

NATIONAL LAW TRAINING INSTITUTE
CLAT MOCK TEST SERIES (2024-2025)
CLAT MOCK-6

Duration: 120 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 120

Name of the Candidate: _____

Contact Number: _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

- Oh, by all means, **don't feel free to ask for clarification** on the question paper. Answer the questions as they appear and maybe, just maybe, take a printout of the PDF before diving in.
- We thought 119 questions would be too few, so **we bumped it up to 120 multiple-choice questions** for your entertainment and educational pleasure.
- Now, for a little extra excitement, **we've added negative marking**. Incorrect answers are **worth minus 0.25 points** because, let's face it, we all need to feel a bit more jeopardy in our lives. On the other hand, each question you do get right is an entire, exhilarating one point! **Your potential for earning up to 120 points should be the highlight of your day, maybe even your month, or for the next five years😊**
- Ever thought about choosing more than one answer? Well, don't. Because that's wrong, just like not wearing socks with sandals.
- Feel like doodling on the OMR Answer Sheet? Please go ahead, turn it into the next Mona Lis(A) Just know that if you do, **we'll ignore anything you wrote that isn't your details**, turning your artistic endeavors into meaningless scribbles. Isn't that fun?
- After you're done with your masterpiece of a test, you might be **tempted to hand in that OMR Sheet** and Test Paper, but why deprive yourself of such a memorable keepsake? Take it home. Frame it. Show your grandchildren.
- **Unfair means?** You mean like using your inherent psychic powers? Feel free, but know that we will catch you, and your dreams of test-taking glory will be permanently cancelled, which would be a real tragedy.
- Ah, impersonation! Because taking exams is such a blast, why shouldn't two people get to experience it for the price of one? But alas, should you choose this daring route, not only will you be disqualified, but you'll also get to explore the criminal justice system from a unique perspective.

ALL THE BEST!!

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PASSAGE I

In response to the problem of criminalising young-adult relationships, many have advocated lowering the age of consent to sixteen.⁵² However, this does not solve the underlying issue. As noted, the real issue at hand is competence, and not age. Lowering the age of consent to sixteen would legalise many consensual young-adult relationships, but still leave one with a similar issue. What happens when a fifteen-year-old is in a consensual relationship with a seventeen-year-old? Even if the age of consent was lowered, such a relationship would be criminalised. This raises the same concerns of criminalising innocent young adults. Lowering the age of consent repeats the same mistake of using age as the only determinant of competence. This is not to say that age as a factor in determining competence should be done away with altogether. Rather, it is to develop a framework where age is recognised as merely one of the factors affecting the competence to consent. This approach is psychologically sound and circumstance-cognisant. The importance of this approach can be seen in the contrasting outcomes that a strict interpretation of the fixed age rule leads to.

Recently, the Meghalaya HC dealt with a case where the Special Court convicted the accused despite the victim's insistence that they were in a consensual relationship.⁵³ While the High Court reversed the judgement and acquitted the accused, what of the cases that do not reach the High Court? This makes it important for the law to recognise circumstance and competence. Such an approach was also affirmed by the POCSO study.⁵⁴ Another approach that scholars have taken is to advocate for a certain amount of flexibility in the age of consent. However, this approach leaves many unanswered questions. If flexibility is allowed, where is the line drawn? On what bases would the minor be competent to consent? It is not viable for the interpretation of the minor's competence to consent to be flexible without guiding parameters or on a purely case-to-case basis. Such an approach risks legitimising abusive relationships. Thus, it is imperative to devise a framework that accounts for the competence of the minor while keeping the objectives of the POCSO in mind; primarily the prevention of child abuse. This is where standards become relevant. Standards would allow for more flexibility in determining whether a minor is competent to consent or not. The next section of this paper explores the difference between the existing rule and the proposed standard.

What distinguishes a rule from a standard is the stage at which the law is imbued with content.⁵⁵ Rules are applied ex-ante, which means that they are advance determinations of what conduct is permissible and what is not. On the other hand, standards are applied expost, which means that whether or not the conduct is permissible is determined by an adjudicator after the conduct has taken place. For example, "driving above 60km/h is prohibited" is a rule, whereas "driving at a harmful speed" is a standard. Here, 'harmful' is an ex-post determination, whereas driving 60km/h is already prohibited ex-ante.

(Source: Revisiting Consent under Pocso: From a 'Fixed-Age' Rule to a 'Competence Based' Standard – NUJS Law Review)

1. According to the passage, what is the main problem with lowering the age of consent to sixteen?
 - A. It fails to address the issue of competence.
 - B. It would criminalize consensual young-adult relationships.
 - C. It does not consider the psychological soundness of individuals.

D. It contradicts the objectives of the POCSO.

2. The passage is likely taken from which of the following:

- A. A magazine article
- B. A legal research paper
- C. An opinion piece in the newspaper
- D. None of the above

3. Which of the following is the tone of the passage?

- A. Critical
- B. Tantalising
- C. Persuasive
- D. Explanatory

4. How does the passage describe the difference between rules and standards?

- A. Rules are applied ex-post, while standards are advance determinations.
- B. Rules are applied ex-ante, while standards are advance determinations.
- C. Rules are case-to-case determinations, while standards are advance determinations.
- D. Rules are advance determinations, while standards are applied ex-post.

5. What legal case involving the Meghalaya High Court is discussed in the passage?

- A. A case where a conviction was reversed based on circumstance.
- B. A case advocating for a fixed age rule.
- C. A case challenging the concept of consent.
- D. A case where flexibility in age of consent was implemented.

6. What is the key distinction between "ex-ante" and "ex-post" in legal or regulatory contexts?

- A. "Ex-ante" involves retrospective evaluations, while "ex-post" pertains to prospective considerations.
- B. "Ex-ante" refers to advance determinations or regulations, whereas "ex-post" involves assessments after the fact.
- C. "Ex-ante" denotes flexibility in legal standards, while "ex-post" signifies rigid application of rules.
- D. "Ex-ante" is applicable to criminal cases, while "ex-post" is relevant to civil proceedings.

PASSAGE II

The constructions of motherhood in mythology, history, and social structures may be detonated from within because these structures themselves contain the seeds of their own destruction. History, Mythology, Religion and Social Constructs abound in examples which will prove that motherhood has been wrongly constructed as a monolith of love and sacrifice, innate in all women, the epitome of whose life is motherhood. Real life contemporary examples, gleaned from personal experiences and newspaper reports, would only further

ascertain the same. This mismatch between the patriarchal fantasy of motherhood (to which many women faithfully subscribe) with the heuristic reality raises the question: Is motherhood really misunderstood and therefore misrepresented? But evidence suggests otherwise. Evidence suggests that elevating motherhood to unnatural heights is a deliberate patriarchal ploy to limit women, to restrict and check their potentials. Many women in the last few decades did certainly take up the motherhood challenge and respond to it by attempting to push through the limits of what social norms suggest as constituting "good" motherhood. Women have jostled their careers with motherhood, and in trying to excel in both, often ended up with the unfounded guilt and regret that they are doing complete justice to none.

The idea that all women may not want to be mothers is not certainly a new idea. Yet it is not just not acceptable but regarded as unnatural and blasphemous. It is important to understand that just because a woman's body is physiologically adapted to bear a child, motherhood in humans (as opposed to the purely natural world of animals) is implicated in broader concerns of sociological significance. Motherhood is not psychologically innate in all women and not all women must necessarily and willingly choose to be pregnant/ give birth or mother a child.

In the grand narrative of motherhood, the voices/ stories/ predicaments of the women who are mothers, but not by choice, urgently need to find space. The stories, voices, and experience of women who give birth without wanting or choosing to do so, needs to enter the motherhood discourse. So also does the discourse of motherhood outside socially accepted norms. The latter would include issues such as non-consensual pregnancy and birthing, abortion, infanticide, abandonment and surrender of infants and children. On the other side of the threshold of non-consensual pregnancy and birthing stand adoptive mothers who choose motherhood with or without biological challenges. Adoptive motherhood is born of a psychical bond that is so overpowering that it completely eclipses all received notions about 'blood relation', 'pull of DNA', etc. Also, it is a way more human and logical choice given the condition in which human beings have landed themselves today – millions of babies are in need of a home. However, it is almost like a nationalist and medical project to make women of a certain socio-economic class biologically reproduce, bear children and multiply their kind, rather than be human and extend their warmth to those in need.

(Source: <https://cafedissensus.com/2023/12/07/guest-editorial-in-quest-of-a-definition-of-motherhood/>)

7. What is the inherent paradox discussed in the passage regarding motherhood?

- A. The tension between societal expectations of motherhood and the diverse realities and choices of women.
- B. The rejection of traditional norms in favor of a nationalist and medical approach to motherhood.
- C. The celebration of non-consensual pregnancy and birthing experiences as positive contributions to the grand narrative.
- D. None of the above

8. According to the passage, what role does evidence play in challenging the traditional perception of motherhood?

- A. Evidence supports the patriarchal construction of motherhood.
- B. Evidence suggests that motherhood is universally misunderstood.
- C. Evidence emphasizes the natural and innate aspect of motherhood in all women.

D. Evidence indicates a deliberate patriarchal ploy to restrict women.

9. In the grand narrative of motherhood, the author suggests that societal structures:

- A. Contain the seeds of their own destruction.
- B. Act as nurturing forces for mothers.
- C. Promote an innate understanding of motherhood in women.
- D. Reinforce the patriarchal fantasy.

10. Which figure of speech is employed in the phrase "pull of DNA" in the passage?

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Personification
- D. Hyperbole

11. The experiences of women becoming mothers without choosing to do so are portrayed as:

- A. Celebrated unique experiences.
- B. Marginalized and excluded from discourse.
- C. Unfounded and regretful.
- D. Contributing positively to the grand narrative.

12. What is the author's viewpoint regarding the idea that not all women may want to be mothers?

- A. The idea is regarded as blasphemous and unnatural.
- B. The author supports the notion that all women should embrace motherhood.
- C. The author believes that societal norms should dictate women's decisions about motherhood.
- D. The author considers it important to respect women's choices regarding motherhood.

PASSAGE III

Over the course of my first year at university, I gradually stopped wearing fake tan and took out the hair extensions, choosing to embrace my pale skin tone and my natural dark blonde hair colour. I wore tinted moisturiser with blusher and highlighter, keeping my eyes and lips bare. I swapped one kind of aspirational beauty for another, not fully realising the look I was rejecting was in fact a form of ambition as well. I changed my beauty ritual to fit into middle-class, intellectual society, which elevated my social status yet stripped me of my working-class identity, making me feel unanchored. I now look back and wonder: what does this desire for acceptance say about classicism within society? Why did I not feel that I could comfortably visit a lecture hall, library or art gallery dressed like the women I had grown up with?

Hair extensions, fake tan and false eyelashes have been worn by pop stars like Dolly Parton since the Seventies, yet the dawn of WAG culture at the 2006 World Cup helped shape these markers of femininity into symbols of class aspiration. Cheryl Cole and Coleen Rooney were splashed across the media with their big hair and long eyelashes: working-class women who were catapulted to global fame by their proximity to

wealthy football players. The popularity of the Kardashians introduced this polished aesthetic to a new generation of women and their influence infiltrated the fashion industry, foreshadowing the modern day trend for face-enhancing Instagram filters and cosmetic lip and cheek fillers.

Reality TV epitomises a particular kind of social mobility, as seen on *The Only Way is Essex*, *Geordie Shore* and more recently *Love Island*, where working-class women become famous overnight, acquiring wealth and status. When I was a teenager, these celebrities were role models. My friends and I didn't know any working-class women who became doctors, lawyers or academics. We saw our culture represented by reality TV stars and we understood their maximalist approach to beauty as a kind of magic that held the potential to set us free. Their cosmetics were expensive and time-consuming: a deep tan, false nails and Botox require time and money. Their look represented a glamorous lifestyle, removed from the drudgery of the everyday.

While back at home, I met my old school friends in the pub. They wore platform heels and heavy contouring; the ends of their cigarettes sticky with lipgloss. I sat at the table in my second-hand denim jacket, feeling uncomfortable. In London, I had started to embrace going out with undone hair, feeling strong and unencumbered in my Dr Martens, but I felt unmoored as I watched my friends re-apply mascara in their phone screens, as though I was fumbling for words in a forgotten language. I believed that my university education was teaching me a way of moving through the world that seemed closer to freedom, but in the North East, I suddenly felt child-like, uninteresting and drab.

