 4

56. In a rural area, a religious assembly is held next to a field where farmers are working. If the noise from the farming machinery disturbs the assembly, are the farmers liable under Section 296?

A) Yes, because their activities disturbed the assembly.

B) No, because the farmers were engaging in their routine activities without intent to disturb.

C) Yes, if the farmers were aware of the assembly and did not adjust their activities.

D) No, if the assembly chose to meet next to an active field.

57. During the annual Harmony Festival, which celebrates the cultural diversity of Eastville, a local religious group scheduled a public ceremony in the town square, a venue known for hosting various community events. The ceremony was to be held in two parts, with a planned intermission between them. Raj, a street performer, unaware of the schedule, started his act during this intermission. The performance, while popular with the tourists, included loud music and comedic acts which carried over and disrupted the second part of the religious ceremony. Raj was apprehended and charged under a statute akin to Section 296 of the IPC. Should Raj be held liable for disturbing the religious ceremony even though his performance began during an interval?

Options:

A) Yes, because his act continued into the second part of the ceremony, causing disturbance.

B) No, because he started his performance during the interval, his actions are not considered an offense.

C) Yes, because the town square is a public place and Raj should have been aware of the religious ceremony's schedule.

D) No, because Raj might be unaware of the ceremony's schedule and the disturbance was not intentional.

58. In the small coastal town of Bayview, a group of local residents scheduled an early morning religious prayer session at the seaside, a place they chose for its natural tranquility and privacy. However, during their ceremony, a film crew arrives to shoot a sunrise scene for an upcoming movie. Despite seeing the ongoing ceremony, the director decides to proceed with filming, using loud equipment and instructing actors to speak loudly. The residents complain that their religious ceremony is disturbed. Considering the intent of Section 296 to preserve the freedom of performing religious ceremonies in quiet places, should the film director be held liable under a statute akin to Section 296?

A) Yes, because the director proceeded with the filming despite knowing it would disturb the religious ceremony.

B) No, because the seaside is a public area and not exclusively reserved for any specific group.

C) Yes, because the location was specifically chosen for its tranquility, aligning with the protection intended by Section 296.

D) No, because the film crew had a prior permit to shoot at the location, which overrides the residents' claim.

PASSAGE 2

Offence under Section 324 IPC

Section 324 of the IPC states that when a person is voluntarily hurt by the use of a dangerous weapon or means, the act comes under the purview of voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means. The Section further states that voluntary hurt is caused by:

Any instrument for shooting, stabbing or cutting; or

Any instrument used as a weapon of offence that is likely to cause death; or

Fire or any heated substance; or

Any type of poison; or

Any corrosive substance; or

Any explosive substance; or

Any substance that is deleterious to the human body for inhaling, swallowing or receiving into blood; or

Any animal.

Essentials of an offence under Section 324 IPC

Voluntarily causing hurt,

by use of dangerous weapons or means, and

the act must cause bodily pain, disease or infirmity.

Exceptions to Section 324

[Section 334](#) of the IPC is an exception to Section 324 of the IPC. In Section 324, we see that if someone is hurt voluntarily by another person with a dangerous weapon or means, the person who is hurt shall be saved by the provision of Section 334, i.e., voluntarily causing hurt on provocation. According to the Section, if someone causes hurt voluntarily on grave and sudden provocation and the person who provoked him has the intention and knowledge of the act, then the person committing such an offence shall be punished with imprisonment for a term that may be up to 1 month or a fine that may be up to Rs. 500 or with both. Here an important element is that the person causing hurt has no knowledge or intention of his act.

Essentials of Section 324

Causes hurt voluntarily

Grave and sudden provocation by someone else

No intention and knowledge of the act

The offence under this Section is compoundable.

Punishment under Section 324 IPC

For an offence committed under Section 324 of the IPC, the accused is punished with imprisonment, which may extend to 3 years, a fine, or both.

Nature of offence under Section 324 IPC

The offence committed under this Section is of the following nature:

Cognizable: Cognizable offences are those offences in which a police officer can make an arrest without a warrant or prior permission of the court. Therefore, a police officer for any offence committed under this Section can arrest the offender without any warrant or permission from the court. Examples- murder, rape or dowry deaths. In these cases, a police officer can arrest the person who is committing such an offence without a warrant or prior permission from the court.

Non-bailable: Non-bailable offences are those in which a bail is not granted to the accused. This happens in cases of serious crimes or offences. Examples – murder or rape. Therefore, any person causing voluntarily hurt by the use of any dangerous weapons or means shall be arrested under a non-bailable offence.

Non-compoundable

Can be tried by any Magistrate

[Extracted with edits and revisions from Section 324 IPC punishment, https://blog.ipleaders.in/section-324-ipc-punishment/#Offence_under_Section_324_IPC]

59. Ankit, a college student, gets into an altercation with another student, Rohan, during a sports event. In the heat of the moment, Ankit picks up a cricket bat and strikes Rohan on his arm, causing a fracture. Rohan is hospitalized, and Ankit is arrested and charged under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) for voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means. Considering the circumstances, should Ankit be convicted under Section 324 for using a cricket bat to injure Rohan?

Options:

- A) Yes, because using a cricket bat to cause physical harm falls under the definition of using a dangerous weapon as per Section 324.
- B) No, because a cricket bat is not typically considered a dangerous weapon, and the injury was caused in the heat of the moment, not premeditated.
- C) Yes, because any object used to cause injury, regardless of its typical use, is considered a dangerous weapon under Section 324.
- D) No, because the injury was not severe or life-threatening, and Section 324 applies only to cases of severe bodily harm.

60. Karan is at a crowded marketplace when he accidentally steps on Arjun's foot. Angered by this, Arjun immediately pulls out a small knife and slashes Karan's arm, causing a deep cut. The injury is non-life-threatening but requires medical attention. Considering the provocation and the reaction, which section of the IPC might apply, and what aspect of the law is most relevant?

- A) Section 324 IPC, as Arjun caused hurt using a dangerous weapon
- B) Section 334 IPC, if it can be proven that Karan provided grave and sudden provocation
- C) Both Section 324 IPC and Section 334 IPC, depending on the circumstances of the provocation
- D) Section 326 IPC, for causing grievous hurt deliberately

61. Question: Rohit, a shopkeeper, gets into a heated argument with a customer, Ashish, who accuses him of overcharging. The argument escalates, and Ashish begins to insult Rohit's family, leading to a grave and sudden provocation. In a moment of intense anger, Rohit picks up a glass bottle and hits Ashish, causing a minor head injury. Ashish requires medical attention but recovers quickly. Rohit is charged under Section 324 of the IPC for voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous means. However, Rohit's lawyer argues that the case falls under Section 334, as the act was committed on grave and sudden provocation. Considering the specifics of Section 334 as an exception to Section 324, should Rohit's actions be considered under Section 334 IPC?

Options:

A) Yes, because Rohit acted on grave and sudden provocation, which aligns with the provisions of Section 334, making it an exception to Section 324.

