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# VIDHIGYA

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# CLAT



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AIR

# 14



**Aman Patidar**

1 year Vidhigya Offline  
Classroom Program Student  
St. Paul Public School

I am Aman patidar, an exclusive student of Vidigya CLAT Tutorials. We were given over a hundred movks by Vidigya and they were strikingly similar to the actual CLAT. I gave all of them religiously and analysed them thoroughly which helped me a lot in my preparation.

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# VIDHIGYA

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# CLAT

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Delhi Public School, Indore



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St. Michael School, Gurugram



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New Catholic Mission, Jhobua



Harshita Jaiswal  
Sri Sathya Sai School, Dewas



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Progressive Academy, Pellaawad



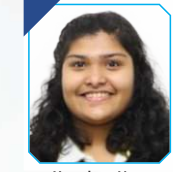
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Sri Sathya Sai School, Indore



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The Shishukunj School, Indore



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Khushi Patidar  
Choithram School Manik Bagh, Indore



Suhani Chhaparwal  
New Digambar Public School, Indore



Aman Patidar  
St. Paul H.S. School, Indore



Devanshu Agrawal  
St. Paul H.S. School, Indore



Devesh Shyag  
Kendriya Vidyalaya, Harda



Tanay Kaushal  
IBP Global Academy, Ujjain



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School, Bisoara



Harsh Gour  
St. Paul H.S. School,  
Indore



Tanu Rajangaokar  
The Shishukunj School  
Indore



Minal Nihore  
St. Raphael's School  
Indore



Krupashankar Damade  
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Harda



Hemant Chouhan  
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Sarswati Vidhya Mandir,  
Sanwer



Atharv Aafre  
Carmel Convent School,  
Neemuch



Aarav Khadke  
Ideal Academy,  
Indore



Saksham Agrawal  
Sri Sathya Sai School,  
Indore



Khushi Patidar  
Choithram School,  
Manikbagh



Sanika Gadgil  
St. Raphael's H.S.  
School, Indore



Prakhar Rathore  
St. Stephens School,  
Khandwa



Chelsea Sawlani  
Choithram School  
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Akshat Baldawa  
Subhash H.S. School,  
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Jerrin Mathew  
St. Arnold's H.S. School  
Indore



Lavesh Verma  
St. Paul HS School  
Indore



Tanay Kaushal  
IBP Global Academy,  
Ujjain

VMTC-2527

 Duration: 120 Minutes  
 15<sup>th</sup> June 2024

Maximum Marks: 120

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. **No clarification on the Question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.**
2. There are 120 multiple choice objective type questions. Answer **ALL** the questions.
3. Each question carries **ONE** mark. **Total marks are 120.**
4. There will be **negative marking. 0.25 marks** will be deducted for every wrong answer.
5. Candidates have to indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with **BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN** in the **OMR** Answer Sheet.

**Example :** For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located ?" the correct answer is (b).

(a) Kolkata (b) Agra (c) Bhopal (d) Delhi

**Right Method**

**Wrong Methods**


6. Answering the question by any method other than the method indicated above shall be considered wrong answer.
7. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong answer.
8. The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Answer Sheet other than the details required and, in the spaces, provide for.
9. After the examination is over, the candidate can carry the test booklet along with candidate's copy of the OMR, after handing over the original OMR to the invigilator.
10. The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
11. Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.
12. **Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, pagers or calculators etc. are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.**
13. The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the test.

Section	Subject	Q. No.	Total Questions
Section A:	English Language	Q.1 to 24	24
Section B:	Current Affairs with GK	Q.25 to 52	28
Section C:	Legal Reasoning	Q.53 to 84	32
Section D:	Logical Reasoning	Q.85 to 108	24
Section E:	Quantitative Techniques	Q.109 to 120	12

**Section A – English**
**PASSAGE - I**

In December 1947, six young artists met in Bombay and decided that Indian art would be a unique way, one that would reflect the newly formed nation – international in approach, Indian in sensibility. It was a moment of serendipity in a Bombay that was fashioning itself as a modern, cosmopolitan city that welcomed the new and was not burdened with the past. They were dreaming big.

The six artists – M.F. Husain, Sadanand Bakre, F.N. Souza, K.H. Ara, S.H. Raza and H.A. Gade – set out to explore that artistic expression and were soon joined by others. Nudging them along was Walter Langhammer, an Austrian émigré artist then based in Bombay, and standing right with them, ready to provide them space and an audience, was Kekoo Gandhi, scion of a Parsi merchant family who had just returned from England and got into the framing business.

The influence of Langhammer is visible in the early works of these artists – the brush strokes are more layered, the themes become more complex. The colours often are Indian, the technique European. “Indian abstraction – what is it?” asks Anish Kapoor; the artists infused it with the “narrative traditions” of this land. Husain’s fluid brushwork (there is some great archival footage of a young Husain painting, shirtless), Souza’s angry strokes, Gade’s enormous subtlety would influence painters for generations to come. Not surprising therefore that the works of those masters still sell at multi-million dollar prices.

**[Extracted with (edits and revisions) an excerpt from the article on “Indian Modern Art” published at ‘<https://thewire.in/>’ ]**

1. The Indian art envisioned by the artists mentioned in the passage could have been modelled upon which of the following?
  - (a) The British technique for colouring.
  - (b) The sentimentalism of Bombay.
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
2. Which of the following is not true as per the passage?
  - (a) M.F. Husain was taught the art of Abstract painting by an Austrian émigré artist.
  - (b) Traditional Indian art form was essentially different from the western art form.
  - (c) The colours are often European but the technique is Indian in the work of the six artists.
  - (d) Both (a) and (c)
3. Which of the following is true about Indian Abstraction as per the passage?
  - (a) The early works of Husain, Souza and Gade set a trend in abstraction art.
  - (b) It was influenced by the work of Kekoo Gandhi.
  - (c) The works were merely mimicking European styles – they were referencing them.
  - (d) All of the above.
4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about Bombay?
  - (a) It was a city that was fashioning itself
  - (b) It was a city that welcomed new possibilities.
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
5. What is true about the vision of the six artists who met in Bengal as per the passage?
  - (a) They wanted to create an art form that reflected India’s cultural sensibility.
  - (b) They wanted to create an art form that distinguished itself from the West art forms.
  - (c) They wanted to create Indian art’s which would neither be inhibited by Indian artistic ‘tradition’ nor blindly copied from the west.
  - (d) None of the above

### PASSAGE - II

Old wine new sparkle hit Mahajan books by Gideon Haigh — perspicuous essayist and biographer, cerebral commentator on cricket, and much else — are marked by sparkling prose and breadth of cultural and historical allusions. This one is different, and it's all the more credible for that — for it's a collaboration with a cricketer who clearly benefited little from formal education, who was a naive 'pendu' ('villager', in the words of his own friends) despite growing up in Lahore, despite being the son of a man who lived in England for a year. In 'Sultan', Haigh is a credible voice of Wasim Akram — probably the greatest fast bowler of the last four decades, Malcolm Marshall — telling the story in the words and manner suited to the subject. Haigh's empathy and eye for detail, and Akram's obvious forthrightness, have produced a highly readable book. Early in 'Sultan', Akram muses about the mad randomness that made him an international cricketer. "I returned to the room... reflecting on the chances involved in my being about to play first-class cricket: first being spotted in the street, then being singled out in the nets." Akram had to move into his maternal grandfather's house after his parents separated. The displacement was physical and mental, from Model Town to Mozang, a less privileged colony 10 km away. The grandfather was a vegetable seller, "money was scarce and we were often hungry". At Mozang, "there were no parks and gardens there, just very narrow streets, very near neighbours, and always frenetic activity". Did this turn out to be a boon? Geography and location are impactful — would Akram have been an athletic, outdoors boy if he'd been living in an isolated mansion in, say, Karachi? Since there was little room indoors, "a lot of life was spent outdoors, in the streets and on our rooftops". The kids were always outdoors, playing. It was on the streets that a random passer-by on a cycle stopped and told Akram: "You've got something. You could be a cricketer." The random man wasn't so random — he had played for Pakistan Customs and was a member of Ludhiana Gymkhana Cricket Club, and Akram, then in the "hiatus between school and college", became a club regular. Then, in a short period marked by bewildering randomness and swiftness, and after being noticed by a succession of cricketers with greater influence, culminating in Javed Miandad, Akram became an international cricketer. A boy who was still sleeping with his doting grandmother was playing for Pakistan! There's little that was unknown about the Akram story, but the manner in which it's told, with directness and forth-rightness, is refreshing — the transformation of a gauche 'pendu' into a smooth, ever-smiling internationalist. Akram bares himself as the tough, macho Punjabi man who, "for a long time", was a bad husband to his first wife Huma and a bad father to his sons. For a man who comes from a male pride culture, Akram must have found this difficult to relate, but he does: "I was the classic Punjabi male parent: I turned up occasionally, scattering gifts, but left the burden of child-rearing to my wife..." He writes he "developed the traits of selfishness and laziness", but exonerates himself a bit and shrugs off responsibility by adding they are "endemic to athletes". He admits to getting addicted to cocaine, and, because of hurt pride and "lure" of his partying lifestyle, he "briefly" contemplated divorcing Huma when she confronted him. (575 words)

6. According to the passage, what factors contributed to Wasim Akram's journey to becoming an international cricketer?

- (a) Formal education and academic achievements.
- (b) Growing up in an affluent neighbourhood in Lahore.
- (c) Being spotted, identified and supported by various cricketers.
- (d) Living in isolation in a mansion in Karachi.

7. How does Wasim Akram's personality, as described in the passage, contribute to his portrayal in the book "Sultan"?

- (a) Akram is portrayed as a reserved and introvert individual.
- (b) Akram's forthrightness and directness contribute to a highly readable book.
- (c) Akram is depicted as a boastful and arrogant cricketer.
- (d) Akram's lack of self-awareness diminishes the credibility of the book.

8. According to the passage, what does Wasim Akram admit to in terms of his personal life?
- (a) Being a perfect husband and father.  
 (b) Developing traits of selfishness and laziness.  
 (c) Successfully balancing his career and family responsibilities.  
 (d) Hardly facing any challenges in his journey to becoming an international cricketer.
9. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about Wasim Akram's early life in Mozang?
- (a) Akram had a privileged upbringing with ample resources.  
 (b) Living in Mozang exposed Akram to a less privileged environment.  
 (c) Akram preferred indoor activities during his time in Mozang.  
 (d) Akram enjoyed the spacious streets of Mozang with parks and gardens.
10. According to the passage, how does Gideon Haigh describe Wasim Akram's storytelling in the book "Sultan"?
- (a) Akram's storytelling is marked by brevity and ambiguity.  
 (b) Haigh characterizes Akram's storytelling as perspicuous and straightforward.  
 (c) Akram's storytelling lacks cultural and historical allusions.  
 (d) Haigh criticizes Akram's storytelling for its superficiality.

### PASSAGE - III

The modern economic system has created vast material wealth, but has done little to increase the sum of human happiness over the last few decades. Material comfort in itself cannot significantly improve the quality of life once most basic material needs have been met (as they have been in the West). Environmentalism, along with justice and equality, is an issue that becomes more important in what many greens call 'post-materialist societies' where *quality* of life rather than the *quantity* of material goods becomes increasingly meaningful.

The problem is that most people on earth are poor. They struggle to get the basics of life, let alone comfort. Economic development has progressively dislocated their contact with the natural world but has not established new foundations of social harmony. Greens believe these problems can be solved by the better distribution of existing wealth rather than by greater production. Many in the developing world regard this view as essentially a Western indulgence, even a new form of Western imperialism – 'ecological imperialism' – to keep them subservient.

There are growing numbers of ecologists who realise that there must be close links between environmental programmes and developmental programmes if humans and nature are to have the natural ecological balance restored.

