

COMMONLAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2025 – Mock 9

Name of the Student: _____

Enrollment Id: _____

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Signature of the Invigilator: _____

Name of center: _____

(To be filled by the Candidate)

Time :2 Hours

Maximum marks: 120

Number of Question in this Booklet: 120

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATES

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

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

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

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

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

All the Best!

English Language

Passage 1

In a recent study published in *Nature Climate Change*, researchers have presented a concerning outlook for global nutrition, particularly highlighting the impact of climate change on the availability of key nutrients from seafood. The study, led by Dr. William Cheung of the UBC Institute for the Oceans and Fisheries, underscores the potential for a significant decline in the availability of calcium, iron, protein, and omega-3 fatty acids from marine sources by the end of the century, especially under scenarios of high carbon emissions and low mitigation efforts.

The research team meticulously analyzed historical data on fisheries and seafood farming, focusing on the aforementioned nutrients, which are not only abundant in seafood but also critical for human health. They discovered that while the 1990s marked a peak in nutrient availability from these sources, there has been a stagnation since the 2010s, despite increases in seafood farming and fishing for invertebrates like shrimp and oysters.

Looking ahead, the projections are stark. Calcium availability could plummet by 15 to 40 percent by 2100, depending on the emissions scenario, with omega-3 fatty acids also expected to decrease significantly. This is largely attributed to the anticipated reduction in pelagic fish populations, which are a primary source of these nutrients. For regions where dairy is less consumed due to intolerance or economic factors, and where fish is a dietary staple, such as in many low-income tropical countries, this decline poses a severe risk to nutritional health.

The study also points out that while seafood farming is likely to contribute more nutrients in the future compared to current levels, it will not be sufficient to offset the losses from traditional fisheries. The gains from aquaculture are expected to be nullified by the end of the century under high emissions scenarios due to the impacts of climate change.

The decline in nutrient availability is not uniform across the globe. Tropical waters of generally lower-income nations, such as Indonesia and Sierra Leone, are projected to experience a much steeper decline by the century's end compared to minimal declines in higher-income, non-tropical waters like those of Canada and the U.K.

The researchers emphasize that every degree of warming has a significant impact, with lower-income tropical countries facing a decline in seafood-sourced nutrient availability by about 10 to 12 percent per degree Celsius of warming—two to three times the global average.

The study also suggests potential adaptations to mitigate these challenges. For instance, increasing the retention of nutrient-rich fish like anchovies and herring for human consumption rather than using them for fish meal and oil could help.

Additionally, reducing food waste in fisheries by utilizing all parts of the fish could contribute to alleviating the nutritional deficit.

Edited _____ and _____ recreated _____ from:
<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2023/10/231030141401.htm>

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the impact of climate change on global nutrition?

- (a) The stagnation of nutrient availability from seafood sources since the 2010s is an anomaly unrelated to climate change.
- (b) The peak in nutrient availability from seafood in the 1990s is expected to be surpassed by the end of the century due to advancements in seafood farming.
- (c) Climate change is anticipated to exacerbate the decline in nutrient availability from marine sources, particularly affecting regions with high consumption of fish and low dairy intake.
- (d) The increase in seafood farming and fishing for invertebrates will likely compensate for the nutrient losses from traditional fisheries by 2100.

2. Which of the following, used in the passage, suggests that the decline in the availability of key nutrients from seafood is a significant concern for future global nutrition?

- (a) "The research team meticulously analyzed historical data on fisheries and seafood farming..."
- (b) "...underscores the potential for a significant decline in the availability of calcium, iron, protein, and omega-3 fatty acids from marine sources by the end of the century..."
- (c) "They discovered that while the 1990s marked a peak in nutrient availability from these sources..."
- (d) "The gains from aquaculture are expected to be nullified by the end of the century under high emissions scenarios..."

3. Which of the following seems to be the author's main concern in the passage regarding the future of global nutrition?

- (a) The historical data analysis techniques employed by the research team in their study.
- (b) The stagnation of nutrient availability from seafood since the 2010s and its implications for future food security.
- (c) The peak in nutrient availability from seafood during the 1990s and its relation to current dietary trends.
- (d) The role of seafood farming in contributing to the global economy and its potential for growth.

4. Which of the following words from the passage means 'to emphasize the importance of something in a noticeable way'?

- (a) Meticulously
- (b) Stagnation
- (c) Underscores
- (d) Nullified

5. Considering the projected impact of climate change on the availability of nutrients from marine sources, what adaptation strategy does the passage suggest could mitigate the nutritional deficit?

- (a) Focusing solely on the expansion of dairy consumption in low-income tropical countries.
- (b) Increasing the retention of nutrient-rich fish like anchovies and herring for human consumption rather than for fish meal and oil.
- (c) Relying on the natural adaptation of pelagic fish populations to climate change to maintain nutrient levels.
- (d) Enhancing the technological aspects of seafood farming to completely offset the decline in traditional fisheries.

Passage 2

In a recent study spearheaded by Tracy Dumas, an associate professor at The Ohio State University's Fisher College of Business, the dynamics of workplace engagement were scrutinized, particularly focusing on employees whose personal values diverge from the majority within their organization. This research, published in the journal *Organization Science*, sheds light on the challenges faced by these "value minorities" and offers insights into fostering a more inclusive and productive work environment.

The term "value minorities" refers to individuals whose fundamental beliefs, whether political, religious, or otherwise, are at odds with the prevailing views of their colleagues. Unlike mere opinions, values are deeply ingrained in a person's identity and are not easily altered. The study's findings are based on a series of experiments involving full-time employees, student project groups, and undergraduates in a laboratory setting, all of which consistently highlighted the impact of value incongruence on workplace engagement.

The research revealed that employees who perceive a values mismatch with their peers feel less respected and, consequently, exhibit lower levels of engagement in their work. This lack of engagement does not go unnoticed; co-workers can discern when someone is not fully participating, which can have a ripple effect on team dynamics and performance.

However, the study also discovered a mitigating factor: self-disclosure. When individuals shared personal information unrelated to contentious values, they felt more respected and engaged. This act of sharing, which could range from discussing weekend activities to preferences in movies or restaurants, serves to humanize the individual and establish common ground on a personal level, beyond the areas of disagreement.

Dumas emphasizes that self-disclosure acts as a bridge, allowing value minorities to forge connections with their colleagues that transcend differences. This connection fosters a sense of respect and investment in the team's success, which in turn enhances engagement. Notably, this strategy does not require managerial intervention; it is a proactive step that individuals can take to improve their work experience and mitigate the isolating effects of being in the minority.

The implications of this study are significant for organizations striving to benefit from diverse perspectives. It underscores the importance of creating a work environment that encourages personal sharing and respects individual differences. By doing so, organizations can not only enhance the well-being of their employees but also capitalize on the full spectrum of ideas and viewpoints that a diverse workforce brings to the table.

Edited _____ and _____ recreated _____ from:
<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2023/10/231010105353.htm>

6. Which of the following can be inferred about the author's views on the role of self-disclosure in the workplace?

- (a) Self-disclosure is an indispensable managerial tool that should be enforced to enhance workplace harmony.
- (b) It is a voluntary and personal strategy that can serve as a conduit for value minorities to foster respect and engagement.
- (c) Self-disclosure is a mandatory practice for all employees to ensure uniformity in values within the organization.
- (d) The author views self-disclosure as a superficial tactic that temporarily masks the underlying value incongruence.

7. In the context of the study, how does the act of sharing personal information unrelated to contentious values influence workplace dynamics?

- (a) It exacerbates the existing value incongruence and leads to heightened workplace conflict.
- (b) It is an inconsequential act that neither improves nor deteriorates the sense of workplace inclusion.
- (c) It cultivates a more inclusive atmosphere by humanizing individuals and establishing common ground on a personal level.
- (d) Sharing personal information is discouraged as it distracts from professional responsibilities and objectives.

8. Which of the following best describes the author's response to the challenges faced by "value minorities" in the workplace?

- (a) The author is dismissive of the challenges, suggesting that value minorities should conform to the majority to avoid conflict.
- (b) The author is cautiously optimistic, recognizing the challenges but also identifying self-disclosure as a potential remedy.
- (c) The author is indifferent, mentioning the challenges but offering no solutions or responses to them.
- (d) The author is critical of the organizational structures that allow for such challenges to persist without intervention.

9. All the following pairs of words from the passage are synonyms, except:

- (a) Scrutinized - Examined
- (b) Fundamentally - Intrinsically
- (c) Mitigating - Exacerbating
- (d) Engaged - Participating

10. Which of the following most accurately describes what the underlined sentence means in the context of the passage?

- (a) The investigation uncovered that employees sensing a disparity in core beliefs with their colleagues are likely to feel undervalued and thus participate less in their occupational roles.
- (b) The study demonstrates that employees who notice a similarity in values with their peers are prone to feeling more esteemed and therefore show higher levels of work engagement.
- (c) Research indicates that the perception of value alignment has no significant impact on an employee's sense of respect or their engagement in professional tasks.
- (d) The research suggests that employees are generally indifferent to value congruence in the workplace, as it has minimal effect on their feelings of respect and work engagement.

Passage 3

In the bustling lanes of small-town India, a digital revolution is quietly unfolding. Young content creators, armed with smartphones and a zeal for innovation, are scripting their own success stories on YouTube, challenging the traditional narratives of fame and fortune. Deepanshi Jain from Aligarh and Dinesh Singh from Rajasthan's Bagru village exemplify this trend. Jain's channel, born out of the Covid-19 lockdown boredom, soared to monetization within two months, while Singh's 'Trends World' channel boasts over 1.71 million subscribers, a testament to his ingenuity in the realms of science and technology.

This surge of creative entrepreneurship is not just anecdotal. A study by Oxford Economics highlights that YouTube's burgeoning creator economy contributed over Rs 10,000 crore to India's GDP in 2021, supporting the equivalent of 750,000 full-time jobs. The growth is nationwide, with content creators sprouting from every corner, transcending the confines of metropolitan birthrights to digital success.

The pandemic-induced lockdowns turned social media into a sanctuary for connection, with India's internet subscribers nearing 840 million by February 2023. The affordability of smartphones has further fueled this content creation economy, democratizing the tools needed for digital storytelling.

YouTube stands out as a lucrative platform for these creators, offering multiple revenue streams. From ad revenue sharing through AdSense to brand collaborations, membership fees, and 'Super Chats' during live streams, the avenues for monetization are diverse. Deepanshi Jain's journey from barter collaborations to paid private classes and merchandising is a blueprint for aspiring creators.

However, the path to YouTube fame is not without its challenges. The platform's vastness means that while there is an audience for every niche, standing out in a sea of content creators requires innovation and a unique perspective. Devesh Mishra's 'Kissa Kahani' channel and Jain's adaptive content strategy post-lockdown are cases in point, showcasing the need for agility and responsiveness to audience trends.

Despite these success stories, the digital divide persists. A significant portion of India's population remains offline, with limited digital literacy, which mirrors the socio-economic disparities within the country. Suruwinder Singh's 'Infamous pajjji' channel struggles to grow amidst these challenges, highlighting the harsh reality that not all who venture into content creation find sustainable success.

Looking ahead, the content creation landscape in India is ripe with opportunities, especially with the rise of regional language content and the potential to reach beyond local geographies. Yet, creators must navigate a delicate balance, constantly innovating to stay relevant in a competitive and ever-evolving digital ecosystem.

This narrative, while capturing the essence of a transformative era for India's youth, also serves as a reminder of the disparities that technology can both bridge and reinforce. It's a story of hope, ambition, and the relentless pursuit of creativity, set against the backdrop of a nation at the cusp of a digital awakening.

Edited and recreated from: <https://scroll.in/article/1049787/how-content-creators-from-small-town-india-are-battling-the-odds-for-a-shot-at-youtube-fame>

11. Which of the following best encapsulates the thematic linkage between the entrepreneurial zeal of content creators and the socio-economic challenges they face, as delineated in the passage?

