

UG CLAT
COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST
Five-Year Integrated Programme

SOLVED PAPER 2025

Time Allotted – 2 hours

Maximum Marks – 120

Instructions to Candidates:

- This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 (One Hundred and Twenty) Multiple Choice Questions.
- You shall enter your Admit Card No. on the first page of the QB at the start of the test.
- You have to answer ALL questions in the separate carbonised Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
- No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing errors or missing pages in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet. Do not use the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB.
- You should write the QB Number and the OMR Response Sheet Number, and sign in the space/column provided in the Attendance Sheet.
- The QB for the Undergraduate Programme is for 120 marks. Every **Right Answer** secures 1 mark. Every **Wrong Answer** results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deduction for Unanswered Questions.
- You may retain the QB and the candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the test.
- The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of electronic devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches, etc. is strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and, possibly, appropriate action under the law.

— □□□ —

CONTENTS OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Subject	Q. Nos.
English Language	1–24
Current Affairs Including General Knowledge	25–52
Legal Reasoning	53–84
Logical Reasoning	85–108
Quantitative Techniques	109–120

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

I.

From a very early age, I knew that when I grew up, I should be a writer. I had the lonely child's habit of making up stories and holding conversations with imaginary persons, and I think from the very start my literary ambitions were mixed up with the feeling of being isolated and undervalued. I knew that I had a facility with words and a power of facing unpleasant facts, and I felt that this created a sort of private world in which I could get my own back for my failure in everyday life. I wanted to write enormous naturalistic novels with unhappy endings, full of detailed descriptions and arresting similes, and also full of purple passages in which words were used partly for the sake of their sound. I give all this background information because I do not think one can assess a writer's motives without knowing something of his early development.

His subject-matter will be determined by the age he lives in – at least this is true in tumultuous, revolutionary ages like our own – but before he ever begins to write he will have acquired an emotional attitude from which he will never completely escape. It is his job to discipline his temperament, but if he escapes from his early influences altogether, he will have killed his impulse to write. I think there are four great motives for writing, at any rate for writing prose. They are: (i) Sheer egoism: Desire to seem clever, to be talked about, to be remembered after death, to get your own back on grown-ups who snubbed you in childhood; (ii) Aesthetic enthusiasm: Desire to share an experience which one feels is valuable and ought not to be missed; (iii) Historical impulse: Desire to see things as they are, to find out true facts and store them up for the use of posterity; (iv) Political purpose: Desire to push the world in a certain direction, to alter other people's idea of the kind of society that they should strive after.

[Extracted with edits from George Orwell's "Why I Write"]

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. George Orwell's loneliness during childhood led to</p> <p>(a) Estrangement with his father
(b) Unhappy days
(c) Making up stories
(d) Unpleasant incidents</p> <p>2. Why does Orwell give background information?</p> <p>(a) He had the lonely child's habits
(b) It is essential to know about the motives of writers
(c) Because of his historic impulse
(d) Due to the aesthetic enthusiasm</p> <p>3. If a writer escapes from early impulses, he will ...</p> <p>(a) Lose his urge to write
(b) Be unable to imagine creatively
(c) Be able to converse with imaginary characters
(d) Be able to influence others</p> | <p>4. For the author, aesthetic enthusiasm is an important motive for writing because it ...</p> <p>(a) Shapes the thoughts
(b) Creates an artistic piece
(c) Becomes invaluable
(d) Non-utilitarian</p> <p>5. The author strongly advocates the writers to:</p> <p>(a) Avoid any egoistic impression in their work
(b) Be political in their approach
(c) Be contemporary in their treatment of their work
(d) None of the above</p> <p>6. Which of the following is a synonym for the word "tumultuous"?</p> <p>(a) Chaotic (b) Turbulent
(c) Disorderly (d) All of the above</p> |
|---|---|

II.

The right kind of education consists in understanding the child as he is without imposing upon him an ideal of what we think he should be. To enclose him in the framework of an ideal is to encourage him to conform, which breeds fear and produces in him a constant conflict between what he is and what he should be: and all inward conflicts have their outward manifestations in society. If the parent loves the child, he observes him, he studies his tendencies, his moods, and peculiarities. It is only when one feels no love for the child that one imposes upon him an ideal, for then one's ambitions are trying to fulfill themselves in him, wanting him to become this or that. If one loves, not the ideal but the child, then there is a possibility of helping him to understand himself as he is.