B) No, because the use of a glass bottle is considered a dangerous means, and acting on provocation does not exempt Rohit from Section 324.

C) Yes, but only if it can be proven that Rohit had no intention or knowledge of causing serious harm, aligning with the criteria of Section 334.

D) No, because Rohit's response was disproportionate to the verbal provocation, and Section 334 does not apply to reactions that involve dangerous weapons.

62. Question: Late one night, a police officer, Inspector Mehta, witnesses a man, Akash, assaulting a woman, Priya, on a deserted street. The assault appears severe, and Priya is crying out for help. Inspector Mehta immediately intervenes and arrests Akash on the spot. Akash is later charged with assault and battery, which are cognizable offences. Considering the nature of cognizable offences, did Inspector Mehta act appropriately in arresting Akash without a warrant or prior court permission?

Options:

A) Yes, because in cases of cognizable offences like assault, a police officer has the authority to arrest without a warrant.

B) No, because even in cases of cognizable offences, a police officer must obtain a warrant or court permission before making an arrest.

C) Yes, but only if the assault was of a nature that could lead to severe injury or was life-threatening, making immediate arrest necessary.

D) No, because the arrest without a warrant is only permissible in cases of more severe crimes like murder, rape, or dowry deaths, not assault and battery.

63. Question: Raj, a college student, gets involved in a heated argument with his roommate, Vikas. The argument escalates, and in a fit of rage, Raj stabs Vikas with

a kitchen knife, causing serious injuries. Vikas is rushed to the hospital and survives after receiving emergency treatment. Raj is arrested and charged with voluntarily causing hurt by the use of dangerous weapons, a non-bailable offence. Considering the nature of non-bailable offences, should Raj be denied bail based on the seriousness of his actions?

Options:

- A) Yes, because the act of stabbing someone with a knife is a serious crime and falls under the category of non-bailable offences.
- B) No, because Raj is a college student with no prior criminal record, and thus should be eligible for bail despite the seriousness of the crime.
- C) Yes, but only if it is proven beyond reasonable doubt that Raj had the intention to kill Vikas, making it a non-bailable offence.
- D) No, because the injury to Vikas was not fatal, and non-bailable offences are reserved only for cases where the victim dies.

PASSAGE 3

The Supreme Court on April 9 held that an election candidate has a right to privacy from voters and need not lay out every scrap of his or her personal life and possessions, past and present, for the electorate to examine with a magnifying glass. A Bench of Justices Aniruddha Bose and Sanjay Kumar said a candidate's choice to retain his privacy on matters which were of no concern to the voters or were irrelevant to his candidature for public office did not amount to a 'corrupt practice' under Section 123 of the Representation of People Act, 1951. Such non-disclosure would not amount to a "defect of a substantial nature" under Section 36(4) of the 1951 Act. "It is not necessary that a candidate declare every item of movable property that he or his dependent family members own, such as clothing, shoes, crockery, stationery and furniture, etc, unless these items are of such value as to constitute a sizeable asset in itself or reflect upon his candidature, in terms of his lifestyle, and require to be disclosed," Justice Kumar distinguished. But the Court said every case would turn on its own peculiarities on what would amount to a non-disclosure of assets of a substantial nature. Suppressing information about a collection of expensive watches from voters would be a substantial defect. The judgment came in a petition filed by Arunachal Pradesh MLA Karikho Kri challenging a Gauhati High Court decision in July last year declaring his election to the 44-Tezu Assembly Constituency of Arunachal Pradesh void for not declaring three vehicles as his assets in his affidavit filed in Form No 26 appended to the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961. Ruling in favour of Mr. Kri, the Supreme Court agreed with Mr. Kri's lawyers, senior advocates C.A. Sundaram, Siddharth Dave, advocate-on-record Gautam Talukdar and advocates Simranjeet Singh, Pulkit Gupta, Raushal Kumar, Lovenish Jagdhane and Apurbha Dutta, that vehicles, once sold, could hardly be considered as "assets" of the candidate. Justice Kumar

said the declaration of assets by candidates was meant to further democratic participation by citizens and enhance the right to information of the voters so that they could cast their votes rationally and intelligently. The Court said voters have a right to the disclosure of information which was essential for choosing the candidate for whom a vote should be cast.

64. The Supreme Court held that non-disclosure of certain personal assets by an election candidate does not amount to a 'corrupt practice' under Section 123 of the Representation of People Act, 1951. Based on this principle, if a candidate fails to declare a small collection of low-value books, would this likely constitute a corrupt practice?

Options:

- A) Yes, because all personal assets must be declared.
- B) No, because the assets are of low value and unlikely to influence the voter's decision.
- C) Yes, because non-disclosure of any asset is a corrupt practice.
- D) No, because books are not considered assets.

65. If a candidate owns an expensive painting but does not disclose it because it was a personal gift and is kept in private quarters, does this align with the Supreme Court's rationale on non-disclosure?

Options:

- A) Yes, because it is a personal item and not used in the campaign.
- B) No, because its high value may influence voter perception.
- C) Yes, because it does not reflect the candidate's lifestyle or public office duties.
- D) No, because all expensive items must be disclosed regardless of use.

66. If a candidate did not disclose ownership of a luxury yacht, claiming it was irrelevant to their campaign since it was docked overseas and never used in the country, would this likely be considered a substantial defect under the criteria established by the Supreme Court?

Options:

- A) Yes, because it is a sizeable asset.
- B) No, because it is not used within the country.
- C) Yes, because all luxury items must be disclosed.
- D) No, because it does not reflect upon the candidate's lifestyle within the country.

67. Suppose a candidate during their campaign inadvertently mentions ownership of several rare book collections. If challenged about not disclosing these books, and the candidate argues that the books are irrelevant to their capabilities as a public official, would this align with the principles outlined by the Supreme Court in their decision?

Options:

- A) Yes, because the books are irrelevant to the candidate's public office duties.
- B) No, because mentioning them publicly makes them relevant.
- C) Yes, because the books do not constitute a sizeable asset.
- D) No, because all assets mentioned during a campaign must be disclosed.

68. If a candidate failed to disclose an inherited estate because they never visited it nor derived income from it, would this likely be considered a defect of a substantial nature according to the Supreme Court's criteria outlined in the passage?

Options:

- A) Yes, because it is a large asset by nature.
- B) No, because the candidate has no active engagement with the estate.
- C) Yes, because all inherited properties should be disclosed.
- D) No, because it does not reflect upon the candidate's lifestyle or candidacy.

PASSAGE 4

Contracts are the founding stone of many agreements. When we think of contracts, we think of one party agreeing to do something and the other party doing an act in return. I.e, I give you an apple and you pay for it. But many times, in contracts, parties just agree to do things or they promise to do certain acts.

Section 2 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 defines what promises are:

- When someone expresses his willingness to do (or not to do) something, he is said to make a proposal.
- When the other person (to whom the proposal is made) accepts the proposal, the proposal becomes a promise.
- Here, the person who made the proposal is the 'promisor', and the person to whom the proposal is made is called the 'promisee'.
- When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee does something, does not do something or promises to do something; this act of the promise is called 'consideration of the promise'.