- (a) The passage juxtaposes the meteoric rise of digital entrepreneurs like Deepanshi Jain against the backdrop of the digital divide, underscoring the paradox of access and exclusion within the Indian subcontinent's burgeoning digital landscape.
- (b) It contrasts the innovative strategies employed by content creators to attain YouTube fame with the traditional narratives of success, highlighting a shift in the paradigm of celebrity within the Indian context.
- (c) The narrative underscores the role of the pandemic as a catalyst for digital innovation, while simultaneously acknowledging the persistent digital illiteracy that hampers the inclusivity of this digital revolution.
- (d) It outlines the economic contributions of YouTube's creator economy to India's GDP, while also noting the individual struggles of creators like Suruwinder Singh, who confront the stark realities of the digital divide.

12. What conclusion does the author draw regarding the burgeoning digital landscape and its impact on the Indian youth?

- (a) The author posits that while the digital landscape presents unprecedented opportunities for the Indian youth, it is also a harbinger of socio-economic disparities that could potentially stymie the inclusive growth of the digital economy.
- (b) The narrative concludes with an optimistic forecast for the Indian content creation economy, emphasizing the potential for regional language content to transcend local geographies and engender a more interconnected digital ecosystem.
- (c) The author concludes that the digital revolution in India is a double-edged sword, offering a platform for innovation and creativity while also perpetuating existing socio-economic divides that could hinder the progress of the less privileged.
- (d) The author surmises that the digital awakening of India's youth is a testament to their resilience and adaptability, which, despite the challenges posed by the digital divide, heralds a new era of technological empowerment and creative expression.

13. In the context of the passage, what does the term 'digital storytelling' most closely refer to?

- (a) The art of crafting and sharing narratives through the medium of digital platforms, employing various multimedia elements to engage a virtual audience.
- (b) The chronological documentation of digital growth and internet penetration in India, as narrated by content creators through their YouTube channels.
- (c) The narrative technique employed by content creators to weave engaging stories that mirror the socio-economic fabric of the Indian subcontinent.
- (d) The process by which content creators on digital platforms like YouTube narrate their personal journeys of overcoming the challenges posed by the digital divide.

14. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the role of innovation in the success of content creators on YouTube?

- (a) Innovation is a supplementary aspect of content creation that, while beneficial, is not as crucial as the socio-economic context from which a creator hails.
- (b) The constant need for innovation is pivotal to standing out in the saturated market of content creators, necessitating a unique perspective and adaptive content strategies.

- (c) Innovation in content creation is primarily driven by technological advancements rather than the creative impetus of the content creators themselves.
- (d) The success of content creators is largely attributed to the innovative use of 'Super Chats' and other monetization features provided by YouTube, rather than content originality.

15. How does the passage evaluate the potential of regional language content in the context of India's digital content creation landscape?

- (a) It is seen as a niche segment that, while growing, may not significantly impact the mainstream content creation economy dominated by English and Hindi languages.
- (b) The passage suggests that regional language content holds the promise of expanding the reach of content creators beyond local geographies, potentially tapping into untapped markets.
- (c) Regional language content is portrayed as a cultural artifact that, despite its richness, struggles to gain traction in the competitive arena of digital content creation.
- (d) The passage assesses regional language content as a secondary concern for content creators who are primarily focused on capturing the vast English-speaking internet user base.

Passage 4

In the contemporary United States, the language of liberal democracy—terms like 'freedom' and 'democracy'—resonates deeply with the public, symbolizing the nation's commitment to democratic values and a clear departure from the oligarchic and aristocratic legacies of the Old World. Yet, there is a troubling dissonance between the widespread celebration of these terms and the actual adherence to the democratic ideals they represent. This dissonance is not merely a matter of political rhetoric failing to match reality; it is also a consequence of ideology and propaganda that skillfully mask the significant gap between the two.

The persistence of Old World systems is evident in the United States, where, according to scholars like Martin Gilens and Benjamin Page, ordinary citizens seemingly have negligible influence over policy decisions, a characteristic more akin to oligarchy than democracy. This is further exemplified by instances such as Michigan's emergency managers, appointed to override elected officials, and the presidential candidates' reliance on managerial and business expertise over democratic engagement.

The absence of widespread protest against these undemocratic practices may be attributed to the power wielded by plutocrats over the mechanisms of representation and repression. However, this explanation is insufficient to account for the enthusiastic support voters show for candidates who promise undemocratic outcomes. It is not a conscious rejection of democratic ideals by the American public but rather the influence of an anti-democratic ideology that inverts the meaning of democratic vocabulary, turning it into propaganda.

Consider the issue of mass incarceration, particularly of Black Americans, which starkly contrasts with the empathetic response to the heroin crisis among white Americans. This discrepancy is not a reflection of the ideals of law and order, which should apply equally to all, but rather the result of a racist ideology that distorts

these ideals to justify punitive measures against certain groups while eliciting sympathy for others.

At the heart of this ideological distortion is the cherished American ideal of freedom, often invoked in opposition to 'big government.' This narrative suggests that the primary threat to freedom comes from government, overshadowing the significant ways in which corporations also limit civic freedoms, such as through attacks on collective bargaining and the imposition of restrictive employment contracts. Free market ideology promotes the belief that the market is inherently free and that all other freedoms derive from market freedom. This ideology obscures the ways in which corporations exercise undemocratic coercion, leading citizens to vote against their own interests and in favor of increasing corporate power.

The perversion of democratic vocabulary by free market ideology is also evident in the realm of education. In a true liberal democracy, education is meant to empower citizens to participate in self-governance. However, the prevailing rhetoric in the United States favors an 'efficient' education system focused on vocational training over one that cultivates community, autonomy, and civic participation.

Edited and recreated from: <https://aeon.co/ideas/how-free-market-ideology-perverts-the-vocabulary-of-democracy>

16. What can be inferred about the author's perspective on the role of education in a liberal democracy?

- (a) The author posits that the current educational ethos in the United States, which prioritizes vocational training, is a deviation from the liberal democratic ideal that champions education as a medium for fostering civic engagement and self-governance.
- (b) The author suggests that the United States has successfully implemented an educational system that aligns with the principles of liberal democracy by emphasizing vocational skills that are essential for economic self-sufficiency.
- (c) The author infers that vocational training in the educational system is the most effective method for ensuring that citizens are well-equipped to participate in the democratic process and contribute to the economy.
- (d) The author implies that the educational system in the United States has always been designed to prioritize community, autonomy, and civic participation over vocational outcomes.

17. Which assumption underlies the author's critique of the American educational system's current priorities?

- (a) An educational system that emphasizes vocational training cannot coexist with one that fosters democratic engagement and civic participation.
- (b) Vocational training is inherently undemocratic and does not contribute to the economic or social well-being of a nation.
- (c) A liberal democracy requires an educational system that goes beyond vocational training to include the cultivation of community, autonomy, and civic participation.
- (d) The American public consciously prefers an educational system that prioritizes vocational training over democratic engagement.

18. Which of the following options captures the meaning of the last sentence best?

- (a) The prevailing educational discourse in the United States erroneously equates efficiency with the primary purpose of education in a liberal democracy, neglecting the essential democratic values of community, autonomy, and civic participation.
- (b) The efficiency of the education system in the United States is a testament to its alignment with the liberal democratic principle of providing vocational training to empower citizens economically.
- (c) The United States has perfected an educational model that balances the need for efficiency with the cultivation of democratic virtues such as community and autonomy.
- (d) Vocational training is the cornerstone of the educational system in the United States, ensuring that the principles of liberal democracy are upheld through practical skills training.

19. "...which starkly contrasts with the empathetic response to the heroin crisis among white Americans." – This sentence implies?

- (a) The empathetic response to the heroin crisis among white Americans is a clear indication of the consistent application of the law and order ideals across different racial groups in the United States.
- (b) There is a racial disparity in the way societal and legal issues are approached in the United States, with a more sympathetic attitude often extended towards white Americans.
- (c) The heroin crisis among white Americans has garnered an empathetic response due to the higher social and economic status of this group compared to other racial demographics.
- (d) The United States has demonstrated a commitment to addressing drug crises with empathy and support, regardless of the racial background of those affected.

20. How does the author evaluate the influence of free market ideology on the American conception of freedom?

- (a) The author appraises it as a beneficial force that has successfully liberated American citizens from the constraints of government and has fostered a more robust democracy.
- (b) The author assesses the free market ideology as a detrimental factor that has distorted the American understanding of freedom, leading to a preference for corporate power over democratic interests.
- (c) The author considers the free market ideology to be a neutral influence on the American conception of freedom, neither enhancing nor detracting from the country's democratic values.
- (d) The author regards the free market ideology as a necessary compromise between the extremes of government control and absolute freedom, which has maintained a balance in the American political system.

Passage 5

Health is seldom uni-dimensional, and it must not be seen as such. Government policy, particularly, must fathom the entirety of the issue, and assimilate multiple aspects in a field strategy, for optimum realisation of the intended goal. Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's announcement during the presentation of the interim Budget that the government plans to encourage vaccination against cervical cancer for girls aged [x], is no doubt a step in the right direction. While the scheme will be fleshed out post elections, it is also time to question if any programme to handle cervical cancer would be wholesome if it did not assimilate a screening aspect. Cancer of the cervix (literally, the neck of the womb) is unique

among cancers because almost all the cases (99%, according to the World Health Organization) are linked to infection with the human papillomavirus (HPV), a common virus transmitted through sexual contact. While most HPV infections resolve spontaneously and the women remain symptom-free, persistent infection can lead to cervical cancer. It is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths among women in India (over 77,000 annually), and is estimated to be the second most frequent cancer among Indian women between 15 and 44 years. While the good news is couched in the availability of a vaccine, the sobering fact is that the average national prevalence of cervical cancer screening hovers at just under 2% and outcomes depend on the stage of detection.

Ironically, cervical cancer can be easily diagnosed in a public health setting with minimal tools — the human eye, a dilution of white vinegar, and a dab of Lugol's iodine. These are known as VIA and VILI tests and help look for precancerous lesions and cancer, much before an advanced stage of the disease can be picked up with cytology. A simple, short procedure, cryotherapy, can then be done while the patient is awake, to destroy the abnormal growth. Given that it is easy to prevent, identify and treat cervical cancer, it is unacceptable that so many women are dying of the disease. As the government rolls out its vaccination programme, it must also mandate screening right at the primary health centre, and if abnormalities are identified, offer cryotherapy right then. It is unlikely that vaccination of young girls alone will have a far-reaching impact in the short and medium term. The only way to prevent deaths is to deploy the entire assembly of tools as part of a national cervical cancer control programme, accessible to all women, irrespective of age, education, affordability or social status.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/keep-it-wholesome-on-shaping-a-national-cervical-cancer-control-programme/article67867594.ece>

21. Which of the following falls closest to the underlying assumption in the passage regarding the strategy to combat cervical cancer in India?

- A. Vaccination against HPV alone is sufficient to significantly reduce the incidence of cervical cancer among Indian women.
- B. A comprehensive approach that includes vaccination, screening, and treatment is essential for effectively reducing cervical cancer mortality.
- C. The current healthcare infrastructure in India is fully equipped to implement a nationwide cervical cancer prevention program.
- D. The lack of awareness about cervical cancer is the primary barrier to reducing its incidence and mortality in India.

22. With reference to the passage, which of the following offers the most plausible solution to enhance the effectiveness of cervical cancer prevention programs in India?

- A. Increasing the budget allocation for cervical cancer research to develop new vaccines.
- B. Implementing a nationwide awareness campaign about HPV and its link to cervical cancer.
- C. Mandating HPV vaccination for all women, regardless of age.
- D. Integrating cervical cancer screening with existing public health services at primary health centers.