Ideals are a convenient escape, and the teacher who follows them is incapable of understanding his students and dealing with them intelligently; for him, the future ideal, what should be, is far more important than the present child. The pursuit of an ideal excludes love, and without love, no human problem can be solved. If the teacher is of the right kind, he will not depend on a method but will study each individual pupil. In our relationship with children and young people, we are not dealing with mechanical devices that can be quickly repaired, but with living beings who are impressionable, volatile, sensitive, afraid, affectionate: and to deal with them, we have to have great understanding, the strength of patience and love. When we lack these, we look to quick and easy remedies and hope for marvellous and automatic results. If we are unaware, mechanical in our attitudes and actions, we fight shy of any demand upon us that is disturbing and that cannot be met by an automatic response, and this is one of our major difficulties in education.

[Extracted with edits from "The Right Kind of Education" by J. Krishna murti]

7. Which of the following currently reflects the intention of the author of this passage?
- The right kind of education for a child cannot be without love, care and understanding.
 - True education should be governed by a tendency to conform a child to our ideals.
 - The teacher should focus on how a child should be according to his/her methodology, hope or expectation.
 - Parents and teachers should work together collectively to guide a child on what she/he should do as per their ambitions.
8. In light of the above passage, what will be the result of forcing a child to conform to the framework of an ideal?
- It will make the child an ideal child.
 - It will create confusion and fear in the child.
 - The child will get into a conflict.
 - It will discourage the child to conform to the ideal.
9. According to the author, what should be the attitude of a right kind of teacher?
- They should not empathise with the students.
 - They should use modern and scientific methods of teaching.
 - They should focus on studying each student individually.
 - They should instill great ideals in the students.
10. According to the passage, why do we look for quick and easy remedies and hope for marvellous and automatic results?
- Because children are impressionable, volatile, sensitive and affectionate
 - Because of major difficulties in education
 - Because we lack intelligence and skills
 - Because we lack understanding, patience and love
11. What does the passage highlight as the quality of a parent who really desires to understand his child?
- They look at their child through the prism of an ideal.
 - They observe and study the tendencies, moods and peculiarities of the child.
 - They love their child to become someone great as per their ambitions.
 - They encourage the child to find out what she/he is and what she/he should be.
12. What is the antonym for the word "volatile"?
- Stable
 - Steady
 - Constant
 - All of the above

III.

Education is not the amount of information that is put into your brain and runs riot there, undigested, all your life. We must have life-building, man-making, character-making assimilation of ideas.... If education were identical with information, the libraries are the sages in the world and encyclopaedias are the rishis. Getting by heart the thoughts of others in a foreign language and stuffing your brain with them and taking some University degree, you consider yourself educated. Is this education? What is the goal of your education? Open your eyes and see what a piteous cry for food is rising in the land of Bharata, proverbial for its food. Will your education fulfill this want?

We want that education by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased, the intellect is expanded and by which one can stand on one's own feet. What we need to study independent of foreign control, different branches of the knowledge that is our own, and with it the English language and Western science; we need technical education and all else that will develop industries so that men instead of seeking for service may earn enough to provide for themselves and save against a rainy day. The end of all education, all training, should be man-making. The end and aim of all training are to make the man grow. The training by which the current and expression of will are brought under control and become fruitful is called education. What our country now wants are muscles of iron and nerves of steel, gigantic wills, which nothing can resist, which can penetrate into the mysteries and secrets of the universe and will accomplish their purpose in any fashion, even if it meant going down to the bottom of the ocean, meeting death face to face.

There is only one method of attaining knowledge. It is by concentration. The very essence of education is concentration of mind. From the lowest to the highest man, all have to use the same method to attain knowledge. The chemist who works in the laboratory concentrates on elements to analyse them. Knowledge is acquired by concentration.

[Extracted with edits from "Education" by Swami Vivekananda]

13. Education, as described by the author, means:
- Information
 - Library
 - Degrees
 - None of the above
14. As per the author, the aim of education should be:
- To help a person build his/her character
 - To help a person earn his/her livelihood
 - To help a person develop his/her intellect
 - All of the above
15. According to the author, the country wants:
- Massive will power
 - Spirit of philanthropy
 - Iron and steel industries
 - All of the above

16. According to the author, we need to study:
- (a) English Language
(b) Technical Education
(c) Western Science
(d) All of the above
17. According to the author, which among the following is key to attain knowledge?
- (a) University degrees
(b) Library
(c) Concentration of mind
(d) Hard work and sports training
18. Which of the following words is related to the word "assimilation"?
- (a) Integration (b) Adjustment
(c) Acclimatisation (d) All of the above

IV.

