

COMMONLAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2025 – Mock 11

Name of the Student: _____

Enrollment Id: _____

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Signature of the Invigilator: _____

Name of center: _____

(To be filled by the Candidate)

Time :2 Hours

Maximum marks: 120

Number of Question in this Booklet: 120

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATES

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

8. **No candidate shall be permitted to leave the Examination Hall before the two hours of the test ends.**
9. **You have to return the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the test compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.**
10. Rough Work is to be done in the question paper itself in end of this booklet or any space available. No sheets will be provided for the same.

All the Best!

English Language

Passage 1

For the most wild, yet most homely narrative which I am about to pen, I neither expect nor solicit belief. Mad indeed would I be to expect it, in a case where my very senses reject their own evidence. Yet, mad am I not - and very surely do I not dream. But to-morrow I die, and to-day I would unburthen my soul. My immediate purpose is to place before the world, plainly, succinctly, and without comment, a series of mere household events. In their consequences, these events have terrified - have tortured - have destroyed me. Yet I will not attempt to expound them. To me, they have presented little but Horror - to many they will seem less terrible than barroques. Hereafter, perhaps, some intellect may be found which will reduce my phantasm to the common-place - some intellect more calm, more logical, and far less excitable than my own, which will perceive, in the circumstances I detail with awe, nothing more than an ordinary succession of very natural causes and effects.

From my infancy I was noted for the docility and humanity of my disposition. My tenderness of heart was even so conspicuous as to make me the jest of my companions. I was especially fond of animals, and was indulged by my parents with a great variety of pets. With these I spent most of my time, and never was so happy as when feeding and caressing them. This peculiarity of character grew with my growth, and in my manhood, I derived from it one of my principal sources of pleasure. To those who have cherished an affection for a faithful and sagacious dog, I need hardly be at the trouble of explaining the nature or the intensity of the gratification thus derivable. There is something in the unselfish and self-sacrificing love of a brute, which goes directly to the heart of him who has had frequent occasion to test the paltry friendship and gossamer fidelity of mere Man.

I married early, and was happy to find in my wife a disposition not uncongenial with my own. Observing my partiality for domestic pets, she lost no opportunity of procuring those of the most agreeable kind. We had birds, gold-fish, a fine dog, rabbits, a small monkey, and a cat.

This latter was a remarkably large and beautiful animal, entirely black, and sagacious to an astonishing degree. In speaking of his intelligence, my wife, who at heart was not a little tinctured with superstition, made frequent allusion to the ancient popular notion, which regarded all black cats as witches in disguise. Not that she was ever serious upon this point - and I mention the matter at all for no better reason than that it happens, just now, to be remembered.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from the short story "The Black Cat", written by Mr. Edgar Allan Poe.

1. Which of the following best describes the narrator's initial attitude towards his impending death?

- A) He is resigned and accepts it with calmness.
- B) He is in denial and refuses to believe it.
- C) He is frantic and seeks ways to avoid it.
- D) He is indifferent and does not care.

2. How does the narrator view the loyalty of animals compared to that of humans?

- A) He believes animals are less loyal than humans.
- B) He considers animals incapable of forming loyal bonds.
- C) He thinks animal loyalty is unpredictable and unreliable.
- D) He finds animal loyalty more genuine than human friendship.

3. What does the word "sagacious" imply about the narrator's black cat?

- A) Cunning and deceitful
- B) Playful and mischievous
- C) Wise and intelligent
- D) Timid and fearful

4. Identify the literary device used in the phrase "my very senses reject their own evidence" in the passage.

- A) Euphemism
- B) Oxymoron
- C) Paradox
- D) Metonymy

5. What analytical assessment can be made regarding the narrator's attitude towards the supernatural elements mentioned in the passage?

- A) The narrator uses superstitions to enhance the mystery of his tale
- B) The narrator dismisses superstitions as irrelevant to his narrative
- C) The narrator believes in superstitions but remains skeptical of their influence
- D) The narrator integrates superstitions to challenge conventional beliefs

Passage 2

As a new government settles in, albeit largely unchanged from the one before, it is time to address where the governance agenda needs change, starting with urban transport.

Despite the Modi government's much-vaunted achievements in infrastructure over the last decade, including high-profile projects like metros and bullet trains, roads across urban India are still choking. The challenge now is to make tough decisions and implement innovative infrastructure solutions to overcome the legacy of a decade of missed opportunities.

Every urban master plan has lofty objectives of increasing the share of all journeys made by public transport. Yet, the result is the opposite, with cars and, more significantly, two-wheelers taking prominence. In this scenario, the past offers something of a roadmap.

Sustainable travel—meaning the share of trips by walking, cycling, and public transport—is one measure of the health of a transport system.

By that measure, taking Chennai as an example, sustainable travel made up 95 per cent of all trips, with buses alone at 42 per cent, in 1970. But by 2018, sustainable travel had dropped to 55 per cent in Chennai, with buses at 22 per cent.

While the actual number of trips by buses increased, the prominence of other modes is what shows up in congestion. The share of car journeys has more than tripled to 7 percent. But the explosive growth has been in two-wheelers, which accounted for nearly 30 percent of all trips—fifteen times higher than in 1970.

This is the story of every city in India.

Look at old Bollywood movies, even from the 1970s, and you get a very different picture of Mumbai. Amol Palekar's *Chhoti Si Baat* was shot extensively on the streets with hardly any traffic to be seen. Older movies from the 1950s used Marine Drive as a backdrop. Watch *CID* or *Kala Bazar* and you can see what traffic looked like.

Successive master plans in Chennai lay out objectives to increase sustainable travel, as do similar plans in every city in India. Yet, the results are similar everywhere, with cars and two-wheelers growing at the expense of every other form of transport.

Before getting overly despondent, we should remember that this is not India's story alone but that of most countries in the world. The challenge in India, though, is that poor urbanisation—of which poor urban transport is an example—is now a barrier to economic growth, hindering connectivity to jobs and markets. But there are exceptions from where we can learn lessons. London is one.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from the article, "Buses, not metros, are key to fixing India's urban transport mess. Learn from London" written by Mr. Shashi Verma and published in The Print.

6. In the passage, the term "vaunted" most closely means:

- A) Overstated
- B) Doubted
- C) Underestimated
- D) Misinterpreted

7. In the context of urban transport, the phrase "overly despondent" implies:

- A) Excessively hopeful
- B) Unnecessarily pessimistic
- C) Genuinely enthusiastic
- D) Mildly skeptical

8. The statement "Every urban master plan has lofty objectives of increasing the share of all journeys made by public transport. Yet, the result is the opposite" is an example of:

- A) Hyperbole
- B) Metonymy
- C) Onomatopoeia
- D) Irony

9. According to the passage, poor urban transport in India is described as:

- A) A consequence of inadequate funding for public infrastructure
- B) A catalyst for economic disparities between urban and rural areas
- C) A barrier to achieving sustainable development goals
- D) An outcome of misaligned urban master plans

10. According to the passage, what historical evidence does Bollywood movies from the 1950s and 1970s provide about urban transport in Mumbai?

- A) Mumbai's traffic was non-existent in the 1970s.
- B) Marine Drive was a major traffic hotspot in the 1950s.
- C) Public transport was heavily featured in Bollywood movies.

D) Mumbai's traffic situation has significantly worsened over the decades.

Passage 3

In a couple of days, I lost all the things I had to lose. All my money. My properties, my lovers, all the people I had gathered to worship me and act at my smallest demand. My antiques, alcohol, cars. Everything. All of it. One day, I had them. The next, they were gone.

I came back to my parents, and their open arms stung me in ways I cannot begin to describe. In my selfishness, I had forgotten about them completely and had not even considered sharing one wish for them. The Djinn disappeared, and without him and no one to talk to about what had happened, the months I had experienced seemed like nothing more than a fever dream.

I had never been more lost than in the months that followed, and yet, I had never felt greater relief, either. I began to recover. Slowly. I found a job – not the same corporate one I had loathed ever since I first started – but a simpler one, as a barista in the local café. All sorts of people were coming in to drink coffee I was making with my own hands, and all of them were beautiful and so much more interesting than those I had wished to accompany me in my luscious life. I laughed more than I ever had and dreamed more, too. And when one day I thought that nothing could make me more happy than I was then, I met her.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from the short story “One thousand and three wishes”, written by Ms. Maria Adamkiewicz

11. Identify the word from the passage that is synonymous with "illusion."

- A) Antiques
- B) Worship
- C) Fever dream
- D) Recover

12. What does the phrase "stung me in ways I cannot begin to describe" suggest about the narrator's feelings?

- A) Anger
- B) Surprise
- C) Joy
- D) Pain

13. Identify the literary device used in "I lost all the things I had to lose. All my money. My properties, my lovers, all the people I had gathered to worship me and act at my smallest demand. My antiques, alcohol, cars."

- A) Anaphora

B) Epistrophe

C) Asyndeton

D) Polysyndeton

14. Which thesis best supports an analytical assessment of the protagonist's journey in the passage?

A) Material possessions and power are ultimately unfulfilling and lead to a deeper appreciation for simple joys and authentic relationships.

B) Supernatural forces, like the Djinn, play a crucial role in guiding individuals towards their true path.

C) A life of luxury and excess inevitably leads to personal downfall and despair.

D) True happiness is only achievable through hard work and traditional success.

15. What is implied by the narrator's reflection on their lost possessions and relationships?

A) They believe they will eventually regain their wealth and status.

B) They find contentment and happiness in simpler, more genuine experiences.

C) They regret having ever accumulated such wealth and relationships.

D) They blame the Djinn for their current circumstances.

Passage 4

Our town was baptized in the flood that year and the swelling of the river unearthed relics from long before men settled in these parts. That same year I buried my wife and infant son, both lost in birth. Months after they were gone, our train of ragged coaches met the elbow of that great river, and upon our manifest of provisions and mouths, we would continue no further and abide where we stood. Two dozen families in wheeled shelters began to fish and hunt and gather wood for burning and wood for building. The men were strong and fleet and they fashioned homesteads and fencing and a great church for the preacher to tout fable and promise. He carried his book with him and went about our nascent village to bless homes and new mothers alike. His robes and hat threadbare and humble but black and foreboding as a doctor of the plague.

Coming to me one evening, he spoke of the beyond and the blissful eternity in which I was to one day join my love. He spoke quickly and firmly and I nodded and thought of her in a gown of white with our son in her arms and they were both searching waters just miles away as if awaiting a vessel. I offered this vision to the preacher and he nodded and thought deeply.

“She waits for you there,” he said finally, “alongside her kin and beside her God in the kingdom. All you need do is remember her and you’ll see her again in the after once your toil is done, and you will know pain nevermore.”

I nodded but without agreement, such was my hurt. The god that would take from me these blessings was not one I had the desire to know, and I turned a teary gaze to the preacher and quietly said, "bless you, father." And he said "bless you, my son." And I didn't feel blessed.

In the first months, I brought deer from the forest, bleeding the carcasses and carving and salting the meat. The women would avert their eyes and hold their children as I passed in or out of the village. After a time, I spoke very little but held the dead close as if they would speak to me. In the evenings I would roll tobacco and smoke next to the fire and stare wearily at the steeple atop the church and talk to her. I wouldn't hear her voice, but the chirp and howl of beasts beyond the village, and it was answer aplenty. God was not there with me.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from the short story "Surrender" written by Mr. Adam Perschbacher

16. How did the narrator feel about the preacher's assurances of an afterlife?

- A) Reassured and comforted
- B) Skeptical and doubtful
- C) Enthusiastic and hopeful
- D) Indifferent and disinterested

17. What was the preacher's demeanor described as?

- A) Solemn and austere
- B) Jovial and enthusiastic
- C) Timid and uncertain
- D) Agitated and confrontational

18. What does the adjective "fleet" mean in the phrase "the men were strong and fleet"?

- A) Nimble and agile
- B) Numerous and abundant
- C) Capable and resourceful
- D) Determined and steadfast

19. Which literary device is employed in the passage when the protagonist "spoke very little but held the dead close as if they would speak to me"?