(Source: *The Line Of Beauty - Where Beauty And Classism Collide*)

13. Which stylistic element is prominently featured in the passage?

- A. Didactic narrative
- B. Stream of consciousness
- C. Omniscient point of view
- D. Epistolary structure

14. Which of the following best captures the inherent contradiction of the first passage?

- A. The author's rejection of one beauty standard reinforces her commitment to working-class ideals.
- B. The author's aspiration for middle-class beauty contradicts her desire for social elevation.
- C. The author's attempt to fit into intellectual society undermines her working-class identity.
- D. The author's change in beauty ritual reflects a seamless transition between social classes.

15. Which of the following best defines the term "social mobility" as implied in the passage?

- A. The potential for upward or downward movement in social class.
- B. The ability to move physically within society.
- C. The capacity to adapt to different social environments.
- D. The inclination to conform to societal expectations.

16. Which type of social mobility is emphasized by reality TV, and how does it differ from real-life social mobility?

- A. Reality TV promotes vertical social mobility, showcasing individuals moving up or down the social hierarchy. In real life, social mobility is often influenced by economic factors.
- B. Reality TV emphasizes intragenerational social mobility, illustrating changes in social status within an individual's lifetime. In real life, social mobility is commonly intergenerational, spanning across different generations.
- C. Reality TV highlights horizontal social mobility, portraying characters moving within the same social class. In real life, social mobility is primarily determined by educational achievements.
- D. Reality TV focuses on structural social mobility, displaying shifts in societal structures. In real life, social mobility is characterized by personal choices and individual efforts.

17. What impact does WAG culture have on societal perceptions of beauty?

- A. It reinforces traditional gender roles.
- B. It challenges the norms of beauty enhancement.
- C. It introduces a polished aesthetic to a new generation.
- D. It has no influence on beauty standards.

18. How does the author's university education influence her perception of societal norms?

- A. It disconnects her from the reality of working-class life.
- B. It teaches a way of moving through the world closer to societal expectations.
- C. It reinforces the importance of academic achievements.
- D. It fosters a sense of empowerment and individuality.

PASSAGE IV

I am a pothole—an ordinary road hazard and a bane to all who drive. Messing with you and your vehicles is my vocation; it's what I do.

My genealogy is compelling enough. I come from a common road—built with dirt, six to twelve inches of grave and lime dust—which is compacted at each stage. Then, add an inch or two of asphalt base, before a layer of finishing asphalt to complete the work.

But over time, roads wear out. If the road is not well-constructed, trouble comes quicker. Without inspections, developers have an incentive to skimp on long-term road quality—and may succumb to this temptation. Even with the best roads, the ground can shift, especially if built on sand, and the weight of traffic inevitably takes a toll. But most of us potholes start with moisture, especially ice. Road salt is a mixed blessing: it's tough on the roads, but it reduces the damage to roads from moisture and ice.

One vulnerable area is the asphalt seam or “crown”—the peak of the road that allows water to drain off. Sometimes, the edge of a road lacks a solid foundation. And the driving lanes of a road receive the most weight. So, I can show up anywhere. Street departments try to prevent me through road maintenance—for example, “crack sealing” using hot rubberized asphalt and polymers. Those stripes may not look pretty, but they prevent me from showing up.

"Because I'm small and local, I seem simple to fix, but I'm not. Given this, imagine how difficult it is to fix large, national, complex problems."

All that said, at the end of the day, I'm only a hole in the ground. The more fascinating story is about the efforts to fix me and my friends. It is more of a mystery than you might expect. Sadly, people overlook this—and then, miss the larger lesson: Because I'm small and local, I seem simple to fix, but I'm not. Given this, imagine how difficult it is to fix large, national, complex problems. Me and my story may seem mundane. But as the clever and wise G. K. Chesterton once observed, "There are no uninteresting things, only uninterested people."

I, Pothole, simple as I may appear, merit your wonder and awe—a claim I will explain. In fact, if you can understand me and efforts to fix me—no, that's too grand to ask—if you can become aware of the miracles that this represents, you will have less faith in the efficacy of government activism and be able to promote the freedom and prosperity that are under attack today.

I have a profound lesson to teach. And I can teach this lesson better than a pencil or a missile, an elementary school or antitrust enforcement, because fixing me is seemingly so simple. It may be simple, but no single person on earth knows how to do it. This sounds incredible, especially when you realize how many potholes are fixed every year.

(Source: I, Pothole - Econlib)

19. What is the author's main purpose in using the story of potholes in the passage?

- A. To advocate for increased government intervention
- B. To emphasize the simplicity of fixing local problems
- C. To highlight the challenges of fixing complex issues
- D. To promote the importance of antitrust enforcement

20. How does the author use G. K. Chesterton's quote to reinforce the significance of potholes?

- A. To suggest that uninteresting things are overlooked
- B. To imply that only interested people find potholes fascinating
- C. To emphasize that potholes are inherently dull
- D. To highlight the need for government intervention in road maintenance

21. Which of the following is given as the most vulnerable in the passage?

- A. Asphalt Seam
- B. Salt on the road
- C. Driving lanes of a road
- D. Potholes

22. In the author's view, what makes potholes more than just a mundane road hazard?

- A. Their impact on road safety
- B. Their role in genealogy
- C. Their association with street departments' efforts

D. Their ability to challenge perceptions

23. In the context of the passage, what does the author mean by "fixing me is seemingly so simple"?

- A. The author believes that potholes have a simple structure.
- B. Fixing potholes requires a straightforward solution.
- C. The process of repairing potholes appears uncomplicated.
- D. The author finds it easy to empathize with potholes.

24. Which of the following narrative devices has been used throughout the passage?

- 1. In medias res
- 2. Personification.
- 3. Epistolary narrative
- 4. Allegory

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 2 and 4
- D. 1,2, 3 and 4

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

PASSAGE I

Ayodhya Ram Mandir Inauguration: The four shankaracharyas have said that they will not attend the inauguration of the Ram temple in Ayodhya on January 22. The shankaracharyas head the four Hindu mathas (monasteries) — in Dwarka (Gujarat), Joshimath (Uttarakhand), Puri (Odisha), and Sringeri (Karnataka) — that are believed to have been founded by the eighth-century religious scholar and philosopher Adi Shankara. “[Prime Minister] Modi will inaugurate the temple, he will touch the idol, then what am I supposed to do? Stand and clap?” Puri’s shankaracharya Nischalananda Saraswati told reporters on January 4. Shankaracharya, literally ‘teacher of the way of Shankara’, is a religious title used by the heads of the four cardinal mathas or peeths believed to have been established by Adi Shankara (c 788 CE-820 CE). According to tradition, they are religious teachers who belong to a line of teachers going back all the way to Adi Shankara himself. However, there is little historical evidence for the existence of these mathas prior to the 14th century CE, when the [1] kingdom began to patronise the Sringeri matha. Indologist Paul Hacker noted that prior to 1386, “the timespan of the directors of Sringeri Math are unrealistically long,” spanning over 60 years each, and peaking with Vidyashankara, who headed the matha for 105 years (Philology and Confrontation, 1995). This indicates that the lineage was probably only retrospectively established to trace back to Adi Shankara — and thus provide legitimacy to these monasteries, which would become centres of knowledge and learning. Today, these mathas comprise religious shrines and temples, as well as libraries and residences. They are fairly complex and spread-out organisations that are geared towards preserving and furthering Shankara’s tradition. Shankara’s many hagiographies paint a picture of a remarkable scholar-monk who, after being initiated into studies by Govindacharya, was constantly on the move, visiting important spiritual centres, challenging prevalent philosophical traditions, and establishing mathas and organising monastic orders.

Source: Who are the shankaracharyas — and who was Adi Shankara?, The Indian Express, January 18th, 2024.

25. There is little historical evidence for the existence of these mathas prior to the 14th century CE, when the _____ kingdom began to patronise the Sringeri matha, indicated by [1] in the passage

- a) Chola
- b) Maurya
- c) Vijayanagara
- d) Gupta

26. Shankara is most associated with _____, a school of Hindu philosophy.

- a) Yoga
- b) Nyaya
- c) Advaita Vedanta
- d) Mimamsa

27. The Sun Temple, known for its exquisite architecture and carvings, dedicated to the solar deity Surya, is situated in which place in Odisha?

- a) Bhubaneswar
- b) Cuttack
- c) Puri

- d) Konark

28. Which Indian state is famous for its intricate temple architecture and is known as the “Land of Temples”?

- a) Tamil Nadu
b) Kerala
c) Karnataka
d) Rajasthan

PASSAGE II

In this season of temple and temple town makeovers, the Jagannath Temple in [1], Odisha, stole a march over the Ram Temple in Ayodhya. Or perhaps that was exactly the reason why the Naveen Patnaik government chose to unveil its ambitious temple project—a Rs 800 crore heritage corridor around the 12th century shrine—on January 17, five days ahead of the grand event in Ayodhya on January 22. The early inauguration managed to draw the shrine some attention it would never have been able to attract in the forever afterglow of Ayodhya. And so it was that the Shree Mandira Parikrama Prakalpa—one component of a Rs 4,200 crore project aimed to transform [1], one of the holiest of Hindu pilgrimage centres, into a world-class heritage city—was opened to the public. “This is not the [1] we knew. What a welcome change our favourite pilgrimage site has undergone!” exults Manoj Thakur, a 52-year-old farmer who led a 50-strong contingent from Bhilai in Chhattisgarh on a week-long pilgrimage across the eastern states. He never expected to walk through air-conditioned, shaded pathways towards the temple. “The best part is now we can do the ritualistic parikrama (circumambulation). Jai Jagannath!” shouts his friend Panchu Ram, 50. It is precisely the enhancement of the pilgrim experience that the Augmentation of Basic Amenities and Development of Heritage and Architecture (ABADHA) initiative focuses on. [1] is one of the four sacred sites or dhams of Hinduism, Badrinath, Dwarka and Rameswaram being the other three. Located in the four corners of the country, they are focal points of worship for a large proportion of practicing Hindus. While the ritual circumambulation was possible in the other three shrines, congestion and encroachment had left only a highly congested 10-15-metre wide pedestrian path around the temple in [1]. The new 75-metre-wide corridor surrounding the Jagannath Temple complex has now decongested the temple’s external periphery after almost three years of rigorous work while providing pilgrims a visual connect with the temple. The mega project, the brainchild of the chief minister, was part of the state’s flagship 5T (teamwork, transparency, technology and time leading to transformation) initiative. It was spearheaded by V.K. Pandian, 5T chairman and the CM’s former secretary, who visited the city every Saturday to supervise work.

Source: A radiant revamp for Jagannath Puri, India Today, January 30, 2024.

29. The Jagannath Temple is situated in _____ as indicated by [1] in the passage

- a) Varanasi
b) Mathura
c) Puri
d) Dwarka

30. The present temple was rebuilt from the tenth century onwards, on the site of the pre-existing temples in the compound, but not the main Jagannath temple, and begun by Anantavarman Chodaganga, the first king of the Eastern _____ dynasty.

- a) Maurya
- b) Gupta
- c) Ganga
- d) Chola

31. Gaudiya Vaishnavism, whose founder, _____ was attracted to the deity, Jagannath, and lived in Puri for many years.

- a) Ramanuja
- b) Madhvacharya
- c) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- d) Vallabhacharya

32. The image of Jagannath is made of _____, and is ceremoniously replaced every 12 or 19 years by an exact replica.

- a) Stone
- b) Metal
- c) Wood
- d) Clay

PASSAGE III

The World Economic Forum (WEF) is holding its Annual Meeting from [3] in Davos, Switzerland. Attendees include António Guterres, UN Secretary-General, [4], President of the World Bank Group, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organisation, and political leaders from India, the US, China France and Sri Lanka, among others. German professor [2] founded the WEF. He was a mechanical engineering graduate who then earned a Master of Public Administration degree from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. From 1972 to 2003, Schwab was a professor of business policy at the University of Geneva. He founded WEF in [1], originally known as the European Management Forum. It introduced the concept of “stakeholder capitalism.” According to Schwab, “It is a form of capitalism in which companies do not only optimize short-term profits for shareholders, but seek long term value creation, by taking into account the needs of all their stakeholders, and society at large.” The WEF website says of the idea: “A company should serve all its stakeholders, not just its shareholders: employees, suppliers, and the community it is part of.” As an extension of this, business, government and civil society leaders have made their way to the high Alps “to consider the major global issues of the day and to brainstorm on solutions to address these challenges,” it adds. Initially, Professor Schwab focused the meetings on how European firms could catch up with US management practices. Events in 1973, namely the collapse of the Bretton Woods fixed exchange rate mechanism and the Arab-Israeli War, saw the Annual Meeting expand its focus from management to economic and social issues. Two years later, the organisation introduced a system of membership for ‘the 1,000 leading companies of the world’. The European Management Forum was the first

non-governmental institution to initiate a partnership with China's economic development commissions in 1979 – the same year China and the US established diplomatic ties.