Above all, the industrialised system is based on the principle of 'growth'. Greens argue that this growth can and should be halted, or at the very least, dramatically reduced. This would involve a range of radical measures, among them a redefinition of the concept of 'work'. The term 'work' should no longer be confined to paid employment, but should include just about any activity with a beneficial (according to green criteria) outcome. Growing one's own vegetables, helping elderly neighbours, playing the guitar or teaching one's own children at home could all be included. One of the practical consequences is the notion of a guaranteed basic income, in which all citizens would receive as of right a minimum income whether they 'worked' in the conventional sense or not.

For greens, economic activity should satisfy need, rather than greed. Moreover, it should be so organised as to provide for the social and emotional needs of producers and consumers. To achieve this, greens favour small-scale and co-operative enterprises.

The application of green criteria to the economy in general would also focus on reducing the consumption of energy and non-renewable resources with the goal of establishing a sustainable system. Greens declare interest in such energy sources as solar, wind, wave and geo-thermal power, rather than nonrenewable fossil fuels like coal or oil, or potentially highly dangerous and costly nuclear power. Greens are also inclined to favour, as part of this 'sustainable' system, reducing trade (so often rigged against the interests of the poor) and encouraging localised production (so as to reduce the drastic

environmental costs of transport). New social and political values built around the reduction of pollution and consumption and a more just distribution of wealth within and between societies will be required. Attractive though this might sound, 'sustainability' is nowhere very clearly defined. Does it mean modest and strictly directed growth, no growth at all, or a reduction in growth? In fact, green economics poses a number of serious problems, which will be examined further under a critique of the ecologist position. (540 words)

**11.** What is the central thesis of the passage above?

- (a) The modern economic system has significantly increased human happiness.
- (b) Greens advocate for the reduction of growth and a redefined concept of 'work' for a more just and sustainable economy.
- (c) Economic development in post-materialistic societies is crucial for improving the quality of life.
- (d) Sustainability, as defined by greens involves unlimited growth and increased consumption.

**12.** What does the passage highlight?

- (a) The success of the modern economic system in increasing human happiness.
- (b) The importance of unlimited growth in post-materialist societies.
- (c) Greens' advocacy for better distribution of existing wealth to address environmental and social issues.
- (d) The preference for non-renewable fossil fuels in achieving sustainability.

**13.** What can be inferred about the relationship between environmentalism and the quality of life in post-materialist societies?

- (a) Environmentalism is irrelevant in post-materialist societies.
- (b) Quality of life on post-materialist societies is solely dependent on material goods.
- (c) Environmentalism becomes more important on post-materialist societies where quality of life is meaningful.
- (d) Post-materialist societies have no concerns about justice and equality.

**14.** What can be inferred about the greens' stance on the concept of 'work' based on the passage?

- (a) Greens believe 'work' should exclusively refer to paid employment.
- (b) Greens argue for an expanded definition of 'work' to include activities with beneficial outcomes according to green criteria.
- (c) Greens consider 'work' as irrelevant in the pursuit of sustainability.
- (d) Greens believe that 'work' should only include activities related to economic growth.

**15.** Which of the following is emphasized as crucial for addressing environmental and social issues according to greens?

- (a) Unlimited economic growth.
- (b) Better distribution of existing wealth.
- (c) Increased consumption of non-renewable resources.
- (d) Complete elimination of economic growth.

#### PASSAGE - IV

In an article titled Death and the Sovereign Pratap Bhanu Mehta has an important critique of the Rajasthan High Court's Santhara judgment. He argues that legal categories such as "suicide" and "attempted suicide" are insufficient and inaccurate descriptions for understanding the range and complexity of religious practices, as well as the meaning and significance they carry for their adherents. Mehta's argument echoes in a way the mechanism of power in the act of representation, especially when representation is made by the state institutions of the populous and the riff raff. Edward Said wrote about in Culture and Imperialism: that representation is an act of power, and one way to recognize an unequal relationship is by observing how it acts to silence, exclude and marginalize the experiences of the subjects of representation.

Said's point resonates in the Santhara judgment, the Rajasthan High Court takes the "raw" or "primitive" data (i.e., the fact that some Jains are undergoing a fast unto death). The Court shoehorns it into the "local

conventions” of legal “narrative and formal utterance” (which can equally well be classified as a disciplinary order), i.e., the prohibition against abetment to “suicide”. This, of course, is premised upon the “silence of the... [Jains]”. The questions whether they regard it as “suicide”, and whether there a divergence between how they experience Santhara, and how the law understands suicide, are not addressed.

In a similar vein, Alessandro Portelli, the oral legal historian, writes about the anatomy of an Italian terror trial in the 1970s. In defining a political movement as a criminal conspiracy, Portelli argues that “the magistrates were thus involved in reconstructing the past, redefining its meaning, and attempting an overall interpretation. These are historical tasks, and it is appropriate to examine the way they were performed from the point of view of the theory and method of history, oral history specifically, given the nature of most sources used.” A trial, according to Portelli, always involves reconstructing (or constructing history), through documents and – where there are gaps in the documents – through oral testimonies. This, of course, is another form of representation, and another form of power: through its final judgment, the Court will declare one version of history to be true, which may well be contrary to the experiences of its participants (note, for instance: any finding of guilt must), by necessity, affix whole and complete responsibility upon individuals, rather than structural or social causes.

**[Extracted with (edits and revisions) an excerpt from the Gautam Bhatia Method of Humanities in judgement writing]**

**16.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) The author appreciates the stance taken by the Rajasthan High Court in the Santhara judgement.
- (b) Alessandro Portelli was an Italian who believed that judges are instrumental for the power to exist in society.
- (c) Author believes that euthanasia, right to death, should be provided with a legal licence.
- (d) None of the above

**17.** Which of the following can be the main idea of the passage?

- (a) Comparison of Mehta’s, Said’s and Portelli’s views in the light of the Santhara judgment given by the Rajasthan High Court.
- (b) Explanation of the fact that the judges have a great responsibility when writing judgments.
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

**18.** Which of the following best expresses the attitude of the author in the passage?

- (a) Humorous
- (b) Conversational
- (c) Critical
- (d) Derisive

**19.** Which of the following cannot be a synonym of the underlined word?

- (a) Incite
- (b) Instigate
- (c) Foment
- (d) Subdue

**20.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT?

- (a) Santhara judgment was given by the Rajasthan HC and it involves a religious practice that is observed among a certain religious group.
- (b) “Suicide” and “attempted suicide” are two different legal categories.
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

#### PASSAGE - V

Though a memoir by a development economist and social scientist, the book’s title may not prompt impulsive, off-the-shelf purchase. It would be better to tabulate what the book is not about. As Pranab Bardhan says, ‘Charaiveti’ is not a biography but more of an academic’s quasi-memoir, with a special effort to keep the interest of non-academic readers alive with a profusion of stories and anecdotes, each of the latter leaving a chuckle behind.



The economist, unlike many of his ilk, did not start out from a privileged home. His overcrowded house, with no running water, situated in a filth-strewn Calcutta lane represented and still represents the way most of urban India lives.

The setting where poverty degrades and endows its residents with supernatural canniness to survive awakens him to the actual micro politics that hums through the neighbourhoods — the mastans (musclemen) who run all rackets from prostitution to betting and are connected via an intricate chain to politicians, first of the right and then of the left. The four chapters of Bardhan's coming-of-age span India, the US and London, but never does the narration flag, or become self-obsessed.

This movement across three continents in just his student life is what gives the title of the book — 'Charaiveti' in Sanskrit means 'to keep moving'. And Bardhan has moved. In Geneva for a mind-storming session one day, back to Berkeley, off to India again. It is not for nothing that he accumulated three lakh frequent flyer miles on one airline alone.

But Bardhan never lost sight of his roots. He wonders about the contradiction between cleanliness inside Indian homes versus the squalor outside which, he is convinced, a bit of community work would have set right. Fittingly, his first book on the problem of collective action being at the heart of India's socio-political problems has been his most cited work by social scientists and his contribution to the invention of modern development micro theory acknowledged by all.

This halo sits lightly on Bardhan. As he flitted between world's metropolises, much like the two different streams of men and women coming down from Kerala plantations, his keen eye picks up the changes that have occurred. London's character has changed, for instance. It has become more boisterous. He wonders whether it is because from being once the capital of a plundering empire, London has now become the laundromat for the world's corrupt money.

His early days of poverty, growing up in Calcutta where red was the dominant colour and association with liberal economists do not make him, or perhaps avoided making him, a woolly-headed woke, many of whom flit through his book in delightful chapters on the humaneness of academic greats and the all-too-humane bitching in the faculties of hallowed temples of learning of the West and India. And crucially, in an era where the Centre is mangling academic institutions as per its ideological preferences, Bardhan saw it happening earlier in West Bengal with the advent of the Left. Which is why we need to heed his ruminations on how world-class universities elsewhere have managed institutional insulation from the political process and thereby promoted academic excellence. (520 words)

**21.** Why did Bardhan name his book "Charaiveti"?

- (a) Because of his childhood struggles.
- (b) Because he was a philosopher and an economist.
- (c) Because it was a biography.
- (d) Because he moved around three continents in his student life.

**22.** What significance did the life of Bardhan hold in his book "Charaiveti"?

- (a) The book consisted of some of the life experiences of Bardhan.
- (b) The book had the details of Bardhan's acclaims as an economist and his contribution particularly in the world of economics.
- (c) The book encapsulated the story of Bardhan for non-academic readers including his moving journey from one place to another.
- (d) The book had every detail that Bardhan noticed throughout his life and how different people led their life.

**23.** Which of the following can be inferred from the early days of Bardhan?

- (a) Bardhan belonged to a poor family with an economist background.
- (b) Bardhan belonged to a poor family and learned his lessons through different timespan.
- (c) Bardhan wanted to do something different in life in spite of having a privileged childhood.
- (d) Bardhan was not good at economics which started his journey at a young age.

24. The book "Charaiveti" can be characterized as:
- (a) A factual story about someone's life influencing others
  - (b) A conventional autobiography with readers' expectations
  - (c) A Fictional Character
  - (d) Non-Fiction

### Section B-Current Affairs with GK

#### PASSAGE - VI

NISAR, stands as a technological marvel poised to revolutionize our understanding of Earth's dynamics. Its capabilities extend far beyond conventional satellite systems, boasting the unparalleled ability to monitor tectonic movements with centimeter-level precision. This means that it can track the subtle shifts in Earth's crust, offering invaluable insights into seismic activities and plate tectonics, which are crucial for predicting and understanding earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Moreover, NISAR's prowess isn't limited to land; it extends to the aquatic realm with its exceptional capability to measure water bodies accurately. This includes monitoring water levels, changes in water bodies over time, and even identifying areas facing water scarcity or stress. This aspect is particularly vital in addressing water management challenges, such as droughts, water resource allocation, and ecological conservation. The satellite's advanced radar technology also allows it to penetrate the Earth's surface, offering insights into subsurface structures like underground water reservoirs, geological formations, and even archaeological sites. This capability holds immense promise for various fields, from hydrology and geology to environmental conservation and urban planning. Additionally, NISAR's gaze extends to the vegetative and snow-covered landscapes, providing a comprehensive view of Earth's surface dynamics. It can monitor changes in vegetation cover, track snow accumulation and melt patterns, and assess environmental changes due to factors like climate change, deforestation, and land use practices. One of NISAR's standout features is its frequency of coverage. With a revisit time of two times a month, it offers a near-constant stream of data, enabling scientists and researchers to track changes over short intervals effectively. This rapid and repetitive coverage is invaluable for studying dynamic processes such as agricultural changes, desertification, and continental movements, all of which are intimately tied to the annual water cycle and broader climate change-related issues. In essence, NISAR emerges as a cornerstone in Earth observation technology, bridging the realms of geology, agriculture, and water management. Its ability to deliver precise and comprehensive data sets opens doors to a multitude of applications, from enhancing disaster preparedness and response to guiding sustainable resource management strategies.