- A) Alliteration
- B) Oxymoron

C) Apostrophe

D) Hyperbole

20. How does the protagonist's interaction with the preacher reflect broader themes in the passage?

A) It emphasizes the importance of traditional gender roles in frontier societies.

B) It highlights the preacher's altruistic efforts to unify the settlement.

C) It critiques the effectiveness of religious rituals in times of crisis.

D) It illustrates the tensions between personal grief and communal faith.

Passage 5

Streaming services such as Netflix, Disney+, Stan and Prime Video have habituated us to the “all at once” series drop. And even as some services try to find ways to break the binge model, many commentators have bid farewell to the “the good old days” of appointment viewing.

Meanwhile, experts have highlighted the health concerns associated with “problematic bingeing”, including increased anxiety and depression.

But bingeing – the act of unrestrained and excessive indulgence – is nothing new. In fact, it exemplifies an age-old human desire to be completely immersed in story.

Before writing emerged, ancient oral storytelling captivated people across cultures, providing entertainment, knowledge transmission and cultural education.

Research published last year suggests Palawa Aboriginal stories from Tasmania can be traced back to events that happened 12,000 years ago, which means they may be among the oldest recorded oral stories in the world. Stories that survive hundreds of generations require constant telling and retelling.

This engagement with stories continued with the advent of written text. For millennia, large text collections has allowed immersive consumption, with examples ranging from the Panchatantra – a compilation of Indian fables dated to around 200BC – to volumes of William Shakespeare’s plays from the 1600s.

Historically, libraries, galleries and museums played a significant role in providing access to large collections of works, including books, as well as artworks and artefacts.

Eventually, the invention of the printing press revolutionised access to texts. Evidence suggests that by the 18th century, avid readers in England (that is, the upper class who could afford books) would devour novels in public or by candlelight – unable to stop until the story ended.

Literature researcher Ana Vogrinić suggests a sort of “moral panic” emerged as the women of the time got a taste for reading:

reading in bed by the candlelight was believed to risk conflagration, while women laughing out loud over a certain scene or wobbling in emotions over another, in indecent body postures, regularly incited an offensive language, resulting in a heavily stigmatised and stereotyped image of a female novel-reader – a precursor of a modern couch potato. The reading sofa and the television couch certainly represent what 18th-century novel-reading and modern-day television-viewing seem to have in common.

Serialized literature became popular in the 19th century, with more and more writers releasing their work in instalments.

Eventually, the rise of cinema and television provided a new form of immersive storytelling. Access to home videos meant back-to-back viewing, while film screenings and double features mirrored older communal entertainment forms such as public readings and theatre attendances.

While bingeing has been around for as long as anyone can remember, the internet and streaming have both significantly increased our capacity for it. Perhaps this is why bingeing is framed as a modern phenomenon.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from the article, “Don’t feel bad about bingeing TV.” Written by Mr. Darius von Guttner Sporzynski and published in The Conversation

21. Which of the following best describes the main theme of the passage?

- A) The evolution of storytelling from ancient oral traditions to modern binge-watching.
- B) The health risks associated with excessive binge-watching in contemporary society.
- C) The technological advancements that have revolutionized access to entertainment.
- D) The impact of libraries and museums on cultural education and knowledge transmission.

22. Which statement best captures the central idea expressed in the passage?

- A) Binge-watching is a harmful modern trend that needs regulation due to its impact on mental health.
- B) Ancient storytelling traditions laid the foundation for modern forms of immersive entertainment.
- C) The advent of the printing press was the most significant milestone in the history of storytelling.
- D) Women faced significant social stigma in the 18th century for their reading habits.

23. Sentence Context: "Eventually, the rise of cinema and television provided a new form of immersive storytelling."

In the passage, what synonym for "immersive" best captures the intended meaning?

- A) Engrossing
- B) Shallow
- C) Superficial
- D) Mundane

24. Which literary device is exemplified in the following passage from the text: "unable to stop until the story ended"?

- A) Alliteration
- B) Irony
- C) Personification
- D) Hyperbole

25. Which statement accurately reflects the passage's perspective on the continuity of bingeing as a cultural phenomenon?

- A) Bingeing has only recently become prevalent due to the internet and streaming services.
- B) Bingeing reflects a timeless human desire for immersive storytelling experiences.
- C) Bingeing is inherently harmful and should be discouraged.
- D) Bingeing was historically limited to specific cultural practices like public readings.

General Knowledge

Passage 1

The Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, has been a beacon of honor and recognition since its inception in 1954. Bestowed upon individuals for their exceptional contributions to public service across various domains, this prestigious award symbolizes the nation's gratitude towards outstanding achievers. As we delve into the list of Bharat Ratna recipients spanning from 1954 to 2024, we witness a journey marked by brilliance, dedication, and unparalleled service to society. Since its inception, the Bharat Ratna has celebrated excellence across various fields, transcending barriers of occupation, gender, and position. The award, presented by the President of India, serves as a testament to the nation's appreciation for exceptional service and performance. Notably, the Bharat Ratna can also be awarded posthumously, a gesture that acknowledges the enduring legacy of

individuals beyond their lifetime. In the year 2024, the Bharat Ratna continues its tradition of honoring exemplary figures who have left an indelible mark on India's history. The list of Bharat Ratna recipients includes luminaries from diverse backgrounds, each leaving an indelible mark on Indian society. From the inaugural recipients in 1954—politician C. Rajagopalachari, philosopher Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and scientist CV Raman—to modern-day stalwarts like Sachin Tendulkar, the youngest awardee in 2014, and Dhondo Keshav Karve, the oldest recipient at his centennial birthday in 1958, each recipient has contributed significantly to the nation's progress.

<https://boldnewsonline.com/honoring-excellence-bharat-ratna-award-winners-1954-2024/>

26. Who received the Bharat Ratna for their globally recognized contributions to agriculture in 2024?

- A) Karpoori Thakur
- B) Sachin Kale
- C) Khema Ramji
- D) M. S. Swaminathan

27. Which posthumous Bharat Ratna awardee from 2024 is credited with initiating the LPG reforms that liberalized and globalized the Indian economy?

- A) Chaudhary Charan Singh
- B) Karpoori Thakur
- C) C.N.R. Rao
- D) P.V. Narasimha Rao

28. What is inscribed on the reverse of the Bharat Ratna medallion?

- A) State Emblem of India and the motto "Satyameva Jayate"
- B) An image of the Sun and the words "Bharat Ratna"
- C) The recipient's name in elegant script, reflecting the honor bestowed upon them.
- D) The year of the award, inscribed with a touch of historical gravitas to mark the significant achievement.

29. Who is the first female elephant mahout in India who was awarded the Padma Shri in 2024?

- A) Chami Murmu
- B) Parbati Baruah

C) Sangthankima

D) Jageshwar Yadav

30. Who was the first recipient of the Bharat Ratna award?

A) Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi

B) Jawaharlal Nehru

C) C. Rajagopalachari

D) Bhagwan Das

31. Which Bharat Ratna awardee's 120th birth anniversary was celebrated by TP Western Odisha Distribution Limited (TPWODL) in 2024?

A) J.R.D. Tata

B) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

C) Baba Amte

D) S. Radhakrishnan

32. Where was the Bharat Ratna investiture ceremony held on March 30, 2024?

A) Mumbai

B) New Delhi

C) Kolkata

D) Chennai

Passage 2

There is no doubt that what the researchers have demonstrated is brilliant with regard to its scientific insight and advancement of technology, but there are some serious ethical considerations that arise from such developments. By far, the biggest concern from such a technology is the use of living brain cells to power AI applications. Despite such a mass having minimal processing capability, it is hard to judge if that mass of neurons can register and feel pain, think, and, to some degree, be self-aware. If any of these concepts exist in that mass of neurons, then using them for data processing could result in an unbelievable amount of torture.

There is also the other ethical concern that forcing a living organism to process data could amount to slavery. Again, such an organism would need to be aware of its situation and feel pain, which requires complex neural pathways. As such, a mass of neurons will unlikely experience any distress, thereby making it perfectly ethical to use such biocomputers. Overall, it is clear that using neurons to process data is far more efficient than a typical processing mechanism, but whether or not this is ethical remains unclear. This visual representation helps in understanding

how the integration of brain tissue and electronic circuits is achieved in this innovative system.

<https://www.electropages.com/blog/2024/01/researchers-create-biocomputer-combining-brain-cells-electronic-circuits>

33. Brainware integrates brain organoids with:

- A) Silicon chips
- B) Optical fibers
- C) Mechanical gears
- D) Microelectrodes

34. What type of cells are used to grow the “brain organoid” in Brainware?

- A) Adult Stem Cells
- B) Embryonic Stem Cells
- C) Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells
- D) Somatic Cells

35. How does the emergence of Big Data enhance the utility of artificial neural networks (ANN) in marketing?

- A) Big Data limits the scope of ANN applications
- B) It reduces the need for cloud computing in ANN operations
- C) It enables ANNs to identify trends from vast datasets for predictive analytics
- D) It diminishes the accuracy of ANN predictions

36. Which type of neural network architecture is commonly used for image analysis?

- A) Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)
- B) Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)
- C) Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks
- D) Autoencoders

37. Which aspect of Brainware's performance improvement indicates the presence of unsupervised learning within the system?

- A) The integration of silicon chips that allow rapid reconfiguration of neural connections.

- B) The enhanced computational performance due to changes in functional connectivity of the organoid.
- C) The reliance on pre-programmed algorithms that eliminate the need for any training.
- D) The observed decrease in accuracy after training on tasks such as speech recognition.

38. Which type of stem cells were used to develop the brain organoid in the Brainware study at UIB?

- A) Multipotent
- B) Totipotent
- C) Pluripotent
- D) Unipotent

39. How much power does the human brain require to perform tasks equivalent to a supercomputer?

- A) 10 watts
- B) 20 watts
- C) 45 watts
- D) 50 watts

Passage 3

BRICS have taken what can be described as a copybook Global South perspective on Palestine. They criticize Israel's conduct of the war, call for a Palestinian state, support the two-state solution and support the measures taken by the International Court of Justice. Indeed, the longest statement in the entire declaration is on the Palestine issue. But on the Ukraine issue, one can sense a double standard as they make a rather vague reference to the national positions taken by members in other international fora. But they do not refer to the judicial proceedings before the World Court concerning Russia or the International Criminal Court's investigations on Russian nationals. However, they do appreciate proposals for peace and mediation like the joint proposal by Brazil and China. We believe that the BRICS forum promises a new multipolar world order where the Global South truly matters. It seeks to achieve that goal through reform not replacement of the existing order. Forums such as G-20 can be the vehicle for the reforms that BRICS seek. But the fact that BRICS has emerged and is being taken seriously clearly indicates that there is a need and an active demand for change and for the moment there is no better hope than BRICS to bring about that change.

<https://thediplomat.com/2024/07/an-expanding-brics-seeks-to-reform-not-replace-the-global-order/>

40. Which of the following countries joined the BRICS group in 2024?

- A) Colombia
- B) Vietnam
- C) Ethiopia
- D) Cambodia

41. Which city hosted the 2024 BRICS Games?

- A) Rio De Janeiro, Brazil
- B) Kazan, Russia
- C) New Delhi, India
- D) Cape Town, South Africa

42. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the impact of Saudi Arabia and Iran's inclusion in BRICS?

- A) Saudi Arabia's oil is primarily directed to Europe and the Americas.
- B) Iran has stopped its oil exports to China due to international sanctions.
- C) Saudi and Iran's inclusion boosts BRICS' energy, with Saudi oil going to China and India.
- D) The inclusion of Saudi Arabia and Iran does not affect BRICS' energy reserves.

43. Which country joined NATO in 2024?

- A) Finland
- B) North Macedonia
- C) Montenegro
- D) Sweden

44. How does the recent \$100 billion trade agreement between Russia and India align with the BRICS' de-dollarization strategy?