Source: What is the World Economic Forum meeting, held annually in Davos?, The Indian Express, January 16, 2024.

33. WEF was formed in year _____, as indicated by [1] in the passage

- a) 1965
- b) 1971
- c) 1980
- d) 1990

34. German professor _____ founded the WEF as indicated by [2] in the passage

- a) Albert Einstein
- b) Max Weber
- c) Klaus Schwab
- d) Werner Heisenberg

35. The World Economic Forum (WEF) is holding its Annual Meeting from _____ as indicated by [3] in the passage

- a) December 25 to 29
- b) January 15 to 19
- c) February 5 to 9
- d) March 10 to 14

36. Who is currently serving as the President of the World Bank Group, as indicated by [4] in the passage?

- a) Jim Yong Kim
- b) David Malpass
- c) Ajay Banga
- d) Robert Zoellick

PASSAGE IV

Maldives has proposed a deadline for India to withdraw its military presence in deployed in the Indian Ocean archipelagic nation, according to a report. After his China visit, Maldivian President Mohamed [1], who is known for his Beijing leanings, has formally asked that the Indian government withdraw its troops stationed in the Indian Ocean archipelagic nation before March 15, a senior official said on Sunday (Jan 14), as per news agency PTI reports. The move comes nearly two months after Male sought the exit of the Indian military presence. Abdulla Nazim Ibrahim, the public policy secretary at the President's Office, during a press briefing, said that [1] has asked India to withdraw its troops by March 15, news agency PTI said citing SunOnline newspaper reports. "Indian military personnel cannot stay in the Maldives. This is the policy of President [1] and that of this administration," he said. He also confirmed that the agenda of the meeting was to request the

withdrawal of the military personnel by March 15. A high-level core group has been set up by the two countries to negotiate the talks and the first meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry Headquarters in Male' on Sunday morning. The meeting was also attended by Indian High Commissioner Munu Mahawar, according to the report. Shortly after taking over the office on Nov 17, 2023, [1], who is seen as a pro-China politician, asked India to remove its military forces from the Maldives claiming the Maldivians had given him a "strong mandate" to make this request to New Delhi. The Maldivian President's office had then issued a statement saying, Male hopes "India will honour the democratic will of the people".

Source: After China visit, Maldives president Muizzu asks India to withdraw military personnel before March 15, January 14, 2024.

37. The president of Maldives at Present is _____ as indicated by [1] in the passage

- a) Ibrahim Mohamed Solih
- b) Abdulla Yameen
- c) Mohamed Nasheed
- d) Mohamed Muizzu

38. With a population of 515,132 in the 2022 census, Maldives is the _____ least populous country in Asia.

- a) Least populous
- b) 2nd least populous
- c) 3rd least populous
- d) 4th least populous

39. The Maldives rates _____ on the Human Development Index, with per capita income significantly higher than other SAARC nations.

- a) Medium
- b) High
- c) Low
- d) Very High

40. The Maldives is known for its unique geography. What best describes this geography?

- a) Mountainous terrain
- b) Desert landscape
- c) Archipelago of atolls
- d) Large continental landmass

PASSAGE V

The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), based on a survey led by the [1], was released on, January 17. This will be the second year since the return of the key national survey that captures the state of foundational literacy and numeracy in the country. Due to Covid-19, the [1] ASER became phone-based and focused on exploring digital inequality and enrollment levels in schools. However, in 2022, [1] resumed its field survey and surveyors covered several cities of the country to hold face-to-face interactions with children

and teachers in rural India to capture the state of learning. This year, ASER focuses on 14-18 year-olds & provides evidence on enrollment patterns, learning levels and their aspirations. It also explores digital access & skills among youth in rural India. In ASER 2022, around 7 lakh candidates from 19,060 schools in 616 districts were surveyed to calculate the learning outcomes post pandemic on school children. The 2022 report revealed that almost all (98.4 per cent) students in the age bracket of 6-14 years are now enrolled in schools. The number has gone from 96.6 per cent in 2010 to 96.7 per cent in 2014 and 97.2 per cent in 2018 to 98.4 per cent in 2022. There was an increase of 7.3 percentage points in government school enrollment from 2018 to 2022. The ASER report said the survey was conducted across nine districts, 262 villages, and 4,859 households in [2]. The survey highlighted that [2] has the lowest government school enrolment percentage among northeastern states. Additionally, 2022 was the first time the percentage of children currently not enrolled in schools dropped to 2 per cent or below. Even after prolonged school closures during the pandemic period, proportion of children not enrolled in school continued to decline between 2018 and 2022.

Source: ASER 2023: Pratham Foundation's survey report released, The Indian Express, January 18th, 2024.

41. The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), based on a survey led by the _____, was released, as indicated by [1] in the passage

- a) Pratham Foundation
- b) Save the Children
- c) UNESCO
- d) UNICEF

42. _____ originally set up the Bombay Education Initiative in Mumbai to establish a tripartite-partnership between the government, corporate and civil society to improve India's primary education.

- a) Tata Trusts
- b) UNICEF
- c) Azim Premji Foundation
- d) Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

43. The ASER survey is an enormous participatory exercise that has involved about 500 organizations and upwards of 25,000 volunteers every year since _____.

- a) 2000
- b) 2005
- c) 2010
- d) 2015

44. The survey highlighted that _____ has the lowest government school enrolment percentage among northeastern states, as indicated by [2] in the passage

- a) Assam
- b) Meghalaya
- c) Manipur
- d) Nagaland

PASSAGE VI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday delivered a split verdict in former Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister [1] plea to quash an FIR in the alleged skill development scam case. Justices Aniruddha Bose and Bela M Trivedi disagreed on whether the AP CID was required to seek 'previous approval' from the state government before conducting an inquiry into the allegations against Naidu.

Justice Bose held that prior approval was necessary, which the CID did not have when it opened the inquiry. Justice Trivedi held it was necessary to seek approval only to investigate offences committed after 2018, the year this requirement was introduced. In 2003, the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, which governs agencies like the CBI, was amended. Under Section 6A, it was required to seek approval from the central government before investigating alleged offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act (PCA), 1988, if the employee in question held a rank higher than joint secretary. The Supreme Court struck down this requirement in 2014. Four years later, the PCA was amended and a similar provision was introduced as Section 17A. Under this section, if a public servant commits an offence under the Act while discharging their official duties, investigators must receive approval from the central/ state government, or a competent authority to open an inquiry or investigation. In 2018, the NGO Centre for Public Interest Litigation (CPIL) challenged the constitutionality of the previous approval requirement. It argued that it would be "extremely difficult" to determine if an offence was committed by a public official while they were discharging their duties if no investigation could be conducted in the first place. Placing this burden on police officers and investigating agencies would in effect protect corrupt officials, and the levels of corruption would rise. The CPIL also pointed to the 2014 case in which the Supreme Court had struck down a similar requirement.

Source: What is 'prior approval', and why is it needed before investigating public officials accused of corruption?, The Indian Express, January 17, 2024.

45. _____, one of the classical languages of India used by the majority of people, is the first official language.

- a) Telugu
- b) Tamil
- c) Hindi
- d) Malayalam

46. _____ is the capital of the state, with the largest city being Visakhapatnam.

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Amravati
- c) Kurnool
- d) Vijayawada

47. In the third century BCE, Andhra was a vassal kingdom of _____ of the Mauryan Empire.

- a) Chandragupta Maurya
- b) Bindusara
- c) Ashoka
- d) Samudragupta

48. Who is currently holding the office of Chief Minister in Andhra Pradesh as indicated by [1] in the passage?

- a) Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy
- b) N. Chandrababu Naidu
- c) K. Rosaiah
- d) N. Kiran Kumar Reddy

PASSAGE VII

William Lai Ching-te from the governing Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) has won Taiwan's presidential election, despite warnings from China – which claims Taiwan as part of its territory – not to vote for him. The DPP does not represent the mainstream public opinion on the island, Beijing said after Lai was named the winner of Saturday's vote, adding that the vote "will not impede the inevitable trend of China's reunification". Lai, the current vice president, was in a three-way race with Hou Yu-ih from the conservative Kuomintang (KMT) and former Taipei Mayor Ko Wen-je from the Taiwan People's Party (TPP), which was only founded in 2019. With votes from all polling stations counted on Saturday, the Central Election Commission said Lai won 40.1 percent, ahead of Hou's 33.5 percent. Hou conceded defeat and congratulated Lai on his victory. He also apologised to KMT supporters for not being able to remove the DPP. Ko also conceded defeat. "I want to thank the Taiwanese people for writing a new chapter in our democracy," Lai said in a victory speech where he thanked his two opponents for conceding. "We are telling the international community that between democracy and authoritarianism, we will stand on the side of democracy." He added that he hoped for a return to "healthy and orderly" exchanges with China, reiterating his desire for talks based on dignity and parity. Responding to Lai's win, Beijing's Taiwan Affairs Office spokesperson Chen Binhua said in a statement carried by state news agency Xinhua that "Taiwan is China's Taiwan". "Our stance on resolving the Taiwan question and realising national 'reunification' remains consistent, and our determination is as firm as a rock," it said. The statement said China would adhere to the one-China principle and firmly oppose the separatist activities aimed at "Taiwan independence" as well as "foreign interference".

Source: Taiwan ruling party's Lai wins presidential election, Al Jazeera, January 13, 2024.

49. Taiwan maintains official diplomatic relations with _____ out of 193 UN member states and the Holy See.

- a) 11
- b) 15
- c) 22
- d) 50

50. In the early 1960s, Taiwan entered a period of rapid economic growth and industrialization called the _____.

- a) Taiwan Miracle
- b) Asian Tiger
- c) Economic Boom
- d) Industrial Revolution

51. Taiwan, officially the Republic of China (ROC), is a country in _____ Asia.

- a) Southeast
- b) South
- c) East
- d) Central

52. The main island of Taiwan, also known as _____, has an area of 35,808 square kilometres (13,826 square miles).

- a) Luzon
- b) Hainan
- c) Formosa
- d) Kyushu

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE I:

The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994, and Rules, 2014 govern the transplantation of human organs and tissues in India, including the donation of organs after death. It lays down regulations governing healthcare providers and hospitals, and stipulates penalties for violations.

A transplant can be either from a pool of organs of deceased persons donated by their relatives or from a living person who is known to the recipient. In most cases, the Act allows living donations from close relatives such as parents, siblings, children, spouses, grandparents, and grandchildren. Altruistic donations from distant relatives, in-laws, or long-time friends are allowed after additional scrutiny to ensure there is no financial exchange. Living donations involving Indians or foreigners must be accompanied by documents establishing their identities, family trees, and pictures that prove the donor-recipient relationship. Donors and recipients are also interviewed.

Donations from unrelated persons require documents and photographic evidence to prove their long-term association or friendship with the recipient. These are examined by an external committee to prevent illegal dealings. Offering to pay for organs or supplying them for payment; initiating, negotiating, or advertising such arrangements; looking for persons to supply organs; and abetting in preparing false documents can attract a jail term up to 10 years and a fine up to Rs 1 crore.

The Authorisation Committee plays a critical role in the transplantation process. The Authorisation Committee oversees and approves organ transplant procedures involving donors and recipients who are not near relatives. Under Section 9(5), the Committee is expected to conduct a thorough inquiry while reviewing applications for transplant approval. A crucial aspect of the inquiry is to verify the authenticity of the donor and recipient, and ensure that the donation is not driven by commercial motives. Rule 7(5) says that if a recipient is in a critical condition and needs transplantation within a week, the hospital can be approached for an expedited evaluation. For living donor transplantations, Rule 10 describes the application process, which requires joint applications by the donor and recipient. Rule 21 requires the Committee to personally interview applicants and determine their eligibility to donate.

Section 24 of the Act allows the Centre to make rules, subject to parliamentary approval, for carrying out the various purposes of the Act. These can relate to the manner and conditions under which a donor may authorise the removal of their organs before death, how a brain-stem death is to be certified, or the steps to be taken to preserve human organs removed from anyone, etc.