Punctually at midday, he opened his bag and spread out his professional equipment, which consisted of a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloth with obscure mystic charts on it, a notebook, and a bundle of Palmyra writing. His forehead was dazzling with sacred ash and vermilion, and his eyes sparkled with a sharp, abnormal gleam which was really an outcome of a continual searching look for customers, but which his simple clients took to be a prophetic light and felt comforted. The power of his eyes was considerably enhanced by their position—placed as they were between the painted forehead and the dark whiskers which streamed down his cheeks: even a half-wit's eyes would sparkle in such a setting. People were attracted to him as bees are attracted to cosmos or dahlia stalks. He sat under the boughs of a spreading tamarind tree which flanked a path running through the town hall park. It was a remarkable place in many ways: a surging crowd was always moving up and down this narrow road morning till night. A variety of trades and occupations was represented all along its way: medicine sellers, sellers of stolen hardware and junk, magicians and, above all, an auctioneer of cheap cloth, who created enough din all day to attract the whole town. Next to him in vociferousness came a vendor of fried groundnut, who gave his ware a fancy name each day, calling it "Bombay Ice Cream" one day, and on the next "Delhi Almond," and on the third "Raja's Delicacy," and so on and so forth, and people flocked to him. A considerable portion of this crowd dallied before the astrologer too. The astrologer transacted his business by the light of a flare which crackled and smoked up above the groundnut heap nearby.

[Extracted with edits from "An Astrologer's Day" by R.K. Narayan]

19. Which among the following is the meaning of the expression "vociferousness" ?
- (a) Expressing opinions or feelings in a loud and confident way
(b) Words that are spoken or sung to have a magical effect
(c) Willing or prepared to do something
(d) To hang about aimlessly
20. When did the astrologer usually start his day's business?
- (a) When people are attracted to him as bees
(b) When the surging crowd moves up and down the road
(c) Punctually at midday
(d) By the light of a flare
21. What was considered as a prophetic light by the simple clients of the astrologer?
- (a) The resplendent forehead of the astrologer with sacred ash and vermilion
(b) The sparkling eyes of the astrologer with an abnormal gleam
(c) The dark whiskers which streamed down the cheeks of the astrologer
(d) The saffron coloured turban around the head of the astrologer
22. Which among the following is the word for the phrase 'Bright and colourful in an impressive way'?
- (a) Mystic (b) Flare
(c) Sparkle (d) Dazzling
23. Which among the following is not a trade or occupation represented in the pathway running through the town hall park?
- (a) Magicians
(b) Medicine sellers
(c) Auctioneers of cheap bags
(d) Sellers of stolen hardware
24. Who among the following used names like "Bombay Ice Cream", "Delhi Almond" and "Raja's Delicacy" to attract the crowd?
- (a) The sellers of cheap clothes
(b) The sellers of medicine
(c) The ice cream seller
(d) The groundnut seller

CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

V.

The “Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam”, 2023 Act, received near-unanimous support in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The legislation mandates the reservation of one-third of all seats in the Lok Sabha, state legislative assemblies and Delhi (as a union territory with an elected assembly) for women. This linking of the implementation of the Act to the implementing of two long-term exercises of census and delimitation makes little sense to many and sounds quite like empowerment delayed for now.

In a 2012 article ‘Holding Up Half the Sky: Reservations for Women in India’, Rudolf C. Heredia breaks down the common misconceptions that cloud our understanding of women’s political participation – “When women do attain a national leadership role it is often because they have inherited the mantle from their fathers or husbands, rather than as persons in their own right and are then projected as matriarchs, part of the joint family, complementary to the patriarchy rather than a challenge to it”.

In ‘Equality versus Empowerment: Women in Indian Legislature’, 2023, Soumya Bhowmick makes the case for going a step beyond quotas and to turn our attention to the complexities that shape women’s agency in the country. This, he argues, would require a bottoms-up approach, rather than merely handing out reservations in a top-down manner. “In a country like India with a considerably large heterogeneous population, the dissemination of legislative power would be insufficient to protect the interests of minority groups such as women, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes”. He concludes that “implementing the idea of reservation for women would bring about descriptive representation, but its transformation into substantive representation would depend on the change in the attitudes of the people.”