- A) It supports the use of local currencies in trade between the two countries
- B) It encourages the use of digital currencies for international trade
- C) It promotes the use of the US dollar in international transactions
- D) It aims to unify the BRICS countries under a single currency

45. Which country has applied to join BRICS in July 2024?

- A) Indonesia
- B) Malaysia
- C) Thailand
- D) Philippines

46. What overarching theme guided the BRICS+ Youth Innovation Summit held in South Africa in 2024?

- A) Innovate to Empower
- B) Envision to Succeed
- C) Inspire to Transform
- D) Pioneer to Progress

Passage 4

The JVP has traditionally been opposed to India's interference in the civil war and internal affairs of Sri Lanka. The JVP, along with other Sinhala Buddhist nationalist movements, led an anti-India campaign in 1987-90 against the Indo-Lanka Accord which it opposed as part of its political discourse against "Indian expansionism". However, in February 2024, an NPP party delegation led by Anura Kumara Disanayake spent three days in India, where meetings with Indian external affairs minister S. Jaishankar and other government officials and business leaders were held. Disanayake stated that India is Sri Lanka's closest neighbour and has become a major political and economic centre. This meant that when making economic and political decisions, the NPP would "care about how it will impact India". The NPP's India visit and its more diplomatic stance have reinforced perceptions of it being a major political force, moving forward, particularly in light of the elections this year. It was also reported that the Indian government has responded favourably to the main opposition party, the Samagi Jana Balawegaya, seeking a visit to India. It appears that regardless of the political alliance in power in Colombo, Sri Lanka's relations with India are likely to further deepen following the elections in the island state.

<https://www.isas.nus.edu.sg/papers/sri-lanka-india-relations-in-2024/>

47. Which of these is the name of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) provisional package to Sri Lanka that was cleared after India's financing assurance?

- A) Extended Fund Facility (EFF)
- B) Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI)
- C) Stand-By Arrangement (SBA)
- D) Flexible Credit Line (FCL)

48. What is the name of the agreement that India and Sri Lanka are currently negotiating to advance their economic relations in 2024?

- A) EFTA
- B) ETCA
- C) NAFTA
- D) CEPA

49. Which bilateral lenders were involved in restructuring agreements with Sri Lanka in 2024?

- A) Russia and Australia
- B) France and Singapore
- C) Japan and India
- D) China and Vietnam

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

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

51. What is the primary reason for the recent tension between India and Sri Lanka regarding Katchatheevu?

- A) Election rhetoric and nationalist sentiments in India
- B) Disputes over maritime resource allocation
- C) Sri Lanka's refusal to acknowledge the 1974 agreement
- D) Differences in cultural and religious practices related to the island

52. Which sea-mount, rich in cobalt, is at the center of the maritime issue between India and Sri Lanka?

- A) Carlsberg Ridge
- B) Afanasy Nikitin Sea-mount

C) Magellan Trench

D) Cook Seamount

53. Which Sri Lankan political party claimed India was exploiting its economic crisis for cobalt exploration in 2024?

A) SLPP

B) UNP

C) FSP

D) TNA

Legal Reasoning

Passage 1

Judicial separation is a significant legal concept within Hindu law that offers a humane approach to addressing the challenges faced by married couples while providing valuable legal insights into the complexities of marital relationships within the Hindu community.

This concept is primarily governed by the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 and allows married couples to live apart while still maintaining their legal marital status. Unlike divorce, which results in the complete dissolution of a marriage, judicial separation serves as a middle ground, permitting couples to separate without severing their marital ties.

One of the key aspects of judicial separation is the grounds on which it can be sought. The Hindu Marriage Act specifies various valid reasons, including adultery, cruelty, desertion, conversion to another religion, mental illness, and incurable diseases. Spouses can file for judicial separation based on one or more of these grounds, offering a legal remedy for those facing irreconcilable differences or significant issues in their marriage.

During a judicial separation proceeding, the court also addresses important matters such as alimony or maintenance payments and child custody. This ensures that the financial and emotional needs of both spouses and any children involved are adequately met during the separation period.

It's important to note that judicial separation is not a permanent arrangement. It allows spouses to live separately for a specified period, during which they may have the opportunity to work on their issues and potentially reconcile. If reconciliation does not occur, the judicial separation can be revoked or converted into a divorce.

Overall, judicial separation in Hindu law recognizes the intricate nature of marital relationships and provides a legal framework for couples to navigate their challenges while protecting the rights and interests of both parties. It serves as a humane and practical approach to addressing relationship difficulties within the

Hindu community, offering a chance for couples to explore solutions before making the more permanent decision of divorce.

[Extracted with edits and revision from : Understanding Judicial Separation in hindu law : <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-14365-understanding-judicial-separation-in-hindu-law-a-human-approach-to-relationship-challenges-and-legal-insights.html>]

54. Raj and Simran, a married couple, have been facing significant issues in their marriage. Raj discovers that Simran has been secretly seeing another man and has been involved in an extramarital affair for over a year. Raj is deeply hurt and wants to seek judicial separation based on this ground. However, Simran argues that her actions are a result of Raj's emotional neglect and cruelty towards her over the years. She claims that she had no choice but to seek solace elsewhere due to Raj's behavior. In this complex scenario, what legal principle can be applied, and what is the appropriate course of action for Raj and Simran?

- A) Raj can file for judicial separation based on Simran's adultery, as it is a valid ground under the Hindu Marriage Act.
- B) Simran can counterclaim for judicial separation based on Raj's cruelty, arguing that her actions were a response to his mistreatment.
- C) Both A and B are valid, and the court will need to assess the circumstances and decide the case accordingly.
- D) Neither A nor B is valid, as both parties are equally responsible for the deterioration of their marriage.

55. Maya and Ravi are undergoing a judicial separation proceeding. They have two young children, and both parties seek custody. Additionally, Ravi, who is the primary breadwinner, insists on a fair division of their marital assets, including a substantial joint bank account and a family home that is in both their names. Maya, on the other hand, claims that she should receive full custody of the children due to Ravi's demanding work schedule, which often requires him to travel internationally for extended periods. Amidst this intricate scenario, what legal principle should the court apply to determine child custody and the division of marital assets, and what would be the appropriate course of action?

- A) The court should prioritize the best interests of the children when deciding child custody and ensure their welfare and happiness. Regarding marital assets, a fair and equitable distribution should be made based on the contributions of both parties during the marriage.
- B) The court should grant full custody to Maya, as her role as the primary caregiver is crucial for the children's stability and well-being. Regarding marital assets, Maya should be awarded the family home, given her responsibilities as the custodial parent.

C) The court should consider Ravi's financial contributions and award him custody of the children. Regarding marital assets, an equal division should be made as it reflects both parties' financial investments during the marriage.

D) The court should appoint guardian ad litem to independently assess the children's best interests and determine child custody. Regarding marital assets, a financial expert should be consulted to ensure an equitable distribution based on both parties' financial contributions.

56. Aditya and Neha, a married couple, have decided to pursue a judicial separation due to ongoing marital issues. They have been living separately for the past six months, as allowed by the court during the separation period. However, recently, Aditya and Neha have expressed their desire to attempt reconciliation and give their marriage another chance. They have both realized the importance of resolving their differences and have sought counseling to work on their issues. In this context, what legal principle should be applied, and what is the appropriate course of action for Aditya and Neha?

A) Aditya and Neha can continue living separately as the judicial separation period allows, but they should remain committed to counseling and reconciliation efforts to resolve their issues.

B) Aditya and Neha should immediately file for divorce, as judicial separation is not a permanent arrangement, and their attempt at reconciliation cannot override this legal fact.

C) Aditya and Neha should withdraw their request for judicial separation and continue living together as a married couple without any legal intervention.

D) Aditya and Neha should seek an extension of the judicial separation period to give them more time to work on their issues and decide the future course of their marriage.

57. Rohan and Preeti, a married couple, have been living separately under a judicial separation order for over a year. Despite their efforts to reconcile during this time, their relationship has not improved, and they have decided to explore their legal options further. They are uncertain about whether they should revoke the judicial separation or proceed with a divorce. In this context, what legal principle should guide Rohan and Preeti's decision, and what is the appropriate course of action?

A) Rohan and Preeti should immediately file for divorce since their reconciliation efforts during the judicial separation period have been unsuccessful.

B) Rohan and Preeti should continue living separately under the judicial separation order indefinitely, as revoking it may not be an option at this stage.

C) Rohan and Preeti should consult with legal counsel to understand the process and implications of revoking the judicial separation or proceeding with a divorce.

D) Rohan and Preeti should wait for the court to automatically convert their judicial separation into a divorce after a specified period.

58. Arjun and Riya, a married couple, have obtained a judicial separation due to persistent marital conflicts. They have been living apart for the past two years while trying to reconcile. However, despite their best efforts, their relationship remains strained, and they are unsure about the next steps. In this intricate scenario, what legal principle should guide Arjun and Riya's decision, and what is the appropriate course of action?

A) Arjun and Riya should file for divorce immediately, as their extended separation indicates an irreparable breakdown of their marriage.

B) Arjun and Riya should consult with legal experts to explore the possibility of extending their judicial separation period to continue reconciliation efforts.

C) Arjun and Riya should maintain their separation status indefinitely, as judicial separation provides a long-term solution to their marital issues.

D) Arjun and Riya should request a conversion of their judicial separation into a divorce, acknowledging that further attempts at reconciliation may not be fruitful.

Passage 2

Confessions play a crucial role in Indian criminal proceedings, with the Indian Evidence Act of 1872 offering various safeguards to ensure that only the real accused are punished. Confessions are key pieces of evidence, especially when given to a magistrate. However, they must be voluntary and true to be relevant.

The Act distinguishes between confessions and admissions; while an admission acknowledges any fact, a confession specifically admits guilt arising from a crime. All confessions are admissions, but not all admissions are confessions.

Judicial confessions are those made in court or before a magistrate. They hold evidentiary value but cannot be the sole basis for conviction. There's a risk of false confessions due to inducement, threat, or promise, making them unreliable for convicting an innocent person.

Extra-judicial confessions, made outside the court or not in the immediate presence of a magistrate, are considered weaker evidence and require substantial corroboration. These confessions are given to private persons and need careful interpretation and cross-examination for truthfulness and voluntariness.

Retracted confessions, where a person later denies their initial confession, are common in Indian criminal cases. These are often the result of external pressures or inducement. The Indian constitution protects individuals from being forced to confess, emphasizing the importance of the right to retract. Courts must inquire into the nature of such confessions to ensure they are voluntary.

Overall, confessions must be handled with caution. Extra-judicial and retracted confessions, in particular, are seen as weaker evidence needing corroboration. The

judiciary has the responsibility to scrutinize confessions and ensure they are made voluntarily and without coercion, adhering to constitutional safeguards.

In criminal cases, the court's scrutiny of confessions is vital. The judiciary must practice the safeguards provided in the Indian constitution diligently, paying special attention to extra-judicial and retracted confessions, which are considered weak evidence. These types of confessions require substantial material for corroboration, and convictions based solely on them are considered dangerous and should be avoided.

In situations where a witness becomes hostile or is deemed untrustworthy, the court must seek corroborative evidence to determine the true intention of the accused. Retracted confessions are significant, as they help the court assess the voluntariness of the confession and the reasons for its retraction.

The law and the constitution mandate that every confession must be made voluntarily and without inducement, threat, or promise. Confessions made involuntarily, even if they reveal the truth of the felony, are to be rejected by the court of law.

[Extracted with edits and revision from: Confession and types of confession under Indian evidence law : https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-10886-confession-and-types-of-confession-under-indian-evidence-act-1872.html#google_vignette]

59. In the small town of Manjari, a notorious burglary had taken place at a wealthy businessman's home. The police arrested Arjun, a local youth with a history of minor offenses, based on circumstantial evidence and tips from informants. During interrogation, Arjun confessed to the crime. However, there were rumors that the police had promised Arjun a reduced sentence and protection from local gangs in exchange for his confession. A week later, Arjun retracted his confession in court, claiming it was made under duress and false promises. Considering the Indian legal system's approach to confessions as described in the provided passage, which of the following statements best aligns with the evidentiary value and legal standing of Arjun's initial confession?