Source link: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-law/transplant-process-6-8-weeks-delhi-hc-explained-9103516/>

Q53. Vinay, a citizen of India and a resident of Mumbai, requires a kidney transplant. A long-time friend of his from his time studying at New York University in the United States of America, William, is willing to donate his kidney. William is a citizen of the USA and resides in Boston. Before William can undertake any further steps, his wife, Sasha, tells him that William is ineligible to donate his kidney to Vinay. Is she correct?

(A) Yes, she is correct as foreigners are ineligible to donate in India.

- (B) Yes, she is correct as only close relatives are allowed to donate their organs for a transplant.
- (C) No, she is incorrect as kidney donations specifically can be made by any individual to any individual.
- (D) No, she is incorrect as altruistic donations from long-time friends and foreigners are permitted.

Q54. Diya and Divya are sisters who decide to set up an organ transplanting business in Hyderabad. Diya takes care of most of the operations— from looking for donors to advertising their services. Divya only helps in preparing certain false documents but with good intentions, so that the people who need urgent transplants need not suffer any longer. However, when the authorities discover this business, they arrest both Diya and Divya. Should both of them be arrested in this case?

- (A) Yes, both of them should be arrested. Engaging in a business related to organ transplanting is illegal, and abetting in preparing false documents is also not permitted by the law
- (B) No, only Diya should be arrested as Divya had good intentions.
- (C) No, only Diya should be arrested as preparing false documents is a separate crime in itself.
- (D) Yes, both of them should be arrested. An organ transplanting business involving financial exchange is permitted only under certain conditions.

Q55. Peter Parker, a resident of Chennai, needs a lung transplant. His close deceased relative, Aunt May, had approved the donation of all her organs post her demise. The doctors decide to make use of the pool of organs donated by Aunt May in order to save Peter's life, and get approval from the hospital authorities for the same. Mary Jane, a member of the Authorisation Committee set up by the government, brings the process to a halt by stating that the doctors cannot proceed without approval from the Authorisation Committee. Is she correct?

- (A) Yes, she is correct as all organ transplants require the approval of the Authorisation Committee.
- (B) Yes, she is correct as only organ transplants involving deceased relatives require the approval of the Authorisation Committee.
- (C) No, she is incorrect as the approval of the Authorisation Committee is required for organ transplant procedures involving donors and recipients who are not near relatives.
- (D) None of the above.

Q56. The state government of Karnataka enacts certain new rules regarding the steps taken to preserve human organs within the ambit of the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994, with required approval from the Governor. The bill promotes the interests of both the donor and receiver, relating to the manner and conditions under which donations may be authorised, preventing exploitation by hospitals and illegal corporations. The bill is passed in the Legislative Assembly without any opposition. KV Atif, the CEO of Mango Hospitals, a popular chain of hospitals in the state objects to these rules, stating that the government cannot create such rules. Is he correct?

- (A) No, he is incorrect as the Section 24 of the Act allows the State to make rules, subject to approval of the assembly, for carrying out the various purposes of the Act.
- (B) Yes, he is correct as Section 24 of the Act allows only the Centre to make rules, subject to parliamentary approval, for carrying out the various purposes of the Act.
- (C) No, he is incorrect as the State is only trying to prevent exploitation by hospitals and illegal corporations.
- (D) Yes, he is correct as approval from the Governor alone is insufficient. Hospitals must also mandatorily be consulted before amending or bringing in a new provision under this particular Act.

Q57. Kedar requires an urgent liver transplant, and is in critical condition. He needs a transplant within five days. His distant relative who happens to be a close friend of his, Anushka, decides to approach the hospital directly for authorisation. However, the doctors tell her that approval can only be granted through the Authorisation Committee which scrutinises transplants involving living donors and distant relatives. Are the doctors correct?

- (A) The doctors are incorrect as if a patient is in critical condition and needs transplantation within a week, the hospital can be approached for an expedited evaluation.
- (B) The doctors are incorrect as approval from the Authorisation Committee is required only for transplantations from deceased individuals.
- (C) The doctors are correct as approval from the Authorisation Committee is mandatory regardless of the nature of the relationship between the patient and the donor.
- (D) The doctors are correct as approval from the Authorisation Committee is mandatory for all living donor transplantations.

PASSAGE II:

Doctrine of Fair Dealing is an exception to the law that would usually protect any material that would be considered to be copyrighted as under the Indian Copyright Act, 1957 (hereinafter known as the “**Act**”). It is a legal doctrine which permits a person to use any work which is protected under the Act with limited usage of such work so as to maintain the sanctity and originality of such work as well as the registered proprietor of the work.

The meaning of “Fair Dealing” depends on different facts and circumstances. In India, the Court applies basic common sense so that they can determine as to what can be constituted as Fair Dealing on the case- to-case basis. Fair dealing is a significant limitation on the exclusive right of the copyright owner. It has been interpreted by the courts on a number of occasions by judging the economic impact it has on the copyright owner. Where the economic impact is not significant, the use may constitute fair dealing. The fair nature of the dealing depends on the following four factors: the purpose of use, the nature of the work, the amount of the work used, and the effect of use of the work on the original.

Under Indian regime legal framework being the Copyright Act, 1957, Section 52 lays down certain acts or works that cannot be considered as an infringement of copyright namely fair dealing with a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work not being a computer program for the purposes of:

- fair dealing with any work, not being a computer programme, for the purposes of—
 - (i) private or personal use, including research;
 - (ii) criticism or review, whether of that work or of any other work;
 - (iii) the reporting of current events and current affairs, including the reporting of a lecture delivered in public;
- the transient or incidental storage of a work or performance purely in the technical process of electronic transmission or communication to the public;
- transient or incidental storage of a work or performance for the purpose of providing electronic links, access or integration, where such links, access or integration has not been expressly prohibited by the

right holder, unless the person responsible is aware or has reasonable grounds for believing that such storage is of an infringing copy;

- the reproduction of any work for the purpose of a judicial proceeding or for the purpose of a report of a judicial proceeding.

Source link: <https://blog.iplayers.in/fair-use-law-india-copyright-act/>

Q58. Shakti is an acclaimed short-film director, and owns the rights to all her work. Mani works in the technical department of an OTT platform called TenFlick, through which Shakti has chosen to distribute her film. Mani is also known for his dubious dealings, involving selling links of films to unauthorised platforms. Shakti comes to know that Mani may possibly be storing an infringing copy of her work, with reasonable proof of the same. Is it possible for her to initiate action against him?

- (A) No, it is not possible to initiate action as this constitutes a fair dealing under the Act.
- (B) No, it is not possible to initiate action as Mani is authorised and has the right to share Shakti's film. Shakti has not expressly prohibited him from doing so.
- (C) Yes, it is possible to initiate action as Shakti has reasonable grounds for believing that Mani is storing an infringing copy of her work.
- (D) Yes, it is possible to initiate action as Mani has a history of dubious dealings and thus cannot be trusted with any work.

Q59. Manju is an amateur writer. Her most recent book, "It Ends With You" has not performed well in the market. A man named Sanju decides to scan and print a single copy of the book, modifies the cover by designing it himself and sells the personalised copy for a small sum on the internet. Through a friend, Manju comes to know about this action and is infuriated. She decides to file a suit against Sanju. What would be the most likely outcome of the case?

- (A) It is likely that Manju would succeed in this case as Sanju has sold a personalised copy of her book for a small sum on the internet without her authorisation.
- (B) It is likely that Manju would succeed in this case as Sanju's usage does not constitute a fair dealing and could have a huge economic impact on the success of Manju's book.
- (C) It is likely that Manju would not succeed in this case as the economic impact of selling a single copy for a small sum is not significant enough to rule in Manju's favour, and may constitute a fair dealing.
- (D) It is likely that Manju would succeed in this case as she is a struggling writer and must not be taken advantage of by Sanju.

Q60. Rahul is a professional film critic, and has his own show on television. He gives a scathing review of a recently released film titled "Koi Koi Rota Hai" helmed by a popular director named Anjali. In his review, he includes certain details about the film and describes the plot. He also uses some pictures from the film and criticises the lack of attention to detail. Anjali claims that Rahul has unfairly reproduced her work, by including such details about it on television. Is she correct?

- (A) Yes, she is correct as Rahul has shared pictures and described the plot of the movie without Anjali's authorisation.
- (B) Yes, she is correct as this does not constitute a fair dealing. Rahul cannot give a scathing review to the public including such details, as it could have a negative economic impact on the film.

- (C) No, she is incorrect as criticism or review of this work which has been released constitutes a fair dealing.
- (D) No, she is incorrect as this would not have a negative economic impact on the film and would only draw the attention from the public.

Q61. AAA Partners, a famous law firm, hires an advocate called Fahad. Fahad uses a famous legal book in order to prepare for a judicial proceeding, and quotes a few lines from this book during the trial. The author of the book, who happened to be seated in the courtroom, objects to its usage by Fahad and claims that he has violated the Indian Copyright Act. Is the author correct?

- (A) No, the author is incorrect as this case does not fall within the purview of the Indian Copyright Act.
- (B) Yes, the author is correct as this does not constitute a fair dealing. The infringement was carried out in the presence of the author.
- (C) No, the author is incorrect as reproduction of any work for a judicial proceeding constitutes a fair dealing.
- (D) Yes, the author is correct as reproduction of any work for a judicial proceeding is not permitted during criminal trials.

Q62. Jake is a famous AI developer, and has created a computer programme. His wife, Amy, releases this software to the public without his permission. This software is meant to make reporting and writing of events easier for reporters as well as students. When he realises what Amy has done, Jake is furious and claims that this violates the Doctrine of Fair Dealing under the Indian Copyright Act. Amy vehemently disagrees. Is Amy correct?

- (A) Yes, Amy is correct as such actions do not fall within the purview of the Indian Copyright Act.
- (B) Yes, Amy is correct as this constitutes a fair dealing. Being a close relative, Amy is permitted to make use of and share the software for making reporting and writing of events easier.
- (C) No, Amy is incorrect as this does not constitute a fair dealing. The software cannot be shared without Jake's explicit permission.
- (D) No, Amy is incorrect as software for the purposes of reporting and writing of events cannot be shared in any case without authorisation.

PASSAGE III:

The recent amendments to the Information Technology Rules, 2021 rules allow all forms of online real money games except those which involve 'wagering on any outcome', leaving it up to the soon-to-be designated Self Regulatory Bodies (SRBs) to decide which games involve wagering and which don't.

What is a wager on outcome?

'Wager on outcome' refers to the act of betting or gambling. 'Betting or gambling' is defined as "putting on stake something of value, particularly money, with consciousness of risk and hope of gain on the outcome of a game or a contest, whose result may be determined by chance or accident, or on the likelihood of anything occurring or not occurring". A 'wager' is a promise to give money or money's worth upon the determination or ascertainment of an uncertain event.

Section 30 of the Contract Act makes wagering agreements void and unenforceable. Under Indian law therefore, for an agreement to constitute a wager, there are four critical elements that must necessarily be present:

- There must be two sides to the transaction with a mutual chance of gain or loss, i.e if one side 'wins', the other side has to necessarily 'lose'.
- The outcome of the event which forms the basis of the agreement must be uncertain.
- The determination of the uncertain event must be the sole condition of the contract. The stake or the bet amount must be the only interest the parties have in the contract and neither side should look to anything but the payment of money on the determination of an uncertainty.
- There must be an intention to wager, and this intention must be mutual, i.e. both parties should agree to the wager.

Regulatory principles for SRBs on wagering:

'Wagering on outcome' refers explicitly to gambling. From the SRBs' perspective, the focus should be on preventing 'organised betting' in real money online gaming platforms, wherein platforms pool money from players betting on opposite outcomes taking place. In such a scenario, players are asked to place money on the possibility of a binary opposite - yes/no - outcome. Any online game which involves such specific instances of pooling can be said to constitute wagering on outcome.

Second, in wagers, generally the winners gain at the expense of losers. There is therefore direct movement of consideration from one player(s) to another dependent on a specific outcome happening. Therefore, games which do not involve redistribution of real money between 'winners' and 'losers' based on a specific event happening do not include any 'wagering on outcome', and can be safely accepted as permissible online games by SRBs.

Third, any wager on outcome requires the odds of the outcomes to be agreed to beforehand. It is essential to look at the involvement of the 'house', which may be the developer, publisher, or platform, which explicitly lays down odds of a specific event happening, based on which players put in money. Any game which does not have the direct involvement of the 'house' or does not rely on odds is not a game which involves wagering on outcome.