- These promises (that the promisee does to form the consideration) form an agreement.
- Such promises that form an agreement are called reciprocal promises.

Section 2(f) of the Indian Contract Act, 1982 talks about what are reciprocal promises. Reciprocal promises which form are a part of the consideration.

TYPES OF RECIPROCAL PROMISES

MUTUAL AND INDEPENDENT

This concept has evolved through jurisprudence. It states that the two promises of the parties are independent of each other and they do not have to rely on each other for performance.

Suppose there is a contract where A will give chocolates to B and B will give Pokemon cards to A. A can fulfil his promise even if B does not give him the pokemon cards i.e- the absence of Pokemon cards does not make the performance of his promise impossible. The same goes for B. Thus while the acts are binding, they are mutually exclusive and are thus independent of each other. However, if the contract states the acts must be done in a certain order then that clause should be upheld.

CONDITIONAL

This is when the performance is dependent upon the prior performance of the other party. If the first party fails to perform his promise, then it will be impossible for the second party to perform his side of the contract.

Suppose the contract if A promises to give money to B, if B promises to buy Maggi for A. If A defaults, i.e- he fails to pay B, then it will be impossible for B to hold up his side of the contract as he won't be able to buy the Maggi if A does not pay him. Thus, this type of contract is considered a conditional contract.

Extracted with edits and revision from <https://blog.ipleaders.in/reciprocal-promise/Reciprocal Promise: Types & Statutory Provisions under Indian Contract Act>

69. Rohan, an avid car collector, offers to sell his rare 1965 vintage Mustang to Soham, a fellow enthusiast, for Rs.50,000. Soham, recognizing the value of the deal, promptly accepts the offer and promises to arrange the funds within a week. They shake hands on the deal, and Soham even sends a non-binding email confirming his intent to purchase. However, two days before the agreed payment date, Rohan receives a higher offer from another buyer and decides to keep the car, informing Soham that he no longer wishes to sell it to him. Soham, having declined

other opportunities to purchase similar cars in anticipation of this deal, is left at a disadvantage. Which of the following is true?

Options

- A) Soham can sue for breach of contract as Rohan had made a legally binding promise by accepting the offer.
- B) Soham cannot sue Rohan because the car was never physically exchanged, and ownership did not transfer.
- C) Rohan is not liable as there was no formal written contract signed between them, only a verbal agreement and a non-binding email.
- D) Soham can only sue if he had provided some form of consideration for Rohan's promise beyond the non-binding email.

70. Karan, the owner of a newly established hotel, invites famous singer Alisha to perform at the grand opening. Alisha agrees, conditioned on Karan installing top-tier sound equipment. Due to supply chain issues, the equipment doesn't arrive in time. Alisha inspects the hotel's old system, finds it inadequate, and refuses to perform. Karan considers suing Alisha for non-performance. What would likely happen if Karan sues Alisha?

Options

- A) Alisha will win because the performance was conditional upon the installation of new sound equipment, which Karan failed to provide.
- B) Karan will win because Alisha's performance was not strictly contingent on the new equipment, but rather on the presence of functional equipment, which was provided.
- C) Alisha will win because there was no written contract specifying the condition, only a verbal agreement, which is harder to enforce.
- D) Karan will win because he made a reasonable effort to fulfill the condition by ordering the equipment, and the delay was out of his control.

71: Dev, a skilled furniture maker, enters into a contract with Priya, who owns an event management company. They agree that Dev will design and deliver 100 custom-made chairs for Priya's company, which will be used for upscale events. Priya agrees to pay Rs.10,000 upon delivery of the chairs. Dev invests significant time and resources into crafting the chairs to Priya's specifications. Upon completion, he notifies Priya of the readiness for delivery. However, Priya informs Dev that due to a sudden downturn in the event industry, she no longer requires the chairs and thus refuses to pay. Dev, having other potential buyers but at a lower price due to the custom nature of the chairs, considers his legal options. Which of the following statements is correct?

Options

- A) Priya is not obligated to pay since she did not receive the chairs, and the contract was not completed.
- B) Dev cannot enforce the contract because the chairs were custom-made for Priya and have no resale value, making the contract void.
- C) Priya must pay because she entered into a reciprocal promise to pay upon the completion and delivery of the chairs, which Dev was ready to fulfill.
- D) Dev must keep the chairs because they were made to Priya's specifications, and he cannot demand payment for an order that is no longer needed.

72. Company A, a renowned software development firm, enters into a contract with Company B, a large pharmaceutical company, to develop a custom application to manage their clinical trials. The contract stipulates that Company B will provide Company A with proprietary algorithms essential for the application's functionality. Company B experiences internal delays and fails to deliver the algorithms on time, which prevents Company A from starting the development. Company A, facing a tight schedule and resource allocation issues, considers legal action for the delays that are impacting their business. What is the most likely legal position of Company A if they decide to sue for non-performance?

Options

- A) Company A can sue because Company B's delay constitutes a breach of their mutual and independent promises, making Company B liable for damages.
- B) Company A cannot sue because the promises were not independent; Company A's ability to perform the contract is contingent on Company B's prior performance.
- C) Company A can sue for damages due to the delay, but cannot force Company B to provide the proprietary algorithms as the contract did not specify a penalty for delay.
- D) Company A cannot sue because they did not incur any specific loss due to the delay, as the project had not yet started.

73: Liam, a portrait artist of considerable repute, is contracted by Emma, a patron of the arts, to paint her portrait. The contract explicitly states that Liam's obligation to paint the portrait is conditional upon Emma providing a high-resolution photograph of herself for reference. Emma sends a photograph, but it is of such poor quality that Liam deems it unusable for the level of detail he requires for his work. Consequently, Liam informs Emma that he cannot proceed with the portrait under these conditions. Emma, who has already planned an unveiling event for the portrait, considers suing Liam for breach of contract, arguing that she has met her part of the agreement by providing the photograph as requested. If Emma sues Liam for breach of contract, what would be the likely result?

Options

- A) Liam will be held liable because he agreed to paint the portrait, and Emma fulfilled her part by providing a photograph.
- B) Emma will win because she fulfilled her promise by sending a photograph, regardless of its quality.
- C) Liam will not be held liable because the performance of his promise was conditional upon receiving a usable photograph, which was not provided.
- D) Emma will win because the quality of the photograph was subjective, and Liam's refusal to paint the portrait based on the provided photograph is unreasonable.

PASSAGE 5

Child marriage is defined as a marriage of a girl or boy before the age of 18 and refers to both formal marriages and informal unions where children under 18 live with a partner as if married. It affects both girls and boys, but disproportionately affects girls, especially in South Asia. A marriage where the girl is below 18 or the boy is below 21 is considered child marriage. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, aims to prevent child marriages, protect children involved, and prosecute offenders. It declares child marriage a cognizable and non-bailable offence, allowing courts to issue injunctions against such marriages.