A. Arjun's confession is admissible as it was given to the police during an official interrogation.

B. Arjun's confession holds no evidentiary value as it was retracted in court, indicating it might not have been voluntary.

C. The confession is valid and can be the sole basis for Arjun's conviction, as it aligns with the circumstantial evidence.

D. Arjun's confession is considered strong evidence since it was given voluntarily and aligns with the circumstantial evidence.

60. Ankit, an employee at TechGenius Inc., is accused of leaking sensitive information to a rival company. He admitted to accessing confidential files on his

computer but claimed it was part of his job. Evidence later suggested connections between Ankit and the rival company. How should Ankit's statement be treated in this case, based on the distinction between confessions and admissions?

- A. Ankit's statement is a confession of corporate espionage.
- B. Ankit's admission to accessing files does not constitute a confession of corporate espionage.
- C. The statement is both an admission and a confession of a potentially criminal act.
- D. Ankit's admission is irrelevant as it doesn't admit to corporate espionage.

61. Priya, a suspect in a jewelry theft case, made a confession to the theft while appearing before a magistrate. She stated that she stole the jewelry and detailed how she did it. However, no physical evidence linking her to the crime scene was found. The jewelry was never recovered, and there were no witnesses to the theft. Priya had no prior criminal record and was known to be in a financial crisis. The prosecution relied solely on her confession for the conviction. How should Priya's confession be treated in this case?

- A. Priya's confession is sufficient for conviction as it was made before a magistrate.
- B. The confession should be corroborated with physical evidence or witness testimony to convict Priya.
- C. Priya's confession can be disregarded as there is no physical evidence to support it.
- D. Since Priya has no criminal record, her confession should be considered less reliable.

62. Vikram, a local shopkeeper, was suspected of committing arson at a competitor's store. A week after the incident, he confessed to his friend, Raj, that he started the fire. Raj recorded this confession without Vikram's knowledge and later presented the recording to the police. There was some circumstantial evidence linking Vikram to the crime, like his public disputes with the competitor, but no direct physical evidence placing him at the scene. The prosecution sought to use the recorded confession and the circumstantial evidence for conviction. How should Vikram's recorded confession be treated in court?

- A. Vikram's recorded confession is strong evidence and can be the primary basis for conviction.
- B. Circumstantial evidence alone is sufficient to validate Vikram's confession for a conviction.
- C. The confession is inadmissible since it was not made in the presence of a magistrate or in court.

D. The recorded confession, being extra-judicial, must be corroborated with substantial evidence for conviction.

63. Ravi, initially charged with theft, confessed to the crime during police interrogation. Later, during the trial, he retracted his confession, claiming he had been coerced into confessing by the promise of a lesser charge. No other substantial evidence was presented linking Ravi to the theft. How should the court treat Ravi's retracted confession in light of Indian legal principles?

A. Ravi's retracted confession should be disregarded as he claims it was coerced.

B. The confession, even though retracted, should be the primary basis for Ravi's conviction.

C. The retraction necessitates a thorough investigation into the circumstances of the initial confession.

D. Ravi's confession, retracted or not, is irrelevant to the case.

Passage 3.

In the case of digital markets, the CDCL has advocated for an ex-ante competition regulation. This means that they want the CCI's enforcement powers to be supplemented such that it allows it to pre-empt and prevent digital enterprises from indulging in anti-competitive conduct in the first place.

Ex-ante competition regulation is unusual. The European Union is the only jurisdiction where a comprehensive ex-ante competition framework, under the Digital Markets Act, is currently in force. The CDCL agrees with this approach because of the unique characteristics of digital markets. First, digital enterprises enjoy economies of scale and economies of scope, that is, reduction in cost of production per unit as the number of units increase and reduction in total costs of production with increase in number of services respectively. This propels them to grow rather quickly as compared to players in the traditional market. Second, this growth is aided by network effects — utility of the digital services increases with the increase in the number of users.

In this context, given that markets can tip relatively quickly and irreversibly in favour of the incumbents, it was found that the extant framework provided for a time consuming process, allowing offending actors to escape timely scrutiny. Therefore, the CDCL has advocated for preventative obligations to supplement the ex-post facto enforcement framework.

The draft Bill follows the template of the EU's Digital Markets Act. It does not intend to regulate all digital enterprises, and places obligations only on those that are "dominant" in digital market segments. At present, the draft Bill identifies ten 'core digital services' such as online search engines, social networking services, video sharing platform services etc. The draft Bill prescribes certain quantitative standards for the CCI to identify dominance of digital enterprises. These are based on the 'significant financial strength' test which looks at financial parameters and

‘significant spread’ test based on the number of users in India. Even if the digital enterprise does not meet quantitative standards, the CCI may designate an entity as a “systemically significant digital enterprise (SSDE)” based on qualitative standards.

The primary obligation of SSDEs is to not indulge in anti-competitive practices. These require the SSDE to operate in a fair, non-discriminatory and transparent manner with its users. The draft Bill prohibits SSDEs from favouring its own products on its platform over those of third parties (self-preferencing); restricting availability of third party applications and not allowing users to change default settings; restricting businesses users of the service from directly communicating with their end users (anti-steering) and tying or bundling of non-essential services to the service being demanded by the user. SSDEs also cannot cross utilise user data collected from the core digital service for another service and non-public data of users cannot be used to give unfair advantage to the SSDE’s own service.

1. Nikhil and Suresh are the founders of NexTech, a digital enterprise that has become dominant in the online search and social networking sectors due to rapid growth from network effects and economies of scale. As the draft Bill targeting digital markets similar to the EU’s Digital Markets Act is under consideration, they worry about compliance with new regulations. If NexTech is classified as a "systemically significant digital enterprise (SSDE)" under the draft Bill, which of the following is the most likely obligation they would need to meet?

- A. NexTech must dismantle its search service if it unfairly dominates the social networking service.
- B. NexTech will need to ensure it does not self-preference its products or restrict third-party access to its platform.
- C. NexTech should seek exemptions from the CCI by demonstrating that their market dominance is temporary.
- D. NexTech is required to share its proprietary algorithms with new market entrants to ensure fair competition.

Ans – b

Option B is aligned with the stipulations mentioned in the draft Bill about obligations for SSDEs to operate in a fair, non-discriminatory, and transparent manner, specifically prohibiting practices like self-preferencing or restricting third-party access. This reflects the core concern of ex-ante regulation, which is to prevent anti-competitive behavior before it can distort the market.

· Option A is incorrect because the regulations focus on fair conduct rather than dismantling services. There is no mention in the passage of needing to dismantle any services as a regulatory measure.

- Option C misleads as the draft Bill and the concept of ex-ante regulation do not typically include provisions for temporary exemptions based on the temporariness of market dominance.

- Option D is incorrect because sharing proprietary algorithms with competitors is not a standard or mentioned requirement for SSDEs under the proposed legislative framework.

2. Anjali owns a rapidly growing digital platform, QuickConnect, that specializes in online communication services. As QuickConnect expands, benefiting significantly from economies of scale and scope—where production costs decrease as the service expands—concerns arise about her potentially dominating the market unfairly. Considering the principles of ex-ante competition regulation similar to those in the EU’s Digital Markets Act, which of the following measures would be the most effective way to prevent Anjali from unfairly dominating the market?

A. Implement a cap on the number of users QuickConnect can acquire each year to limit its growth.

B. Require QuickConnect to provide data access to new market entrants to foster competition.

C. Monitor QuickConnect’s pricing strategies to ensure they do not undercut competitors unjustly.

D. Establish preventative obligations that require QuickConnect to operate transparently and prevent exclusionary practices before they occur.

Ans - d

Ex-ante competition regulation is not very common. The European Union (EU) is unique because it has a full set of rules under something called the Digital Markets Act that tries to manage competition before problems happen. The CDCL (a regulatory body) likes this idea because digital markets have special features that make them different from traditional markets.

Here’s why digital markets are unique:

1. Economies of scale and scope: As digital companies produce more goods or offer more services, their costs per unit drop. This means the more they do, the cheaper it gets per item or service. This helps them grow very fast compared to traditional businesses.

2. Network effects: The more people use a digital service, the more useful or enjoyable it becomes for everyone using it. This can make a digital service grow quickly because everyone wants to join in as more people use it.

Because these digital markets grow so fast, they can quickly become dominated by one or a few companies, making it hard for others to compete. The existing rules take too long to address these issues, allowing companies that might be breaking the rules to keep going without being checked in time.

That's why the CDCL is pushing for preventative obligations, which means setting up rules in advance to stop anti-competitive behavior before it becomes a problem. This is in addition to the usual approach of stepping in after the fact when problems are noticed. This new approach aims to keep the market fair and competitive by monitoring and correcting things promptly.

3. In a policy discussion, Kapil and Anwar are evaluating the proposal by the CDCL to adopt ex-ante competition regulations to enhance the CCI's enforcement powers in digital markets. Kapil supports the initiative, arguing that preemptive measures will prevent digital enterprises from engaging in anti-competitive behaviors. Anwar, however, is concerned about the broader implications of such regulations on innovation and market dynamics. Which of the following arguments best supports Kapil's viewpoint that ex-ante regulation is essential for maintaining fair competition in digital markets?

- A. Ex-ante regulations, by enforcing early compliance, might inadvertently lead to a homogenization of market strategies, where digital enterprises become too cautious, potentially stifling creativity and technological advancement.
- B. Ex-ante regulations allow for timely intervention by the CCI, preventing the entrenchment of monopolistic behaviors through economies of scale and network effects, thus preserving market competitiveness.
- C. The complexity and fast-paced nature of digital markets mean that ex-ante regulations could overburden digital enterprises with compliance, diverting resources from product development and market expansion efforts.
- D. While ex-ante regulations aim to curb anti-competitive practices, they could inadvertently create barriers to entry for smaller players who might struggle with the rigorous demands of compliance from the outset.

Ans - b

Explanation:

- Option B is the correct choice as it directly aligns with the proactive approach described in the passage and Kapil's argument, emphasizing the prevention of monopolistic practices which can distort the competitive landscape of digital markets.
- Option A serves as a challenging distractor by suggesting a potential negative consequence of ex-ante regulation – the standardization of strategies that might limit innovation. This is plausible but ultimately a deviation from the benefits of preventing anti-competitive practices.
- Option C offers another plausible yet incorrect response, focusing on the operational challenges that could distract digital enterprises from their core

activities. This reflects a common critique of regulation but does not support the argument that ex-ante measures are beneficial for maintaining fairness.

- Option D is subtly misleading as it addresses a genuine concern about regulatory frameworks potentially disadvantaging smaller enterprises. However, it veers away from the core benefit of ex-ante regulation in preventing established firms from dominating the market, which is Kapil's point.

4. Kunal owns a digital enterprise, "InnovateX," which operates a niche online marketplace. Despite its significant financial success, InnovateX has not met the "significant spread test," which requires a substantial user base in India. Given the criteria described in the draft Bill, which mirrors the EU's Digital Markets Act, what can be concluded about InnovateX's status under the new regulatory framework if it only meets the financial strength criteria but not the user spread?

A. InnovateX could still be classified as a "systemically significant digital enterprise (SSDE)" based on qualitative standards despite not meeting the user spread criterion.

B. InnovateX will automatically fail to be considered a powerful or dominant digital enterprise because it does not meet the significant spread test.

C. InnovateX must immediately increase its user base to meet the significant spread test or face regulatory penalties.

D. Since InnovateX meets the financial strength criterion, it is already considered dominant and does not need to meet any other criteria.

Ans – a

The draft Bill is inspired by the European Union's Digital Markets Act, but it specifically focuses on regulating only the most powerful digital companies, not every tech company out there. It looks particularly at companies that have a big impact in certain areas of the digital market, like online search engines, social networking sites, and video sharing platforms.