25. In which year was the partnership agreement signed to develop NISAR?
- (a) 2012
  - (b) 2014
  - (c) 2016
  - (d) 2018
26. What is the minimum operational period for NISAR?
- (a) 1 year
  - (b) 2 years
  - (c) 3 years
  - (d) 5 years
27. Which components were contributed by NASA for NISAR?
- (a) L-band radar, S-band radar
  - (b) L-band radar, GPS, Payload data subsystem
  - (c) S-band radar, GPS
  - (d) Spacecraft, GSLV launch system
28. How many international space agencies contributed to the construction of the International Space Station (ISS)?
- (a) Three
  - (b) Four
  - (c) Five
  - (d) Six
29. For which Year is the goal set for a joint effort to the International Space Station (ISS) between NASA and ISRO under the Artemis Accords?
- (a) 2022
  - (b) 2024
  - (c) 2026
  - (d) 2030

**PASSAGE - VII**

The Supreme Court has reinforced the right to personal liberty by ruling that individuals summoned by a designated [X] under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) are presumed not to be in custody and therefore do not need to apply for bail under the stringent conditions imposed by the PMLA. The court emphasized that it cannot accept a scenario where an accused is not arrested before the filing of the complaint but is taken into custody upon appearing in response to the trial court's summons after the complaint is filed, thereby necessitating a bail application. The ruling directs [X] to issue a summons, rather than a warrant, to an accused who was not arrested during the investigation. This verdict came from a case questioning whether an accused who was not arrested during the investigation under the PMLA needs to meet the stringent bail conditions if they appear before the court following a summons or a warrant issued for failing to appear, after the [X] has taken cognizance of the offence.

**30.** When was the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) enacted?

- (a) January 2000                      (b) January 2001                      (c) January 2002                      (d) January 2003

**31.** What clarification was made about the position of proceeds of crime in the 2023 amendments to the PMLA, 2002?

- (a) It only includes property derived from legal activities.  
 (b) It includes property derived from any criminal activity relatable or similar to the scheduled offence.  
 (c) It excludes property derived from scheduled offences.  
 (d) It only includes property obtained through gambling.

**32.** Under which Article of the Indian Constitution was the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 enacted?

- (a) Article 245                      (b) Article 253                      (c) Article 356                      (d) Article 368

**33.** Under which ministry does the Enforcement Directorate (ED) operate?

- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs                      (b) Ministry of External Affairs  
 (c) Ministry of Commerce                      (d) Ministry of Finance

**34.** What is the first condition under Section 45 of the PMLA that poses a stringent threshold for granting bail to an accused?

- (a) The person must pay a high bail amount.  
 (b) The person must prove in court that he or she is prima facie innocent of the offence.  
 (c) The person must surrender their passport.  
 (d) The person must have a clean criminal record

**PASSAGE - VIII**

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has issued a stern reminder to fruit traders, handlers, and Food Business Operators (FBOs) managing ripening chambers, urging strict adherence to the prohibition of using [X] for artificial fruit ripening. This alert is particularly significant during the mango season, a time when the demand for ripe mangoes is at its peak. The FSSAI's directive aims to safeguard public health and ensure compliance with the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011. [X], commonly used for ripening fruits such as mangoes, releases [Y] when it comes into contact with moisture. This gas, often referred to as 'Masala', contains harmful traces of arsenic and phosphorus. The use of [X] for artificial ripening poses severe health risks to consumers. Exposure to the residues of arsenic and phosphorus can lead to a range of health issues, including dizziness, frequent thirst, irritation, weakness, difficulty in swallowing, vomiting, and skin ulcers. These symptoms highlight the toxic nature of the chemicals involved and underscore the potential harm to public health. Moreover, the use of [Y] in fruit ripening chambers poses significant hazards to handlers. The gas can come into direct contact with the fruits, leaving dangerous residues that may not be entirely removed through washing. This not only compromises the safety of the consumers but also exposes those handling the fruits to health risks. The improper handling and exposure to acetylene gas can lead to immediate health effects and long-term complications. The FSSAI's reminder serves as a

critical intervention to mitigate these risks. By enforcing the prohibition on calcium carbide, the authority aims to promote safer ripening practices and protect public health. Traders, handlers, and FBOs are encouraged to use safer and scientifically approved methods for fruit ripening.

**35.** What has been redacted by [X] in the passage?

- (a) Calcium Carbide      (b) Sodium Carbide      (c) Calcium Bicarbonate      (d) Sodium Bicarbonate

**36.** What has been redacted by [Y] in the passage?

- (a) Methane      (b) Acetylene      (c) Ethane      (d) Nitrogen

**37.** The Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee (CIB & RC) has approved a chemical 39% SL for uniform ripening of mangoes and other fruits, offering a safer alternative. Under which Ministry was the CIBRC set up?

- (a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
 (b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
 (c) Ministry of Agriculture  
 (d) Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

**38.** What is the rank of the Chairperson of FSSAI?

- (a) Joint Secretary to the Government of India      (b) Additional Secretary to the Government of India  
 (c) Secretary to the Government of India      (d) Under Secretary to the Government of India

**39.** Under which Ministry is the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) established?

- (a) Ministry of Agriculture  
 (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
 (c) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution  
 (d) Ministry of Commerce and Industry

#### PASSAGE - IX

World Press Freedom Day, observed annually on [1], serves as a poignant reminder of the critical role that press freedom plays in our societies. It is a day of reverence and action, dedicated to safeguarding the fundamental principles of a free and independent media. On this occasion, we are called upon to champion the autonomy of the press and to defend the rights of journalists. At its core, World Press Freedom Day is not just a commemoration but a rallying cry for the protection of journalistic integrity and the safety of those who bring us news and information. It underscores the indispensable value of a free press in upholding the public's right to access information and in holding the powerful accountable. In today's world, where information is a powerful tool for change, a free and independent media stands as a pillar of democracy. It serves as a watchdog, uncovering truths, exposing corruption, and amplifying voices that would otherwise go unheard. The freedom of the press is intertwined with the fabric of democracy, ensuring transparency, accountability, and the protection of human rights. World Press Freedom Day, it is imperative that we reflect on the significance of a vibrant and unrestricted media landscape. We must renew our commitment to safeguarding press freedom and resisting any attempts to curtail it. Empowering journalists to report without fear of reprisal or censorship is not just a responsibility but a collective obligation towards a more informed, just, and equitable society.

**40.** Which of the following will replace [1] in the passage?

- (a) 1st May      (b) 2nd May  
 (c) 3rd May      (d) 4th May

**41.** Which organization co-hosted the 31st World Press Freedom Day Conference with the Government of Chile?

- (a) United Nations (UN)      (b) UNESCO  
 (c) World Bank      (d) World Health Organization (WHO)

**42.** Who compiles and publishes the World Press Freedom Index (WPI) annually?

- (a) United Nations (UN)      (b) World Health Organization (WHO)  
 (c) Reporters without Borders (RSF)      (d) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

43. According to the World Press Freedom Index (WPI), what is the status of press freedom in India?  
 (a) Improving (b) Stable (c) In crisis (d) Leading
44. What is India's rank in World Press Freedom Index 2024?  
 (a) 121 (b) 159 (c) 135 (d) 161

### PASSAGE - X

India's status in senior citizen health insurance within the Asia-Pacific region was underscored as notably deficient, according to a report by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The report stressed the urgency for India to enhance its universal health coverage, particularly due to the escalating numbers of elderly individuals and the necessity to sustain economic growth. A senior economist at the Asian Development Bank, Aiko Kikkawa, highlighted the positive impact of initiatives such as Ayushman Bharat, which offers cashless healthcare to disadvantaged populations and has significantly enhanced health coverage since its inception. Kikkawa also emphasized the imperative to not only encompass all citizens within the scope of universal health coverage but also to expand crucial services and interventions that would enhance the physical and functional capabilities of elderly individuals. This holistic approach, encompassing both accessibility and quality of healthcare, is deemed crucial for India to address the challenges posed by its ageing population and ensure sustainable growth moving forward.

45. Where is the headquarters of the Asian Development Bank located?  
 (a) Tokyo, Japan (b) Beijing, China  
 (c) Manila, Philippines (d) New Delhi, India
46. What is India's ranking in terms of shareholding in the Asian Development Bank (ADB)?  
 (a) Second largest shareholder (b) Third largest shareholder  
 (c) Fourth largest shareholder (d) Fifth largest shareholder
47. Which of the following countries has achieved universal health coverage for older citizens, as mentioned in the ADB report?  
 (a) Thailand and China (b) South Korea and Thailand  
 (c) South Korea and Vietnam (d) None of the Above
48. How many members own the Asian Development Bank (ADB)?  
 (a) 49 members (b) 68 members  
 (c) 82 members (d) 96 members

### PASSAGE - XI

Nasscom has urged for extensive discussions regarding the report by the Committee on Digital Competition Law (CDCL) and the proposed ex-ante regulations. Nasscom suggests that it might be beneficial to enhance the current regulatory framework before enacting new legislation. In its submission to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Nasscom emphasized the importance of a thorough analysis to determine whether the existing regulatory mechanisms can be strengthened to address digital competition issues effectively. Nasscom has specifically highlighted the necessity for more comprehensive consideration and analysis of ex-ante regulations within the proposed Digital Competition Bill. These regulations would serve as pre-emptive measures targeting [1]. The aim is to ensure that any new regulations are carefully thought out and based on a detailed understanding of the digital market landscape, ensuring they effectively address competition concerns without unnecessary legislative overlap.

49. Which of the following will replace [1] in the passage?  
 (a) Small tech startups  
 (b) Systemically significant digital enterprises (SSDEs)  
 (c) Promoting international trade agreements  
 (d) Enhancing cybersecurity measures

50. What type of data misuse is restricted by the Digital Competition Bill?
- (a) Public data misuse (b) Non-public data of business users  
 (c) User-generated content (d) Marketing data
51. The regulations outlined in the Digital Competition Bill are to be adhered to in addition to the requirements of the existing Competition Act. Which act was repealed and replaced by the Competition Act, 2002?
- (a) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 2002  
 (b) The Indian Competition Law Act, 2003  
 (c) The Trade Practices Act, 1969  
 (d) The Labor Laws Act, 2009
52. Regulations of the Digital Competition Bill apply alongside compliance with the Digital Personal Data Protection Act. What is one of the conditions for the applicability of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023 (DPDPA) to data processed outside India?
- (a) The data must be related to foreign nationals  
 (b) The data must be used for international trade  
 (c) The data must be for offering goods or services in India  
 (d) None of the Above

### Section C-Legal Reasoning

#### PASSAGE - XII

The aspect of goodwill and reputation is relevant only for deciding the plaintiff's plea of passing off, by the defendant, of its products as those of the plaintiff. An action for infringement would lie irrespective of whether the plaintiff possesses, or does not possess, goodwill or reputation in the mark that it seeks to assert. A case for infringement has to be determined solely by reference to the competing marks and the goods on which they are used and Section 29 of the Trade Marks Act (TM Act).

A person is said to have infringed a registered trademark if they use a similar or identical mark in the course of trade such that it is likely to cause confusion in the minds of the consumer. It is not necessary for the plaintiff to adduce evidence of actual deception in order to prove the case of infringement and the mere likelihood of confusion is required to be shown. Goodwill and reputation play no part in any of the subsections of Section 29 except, to a limited extent, under sub-section (4). As per Section 29(4), A registered trade mark is infringed by a person who, not being a registered proprietor or a person using by way of permitted use, uses in the course of trade, a mark which (a) is identical with or similar to the registered trade mark; and (b) is used in relation to goods or services which are not similar to those for which the trade mark is registered; and (c) the registered trade mark has a reputation in India and the use of the mark without due cause takes unfair advantage of or is detrimental to, the distinctive character or repute of the registered trade mark.