23. What is the primary cause of cervical cancer as identified in the passage?
- A. Genetic predisposition among women in India.
 - B. Persistent infection with the human papillomavirus (HPV).
 - C. Lack of proper hygiene practices among women.
 - D. Exposure to environmental pollutants.
24. What is the purpose of describing the simplicity of diagnosing cervical cancer using minimal tools in the passage?
- A. To highlight the technological advancements in cancer diagnosis.
 - B. To emphasize the ease of early detection and the potential for effective treatment.
 - C. To criticize the current healthcare infrastructure for not utilizing available tools.
 - D. To argue for increased funding for cancer research.
25. What is the tone of the passage regarding the approach to cervical cancer prevention in India?
- A. Optimistic about the potential for improvement through comprehensive strategies.
 - B. Pessimistic due to the current low screening rates and high mortality.
 - C. Indifferent, suggesting a lack of concern for the urgency of the issue.
 - D. Skeptical of the government's commitment to addressing the issue.

General Knowledge

Passage 1

“With this second mission, ISRO had re-validated the indigenously developed technologies in the areas of navigation, control systems, landing gear and deceleration systems essential for performing high speed autonomous landing of a space returning vehicle,” ISRO said. It added that the winged body and all flight systems used in RLV-LEX-01 were reused in the RLV-LEX-02 mission after due certification and clearances. “Hence reuse capability of flight hardware and flight systems is also demonstrated in this mission. Based on observations from RLV-LEX-01, the airframe structure and landing gear were strengthened to tolerate higher landing loads,” ISRO said. ISRO’s Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) Director Dr. S Unnikrishnan Nair said that through this repeated success, ISRO could master the terminal phase maneuvering, landing and energy management in a fully autonomous mode, which is a critical step towards the future Orbital Re-entry missions. “The winged vehicle, called Pushpak was lifted by an Indian Air Force Chinook Helicopter and was released from 4.5 km altitude. After release at a distance of 4 km from the runway, Pushpak autonomously approached the runway along with cross-range corrections. It landed precisely on the runway and came to a halt using its brake parachute landing gear brakes and nose wheel steering system,” ISRO said.

<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/isro-successfully-conducts-pushpak-reusable-landing-vehicle-landing-experiment/article67979052.ece>

26. What is the primary goal of ISRO’s Pushpak Viman?

- A) Lunar exploration
- B) Interstellar travel
- C) Democratizing access to space
- D) Establishing a space station

27. What type of engine does the Pushpak Viman use?

- A) Turbojet
- B) Scramjet
- C) Ramjet
- D) Hybrid-propellant rocket

28. What is the purpose of the Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV)?

- A) To launch heavy satellites into deep space
- B) To launch small and micro-satellites
- C) To launch manned missions
- D) To launch interplanetary missions

29. Who is set to launch GSAT-20 (GSAT-N2) in 2024?

- A. NASA
- B. SpaceX
- C. Blue Origin
- D. NewSpace India Limited

30. Which rocket was used to launch Chandrayaan-2 into space?

- A) GSLV Mk III
- B) PSLV-C37
- C) Ariane 5
- D) Falcon Heavy

31. What was the first rocket developed by ISRO?

- A) ASLV
- B) PSLV
- C) GSLV
- D) SLV

32. What was the purpose of the Lander Leg mechanism performance test on a lunar simulant test bed in Chandrayaan 3?

- A) To test the Lander Horizontal Velocity Camera
- B) To assess the Laser Doppler Velocimeter
- C) To demonstrate the Throttleable Engine Control Electronics
- D) To simulate different touch-down conditions

Passage 2

He argued, "Initially, all the people who later implicated him (Kejriwal) had not named him. This arrest solely relies on subsequent, contradictory and highly belated statements of co-accused who have now turned approvers, like Raghav Magunda Reddy, Srinivasalu Reddy, Sarath Reddy and Butchi Babu." Singhvi said such statements and material were in the possession of the Enforcement Directorate (ED) since the last nine months and yet the arrest had been made illegally in the midst of the Lok Sabha election campaigning. "The statements of all these approvers are based on hearsay and they have not even met Kejriwal even once. These belated statements were made on inducement of bail and exoneration from the case," he added. "Either you have imminent material, or there is material on guilt, or some basis which we don't know. The 16th statement was taken from someone behind bars. He got bail later and turned approver. His statement becomes the basis. That statement is from July last year. They arrested him (Kejriwal) in March. I am not saying the Chief Minister has immunity, but does he have lesser rights?" Singhvi further questioned. He then said, "This is not how you treat a Chief Minister. Since September, no action had been taken. But suddenly they arrested him. He is not a hardened criminal or terrorist who will catch a flight and run away."

<https://www.indiatoday.in/law/supreme-court/story/supreme-court-arvind-kejriwal-arrest-delhi-liquor-policy-case-bail-plea-ed-tihar-jail-2533282-2024-04-30>

33. Under which ministry does the Enforcement Directorate operate?

- A) Ministry of Home Affairs
- B) Ministry of Finance
- C) Ministry of External Affairs
- D) Ministry of Law and Justice

34. Which Article of the Constitution provides immunity to the President of India and Governors of states from any court of law for any act done in discharge of their official duties?

- A) Article 117
- B) Article 302
- C) Article 361
- D) Article 289

35. What is the primary purpose of the Representation of the People Act (RPA), 1951?

- A) To regulate the actual conduct of elections and by-elections
- B) To provide administrative machinery for conducting elections
- C) To deal with the registration of political parties
- D) All of the above

36. What is the minimum age limit for contesting elections at the panchayat and municipality levels?

- A) 18 years
- B) 21 years
- C) 25 years
- D) 28 years

37. Which Article of the Constitution guarantees the right to vote to every citizen above the age of 18 years, unless disqualified by any law?

- A) Article 326
- B) Article 108
- C) Article 95
- D) Article 356

38. What was the primary aim of the new excise policy implemented in Delhi in November 2021?

- A) To reduce the number of liquor vends in each zone
- B) To increase government control over liquor sales
- C) To end the liquor mafia and black marketing
- D) To ban the sale of liquor in municipal wards

39. What impact did the implementation of the new excise policy have on the government's revenue in Delhi?

- A) Revenue decreased by 10 per cent
- B) Revenue remained unchanged
- C) Revenue increased by 27 per cent
- D) Revenue increased by 63 per cent

Passage 3

The grand Dhamnar Buddhist caves were cut between the 5th-7th century CE, which falls under the second wave of cave constructions in India. A series of 51 caves that are cut out from a hill of coarse laterite stone with dwellings and monasteries are found facing the south direction. The 51 monolithic caves were not constructed in a traditional way but rather were hewn from a living rock. The development of the caves and its planning principles as a strong response to the geographical context, is a sign of remarkable workmanship. The monolithic spaces were further chiselled out, forming elements such as grand doors with carvings, columns, various levels and religious sculptural symbols. The caves also include secluded spaces for monks known as Viharas. The Viharas are fairly simple volumes with a lack of ornamentation. The pit of the temple complex is measured to be 170 feet long, 66 feet broad and 30 feet deep. The southern side of the hill has a crescent shape, where the entrances to the caves are found. The caves have been mentioned by three different accounts of explorers James Tod who visited the site in 1821, James Fergusson in 1845 and later by Alexander Cunningham who visited the site in 1864-65.

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6736/>

40. Which site is renowned for its formidable walls and stands atop a hill providing panoramic views of the surrounding city which was added on UNESCO's Tentative World Heritage Sites List in 2024?

- A) Historical Group of Dhamnar
- B) Bhojeshwar Mahadev Temple
- C) Gwalior Fort
- D) Khooni Bhandara

41. Which site is an underground water management system comprising eight waterworks built in the historical city of Burhanpur which was added on UNESCO's Tentative World Heritage Sites List in 2024?

- A) The Gond monuments of Ramnagar
- B) Bhojeshwar Mahadev Temple
- C) Rock Art Sites of the Chambal Valley
- D) Khooni Bhandara

42. Which country is home to the UNESCO World Heritage Site "Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam"?

- A) Afghanistan
- B) Algeria
- C) Albania
- D) Argentina

43. Evaluate the following statements and identify the one that accurately represents Santiniketan's status as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the context of West Bengal:

- A) Santiniketan, being the inaugural UNESCO World Heritage Site in West Bengal, paved the way for others in the state.
- B) Despite its rich cultural heritage, Santiniketan is the sole representative of West Bengal on the UNESCO World Heritage List.
- C) Marking a significant recognition, Santiniketan is enumerated as the third UNESCO World Heritage Site in West Bengal, aligning with the Sundarbans National Park and the Darjeeling Mountain Railways.
- D) Preceding the acknowledgment of the Sundarbans National Park and the Darjeeling Mountain Railways, Santiniketan was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

44. In which year was the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions established by UNESCO?

- A) 1999
- B) 2005
- C) 2008
- D) 2011

45. Which site in India, known for its rock shelters with prehistoric paintings, was added to UNESCO's Tentative World Heritage Sites List in 2024?

- A) Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka
- B) Edakkal Caves
- C) Rock Art Sites of the Chambal Valley
- D) Ajanta Caves

46. Which country is home to the UNESCO World Heritage Site "Petra," famous for its rock-cut architecture and water conduit system?

- A) Jordan
- B) Greece
- C) Turkey
- D) Egypt

Passage 4

Eventually, scientists expect the Afar Rift to connect the Red Sea to the north and the Arabian Sea to the south. When this happens, the Afar Rift will turn into a new

ocean that will split Africa and release the Horn of Africa from its land mass, changing the future of a few landlocked countries. "The Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea will flood in over the Afar region and into the East African Rift Valley and become a new ocean, and that part of East Africa will become its own separate small continent," said Ken Macdonald, a marine geophysicist, to NBC News. Even though we won't be around when the new ocean forms as it is only growing about as fast as a fingernail, scientists are monitoring the changes with bated breath. After all, the ability to witness a process that is typically inaccessible has the makings of a once-in-a-career opportunity. In the past 30 million years, the opposing masses had only managed to form a 186-mile (299-kilometer) depression in addition to the adjacent Red Sea, but there had been no dramatic shift like the one that began in 2005. Scientists are studying the process both for its remarkably fast timeline and the fact that it mirrors a tectonic processes that normally take place on the ocean floor at a depth too remote to reach.

<https://science.howstuffworks.com/environmental/earth/oceanography/earth-get-new-ocean.htm>

47. What is the name of the potential new ocean that could form in the Afar Triangle?

- A) Coralis-Solara
- B) Aquanova-Lumina
- C) Alvor-Teide
- D) Marinda-Mare

48. What is the name of the volcano in the Afar region that offers clues to the tectonic transition?

- A) Erta Ale
- B) Pinatubo
- C) Mount Kilimanjaro
- D) Mount Fuji

49. What is the geographical significance of the Horn of Africa?

- A) It is equidistant from the equator and the Tropic of Capricorn.
- B) It extends into the Mediterranean Sea.
- C) It is equidistant from the equator and the Tropic of Cancer.
- D) It contains the lowlands of the Ethiopian Plateau.

50. Which tectonic plate is splitting in two beneath the Tibetan plateau according to a 2024 revelation?

- A) Pacific Tectonic Plate
- B) Indian Tectonic Plate
- C) Eurasian Tectonic Plate
- D) African Tectonic Plate

51. Where does seafloor spreading take place?

- A) Along a convergent plate boundary
- B) Along a divergent plate boundary
- C) Along a transform plate boundary
- D) Along a subduction zone

52. Which oceanic phenomenon is responsible for the creation of new oceanic crust at mid-ocean ridges?

- A) Subduction
- B) Seafloor spreading
- C) Plate collision
- D) Volcanic eruption

53. Which major tectonic plate is primarily responsible for the formation of the Himalayan mountain range?

- A) Pacific Plate
- B) Indian Plate
- C) North American Plate
- D) South American Plate

Legal Reasoning

Passage 1

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

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

- When someone expresses his willingness to do (or not to do) something, he is said to make a proposal.
- When the other person (to whom the proposal is made) accepts the proposal, the proposal becomes a promise.