To decide which companies are considered powerful or "dominant," the Bill sets specific criteria. These criteria include:

- Significant financial strength test: This test checks financial details like how much money the company makes.

- Significant spread test: This test looks at how many users a company has in India.

Even if a company doesn't meet these numeric criteria, the Competition Commission of India (CCI) can still classify a company as a "systemically significant digital enterprise (SSDE)" if it meets other qualitative standards. This could include factors like the company's role in the market or its influence on consumers and competitors. Essentially, the Bill aims to make sure that the biggest and most influential digital companies play fair and don't misuse their power.

5. Robert's company, "DataSphere," has recently been classified as a Systemically Significant Digital Enterprise (SSDE) under the new draft Bill. If it is discovered that DataSphere has been unfairly using data collected from its primary service to benefit a separate part of its business, which of the following is the most likely consequence according to the regulations set forth in the draft Bill?

A. DataSphere may be given a grace period to rectify its practices and separate its services more clearly.

B. DataSphere might be forced to divest the part of the business that benefited from the unfair use of data.

C. The CCI will likely impose sanctions or penalties on DataSphere for violating the rules against using data to give unfair advantage.

D. Robert may face personal legal repercussions if found responsible for the decision to misuse the data.

Ans - c

The primary duty of Systemically Significant Digital Enterprises (SSDEs) is to avoid any behavior that unfairly limits competition. This means they must act fairly and openly with everyone who uses their services. The new draft Bill sets specific rules for these companies:

1. No Self-Preferencing: SSDEs can't promote their own products over those from other companies on their platform. This stops them from giving an unfair advantage to their products.
2. No Restricting Third-Party Apps: They must allow other companies' apps to be available on their platform and can't stop users from changing default settings to favor their own services.
3. No Anti-Steering: They cannot prevent businesses that use their services from communicating directly with their customers.
4. No Tying or Bundling: SSDEs are not allowed to force users to buy additional, unnecessary services just to use the main service they need.
5. Proper Use of Data: They must not use data from one part of their service to unfairly benefit another part of their business, and they can't use private user data to gain an unfair advantage.

These rules are designed to make sure that large digital companies do not abuse their power and that the digital market remains competitive and fair for everyone.

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam has replaced the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 effective July 1.

Alay Razvi, Partner, Accord Juris said, "The colonial era criminal laws i.e. Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), and the Indian Evidence Act comes to an end with the enactment of criminal laws i.e Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA). The new criminal laws have significant changes including renumbering of sections and reclassification of various sections. For instance, section dealing with murder was covered in section 302 of IPC whereas now it would be under section 101 in the BNS, cheating was dealing in 420 whereas now it would be in 316."

He added, "There has been a significant procedural changes to streamline and expedite the criminal justice process. The BNSS introduces mandatory forensic investigation for criminals punishable by seven years or more, ensuring the use of scientific methods in evidence collection. There has been a specific timelines such as medical reports in rape cases to be submitted within 7 days and judgment to be delivered within 30 to 60 days. The scope of admissibility of electronic evidence and detailed the process for handling such evidence. The electronic evidence must undergo verification by an independent forensic expert and adhere to the stringent procedural guidelines. This will help in reducing the delay in completing the trial and passing judgment."

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) replaces the Indian Penal Code (IPC), reducing the number of sections from 511 to 358 and adding 21 new offences, including hate crimes and mob lynching. It also introduces offences like terrorism, organized crime, and hate speech and redefines sedition as acts endangering national integrity (treason). Further, it expands scope of theft to include data and intangible items.

Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) replaces the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), focusing on a victim-centric approach. It extends police custody from 15 to 90 days, allows trials in absentia, introduces Zero FIR (allowing FIRs at any police station), and includes electronic summons and a Witness Protection Scheme. It also mandates forensic investigations for serious offences and facilitates electronic trials, a significant shift from traditional courtroom procedures.

Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) replaces the Indian Evidence Act, modernizing evidence handling by admitting electronic and digital records as evidence. It also mandates audio-video recording of rape victim statements. In simple terms, it classifies electronic records as primary evidence and allows electronic giving of oral evidence.

64. Anil is accused of cheating his business partner, Suresh, out of a significant amount of money in a commercial deal. Under the newly enacted Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), which replaces the Indian Penal Code, the crime of cheating has been reclassified. According to the new classifications in the BNS, under which section should Anil's case be handled?

A. Section 101

B. Section 316

C. Section 302

D. Section 420

65. Ravi is involved in a court case where he is accused of financial fraud, a crime punishable by more than seven years in prison. During the trial, the prosecution presents electronic evidence such as emails and digital transaction records. Under the new procedural changes introduced by the BNSS, what steps must be followed to ensure the admissibility and proper handling of this electronic evidence?

A. The electronic evidence must be backed by a written statement from the accused admitting its authenticity.

B. The electronic evidence must be verified by an independent forensic expert and follow BNSS procedures.

C. The electronic evidence is admissible only if it is printed and signed by a law enforcement officer.

D. The electronic evidence must be disregarded if not submitted within 7 days of the alleged crime.

66. Rahul is accused of hacking into a company's server and stealing sensitive customer data, which he then sold on the dark web. Under the new Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), how will this crime be categorized and what specific changes in the BNS are relevant to Rahul's actions?

A. Rahul's actions will be categorized under the expanded definition of theft, which now includes data theft.

B. Rahul will be charged with the new offence of hate crime introduced in the BNS.

C. Rahul's crime will be treated as traditional theft, as the BNS does not address digital crimes.

D. Rahul will be charged under the old Indian Penal Code (IPC) as the BNS does not apply to cybercrimes.

67. Priya is a key witness in a serious criminal case involving organized crime. She fears for her safety after receiving threats from the accused. Under the new Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), what measures can be taken to ensure Priya's safety and the smooth progression of the trial?

A. Priya will be required to attend court in person without any special protections.

B. Priya can be protected under the Witness Protection Scheme and the trial can proceed electronically.

C. The trial must be postponed until the accused is present in court to ensure fair proceedings.

D. Priya's testimony can be ignored if she refuses to attend court due to safety concerns.

68. In a recent trial for a financial fraud case, the prosecution presents a series of emails and digital transaction records as evidence. Additionally, a victim of a violent crime has provided her statement through an audio-video recording. Under the new Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), how should the court handle these types of evidence?

A. The court should only consider physical documents as evidence and disregard electronic records and audio-video statements.

B. The court can accept electronic evidence but must exclude audio-video recordings from the trial.

C. The court must disregard electronic evidence and only use traditional methods such as handwritten statements and physical documents.

D. The court can accept electronic and digital records as primary evidence and also use the audio-video recording of the victim's statement.

Passage 4

Section 21 within the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 plays a pivotal role in the initiation of arbitration proceedings, setting forth the necessary guidelines for commencing the process. This section primarily emphasizes the crucial step of issuing a clear and comprehensive notice to the respondent party, signifying the intent to refer the dispute to arbitration. This notice is deemed essential to ensure fairness, mutual understanding, and compliance with the prescribed procedures.

The significance of Section 21 lies in its detailed requirements for the contents of the notice. It mandates including essential particulars, such as the identities and addresses of the involved parties, a concise overview of the dispute's factual background, details of the arbitration clause invoked, and a stipulated timeframe for the respondent to respond. This comprehensive notice serves as a fundamental trigger for arbitration proceedings and holds various key purposes in the arbitration process.

Firstly, the notice serves as an informing document, ensuring that the respondent is aware of the claims made against them and the initiation of arbitration proceedings. It grants the respondent an opportunity to prepare their defense, analyze the claims presented, and assess any potential legal limitations or restrictions applicable to the dispute.

Moreover, Section 21 facilitates the identification and establishment of the procedural framework for arbitration. It assists in determining critical aspects, including the appointment of arbitrators, selection of the arbitration's location (seat), and the application of relevant laws. By stipulating the need for mutual consent through the issuance of this notice, Section 21 aligns with the

fundamental principle of arbitration – the agreement and cooperation between involved parties.

This provision is also deeply rooted in principles of natural justice. By mandating a formal notice, Section 21 ensures fairness by providing an equal opportunity for both parties to engage in the arbitration process. Courts have consistently emphasized the importance of complying with the prescribed procedure outlined in Section 21, noting that a failure to adhere to this requirement may lead to the court's intervention.

Recent case laws, such as *M/S D.P. Construction v. M/S Vishvaraj Environment Pvt. Ltd.* and *Alupro Buildings System Pvt. Ltd. v. Ozone Overseas Pvt. Ltd.*, underscore the non-negotiable nature of Section 21. Courts have annulled arbitral awards when the prerequisite notice wasn't issued, reinforcing the mandatory nature of this provision.

Section 21 stands as a cornerstone within the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, facilitating the fair and effective initiation of arbitration proceedings by mandating the issuance of a comprehensive notice. It upholds the principles of fairness, mutual consent, and procedural regularity essential to the arbitration process.

[Extracted with edits and revision from:sec21 of arbitration and conciliation act:
<https://blog.ipleaders.in/section-21-of-arbitration-and-conciliation-act-1996/>]

69. Mr. Arjun, a renowned contractor, entered into an agreement with Ms. Priya for the construction of a commercial complex. The contract contained an arbitration clause for dispute resolution. However, before initiating arbitration, Mr. Arjun directly approached the court seeking the appointment of arbitrators due to a disagreement over the payment schedule. Is Mr. Arjun's approach legally valid?

- (a) Yes, because seeking court intervention is permissible under any circumstance before initiating arbitration.
- (b) Yes, if there is a deadlock situation where both parties fail to agree on arbitrator appointments.
- (c) No, as per Section 21 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, initiating arbitration requires specific procedures, including the issuance of a clear notice.
- (d) No, only the respondent, Ms. Priya, can approach the court for the appointment of arbitrators.

70. Mr. Rahul, a renowned art collector, engaged Ms. Aisha, an artist, to create a series of paintings for an upcoming exhibition. The agreement between them included a clause for arbitration in case of disputes. However, Mr. Rahul unilaterally terminated the contract, citing dissatisfaction with the artwork's quality, without notifying Ms. Aisha. Subsequently, he initiated arbitration

proceedings against her for breach of contract. Is Mr. Rahul's action legally justified?

(a) Yes, as Mr. Rahul has the authority to terminate the contract without notifying Ms. Aisha due to dissatisfaction with the artwork's quality.

(b) No, as per the principle highlighted in the passage, the notice serves as an informing document, ensuring that the respondent is aware of the claims made against them and the initiation of arbitration proceedings.

(c) Yes, because the existence of an arbitration clause allows Mr. Rahul to unilaterally initiate arbitration proceedings against Ms. Aisha for breach of contract.

(d) No, because unilateral termination without notifying Ms. Aisha violates the principle of fairness and the informing purpose of the notice in arbitration proceedings.

71. Mr. Arvind, a seasoned entrepreneur, engaged Ms. Kavita to provide consulting services for the development of his business expansion plan. Their agreement included a provision for arbitration in case of disputes. However, when a disagreement arose regarding the payment terms, Mr. Arvind immediately filed a lawsuit in a civil court against Ms. Kavita instead of initiating arbitration proceedings. Is Mr. Arvind's action legally justified?

(a) Yes, because resorting to a civil court for disputes is permissible, irrespective of the presence of an arbitration clause in the agreement.

(b) Yes, as the civil court has broader jurisdiction and authority to handle disputes more effectively compared to arbitration, hence justifying Mr. Arvind's action.

(c) No, as per the principle highlighted in the passage, Section 21 facilitates the identification and establishment of the procedural framework for arbitration, requiring adherence to arbitration procedures in case of disputes.

(d) No, because failure to initiate arbitration disregards the procedural framework established by Section 21, contradicting the essence of the arbitration clause in their agreement.