While the reservation of one-third of seats for women belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes under the amendment to articles 330a and 332 of the constitution is a welcome step, it remains to be seen whether it fully acknowledges the complex interplay of hierarchies, socio-political relationships which also affect the extent and nature of complications that surround the effective realisation of women’s politics for Indian politics to emerge as a truly emancipatory space.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>25. The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Will come to force from January 2025 (b) Will come to force after all the States and UTs approve it (c) Will come to force after Census (d) None of the above <p>26. As per Rudolf Heredia, women’s political leadership depends upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Mentorship of spouse’s political affiliations (b) Parental guidance (c) Property inheritance (d) None of the above | <p>27. According to Soumya Bhowmick, the quotas for women should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Require a top –down model (b) Fulfill a descriptive representation (c) Transform to substantive representation (d) Be implemented homogeneously <p>28. The amendment to the Art. 330 (a) & 332 aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Appoint Rajya Sabha members based on cultural diversity (b) Provide quota for women Governors (c) Provide quota for women sportspersons (d) None of the above |
|---|---|

VI.

In keeping with the slogan for this year’s Olympics, “Games Wide Open”, the opening ceremony took place outside a stadium setting by the river for the first time. In many respects, the Paris Games turned out to be one of the most elaborate cultural rituals since Covid swept across the world beginning in late 2019. Health restrictions forced the organisers of Tokyo 2020 and Beijing 2022 to sharply limit the scale of the festivities, with events largely closed to the public. Paris 2024, powered in part by pent-up demand for communal experiences, symbolised an international post-pandemic vibe shift.

The International Olympic Committee and French officials managed strict security measures in place. Yet the recent history of violence in France — including the 2015 terror attack in Paris that left 138 people dead and at least 416 injured — stalked public consciousness prior to the games. The geopolitical backdrop for the Paris Games was no less troubling. The war between Israel and Hamas, which had crossed the six-month mark, raised fears of a protracted conflict and wider regional instability. The devastation in the Gaza Strip has provoked international outrage, isolating Israel on the global stage. Meanwhile, Russia continues to gain ground in its military offensive against Ukraine as some Western nations worry about the rise of authoritarianism. These international crises raised serious concerns that could come into play during the Games in the form of protests and other political demonstrations.

Nevertheless, Olympics organisers put up a show that stunned the throngs assembled on the boulevards of Paris, not to mention the millions of people who watched the Games unfold on their televisions and mobile devices. At the Paris 2024 Olympics, India secured a total of six medals: one silver and five bronze, which was one down from the

highest haul of medals from the previous Olympics. Neeraj Chopra earned a silver in men's javelin with an 89.45 throw, narrowly missing gold to Pakistan's Arshad Nadeem. Shooter Manu Bhaker made history by clinching bronze in the women's 10'm air pistol, becoming the first Indian woman to win a medal in Olympic shooting. The men's hockey team achieved a second consecutive bronze, defeating Spain 2-1, with captain Harmanpreet Singh scoring both goals.

[Extracted, with edits and revision, from "The Olympics are nearly here. For a weary world, they can't come soon enough", NBCNEWS]

29. India won a back-to-back Olympics hockey medal at:
 (a) Beijing and Paris (b) Rio and Beijing
 (c) Beijing and Tokyo (d) None of the above
30. According to the passage, what is the peculiarity of the Paris Olympics, 2024?
 (a) It symbolised an international post-pandemic vibe shift.
 (b) The opening ceremony took place outside a stadium.
 (c) It is one of the most elaborate cultural rituals since Covid.
 (d) All of the above
31. Which of the following incidents supports the argument that "the geopolitical backdrop for the Paris Games is no less troubling"?
 (a) Israel-Hamas conflict
 (b) The immigrant influx into Europe
 (c) Political stability of the French government
 (d) All of the above
32. Which one of the following is true?
 (a) Tokyo Olympics was better than Beijing Olympics.
 (b) Spectators thronged for a post Covid sporting experience.
 (c) Olympic games are unaffected by conflicts in a region.
 (d) All of the above
33. The highest Olympic medal tally for India was at:
 (a) Beijing (b) Rio
 (c) London (d) Tokyo
34. Where was the opening ceremony of the Paris Olympics, 2024, held?
 (a) Seine River (b) Versailles Palace
 (c) Eiffel Tower (d) Arc de Triomphe

VII.