Source link: <https://www.barandbench.com/columns/wagers-betting-and-online-gaming>

Q63. Holly and Jolly are sisters. In a racing tournament, Holly supports Team Ferrero and Jolly supports Team Red Cow. They are the only two teams participating in the race. Jolly says that she will give Holly ₹5000 if Team Ferrero wins, and says that Holly should also give her a certain sum if Team Red Cow ends up winning. Holly is not interested in the money, and simply laughs along. Team Red Cow emerges victorious in the race, and Jolly claims that Holly is bound to pay her ₹5000. Does this constitute a wagering agreement?

- A. No, this does not constitute a wagering agreement as there is no mutual intention to wager.
- B. No, this does not constitute a wagering agreement as there are no two sides to the transaction with a mutual chance of gain or loss.

- C. Yes, this constitutes a wagering agreement as there are two sides to the transaction with a mutual chance of gain or loss.
- D. Yes, this constitutes a wagering agreement as all the provisions specified under the Contract Act are satisfied.

Q64. Leap Games Corporation releases a new online game. The game involves only two possible binary outcomes, which are opposite in nature. The person who wins the game gains 1000 experience points, directly added to the person's gaming account at the expense of the loser. Does this game violate the regulatory principles for SRBs on wagering?

- (A) Yes, this game violates the regulatory principles as it involves the exchange of money based on involvement of the house.
- (B) No, this game does not violate the regulatory principles as this involves the exchange of experience points and not real money.
- (C) Yes, this game violates the regulatory principles as one person wins at the expense of the other, thereby constituting a wager.
- (D) No, this game does not violate the regulatory principles as one person does not win at the expense of the other, and there is no direct involvement of the house.

Q65. Sunil and Zlatan decide to start an online football game, involving the exchange of money between the winner and loser. In a single game, multiple possible outcomes are involved including a team winning, losing or ending in a draw. Sunil is wary of this, and says that they must strictly adhere to the regulatory principles for SRBs as the game involves wagering on outcome. On the other hand, Zlatan is comparatively relaxed, stating that they have nothing to worry about with respect to these regulations. Which one of them is correct?

- (A) Zlatan is correct. This game involves multiple possible outcomes, and is a permissible online game.
- (B) Sunil is correct. This game involves wagering on outcome and is not a permissible online game.
- (C) Sunil is correct. This game involves the exchange of money and is not a permissible online game.
- (D) Both (B) and (C).

Q66. Serena and Sania bet on whether or not a particular horse is going to win a race. Serena agrees to give Sania ₹700 if the horse wins, and Sania agrees to pay ₹1000 if the horse loses. The outcome of the event is uncertain until finally, the horse ends up winning. However, Serena refuses to pay the amount to Sania. Sania files a case against Serena for violating their contract. Is Sania likely to succeed in her case?

- (A) Sania is not likely to succeed in her case as the amounts involved in a wagering agreement must be equal.
- (B) Sania is likely to succeed as, by not paying the amount, Serena has violated a valid contract.
- (C) Sania is not likely to succeed as wagering agreements are void and unenforceable.
- (D) Sania is likely to succeed as this agreement does not constitute a valid wagering agreement.

Q67. Percy and Annapoorna decide to start a company called Grover Corporations, specialising in online games. In the first game developed by them, called 'Medusa's Myths', the Corporation is responsible for deciding certain preconditions on the basis of which an individual taking part in the game either wins or loses. Depending on the person's luck with respect to these standards and the bet

made by them, they either gain or lose money. However, Annapoorna's friend Luke states that this game is not a permissible online game. Is Luke correct?

- (A) Yes, Luke is correct as the game involves wagering on outcome.
- (B) No, Luke is incorrect as the game involves multiple possible outcomes and is thus permissible.
- (C) Yes, Luke is correct as the game is based on arbitrary standards.
- (D) No, Luke is incorrect as the game does not involve the exchange of real money.

Q68. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act?

- (A) There must be two sides to the transaction with a mutual chance of gain or loss, i.e if one side 'wins', the other side has to necessarily 'lose'.
- (B) The outcome of the event must not be uncertain.
- (C) There must be a mutual intention to wager.
- (D) The determination of the uncertain event must be the sole condition of the contract.

PASSAGE IV:

The Indian Supreme Court is regarded as powerful due to its wide powers of judicial review. It has three kinds of jurisdictions — original, appellate and advisory. While the President has the power to seek an opinion from the top court under advisory jurisdiction, the court can hear appeals from lower courts under appellate jurisdiction. Original jurisdiction, meanwhile, is the power of a court to hear and adjudicate disputes from the beginning.

A citizen can approach the High Court or the Supreme Court under Article 226 and Article 32, respectively, in case there is a violation of fundamental rights. A State can, meanwhile, invoke Article 131 to approach the Supreme Court in case it feels that its legal rights are under threat or have been violated by another State or the Central government.

Under Article 131, the dispute may be:

- between the Government of India and one or more States, or
- between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other, or
- between two or more States.

Under Article 131, original jurisprudence does not extend to a dispute arising out of a treaty, agreement, covenant, or engagement which continues to be in operation and excludes such jurisdiction. Also, the inclusion of the phrase "subject to the provisions of this Constitution" implies that the exclusive original jurisdiction of the SC is not applicable to cases where another body has jurisdiction under other provisions of the Constitution or that of the SC is excluded. Examples of this include Articles 262 (inter-State water disputes), 280 (matters referred to Finance Commission) and 290 (adjustment of certain expenses and pensions between the Union and the States).

For a case to fall under the ambit of Article 131, the dispute must involve a question of law or fact on which the 'existence or extent of a legal right depends'. The legal right of the States consists in their immunity, in the sense of freedom from the power of the Union Government. A private party cannot invoke Article 131 to

raise a dispute in the SC, and it also cannot be invoked against a private entity. The SC also held that “mere wrangles” between governments do not fall within the ambit of Article 131. “It is only when a legal, not a mere political, issue arises touching upon the existence or extent of a legal right that Article 131 is attracted,” the Court said. The Court also noted that legal right here refers to that of a State and not the government in power. Article 131 is also not appropriate to challenge the constitutionality of a central legislation. Central laws could be only challenged as writ petitions under Articles 32 and 226 and not under the original jurisdiction of the Court under Article 131, the SC said.

Source link: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/article-131-federal-state-challenge-central-laws-dispute-decoded-explain-constitution/article65889589.ece>

Q69. The Democratic Republic of Acordia follows the same provisions enshrined in the Indian Constitution. It is composed of three states—Nortia, Bienna and Reville. A water sharing agreement is present between the states of Bienna and Reville, under which a separate commission is set up to adjudicate on any disputes as such. Due to protests taking place regarding certain provisions of the agreement, the Supreme Court of Acordia decides to take up the case under Article 131 and wants to put an end to the dispute once and for all. Is this permitted?

- (A) Yes, this is permitted as protests are taking place with respect to certain provisions of the agreement.
- (B) Yes, this is permitted as under Article 131, the Supreme Court can resolve disputes between two or more states.
- (C) No, this is not permitted as under Article 131, the Supreme Court can only adjudicate upon disputes which involve the Central Government.
- (D) No, this is not permitted as Article 131 does not extend to disputes arising out of treaties which are still present and continue to be in operation.

Q70. The Central Government of Acordia is constantly engaged in a tussle with the State Government of Nortia. A central legislation is enacted, under which Nortia is allotted the smallest proportion of tax revenue out of the three states despite being the largest and most populated state. The Chief Minister of Nortia is enraged and challenges the constitutionality of this legislation through the state under Article 131. What could be the likely outcome of the case?

- (A) The case is likely to be dismissed as central laws cannot be challenged under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court through Article 131.
- (B) The case is likely to be dismissed as this is a mere political tussle and does not concern the rights and welfare of the citizens.
- (C) The Court is likely to rule in favour of Nortia since the welfare of the citizens is at stake, given the fact that it is the largest and most populated state.
- (D) The Court is likely to rule in favour of Nortia since this concerns the immunity of the state, that is, the sense of freedom from the power of the Central Government.

Q71. Another dispute arises between the Central Government and the State of Nortia. Certain allegations are made against the Chief Minister of Nortia, due to which, the Governor of Nortia directly dismisses the Chief Minister and appoints a different minister without any regard for due process mandated by the law and the rights of the voters. This also results in issues with the neighbouring states, with growing anti-incumbency against the Central Government. The State of

Nortia challenges the actions of the Centre in the Supreme Court. Under Article 131, is this suit maintainable?

- (A) No, this suit is not maintainable as this concerns a mere political tussle, and not the legal rights of the people residing in Nortia.
- (B) Yes, this suit is maintainable as there is growing anti-incumbency against the Central Government due to which the Supreme Court can adjudicate upon the matter.
- (C) No, this suit is not maintainable as the Governor is permitted to directly dismiss and appoint a different minister, regardless of the process mandated by law.
- (D) Yes, this suit is maintainable as it involves a question of law on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends.

Q72. The State of Bienna engages a renowned multinational corporation for constructing a high-powered metro rail network in its capital city. This corporation, though completely privately owned, is endorsed by the Central Government and has been a part of many national projects. The CEO also happens to share close ties with the country's President. However, the corporation violates its contract with the State of Bienna and fails to fulfil its obligations. Due to this, the State files a suit against the corporation under Article 131. Is this suit maintainable?

- (A) Yes, this suit is maintainable as the dispute is between the State of Bienna and the Central Government.
- (B) Yes, this suit is maintainable as the corporation has violated the terms of the contract and fails to fulfil its obligations, thereby involving a legal right.
- (C) No, this suit is not maintainable as a writ petition can be filed only under Article 32.
- (D) No, this suit is not maintainable as Article 131 cannot be invoked against a private party.

Q73. There existed a treaty between the three states regarding certain financial matters and the sharing of taxes. This treaty expired two years ago. When a new dispute arises involving the same financial matters, the States decide to approach the Supreme Court under Article 131. Is this action permitted?

- (A) Yes, this is permitted as the Supreme Court has wide-ranging powers to adjudicate upon issues of national importance.
- (B) Yes, this is permitted as under Article 131, the Supreme Court can resolve disputes between two or more states if a treaty ceases to be in operation.
- (C) No, this is not permitted as under Article 131, the Supreme Court can only adjudicate upon disputes which involve the Central Government.
- (D) No, this is not permitted as Article 131 does not extend to disputes arising out of treaties which are still present and continue to be in operation.

PASSAGE 5:

A person abets the doing of a thing, who:

- Instigates any person to do that thing; or
- Engages with one or more other person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of that thing, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in order to the doing of that thing; or
- Intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that thing.

A person who, by wilful misrepresentation, or by wilful concealment of a material fact, voluntarily causes or procures, or attempts to cause or procure, a thing to be done, is said to instigate the doing of that thing. Whoever, either prior to or at the time of the commission of an act, does anything in order to facilitate the commission of that act, and thereby facilitates the commission thereof, is said to aid the doing of that act.

A person abets an offence, who abets either the commission of an offence, or the commission of an act which would be an offence, if committed by a person capable by law of committing an offence with the same intention or knowledge as that of the abettor.

- The abetment of the illegal omission of an act may amount to an offence although the abettor may not himself be bound to do that act.
- To constitute the offence of abetment it is not necessary that the act abetted should be committed, or that the effect requisite to constitute the offence should be caused.
- It is not necessary that the person abetted should be capable by law of committing an offence, or that he should have the same guilty intention or knowledge as that of the abettor, or any guilty intention or knowledge.
- The abetment of an offence being an offence, the abetment of such an abetment is also an offence.

Whoever abets the commission of an offence shall, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention or knowledge from that of the abettor, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence which would have been committed if the act had been done with the intention or knowledge of the abettor and with no other. When an Act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor is liable for the act done, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it— provided the act done was a probable consequence of the abetment, and was committed under the influence of the instigation, or with the aid or in pursuance of the conspiracy which constituted the abetment.

Source link: https://devgan.in/ipc/chapter_05.php#s110

Q74. Mew is a gang leader who is notorious for committing heinous crimes, having connections with various underworld crime networks. One day, a man named Maxx refuses to interact with Mew out of fear. Furious, Mew instigates Mohan, a man who is of unsound mind and thus incapable of understanding the consequences of his actions, to murder Maxx. Mohan goes to Maxx's house with a knife and injures him before being arrested. In this case, is Mew liable for abetting murder?