72. Mr. Arjun and Ms. Neha are parties to a contract concerning the development of a software application. The contract includes an arbitration clause for dispute resolution. Mr. Arjun claims that Ms. Neha breached the contract's confidentiality clause and proceeds to unilaterally appoint an arbitrator without notifying Ms. Neha. Is Mr. Arjun's action legally valid?

(a) No, as per the reference line, Section 21 aligns with the fundamental principle of arbitration, necessitating mutual consent and cooperation between involved parties, including the issuance of a notice for arbitration.

(b) Yes, if the contract explicitly allows either party to independently appoint an arbitrator in case of breaches without the need for mutual consent.

(c) Yes, since Mr. Arjun believes Ms. Neha breached the contract, he has the unilateral right to appoint an arbitrator without notifying her, as per the contract's arbitration clause.

(d) No, because unilateral appointment of an arbitrator without mutual consent violates the fundamental principle of arbitration requiring cooperation and agreement between involved parties.

73. Mr. Sharma and Ms. Patel entered into a business contract containing an arbitration clause for dispute resolution. However, before initiating arbitration proceedings, Mr. Sharma directly filed a lawsuit against Ms. Patel in a civil court. Is Mr. Sharma's action legally justified?

(a) Yes, because initiating a lawsuit directly in a civil court holds precedence over arbitration clauses in business contracts.

(b) Yes, if Mr. Sharma believes that the civil court is more suitable for resolving the dispute than arbitration.

(c) No, as per the consistent emphasis in courts on complying with the prescribed procedure outlined in Section 21, failure to adhere to this requirement may lead to the court's intervention.

(d) No, because the existence of an arbitration clause in the contract requires adherence to its prescribed procedures before resorting to civil court litigation.

Passage 5

In the case of digital markets, the CDCL has advocated for an ex-ante competition regulation. This means that they want the CCI's enforcement powers to be supplemented such that it allows it to pre-empt and prevent digital enterprises from indulging in anti-competitive conduct in the first place.

Ex-ante competition regulation is unusual. The European Union is the only jurisdiction where a comprehensive ex-ante competition framework, under the Digital Markets Act, is currently in force. The CDCL agrees with this approach because of the unique characteristics of digital markets. First, digital enterprises enjoy economies of scale and economies of scope, that is, reduction in cost of production per unit as the number of units increase and reduction in total costs of production with increase in number of services respectively. This propels them to grow rather quickly as compared to players in the traditional market. Second, this growth is aided by network effects — utility of the digital services increases with the increase in the number of users.

In this context, given that markets can tip relatively quickly and irreversibly in favour of the incumbents, it was found that the extant framework provided for a time consuming process, allowing offending actors to escape timely scrutiny. Therefore, the CDCL has advocated for preventative obligations to supplement the ex-post facto enforcement framework.

The draft Bill follows the template of the EU's Digital Markets Act. It does not intend to regulate all digital enterprises, and places obligations only on those that are "dominant" in digital market segments. At present, the draft Bill identifies ten 'core digital services' such as online search engines, social networking services, video sharing platform services etc. The draft Bill prescribes certain quantitative standards for the CCI to identify dominance of digital enterprises. These are based on the 'significant financial strength' test which looks at financial parameters and 'significant spread' test based on the number of users in India. Even if the digital enterprise does not meet quantitative standards, the CCI may designate an entity as a "systemically significant digital enterprise (SSDE)" based on qualitative standards.

The primary obligation of SSDEs is to not indulge in anti-competitive practices. These require the SSDE to operate in a fair, non-discriminatory and transparent manner with its users. The draft Bill prohibits SSDEs from favouring its own products on its platform over those of third parties (self-preferencing); restricting availability of third party applications and not allowing users to change default settings; restricting businesses users of the service from directly communicating with their end users (anti-steering) and tying or bundling of non-essential services to the service being demanded by the user. SSDEs also cannot cross utilise user data collected from the core digital service for another service and non-public data of users cannot be used to give unfair advantage to the SSDE's own service.

74. Nikhil and Suresh are the founders of NexTech, a digital enterprise that has become dominant in the online search and social networking sectors due to rapid growth from network effects and economies of scale. As the draft Bill targeting digital markets similar to the EU's Digital Markets Act is under consideration, they worry about compliance with new regulations. If NexTech is classified as a "systemically significant digital enterprise (SSDE)" under the draft Bill, which of the following is the most likely obligation they would need to meet?

- A. NexTech must dismantle its search service if it unfairly dominates the social networking service.
- B. NexTech will need to ensure it does not self-preference its products or restrict third-party access to its platform.
- C. NexTech should seek exemptions from the CCI by demonstrating that their market dominance is temporary.
- D. NexTech is required to share its proprietary algorithms with new market entrants to ensure fair competition.

75. Anjali owns a rapidly growing digital platform, QuickConnect, that specializes in online communication services. As QuickConnect expands, benefiting significantly from economies of scale and scope—where production costs decrease as the service expands—concerns arise about her potentially dominating the market unfairly. Considering the principles of ex-ante competition regulation similar to those in the EU's Digital Markets Act, which of the following measures

would be the most effective way to prevent Anjali from unfairly dominating the market?

- A. Implement a cap on the number of users QuickConnect can acquire each year to limit its growth.
- B. Require QuickConnect to provide data access to new market entrants to foster competition.
- C. Monitor QuickConnect's pricing strategies to ensure they do not undercut competitors unjustly.
- D. Establish preventative obligations that require QuickConnect to operate transparently and prevent exclusionary practices before they occur.

76. In a policy discussion, Kapil and Anwar are evaluating the proposal by the CDCL to adopt ex-ante competition regulations to enhance the CCI's enforcement powers in digital markets. Kapil supports the initiative, arguing that preemptive measures will prevent digital enterprises from engaging in anti-competitive behaviors. Anwar, however, is concerned about the broader implications of such regulations on innovation and market dynamics. Which of the following arguments best supports Kapil's viewpoint that ex-ante regulation is essential for maintaining fair competition in digital markets?

- A. Ex-ante regulations, by enforcing early compliance, might inadvertently lead to a homogenization of market strategies, where digital enterprises become too cautious, potentially stifling creativity and technological advancement.
- B. Ex-ante regulations allow for timely intervention by the CCI, preventing the entrenchment of monopolistic behaviors through economies of scale and network effects, thus preserving market competitiveness.
- C. The complexity and fast-paced nature of digital markets mean that ex-ante regulations could overburden digital enterprises with compliance, diverting resources from product development and market expansion efforts.
- D. While ex-ante regulations aim to curb anti-competitive practices, they could inadvertently create barriers to entry for smaller players who might struggle with the rigorous demands of compliance from the outset.

77. Kunal owns a digital enterprise, "InnovateX," which operates a niche online marketplace. Despite its significant financial success, InnovateX has not met the "significant spread test," which requires a substantial user base in India. Given the criteria described in the draft Bill, which mirrors the EU's Digital Markets Act, what can be concluded about InnovateX's status under the new regulatory framework if it only meets the financial strength criteria but not the user spread?

- A. InnovateX could still be classified as a "systemically significant digital enterprise (SSDE)" based on qualitative standards despite not meeting the user spread criterion.

B. InnovateX will automatically fail to be considered a powerful or dominant digital enterprise because it does not meet the significant spread test.

C. InnovateX must immediately increase its user base to meet the significant spread test or face regulatory penalties.

D. Since InnovateX meets the financial strength criterion, it is already considered dominant and does not need to meet any other criteria.

78. Robert's company, "DataSphere," has recently been classified as a Systemically Significant Digital Enterprise (SSDE) under the new draft Bill. If it is discovered that DataSphere has been unfairly using data collected from its primary service to benefit a separate part of its business, which of the following is the most likely consequence according to the regulations set forth in the draft Bill?

A. DataSphere may be given a grace period to rectify its practices and separate its services more clearly.

B. DataSphere might be forced to divest the part of the business that benefited from the unfair use of data.

C. The CCI will likely impose sanctions or penalties on DataSphere for violating the rules against using data to give unfair advantage.

D. Robert may face personal legal repercussions if found responsible for the decision to misuse the data.

Passage 6

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam has replaced the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 effective July 1.

Alay Razvi, Partner, Accord Juris said, "The colonial era criminal laws i.e. Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), and the Indian Evidence Act comes to an end with the enactment of criminal laws i.e Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA). The new criminal laws have significant changes including renumbering of sections and reclassification of various sections. For instance, section dealing with murder was covered in section 302 of IPC whereas now it would be under section 101 in the BNS, cheating was dealing in 420 whereas now it would be in 316."

He added, "There has been a significant procedural changes to streamline and expedite the criminal justice process. The BNSS introduces mandatory forensic investigation for criminals punishable by seven years or more, ensuring the use of scientific methods in evidence collection. There has been a specific timelines such as medical reports in rape cases to be submitted within 7 days and judgment to be delivered within 30 to 60 days. The scope of admissibility of electronic evidence and detailed the process for handling such evidence. The electronic evidence must

undergo verification by an independent forensic expert and adhere to the stringent procedural guidelines. This will help in reducing the delay in completing the trial and passing judgment."

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) replaces the Indian Penal Code (IPC), reducing the number of sections from 511 to 358 and adding 21 new offences, including hate crimes and mob lynching. It also introduces offences like terrorism, organized crime, and hate speech and redefines sedition as acts endangering national integrity (treason). Further, it expands scope of theft to include data and intangible items.

Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) replaces the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), focusing on a victim-centric approach. It extends police custody from 15 to 90 days, allows trials in absentia, introduces Zero FIR (allowing FIRs at any police station), and includes electronic summons and a Witness Protection Scheme. It also mandates forensic investigations for serious offences and facilitates electronic trials, a significant shift from traditional courtroom procedures.

Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) replaces the Indian Evidence Act, modernizing evidence handling by admitting electronic and digital records as evidence. It also mandates audio-video recording of rape victim statements. In simple terms, it classifies electronic records as primary evidence and allows electronic giving of oral evidence.

79. Anil is accused of cheating his business partner, Suresh, out of a significant amount of money in a commercial deal. Under the newly enacted Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), which replaces the Indian Penal Code, the crime of cheating has been reclassified. According to the new classifications in the BNS, under which section should Anil's case be handled?

- A. Section 101
- B. Section 316
- C. Section 302
- D. Section 420

80. Ravi is involved in a court case where he is accused of financial fraud, a crime punishable by more than seven years in prison. During the trial, the prosecution presents electronic evidence such as emails and digital transaction records. Under the new procedural changes introduced by the BNSS, what steps must be followed to ensure the admissibility and proper handling of this electronic evidence?

- A. The electronic evidence must be backed by a written statement from the accused admitting its authenticity.
- B. The electronic evidence must be verified by an independent forensic expert and follow BNSS procedures.

C. The electronic evidence is admissible only if it is printed and signed by a law enforcement officer.

D. The electronic evidence must be disregarded if not submitted within 7 days of the alleged crime.

81. Rahul is accused of hacking into a company's server and stealing sensitive customer data, which he then sold on the dark web. Under the new Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), how will this crime be categorized and what specific changes in the BNS are relevant to Rahul's actions?

A. Rahul's actions will be categorized under the expanded definition of theft, which now includes data theft.

B. Rahul will be charged with the new offence of hate crime introduced in the BNS.

C. Rahul's crime will be treated as traditional theft, as the BNS does not address digital crimes.

D. Rahul will be charged under the old Indian Penal Code (IPC) as the BNS does not apply to cybercrimes.

82. Priya is a key witness in a serious criminal case involving organized crime. She fears for her safety after receiving threats from the accused. Under the new Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), what measures can be taken to ensure Priya's safety and the smooth progression of the trial?

A. Priya will be required to attend court in person without any special protections.

B. Priya can be protected under the Witness Protection Scheme and the trial can proceed electronically.

C. The trial must be postponed until the accused is present in court to ensure fair proceedings.

D. Priya's testimony can be ignored if she refuses to attend court due to safety concerns.

83. In a recent trial for a financial fraud case, the prosecution presents a series of emails and digital transaction records as evidence. Additionally, a victim of a violent crime has provided her statement through an audio-video recording. Under the new Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), how should the court handle these types of evidence?