- Here, the person who made the proposal is the 'promisor', and the person to whom the proposal is made is called the 'promisee'.
- When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee does something, does not do something or promises to do something; this act of the promisee is called 'consideration of the promise'.
- These promises (that the promisee does to form the consideration) form an agreement.
- Such promises that form an agreement are called reciprocal promises.

Section 2(f) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 talks about what are reciprocal promises. Reciprocal promises which form a part of the consideration.

Verbal agreements, when supported by mutual consent and consideration, are considered legally binding under the Indian Contract Act of 1872.

TYPES OF RECIPROCAL PROMISES

MUTUAL AND INDEPENDENT

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

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

CONDITIONAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A) Priya is not obligated to pay since she did not receive the chairs, and the contract was not completed.
- B) Dev cannot enforce the contract because the chairs were custom-made for Priya and have no resale value, making the contract void.

C) Priya must pay because she entered into a reciprocal promise to pay upon the completion and delivery of the chairs, which Dev was ready to fulfill.

D) Dev must keep the chairs because they were made to Priya's specifications, and he cannot demand payment for an order that is no longer needed.

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

A) Company A can sue because Company B's delay constitutes a breach of their mutual and independent promises, making Company B liable for damages.

B) Company A cannot sue because the promises were not independent; Company A's ability to perform the contract is contingent on Company B's prior performance.

C) Company A can sue for damages due to the delay, but cannot force Company B to provide the proprietary algorithms as the contract did not specify a penalty for delay.

D) Company A cannot sue because they did not incur any specific loss due to the delay, as the project had not yet started.

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

A) Liam will be held liable because he agreed to paint the portrait, and Emma fulfilled her part by providing a photograph.

B) Emma will win because she fulfilled her promise by sending a photograph, regardless of its quality.

C) Liam will not be held liable because the performance of his promise was conditional upon receiving a usable photograph, which was not provided.

D) Emma will win because the quality of the photograph was subjective, and Liam's refusal to paint the portrait based on the provided photograph is unreasonable.

Passage 2

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, accommodates expert witnesses to assist the court in areas requiring specialized knowledge. Unlike ordinary witnesses, who can only testify to facts, experts provide opinions to inform the court's understanding in complex matters. Section 45 of the Act defines an expert as someone with specialized skills in foreign law, science, art, the identification of handwriting or fingerprints, and electronic evidence. The testimony of such an expert is deemed a relevant fact in judicial proceedings.

Expert opinions are particularly valuable when the facts in question are outside the common experience of the court, necessitating specialized assessment. For instance, handwriting experts may be called upon to verify the authorship of disputed documents. The court relies on such expertise to reach a more informed judgment, ensuring that the evidence provided is within the scope of the expert's knowledge.

The admissibility of an expert's testimony hinges on their established expertise, which is ascertained through examination and cross-examination. Experts gain their status through extensive practice, observation, or experience in their respective fields. The Act requires that the court be satisfied with the qualifications of an expert before their opinion is accepted. If the purported expert is found lacking in necessary qualifications, their testimony is disregarded.

In the landmark case of *Ramesh Chandra Agrawal vs. Regency Hospital Ltd. & Ors.*, the court underscored the necessity of expert testimony, stating that such evidence is admissible only when it pertains to matters beyond lay understanding. The Act outlines various methods by which handwriting can be proved, including the testimony of a handwriting expert, a witness who has seen the person write, or a person familiar with the individual's handwriting.

Section 47 of the Act discusses the role of handwriting experts, while Section 47-A introduces the concept of digital signature verification. Section 60 allows for the testimony of the writer themselves or an admission by the person purported to have written a document. Section 73 permits the court to compare the questioned document with a verified genuine one.

The article illustrates this with the example of Ms. Pinky, who denies signing a property sale document. Her assistant, Mr. Raju, who is familiar with her signature, testifies to its authenticity. His specialized knowledge qualifies his opinion as expert evidence under Section 47. However, the courts are cautioned against relying solely on such testimony without substantial evidence, emphasizing the need for careful scrutiny when authenticating documents.

This provision for expert testimony reflects the legal system's recognition of the limits of judicial expertise and the importance of specialized knowledge in ascertaining the truth.

Extracted with edits and revisions from Concept of expert witness under evidence act - <https://blog.ipleaders.in/expert-witnesses-under-the-indian-evidence-act-1872/>

59. In a high-stakes trial concerning the illicit extraction of sensitive data from a secure government server, the court must decide on the admissibility of Dr. X's expert testimony. Given that expert opinions are crucial when facts are outside the common experience of the court, and the admissibility of such testimony depends on the expert's qualifications, how should the court proceed in this case?

A) Admit Dr. X's testimony, as his extensive experience in various forms of cybercrime qualifies him to offer a reliable opinion on data theft from a government server.

B) Exclude Dr. X's testimony, as his lack of documented experience with government servers means he does not have the specialized knowledge required for this case.

C) Allow Dr. X to testify but with the caveat that the weight of his testimony will be considered limited due to his insufficient experience with government-specific cybersecurity measures.

D) Postpone the trial until an expert with documented experience in government server security can be found and brought in to provide testimony.

60. In a high-profile fraud case, the prosecution calls Dr. Z, a renowned handwriting expert, to verify the authenticity of a disputed signature on a key document. The defense objects, arguing that Dr. Z's methods are outdated and that modern techniques using digital analysis are more reliable. They propose bringing in an expert in digital handwriting analysis instead. According to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, which accommodates expert witnesses under Section 45, how should the court proceed with regard to Dr. Z's testimony?

A) Allow Dr. Z to testify but also permit the defense to bring in their expert in digital handwriting analysis to provide a comprehensive evaluation.

B) Exclude Dr. Z's testimony, as modern digital techniques are more reliable, and only experts in these techniques should be allowed to testify.

C) Admit Dr. Z's testimony, as his expertise in handwriting analysis is established under Section 45, and his traditional methods are still considered valid.

D) Postpone the trial to seek a consensus on the most reliable methods for handwriting analysis before deciding on the admissibility of Dr. Z's testimony.

61. In a dispute over a contested will, the authenticity of the testator's signature becomes the central issue. The plaintiff seeks to prove the signature is forged and brings in Dr. A, a renowned handwriting expert, to testify. The defense argues that a close acquaintance of the testator, who is familiar with their handwriting, should instead provide testimony. Referring to the precedent set in *Ramesh Chandra Agrawal vs. Regency Hospital Ltd. & Ors.*, how should the court approach the admissibility of these testimonies under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

A) Only Dr. A's testimony should be considered, as expert testimony is crucial for matters beyond lay understanding, such as handwriting analysis.

- B) Only the acquaintance's testimony should be considered, as someone familiar with the testator's handwriting provides a more personal and direct assessment.
- C) Neither testimony should be considered unless corroborated by additional evidence, as both forms of testimony have their own limitations.
- D) None of the above

62. In a fraud case involving the authenticity of a digital signature on a financial contract, the court has to determine the best method to verify the signature. The defense argues that Expert B, a seasoned handwriting expert under Section 47 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, should not be allowed to testify about the digital signature's authenticity. The prosecution counters by citing Section 47-A, which introduces digital signature verification. The defense also suggests that the court should rely on Section 60 and obtain testimony from the person who purportedly signed the document. Additionally, the court considers using Section 73 to compare the questioned digital signature with a verified genuine one.

Which method should the court prioritize for verifying the digital signature in this case?

- A) Rely on Expert B's testimony under Section 47, as handwriting expertise can be extended to digital signature verification.
- B) Use Section 47-A to call a digital signature verification expert who specializes in encryption technologies.
- C) Obtain testimony from the purported signer under Section 60 to determine the authenticity of the digital signature.
- D) Use Section 73 to compare the questioned digital signature with a verified genuine digital signature.

63. In a high-profile art forgery trial, the authenticity of a painting claimed to be by a renowned Renaissance master is questioned. The prosecution calls Historian B, an expert in Renaissance art, to testify. Despite Historian B's extensive knowledge, his specific experience with this master's work is limited to analysis rather than publication. The defense argues that without published work on the master, Historian B's testimony should be inadmissible. The prosecution contends that Historian B's broad expertise in Renaissance art equips him to assess the painting's authenticity. The court must decide if Historian B's general expertise qualifies him to testify on the painting's authenticity.

Which method should the court prioritize for verifying the painting's authenticity?

- A) Reject Historian B's testimony due to lack of specific publication on the master.
- B) Accept Historian B's testimony based on his general expertise in Renaissance art.
- C) Call a different expert who has published extensively on the specific master.
- D) Rely on other evidence such as provenance and scientific analysis.

Passage 3

In the case of Yash Raj Film Private Limited vs. Afreen Fatima Zaidi, the Supreme Court ruled on April 22, 2024, that promotional trailers do not constitute offers capable of acceptance, and therefore do not create enforceable agreements under

the law. The dispute arose when Yash Raj Films (YRF) challenged a National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) order, which found YRF liable for 'deficiency of services' due to the omission of the song 'Jabra Fan' from the movie 'Fan', despite featuring it in the trailer. The SC bench, comprising Justice PS Narasimha and Justice Aravind Kumar, addressed three key questions regarding the legal implications of promotional trailers.

The court emphasized that promotional trailers serve as creative expressions and tools to generate interest in a film rather than forming contractual obligations. While trailers may feature elements intended to entice audiences, they do not establish a binding agreement between the filmmaker and the audience. Consequently, the court ruled that the absence of a song from the movie, as depicted in the trailer, does not constitute deficiency of service.

Moreover, the SC highlighted that promotional trailers do not fall under the purview of unfair trade practices unless they contain false statements or intend to mislead viewers. In this case, the burden of proving unfair trade practices rested on the complainant, but no evidence was presented to support such claims.

In setting aside the NCDRC's findings, the Supreme Court clarified that promotional trailers operate within the realm of advertisement and artistic expression, rather than contractual commitments. This decision establishes a precedent regarding the legal status of promotional materials in the film industry, emphasizing their role in marketing and brand promotion without imposing contractual obligations on filmmakers.

[Extracted with edits and revision from:

<https://www.scconline.com/blog/post/2024/04/23/supreme-court-sets-aside-ncdrc-order-against-yrf-not-including-fan-song-present-promotional-trailer/>]

64. Riya, a movie enthusiast, watches a promotional trailer for an upcoming Bollywood film titled "Mystery Mansion." The trailer showcases thrilling scenes and promises an engaging storyline. Based on the trailer, Riya purchases advance tickets for the movie. However, upon watching the film, Riya finds that it fails to deliver the excitement portrayed in the trailer, leading her to file a complaint against the filmmakers for breach of contract. Is Riya's complaint valid?

- A) Yes, because the promotional trailer constitutes a legally binding contract between the filmmakers and the audience.
- B) No, because promotional trailers are expressions of creativity and marketing tools, not contractual agreements.
- C) Yes, because Riya purchased advance tickets based on the promises made in the trailer, establishing a contractual relationship.
- D) No, because Riya booked ticket in advance.

65. In the hypothetical case of Yash Raj Film Private Limited vs. Afreen Fatima Zaidi, the Supreme Court ruled on April 22, 2024, that promotional trailers do not constitute offers capable of acceptance, and therefore do not create enforceable agreements under contract law. Based on this ruling, which of the following scenarios would likely NOT result in an enforceable contract?

A) Yash Raj Film Private Limited releases a trailer that includes a clip saying, "First ten viewers to comment will get free movie tickets!" and the first ten viewers comment as instructed.

B) Afreen Fatima Zaidi watches a trailer that includes a hidden puzzle, which she solves, and submits the correct answer to the designated email, believing it will earn her a prize as said in the trailer.