- (A) No, Mew is not liable for abetting murder as Maxx was only injured and not actually murdered.
- (B) No, Mew is not liable for abetting murder as Mohan is a man of unsound mind, thus incapable of understanding the consequences of his actions.
- (C) Yes, Mew is liable for abetting murder as it is not necessary that the act abetted should be committed or that the effect requisite to constitute the offence should be caused.
- (D) Yes, Mew is liable for abetting murder as Mohan went to Maxx's house with a knife.

Q75. Area instigates Radius to burn the house of her sworn enemy, Perimeter. Unbeknownst to Area, Radius also plans to rob Perimeter of all her wealth. Radius, after setting fire to Perimeter's house, loots not only Perimeter's valuables but also gold from the neighbouring household. Area is guilty of abetting which of the following acts?

- (A) Area is guilty of abetting only the burning of Perimeter's house, as Radius's other acts such as looting are not a direct consequence of Area's instigation.
- (B) Area is guilty of abetting the burning of Perimeter's house and the looting of valuables as he directly instigated Radius to commit such acts.
- (C) Area is guilty of abetting the burning of Perimeter's house, looting of valuables and gold from the neighbour's house, being direct consequences of instigation.
- (D) Area is not guilty of abetting any of the acts, as Perimeter was of sound mind when he committed all the crimes.

Q76. Harry and Ronald are best friends. However, a huge rift occurs between them after Ronald extorted money from Harry, which causes Harry to despise Ronald. Another man named Draco is embroiled in an investigation related to the murder of a man named Fluffy, and has been on the run. The investigating officer, Hermione, approaches Harry and asks him for help in identifying the wanted man. She presents two pictures in front of him— one is of Ronald and the other is of Draco. Harry, knowingly and willingly, identifies Ronald as the wanted man instead of Draco. Ronald is then arrested for the murder of Fluffy. Is Harry guilty of abetting the false arrest of Ronald?

- (A) No, Harry is not guilty as he did not know which case Hermione was investigating when he identified Ronald.
- (B) Yes, Harry is guilty as he wilfully and knowingly concealed a material fact, thereby instigating the false arrest.
- (C) No, Harry is not guilty as abetment is only an offence for serious crimes with a longer jail period. Also, Ronald actually committed an offence.
- (D) Yes, Harry is guilty as he did not think about the consequences of his identification of Ronald as Draco.

Q77. Peeta instigates Meeta to instigate Reeta to commit the offence of murdering Seeta. Accordingly, Meeta instigates Reeta to commit the act and Seeta is murdered. During the investigation, Meeta reveals that Peeta was the person who instigated her to instigate Reeta and contends that he must also be liable for abetment. Is Meeta correct?

- (A) Yes, Meeta is correct as Peeta engaged in conspiracy with multiple people to commit an offence.
- (B) No, Meeta is incorrect as she was the one who instigated Reeta to commit the final offence.
- (C) Yes, Meeta is correct as the abetment of the abetment of an offence is also an offence.
- (D) No, Meeta is incorrect as there was no connection between Peeta and Rita's actions. There was only a case of wilful misrepresentation.

Q78. Avi and Ravi are identical twins. Raj instigates a girl named Ankita to kidnap Avi, as the two are sworn enemies. Raj draws up a plan for the kidnapping when the twins are en route to a different city. Ankita, acting as a consequence of Raj's instigation, however, mistakenly kidnaps Ravi instead of Avi. When arrested for the offence, Raj claims that he is not liable as he did not intend for Ankita to kidnap Ravi. Is Raj correct?

- (A) Yes, Raj is correct as the act abetted by him was not committed. Ankita kidnapped the wrong person.
- (B) No, Raj is incorrect as regardless of the final effect, the act of kidnapping was done due to his instigation.
- (C) Yes, Raj is correct as only Ankita, being a person of sound mind is liable for committing the offence.
- (D) No, Raj is incorrect as he took further action and drew up a plan for kidnapping the twins.

Q79. Jim, Jam and Pam are close friends. Pam tells Jim that she has recently purchased a diamond ring, and mentions that the ring lies on her bedside table. Jim lies to Jam, saying that he recently purchased a diamond ring and accidentally left it at Pam's house. He asks Jam to go to Pam's house and take the ring. Jam is unaware of the fact that the ring actually belongs to Pam, and in good faith, takes the ring and gives it to Jim. Here, is Jim liable for abetting the act of theft?

- (A) No, Jim is not liable for abetting the act of theft as Jam took the ring with good intentions.
- (B) No, Jim is not liable for abetting the act of theft as he only took the ring in order to store it in a safe place on behalf of his friend.
- (C) Yes, Jim is liable for abetting the act of theft as the effect requisite to constitute the offence was actually caused regardless of intention.
- (D) Yes, Jim is liable for abetting the act of theft as it is not necessary for Jam to have the same guilty intention or knowledge.

PASSAGE VI:

The concept of adverse possession stems from the idea that land must not be left vacant but instead, be put to judicious use. Essentially, adverse possession refers to the hostile possession of property, which must be "continuous, uninterrupted, and peaceful." The maxim that the law does not help those who sleep over their rights is invoked in support of adverse possession. Simply put, "the original title holder who neglected to enforce his rights over the land cannot be permitted to re-enter the land after a long passage of time," the Law Commission report reasoned.

The Limitation Act, 1963 fortified the position of the true owner of the land, as he now had to merely prove his title, while the burden of proof of adverse possession shifted to the person claiming it. Under the Act, any person in possession of private land for over 12 years or government land for over 30 years can become the owner of that property, as laid down in the Act.

According to Article 65 of Schedule I of the 1963 Act, a person in adverse possession of immovable property acquires title to that property. However, the possession must be open, continuous, and "in defiance of the title of the real owner for twelve years." Similarly, Article 64 governs suits for possession based on previous possession and not on title.

Meanwhile, Article 112, which applies to government property, mandates a requirement of 30 years for granting a title by adverse position. Further, Article 111 says that the limitation period for the State will be 30 years from the date of dispossession for land belonging to a private person where any public street or road or any part of it has been dispossessed and no suit has been moved for its possession "by or on behalf of any local authority".

A person who claims adverse possession should show:

- (e) on what date he came into possession,
- (f) what was the nature of his possession,
- (g) whether the factum of possession was known to the other party,
- (h) how long his possession has continued, and
- (i) his possession was open and undisturbed.

For the adverse possession to be “open,” or without any attempt at concealment, it doesn't need to be brought to the specific knowledge of the owner. However, such a requirement may be insisted on where an ouster of title is pleaded. Further, the mandate for such possession to be “undisturbed” requires a “consistent course of conduct, which means that it cannot be shown by a “stray or sporadic act of possession.”

Source link: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-law/adverse-possession-law-commission-8645815/>

Q80. Tex decides to make a trip to Goa with his friends, as they have just graduated college. Along with five other friends, they make arrangements to live in a large bungalow which belongs to Tex's Uncle, Rex. Rex has been residing in this bungalow ever since he was a child. Rex tells Tex that he is shifting to Singapore permanently, and says that he is not putting his bungalow up for sale incase he decides to return to India in the future. Over the next fifteen years, Tex constantly goes to Goa for vacation once or twice a year, for not more than fifteen days per visit. Tex only resides in his Uncle Rex's bungalow during each visit, and decides to claim adverse possession over the property according to the Limitation Act, 1963. Can he succeed?

- (A) Yes, Tex can succeed as over fifteen years have passed since he first started residing in the Bungalow.
- (B) No, Tex cannot succeed as there is a chance that Uncle Rex would return to India in the future.
- (C) Yes, Tex can succeed as during his visits to Goa, he only resides in Uncle Rex's property.
- (D) No, Tex cannot succeed as his possession of the land is not open, continuous and undisturbed.

Q81. Assuming the circumstances are the same as mentioned in the previous question, a woman named Sumita is a gardener who also takes care of Rex's bungalow. She has been working there for the past thirty years, ever since Rex was a child— not only taking care of the lawn but also cleaning the house. Currently, she is sixty years old. She goes to work in the bungalow and returns to her own house. After finding out that Tex is attempting to claim adverse possession over the property, Sumita vehemently protests, stating that only she can claim the property. Can Sumita acquire title to the property?

- (A) Yes, Sumita can acquire title to the property as she has been taking care of the house for many decades.
- (B) No, Sumita cannot acquire title to the property as Tex would only succeed, being Uncle Rex's close relative and having claimed adverse possession first.
- (C) Yes, Sumita can acquire title to the property as Tex does not satisfy the provisions mentioned in the Act to claim adverse possession. The property cannot be left vacant.
- (D) No, Sumita cannot acquire title to the property as her usage of the land is not continuous and in defiance of the title of the real owner. The nature of her usage is different.

Q82. Seven years after the incident mentioned in the previous question, Tex decides to permanently shift to Goa. Sumita had moved back to her hometown in Maharashtra, and there is no one residing in Rex's bungalow. Tex stays in the same bungalow for fourteen more years, and barely leaves Goa except for work related reasons. He gets married, and still resides in the same bungalow. In the fifteenth year of his stay, Tex claims adverse possession over the property. Can he succeed?

- (A) Yes, Tex can succeed as there is nobody else claiming the property.
- (B) Yes, Tex can succeed as he satisfies all the conditions required to claim adverse possession.
- (C) No, Tex cannot succeed as he does not satisfy all the conditions required to claim adverse possession.

(D) No, Tex cannot succeed as there are multiple people residing in the same bungalow.

Q83. Ben and Ten are schoolmates. Ten moves to London, and there is nobody residing in his property. Ben learns of this and decides to move into Ten's house. He also takes care of all activities related to maintenance. Ten, on the other hand, does not have knowledge of the fact that Ben resides in his property. Twelve years later, Ben decides to claim adverse possession over the property. He requests an ouster of Ten's title, but the court does not rule in Ben's favour. What could be a possible reason for the Court's decision?

- (A) The Court may not have ruled in Ben's favour as he is not a close friend or relative of Ten.
- (B) The Court may not have ruled in Ben's favour as the nature of his possession of the land has not been the same as the real owner. Also, his possession is not open and continuous.
- (C) The Court may not have ruled in Ben's favour as Ten does not have knowledge of the fact that Ben has been residing in his property.
- (D) There is no valid reason for the Court not ruling in Ben's favour; the decision must be reversed as Ben satisfies all the conditions required to claim adverse possession.

Q84. Rekha, a resident of Baroda, finds a barren piece of land on the outskirts of the city. After enquiring, she finds out that this land belongs to the Agriculture Department of the State. However, the residents state that it has not been occupied by any individual for seven continuous years. Rekha thus decides to occupy the land. A small house is constructed on one side of the property in which she resides, and she also starts cultivating certain crops on the other side. Twenty five years later, Rekha decides to claim adverse possession over the land. Can she succeed?

- (A) Yes, Rekha can succeed as over thirty years have passed since the land was initially left vacant.
- (B) No, Rekha cannot succeed as she has only occupied the land for twenty five years.
- (C) Yes Rekha can succeed as over twelve years have passed since her occupation of the land. Also, she puts the land to judicious use.
- (D) No, Rekha cannot succeed as the nature of her possession does not satisfy the provisions mentioned in the Act.

LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE I

History has shaped academic medical centers (AMCs) to perform 3 functions: patient care, research, and teaching. These 3 missions are now fraught with problems because the attempt to combine them has led to such inefficiencies as duplication of activities and personnel, inpatient procedures that could and should have been outpatient procedures, and unwieldy administrative bureaucracies.

One source of inefficiency derives from mixed lines of authority. Clinical chiefs and practitioners in AMCs are typically responsible to the hospital for practice issues but to the medical school for promotion, marketing, membership in a faculty practice plan, and educational accreditation. Community physicians with privileges at a university hospital add more complications. They have no official affiliation with the AMC's medical school connected, but their cooperation with faculty members is essential for proper patient treatment. The fragmented accountability is heightened by the fact that 3 different groups often vie for the loyalty of physicians who receive research. The medical school may wish to capitalize on the research for its educational value to students; the hospital may desire the state-of-the-art treatment methods resulting from the research; and the grant administrators may focus on the researchers' humanitarian motives.

Communication among these groups is rarely coordinated, and the physicians may serve whichever group promises the best perks and ignore the rest—which inevitably strains relationships.