Child marriage has devastating consequences. Child brides are more vulnerable to domestic violence and are likely to be uneducated. They face higher risks of contracting HIV/AIDS and other STDs and are more likely to bear children before they are physically ready, leading to significant health risks. Approximately 70,000 young brides die annually due to childbirth complications.

The practice of child marriage is rooted in gender inequality and the belief that girls and women are inferior to boys and men. It is driven by poverty, lack of education, cultural practices, and insecurity. The practice varies across regions and countries, even within the same country.

Historically, child marriage in India dates back to pre-colonial times and was often viewed as an economic transaction. Girls were seen as economic burdens and were transferred to the marital family after marriage. Bride prices and dowries were significant motivations for early marriage. Decisions around a girl's marriage were often based on minimizing costs, particularly for poor families.

The Indian government has been attempting to eliminate child marriage for over 140 years. The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 set the minimum age of marriage at 14 for girls and 18 for boys. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, increased penalties for conducting a child marriage ceremony and made child marriage voidable by the married parties up to two years after reaching the age of maturity.

India ranks fourth among eight South Asian countries in terms of child marriage prevalence. Despite being illegal, India has the highest number of child brides in the world, with approximately 47% of girls married before their 18th birthday. The prevalence of child marriage varies across states and union territories in India.

Child marriage among boys also occurs in India, but at lower levels than in the past. One out of three of the world's child brides live in India. Of India's 223 million child brides, 102 million were married before turning 15.

The risk of child marriage depends on a girl's background, with those living in rural areas or from poor households at greater risk. Child brides tend to have many children at a young age and larger families compared to women who marry later.

Extracted with edits and revisions from

<https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-4818-child-marriage.html> Child marriage.

74. In the state of Z, a 17-year-old boy, Arjun, and a 16-year-old girl, Maya, decide to live together in a relationship akin to marriage, though they do not undergo any formal marriage ceremony. They are accepted as a couple by their community. Is their union considered child marriage under the law?

- A. Yes, because they are living together as if married before reaching the age of 18.
- B. No, because they did not undergo a formal marriage ceremony.
- C. Yes, but only if their parents consent to this union.
- D. No, because they are accepted as a couple by their community.

75. In the state of Sylvania, known for its diverse cultural practices, Vikram, a 20-year-old individual, and Priya, a 17-year-old girl, find themselves at the heart of a unique situation. The legal age for marriage in Sylvania is set at 18 for girls and 21 for boys. Vikram and Priya, deeply in love and committed to each other, decide to formalize their relationship through marriage. Vikram, a university student with aspirations of becoming a teacher, hails from a family deeply rooted in the traditions of Sylvania. Priya, a high school senior, is an active participant in community service initiatives. The couple's decision to marry is met with both support and skepticism from their families and the community. While some members of their community embrace their union, others express concerns about the age difference and the potential societal implications. The couple, aware of the legal parameters, proceeds with a marriage ceremony that reflects a blend of traditional customs and modern influences. However, the lingering question remains: Does the union of Vikram and Priya fall under the legal definition of child marriage in the state of Sylvania?

- A. No, because Vikram is above the age of 18.
- B. Yes, because Priya is below the age of 18.

C. Yes, but only if they do not have parental consent.

D. No, because the marriage is legally recognized in their state.

76. In a village, a 15-year-old girl, Sita, is being forced into marriage by her parents. A local NGO learns about this and wants to intervene. What legal action can the NGO take under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006?

A. The NGO can request the court to issue an injunction to prevent the marriage.

B. The NGO can only provide counseling to Sita's parents since it's a family matter.

C. The NGO can seek to have Sita's parents arrested for planning the marriage.

D. The NGO has no legal standing to intervene in this matter.

77. A 16-year-old girl, Rani, was married off at the age of 14. She now faces domestic violence and health issues related to early childbirth. Rani's case is brought to a court. What can the court infer about the consequences of child marriage from Rani's situation?

Options: A. Rani's situation is an exception and not a general consequence of child marriage.

B. Rani's health issues and domestic violence are direct consequences of child marriage.

C. The court cannot infer anything about child marriage from a single case.

D. Rani's domestic violence issues are unrelated to her being a child bride.

78. In a historical drama set in pre-colonial India, a character argues that child marriage was primarily a social tradition, not an economic transaction. Is this portrayal accurate based on the historical context provided?

A. Yes, because child marriage was a social tradition in pre-colonial India.

B. Yes, but only if the drama is set in a specific region where this was true.

C. No, because child marriage was viewed as an economic transaction in pre-colonial India.

D. No, because child marriage was not practiced in pre-colonial India.

PASSAGE 6

A law called the Indian Copyright Act, 1957, was passed; it went into effect in January 1958 and has since undergone five revisions, in 1983, 1984, 1992, 1994, and 1999. The Copyright Act of 1957 was India's first copyright law following independence, and six amendments have been made since then. The Copyright

amendment act 2012, which was passed in 2012, was the most recent amendment. The concept of copyright in India is governed by the Indian Copyright Act, 1957, as modified from time to time, and the Indian Copyright Rules.

WHAT IS COPYRIGHT? Copyright is a type of intellectual property right. Copyright is a right given by the law to creators of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works and producers of cinematograph films and sound recordings. In fact, it is a bundle of rights including, inter alia, rights of reproduction, communication to the public, adaptation and translation of the work. There could be slight variations in the composition of the rights depending on the work.

The Copyright Act, 1957 completely replicates the Berne Convention for Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1886 and the Universal Copyrights Convention after the amendments in 1999, 2002 and 2012 and India is a party to both the conventions. India has signed the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Rights of Producers of Phonograms and is an active member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The term "copyright" refers to a collection of exclusive rights that Section 14 of the Act grants to the owner of the copyright. Only the copyright owner or another person who has permission to do so from the copyright owner may exercise these rights. These rights include the ability to adapt, reproduce, publish, translate, and communicate with the public, among other things. Copyright registration just establishes an entry for the work in the Copyright Register kept by the Registrar of Copyrights and does not grant any rights.

Why Should Copyright Be Protected? Copyright ensures certain minimum safeguards of the rights of authors over their creations, thereby protecting and rewarding creativity. Creativity being the keystone of progress, no civilized society can afford to ignore the basic requirement of encouraging the same. Economic and social development of a society is dependent on creativity. The protection provided by copyright to the efforts of writers, artists, designers, dramatists, musicians, architects and producers of sound recordings, cinematograph films and computer software, creates an atmosphere conducive to creativity, which induces them to create more and motivates others to create.

Extracted with edits and revisions from

<https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-11360-copyright-and-subject-matter-of-copyright.html> Copyright And Subject Matter Of Copyright.

79. An author, Ravi, writes a novel that becomes a bestseller. His friend, Arjun, who is a painter, creates a series of paintings inspired by the novel without Ravi's permission and exhibits them in a gallery. Arjun claims that his work is independent since it's a painting and not a literary work.

A) Arjun is correct as paintings are not covered under copyright law.