A. The court should only consider physical documents as evidence and disregard electronic records and audio-video statements.

B. The court can accept electronic evidence but must exclude audio-video recordings from the trial.

C. The court must disregard electronic evidence and only use traditional methods such as handwritten statements and physical documents.

D. The court can accept electronic and digital records as primary evidence and also use the audio-video recording of the victim's statement.

Critical Reasoning

Passage 1

In Emily Bronte's "Wuthering Heights," the theme of revenge is intricately woven into the fabric of the narrative, manifesting through the character of Heathcliff and his tumultuous journey. Initially introduced as a dark and enigmatic figure, Heathcliff's character is shaped by his experiences of discrimination and mistreatment. His early life at Wuthering Heights is marked by a complex relationship with Catherine and an escalating animosity towards others, particularly Hindley.

The narrative unfolds in three distinct stages, each highlighting different facets of Heathcliff's character and his path towards revenge. The first stage captures his arrival at Wuthering Heights, where he endures Hindley's hostility but finds a kindred spirit in Catherine. This period is crucial in setting the stage for Heathcliff's later actions, as his experiences during this time deeply influence his worldview and his understanding of power dynamics.

The second stage of Heathcliff's life is characterized by his deepening bond with Catherine and the subsequent heartbreak he experiences when she chooses Edgar Linton over him. This rejection acts as a catalyst, igniting Heathcliff's desire for revenge and setting him on a path of destruction and retribution.

Heathcliff's return to Wuthering Heights marks the third and final stage of his journey. Now a figure of cruelty and bitterness, he is consumed by his desire for revenge, which he pursues relentlessly. His actions become increasingly vindictive, impacting not only those who wronged him but also the innocent, as he manipulates and destroys lives in his quest for retribution.

Catherine's character arc parallels Heathcliff's, with her own struggles between nature and civilization, and her eventual descent into madness. Her choices and their consequences reflect the novel's exploration of the conflict between natural desires and societal expectations.

The novel's gothic elements, such as its dark and brooding atmosphere, further accentuate the themes of revenge and the supernatural. Bronte skillfully intertwines these elements with the characters' inner turmoil, creating a narrative that is both haunting and profound.

In conclusion, "Wuthering Heights" is a complex exploration of revenge, love, and the human condition. Bronte's masterful storytelling and rich character development make the novel a timeless piece of literature, delving deep into the darker aspects of human nature and the consequences of our actions.

Citation: <https://edubirdie.com/examples/revenge-in-wuthering-heights-essay/>

84. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument regarding the impact of Heathcliff's experiences on his path towards revenge in "Wuthering Heights"?

- a) Heathcliff's actions towards revenge were primarily influenced by his inherent personality traits, rather than his experiences at Wuthering Heights.
- b) Catherine's descent into madness was largely due to hereditary mental health issues, unrelated to her internal conflict between nature and civilization.
- c) The gothic elements in "Wuthering Heights," such as the supernatural, play a more significant role in driving the narrative than Heathcliff's quest for revenge.
- d) Heathcliff's return to Wuthering Heights was motivated by a desire to reconnect with Catherine, rather than a pursuit of revenge.

85. Based on the author's arguments in the passage, which of the following must necessarily be true about "Wuthering Heights"?

- a) The novel primarily serves as a critique of societal norms and expectations during the Victorian era.
- b) Heathcliff's character is solely defined by his quest for revenge, with no other influencing factors.
- c) The supernatural elements in the novel are central to the development of the main characters.
- d) Catherine's internal conflict is a significant factor in the progression of the novel's plot.

86. Considering the themes and character development in "Wuthering Heights," which of the following would be an effective way to explore the novel's exploration of the human condition?

- a) Analyzing the influence of the natural landscape on the characters' psychological states.
- b) Focusing solely on the historical context of the Victorian era to understand character motivations.
- c) Examining the role of supernatural elements as the primary drivers of the plot.
- d) Investigating the impact of societal expectations on the characters' choices and destinies.

87. In "Wuthering Heights," despite Heathcliff's relentless pursuit of revenge, he ultimately fails to find satisfaction or peace. Which of the following, if true, would best resolve this paradox?

- a) Heathcliff's revenge was motivated by a deep-seated belief in justice, rather than personal vendetta.
- b) Heathcliff subconsciously desired reconciliation more than revenge.
- c) The societal norms of the time period made it impossible for Heathcliff to achieve true revenge.
- d) Heathcliff's actions were driven by an innate cruelty, overshadowing any potential satisfaction from revenge.

88. Based on the passage, which of the following assumptions is necessary to argue that Heathcliff's pursuit of revenge is a direct consequence of his rejection by Catherine?

- A) Heathcliff's psychological development was predominantly influenced by his socioeconomic status rather than his personal relationships.
- B) Catherine's rejection of Heathcliff is primarily responsible for catalyzing his transformation into a figure consumed by the need for revenge.
- C) Heathcliff's vengeful actions are largely justified by the norms and values of the society depicted in "Wuthering Heights."
- D) The supernatural elements in the novel are pivotal in driving Heathcliff towards a path of revenge against those who wronged him.

Passage 2

In an era where climate change and biodiversity loss are often perceived as overwhelming challenges, data scientist Hannah Ritchie offers a perspective of cautious optimism. Her insights, derived from a decade of meticulous research into environmental records at the University of Oxford and as a lead researcher for Our World in Data, suggest that our generation might be the first to improve the state of the environment for the next.

Ritchie's book, "Not the End of the World," presents a series of graphs and data that highlight the positive steps humanity has already taken towards mitigating climate change. These steps include reducing coal usage and shrinking carbon footprints. In her conversation with New Scientist, Ritchie expresses a balanced view, acknowledging the validity of eco-anxiety while emphasizing the importance of pairing this concern with optimism.

The rise in online searches for "eco-anxiety" reflects a growing public concern about environmental issues. Ritchie understands this anxiety, sharing in the worry but also believing in the potential for positive change. She argues that while anxiety is a natural response to the current environmental situation, it is not entirely productive on its own. Instead, it should be coupled with a sense of hope and action.

Ritchie's optimism is not unfounded but is based on long-term environmental trends and the significant strides already made in addressing climate issues. Her work and insights offer a different narrative from the often doom-laden discourse surrounding environmental issues, suggesting that there is still room for hope and effective action in the face of global environmental challenges.

Citation: <https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg26034710-200-hannah-ritchie-eco-anxiety-on-its-own-is-not-that-useful/>

89. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument that there is room for hope and effective action in addressing global environmental challenges?

- a) Recent studies have shown a significant increase in global renewable energy usage and a corresponding decrease in fossil fuel dependence.
- b) A new global survey reveals that public awareness and concern about environmental issues have not led to any substantial change in individual or collective behavior.
- c) Advanced technologies for carbon capture and storage have become more efficient and widely implemented in major industrial sectors.
- d) International environmental policies have been increasingly aligned towards achieving carbon neutrality by the mid-21st century.

90. What implicit assumption underlies the author's argument that there is potential for positive change in addressing global environmental challenges?

- a) Environmental policies and actions taken by governments and corporations are the primary drivers of positive change in climate issues.
- b) The general public's increased awareness and concern about environmental issues will inevitably lead to significant policy changes.
- c) Technological advancements will continue to play a crucial role in providing solutions to environmental problems.
- d) The current generation has a greater sense of responsibility towards the environment than previous generations.

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

- a) The current environmental challenges are insurmountable and will lead to irreversible damage to the planet.
- b) Eco-anxiety, while a valid response, should be transformed into actionable steps to be effective.
- c) Future generations will inherit an environment in a worse state than the current generation.

d) The reduction of coal usage has had no significant impact on mitigating climate change.

92. What can be inferred about Hannah Ritchie's approach to environmental issues?

a) She believes that technological advancements are the only solution to climate change.

b) She considers historical data irrelevant to current environmental challenges.

c) She values a balanced perspective that combines concern with proactive optimism.

d) She is convinced that individual actions have no significant impact on the environment.

93. Based on the passage about Hannah Ritchie's work and perspectives on environmental change, which of the following best encapsulates the conclusion drawn by Ritchie in her discussions and writings?

A) Eco-anxiety should be entirely replaced with optimism to foster a more productive public engagement with environmental issues.

B) The measures already taken to reduce carbon emissions and coal usage are sufficient to mitigate the effects of climate change in the near future.

C) Despite the prevalence of eco-anxiety, it is crucial to pair this concern with optimism to encourage effective action and improve the environmental outlook.

D) Long-term environmental trends indicate that current efforts to address climate change may be misguided and need redirection.

Passage 3

The evolution of instruction, particularly in the realm of education, has been profoundly influenced by the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Traditional instructional methods, often rigid and standardized, frequently failed to meet the diverse learning needs of students. However, the integration of AI into educational systems has ushered in a transformative change. Adaptive AI systems now assess student responses and tailor subsequent lessons to align with each learner's skill level and aptitude, ensuring a more personalized learning experience.

This fusion of AI with education has revolutionized the educational landscape, which was once perceived as static and resistant to change. Educators, who were solely responsible for recognizing and addressing student needs, now find a powerful ally in AI. It enhances their capabilities, providing a richer understanding of student learning patterns.

In AI-powered classrooms, the learning process becomes more dynamic. As students interact with concepts, the AI system evaluates their comprehension in

real time, adjusting the content accordingly. This immediate response reshapes the learning environment, making it more fluid and responsive to individual needs.

AI's global perspective is also significant. It enables students from different parts of the world to collaborate on projects, fostering cross-cultural understanding and a global outlook. This approach not only personalizes learning but also actively involves students in their educational journey, deepening their engagement and improving learning outcomes.

However, the implementation of adaptive AI instruction is not without challenges. Issues such as building robust technological infrastructure, ensuring equal access for all students, and addressing privacy concerns related to student data are paramount. Moreover, the integration of AI in education must be done transparently and equitably, always prioritizing the best interests of students.

Despite these challenges, the potential of AI in education is immense. As AI technology evolves, it promises even more personalized, dynamic, and impactful learning experiences. The future may see AI teaching assistants providing real-time support, seamlessly integrating into classroom environments. Yet, the human aspect of teaching and learning remains irreplaceable, emphasizing the need for a balanced approach where AI and educators complement each other.

In conclusion, the evolution of adaptive AI-powered instruction marks a significant advancement in education. It addresses learning gaps in real-time, accelerates knowledge acquisition, and provides a tailored educational experience. While challenges exist, the promise of a reimagined, inclusive, and efficient educational landscape is compelling. As technology and pedagogy continue to intertwine, adaptive instruction emerges as a guiding light, paving the way for a brighter, more inclusive academic future.

Citation: <https://www.facultyfocus.com/articles/teaching-with-technology-articles/the-evolution-of-instruction/>

94. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments regarding the transformative impact of AI in education?

- a) Recent studies have shown that AI systems in classrooms often malfunction, leading to frequent disruptions in the learning process.
- b) A global survey indicates that students in AI-powered classrooms feel more engaged and report higher satisfaction with their learning experience.
- c) Evidence suggests that the integration of AI in education has widened the achievement gap between students from different socioeconomic backgrounds.
- d) Teachers report that AI tools have significantly reduced their workload, allowing them more time to focus on individual student needs.

95. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's arguments about the positive impact of AI on the adaptability and personalization of the educational process?

- a) A recent study shows that students in traditional classrooms outperform those in AI-powered classrooms in standardized tests.
- b) Surveys indicate that educators in AI-integrated classrooms have observed a marked improvement in students' ability to grasp complex concepts quickly.
- c) Research reveals that AI technology in education has led to a significant increase in administrative workload for teachers.
- d) It has been found that AI systems are often incompatible with existing educational software, leading to integration challenges.

96. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage regarding the impact of AI on the educational process?