The existence of pre-existing goodwill and reputation, prior to the commencement of user of the impugned marked by the defendant, is an indispensable sine qua non i.e., essential for a passing off action to legitimately lie. The terminus ad quem (the point at which something ends or finishes), by which date the plaintiff has to prove the acquisition of the requisite goodwill and reputation for a plea of passing off to succeed, is the date of commencement, by the defendant, of the rival mark. Goodwill or reputation acquired by the plaintiff, in the asserted mark, after that date, is of no consequence.

Section 28(1) of the TM Act confers a right to seek remedy against infringement only on the holder of a validly registered trademark. Indeed, the very definition of infringement, in Section 29, presupposes the infringed trademark to be registered.

**Source:** Extracted (with edits and revisions) from the Supreme Court's judgement in the case of Khadi and Village Industries Commission v. Girdhar Industries and anr.

**53.** Vidhan Pharmaceuticals, holds a registered trademark for their product "HealX." They have been using this trademark for several years for their line of healthcare products, including medicines and dietary supplements. However, they have still not gained a positive goodwill and reputation for their product. This is due to the fact that some of their medicines have had a negative reaction on the people. Recently, Vidur, has launched a new medical company. He is selling the product under the name "HealY." He claims that their medicines are better than the one offered by Vidhan Pharmaceuticals. Vidhan Pharmaceuticals have brought an action for trademark infringement against Vidur for using a similar trademark. Based on the passage, choose the correct statement.

- (a) Vidhan pharmaceuticals' action is invalid as his product does not have goodwill and reputation in the market.
- (b) Vidhan pharmaceuticals' action is valid only if he can prove that actual deception is caused among the consumer.
- (c) Vidhan pharmaceuticals' action is valid as use of similar trademark is likely to cause confusion among the consumers.
- (d) Vidhan pharmaceuticals' action is invalid as the goods offered by Vidur are different.

**54.** Assume that in the previous question, a fact is substituted. Vidhan Pharmaceuticals' instead of filing a case under all the provisions concerned with trademark infringement have brought an action for trademark infringement on the grounds mentioned under Section 29(4) of the Trade Marks Act only. What effect would this fact have on the action brought against Vidur?

- (a) The fact would strengthen the action brought against Vidur.
- (b) The fact would weaken the action brought against Vidur.
- (c) The fact would have no effect on the action brought against Vidur.
- (d) The fact would not weaken the action brought against Vidur as goodwill and reputation have no relevance in case of action for infringement.

**55.** Vidhi Electronics, presently a prominent company in the electronics industry, sells electronic gadgets under the brand "TechNova". They have been using this brand since 2020. A company named NovaTech Electronics is also selling similar electronic gadgets. Vidhi Electronics wants to bring an action for passing off against NovaTech Electronics. Which of the following if proved true would weaken the case filed by Vidhi Electronics?

Statement I: Vidhi Electronics have gained a significant goodwill since they are selling electronics goods since 2020.

Statement II: NovaTech Electronics started selling their goods on the same date as Vidhi Electronics.

Statement III: Vidhi Electronics have a reputation of providing best quality electronics goods in the market.

Statement IV: The mark used by NovaTech Electronics is similar to the mark used by Vidhi Electronics.

- (a) Statement I only.
- (b) Statement II only.
- (c) Statement III only.
- (d) Statement I and III.

**56.** Vidyut and Vidushi are siblings. Their father was a well-known businessman and head of Oberoi Group. Both the siblings also decided to start their own companies to prove to their father that they are equally capable as their father. Vidyut started first by opening a clothing business. He sells his goods under the mark "Oberoi Collection". It became very popular and gained goodwill and reputation in the market for their quality products. After a year, Vidushi decided to open a restaurant chain and decided to name it "Oberoi Hotels". When Vidyut came to know of this, he decided to file an action for trademark infringement against Vidushi. Based on principles laid down in the passage, decide whether Vidyut will succeed?

- (a) Vidyut will succeed as use of similar trademark will cause confusion among the consumers.
- (b) Vidyut will not succeed as no action can be brought against a registered trade mark.
- (c) Vidyut will succeed once he can prove that actual deception is caused among the consumer.
- (d) Cannot be adequately determined in light of the information mentioned.

57. Assume in the previous question, certain additional facts are introduced. Vidyut had not obtained any registration for the mark “Oberoi Collection”. However, Vidushi got the mark “Oberoi Hotels” registered as a trademark. What effect would these additional facts have on the action for trademark infringement brought by Vidyut?

- (a) The introduction of these additional facts would weaken the ground to bring such an action.
- (b) The introduction of these additional facts would strengthen the ground to bring such an action.
- (c) The introduction of these additional facts would have no effect on such an action.
- (d) The introduction of these additional facts would have no effect on the ground to bring such an action as it's proved that registration obtained by Vidushi is valid.

### PASSAGE - XIII

The Supreme Court set aside a 2017 judgment of the Gujarat High Court which quashed an FIR registered by the Gujarat Police in 2015 against businessman Mehul Chinubhai Choksi, who turned fugitive and left India in 2017 following the PNB Loan Scam Case. The Supreme Court observed that the High Court should not have examined and recorded conclusion on the disputed fact to quash the FIR.

The power to quash FIR is provided under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The section states that nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or affect the inherent powers of the High Court to make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to any order under this Code, or to prevent abuse of the process of any Court or otherwise to secure the ends of justice. In simple words, a High Court can quash an FIR under Section 482, by exercising its inherent powers.

The parameters for quashing an FIR are laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of State of Haryana v Bhajan Lal. These are: (i) Where the allegations made in the first information report or the complaint, even if they are taken at their face value and accepted in their entirety do not prima facie constitute any offence or make out a case against the accused. (ii) Where the allegations in the first information report and other materials, if any, accompanying the FIR do not disclose a cognizable offence. (iii) Where the allegations made in the FIR or complaint are so absurd and inherently improbable on the basis of which no prudent person can ever reach a just conclusion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding against the accused. (iv) Where there is an express legal bar engrafted in any of the provisions of the Code or the concerned Act (under which a criminal proceeding is instituted) to the institution and continuance of the proceedings.

The Supreme Court has also held that when it comes to quashing of the FIR or criminal proceedings, the criminal antecedents of the accused cannot be the sole consideration to decline to quash the criminal proceedings.

The Court while exercising its jurisdiction under Section 482 of the CrPC need not restrict itself only to the stage of a case but is empowered to take into account the overall circumstances leading to the initiation/registration of the case as well as the materials collected in the course of investigation.

**Source:** Extracted (with edits and revisions) from excerpts from an article titled ‘Supreme Court Restores Cheating Case Against Fugitive Mehul Choksi & Wife; Says Gujarat HC Erred In Quashing FIR’ published in LiveLaw.

58. Vidhi and Vidhan are married to each other. Vidhi requested for a trip to Europe to celebrate their upcoming anniversary. However, Vidhan refused her request. Vidhi was enraged at this and told all this to her lawyer friend, who suggested bringing a case for cruelty under the Criminal Law. The lawyer also said that such laws are provided for the benefit of women and thus Vidhi should use it to teach Vidhan a lesson. Accordingly Vidhi has lodged an FIR against Vidhan. Vidhan has approached the Court for quashing the FIR. In light of the facts mentioned, choose the incorrect statement.

Note: Cruelty” means any wilful conduct which is of such a nature as is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or health (whether mental or physical) of the woman.

- (a) The FIR can be quashed on the ground as it does not make out a case against the accused.



(b) The FIR can be quashed on the ground that initiating such a case amounts to abuse of process of the Courts.

(c) The FIR can be quashed on the ground that allegations in FIR do not disclose commission of a cognizable offence.

(d) The FIR can be quashed on the ground that allegations made in the FIR are absurd.

**59.** Vidushi, a public servant, was appointed to the post of District Education Officer. Recently, she has taken some initiatives to make the stationary used in schools more economical and accessible to students. Her initiatives caused loss to the people selling these stationary at high costs. They have decided to lodge an FIR against her under the Indian Penal Code. In response, Vidushi has approached the High Court for quashing the FIR. She claims that the Indian Penal Code exempts Public Servant from a criminal action if their acts are done in good faith. Which of the following option is most appropriate if Vidushi's claim is assumed true?

(a) The FIR can be quashed on the ground that allegations made by such sellers in the FIR are mala fide.

(b) The FIR cannot be quashed as allegation disclose commission of an offence.

(c) The FIR cannot be quashed as FIR is filed on valid grounds.

(d) The FIR can be quashed as the law contains an express bar for initiating such proceedings.

**60.** Vidur has been arrested after an FIR was lodged against him. He believes that the police is targeting him because he has been previously involved in incidents of theft. Accordingly, he has decided to approach High Court for quashing of FIR. While hearing such application, the Police confirmed that they did not have adequate grounds to proceed against Vidur but still they have decided to lodge an FIR against him as a matter of precaution. The facts mentioned in FIR also does not constitute any offence. They also claim that FIR shall not be quashed so that investigation is done in accordance with provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In light of the facts mentioned, choose the most appropriate option.

(a) The FIR can be quashed as allegations in FIR do not make out a case against him.

(b) The FIR can be quashed to give effect to actual provisions related to investigation under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(c) The FIR cannot be quashed in light of Vidur's criminal antecedents.

(d) The FIR cannot be quashed as Section 482 of the Code of Criminal procedure is not applicable in such a case.

**61.** Vidhit is a stock broker. Recently, when asked by people, he suggested people to invest in shares of Company B as the company is safe and investing in it is a good way of getting started. Accordingly a lot of people invested in it. Company B suffered major losses and its stock price crashed leading to major losses to these people. They have decided to file an FIR against Vidhit for Cheating. The police conducted investigation and found that company suffered losses due to recent government policies. They also found that Vidhit or any Stock broker had no knowledge about the government policies as they were introduced suddenly. The case was sent to magistrate for initial proceedings against Vidhit. Vidhit approached the High Court for quashing the FIR. The High Court observed that proceedings are only at initial stage and therefore sufficient evidence is not available to determine whether FIR shall be quashed. Hence High Court is not empowered to go beyond the evidences present at this stage of trial. Based on principle laid down in the passage, decide whether the High Court's view is correct?

Note: A dishonest concealment of facts is essential ingredient for the offence of cheating.

(a) Yes, as magistrate has only started initial proceedings and therefore evidence is not available.

(b) Yes, as quashing FIR in absence of sufficient evidence would lead to abuse of process.

(c) No, as the essential ingredients of the offence of cheating are not fulfilled in the instant case and the case would not lead to the conviction of him in any circumstance.

(d) No, as for Section 482, the High Court need not restrict itself only to the stage of a case but is empowered to take into account materials collected in investigation.

62. With regards to ground of quashing FIR mentioned in the passage, in which of the following case the FIR will not be quashed?

- (a) Allegations in FIR do not disclose commission of a non-cognizable offence along with the information concerning the commission of cognizable offence.
- (b) If there is an express legal bar engrafted in any of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (c) Allegations in FIR do not make out a concerned case against the accused.
- (d) Allegations in FIR are absurd and improbable that no prudent person can conclude that there are sufficient ground to proceed against the accused.