- B) Ravi has no rights over the paintings since they are a different form of expression.
- C) Arjun's paintings, being derivative works of the novel, infringe upon Ravi's copyright.
- D) Since Arjun did not directly copy text from the novel, there is no copyright infringement.

80. A filmmaker, Priya, adapts a famous novel into a movie. However, she changes the ending significantly. The author of the novel sues Priya for not staying true to the original work.

- A) Priya is liable for not maintaining the integrity of the original novel.
- B) The author cannot sue Priya as the right to adapt includes the right to make changes.
- C) Priya should have obtained a separate right for changing the novel's ending.
- D) The author has the right to control every aspect of the adaptation.

81. An Indian author, Neel, writes a book that becomes popular worldwide. A German publisher translates and publishes the book in Germany without Neel's permission. Neel decides to sue the German publisher in India.

- A) Neel cannot sue in India as the infringement occurred in Germany.
- B) The translation is not covered under the Berne Convention.
- C) Neel must sue in Germany as it concerns a German publisher.
- D) The German publisher is liable under the Berne Convention, which is applicable in India.

82. A music company, Melody Inc., buys the exclusive rights to all songs of a famous musician, Aarav. Another company, Harmony Music, creates remixes of Aarav's songs without obtaining permission from Melody Inc. Harmony Music claims that since the songs are well-known, they are free for public use.

- A) Harmony Music is correct as famous songs fall into the public domain.
- B) Melody Inc. has the exclusive rights, and Harmony Music's actions constitute infringement.
- C) Harmony Music can create remixes as long as they credit Aarav.
- D) Remixes are a new creation and do not require permission.

83. An author, Sia, registers her book with the Copyright Office but does not explicitly state the rights she wishes to retain. A film producer, without Sia's

explicit permission, adapts her book into a movie, arguing that Sia's registration did not specify any restrictions on adaptations.

- A) The film producer is correct as the registration did not specify adaptation rights.
- B) Sia needed to register her adaptation rights separately.
- C) The film producer can adapt the book as long as Sia is credited.
- D) Sia retains all copyright rights despite not specifying them during registration.

Critical Reasoning

Passage 1

All the mainstream responses to climate change seek to frame the problem in ways that can be answered by 'market solutions.' That's the lens through which our institutions and global systems have learned to see all problems. They've sought to simplify and reduce the causes and consequences of climate change to technicalities, whether that's temperature rise, sea-level rise, the rise of atmospheric carbon dioxide, or some other individuated metric. They then envision technical 'fixes' to these problems. But our changing climate doesn't merely present a set of operational parameters to be tweaked. We are facing a fundamental revision of the entire Earth-system, a dramatic shift away from the state it had inhabited since long before the dawn of human civilization toward a new and unknown state for the future. It's not only about rising carbon dioxide, but a degraded biosphere, alterations in the water and nitrogen cycles, and other derangements – in fact, we've already exceeded six of the nine known planetary boundaries for civilizational stability. And we're driving these destabilizing changes by the way we live, through the very structures and dynamics of the vaunted civilization we're trying to preserve. Both the consequences of the ecological degradation caused by our civilization and our responses to it will affect the future of all life on Earth: The stakes are literally existential. We must respond well.

To effectively address this ecocide, we need to change the way we live – the way our global civilization is structured. Yet billions of lives are dependent upon maintaining the present systems. Drastically altering patterns of production or consumption puts everybody within this civilization at risk. This makes what we face not just a set of problems but a predicament. Problems may have solutions. Predicaments do not. Predicaments, at best, can be met with responses that will require trade-offs, some better than others. But salutary responses to any predicament require us first to recognize our situation as such, a matter of trade-offs resulting in deep systemic change.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from 'Earth's Changing Climate' by Usha Alexander, The Wire]

84. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with ?

- A. Addressing climate change requires primarily technical solutions, such as reducing carbon emissions and investing in renewable energy."

B. Climate change presents a predicament rather than a problem, necessitating difficult trade-offs and deep systemic change.

C. The focus on market solutions is sufficient to effectively combat climate change.

D. The current global civilization is inherently unsustainable and must undergo significant restructuring to address climate change.

85. Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

A. The author advocates for maintaining the status quo of current societal structures to address climate change effectively.

B. The author believes that technical fixes alone can adequately address the complexities of climate change.

C. The author argues that climate change is primarily a result of natural processes and human activities have minimal impact.

D. The author emphasizes the need for recognizing the interconnectedness of various ecological systems in addressing climate change.

86. According to the passage, what does the author identify as a fundamental revision needed for addressing climate change?

a) Incremental adjustments to existing systems

b) Maintaining the status quo of current societal structures

c) A dramatic shift away from the current state of the Earth system

d) Increased reliance on market-driven solutions

87. In the passage, what does the author suggest about the consequences of failing to address climate change adequately?

a) Limited impact on global ecosystems

b) Existential threat to life on Earth

c) Regional weather fluctuations only

d) Temporary disruptions to human civilization please paraphrase

88. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments?

A. Technological advancements have made it possible to engineer solutions that counteract the negative impacts of climate change without requiring significant alterations to societal structures.

B. Recent scientific research confirms that climate change is primarily driven by human activities and can be effectively mitigated through deep systemic changes.

C. Societal surveys indicate widespread skepticism among the general public regarding the urgency and severity of climate change, leading to resistance towards implementing systemic changes.

D. A study finds that market-driven approaches have successfully reduced carbon emissions in several regions, demonstrating their effectiveness in addressing climate change.

Passage 2

The report from Goldman Sachs titled 'India's Rise as the Emerging Services Factory of the World' provides an insightful analysis of India's burgeoning success in the global services sector and forecasts its growth trajectory and associated risks in the medium term. Over the past 18 years, India's services exports, including professional consulting, have experienced remarkable growth, outpacing global trends. While global services exports tripled during this period, India's intangible exports grew at double that rate, reaching nearly \$340 billion last year. India's share in global services outflows surged from under 2% in 2005 to 4.6% in 2023, indicating its increasing significance on the global stage.

This surge in services trade has played a crucial role in cushioning India's external account balances against various shocks, including expensive oil imports. Goldman Sachs projects this trend to continue, with services exports expected to rise to \$800 billion by 2030, although slightly below the government's ambitious target of \$1 trillion for both services and merchandise exports by the same year. The firm also highlights the potential of high-value services to drive top-end discretionary consumption and demand in real estate.

Despite these optimistic projections, the immediate outlook remains cautious. Major players in the IT services sector, still a dominant export segment for India, have downsized their workforce over the past year, and growth forecasts for the current year are conservative. Infosys, for instance, anticipates a modest revenue increase of 1% to 3% this year in constant currency terms. While the rise of global capability centers offers some reassurance, analysts stress the importance of not taking India's services growth for granted.