During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. The industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. After the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.

The industrial working classes did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers, except in the Nagpur region. As the industrialists came closer to the Congress, workers stayed aloof. But in spite of that, some workers did participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement, selectively adopting some of the ideas of the Gandhian programme, like boycott of foreign goods, as part of their own movements against low wages and poor working conditions. There were strikes by railway workers in 1930 and dockworkers in 1932. In 1930, thousands of workers in Chotanagpur tin mines wore Gandhi caps and participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns. But the Congress was reluctant to include workers' demands as part of its programme of struggle. It felt that this would alienate industrialists and divide the anti-imperial forces.

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women. During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail.

[Excerpt from Chapter II-Nationalism in India, India and the Contemporary World, NCERT]

35. Which event in Indian history marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
 (a) Launch of Non-Cooperation Movement
 (b) Commencing of Dandi March
 (c) Signing of Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 (d) Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement
36. Which of the following is true in the context of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
 (a) The Indian industrialists preferred partnership with MNCs.
 (b) The Indian industrialists were concerned of disruption of business.
 (c) The working class rejected the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 (d) The Round Table Conference was a partial success.

37. Which of the following was the predicament for Congress?
- Danger of division of opposition to the British Government
 - Loss of faith by marginalised sections in Congress
 - Falling value of Rupee against Sterling
 - None of the above
38. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- It encouraged militancy among workers
 - Breaking of the salt law, manufacturing salt and demonstrating it in front of government salt factories
 - It urged the industrialists to accept socialism
 - All of the above
39. Which among the following mass movements was supported by the Indian industrialists?
- Home Rule Movement
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
 - Non-Cooperation Movement
 - Quit India Movement
40. Which of the following can be considered as a major outcome of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- A partial support of the working class
 - Galvanising women in the political sphere
 - Socialistic influence among the Congress cadre
 - All of the above

VIII.

Chinese President Xi Jinping and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi used a BRICS summit in Russia recently to showcase ambitions for a more harmonious relationship between the world's two most populous countries after years of animosity.

The meeting between Xi and Modi, who have not held formal talks for five years, was one highlight of the summit. BRICS also gave an opportunity to the Russian President Vladimir Putin for showcasing that the West had failed to isolate Russia over the Ukraine war.

A final communique listed a number of projects aimed at facilitating trade between BRICS nations—including an alternative payment system to the dollar—but did not include details or timelines.

Just two days after New Delhi announced that it had reached a deal with Beijing to resolve a four-year military stand-off on their disputed Himalayan frontier, Xi told Modi that they should enhance communication and cooperation and effectively manage differences.

BRICS—an idea thought up inside Goldman Sachs two decades ago to describe the growing economic clout of China and other major emerging markets—is now a group that accounts for 45% of the world's population and 35% of the global economy.

Former Goldman Sachs economist Jim O'Neill, who coined the BRIC term in 2001, told Reuters that he had little optimism for the BRICS club as long as China and India remained so divided.

"It seems to me basically to be a symbolic annual gathering where important emerging countries, particularly noisy ones like Russia, but also China, can basically get together and highlight how good it is to be part of something that doesn't involve the U.S. and that global governance isn't good enough".

The 43-page final communique from the summit ranged from geopolitics and narcotics to artificial intelligence and even the preservation of Big Cats, but lacked detail on some major issues. It mentioned Ukraine just once.

[Excerpts from "Putin scores a BRICS win with rare Xi and Modi show of harmony" by Vladimir Soldatkin and Guy Faulconbridge, Reuters, 23 October 2024]

41. Which statement reflects as a critique from the Western Economists?
- BRICS currency cannot displace dollars.
 - Asian economies will not impact western economy.
 - Indo-China conflicts will impact progress of BRICS.
 - All of the above
42. The emergence of BRICS signals:
- Asian consolidation of economic power
 - Diminishing European dominance
 - Revival of the Non-aligned Movement
 - A geo-politics without U.S. dominance
43. Which one of the below is an outcome of 16th BRICS meeting?
- Proposal to end the Russia-Ukraine war
 - To expand BRICS by including Scandinavian countries
 - To recognise China's claim of Taiwan
 - Reducing tension between India and China
44. The 16th BRICS achieved the following:
- Launch of the BRICS currency
 - De-escalation of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict
 - Diplomatic dialogue between India and China
 - All of the above

45. What does the letter "S" in BRICS stand for?
 (a) Saudi Arabia
 (b) Singapore
 (c) South America
 (d) South Africa
46. The initiative of Big Cats Alliance refers to:
 (a) Lions, Tigers and Jaguar
 (b) Tigers, Jaguar and Leopard
 (c) Lions, Cheetah and Snow Leopard
 (d) All of the above

IX.