C) A viewer sees a promotional trailer that states, "Stay tuned till the end of the movie for a chance to win a holiday package." The viewer stays till the end but is informed that the promotion was just a tactic to ensure viewers watched the whole movie.

D) A trailer for a new movie explicitly invites viewers to "Enter our sweepstakes by purchasing two tickets; every ticket is an entry!" Afreen purchases two tickets and enters the sweepstakes as instructed.

66. Rohit eagerly anticipates the release of a Bollywood movie titled "Melody Magic," heavily promoted with a captivating trailer featuring a popular song. However, upon watching the movie, Rohit discovers that the advertised song is not included in the final cut. Feeling disappointed, Rohit decides to take legal action against the filmmakers for breach of contract. Is Rohit's complaint valid or invalid?

A) Not valid, as the absence of the song from the movie, as depicted in the trailer, does not constitute deficiency of service.

B) Valid, as the trailer creates a contractual obligation between the filmmakers and the audience.

C) Not valid, as Rohit might fail to prove that the filmmakers intentionally misled viewers or engaged in unfair trade practices.

D) Valid, as Rohit purchased tickets based on the promises made in the trailer, establishing a contractual relationship.

67. In light of the Supreme Court's clarification that promotional trailers do not fall under the purview of unfair trade practices unless they contain false statements or intend to mislead viewers, consider the following scenarios and identify which one would likely be considered an unfair trade practice.

A) A movie trailer for an adventure film prominently features a famous actor who is widely known but actually has only a brief cameo in the movie.

B) A promotional trailer claims that the first 100 people to buy tickets will receive an autographed copy of the script, but later it is revealed that the autographs are digital and not hand-signed by the actors.

C) A trailer for a horror movie includes scenes that are not in the movie itself, but are similar in theme and style to the content of the actual film.

D) A trailer advertises a film as being "based on a true story," though the plot is heavily fictionalized, which is common practice in the industry.

68. Following the Supreme Court's decision to set aside the NCDRC's findings, clarifying that promotional trailers are a form of advertisement and artistic

expression rather than contractual commitments, which of the following scenarios would likely be supported by the Supreme Court's clarification?

- A) A promotional trailer for a new smartphone model showcases an "unbreakable screen" feature. A buyer purchases the smartphone, and the screen breaks from a minor fall, leading to a lawsuit claiming false advertising.
- B) A movie trailer displays a specific release date. Due to unforeseen circumstances, the movie is released two weeks later than advertised, leading viewers to complain about misleading information.
- C) A trailer for a video game shows graphics and gameplay significantly superior to the actual game available for purchase, prompting accusations of false advertising from disappointed buyers.
- D) A trailer for a new TV series features an acclaimed director's involvement, but the director only provided consultation on the pilot episode and did not direct any episodes.

Passage 4

The Diphu Lok Sabha constituency in Assam, marked by its tribal-majority population, has recently witnessed a surge in political discourse surrounding the implementation of Article 244(A) of the Indian Constitution. This provision, introduced via the 22nd Amendment Act of 1969, empowers Parliament to establish an autonomous state within Assam, granting considerable autonomy to tribal areas. In the electoral battleground of Diphu, with its 8.9 lakh voters spanning six Assembly segments across Karbi Anglong, West Karbi Anglong, and Dima Hasao districts, Article 244(A) has emerged as a pivotal election promise cutting across party lines.

Home to a diverse array of communities including Karbi, Dimasa, Hmar, Kuki, Rengma Naga, Zeme Naga, Bodo, Garo, Assamese, and Gorkha, the constituency is deeply embedded in the fabric of tribal culture and aspirations. The demand for autonomy in these hill areas traces its roots back to the 1950s, stemming from a movement advocating for a separate hill state. While Meghalaya was carved out as a separate state in 1972, leaders in Karbi Anglong opted to remain within Assam, pinning their hopes on the promises enshrined in Article 244(A). Peaceful demonstrations and protests are constitutionally protected rights, and the use of force by authorities against protestors may constitute a violation of their fundamental freedoms. While Article 244(A) has emerged as a pivotal election promise cutting across party lines in Diphu, the complexities involved in legislative processes and bureaucratic procedures may hinder its swift implementation.

Article 244(A) of the Indian Constitution is designed to protect the cultural and political rights of tribal communities in Assam. This provision allows for the formation of an autonomous state within Assam, providing these communities with their own legislature or Council of Ministers. The intent is to empower tribal areas by enabling them to manage their own affairs effectively. Implementing this article is vital for promoting inclusive development across the region. It aims to address unique local needs while respecting the diverse cultural heritage of Assam's tribal populations.

The Autonomous State Demand Committee (ASDC) played a pivotal role in advocating for regional autonomy, culminating in a Memorandum of Settlement in 1995 aimed at bolstering the powers of the existing autonomous councils. However, as genuine autonomy remained elusive, the demand for Article 244(A) gained momentum, manifesting at times as armed insurgency. Over the years, successive governments in Delhi and Guwahati have engaged in peace talks with various militant factions, resulting in several peace accords aimed at addressing the aspirations of the tribal communities. Establishing a negotiation panel comprised of members from various tribal factions and political entities stands as the quintessential strategy. This captures the intricate dynamics of the scenario by integrating diverse stakeholders within the sphere of decision-making. It nurtures an environment conducive to dialogue and seeks to reconcile prevailing disparities among the groups. This methodical approach methodically unpacks the complexities inherent in collective governance.

Notably, recent peace settlements, including those with the Karbi and Dimasas factions, have reignited hopes for autonomy. However, the tangible implementation of Article 244(A) remains a focal point in the electoral discourse of Diphu. Candidates from across the political spectrum have pledged to prioritize the realization of this constitutional provision, underscoring its significance as a longstanding demand of the tribal populace in the region.

[Extracted with edits and revision from:

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/article-244a-diphu-assam-9288844/>]

69: A group of tribal activists in Diphu organizes a protest demanding immediate implementation of Article 244(A) to secure greater autonomy for tribal areas within Assam. They stage a peaceful demonstration in front of the district administrative office, urging government officials to expedite the process. However, local law enforcement authorities intervene and disperse the protestors using tear gas and water cannons, citing public safety concerns. Do the actions of the authorities, including the use of force against peaceful protestors demanding the implementation of Article 244(A) in Diphu, constitute a violation of their fundamental freedoms?

A) Yes, because the activists have the constitutional right to peaceful assembly and protest, and the use of force by authorities violates their fundamental freedoms.

B) No, because the authorities have the discretion to maintain law and order, and the protestors failed to obtain prior permission for the demonstration.

C) Yes, because the activists' demand for autonomy is legitimate, and the use of force by authorities constitutes a breach of trust between the government and tribal communities.

D) No, because the authorities acted within their legal mandate to ensure public safety, and the protestors' actions could have potentially escalated into a threat to public order.

70: In the wake of increasing demands for autonomy in tribal-majority regions of Assam, the government announces plans to implement Article 244(A) of the Indian

Constitution, granting considerable autonomy to these areas. However, shortly after the announcement, a group of non-tribal residents in Assam initiates legal proceedings challenging the constitutionality of Article 244(A), arguing that it undermines the unity and integrity of the state. Should the court uphold the challenge?

- A) Yes, because Article 244(A) creates divisions within Assam by granting preferential treatment to tribal-majority regions, thus violating the principle of equality enshrined in the Constitution.
- B) No, because Article 244(A) aims to address historical injustices and empower tribal communities, without infringing upon the unity and integrity of Assam.
- C) Yes, because the implementation of Article 244(A) requires the consent of all communities in Assam, and its unilateral imposition could lead to social unrest and conflict.
- D) No, because Article 244(A) is a constitutional provision designed to safeguard the cultural and political rights of tribal communities, and its implementation is crucial for fostering inclusive development in Assam.

71. In the aftermath of the elections in Diphu, a newly elected Member of Parliament (MP) from one of the major political parties promises to prioritize the implementation of Article 244(A) during their tenure. However, upon assuming office, the MP faces resistance from other political factions and bureaucratic hurdles in fulfilling this election promise. Should a newly elected Member of Parliament (MP) from one of the major political parties prioritize the implementation of Article 244(A) during their tenure, despite facing resistance from other political factions and bureaucratic hurdles?

- A) No, because the complexities involved in legislative processes and bureaucratic procedures may hinder the MP's ability to single-handedly implement Article 244(A) within a short timeframe.
- B) No, because the implementation of Article 244(A) requires collective efforts from various stakeholders including state and central governments, and the MP alone cannot be held solely responsible for its realization.
- C) Yes, because the MP has a moral obligation to fulfill the election promise made to the constituents of Diphu, who prioritized the implementation of Article 244(A) across party lines.
- D) Yes, because the constituents of Diphu have actively supported the MP based on the promise of prioritizing Article 244(A), and any failure to fulfill this commitment may lead to loss of trust and credibility.

72: In the aftermath of the Memorandum of Settlement signed in 1995 by the Autonomous State Demand Committee (ASDC) and the government aimed at bolstering the powers of existing autonomous councils, a group of tribal leaders convenes a meeting to assess the progress made towards achieving greater self-governance. However, amidst discussions, a heated debate erupts regarding the effectiveness of the memorandum in addressing the long-standing grievances of tribal communities. Based on this scenario, which statement accurately reflects the outcome of the memorandum?

A) The Memorandum of Settlement in 1995 signifies a significant milestone in acknowledging the legitimate aspirations of tribal communities for autonomy and enhancing the powers of autonomous councils.

B) The Memorandum of Settlement in 1995 failed to bring about substantial changes in the governance structure of autonomous councils, leaving tribal communities dissatisfied with the outcome.

C) The Memorandum of Settlement in 1995 provided a clear roadmap for the gradual transition towards full statehood for tribal regions, indicating the government's commitment to autonomy.

D) The Memorandum of Settlement in 1995 lacked concrete measures to address the core demands of tribal communities, resulting in continued discontent and unrest.

73. In the context of Diphu, a tribal-majority constituency in Assam, a newly elected Member of Parliament (MP) has committed to pushing for the implementation of Article 244(A), which grants significant autonomy to tribal areas. Shortly after taking office, the MP discovers substantial resistance from certain political groups and a lack of consensus among tribal leaders themselves about the best way to achieve autonomy. To navigate these challenges, the MP considers different approaches. Which strategy should the MP adopt to effectively advance the implementation of Article 244(A)?

A) Organize a series of public forums and town hall meetings across the constituency to educate the populace about the benefits of autonomy under Article 244(A) and gather public opinion to build a consensus.

B) Push for immediate legislative changes at the national level to enforce the implementation of Article 244(A), using the MP's political influence and alliances within the government.

C) Form a negotiation panel that includes representatives from all tribal factions and political groups to mediate differences and formulate a unified approach to implementing Article 244(A).

D) Focus on incremental policy changes that align with the broader goals of Article 244(A) without fully implementing the Article, to slowly build trust and acceptance among resistant groups.

Passage 5

India has a Parliamentary form of Government which is based on the British system therefore, there are two Houses of Parliament in India and the President which together comprise the Parliament. In India, the President has the same position as the Queen or King of England enjoys and therefore, he is the nominal or titular Head of the State. As the Head of the State, he enjoys a wide variety of powers and thus the Constitution of India also provides many provisions about the position of the President of India.

THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA Article 52 of the Indian Constitution provides that there shall be a President of India. Thus, the position of the President is provided for in the Constitution. Under Article 53, the executive powers of the Union are vested in the President and therefore, he plays an important role in the governance of India.

HOW IS THE PRESIDENT ELECTED? In India, the President is elected by elections. These elections of President are indirect in nature which means that the people of India do not directly vote for the President but the representatives of the people vote for him.

WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS OF A PRESIDENT? In Order to contest the elections of a president, there are certain qualifications which a person has to possess in order to be eligible for the position of President of India. Article 58 of the Constitution provides that for a person to be eligible for the post of President of India should be a citizen of India, is at least 35 years of age and is qualified to be a member of the Lok Sabha. Also, if a person holds any office of profit, then he cannot be allowed to be elected as the President. A President is conferred with Executive powers of the Union and therefore, he cannot be a member of any State or Union Legislature and if a person who is elected as the President is a member of a legislature at the time of his election, he is deemed to have vacated his seat when he enters the office of President. (Article 59)

WHAT IS THE MANNER OF ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT?":

As stated earlier, the election of President is not done by direct votes of the people. Article 54 provides the manner of election of the President. This article provides that there should be an Electoral college which includes the Elected Members of the Houses of Parliament and the Elected Members of the State Legislative Assemblies. Thus, in the Electoral College, the nominated members of the legislature are not allowed to vote for President.

Extracted with edits and revision from <https://blog.ipleaders.in/position-and-powers-of-the-president/> Position and Powers of the President

74: In the Republic of Scholaria, a renowned professor of constitutional law, Dr. Lex, who is also a nominated member of the Scholarian Senate, decides to run for the presidency. During the election process, he campaigns vigorously among the Electoral College. Assuming Scholaria's constitution is identical to India's in relevant aspects, which of the following outcomes is most legally sound?

- A) Dr. Lex can become President if he wins the majority of votes in the Electoral College.
- B) Dr. Lex cannot run for President as he is a nominated member of the Senate.
- C) Dr. Lex can run for President but cannot vote for himself in the Electoral College.
- D) Dr. Lex is deemed to be President as he is nominated person of senate

75: In the country of Pegalia, which adheres to the same constitutional principles for presidential elections as India, a complex scenario unfolds. Ms. Justitia, a citizen of Pegalia who also holds citizenship in another nation, has been a proactive

member of Pegalia's House of Commons since she was 25. Now at 34, she aspires to ascend to the presidency. Given Pegalia's constitutional requirements, which of the following outcomes aligns legally?

- A) Ms. Justitia is eligible to run for the presidency as she has been an active member of the House of Commons.
- B) Ms. Justitia can run for the presidency if she renounces her citizenship of the other country.
- C) Ms. Justitia's dual citizenship only disqualifies her from running for the presidency.
- D) Ms. Justitia is ineligible to run for the presidency due to her age

76: In the democratic nation of Justitia, Mr. Aequis, a highly respected individual holding a profitable position as the CEO of a state-owned corporation, expresses his intention to contest in the forthcoming presidential elections. Justitia's constitution, which is a replica of India's in this regard, stipulates certain eligibility criteria for presidential candidates. Considering these constitutional mandates, what is the most legally sound stance on Mr. Aequis's ambition to become President?

- A) Mr. Aequis can run for President as long as he resigns from his CEO position before the election.
- B) Mr. Aequis is ineligible to run for President as he holds an office of profit.
- C) Mr. Aequis's candidacy is valid because the position of CEO is not considered an office of profit.
- D) Mr. Aequis can run for President without resigning because the company is state-owned.

77: In the sovereign state of Jurisprudencia, which has adopted the same constitutional framework as India for presidential elections, Mr. Legis, a member of the Jurisprudencian House of Representatives, is elected President. At the time of his election, he had not resigned from his position in the House. Based on Jurisprudencia's constitutional laws, which of the following statements is legally correct regarding Mr. Legis's position in the House of Representatives?

- A) Mr. Legis must resign from the House of Representatives before he can assume the presidency.
- B) Mr. Legis's election as President is invalid because he did not resign from the House of Representatives.
- C) Mr. Legis is deemed to have vacated his seat in the House upon his election as President.
- D) Mr. Legis can hold both positions simultaneously until formally sworn in as President.

78: In the democratic federation of Civitas, which follows the same constitutional principles for the presidency as India, the President, Ms. Principia, is known for her assertive use of executive powers. During her tenure, she unilaterally decides to declare war on a neighboring country, bypassing the consent of the Parliament. Civitas's constitution, in alignment with India's, outlines specific provisions regarding the powers of the President. What is the most legally sound evaluation of Ms. Principia's decision to declare war?

- A) Ms. Principia's declaration of war is valid as the President has the executive power to do so.
- B) Ms. Principia cannot declare war without the regulation of Parliament.
- C) Ms. Principia can declare war but must seek retroactive approval from Parliament.
- D) Ms. Principia's executive powers are not subject to any limitations by Parliament.

Passage 6

"A Credit Cooperative Society is a group of people from the same class who voluntarily come together to address their common economic, social, and cultural needs through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise. It aims to promote thrift, provide credit at competitive rates, and offer other financial services to its members, reflecting a commitment to mutual help and social responsibility.

The Cooperative Society Act specifies that individuals under 18 years of age cannot be members of a registered society, unless the society's by-laws set a different minimum age.

Types of Cooperative Societies:

1. Producer Cooperative: Supports small producers (farmers, landowners, fishing operation owners) to improve production efficiency and marketing, and reduce costs.
2. Consumer Cooperative: Managed by consumers to provide essential commodities at reasonable prices.
3. Credit Unions: Offer credit and financial services to members at competitive rates.
4. Marketing Cooperative Society: Assists small producers in selling their products at fair prices.
5. Housing Cooperative Society: Helps people with limited income to build houses, offering installment payment options.

The Cooperative Societies Act, 1912, comprises 10 chapters and 50 sections, focusing on the liability of societies and the creation of funds for lending to members. The Act designates a Registrar to oversee societies and stipulates that the Indian Companies Act, 1882, does not apply to registered societies. It also outlines the conditions and procedures for society registration.

RBI Guidelines: The Madhava Das Committee recommended stopping primary credit societies from starting banking business without RBI licensing. According to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS), a cooperative credit society primarily provides financial accommodation to its members. A primary credit society becomes a primary cooperative bank when its capital and reserves reach Rs.1 lakh, but it must still obtain an RBI license to conduct banking business.

Section 8 of the Cooperative Society Act, 1912, details the registration process: An application for registration must be made to the Registrar, signed by at least ten qualified persons or a duly authorized person on behalf of each registered society member. The application should include the society's proposed by-laws and any required information. Section 9 states that the Registrar, upon satisfaction with the by-laws and procedures, has the right to register the society. The registration certificate issued by the Registrar is conclusive evidence unless the society's registration is proven to be cancelled."

Extracted with edits and revisions from

https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-8241-credit-cooperative-society.html#google_vignette Credit Cooperative Society

79. In the town of Green Valley, a cooperative society named 'Green Fields' was established with the primary aim of supporting local farmers and landowners. Their main activities include initiatives to enhance agricultural efficiency and marketing strategies for agricultural products. Recently, 'Green Fields' has started providing financial loans to small businesses in the area, including those not involved in agriculture, such as local retail shops and service providers. This move has raised questions about whether 'Green Fields' is operating within the legal framework of a Producer Cooperative as defined by the Cooperative Societies Act.

A) Yes, because they are supporting small businesses in their locality, which contributes to the overall economic development of the area.

B) No, because providing financial loans to non-agricultural businesses deviates from the primary purpose of a Producer Cooperative, which is to support agricultural efficiency and marketing.

C) Yes, because their primary focus remains on farmers and landowners, and the additional activities are just a means to support the local economy.

D) No, because their activities should be strictly limited to improving agricultural efficiency and marketing, without diversifying into other business areas.

80. In the financial year 2022, 'Sahakar Credit Society', a well-established primary credit society in the region, achieved a significant milestone by reaching a capital and reserve amount of Rs. 1.2 lakh. This achievement marked a new phase in their operations. However, despite this financial growth, 'Sahakar Credit Society' continued to conduct its banking operations without applying for a license from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). This situation has raised concerns about their compliance with the legal requirements for operating as a cooperative bank under the relevant financial regulations.

A) Yes, because reaching a capital and reserve of Rs. 1.2 lakh automatically qualifies them to operate as a cooperative bank.

B) Yes, because their primary identity as a credit society exempts them from the requirement of obtaining an RBI license.

C) No, because despite reaching the necessary capital and reserve threshold, they failed to obtain an RBI license, which is a mandatory requirement.

D) No, because by exceeding the capital limit of Rs. 1 lakh, they are required to change their operational status and obtain a new license.

81. The 'Urban Dwellers Cooperative' was established with the primary objective of assisting in the construction of housing for people with limited income, offering them options for installment payments. Recently, the cooperative has ventured into a new business area by starting to sell agricultural products. This diversification has sparked a debate about whether such an activity aligns with the legal framework and defined scope of a Housing Cooperative Society, as per the Cooperative Societies Act.

A) No, because the legal framework of a Housing Cooperative Society is specifically tailored to assist in housing construction, and selling agricultural products falls outside this scope.

B) Yes, because their primary activity of assisting in housing construction legitimizes any additional business ventures, including selling agricultural products.

C) Yes, because a cooperative society has the flexibility to engage in multiple activities, including those unrelated to its primary objective.

D) No, because their focus should be exclusively on urban housing development, and venturing into agricultural product sales deviates from this focus.

82. 'Young Innovators' is a newly formed cooperative society, initiated by a group of 15 enthusiastic teenagers, all under the age of 18. Their mission is to foster technological advancements and innovation among their peers. However, the society's by-laws are silent on the issue of age limits for membership. This scenario raises a legal question about the compliance of 'Young Innovators' with the Cooperative Society Act, particularly concerning the age of its members.

A) Yes, because all members being under 18 creates a uniform age group, which is beneficial for the society's objectives.

B) No, because the Cooperative Society Act prohibits the formation of a society exclusively by individuals under 18.

C) Yes, because the society's by-laws do not impose any age restrictions, allowing flexibility in membership.

D) No, because the Cooperative Society Act's stipulations regarding the age of members take precedence over the society's by-laws, which do not set a different minimum age.

83. 'Harvest Co-op', aiming to become a registered cooperative society, recently submitted its application for registration. The application was signed by nine individuals, all of whom are qualified persons as per the Cooperative Society Act, 1912. Additionally, the application included the signature of one authorized representative acting on behalf of a member of another registered society. This composition of signatures has led to a query regarding the compliance of 'Harvest Co-op's registration application with the specific requirements of the Cooperative Society Act, 1912, particularly in the context of the number and nature of signatures required.

A) Yes, because the inclusion of an authorized representative's signature compensates for the ninth qualified person's signature.

B) No, because the Act requires the signatures of at least ten qualified persons, and the signature of an authorized representative does not count towards this number.

C) Yes, because the application has nine qualified persons, which is close enough to the required number, and the addition of an authorized representative's signature makes it sufficient.

D) No, because the application should have included signatures from all members of the society, not just ten.

Critical Reasoning

Passage 1

Prime Minister Naftali Bennett's response to the attack has been met with widespread criticism, with many arguing that his approach has been inadequate. In the face of such criticism, it is important to consider the role of the Prime Minister and the Israeli military in ensuring the safety and security of its citizens.

The attack in Tel Aviv serves as a stark reminder of the ongoing conflict between Israel and Hamas. The militant group, known for its relentless pursuit of violence against Israeli civilians, has once again proven its willingness to go to great lengths to inflict harm. The fact that the attack was carried out by a Palestinian man who had been living in Israel legally for several years only underscores the challenge of addressing this conflict.

In light of these events, it is imperative that we reassess our military strategy. The current approach, which appears to be centered around targeted killings and retaliatory strikes, has not yielded the desired results. Rather than deterring future attacks, it seems to have emboldened Hamas and other terrorist groups.

Furthermore, the Prime Minister's unpopularity has only added fuel to the fire. His perceived inaction in the face of mounting violence has led many to question his ability to lead effectively. It is crucial that he takes concrete steps to address these concerns and demonstrate his commitment to protecting the people of Israel.

One potential solution lies in adopting a more proactive approach to counter-terrorism. This could involve increased intelligence gathering and surveillance efforts, as well as more concerted attempts to disrupt and dismantle terrorist networks. Additionally, there may be value in exploring alternative forms of deterrence, such as economic sanctions or diplomatic pressure on countries that harbor and support terrorist organizations.