#### PASSAGE - XIV

An assault is an attempt or a threat to do a corporeal hurt to another, coupled with an apparent present ability and intention to do the act. Battery is the intentional and direct application of physical force to another person without any lawful justification which causes harm to that person. Such harm need not be severe to attract the liability and can be physical or emotional. Further the intent required in an assault or battery is not the intent to cause injury. Instead, it's the intent to perform the act that led to the assault or battery. For example, in order for a civil battery to occur, all a person needs to do is touch the victim without the victim's consent. Actual contact is not necessary in an assault, though it is in a battery. With respect to battery, assault can be defined as an act of the defendant which causes the claimant reasonable apprehension of the infliction of a battery on him by the defendant. Thus, Battery occurs where there is contact with another person, and assault is used to cover cases where the claimant apprehends contact.

It does not matter whether the force is applied directly to the human body itself or to anything coming in contact with it. Thus, to throw water at a person is an assault; if any drops fall upon him, it is a battery. Battery requires actual contact with the body of another person so a seizing and laying hold of a person so as to restrain him; spit touching the face of the person on whom it was spitted, taking a person by the collar, are all held to amount to battery.

False imprisonment: the word 'false' means 'erroneous' or 'wrong'. It is a tort of strict liability and the plaintiff has not to prove fault on the part of the defendant. To constitute this wrong, two things are necessary. [1] The total restraint of the liberty of a person as per a reasonable and prudent person. The detention of the person may be either (a) actual, that is, physical, e.g. laying hands upon a person; or (b) constructive, that is, by mere show of authority, e.g. by any officer telling anyone that he is wanted and making him accompany. [2] The detention must be unlawful. The period for which the detention continues is immaterial. But it must not be lawful. Any reasonable restriction imposed upon the movement of people won't be a false imprisonment. "Every confinement of the person is an imprisonment, whether it is in a common prison, or in a private house, or in the stocks, or even by forcibly detaining one in the public streets."

**Source:** Extracted (with edits and revisions) an excerpt from an article titled "Assault and Battery in law of Torts", published at 'Legal Service India'.

63. Vidhan, a teacher suffering from arthritis problem was moving around the classroom in the course of teaching. As he was moving back to reach his chair, a student unaware of teacher coming towards chair, saw a scorpion moving underneath the chair and immediately rushed to attack the scorpion and, in that process, moved the chair. Meanwhile, the teacher fell down in the process of taking his seat and broke his back. A suit was filed against the student for battery. Decide.

- (a) The student is not liable since the force applied was justified and not intentional.
- (b) The student is liable since he knew that the teacher would be taking his seat as the seat is for teacher.
- (c) The student should be held additionally liable for the assault as well.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

**64.** Assume in the previous question certain facts are substituted. Instead of the class, Vidhan was in the faculty room. There Vidhan's colleague jovially pulled the chair from under him. As a result of which, Vidhan landed on the floor but was fortunately unhurt. Vidhan felt humiliated by this incident as all teachers saw him falling on the ground. This was done, without any ill will to cause harm to Vidhan and just with a view to play a practical joke upon the said teacher. Consequently, the teacher landed on the floor. Decide the liability of the Vidhan's colleague who pulled the chair.

- (a) The colleague is not liable since the physical force applied was not intentional.
- (b) The colleague is not liable since there was no element of harm in the instant case.
- (c) The colleague is liable since his act amounts to Battery.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**65.** Vidur was in his car when he was approached by a police officer who told him to move the vehicle to the side of the road. Vidur did so, reversed his car and accidentally rolled it on to the foot of the police officer. The officer asked him to move the car off his foot at which point Vidur swore at him and refused to move his vehicle as he thought it would teach a great lesson to the police officer and turned the engine off. Decide upon his liability as per the information provided in the passage?

- (a) He is not liable because there cannot be an assault in omitting to act and that driving on to the officer's foot was accidental, meaning that he was lacking intention when the act was done.
- (b) He is not liable as his act neither amount to an attempt nor a threat to commit a battery that amounts to an actionable tort of assault.
- (c) Vidur is liable for battery as not moving the car from foot amounts to application of physical force on other.
- (d) He is neither liable for assault nor battery as he accidentally drove his car on the police officer's foot.

**66.** Vidhi and Vidya were amongst the finalists of the Miss India crown, and Vidya considered Vidhi to be her biggest rival. Before the Grand Finale of the competition, Vidya invited Vidhi to her house and locked her inside her storeroom. The storeroom had another secret exit, behind the cupboard, however, Vidhi was unaware of the same. She sat and wept while Vidya won the crown. Later, she let Vidhi out after just six hours. Is Vidya guilty for false imprisonment?

- (a) No, because there wasn't total restraint of the liberty of Vidhi, she could have escaped from the other door.
- (b) Yes, because Vidya ruined Vidhi's chances of winning the crown and there was malafide intention.
- (c) Yes, because Vidhi would be considered to have been totally restrained as per a prudent person.
- (d) No, Vidya was justified as there was no corporeal harm and intention to harm is missing.

**67.** Decide which wrong among the assault and battery is constituted in the following two cases:

[1] Vidhit's parents did not let him out of the house as the temperature outside was really high and they warned him to not go outside. Vidhit sued his parents.

[2] Vidhit was a Rockstar. During one of his concerts one of his fans threw a tailor made bouquet of rose flowers towards him which he himself build keeping maximum thorns in it. One of the thorns in the bouquet pierced his finger and hurt Vidhit and he sued the fan.

- (a) [1] is assault and [2] is battery
- (b) [1] is battery & [2] is assault.
- (c) Neither [1] nor [2] amounts to battery nor assault.
- (d) [1] is neither battery nor assault & [2] is battery.

**68.** Vidyut saw a youtube video and called Dhruv Lathi telling him to not copy his jokes or else Vidyut will beat Dhruv blue with his stick and stones. There was lockdown in force in whole of the country, due to which no transportation was allowed. Dhruv living in Indore sued Vidyut for assault as Vidyut was known for his ill temperament. Vidyut who lived in Delhi ran away apprehending legal action. Can Vidyut be held liable for assault?

- (a) Yes, as it is very clear from the threat that Vidyut is liable.
- (b) No, Vidyut is not liable in the instant case.
- (c) Yes, as Dhruv was actually copying the jokes of Vidyut, he too is wrong

(d) Yes, Vidyut should have sued for copyright violation instead of threat.

### PASSAGE - XV

“Dolma Aunty” owns the flagship momo shop of the same name in Delhi. The court said in its order that she set up a small momo shop in 1994 and was the “first retailer” of the Tibetan delicacy, which had since become popular across Delhi-NCR. Tsering applied for the “Dolma Aunty Momos” trademark in 2022 and it was granted to her in 2023. Essentially, she claimed that Khan had not only adopted her previously used trademark, flowing from the fact that she first set up her business in 1994, but that he was also using a trademark identical to hers and named after her. The Trademarks Act of 1999 governs the regime of trademarks and their registration in India. According to Section 25 of the 1999 Act, once registered, a trademark is valid for 10 years and can be renewed by the owner periodically. Also, using someone’s registered trademark without their authorisation amounts to its infringement, as can using a substantially similar mark for similar goods or services. The trademark gives an exclusive right to the holder to use himself or authorize other in the form of license to use it. There is, however, another way in which trademarks can be infringed upon that relates to the Dolma Aunty case. In *Cadila Healthcare Limited vs. Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited* (2001), the Supreme Court said that passing-off is a “species of unfair trade competition”. One brand, through deception, attempts to pass off its product or service as another, to profit from its existing reputation.

The apex court ruled that the infringing products need not be identical, but the similarity in the nature, character, and performance of the goods of the rival traders has to be established to sustain a claim of “passing off”. Take a situation where a brand logo is misspelt in a way that it isn’t easy for consumers to discern. In such infringement cases, the trademark owner can take legal action and is entitled to remedies such as injunctions, damages, and accounts. In *Dolma Tsering vs. Mohd. Akram Khan & Another*, Tsering was seeking cancellation of Khan’s trademark under Sections 11(1), 11(2), 11(3)(a), and 47 of the 1999 Act. While Section 11 provides grounds for refusal to register trademarks, Section 47 entails the removal of trademarks from the register and imposing limitations on the grounds of non-use for continuous period of 5 years. Section 11(1) of the 1999 Act states that a trademark cannot be registered because of “its identity with an earlier trade mark and similarity of goods or services covered by the trade mark”, since “there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public...”

Source: Extract (with edits and revisions) from an article titled “Why Delhi’s Dolma Aunty Momos challenged the use of her trade mark, what the law says” published at the Indian Express.

**69.** Priya, an entrepreneur in Ahmedabad, launched a new line of organic beauty products under the name “GlowBeauty”. She marketed her products with this brand, extensively advertising online and in retail stores across the city. Her line gained popularity within a year. A few months later, another entrepreneur, Meera, who ran a beauty brand called “GlowBeautee,” launched a new range of similar products and promoted them via social media and retail stores. Despite a slight variation in spelling, the logo, packaging design, and tagline were very similar to Priya’s, leading to confusion among customers. Priya learned about this confusion when she received customer complaints meant for Meera’s brand. Priya then found out that Meera had filed a trademark registration application for “GlowBeautee” just two weeks before Priya filed for “GlowBeauty.” Priya filed an opposition against Meera’s application, arguing that it shouldn’t be registered. Will Priya’s opposition succeed?

(a) Yes, Priya’s opposition will succeed because Section 11(1) prohibits the registration of a trademark that is identical or similar to an earlier trademark in terms of the goods/services it covers, as this creates public confusion.

(b) Yes, Priya’s opposition will succeed because Meera’s application was filed before Priya’s, indicating intent to deceive customers and cause confusion.

(c) No, Priya’s opposition will fail because Meera’s application for “GlowBeautee” was filed earlier, making Priya’s trademark application invalid under Section 11(1).

(d) No, Priya's opposition will fail because the slight spelling difference between the two trademarks distinguishes them, and no confusion arises in the public.

**70.** In Kolkata, a recently opened shoe store named 'Bata Shoe Studio' changed its name to 'Batta Shoe Studio' following a local consumer's suggestion for a unique branding approach. 'Batta' became profitable and the owner, Ravi, decided to expand to Delhi and Mumbai as many store of 'Bata' are there. However, 'Bata', the international shoe brand, had been operating in India since the early 1900s and owned a trademark for their name in India. When 'Bata' filed a lawsuit against Ravi for trademark infringement, Ravi argued his brand name 'Batta' was phonetically distinct, had a different spelling, and there was no intention to cause confusion. Given the information in the passage, what result would likely ensue?

(a) Ravi can continue his business under 'Batta Shoe Studio' because he had a distinctive spelling and the intent to be unique, negating any claims of infringement by Bata.

(b) Bata cannot enforce their rights against 'Batta' since Ravi's shoe store has no international presence, eliminating any competition or likelihood of confusion with the international brand.

(c) Ravi will likely face infringement charges as 'Batta Shoe Studio' can create confusion with 'Bata', an already established brand, given the close phonetic resemblance and same industry operation.

(d) 'Bata' has no actionable claim since Ravi received the name suggestion from a consumer, which shows it originates from public discourse and not from an intent to imitate.

**71.** Suresh established a unique clothing line called "CoutureElite" in 2010 and acquired a trademark for it. He initially saw significant business, but he decided to diversify into other ventures and abandoned "CoutureElite" by 2015, leaving it dormant. Priyanka, a budding fashion entrepreneur, was unaware of this, and she launched her own clothing brand "CouturePrime" in 2021. Priyanka expanded her brand successfully and her brand became popular across the country. In 2023, Suresh decided to revive "CoutureElite" and noticed Priyanka's brand. He decided to enforce his trademark against her, claiming infringement. Priyanka, in turn, filed a petition to have "CoutureElite" removed from the trademark register, arguing that Suresh had abandoned his trademark long before she started using "CouturePrime." Considering Section 47 and the passage, what would be the most likely outcome?

(a) Priyanka's petition will succeed as she can validly establish the application of Section 47 in this case.

(b) Priyanka's petition will succeed since "CoutureElite" has not gained enough reputation to enforce trademark rights and Suresh had not sufficiently established the mark.