On the recommendation of Parliament, the President of India effectively abrogated Article 370 of the Indian Constitution and gave assent to the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019. The former state of Jammu and Kashmir has been reorganised as the new Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the new Union Territory of Ladakh on 31 October 2019.

The new Union Territory of Ladakh consists of two districts of Kargil and Leh. The rest of the former State of Jammu and Kashmir is in the new Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

By 2019, the state government of former Jammu and Kashmir had reorganised the areas of these 14 districts into 28 districts. The names of the new districts are as follows—Kupwara, Bandipur, Ganderbal, Srinagar, Budgam, Pulwama, Shupian, Kulgam, Rajouri, Ramban, Doda, Kishtivar, Samba and Kargil.

Out of these, Kargil district was carved out from the area of Leh and Ladakh districts. The Leh district of the new Union Territory of Ladakh has been defined in the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Removal of Difficulties) Second Order, 2019, issued by the President of India, to include the areas of the districts of Gilgit, Gilgit Wazarat, Chilhas and Tribal Territory of 1947, in addition to the remaining areas of Leh and Ladakh districts of 1947, after carving out the Kargil district.

[Extracted from the article of Press Information Bureau, published by the Union Home Ministry on 2 November 2019]

47. Which of the following statements regarding Article 370 of the Constitution of India is correct?
 (a) It gave special status to the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir.
 (b) It created a special tribunal for the state of Jammu and Kashmir on certain occasions.
 (c) It introduced Goods and Services Tax in Jammu and Kashmir.
 (d) It conferred special jurisdiction on the Supreme Court on matters coming from Jammu and Kashmir.
48. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, divided the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into which of the following?
 (a) 2 states
 (b) 1 state and 1 union territory
 (c) 2 union territories
 (d) 1 state and 2 union territories
49. Which of the following Union Territories of India has a legislative assembly?
50. How many states and union territories are present in India?
 (a) 28 states and 8 union territories
 (b) 27 states and 8 union territories
 (c) 28 states and 7 union territories
 (d) 27 states and 7 union territories
51. Which among the following is the capital city of the Union Territory of Ladakh?
 (a) Leh
 (b) Changtang
 (c) Dras
 (d) Nubra
52. Which of the following is false?
 (a) Kargil was formerly a union territory.
 (b) Ladakh is administered by J&K assembly.
 (c) Fifteen new districts were formed to be part of J&K in 2019.
 (d) All of the above

LEGAL REASONING

X.

The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024, that has provision for up to five years' imprisonment and a fine of up to ₹ 1 crore for malpractices and organised cheating in government recruitment exams was notified by the Union government and came into effect from June 21, 2024. The Bill had received assent from the President of India on the 13 February 2024. The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024, mentions punishments for "leakage of question paper or answer key", "directly or indirectly assisting the candidate in any manner unauthorisedly in the public examination" and "tampering with the computer network or a computer resource or a computer system" as offences done by a person, group of persons or institutions. Besides these, "creation of fake website to cheat or for monetary gain", "conduct of fake examination, issuance of fake admit cards or offer letters to cheat or for monetary

gain" and "manipulation in seating arrangements, allocation of dates and shifts for the candidates to facilitate adopting unfair means in examinations" are also among the offences punishable under the law.

"Any person or persons resorting to unfair means and offences under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not less than three years but which may extend to five years and with fine up to ₹10 lakh", said the Act. A service provider, engaged by the public examination authority for conduct of examinations, shall also be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine up to ₹1 crore "and proportionate cost of examination shall also be recovered" from it, according to the Act. Such service providers shall also be barred from being assigned with any responsibility for the conduct of any public examination for a period of four years.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from "Act that Punishes Organized Cheating in Government Exams Comes into Effect" published in The Hindu dated 22 - June - 2024]