Several constraints need attention to sustain this growth trajectory, including ensuring a skilled workforce and addressing resource stress, such as the water crisis in regions like Bengaluru. Additionally, potential protectionist measures in destination countries and domestic policy interventions could pose risks to exports. To sustain India's services success story, a carefully calibrated approach is required, including efforts to enhance global market access and foster innovation through a supportive regulatory environment, particularly in emerging areas like artificial intelligence, manufacturing-linked services, and blockchain applications.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from 'The services story: On India's success', The Hindu]

89. In the passage, what is highlighted as a fundamental aspect in upholding India's prowess in the services domain?

- A) Expanding the horizon of merchandise exports
- B) Implementing diverse protective strategies
- C) Actively pursuing avenues for global market penetration
- D) Enhancing the efficiency and diversity of high-value services

90. What are the key factors highlighted in the passage as imperative for sustaining India's success in the services sector?

- A) Government policies, workforce training, resource management, global market access, and innovation support.
- B) Education reform, workforce retention, sustainable development goals, and bilateral trade agreements.
- C) Talent acquisition strategies, sectoral growth projections, regulatory compliance frameworks, and international partnerships.
- D) Skill development initiatives, industry-academia collaborations, export promotion schemes, and cross-border investments.

91. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

- A. India's services sector growth can be sustained solely through domestic initiatives and policies.
- B. India's services sector growth depends primarily on external factors such as global economic trends and trade policies of other countries.
- C. The government should prioritize the expansion of merchandise exports over services exports to ensure sustainable economic growth.
- D. India's services sector growth requires a multifaceted approach that includes workforce training, resource management, global market access, and innovation support.

92. If the information in the passage above is correct, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- A. India's share in global services outflows has remained relatively stagnant over the past 18 years.
- B. India's services exports have grown slightly faster than global services exports over the past 18 years.
- C. The government's target for India's services exports by 2030 does not align closely with Goldman Sachs' projection.
- D. India's IT services sector has experienced moderate fluctuations in workforce size over the past year.

93. Which of the following, if true, would most undermine the author's argument about the factors driving India's services sector growth?

- A. If it is revealed that the growth in India's services sector is primarily driven by increased outsourcing from developed countries seeking to reduce costs, rather than domestic innovation and market demand.
- B. If it is discovered that the growth in India's services sector is primarily due to a temporary surge in demand caused by a one-time event, such as hosting a major international event or conference.
- C. If it is found that the growth in India's services sector is disproportionately concentrated in a few sub-sectors or regions, rather than being broad-based and inclusive.
- D. If it is revealed that the growth in India's services sector is largely driven by government subsidies and incentives, rather than genuine market demand and innovation.

Passage 3

Physicist and environmentalist Vandana Shiva recently graced Loreto College, Kolkata, with her enlightening discourse on "Earth Democracy and the Rights of Nature." The event, orchestrated by Loreto LEADS, aimed at fostering student engagement and catalyzing transformative action. Shiva's commencement was profound, accentuating that authentic democracy transcends mere electoral mechanics, advocating for a practical realization of freedom. Drawing from the ancient Indian philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, she urged a paradigm shift from consumer-centric identities to acknowledging humans as integral members of the Earth community, challenging the prevailing Western narrative of human dominion over nature.

Delving into the realms of quantum physics, Shiva unveiled fundamental environmental insights. She elucidated the dynamic potential inherent in all entities, emphasizing interconnectedness and pluralism. Encouraging students to pursue their passions, she highlighted the significance of imbibing wisdom from Earth and its diverse ecosystems. Reflecting on her extensive research, Shiva lamented the adverse ramifications of the Green Revolution on Indian agriculture. She elucidated how the indiscriminate use of fossil chemicals had corroded soil fertility, imperiled water resources, and pushed biodiversity to the brink of extinction. She coined the term 'anti-food' to denounce chemically farmed produce, which not only compromises health but also erodes environmental vitality. Additionally, she decried the corporatization of seeds, relegating them to the realm of non-renewable intellectual property.

Concluding her address, Shiva advocated for a future grounded in cooperation, symbiosis, and sustainability. She championed the concept of 'biodiversity of the mind' as an antidote to the prevalent 'monoculture of the mind,' prevalent in industrial agriculture. Emphasizing the pivotal role of seeds in Earth's rejuvenation, she lauded the initiatives of her organization, Navdanya, in promoting food sovereignty through community seed banks. Encouraging active participation in ecological stewardship, she envisioned collaborative efforts spearheaded by the younger generation to shape a more equitable and sustainable future.

During the interactive session that ensued, Shiva engaged with attendees on various environmental quandaries, leaving an indelible impression. Harshita

Sharma, a final-year psychology student, found resonance in Shiva's discourse, drawing parallels to Chief Seattle's profound wisdom. Shiva's impassioned oration evoked a profound reverence for nature and underscored the intricate interconnectedness pervading all life forms and ecosystems.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from 'Vandana Shiva speaks about 'Earth Democracy and the Rights of Nature' at Loreto College, Kolkata', The Telegraph]

94. What concept did Shiva promote as an ideological counter-discourse to the 'monoculture of the mind'?

- a) Biodiversity of the mind
- b) Western paradigm of human mastery
- c) Earth Democracy and the Rights of Nature
- d) Practice of freedom and recognition of human identity

95. What did Shiva stress as a crucial corrective to the prevailing Western narrative?

- a) Primary identity of human beings as citizens of the Earth
- b) The necessity of learning from Earth and its communities
- c) The evolving potential inherent in all entities
- d) Quantum physics lessons emphasizing interconnectedness

96. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's arguments?

- a) Vandana Shiva's organization, Navdanya, has successfully implemented community seed banks in several regions, leading to tangible improvements in soil health, biodiversity, and local food sovereignty.
- b) A recent study conducted by a reputable environmental organization confirms the adverse environmental impacts of industrial agriculture and the Green Revolution, corroborating Vandana Shiva's assertions.
- c) Representatives from various governmental bodies attended Vandana Shiva's lecture and expressed interest in implementing policies that align with the principles of Earth Democracy and the Rights of Nature.
- d) Students who attended Vandana Shiva's lecture have since initiated grassroots movements advocating for sustainable agricultural practices and greater protection for the environment, garnering widespread support and participation.

97. Which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?

- a) A multinational corporation claiming ownership of indigenous seed varieties and patenting them for commercial purposes.

b) Grassroots movements advocating for the preservation of indigenous seed varieties and traditional farming methods gain momentum, challenging the dominance of industrial agriculture.

c) Scientific research demonstrating the potential benefits of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in increasing crop yields and reducing agricultural waste.

d) Community-led initiatives establishing permaculture farms and agroecological practices to promote sustainable food production and environmental stewardship.

98. Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

a) Industrial agriculture has led to significant improvements in soil fertility and water conservation practices.

b) Vandana Shiva's organization, Navdanya, primarily focuses on promoting the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture.

c) The concept of "biodiversity of the mind" advocates for monocultural approaches to farming and food production.

d) The Green Revolution has resulted in the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of soil and water resources.