Ultimately, the responsibility for ensuring national security rests squarely with the government and military leaders. It is their duty to adapt and evolve in response to changing circumstances, and to take all necessary measures to safeguard the lives of their citizens. As we move forward from this tragic event, let us hope that our leaders will rise to the challenge and prove themselves worthy of the trust placed in them by the people of Israel.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/toi-editorials/pause-tel-aviv-a-month-on-from-hamass-terror-strike-israels-unpopular-pm-must-recalibrate-military-strategy/>

84. Which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree with based on the passage provided?

- (a) The Israeli government should primarily focus on diplomatic efforts to mitigate the threat posed by Hamas.
- (b) The legal status of individuals within Israel has no bearing on the security challenges faced by the country.
- (c) A shift towards more aggressive military action is necessary to deter future terrorist attacks.
- (d) Enhancing intelligence operations could be a key component in a more effective counter-terrorism strategy.

85. Based on the author's arguments, which of the following, if true, would most undermine the effectiveness of the Israeli military's current strategy against Hamas?

- (a) The Israeli military has the most advanced surveillance technology in the region, which has been fully deployed in monitoring Hamas activities.
- (b) Hamas has recently undergone a significant restructuring, leading to a more decentralized and less detectable operational approach.
- (c) The majority of the Israeli public expresses a high level of confidence in the Prime Minister's handling of national security.
- (d) International diplomatic efforts have led to a substantial decrease in funding to Hamas from foreign sources.

86. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument regarding the inadequacy of Prime Minister Naftali Bennett's response to the attack in Tel Aviv?

- (a) Historical data shows that the frequency and severity of attacks have significantly decreased since the implementation of the current military strategy.
- (b) A recent poll indicates that Prime Minister Bennett's approval ratings have surged due to his handling of national security issues.
- (c) An independent audit reveals that the Israeli military's intelligence operations are already at maximum operational capacity.

(d) The United Nations has passed a resolution condemning the actions of Hamas, leading to increased international support for Israel's military strategy.

87. Which of the following is an assumption on which the author's conclusion depends?

(a) The Israeli public's perception of the Prime Minister's popularity is a reliable indicator of his effectiveness in national security matters.

(b) Hamas's willingness to inflict harm is unaffected by changes in Israeli military strategy.

(c) Economic sanctions or diplomatic pressure would be effective in deterring Hamas from carrying out attacks.

(d) The current Israeli military strategy has not evolved in response to the changing tactics of Hamas.

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

(a) The Israeli military's current strategy is the primary cause of the Prime Minister's unpopularity.

(b) The presence of legally residing Palestinians in Israel is a direct contributor to the ineffectiveness of the military strategy.

(c) The Israeli military has not been able to prevent all terrorist attacks, indicating a need for strategy reassessment.

(d) Hamas has increased the frequency of its attacks in direct response to the Israeli military's targeted killings.

Passage 2

In the vanguard of material innovation, bio-based polyurethanes emerge as a beacon of sustainability, redefining the utilization of natural resources and advocating for their prolonged life cycle. These materials, particularly thermoplastic polyurethanes (TPUs), are at the forefront of catalyzing a shift towards a Circular Economy—an economic system aimed at eliminating waste and the continual use of resources.

The conventional trajectory of material life cycles culminates in waste, a predicament that TPUs are poised to overturn. By virtue of their design, TPUs are inherently recyclable, championing a design philosophy that mitigates waste by allowing materials to be reborn into new incarnations post their initial service life. This transformative approach in material science and product design is not just a mere deviation from traditional sustainability efforts but a comprehensive reimagining of them.

The prowess of TPUs extends beyond their recyclability; their lightweight and versatile nature makes them indispensable in product design. The true value of TPUs, however, lies in their capacity to diminish material consumption, manufacturing waste, and the energy expenditure associated with production and transportation, thereby conserving natural resources.

TPU films, imbued with renewable content, have found their niche in demanding industries such as motorsport and defense. These films exhibit exceptional durability and flexibility, making them suitable for high-stress applications while

maintaining their recyclability—a testament to their performance without sacrificing sustainability.

The medical field, too, has embraced TPUs, as evidenced by their use in hospital tents, which can be repurposed through compression molding. Innovations in TPU technology now see the integration of over 30% renewable content, signaling a significant pivot towards sustainable practices.

The future of TPUs may well hinge on their biodegradability, a characteristic that could further align them with environmental objectives by reducing carbon footprints and waste. This potential stands in stark contrast to conventional plastics like PVC, which are limited to recycling, incineration, or landfill—a spectrum of options that seem archaic in the face of the burgeoning potential of TPUs.

In sum, TPUs not only challenge the status quo of material sustainability but also inspire a reevaluation of product design, underscoring the importance of the constituents that make up our products. As we progress, the narrative of sustainability is being rewritten, with TPUs playing a pivotal role in this ecological renaissance.

Source: [https://timesofindia\(a\)indiatimes.com/blogs/scientifically-trended/eco-conscious-evolution-polyurethanes-leading-the-path-to-sustainability/](https://timesofindia(a)indiatimes.com/blogs/scientifically-trended/eco-conscious-evolution-polyurethanes-leading-the-path-to-sustainability/)

89. Which of the following propositions would the author most likely endorse based on their perspective on thermoplastic polyurethanes (TPUs)?

- (a) TPUs, while recyclable, will remain a marginal contributor to sustainability due to the inherent complexities of the recycling process.
- (b) The integration of TPUs in product design is primarily driven by economic incentives rather than environmental considerations.
- (c) TPUs represent a paradigm shift in material sustainability, with their recyclability being a cornerstone for the Circular Economy.
- (d) The use of TPUs in various industries is a temporary trend that will be supplanted by more advanced materials in the near future.

Correct Answer:

- (C) TPUs represent a paradigm shift in material sustainability, with their recyclability being a cornerstone for the Circular Economy.

90. Which of the following statements most closely aligns with the author's perspective on the environmental impact of thermoplastic polyurethanes (TPUs) in comparison to conventional materials?

- (a) TPUs, due to their lightweight nature, contribute marginally to the reduction of energy consumption in the transportation sector.
- (b) The use of TPUs in product design is primarily a stylistic choice, with incidental environmental benefits.
- (c) TPUs are instrumental in the development of high-performance materials that do not compromise on recyclability or sustainability.
- (d) The environmental benefits of TPUs are overshadowed by the high costs associated with their production and recycling processes.

91. If the assertions made in the passage are accurate, which of the following statements would necessarily be true regarding the impact of thermoplastic polyurethanes (TPUs) on sustainability?

- (a) TPUs will inevitably lead to the complete elimination of waste in industries where they are utilized.
- (b) TPUs have the potential to reduce the carbon footprint of products in which they are incorporated due to their recyclable nature.
- (c) The adoption of TPUs will result in the immediate cessation of using non-renewable resources in all manufacturing processes.
- (d) TPUs will universally replace all other forms of polyurethanes in every application due to their sustainable properties.

Correct Answer:

(B) TPUs have the potential to reduce the carbon footprint of products in which they are incorporated due to their recyclable nature.

92. Which of the following, if proven true, would most significantly undermine the author's argument regarding the sustainability benefits of thermoplastic polyurethanes (TPUs) in the context of a Circular Economy?

- (a) Most industries are currently equipped with and prefer technologies that facilitate the use of traditional, non-recyclable polyurethanes over TPUs.
- (b) The energy required to recycle TPUs is greater than the energy saved by their reduced need for raw material extraction and processing.
- (c) TPUs, while versatile, have been shown to perform inadequately in high-stress applications compared to their non-sustainable counterparts.
- (d) The market for products made from recycled TPUs is declining, as consumers prefer new materials over recycled ones.

93. Which of the following, if true, would best reconcile the apparent contradiction in promoting TPUs as a sustainable option while also considering the environmental impact of their production?

- (a) The energy required to produce TPUs is offset by the reduction in energy consumption over the product's lifecycle due to its recyclability.
- (b) TPUs are primarily produced using renewable energy sources, thereby reducing the environmental impact of their production.
- (c) The market for TPUs is expected to shrink, thus diminishing the potential environmental impact of their production.
- (d) Advances in technology will soon allow TPUs to be produced with zero waste, making their production fully sustainable.

Passage 3

In the maze of middle-aged existence, few endeavors are as fraught with anxiety as the pursuit of domestic refurbishment, particularly the selection of furniture and the palette of wall paints. This was not always the case. In the epoch of my progenitors, the domestic sphere was uncomplicated. Porcelain treasures, too precious for utilitarian use, were displayed in glass cabinets, and the omnipresent almirah, a bastion of steel from brands like Godrej or Raj & Raj, served as a vault for everything from apparel to heirlooms, its worth measured by the impenetrability of its metal—a safeguard against the mythical “acid” wielded by bandits in folklore.

The decor of yesteryear was a tableau of unspoken rules: a verdant money plant perched beside the settee, a solitary vase reigning over the coffee table, and the

walls adorned with the visages of the Mona Lisa and Rabindranath Tagore. In those days, the critique of one's aesthetic choices in furniture and design was unheard of.

Yet, in the present era, the insidious influence of YouTube and television, abetted by the strategic machinations of influencers in the employ of furniture and paint conglomerates, has insinuated into our collective consciousness a dictum of design. The notion of uniformity in wall color is now a bygone economy; instead, the accent wall reigns supreme, necessitating the acquisition of superfluous cans of paint. The concept of purchasing matching furniture sets at a discount is derided as “matchy-matchy,” a cardinal sin in the contemporary canon of interior design. Instead, a deliberate disarray is championed to evoke an “organic lived-in feel”—yet not to the extent of a chromatic cacophony, which invites scorn.

The textures must be varied, the hues must be carefully curated to elicit tranquility, though the rationale behind these edicts is conspicuously absent, a mere figment of corporate strategy designed to infiltrate and dominate the collective psyche.

As I navigate this modern odyssey of design, I can't help but envision the mass-produced Mona Lisa, ensconced against a wall of generic blue, observing with a silent, enigmatic smile the curious spectacle of our age's obsession with domestic aesthetics.

Source: <https://timesofindiaindiatimes.com/blogs/just-another-blog/stress-by-design-getting-your-home-redone-for-diwali/>

94. Which of the following most accurately encapsulates the foundational presumption of the author's perspective in the passage?

- (a) The aesthetic value of a home's interior is determined by its adherence to contemporary design trends.
- (b) The complexity and stress associated with modern interior design are artificially created by commercial entities.
- (c) The choices made in home design are reflective of an individual's resistance to societal norms and commercial influence.
- (d) The evolution of interior design has led to an enhancement in the quality and functionality of living spaces.

95. Suggest a suitable title for the paragraph from amongst the given titles:

- (a) The Renaissance of Home Aesthetics: A Modern Day Conundrum
- (b) The Dichotomy of Past and Present in Domestic Design
- (c) The Illusion of Choice in the Age of Interior Design Dictates
- (d) The Evolutionary March of Domestic Aesthetics: Progress or Pretense?

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- (d) The Evolutionary March of Domestic Aesthetics: Progress or Pretense?

97. With reference to the above paragraph, which of the following offers the most plausible solutions to mitigate the influence of commercial interests on personal interior design choices?

- (a) Embracing traditional design elements that prioritize functionality over aesthetics.
- (b) Seeking out independent artists and craftsmen for unique, non-commercial design options.
- (c) Implementing governmental regulations on advertising by furniture and paint companies.
- (d) Educating consumers about the historical significance of past design to inspire a return to simpler aesthetics.

98. What can be most conveniently inferred from the given paragraph regarding the contemporary interior design landscape?