(c) Suresh will be able to enforce his trademark against Priyanka as trademarks are valid for a period of 10 years regardless of actual use.

(d) Suresh will be able to enforce his trademark since he was the original owner of "CoutureElite" and Priyanka's brand name, "CouturePrime," is substantially similar to it.

**72.** If certain facts are substituted in the previous question and the scenario is that Suresh maintained his trademark registration and chose licensing opportunities for "CoutureElite" during the period it was not personally in use by him in the market, would it strengthen Priyanka's case, weaken it, or have no effect?

(a) Strengthen Priyanka's case, as it shows Suresh's intent to monopolize the trademark without actual business activity.

(b) Weaken Priyanka's case, because Suresh's actions demonstrate ongoing efforts to utilize and protect his trademark rights.

(c) Have no effect on Priyanka's case, as the key issue remains whether the trademark was publicly visible or used in commerce.

(d) Strengthen Priyanka's case, because choosing licensing opportunities does not constitute actual use of the trademark in commerce.

73. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (a) A trademark once registered is valid indefinitely without the need for renewal.
- (b) The Trademarks Act of 1999 does not provide any remedies for trademark infringement.
- (c) The concept of “passing off” pertains to a brand attempting to deceive consumers by presenting its product or service as that of another brand to profit from its reputation.
- (d) Under the Trademarks Act of 1999, new trademarks cannot be registered if they are identical to existing trademark even if they are used for different services.

74. Based on the passage, which of the following statements cannot be inferred?

- (a) Tsering’s application for trademark cancellation of Khan’s mark is based on grounds that include non-use and the likelihood of public confusion due to similarity.
- (b) The law of passing off requires the infringing product to be identical in every aspect to the original product for a claim to be sustained.
- (c) Remedies available in trademark infringement cases include injunctions, damages, and the imposition of accounts on the infringer.
- (d) The Trademarks Act of 1999 allows for the registration of a trademark to be contested and potentially removed on certain grounds.

#### PASSAGE - XVI

“Finfluencers,” are social media users with large followings who give their target audience financial advice where to invest and which stocks to buy. Finfluencers must be regulated to ensure that their advice is trustworthy and that they don't deceive their followers. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) have introduced various regulations to control these influencers in India. These regulations require finfluencers to possess the necessary training and expertise to offer financial advice.

Significant laws and regulations apply to Indian financial influencers, including Section 12 of the SEBI Act of 1992, Regulation 2(c) of the SEBI (PFUTP Regulations), Section 2(42) of the Consumer Protection Act of 2019 and Clause 3(3) of the ASCI Code of Ethics.

As per ASCI guidelines for influencer advertising in digital media, an Influencer is someone who has access to an audience and the power to affect their audiences’ purchasing decisions or opinions about a product, service, brand or experience, because of the influencer’s authority, knowledge, position, or relationship with their audience. All advertisements published by social media influencers or their representatives, on such influencers’ accounts must mandatorily carry a disclosure label that clearly identifies it as an advertisement. The guidelines also suggests the influencers to review and satisfy themselves that the goods or the services so advertised are in a position to substantiate the claims made in the advertisement.

Section 12 of the SEBI Act of 1992 provides that no stock-broker, sub-broker, share transfer agent, banker to an issue, trustee of trust deed, registrar to an issue, merchant banker, underwriter, portfolio manager, investment adviser and such other intermediary who may be associated with securities market shall buy, sell or deal in securities except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a certificate of registration obtained from the SEBI in accordance with the regulations made under this Act. Acting in violation of it attracts liability of such person.

Regulation 2(c) of the SEBI (PFUTP Regulations) defines “fraud” to include any act, expression, omission or concealment committed in a deceitful manner, by a person or by any other person with his connivance or by his agent while dealing in shares and securities in order to induce another person or his agent to deal in share and securities, whether or not there is any wrongful gain or avoidance of any loss.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not have explicit regulations on financial influencers in India, but SEBI does. SEBI requires financial influencers to disclose any conflicts of interest and state they are not registered investment advisors. They may also face fraud and misleading laws.

**Source:** Extracted (with edits and revisions) from excerpts from an article titled “Regulating financial influencers in India: A global comparison” published in Bar and Bench.

**75.** Vidhi, a social media influencer with huge following, enthusiastically reviews skincare products on her Instagram account. In one of her videos on a new product, she praised the miraculous effects of that product on her skin. Unaware about the ASCI guidelines, she didn't disclose that it is a sponsored advertisement, for which she was paid by the advertiser. After her video, her followers started buying that product, which had a positive impact on their skin. In the light of the passage, is Vidhi's act in consonance with the ASCI's guidelines for influencer advertising in digital media?

- (a) Vidhi's act is not in consonance with the guidelines as she has a huge following.
- (b) Vidhi's act is not in consonance with the guidelines since she failed to put a disclosure label on her advertisement video.
- (c) Vidhi's act does not violate guidelines as she was unaware about the guidelines.
- (d) Vidhi's act is in consonance with the guidelines as the product had positive impact on the customers.

**76.** In the previous question, assume that an additional fact is added. Vidhi's post carried information which disclosed that it is a paid advertisement. But she didn't review and satisfied herself that the product is in a position to substantiate the claims made in the advertisement as suggested by the enterprise. In the light of the passage, does Vidhi's act violates the ASCI's guidelines for influencer advertising in digital media?

- (a) Yes, Vidhi's act violates the mandates of the guidelines as she failed to fulfil the duty imposed on her to review and satisfy herself that the advertiser is in a position to substantiate the claims made in the advertisement.
- (b) Yes, Vidhi's act violates guidelines as a strict approach must be followed to regulate the social media influencers.
- (c) No, Vidhi's act does not violate the guidelines as she was not duty bound to review and satisfy herself that the product is in a position to substantiate the claims made in the advertisement.
- (d) No, Vidhi's act does not violate the guidelines as the product had positive impact on the customers.

**77.** Vidhan, a registered stock-broker, starts a YouTube channel to advice people regarding investment options. He also buys shares on behalf of his followers, which does not align with the stipulations outlined in his certificate of registrations. His followers has made good profits following his advice. During one of his such live sessions on YouTube, he on behalf of his followers bought the shares of a certain company, the price of which went down abruptly, causing substantial losses to his followers. One of his followers filed a complaint against him for violation of SEBI Act. In the light of the passage, decide whether Vidhan can be held liable for violation the SEBI Act?

- (a) Vidhan can be held liable for violation of the SEBI Act as his advice has caused financial losses to his followers.
- (b) Vidhan can be held liable for violation of the SEBI Act as his actions are not in accordance with the conditions of a certificate of registration.
- (c) Vidhan cannot be held liable for violation of the SEBI Act as his followers has made good profits in past.
- (d) Vidhan cannot be held liable for violation of the SEBI Act as he merely acted on behalf of his followers and they should have applied caution before acting on his advice.

**78.** Vartika, a Chartered Accountant, was very frustrated by the behaviour of her client, a registered stock broker, and thus gave him an advice that she is dealing in share of a company, and advises him to do the same, knowing fully well that the customer will suffer losses. Consequently, he invests a large sum of money in the company's shares, and ends up making losses. On the basis of the passage, decide whether she can be held liable for fraud?

- (a) Vartika cannot be held liable for fraud as she was frustrated with her client.
- (b) Vartika cannot be held liable for fraud as her client was a registered stock broker and should have known that the he will face losses if he accept her advice.
- (c) Vartika can be held liable for fraud as the client has suffered huge losses.
- (d) Vartika can be held liable for fraud as by her acts she induced her client to deal in shares.

79. Based on the passage, decide:

Assertion (A): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) have explicit regulations to control the influencers in India

Reason (R): Multiple laws and regulations apply to Indian financial influencers.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A's truthfulness.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A's truthfulness.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

### PASSAGE - XVII

The Delhi High Court has held that right to procreation and parenthood is a fundamental right of a convict and protected under Article 21 of the Constitution. This right is not absolute but depends on the context and by considering factors such as the prisoner's parental status and age. A fair and just approach must be adopted to preserve the delicate equilibrium between individual rights and broader societal considerations.

Parole is the temporary release of the prisoner and is granted on the request of the prisoner and can be denied. It is a conditional release of an offender who has served some portion of his sentence in the prison.

Constitution of India does not expressly provide the provisions related to the prisoners' rights but in the case of **T.V. Vatheeswaran vs State of Tamil Nadu**, it was held that the Articles 14, 19 & 21 are available to the prisoners as well as freemen. Prison walls do not keep out fundamental rights.

Article 14 of the Constitution of India says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India and also provides the concept of reasonable classification.

Article 21 of the Constitution of India says that no person shall be deprived of his/her life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. By Article 21 of the Constitution of India it is clear that it is available not only for free people but also to those people behind the prison.

Though the Right to Legal Aid is not something explicitly defined by Constitution of India as a fundamental right. Free Legal Aid is included by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, as one of the Directive Principles of State Policy under Article 39-A of the Constitution of India. The following persons are eligible for free legal aid in India: Women and children; Members of SC/ST; Industrial workmen; Victims of mass disaster, violence, flood, drought, earthquake, industrial disaster; Disabled persons; Persons in custody; Persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh; Victims of Trafficking in Human beings or beggar.

The right to a Speedy Trial is provided under Section 309 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC). The Supreme Court in catena of Judgments has taken serious note of the inhumane treatment on prisoners and issued appropriate directions. The treatment to a human being which offends human dignity and imposes avoidable torture would certainly be arbitrary and can be questioned under Article 14 of the Constitution of India. Further it can be implied under Article 21 of the Constitution.

**Source:** Extracted (with edits and revisions) from an article titled 'Prisoners have fundamental right to procreation and parenthood: Delhi High Court' published at Bar and Bench.

80. Vidhan, a 38 year old men was serving a life sentence for murder. He was convicted at the age of 24 and is serving the sentence since then. He was married at the age of 22 and have no other person in the family apart from his wife. He filed a plea in the High Court claiming that he shall be released on parole as he does not have a child and want to secure the future of his wife as there is no one in family to take care of her and protect his lineage by way of procreating. On the basis of the passage, decide whether Vidhan can be released on parole to perform this right of procreation?

- (a) Vidhan shall be released on parole as he has right to procreate as he does not have any child.
- (b) Vidhan may be released on parole subject to fulfilment of other conditions.



- (c) Vidhan cannot be released on parole as he is accused of a heinous crime of murder.  
 (d) Vidhan cannot be released on parole as prisoners do not have the right to procreate.
- 81.** Assume that in the previous question, certain facts are substituted. Vidhan, belonged to a joint family and already has 3 children, 2 boys of age 10 and 8; and a girl of age 6 years. In the light of the passage, decide what impact the new fact would have on Vidhan's plea for parole for the same reason.
- (a) The substituted facts would weaken the plea of Vidhan.  
 (b) The substituted facts would strengthen the plea of parole of Vidhan.  
 (c) The substituted facts would have no effect of Vidhan's plea for parole.  
 (d) The substituted facts would make him eligible for automatic parole.
- 82.** Vishal, a member of Other backward class, works as daily wage labourer in agricultural field and has an annual income of Rs.1,50,000. He is the sole bread winner in the family of 8 people. Recently, he was accused of committing theft of a meagre amount of Rs. 500. Being economically weakened, he could not afford a lawyer. In the light of the passage, decide whether Vishal can be provided free legal aid?
- (a) Vishal cannot be provided free legal aid as he committed a criminal offence.  
 (b) Vishal can be provided free legal aid as he is the sole bread winner of the family.  
 (c) Vishal can be provided free legal aid as he is daily wage labourer and is accused for a minor crime.  
 (d) Vishal cannot be provided free legal aid as he does not meet the required criteria.
- 83.** In the previous question, which of the following statements, if true would make Vishal eligible to get free legal aid?
- (a) That Vishal belongs to SC community.  
 (b) That there are other earning members in Vishal's family.  
 (c) That 3 members in Vishal's family are disabled.  
 (d) That Vishal does not belong to OBC community.
- 84.** Based on the passage, decide:  
 Assertion (A): The right to a Speedy Trial is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution as a fundamental right.  
 Reason (R): Right to Legal Aid is not explicitly provided as a fundamental right by Constitution of India.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A's truthfulness.  
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A's truthfulness.  
 (c) A is true but R is false.  
 (d) A is false but R is true.