Passage 4

Vidya Athreya was one of the first women in India to conduct long-term research on big cats using radio collars. At the time of writing Athreya's story on unlocking the secret lives of leopards, Ananda Banerjee found she had collared 11 leopards and one tiger. It was only after her collaring of the leopards and other wildlife that the scientific community started believing that leopards do live in human-dominated landscapes. Athreya points out, "In a country where people and their livestock are everywhere, wild animals do not understand borders, or whether an area is a sanctuary or not."

In the early 2000s, while working in the Nashik and Pune districts of Maharashtra, she found leopards and hyenas in well-irrigated areas. Before irrigation reached, wolves lived in these dry, arid areas. Athreya's studies showed that substantial populations of leopards, hyenas, jackals, wolves, jungle cats, and foxes lived in rural habitations and their diet included domestic animals and rodents.

Trapping leopards and relocating them to forest areas does not work. With great homing instincts, they return to the area they have been moved from. This was proved by radio-collaring a large old leopard called Ajoba, rescued from a well near Pune and released in a forested area. Ajoba travelled 120 km to return to Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP), Mumbai, which was believed to have been home.

Though not all farmers are comfortable with leopards, they accept them. In 2011, after several encounters between humans and leopards around SGNP, its field director started the Mumbaikars for SGNP project to generate awareness of human-leopard interactions. Athreya collared leopards and opened doors for understanding them. The leopard population went up from 22 to 47 in 2018. Athreya collaborated with journalists and the articles written changed public

perception of the big cat. A Marathi film was made on the collared cat Ajoba with Urmila Matondkar playing the role of Athreya.

Uma Ramakrishnan, a scientist, molecular ecologist, and wildlife detective, has specialised in the study of scat, especially that of the tiger. In the world of wildlife biologists 'turd' is a treasure, almost like gold, she maintains. Professor of ecology and evolution with the National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bengaluru, she travels thousands of kilometers through forests and protected areas to collect and analyse the biological material tigers leave in faecal matter, hair scrapped from scratch marks on trees, and even traces of saliva, retrieved from a prey. It enables her to understand the ecology of endangered species.

Wild animals live secretive lives and are shy. Observing the rarely-sighted pangolin is difficult, and so is counting tigers whose movements are camouflaged. Poop is one way of researching and knowing the big cat. Like blood, scat contains DNA that scientists study. In addition to clues about the individual identity of a tiger, genetic material tells you where the tiger is from, what it is eating, whether it is healthy, how fast it travels, and its mating patterns.

For her Master's at Pune University, she worked for a year in the elephant scientist R. Sukumar's laboratory. Her fieldwork took her to Periyar Tiger Reserve, Kerala, where she investigated if being tuskless impacted their reproduction. Was being makhna (tuskless) a disadvantage as far as the opposite sex was concerned?

Since Indian tiger reserves are modest in size and isolated, she wanted to understand what was happening with wild tigers. Along with Ph.D. student Prachi Thatte, she mapped the genetic landscape of Indian tigers in protected areas to figure out if they are genetically distinct or mixed. She found the intermingling of tiger populations in different reserves in Central India though connectivity was impeded by heavy traffic and pockets of human population. Presented as evidence in the Supreme Court, it led to the provision of an underpass that enabled the movement of wildlife between Kanha and Pench tiger reserves.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from, 'Revisiting the Pioneering Work of India's Women Wildlife Biologists in Saving Forests', by Usha Rai, The Wire]

99. What was the outcome of Vidya Athreya's research on leopard behavior in human-dominated landscapes?

- a) Leopards were successfully relocated to forest areas to prevent human-leopard conflicts.
- b) The leopard population decreased due to increased awareness among farmers.
- c) It was discovered that trapping and relocating leopards was ineffective.
- d) Farmers became more comfortable with leopards and their presence was accepted in rural areas.

100. How did Uma Ramakrishnan's research influence wildlife conservation efforts in India?

- a) It led to the creation of new tiger reserves across the country.
- b) It resulted in stricter enforcement of wildlife protection laws.

- c) It raised awareness about the importance of tiger scat in ecological studies.
- d) It prompted the construction of wildlife corridors to connect tiger habitats.

101. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments?

- A. Recent studies suggest that the use of radio collars on leopards has caused significant distress and disruption to their natural behavior, leading to inaccurate data collection.
- B. Genetic analysis of tiger scat has revealed limited genetic diversity among tiger populations in Indian reserves, indicating that factors other than connectivity between reserves may be influencing genetic variation.
- C. Farmers in areas where leopards are present report an increase in livestock predation despite efforts to raise awareness and promote coexistence, suggesting that acceptance of leopards may not always translate to reduced conflict.
- D. Wildlife corridors constructed based on research findings have failed to facilitate the movement of tigers between reserves due to high levels of human activity and habitat degradation along the corridors.

102. If the information in the passage above is correct, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- A. Vidya Athreya's research has led to an increase in the population of leopards in human-dominated landscapes.
- B. The collaboration between Vidya Athreya and journalists has positively influenced public perceptions about leopards.
- C. Uma Ramakrishnan's research has directly resulted in the creation of wildlife corridors to connect tiger habitats.
- D. Wildlife corridors constructed based on research findings have successfully facilitated the movement of tigers between reserves.

103. Which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?

- A. Trapping and relocating leopards to forest areas is an effective method for managing human-leopard conflicts in human-dominated landscapes.
- B. Genetic analysis of tiger scat provides limited information about the genetic diversity and health of tiger populations.
- C. The use of radio collars on leopards has been beneficial in accurately tracking their movements and behaviors in human-dominated landscapes.
- D. Increased awareness among farmers about leopard behavior has led to a decrease in livestock predation and human-leopard conflicts.

Passage 5

Efforts to cultivate plants in extreme environments like Antarctica have a long history, dating back over a century. Initially, driven by the practical need to provide fresh nutrition to polar explorers, early successes were limited. In 1902,

Reginald Koettlitz managed to grow mustard and cress using soil from McMurdo Sound, aiding in preventing scurvy during an expedition. However, attempts to introduce non-native plants directly into the Antarctic landscape faced significant challenges, with most failing due to harsh environmental conditions.

By the 1940s, as research stations became more established in Antarctica, the focus shifted to constructing greenhouses for both sustenance and psychological well-being. Yet, the poor quality of Antarctic soil limited the success of traditional cultivation methods. The adoption of hydroponic techniques in the 1960s revolutionized Antarctic agriculture, allowing plants to thrive in controlled environments irrespective of external conditions.

By 2015, numerous facilities across Antarctica utilized hydroponics to provide fresh produce, significantly benefiting the well-being of residents during the harsh winter months. Antarctica's extreme conditions also drew parallels with space exploration, prompting scientists to view it as an analog for testing technologies and protocols for extraterrestrial habitats.

The construction of the South Pole Food Growth Chamber in 2004 exemplified this approach, serving as a precursor to similar initiatives like the Prototype Lunar Greenhouse developed in collaboration with NASA. These projects aimed to simulate conditions relevant to lunar or Martian settlements, emphasizing the importance of self-sustaining food production for long-duration space missions.