- a) AI integration in education primarily focuses on enhancing the administrative efficiency of educational institutions.
- b) The use of AI in education could potentially lead to a reduction in the number of educators required in schools and universities.
- c) AI in education facilitates a more interconnected and globally aware student body through collaborative international projects.
- d) The primary goal of AI in education is to replace traditional teaching methods with fully automated systems.

97. Which of the following statements must necessarily be true based on the passage?

- A) AI has completely replaced traditional educators in the classroom, making human teachers obsolete.
- B) AI enables a dynamic and fluid learning environment by adjusting educational content based on real-time assessments of student comprehension.
- C) All students worldwide now have equal access to AI-powered educational tools, eliminating educational disparities.
- D) Privacy concerns related to student data are considered trivial in the context of AI integration in education.

98. Which of the following assumptions underpins the argument that AI-powered classrooms can enhance cross-cultural understanding among students?

- A) AI systems inherently possess the capability to eliminate cultural biases in educational content.
- B) Students require minimal guidance to benefit from AI-driven educational tools.
- C) Collaborative projects facilitated by AI involve students from diverse cultural backgrounds.

D) Traditional educational methods are sufficient in fostering cross-cultural understanding without AI.

Passage 4

The realm of AI-generated art, a burgeoning field where technology meets creativity, is reshaping the landscape of artistic expression. This innovative form of art, accessible to both seasoned artists and novices, allows for the creation of intricate artworks through simple text prompts. Its widespread adoption is evident in various instances, such as the viral images of public figures in unexpected scenarios, and the Lensa app's surge in popularity, which transformed personal photos into fantastical avatars.

However, this technological advancement is not without its controversies. Voices within the art community, like Jenny Yokobori and Anish Talpade, express concerns over AI's potential to diminish the value of human skill and creativity in art. They argue that AI, by using existing artworks to learn and create, might undermine the unique, personal essence of human artistic expression.

The legal landscape surrounding AI art is equally complex. In India, for instance, the law protects original artistic works created by humans, even if computer-generated, but does not recognize AI as an 'author'. This has led to legal challenges, such as the lawsuit against Stability AI in the United States, where artists allege copyright infringement by the AI tool.

In the world of galleries and museums, AI art is gaining prominence with dedicated exhibitions. This trend raises questions about the role of these institutions in preserving the sanctity of creative expression. Mohit Jain, from Dhoomimal Art Centre, emphasizes the importance of galleries staying abreast of contemporary art trends, including AI art, while also ensuring the authenticity and value of original creations are maintained.

The debate extends to whether AI art can replace human creativity. Artists like Fabin Rasheed view AI as an enabler rather than a replacer, accelerating the creative process across various art forms. Pratap Morey sees AI as an opportunity to explore new techniques and find inspiration. However, he underscores the irreplaceable emotional intelligence and personal experiences that human artists bring to their work, elements where AI falls short.

In conclusion, while AI art represents a significant shift in the art world, it is clear that the unique human perspective and emotional depth in art remain unparalleled. As the industry evolves, artists must adapt and leverage AI tools to stay relevant, yet the essence of human creativity continues to be the heart of artistic expression.

Citation: <https://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/art-and-culture/ai-generated-art-impact-controversies-law-museums-exhibitions-galleries-artist-human-creativity-9045744/>

99. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments regarding the impact of AI on human creativity and artistic expression?

- a) A recent study shows that most people cannot distinguish between artworks created by AI and those created by human artists.
- b) Several renowned artists have started using AI tools exclusively for creating their artworks, abandoning traditional methods.
- c) A new AI program has been developed that can replicate the emotional depth and personal experiences typically associated with human-created art.
- d) Art galleries and museums have reported a significant decline in visitor numbers since the introduction of AI-generated art exhibitions.

100. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's arguments regarding the necessity of legal protection for human-created art in the context of AI's increasing involvement in art creation?

- a) A survey reveals that a majority of the public believes AI-generated art should be considered a separate category from human-created art.
- b) An international art council has proposed stricter guidelines for AI-generated art, emphasizing the protection of human artists' rights.
- c) Recent technological advancements have enabled AI to create art independently without any human input or guidance.
- d) A prominent art museum has decided to exclusively feature human-created art, citing the unique value and authenticity it offers.

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

- a) AI-generated art is legally recognized as the intellectual property of the AI developers.
- b) Art created through AI tools does not require any form of human creativity or input.
- c) Galleries and museums are legally obligated to differentiate between AI-generated and human-created art in their exhibitions.
- d) The current legal framework in India does not grant authorship rights to AI for artworks it generates.

102. What does the author primarily emphasize about the role of AI in the art world?

- a) AI is rapidly replacing traditional art forms and techniques.
- b) AI-generated art lacks the capability to be legally recognized as original work.

c) AI serves as an enabler in the art world, augmenting the creative process rather than replacing human creativity.

d) AI has been universally accepted by the art community for its innovative contributions.

103. Based on the passage regarding the impact of AI on the art world, which of the following statements best encapsulates the overall perspective presented?

A) AI-generated art is rapidly replacing traditional art forms, rendering human artists obsolete in the process.

B) AI art, while innovative, cannot fully replicate the emotional intelligence and unique personal experiences that human artists incorporate into their work.

C) Legal systems worldwide uniformly accept AI as an author of art, thereby simplifying the copyright laws concerning AI-generated artwork.

D) The majority of the art community views AI technology in art as a detrimental force that undermines traditional artistic values and practices.

Passage 5

The judiciary's role in maintaining the secular fabric of society is paramount, especially in cases involving the status of places of worship. This principle is being tested in the ongoing Gyanvapi case, where the Allahabad High Court's recent ruling raises concerns about the potential for communal discord. The court's decision not to dismiss suits filed in 1991, which seek to declare a part of the Gyanvapi Mosque site in Varanasi as the property of Lord Vishweshwar, is a departure from the intent of the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991. This Act, aimed at preserving the religious character of places of worship as it existed on August 15, 1947, is crucial in preventing the alteration of such sites based on historical claims.

In a somewhat controversial interpretation, the court has held that the Act does not apply as the "religious character" of the structure in question is yet to be established. This decision allows for a full civil trial to determine whether the structure is a mosque or a temple, based on evidence. Such a stance risks propelling society towards a revanchist mindset, where past grievances are avenged, undermining the secular ethos enshrined in the constitution.

The 2022 suits, filed by women worshippers, were ostensibly to assert their right to worship deities within the mosque precincts, not to convert it into a temple. However, the 1991 suits explicitly aim to declare the main part of the site as a mosque and demand the removal of all religious effects by mosque administrators. Despite the clear intent of these suits, the court has deemed them maintainable and not barred by the Places of Worship Act. Furthermore, the court has upheld an order for a survey of the premises by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), potentially leading to further surveys.

The High Court's assertion that the dispute is "of vital national importance" is a remarkable claim for a judicial institution adjudicating litigation between two parties. It underscores the need for the judiciary to adhere to the constitutional vision of secularism and enforce the statutory bar on changing the status of places of worship. This approach is essential to maintain communal harmony and uphold the secular principles that form the bedrock of the nation's constitutional framework.

Citation: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/legitimising-revanchism-on-the-gyanvapi-case-and-the-allahabad-high-court/article67676954.ece>

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

- a) The Allahabad High Court's ruling in the Gyanvapi case aligns with the secular principles of the Indian Constitution.
- b) The Places of Worship Act, 1991, should be interpreted flexibly to accommodate historical claims and contemporary religious sentiments.
- c) The judicial process should prioritize the preservation of the status quo of religious sites as of August 15, 1947, to uphold secularism.
- d) The determination of a religious site's character should be influenced by the current religious practices and beliefs of the local community.

105. Which of the following scenarios is most similar to the author's statements regarding the implications of the Allahabad High Court's ruling in the Gyanvapi case?

- a) A court ruling that allows a historical building to be modified, despite a law protecting architectural heritage as it existed at a specific historical date.
- b) A legislative body enacting a law that encourages the modernization of historical sites to reflect contemporary cultural values.
- c) A judicial decision that upholds the right of a community to build a new structure on a site with no historical or cultural significance.
- d) A court's decision to preserve a natural landmark, citing environmental laws that prioritize the current ecological status over historical considerations.

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

- a) The Places of Worship Act, 1991, categorically prohibits any legal proceedings that might change the religious character of a place of worship.
- b) The Allahabad High Court's decision is a definitive affirmation of the Gyanvapi Mosque site's religious character as a temple.

- c) The 1991 suits are primarily focused on the right to worship rather than altering the religious character of the Gyanvapi Mosque site.
- d) The judicial process in the Gyanvapi case is indicative of a shift towards a revanchist mindset in society.

107. Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the argument that the Allahabad High Court's ruling in the Gyanvapi case risks undermining the secular ethos enshrined in the constitution?

- A) The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991, was specifically designed to uphold the secular framework of the nation by preventing historical disputes from resurfacing.
- B) All legal disputes concerning places of worship inherently pose a risk to the secular fabric of society.
- C) The High Court is capable of reversing its decision based on public opinion and the potential for communal unrest.
- D) Historical claims about religious sites are generally accurate and lead to definitive legal outcomes.

108. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument that the Allahabad High Court's decision in the Gyanvapi case threatens to undermine the secular fabric of Indian society?

- A) The survey ordered by the court is a standard legal procedure in cases where the religious character of a site is disputed.
- B) Previous rulings by the court in similar cases have shown a consistent enforcement of the Places of Worship Act.
- C) Public opinion polls indicate that the majority of the population supports the court's decision to allow a full trial to resolve the dispute.
- D) The Places of Worship Act includes specific provisions that allow exceptions in cases where the religious character of a site has not been conclusively established.

Data Interpretation

Directions[109-114]: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

There are four shopkeepers (A, B, C and D), who sell two different items i.e. calculator and pencil. Number of calculators sold by C is 40% of the number of pencils sold by him. Total number of items sold by B is 300. Number of pencils sold by A is 200 more than the number of calculators sold by him. Total number of calculator sold by all of them is 480. Number of pencils sold by D is 250. Ratio of pencils to calculators sold by D is 5:1. Number of calculators sold by A is thrice the number of calculators sold by D. Number of pencils sold by B is 220.

109. Find the number of pencils sold by A.

- A 250
- B 300
- C 350
- D 400

110. Find the total number of items sold by C.

- A 600
- B 650
- C 700
- D 750

111. Find the ratio of the number of pencils sold by D to the number of calculators sold by A.

- A 5:3
- B 7:5
- C 5:4
- D 4:3

112. The number of items sold by B is what percentage of the number of items sold by A?

- A 50%
- B 60%
- C 40%
- D 75%

113. The number of items sold by B is what percentage of the number of items sold by A?

- A 50%
- B 60%
- C 40%
- D 75%

114. What percentage of pencil sold by C is more or less than total number of calculators sold by D?

- A 500%
- B 450%
- C 900%
- D 1000%

Directions (115-120): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

The data given below shows the sum of number of pencils and erasers sold and difference between number of pencils and erasers, sold by a shop in 5 different months.

Note:- In all months, number of pencils sold was greater than number of erasers sold

Months	Sum of number of pencils and erasers sold	Difference between number of pencils and number of erasers sold
January	520	120
February	430	130
March	495	135
April	584	144

May	408	88
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115. Find the average number of pencils sold in January and February.

- A 270
- B 320
- C 300
- D 310

116. The number of pencils sold in March is how much percentage of the number of erasers sold in the same month?

- A 175%
- B 140%
- C 120%
- D 150%

117. 75% of the pencils sold in April were lead pencils. Find the difference between the number of lead pencils sold in April and the number of erasers sold in the same month.

- A 44
- B 53
- C 59
- D 65

118. Find the ratio of number of pencils sold in May to number of erasers sold in same month.

- A 30:13
- B 31: 20
- C 25:11
- D 34:25

119. Find the sum of number of erasers sold in January and February.

- A 350
- B 320
- C 200
- D 250

120. What percentage of number of pencils sold in February is number of eraser sold in April?

- A 87.5%
- B 50%
- C 62.5%
- D 78.5%