### Section D-Logical Reasoning

#### PASSAGE - XVIII

Sustainable development is a field that has been studied for many years and it's still not easy to define. It continues to evolve and change, as the world changes. The duality of sustainability presents two major aspects - economic development, which ensures that the economy grows while not degrading natural capital, and environmental preservation, which ensures that ecological resources remain available without being degraded. So, how do we maintain these opposite forces? The answer perhaps lies in the annals of science. Science has always helped mankind understand and outface the origins, characteristics and consequences of global problems. As the climate clock continues its threatening ticking, finding solutions to these problems, and expounding the complex chains of cause and effect of their inter linkages, requires a coordinated effort by scientists, engineers, and policy-makers. Sustainability, today, requires transformation and most organisations are discovering how to consolidate new technologies and new measures to proceed with their social-ecological development and framework. Technology is shaping sustainability and enabling advanced levels of productivity and efficiency. Advances are being made to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainability, however, is not just about environmental conservation. It is also about social and economic justice. To be truly sustainable, we need to address the root causes of environmental degradation and poverty, which often go hand-in-hand. We can no longer afford to simply band-aid the

symptoms of these problems – we need transformative solutions that will address the underlying issues. The dichotomy of two seemingly contradictory goals – protecting our planet and its resources, while also ensuring a good quality of life for all its inhabitants – can be a difficult tightrope to walk, but it is one that we must start navigating if we are going to create a sustainable future for all. There are a number of ways to measure the sustainability of an organisation. Many organisations use a triple bottom line approach, which takes into account the social, environmental, and economic impact of their activities. Others use a more holistic framework that includes indicators such as employee satisfaction, community engagement, and environmental stewardship. No matter what approach you use, it is important to remember that sustainability is not a static goal. Organisations must continually strive to improve their performance in all areas of sustainability in order to remain relevant and responsive to the ever-changing needs of our world.

[Extracted (with edits and revisions) an excerpt from the article titled “Why duality of sustainability requires scientific intervention” published at ‘<https://www.firstpost.com/>’]

**85.** Which one of the following can be inferred from the above passage?

- (a) Sustainability and poverty are interconnected.
- (b) Poverty always co-existed with increased energy consumption.
- (c) Sustainable development leads to poverty and vice versa.
- (d) All of the above.

**86.** Which of the following is the primary purpose of the author in the passage?

- (a) Environment needs science to build and flourish.
- (b) Seamless exploitative use of natural resources for purpose of development has an impact on under-privileged class of people across the globe.
- (c) The only way to fix gaps; humans will find balance by destroying nature slowly.
- (d) None of the above

**87.** Which of the following is an implied assumption for the passage above?

- (a) Our lifestyle needs to be changed to save sustainability.
- (b) The potential for sustainability lies in meticulous resonance between environment and development.
- (c) Greed for development will lead us to abuse resources.
- (d) Unbiased group of people respects nature and its resources.

**88.** Which of the following strengthens the author’s statement that “*sustainable development, however, is not just about environmental conservation but also about social and economic justice*”?

- (a) Sustainable development in itself doesn’t mean development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations.
- (b) Environment has given birth to all of us and it is our duty to replenish back what it deserves.
- (c) Both sociological and ecological aspects matter for maintaining balance between present and future.
- (d) All of the above

**89.** Which of the following weakens the idea of the author?

- (a) AI and machine learning offer a powerful tool for sustainable development.
- (b) The duality of sustainability requires responsible and viable innovation if we are to achieve true sustainability.
- (c) IT can help us to communicate and coordinate more effectively so that we can make better decisions about how to use our limited resources.
- (d) Resource depletion has the least or no impact on sustainability. The consumption of the natural resources can be easily overcome.

### PASSAGE - XIX

The Horn of Africa is facing a severe crisis due to drought, global price rises, conflict, and the extreme weather caused by the climate crisis. The United Nations reports that the current drought in the region has resulted in the death of approximately 9.5 million animals and pushed 26 million people into food insecurity. This drought surpasses the intensity and duration of those in 2010-11 and 2016-17. In Kenya, failed rainy seasons have left the land parched, leading to reduced crop production and livestock deaths. The Kenya Red Cross has been actively responding to this crisis, aiding over 215,000 people and aiming to assist 500,000 more in the hardest-hit areas. Their efforts include providing access to water and assisting farmers in cultivating drought-resistant crops and diversifying livelihoods, crucial steps given the rapid impact of the climate crisis on agriculture. Caleb Kibet, a county coordinator for the Kenya Red Cross, emphasizes the organization's long-term strategy, focusing on risk-reduction interventions. This involves teaching farmers irrigation techniques independent of rainfall and training community groups to anticipate and respond to disasters like prolonged droughts or floods.

Significant changes are evident in community preparedness and a shift to alternative livelihoods, according to Kibet. However, drought issues have led to the displacement of populations in search of resources like pasture and water, necessitating access to essential services along their journey. In Taita-Taveta county, farmers like Kizaro have benefited from the Red Cross's integrated food security project, funded by players of People's Postcode Lottery. The project has provided seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and training, enhancing farmers' ability to sell grain and improve their livelihoods.

Additionally, a Red Cross project in Taita-Taveta has connected over 17,000 people to water, transforming the community by reducing the need to travel long distances for water. Laura Chow from People's Postcode Lottery highlights the significant impact of player funding in providing access to clean water and improving individual lives like Kizaro's. The Kenya Red Cross also operates mobile health clinics to reach remote communities. These clinics provide vital health services, vaccinations, and nutrition support, especially crucial in areas where access to medical facilities is challenging. The organization also offers cash assistance to families affected by recent emergencies, enabling them to address their diverse needs with dignity and autonomy. Andra Gulei of the British Red Cross explains that cash assistance respects the freedom of choice of those affected by disasters. Despite the challenges, the Kenya Red Cross remains committed to serving humanity and ensuring basic needs like food, water, and health services are met. This effort involves collaboration with affected communities, respecting their strengths and cultural practices, and using community-driven solutions for effective intervention.

**Source: Immediate aid and sustainable solutions, September 20, 2023**

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

- (a) The current drought in the Horn of Africa is less severe than previous droughts in the region.
- (b) The Kenya Red Cross's strategy is primarily focused on providing immediate relief rather than long-term solutions.
- (c) Training in irrigation techniques independent of rainfall is a part of the Kenya Red Cross's long-term strategy for drought resilience.
- (d) Mobile health clinics operated by the Kenya Red Cross are primarily focused on urban areas.

**91.** Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument about the effectiveness of the Kenya Red Cross's integrated food security project?

- (a) The project has significantly increased the agricultural productivity of farmers in Taita-Taveta county.
- (b) Farmers in Taita-Taveta have not seen any improvement in their livelihoods despite receiving seeds, fertilizers, and training from the Red Cross.
- (c) The project has led to a reduction in the distances people have to travel for water in Taita-Taveta.
- (d) The Kenya Red Cross has plans to expand its mobile health clinic services to more remote areas.

**92.** Which of the following judgments most closely conforms to the principle stated in the passage regarding the role of cash assistance provided by the Kenya Red Cross?

- (a) Cash assistance is primarily intended to replace the need for direct food and water aid.
- (b) The provision of cash assistance undermines the autonomy and dignity of the recipients.
- (c) Cash assistance respects the freedom of choice of those affected by disasters, enabling them to address their diverse needs.
- (d) The primary aim of cash assistance is to encourage recipients to relocate to less disaster-prone areas.

**93.** Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument about the significance of the Kenya Red Cross's efforts in community preparedness for climate-induced challenges?

- (a) The Kenya Red Cross has focused only on immediate relief efforts during disasters and has not engaged in community preparedness initiatives.
- (b) Communities in the areas where the Kenya Red Cross operates have shown no improvement in dealing with climate-induced challenges.
- (c) There has been a noticeable increase in community resilience and a shift to alternative livelihoods in areas where the Kenya Red Cross is active.
- (d) Other organizations have been more effective than the Kenya Red Cross in implementing community preparedness and resilience programs.

**94.** Which of the following can be logically deduced from the author's discussion on the Kenya Red Cross's response to the drought crisis?

- (a) Drought is a temporary and infrequent challenge in the Horn of Africa.
- (b) Long-term strategies such as risk-reduction interventions are unnecessary in responding to climate crises.
- (c) Effective disaster response interventions require collaboration with the affected communities.
- (d) Providing access to water and health services is less important than offering financial assistance in disaster-affected areas.

#### PASSAGE - XX

The dominance of English-language pop music is diminishing as global audiences increasingly embrace songs in their native languages. This shift, evidenced by the rise in foreign-language songs in the US Billboard Top 10, marks a significant change in musical tastes. In 2023, seven non-English songs have made it to the Billboard Top 10, a stark contrast to the years before 2012 when Psy's "Gangnam Style" broke the long-standing absence of foreign-language hits since 1987's "La Bamba" by Los Lobos. A study of Spotify data published in Nature in 2021 supports this trend, showing a growing preference for non-English music since 2017. Similarly, research from the London School of Economics indicates that European listeners are increasingly tuning into music in their own languages. South Korean pop, or K-pop, stands as a prominent example of this shift, with its roots tracing back to the late 1990s following South Korea's financial crisis and the subsequent government investment in cultural industries.

The "Korean Wave" (Hallyu), supported by government funding, saw the rise of K-pop, fashion, and culture. This state-supported cultural export reached neighboring countries, setting the stage for the global success of K-pop. The phenomenon of "Gangnam Style" in 2012 marked a turning point, significantly influencing South Korea's entertainment industry and education system, with K-pop now integrated into school curricula. Latin America, too, has witnessed the power of state investment in music. Colombia, for instance, has utilized music education to address social issues, exemplified by the network of music schools in Medellín started in 1996. A national plan launched in 2018 further promoted music education and practice, contributing to the international success of artists like Shakira, J Balvin, and Maluma. Europe's music scene is also thriving with local talent, though less due to policy and more to organic growth. In Italy, Poland, and Sweden, the percentage of local artists in the Top 10 charts has risen dramatically from 30% in 2012 to 70% in 2022. This trend raises the question: if European countries were to invest in music and culture as South Korea did, would this lead to a greater global presence of diverse musical genres like Polish pop or French rock? Germany and Poland's recent increases in cultural

budgets suggest this may already be underway. In contrast, English-speaking countries like Britain are experiencing cuts in arts funding, posing a threat to various music sectors and potentially impacting the global influence of English-language music.

The rise of non-English pop music, from Psy to J Balvin, signifies a new norm in the global music landscape. While Ed Sheeran's "The Shape of You" was Spotify's most-streamed track of the 2010s, the future of global hits may well lie in diverse languages like German, Polish, French, Korean, or Spanish, reflecting the evolving tastes of a global audience.

**Source: From K-pop to reggaeton, The Guardian, November 12, 2023**

**95.** Which of the following is a correct expression of the author's opinion as stated in the passage about the future of global music trends?

- (a) English-language pop music will regain its dominant position in the global music landscape by the end of the decade.
- (b) Non-English pop music, influenced by diverse languages and cultures, will increasingly shape the future of global hits.
- (c) The dominance of K-pop in the global music scene is a temporary phenomenon that will diminish soon.
- (d) State investment in music and culture has little to no impact on the success of artists on the global stage.