The culmination of Antarctic research in space agriculture came with the installation of the Vegetable Production System on the International Space Station in 2014. Astronauts successfully harvested lettuce, highlighting the nutritional and psychological benefits of fresh produce during extended space missions. Concurrently, projects like Germany's EDEN ISS in Antarctica demonstrated the feasibility of semi-closed cultivation systems, yielding significant quantities of fresh vegetables for crew consumption.

Despite these advancements, challenges remain in achieving self-sufficiency in harsh environments, whether on Earth or in space. The history of Antarctic agriculture underscores the necessity of innovative approaches and technological solutions to overcome environmental constraints. As humanity looks toward establishing sustainable habitats beyond Earth, lessons learned from Antarctic research serve as invaluable stepping stones in the quest for long-term human habitation in space.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from 'A Century of Antarctic Agriculture Is Helping Scientists Grow Food in Space', by Daniella McCahey, The Wire]

104. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the main argument in the passage?

A. NASA has announced plans to establish a permanent human settlement on Mars within the next few decades, intensifying efforts to develop sustainable food production systems based on lessons learned from Antarctic research.

B. Recent studies have shown that the nutritional content of hydroponically grown vegetables in Antarctica surpasses that of conventionally grown vegetables in more temperate climates.

C. A comparison of psychological assessments conducted on residents of Antarctic research stations before and after the implementation of hydroponic agriculture reveals a significant improvement in overall well-being.

D. The adoption of hydroponic techniques in the 1960s resulted in a 75% reduction in the amount of water needed for plant cultivation in Antarctica, significantly contributing to resource conservation efforts.

105. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's arguments?

A. Scientists have discovered a species of algae native to Antarctica that shows remarkable resilience to extreme cold and can serve as a viable food source for humans, potentially revolutionizing Antarctic agriculture.

B. The implementation of hydroponic agriculture in Antarctica has led to a significant reduction in carbon emissions associated with traditional farming practices, making research stations more environmentally sustainable.

C. Antarctic research stations have reported a noticeable improvement in crew morale and productivity since the introduction of fresh produce grown on-site through hydroponic techniques, enhancing overall mission success.

D. Collaborative efforts between Antarctic research stations and international space agencies have resulted in the development of advanced plant growth technologies capable of withstanding the harsh conditions of both Antarctica and outer space, paving the way for future space colonization.

106. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

A. Investing in research to develop sustainable agriculture in extreme environments like Antarctica is crucial not only for scientific exploration but also for ensuring the survival of future human settlements on other planets.

B. Antarctic agriculture should primarily focus on traditional farming methods rather than innovative techniques like hydroponics, as they are more in line with natural ecosystems and less resource-intensive.

C. The challenges of cultivating plants in Antarctica outweigh the potential benefits, and resources would be better allocated to other scientific endeavors with more immediate practical applications.

D. Antarctica's unique environmental conditions make it an unsuitable analog for testing technologies and protocols relevant to space exploration, and efforts should be redirected to more Mars-like environments for such purposes.

107. Which of the following advantages was not conferred upon research stations by the implementation of hydroponic systems in Antarctica?

A. Reduction in water consumption

B. Increased crop yield

C. Enhanced crew morale

D. Decrease in carbon emissions

108. Which of the following is NOT cited as a parallel drawn between Antarctica and space exploration in the passage?

- A. Testing technologies for extra-terrestrial habitats
- B. Developing sustainable food production systems
- C. Testing isolation and confinement
- D. Enhancing psychological well-being of inhabitants

Data Interpretation

SET 1:

Three persons, A, B, and C, are working on a project together. They follow a rotation where on the first day A and B work, on the second day B and C work, and on the third day C and A work. This cycle continues until the project is completed. The number of days required by each person to complete the project individually is known. Person A Completes the project alone in 10 days. Person B Completes the project alone in 15 days. Person C Completes the project alone in 20 days.

109. Till the 6th day of work, how much work has Person B completed?

- A) 20.75%
- B) 26.67%
- C) 30.45%
- D) 35.92%

110. How many days will it take for all three persons to complete the project when working in the described manner?

- A) 6.8
- B) 7.2
- C) 6.6
- D) 7

111. If Person B works only on the second day of the 3-day cycle, how long will it take to complete the project?

- A) 7.67
- B) 8.33
- C) 9.27
- D) 11.11

112. If Person A is paid ₹150 per day, Person B is paid ₹120 per day, and Person C is paid ₹100 per day, what is the total wage expenditure for completing the project?

- A) ₹1420
- B) ₹1696

- C) ₹1824
D) ₹1994

113. If Person A, Person B, and Person C complete $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the project each, and then they all work together to finish the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ th work, what is the ratio of the time taken by Person A to the time taken by Person B to the time taken by Person C to complete their individual portions?

- A) 3:4:5
B) 5:4:9
C) 105:123:177
D) 118:143:168

114. Considering their collaborative work schedule, where Person A works with Person B on the first day and with Person C on the third day, what is the efficiency percentage of Person A in terms of contribution to the total project in one full cycle of three days? Assume their work contributions are additive.

- a. 16%
b. 19%
c. 22%
d. 28%

SET 2:

A big survey is happening in two cities, City A and City B, aiming to understand how well people can read and write. In City A, with a population of 1,000,000, there are slightly more men than women—where men is 60% of the population. Among the men, 70% can read and write, while among the women, it's 50%. Now, in City B, which is a bit larger with 1,500,000 people, there are more men again. 55% of the population are men. Here, the men have a literacy rate of 65%, and the ladies have a slightly higher rate of 55%.

115. In City A and City B, what is the percent change in the number of literate females with respect to City A?

- A) 74.34%
B) 76.95%
C) 80.41%
D) 85.62%

116. If in City A, the illiteracy in female decreases by 10% and in city B the female illiteracy increases by 12% then what is the difference between the literate female of both cities, considering the female population remains the same?

- A) 114,800
- B) 172,600
- C) 181,900
- D) 192,600

117. What is the ratio of total literate population in City A and total illiterate population in City B?

- A) 214:253
- B) 248:237
- C) 253:264
- D) 261:253

118. In City A, if the total population increases by 10%, and these 10% is completely the increase in male population, and the literacy rate remains the same. what is the net percentage change in the number of literate individuals in City A?

- A) 16.5% decrease
- B) 14.5% increase
- C) 11.3% increase
- D) 12.5% decrease

119. If the total population of City B increases by 20%, while the male-to-female ratio and literacy rates remain constant, what is the new total male population in City B?

- A) 924,800
- B) 970,000
- C) 990,000
- D) 992,600

120. Considering the given data from the literacy survey:

In City A, 60% of the population are men, of which 70% are literate. The remaining 40% are women, with a 50% literacy rate.

In City B, 55% of the population are men, with a literacy rate of 65%, and the remaining 45% are women, with a 55% literacy rate.

Which city has a higher overall literacy rate, and by what percentage?

- A) City A by 1.5%
- B) City A by 10%
- C) City B by 1.5%
- D) City B by 10%