- (a) The modern interior design landscape is a reflection of individualistic expression and freedom of choice.
- (b) The influence of commercial interests has led to a homogenization of taste in the modern interior design landscape.
- (c) The complexity of modern interior design choices is a direct reflection of the increased sophistication of consumer preferences.
- (d) The modern interior design landscape has evolved to prioritize the psychological impact of living spaces on individuals.

Passage 4

The insidious nature of inflation incrementally depletes the purchasing power of our savings, a predicament exacerbated by the protraction of human life. This longevity, while a testament to advancements in healthcare, paradoxically engenders financial strain as it necessitates prolonged reliance on a diminishing savings reserve. Envision the retiree, who, upon reaching the twilight of their years, confronts the grim reality that their financial reserves have attenuated, while healthcare expenditures burgeon.

A solitary consolation emerges as the fiscal responsibilities of child-rearing and education culminate. Yet, this is a fleeting respite, for as one navigates through their septuagenarian or octogenarian years, their progeny, ensnared in the throes of middle age, toil to bestow upon their offspring the educational and developmental opportunities they once provided.

We stand on the precipice of a demographic revolution, wherein nations are poised to become bastions of the elderly, with the young becoming an increasingly marginalized demographi(c) This shift is partly attributed to the deterrent effect of inflation on family expansion, a phenomenon that has prompted governmental interventions aimed at curtailing population growth.

The specter of a 'population bomb' that loomed in the 1960s, threatening mass mortality through starvation and disease, was averted through technological innovation and astute governance. Yet, one ponders if the impending demographic imbalance, characterized by an aging, less industrious populace, portends a decline in global living standards. Does nature, in its infinite wisdom, admonish us for our past avarice, urging a recalibration of the existential paradigm?

The geopolitical and cultural landscape is poised for seismic shifts over the ensuing decades, as nations with robust population growth may eclipse those in demographic decline. The narrative of the meek inheriting the earth may well be

supplanted by a stark dichotomy: the aged and meek, subjugated by the vigorous and youthful.

The existential quandary we face is whether the edifices of civilization, bequeathed to a generation unburdened by their creation, can be preserved and augmented. As we ponder the trajectory from progress to potential regress, catalyzed by the dual forces of inflation and longevity, we must also consider the role of technology. Can the same ingenuity that delivered us from past crises illuminate the path forward, ensuring the vitality of aging societies?

The contours of life as we know it are on the cusp of profound transformation. The generations that succeed us may inhabit a world unrecognizable to us, a world where the rules of existence are rewritten. History has witnessed the rise and fall of empires and conquerors; are we now on the threshold of a new epoch, with new rules of engagement?

Source: <https://timesofindiaindiatimes.com/blogs/spreading-light/inflation-and-longevity-the-wealth-and-culture-destroyers/>

99. Which of the following would be an effective way of ensuring the vitality of aging societies in the face of demographic shifts caused by inflation and longevity?

- (a) Implementing policies that incentivize higher birth rates to counterbalance the aging population.
- (b) Investing in advanced healthcare technologies to reduce the financial burden of increased longevity.
- (c) Fostering international cooperation to ensure equitable distribution of young labor forces.
- (d) Prioritizing technological innovation aimed at automating care for the elderly.

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

- (a) Societal structures will remain unchanged over the next 70 years.
- (b) Technological advancements will be insufficient to address the challenges of an aging society.
- (c) The demographic shift towards an older population will necessitate a reevaluation of societal values and structures.
- (d) The economic impact of inflation will be offset by the decreased costs of child-rearing and education.

101. Which of the following sentences in the passage has been used as evidence by the author to put across his point?

- (a) "The insidious nature of inflation incrementally depletes the purchasing power of our savings."
- (b) "The specter of a 'population bomb' that loomed in the 1960s, threatening mass mortality through starvation and disease, was averted through technological innovation and astute governance."
- (c) "The generations that succeed us may inhabit a world unrecognizable to us, a world where the rules of existence are rewritten."
- (d) "The narrative of the meek inheriting the earth may well be supplanted by a stark dichotomy: the aged and meek, subjugated by the vigorous and youthful."

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

- (a) Recent studies show that inflation has a negligible impact on the long-term value of diversified investments.
- (b) Demographic trends indicate a significant increase in global birth rates, reversing the aging population trend.
- (c) Technological advancements have consistently shown to increase the employment opportunities for the aging population.
- (d) Historical data suggests that societies with older populations tend to have more stable and prosperous economies.

103. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's arguments about the potential for societal upheaval due to the combined effects of inflation, longevity, and population decline?

- (a) A global survey indicates that the majority of the population feels adequately prepared for retirement, regardless of inflation rates.
- (b) An international economic report predicts that the rate of inflation will stabilize and remain constant for the next decade.
- (c) Demographic research forecasts that the aging population will double in the next 20 years, increasing the strain on social welfare systems.
- (d) A technological breakthrough has been announced that significantly reduces the cost of living for the elderly without additional government spending.

Passage 5

As Shehbaz Sharif assumes the role of Prime Minister of Pakistan, attention shifts to the potential for revitalizing frosty bilateral ties with India. Yet, expectations for a breakthrough should be moderated due to several factors.

Firstly, enhancing bilateral relations is not a pressing priority for either nation, with the endeavor seen as high-cost and low-reward. The ambition for a productive bilateral relationship brings significant political costs, especially in Pakistan, where the fledgling government faces numerous domestic challenges. In contrast, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, likely to secure a third term, is in a stronger position to engage with Pakistan, albeit on his terms.

Under Modi's leadership, Pakistan's significance in India's foreign policy has diminished. Modi has shown that India can manage without warm relations with Pakistan, moving away from engagement terms set in the early '90s, a period of Indian vulnerability.

Pakistan remains preoccupied with India but has complicated bilateral relations by setting preconditions for engagement, notably demanding the reversal of the 2019 changes to Kashmir's constitutional status, a request unlikely to be met by the Modi government.

There's limited scope for diplomatic maneuvering. Any resumption of talks would require Pakistan to abandon its rigid stance since August 2019. Despite some signals of flexibility from Pakistan's military leadership, political capital to advance with India is uncertain, especially against the backdrop of internal political strife.

Sharif's inaugural speech hinted at improving regional ties but also touched on the contentious issue of Kashmir, underscoring the enduring challenge of moving beyond this ideological fixation. The evolving power dynamics, increasingly in India's favor, further complicate Pakistan's position.

India's economic ascendancy contrasts sharply with Pakistan's stagnation, highlighting the growing disparity. Sharif's call for "deep systemic surgery" to address economic woes underscores the daunting path ahead, with political and policy hurdles impeding reform efforts.

Despite these challenges, minimal engagement continues, with a peculiar development of grudging admiration for Modi in Pakistan offering a glimmer of hope for a nuanced re-engagement, dependent on a constructive approach from Pakistan's military establishment towards India.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/pakistan-shehbaz-sharif-pm-india-bilateral-relations-9194865/>

104. Which of the following scenarios most closely parallels the strategic approach outlined?

- a. A country focuses on technological innovation and digital infrastructure development, delaying negotiations on a longstanding territorial dispute with a neighboring country.
- b. A nation increases its military expenditure to deter potential aggression from a neighboring country, with whom it has a history of armed conflicts.
- c. A government decides to invest heavily in public health and education, choosing not to participate in regional trade agreements that are perceived to be unfavorable.
- d. A country embarks on a diplomatic campaign to strengthen alliances with distant nations, while reducing its diplomatic presence in neighboring countries with which it has minor trade disagreements.

105. Which of the following can be most accurately inferred about the strategic posture of Pakistan towards its engagement with India, based on the recent leadership's statements and historical context?

- a. Pakistan's leadership is prepared to make significant concessions on Kashmir to foster a new era of bilateral relations with India.
- b. The emphasis on internal economic reforms suggests a strategic deprioritization of contentious external engagements, including the Kashmir issue.
- c. Pakistan intends to escalate its diplomatic and military efforts to internationalize the Kashmir issue and seek favorable intervention.
- d. The leadership aims to leverage economic reforms as a means to strengthen its bargaining position in future negotiations with India.

106. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument regarding the evolving dynamics of power and economic disparity between India and Pakistan?

- a. Recent reports indicate a significant increase in foreign direct investment (FDI) in India, further accelerating its economic growth.
- b. A new trade agreement between Pakistan and a major economic bloc leads to an immediate improvement in Pakistan's trade deficit.

- c. Technological advancements in Pakistan's agricultural sector lead to a substantial increase in crop yields and export revenues.
- d. International peace talks successfully resolve a longstanding border dispute between India and another neighboring country.

107. Which of the following can be inferred about the author's views on the role of military and diplomatic strategies in Pakistan's foreign policy towards India?

- a. The author believes military escalation is Pakistan's preferred strategy to assert its stance on Kashmir.
- b. The author suggests that diplomatic flexibility could potentially lead to a breakthrough in Indo-Pak relations.
- c. The author views Pakistan's military strategy as a significant barrier to economic reforms.
- d. The author implies that Pakistan's diplomatic efforts are primarily aimed at internationalizing the Kashmir issue.

108. Which of the following best describes the author's response to the potential for economic reform in Pakistan under Sharif's leadership?

- a. The author is optimistic that Sharif's leadership will quickly resolve Pakistan's economic challenges.
- b. The author believes that Sharif's government lacks the political legitimacy and policy competence for serious reform.
- c. The author suggests that economic reforms under Sharif will significantly boost Pakistan's global economic standing.
- d. The author implies that Sharif's focus on economic reform is a diversion from Pakistan's real issues.

Data Interpretation

DI 01: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Total population of society 'A' is 1880 and number of females in society 'A' is 35% more than that of males. Number of females in society 'B' is 20% more than number of males in society 'A' and ratio of number of males to females in society 'B' is 3:4. Average number of males in societies 'A', 'B' and 'C' together is 640 and ratio of number of females in societies 'B' and 'C' is 12:7, respectively.

109. Total population of society 'B' is:

- A 1680
- B 1440
- C 2240

D 960

110. Ratio of number of males to females in society 'C' is:

A 4:7

B 2:3

C 3:2

D 5:7

111. Number of males in society 'B' is how much percent more/less than that in society 'A'.

A 15%

B 10%

C 25%

D 20%

112. If average population of societies 'C' and 'D' is 1200, then find the total population of society 'D'.

A 1440

B 1640

C 1320

D 1600

113. Average number of females in societies 'A' and 'B' together is:

A 1010

B 1120

C 1020

D 1060

114. What is the total number of females in society 'B'?

A. 960

B. 880

C. 1020

D. 940

DI 02: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

There are three companies, Toyota, Ford and Hyundai that manufacture two different types of models i.e. A and B of cars. The number of cars manufactured by Ford of type A is 25% more than the number of cars manufactured by Hyundai of type B. The number of cars manufactured by Toyota of type B is 450. The ratio of the number of cars manufactured by Toyota to Hyundai of type A is 7:5. The average of the number of cars manufactured by Toyota of type A and B together is 470. The number of cars manufactured by Ford of type B is 370. The average of the number of cars manufactured by all companies of type B is 380.

115. What is the number of cars manufactured by Toyota of type A?

A 580

B 540

C 490

D 620

116. What is the average of the number of cars manufactured by Ford of type A and type B together?

A 425

B 405

C 365

D 385

117. If the number of cars sold by Hyundai of type B is 65% of the number of Hyundai cars manufactured of type B, find the number of cars that are not sold by Hyundai of type B.

A 96

B 112

C 104

D 128

118. If the number of cars manufactured by Tata of type A is 20% more than the number of cars manufactured by Toyota of type B, find the number of cars manufactured by Tata of type A.

A 650

B 540

C 510

D 640

119. Find the ratio between the number of cars manufactured by Hyundai of type B to the number of cars manufactured by Ford of type A?

A 4:5

B 5:3

C 2:7

D none of these

120. What is the number of cars of type A manufactured by Hyundai?

A. 200

B. 300

C. 350

D. 250