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

- (a) The increase in non-English songs in the US Billboard Top 10 is a temporary trend that will reverse in the near future.
- (b) Global audiences are showing a growing preference for music in their native languages, as evidenced by streaming data.
- (c) State-funded music initiatives have had no significant impact on the global success of artists from South Korea and Colombia.
- (d) European music is gaining popularity solely due to the decline of English-language pop music.

**97.** Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument about the impact of government investment in cultural industries?

- (a) Most artists in the global music scene achieve success without any support from government programs or funding.
- (b) The international success of K-pop artists can be attributed largely to South Korea's financial crisis and subsequent government investment in cultural industries.
- (c) European countries without government investment in music have seen a decline in the popularity of their local artists.
- (d) The rise in popularity of non-English music is primarily due to the global spread of the internet and social media platforms.

**98.** Which of the following aligns to the principle stated in the passage regarding the role of state investment in the global success of music?

- (a) The global success of music artists is predominantly determined by their individual talent and creativity, rather than state investment.
- (b) State investment in music and culture has a negligible impact on an artist's success in the international music scene.
- (c) Government funding and support for cultural industries play a significant role in the international success of music artists from those countries.
- (d) The popularity of music artists on global platforms is solely dependent on their country's economic status and not on state investment.

99. Which of the following can be logically deduced from the author's discussion on the shift in global musical tastes?

- (a) English-language pop music will soon become obsolete in the global music scene.
- (b) The rise in non-English music popularity is a direct result of declining quality in English-language pop music.
- (c) Global audiences are appreciating music that showcases a wide variety of languages and cultures .
- (d) Government investment in music is the only factor contributing to the success of non-English music globally.

### PASSAGE - XXI

The teaching-learning process in the country has to be constantly redefined and redesigned to make our education sector world-class. India has launched several initiatives in the education sector, asserting that they will play an important role in shaping India's future. In this rapidly changing era, our teachers also have to learn about new systems and techniques rapidly. The country is preparing its teachers for these changes. During Covid, we have all witnessed capabilities of our education sector. There were a lot of challenges, but we have solved all challenges swiftly. Online classes, group video calls, online exams – terms such as these weren't heard by many earlier. Today many new schemes have been started. These initiatives are also important because the country is currently celebrating the nectar festival of freedom. Taking new resolutions for how India will be after 100 years of independence. For development of any nation, education needs to be both equitable and inclusive. For the same, the country is including talking books and audio books as part of education. Based on UDL, an Indian sign language dictionary has been developed. You all are aware that for the progress of any country, education should not only be inclusive but should also be equitable. That is why, today the country is making technology like talking books and audio books a part of education. When the society does something together, then the desired results must be met. Public participation is again becoming the national character of India. In the last six-seven years, due to the power of public participation, such things have been done in India, which no one could have imagined.

*[Extracted (with edits and revisions) an excerpt from the article titled "published at 'https://theprint.in/']*

100. All of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT?

- (a) The school system in India is an advanced system which focuses on developing the education system by public efforts.
- (b) The schools in India are segregated based on socio-economic status.
- (c) The schools in India staunchly promote the needed area of education to ensure quality education.
- (d) The pandemic has aided the students a greater access to the technology and learning spaces.

101. Which one of the following, most weakens the statement "Online classes, group video calls, online exams – terms such as these weren't heard by many earlier"?

- (a) Trend of online education increased considerably after COVID-19.
- (b) People are now more aware of advance technologies and its impact of education.
- (c) The COVID-19 pandemic has lubricated the teaching-learning process in schools.
- (d) The teachers had learnt about the new systems and techniques and were well prepared.

102. Which of the following expresses the conclusion drawn from the passage?

- (a) Country has to constantly redefine and redesign the curriculum to bring our education sector to a global level.
- (b) Teachers have to learn about new systems and techniques rapidly.
- (c) India should start an advance technological education system for students.
- (d) Education needs to be both equitable and inclusive.

**103.** Which of the following is an implicit assumption in the statement “Public participation is again becoming the national character of India”?

- (a) Public participation was always the national character of India.
- (b) Earlier, public participation was the national character of India.
- (c) Public participation will continue to be the national character of India.
- (d) All of the above.

**104.** The statement “India already has the best education system in the world” act as a

- (a) Strengthening of the conclusion of the passage.
- (b) Weakening of the conclusion of the passage.
- (c) Assumption of the passage.
- (d) Inference of the passage.

### PASSAGE - XXII

India has been shown the “green light” by the Traffic Light Assessment Report, 2023, which is a progress report on 195 countries that are party to the Paris Agreement. India, Indonesia, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, the TLAR says, are the only four major economies currently on track to meet the targets for 2030 that were pledged in Paris. The report revealed a starkly unequal picture — the most developed countries responsible for 80% of the world’s pollution are doing the least to meet their targets, while the countries that are on track to meet their commitments are the poorest economies that are most likely to bear the brunt of climate change. India is, indeed, implementing some actions to achieve its goals: for instance, it has one of the most rapidly developing renewable energy sectors in the world. But it has some distance to cover to ensure that it honours all its promises made in the Paris pact. Consider India’s reliance on fossil fuels, one of the major stumbling blocks to its climate commitments. In September last year, India proposed 99 new coal mines and mine expansions; subsidies for fossil fuels are also nine times higher than renewables. Additionally, when India updated its Paris targets last year, its goal of creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2030 remained stagnant. Further, official surveys of forest cover in India count plantations — these are not as effective as carbon sinks — in their overall tally, raising questions about the quality of interventions. There are thus reasons for the Climate Action Tracker to rate India’s climate targets and actions as “highly insufficient”.

India cannot rest on its laurels; but the task for the developed economies seems to be steeper. The COP28 Summit next month would be a perfect opportunity to put the findings of the TLAR, 2023 in perspective. They make two things clear. First, the global consensus on the need to expedite climate action remains high on rhetoric but weak on implementing meaningful interventions. Second, the inertia can be largely attributed to the developed world’s failure to not only meet its Paris targets but also renege on its promises of facilitating climate actions — the sharing of finances, for instance — for developing and poorer nations. Setting up a mechanism to hold countries accountable for failing to meet their targets can be the way forward. India, as the voice of the Global South, must demand such accountability — from itself and the world.

**Source: Red signal, The Telegraph Online, October 19, 2023**

**105.** What does the author imply about the role of developed countries in global climate action?

- (a) Developed countries are leading the way in meeting Paris Agreement targets.
- (b) Developed countries are primarily responsible for climate change but are doing the least to address it.
- (c) Developed countries are financially supporting poorer nations to meet climate goals.
- (d) Developed countries are making significant progress in renewable energy sectors.

**106.** According to the passage, what is one of the challenges India faces in meeting its climate commitments?

- (a) India has a rapidly developing renewable energy sector.
- (b) India's subsidies for fossil fuels are nine times higher than for renewables.
- (c) India is the voice of the Global South in climate negotiations.
- (d) India has already met all its Paris Agreement targets.

**107.** What does the author suggest could be a potential solution to ensure countries meet their climate targets?

- (a) The author suggests that developed countries should take the lead in climate action.
- (b) The author suggests establishing a system to make countries accountable for failing to meet their targets.
- (c) The author suggests that India should focus solely on its renewable energy sector.
- (d) The author suggests that the COP28 Summit should be cancelled.

**108.** How does the author view India's efforts in creating additional carbon sinks?

- (a) The author praises India for its ambitious goals in creating additional carbon sinks.
- (b) The author is sceptical about the quality of India's interventions in creating carbon sinks.
- (c) The author believes India has already achieved its carbon sink goals.
- (d) The author thinks India should abandon its efforts in creating additional carbon sinks.

### Section E-Quantitative Techniques

#### PASSAGE - XXIII

**Directions (109 - 112):** Study the following information and answer the questions below.

A shopkeeper Vidhan, who sold two types of books i.e. literature book and non-fiction book in three different months July, August and September. Here are some details about the number of books sold by him. The total number of literature books sold by Vidhan in all three months is 2000. The number of literature books sold in July is 40% of total literature book sold in all three months. The ratio of literature book to non-fiction book sold in July is 8:5. The number of literature book sold in August is 10% less than literature book sold in July and number of non-fiction book sold in August is 15% more than non-fiction book sold in July.

**109.** If the total number of non-fiction books sold by shopkeeper Vidhan in all three months is 1500, then find the respective ratio between non-fiction book sold in September and literature books sold in July?

- (a) 13:31
- (b) 31:13
- (c) 17:32
- (d) 32:17

**110.** What is the difference between number of books (literature + non-fiction) sold by shopkeeper Vidhan in month of July and August?

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 5

**111.** If shopkeeper Vidhan sold each literature book at Rs.250 and he earns 25% profit on it, then find the total profit earned by him in month of September?

- (a) Rs.30000
- (b) Rs.24000
- (c) Rs.31250
- (d) Rs.26250

**112.** If in October, shopkeeper Vidhan sold literature books 10% more than previous month, then find the average number of literature books sold by him in all four months together?

- (a) 632
- (b) 623
- (c) 636
- (d) 663

#### PASSAGE - XXIV

**Directions (113 - 116):** Study the following information and answer the questions below.

A shopkeeper has two containers labeled A, and B. Container 'A' contains a mixture of milk and water in the ratio of 5:3. The shopkeeper takes out 16 liters of the mixture from container 'A' and replaces it with water. As a result, the new ratio of milk and water in container 'A' becomes 1:1. Similarly, Container 'B' contains a mixture of milk and water in the ratio of 7:5. The shopkeeper takes out 48 liters of the mixture



from container 'B' and replaces it with water. As a result, the new ratio of milk and water in container 'B' becomes 7:8.

**113.** Find the initial quantity of mixture in the container 'A'?

- (a) 160 litre                      (b) 40 litre                      (c) 80 litre                      (d) 120 litre

**114.** In container 'B', the initial quantity of water is how much percent more or less than the initial quantity of milk?

- (a) 28.56%                      (b) 56.45%                      (c) 14.28%                      (d) 40%

**115.** What is the average of final quantity of mixture in container 'A' and container 'B' together?

- (a) 120 litre                      (b) 160 litre                      (c) 180 litre                      (d) 200 litre

**116.** Find the respective ratio between the final quantity of milk in container 'A' and the final quantity of water in container 'B'?

- (a) 6:15                      (b) 16:5                      (c) 15:6                      (d) 5:16

### PASSAGE - XXV

**Directions (117 - 120):** Study the following information and answer the questions below.

A shopkeeper bought three types of rice, Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3, from a wholesaler. The following information is about the quantity and selling price of the rice. The shopkeeper purchased the quantity of Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 in the ratio of 5:4:3. Additionally, he bought 60 kg more of Type 1 rice than Type 3 rice. When he sold Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 rice at Rs.55/kg, Rs.70/kg, and Rs.80/kg, respectively, he earned a profit of 10%, 16.66%, and 25%, respectively.

**117.** Find the Average of cost price per kg of all three types of rice?

- (a) Rs.50/kg                      (b) Rs.58/kg                      (c) Rs.64/kg                      (d) Rs.70/kg

**118.** Find the total selling price received by the shopkeeper on selling total quantity of Type 1 and Type 2 rice?

- (a) Rs. 16650                      (b) Rs. 16450                      (c) Rs. 16550                      (d) Rs. 16350

**119.** The cost price of Type 1 rice is what percent of the selling price of Type 3 rice?

- (a) 12.5%                      (b) 25%                      (c) 37.5%                      (d) 62.5%

**120.** What is total profit earned by the shopkeeper on selling the total quantity of type 3 rice?

- (a) Rs.1400                      (b) Rs.1200                      (c) Rs.1440                      (d) Rs.1240

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