Another source of inefficiency is the fact that physicians have obligations to many different groups: patients, students, faculty members, referring physicians, third-party payers, and staff members, all of whom have varied expectations. Satisfying the interests of one group may alienate others. Patient care provides a common example. For the benefit of medical students, physicians may order too many tests, prolong patient visits, or encourage experimental studies of a patient. If AMC faculty physicians were more aware of how much treatments of specific illnesses cost, and of how other institutions treat patient conditions, they would be better practitioners, and the educational and clinical care missions of AMCs would both be better served.

A bias toward specialization adds yet more inefficiency. AMCs are viewed as institutions serving the gravest cases in need of the most advanced treatments. The high number of specialty residents and the presence of burn units, blood banks, and transplant centers validate this belief. Also present at AMCs, though less conspicuous, are facilities for ordinary primary care patients. In fact, many patients choose to visit an AMC for primary care because they realize that any necessary follow-up can occur almost instantaneously. While AMCs have emphasized cutting-edge specialty medicine, their more routine medical services need development and enhancement.

A final contribution to inefficiency is organizational complacency. Until recently, most academic medical centers drew the public merely by existing. The rising presence, however, of tertiary hospitals with patient care as their only goal has immersed AMCs in a very competitive market. It is only in the past several years that AMCs have started to recognize and develop strategies to address competition.

85. What is the primary focus of the passage regarding academic medical centers (AMCs)?

- (A) AMCs are inefficient due to their historical functions.
- (B) The functions of AMCs need development and enhancement.

- (C) The rise of tertiary hospitals poses a threat to the existence of AMCs.
- (D) The combined functions of patient care, research, and teaching create inefficiencies in AMCs.

86. What does the passage suggest about the historical development of academic medical centers (AMCs)?

- (A) AMCs have evolved seamlessly, and efficiently combining patient care, research, and teaching.
- (B) The historical shaping of AMCs has led to a perfect balance between their functions.
- (C) AMCs face problems due to the attempt to combine patient care, research, and teaching.
- (D) The historical functions of AMCs have made them superior to tertiary hospitals.

87. Based on the information provided, what can be inferred about the relationship between physicians and the groups competing for their loyalty?

- (A) Physicians consistently prioritize the medical school's educational value over other considerations.
- (B) Communication among different groups competing for physicians' loyalty is well-coordinated.
- (C) The fragmented accountability leads physicians to prioritize the group offering the best perks.
- (D) Physicians are not influenced by perks and maintain a neutral stance in the competition.

88. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the role of mixed lines of authority in AMCs?

- (A) Mixed lines of authority have streamlined decision-making in AMCs.
- (B) Mixed lines of authority contribute to inefficiencies in AMCs.
- (C) Hospital administrators are solely responsible for mixed lines of authority.
- (D) Mixed lines of authority have positively impacted patient care in AMCs.

89. How can the author's argument about the inefficiencies of AMCs be strengthened?

- (A) By suggesting that tertiary hospitals face similar issues.
- (B) By arguing that the historical functions of AMCs are flawless.
- (C) By proposing that AMCs should focus solely on patient care.
- (D) By highlighting successful strategies developed by AMCs to address competition.

PASSAGE II

The first successful method of making steel in quantity was invented almost simultaneously by an Englishman, Henry Bessemer, and by an American ironmaster, William Kelly. In the mid-1850s, Bessemer and Kelly independently hit upon the idea of blowing a blast of air through molten iron, thus removing excess carbon that differentiates iron from steel. Kelly may have come up with the idea first, but fame and fortune fell to Bessemer, for the Bessemer process was the one that caught on. After the Bessemer process came into use, it became possible to produce a much larger volume of steel at a much lower price than previously. The old puddling process of iron making, for example, could produce 500 pounds of steel in three to five hours. The Bessemer converter could produce five tons of steel in half an hour. But the Bessemer process was not the complete answer. At the outset, for instance, it could not make use of highly phosphoric ores. Technological improvements were made through the years, however, and the Bessemer process became a principal factor in the tremendous increase in steel production after the Civil War. It was used very extensively in the manufacture of steel rails, which provided the chief impetus for steelmaking during this period.

A second significant development in steelmaking was the introduction of the open-hearth process developed by William and Friedrich Siemens, Germans working in England, and Emile and Pierre Martin, working in France. The open-hearth process was more economical than the Bessemer process. It could make use of scrap iron and all varieties of ore. An open-hearth charge required more time than a Bessemer charge, but this longer length of time permitted steelmakers to sample the charge and adjust its composition to more exacting requirements. The open-hearth process also could make use of low-grade coal – bituminous coal – rather than anthracite. As a result, by 1909 more steel was being made by the open-hearth process than by the Bessemer process – 14.5 million tons by open-heart to 9.3 million by Bessemer. The gap continued to widen throughout the years, to the point where, in 1945, only 3.8 million tons of steel were produced by Bessemer, as against 64 million by the open-hearth process. Today no Bessemer steel is produced in America, and only a small amount of America's steel output is made by the open-hearth process.

90. What analogy can be drawn between the Bessemer and open-hearth processes, and the historical evolution of steel production, as presented in the passage?

- (A) The Bessemer process is to the open-hearth process as puddling is to the Bessemer process.
- (B) The Bessemer process is to the open-hearth process as anthracite is to bituminous coal.
- (C) The Bessemer process is to the open-hearth process as the Civil War is to World War II.
- (D) The Bessemer process is to the open-hearth process as technological improvements are to economic fluctuations.

91. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument that the Bessemer process played a crucial role in the tremendous increase in steel production after the Civil War?

- (A) The Bessemer process could efficiently utilize highly phosphoric ores from its inception.
- (B) The Bessemer converter was capable of producing larger steel volumes per hour than the open-hearth process.
- (C) The Bessemer process was widely adopted in the manufacture of steel rails.
- (D) The technological improvements in the Bessemer process were minimal compared to the open-hearth process.

92. What assumption underlies the statement that the open-hearth process was more economical than the Bessemer process?

- (A) The open-hearth process was developed after the Bessemer process.
- (B) The Bessemer process had limitations in utilizing scrap iron and various ores.
- (C) The Bessemer process required longer times for adjusting the composition of the charge.
- (D) The open-hearth process was widely adopted in America during the steel production boom.

93. If the Bessemer process had initially been more adaptable to various ores and scrap iron, how might this have affected the historical development of steel production?

- (A) The open-hearth process would have been abandoned sooner.
- (B) The gap between the steel output of the Bessemer and open-hearth processes would have widened further.
- (C) The technological improvements in the Bessemer process would have been accelerated.
- (D) None of these.

94. What, if true, would weaken the argument that the Bessemer process played a crucial role in the tremendous increase in steel production after the Civil War?

- (A) The Bessemer process was initially unable to make use of scrap iron.
- (B) The open-hearth process did not rely on low-grade coal for steel production.
- (C) The technological improvements in the Bessemer process were significant.
- (D) The manufacture of steel rails was not a major application of the Bessemer process.

PASSAGE III

The technology behind silk had long been a historical puzzle. The recent archaeological discovery of a 2nd-century BCE Han dynasty burial chamber of a woman in Chengdu has now solved it. Her grave contained a miniature weaving workshop with wooden models of doll-sized weavers operating pattern looms with an integrated multi-shaft mechanism and a treadle and pedal to power the loom. Europeans wouldn't devise the treadle loom, which enhances power, precision and efficiency, for another millennium.

This technology, known as weft-faced compound tabby, also emerged in the border city of Dura-Europos in Syria and in Masada in Israel, dating to the 70s CE. We can, however, be confident that the technique known as taqueté was first woven with wool fibre in the Levant. From there, it spread east, and the Persians and others turned it into a weft-faced compound twill called samite. Samites became the most expensive and prestigious commodity on the western Silk Roads right up until the Arab conquests. They were highly valued international commodities, traded all the way to Scandinavia.

In Norway in 834 CE, two women were buried in the large Oseberg Viking ship, loaded with silk textiles, including more than 110 silk samite pieces cut into narrow, decorative strips. Most of the Oseberg silk strips are of Central Asian origin and they were probably several generations old when they were buried. The old Norse sagas speak of exquisite fabrics that were perhaps samites, even calling them guðvefr, literally 'God-woven'.

These samite strips could have come to Scandinavia via close contact with the Rus communities settled along the Russian rivers, who could negotiate favourable conditions of trade with Byzantium. We know from historical sources that if a Rus merchant lost a slave in Greek territory, he would be entitled to compensation in the form of two pieces of silk. However, Byzantia also set a maximum purchase allowance for the Rus, and the maximum price for silk was 50 bezants. These silks that the Rus were trading in Byzantium, and then again with the Scandinavians, came from the Syrian cities of Antioch, Aleppo and Damascus.

Most early medieval silks in Europe are Byzantine, not Chinese. The Scandinavians also exported fur products to Asia that fuelled luxury consumption in Byzantium and eastwards, including coats, but also trimmings for hats and boots, and hems for kaftans and collars. The combination of fur and silk remained popular in prestige clothing to the Renaissance kings of Europe, and still exists in royal ermine robes.

A huge textile industry, private as well as royal, flourished in Baghdad in the 9th to 10th centuries, employing at least 4,000 people in silk and cotton manufacturing alone. Precious dyes, such as kermes from Armenia, offered opportunities for exclusive designs of bright-red fabric. The 10th century also saw the spread of Islam, and the advance of trade networks lead to a renaissance in West African weaving and textile production.

95. Based on the passage, what conclusion can be made about the impact of Byzantium's trade policies on the distribution and pricing of silk in Rus communities and Scandinavia?

- (A) Byzantium's trade policies favored the Rus communities, leading to an abundance of silk.
- (B) The trade policies of Byzantium restricted the availability of silk in Scandinavia.
- (C) The Rus merchants enjoyed unrestricted trade in Byzantium, leading to an oversupply of silk.
- (D) Byzantium's trade policies influenced the silk trade but had limited impact on pricing.

96. According to the passage, what is the central theme connecting the historical spread of silk from the Han dynasty to medieval Baghdad and West Africa?

- The technological superiority of medieval Baghdad in silk production.
- (B) The cultural exchange facilitated by the trade routes involving silk.
- (C) The exclusive use of Central Asian silk in medieval Scandinavia.
- (D) The dominance of China in the global silk trade.

97. Based on the information provided, what can be inferred about the role of Rus merchants in facilitating the trade of silk between Byzantium and Scandinavia?

- (A) Rus merchants actively participated in the silk trade between Byzantium and Scandinavia.
- (B) Byzantium's trade policies hindered the involvement of Rus merchants in silk trade.
- (C) Rus merchants played a passive role in silk trade
- (D) The passage provides no information about the role of Rus merchants.

98. What role does the discovery of the Han dynasty burial chamber play in unraveling the historical puzzle of silk technology, as presented in the passage?

- (A) The burial chamber establishes the significance of China in the history of silk production.
- (B) The burial chamber provides evidence of a local silk industry in Scandinavia.
- (C) The burial chamber proves the absence of silk technology in ancient China.
- (D) The burial chamber reveals a miniature weaving workshop that revolutionized silk production.

99. According to the passage, what is the primary purpose of mentioning the combination of fur and silk in prestige clothing and its continuity in European royal attire up to the Renaissance?

- (A) To suggest that the combination of fur and silk originated in medieval Baghdad.
- (B) To highlight the decline of fur and silk combination in European royal attire.
- (C) To emphasize the lasting influence of Byzantine fashion on European royalty.
- (D) To showcase the enduring popularity of fur and silk in European royal clothing.

PASSAGE IV

We're living in a brutalizing time: Scenes of mass savagery pervade the media. Americans have become vicious toward one another amid our disagreements. Everywhere I go, people are coping with an avalanche of negative emotions: shock, pain, contempt, anger, anxiety, fear.

The first thing to say is that we in America are the lucky ones. We're not crouching in a cellar waiting for the next bomb to drop. We're not currently the targets of terrorists who massacre families in their homes. We should still start every day with gratitude for the blessings we enjoy.

But we're faced with a subtler set of challenges. How do you stay mentally healthy and spiritually whole in brutalizing times? How do you prevent yourself from becoming embittered, hate-filled, calloused over, suspicious and desensitized?

Ancient wisdom has a formula to help us, which you might call skepticism of the head and audacity of the heart.

The ancient Greeks knew about violent times. They lived with frequent wars between city-states, with massacres and mass rape. In response, they adopted a tragic sensibility. This sensibility begins with the awareness that the crust of civilization is thin. Breakdowns into barbarism are the historical norm. Don't fool yourself into believing that you're living in some modern age, too enlightened for hatred to take over.

In these circumstances, everybody has a choice. You can try to avoid thinking about the dark realities of life and naïvely wish that bad things won't happen. Or you can confront these realities and develop a tragic mentality to help you thrive among them.

This tragic sensibility prepares you for the rigors of life in concrete ways. First, it teaches a sense of humility. The tragedies that populated Greek stages sent the message that our accomplishments were tenuous. They remind us that it's easy to become proud and conceited in moments of peace. We begin to exaggerate our ability to control our own destinies. We begin to assume that the so-called justice of our cause guarantees our success. Humility is not thinking lowly of yourself; it's an accurate perception of yourself. It is the ability to cast aside illusions and vanities and see life as it really is.

Second, the tragic sensibility nurtures a prudent approach to life. It encourages people to focus on the downsides of their actions and work to head them off. As Hal Brands and Charles Edel write in "The Lessons of Tragedy," Greek tragedies were part of a wide culture that forced the Greeks to confront their own "frailty and fallibility." By "shocking, unsettling and disturbing the audience, the tragedies also forced discussions of what was needed to circumvent such a fate."

From this sort of work, we learn to have a contempt for sadism, for anything that dehumanizes, and to have compassion for the everyday people who pay the price for the designs of proud and evil men. That compassion is the noble flame that keeps humanity alive, even in times of war and barbarism.

100. What assumption underlies the author's recommendation for adopting a tragic sensibility in the face of brutal times?

- (A) The author assumes that individuals can control the external circumstances that contribute to brutal times.
- (B) The author assumes that ancient Greek wisdom is universally applicable and relevant to contemporary challenges.
- (C) The author assumes that a tragic sensibility fosters an accurate perception of oneself and life's realities.
- (D) The author assumes that individuals who adopt a tragic sensibility will be immune to becoming embittered and desensitized.

101. How could the author strengthen the argument about the benefits of a tragic sensibility in facing brutal times?

- (A) By providing examples of historical figures who thrived by avoiding the downsides of their actions.
- (B) By demonstrating that a tragic sensibility leads to naive optimism and wishful thinking.
- (C) By presenting empirical evidence showing a correlation between humility and successful navigation of brutal times.
- (D) By showcasing instances where a lack of humility resulted in positive outcomes in the face of adversity.

102. How might a critic weaken the author's argument about adopting a tragic sensibility?

- (A) By providing examples of individuals who successfully navigate brutal times without a tragic sensibility.
- (B) By arguing that confronting harsh realities can lead to a pessimistic and defeatist mindset.
- (C) By asserting that ancient Greek wisdom is outdated and irrelevant to modern challenges.
- (D) By claiming that a focus on the downsides of actions hinders progress and innovation.

103. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the author's perspective on the role of compassion in times of war and barbarism?

- (A) The author views compassion as a weakness that hinders effective responses to brutality.
- (B) The author suggests that compassion is a crucial element that sustains humanity during harsh times.
- (C) The author believes that compassion is irrelevant in the face of the designs of proud and evil men.
- (D) The author implies that a lack of compassion contributes to the breakdown of civilization.

104. How would you characterize the tone of the author's recommendation to start every day with gratitude?

- (A) Authoritative
- (B) Reflective
- (C) Ambivalent
- (D) Prescriptive

PASSAGE V

Deep in the labyrinthine tags of TikTok, a group of teenage occultists promise they have the power to help you change your life. 'Manifesting' influencers – as they've come to be known – promise their legions of viewers that, with the right amount of focus, positive thinking and desire, the universe will bend to their will. 'Most of these people [who manifest] end up doing what they say they're going to do and being who they say they're going to become,' insists one speaker on the mindsetvibrations account (600,000 followers). Another influencer, Lila the Manifestess (70,000 followers) offers a special manifestation (incantation?) for getting your partner to text you back. ('Manifest a text every time.') Manifest With Gabby tells her 130,000-odd followers in pursuit of 'abundance' about '5 things I stopped doing when learning how to manifest' – among them, saying 'I can't afford.'

It's not just TikTok. Throughout the wider wellness and spirituality subcultures of social media, 'manifesting' – the art, science and magic of attracting positive energy into your life through internal focus

and meditation, and harnessing that energy to achieve material results – is part and parcel of a well-regulated spiritual and personal life. It's as ubiquitous as yoga or meditation might have been a decade ago. TikTok influencers and wellness gurus regularly encourage their followers to focus, Law of Attraction-style, on their desired life goals, in order to bring them about in reality. ('These Celebrities Predicted Their Futures Through Manifesting', crows one 2022 Glamour magazine article.)

It's possible, of course, to read 'manifesting' as yet another vaguely spiritual wellness trend, up there with sage cleansing or lighting votive candles with Ruth Bader Ginsburg's face on them. But to do so would be to ignore the increasingly visible intersection of occult and magical practices and internet subcultures.

Sometimes it seems like the whole internet is full of would-be magicians. 'WitchTok' and other Left-occult phenomena – largely framed around reclaiming ancient matriarchal or Indigenous practices in resistance to patriarchy – have popularised the esoteric among young, largely progressive members of Gen Z. The 'meme magicians' and 'Kek-worshippers' – troll-occultists of the 2016-era alt-Right – have given way to a generation of neotraditionalists: drawn to reactionary-coded esoteric figures like the Italian fascist-mage Julius Evola. Even the firmly sceptical, such as the Rationalists – Silicon Valley-based members of tech-adjacent subcultures like the Effective Altruism community – have gone, well, a little woo. In an article for The New Atlantis, I chronicled the 'postrationalist' turn of those eager to blend their Bayesian theories with psychedelics and 'shadow work' (a spiritualised examination of the darkest corners of our unconscious minds). As organised religion continues to decline in Western nations, interest in the spooky and the spiritual has only increased. Today, witches might be one of the fastest-growing religious groups in the United States.

105. What is the implied conclusion of the passage regarding the popularity of 'manifesting' practices and occult phenomena on the internet?

- (A) It concludes that the internet is slowly becoming full of different occult practices and esoteric interests.
- (B) It concludes that 'manifesting' activities are simply a fashion without the capacity to have any impact on internet subcultures.
- (C) It concludes that the popularity of 'manifesting' is only limited to TikTok, and does not include other social media platforms.
- (D) It concludes that the increase in occult practices is a short-lived trend caused by internet subcultural movements.

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

- (A) The passage suggests that internet subcultures are rejecting occult practices for more rational beliefs.
- (B) The passage implies that the popularity of 'manifesting' and occult practices is a new trend with no historical connection.
- (C) The passage indicates a shift from troll occultists to neo-traditionalists and a growing interest in esoteric figures.
- (D) None of these

107. How can the argument that 'manifesting' is becoming as ubiquitous as yoga or meditation be reinforced?

- (A) Quoting experts who dismiss the effectiveness of 'manifesting' practices.
- (B) Providing examples of celebrities who have publicly supported 'manifesting.'

- (C) Highlighting the usage of 'manifesting' into mainstream media and magazines.
- (D) Presenting a counterargument that questions the legitimacy of 'manifesting' as a wellness trend.

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

- (A) The author is sympathetic to their practices and views them as an essential part of internet subcultures.
- (B) The author is critical of their troll-occultist practices and sees them as a bad influence on internet culture.
- (C) The author is neutral and does not express any opinion about the 'meme magicians' and 'Kek-worshippers.'
- (D) The author believes that their influence has waned, making room for more serious neotraditionalists.

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE**PASSAGE I**

The table given below shows the number of births and deaths per thousand in a sample population of a city.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1994 – 1995	48	36
1995 – 1996	46	35
1996 – 1997	45	30
1997 – 1998	39	30
1998 – 1999	40	22
1999 – 2000	42	18
2000 – 2001	36	33

109. What is the average death rate of the population from 1997 - 1998 to 2000 - 2001?

- (A) 22.25
- (B) 27.55
- (C) 23.45
- (D) 25.75

110. What was the ratio of birth rates during the years when the death rates are equal?

- (A) 13 : 11
- (B) 15 : 13
- (C) 12 : 13
- (D) 15 : 17

111. If there are 1.2 lakh people in the city at the beginning of 2000 - 2001, then what will be the population at the beginning of 2001 - 2002?

- (A) 1,20,360
- (B) 1,32,120
- (C) 1,44,360
- (D) 1,16,120

112. If the year with the second lowest population growth was the year when the population was hit by a drought, then which was the year?

- (A) 1996 - 1997
- (B) 1997 - 1998
- (C) 1998 - 1999
- (D) 1999 - 2000

113. What was the percentage change in the birth rate from 1994 - 1995 to 2000 - 2001?

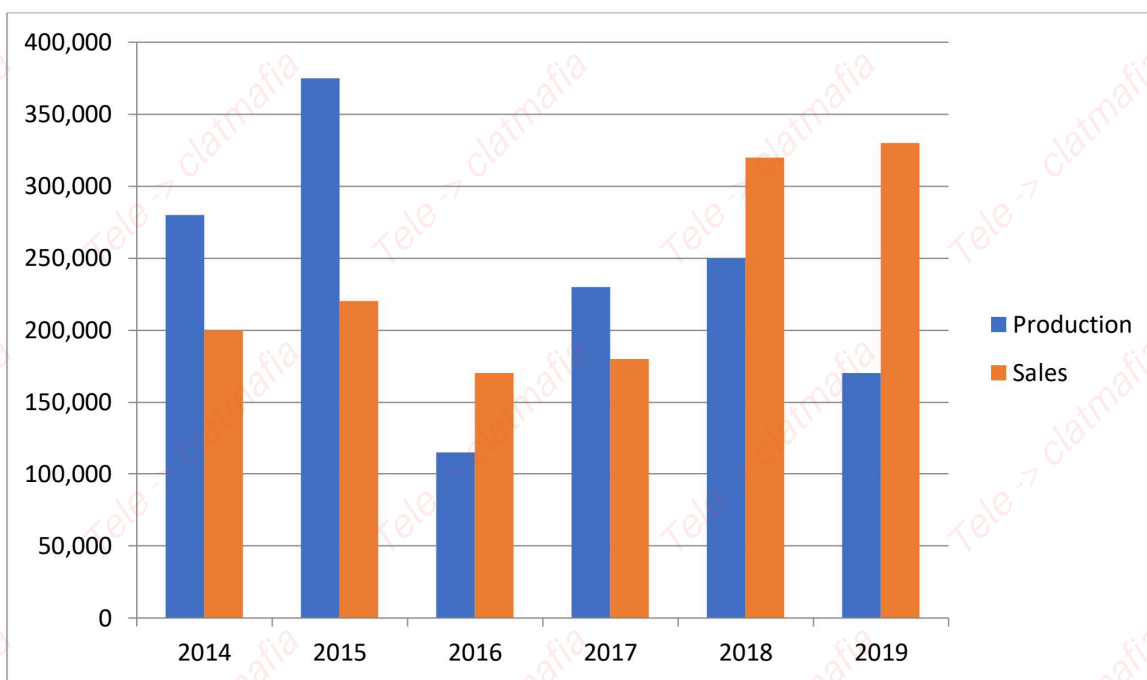
- (A) 20%
- (B) 22.5%
- (C) 25%
- (D) 28.5%

114. If the birth rate in 2001 – 2002 was 37, then what will be the birth rate in 2010 - 2011 such that percentage change is 8%?

- (A) 48
- (B) 40
- (C) 43
- (D) 45

Passage II

The bar graph given below shows the production and sales of cement at a company during each year from 2014 to 2019.



115. What is the average production of cement during 2016 to 2018?

- (A) 1,82,250
- (B) 1,71,750
- (C) 1,91,250
- (D) 1,85,275

116. During which year in the given time period was the sales as a percentage of the production the maximum among the following options?

- (A) 2014
- (B) 2016
- (C) 2017
- (D) 2018

117. If in the year 2020, there is 20% increase in the total production from previous year and 10% of it is not sold, then find the decrease in sales (in lakh tonnes) during 2020 compared to the previous year.

- (A) 1,50,200
- (B) 1,46,400
- (C) 1,52, 300
- (D) 1,45,600

118. What is the percentage increase in production of cement from 2016 to 2019?

- (A) 47.82 %
- (B) 53.56 %
- (C) 21.96 %
- (D) 61.33 %

119. What is the ratio of difference in produced and sold cement in 2017 and 2018 respectively?

- (A) 2:3
- (B) 3:7
- (C) 9:8
- (D) 5:7

120. In 2014, what percentage of production was not sold?

- (A) 28.5 %
- (B) 21.3 %
- (C) 27 %
- (D) 30.6 %