53. A Bill becomes an Act only when.....
- Both the houses of the Parliament pass with simple majority.
 - Both the houses of the Parliament pass with absolute majority.
 - When the Prime Minister of India gives his approval.
 - When the President of India gives the Assent.
54. A service provider, engaged by the public examination authority for conduct of examinations, indirectly helped his family member by giving hint on questions that were supposed to be asked in the examination shall
- Be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine of ₹1 crore
 - Be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine upto ₹1 crore
 - Be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine upto ₹1 crore and the entire cost of conduct of the examination
 - None of the above
55. An invigilator of a public examination found guilty of manipulating the seating arrangement to favour his relative writing the public examination is punished by the Court. Which among the following is the appropriate punishment as per the punishment mentioned in the above passage?
- Imprisonment for 1 year and fine of 1 lakh
 - Imprisonment for 2 years and a fine of 10 lakhs
 - Imprisonment for 3 years and a fine of 15 lakhs
 - None of the above
56. Identify which of the following is not an unfair means relating to the conduct of a public examination.
- The coaching centre conducting mock tests for students
 - The coaching centre offering help to its students during the examination
 - The centre superintendent of the public examination on the request of the coaching centre providing seating arrangement of all its students in one hall
 - The centre superintendent of the public examination indirectly assisting the candidates
57. Who among the following is not a service provider in the context of a public examination?
- The coaching centre which prepares students for passing in the public examination
 - The printing press where the question paper of the public examination is printed
 - The software company that manages the website of the public examination
 - The company that scans the OMR sheets of the public examination

XI.

Children come in contact with the criminal justice system either as victims or witnesses to a crime or as children in conflict with law (CICL). As CICL, they could be alleged of, accused or recognised as having broken the law by committing a crime. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Report 2021, India recorded a total number of 1,49,404 instances of crimes against children in 2021 — a rise of over 16 percent from the previous year. In terms of percentage, the top categories under crime against children were kidnapping and abduction, followed by cases registered under the POCSO Act. Further, the NCRB report revealed that of the total cases, 53,874 were registered under POCSO Sections. Sexual offences against children show a steady ascent, with 47,221 such cases being recorded in 2020, and 47,335 cases in 2019. In 2019, as many as 32,269 cases were registered across the country, while the 2021 report registered a decline of 3.5 percent recording 31,170 cases.

The Criminal Justice system of any country broadly refers to agencies of the government charged with enforcing law, adjudicating crime and correcting criminal conduct. The main objective of the criminal justice system is 'deterrence', i.e., to punish the 'transgressors and the criminals' and to maintain law and order in the society. Globally, children and young people are routinely exposed to various forms of violence if they are before the criminal justice system. They are at risk of physical and psychological abuse, sexual assault and other harms, including inadequate educational opportunities, poor and outdated vocational training. They face several challenges including mental, emotional and behavioural disorders. Children, who are victims of violence or exposed to violence during childhood, are more likely to have difficulty in school, abuse drugs or alcohol, act aggressively, suffer from depression or other mental health problems and engage in criminal behaviour as adults.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from "Child Rights in the Criminal Justice System: Need for Law Reform" written by Dr. Asha Bajpai published in the Journal of the National Human Rights Commission, India]

58. Which of the following issues children, who are victims of violence during childhood, face in life, as per the author of the above passage?
- They may have difficulties in school.
 - They may abuse drugs or alcohol and suffer from mental health problems.
 - They may act aggressively and engage in criminal behaviours.
 - All of the above
59. What is the primary objective of the criminal justice system as mentioned in the passage?
- Rehabilitation of the offenders
 - Punishment of the offenders
 - Reformation of the offenders
 - Protection of victims from the offenders
60. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in India is responsible for:
- Conducting forensic investigations of records of criminals
 - Maintaining a national database of fingerprints of criminals
 - Compiling and analysing crime data
 - Maintaining a national database of enforcement of criminal laws
61. Which category had the highest number of cases under crimes against children according to the NCRB Report 2021?
- POCSO
 - Kidnapping and abduction
 - Sexual offences
 - All of the above
62. Which one of the following is the correct expansion of the term POCSO used in the passage?
- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
 - Prosecution of Criminals of Sexual Offences
 - Protection of Children and Women from Sexual Offences
 - None of the above
63. What risks do children face when exposed to the criminal justice system as per the passage?
- Limited access to vocational training
 - Exposed to risk of physical abuse
 - Mental health challenges and behavioural disorders
 - All of the above

XII.

Geographical Indications (GIs) are a form of intellectual property that designates a product as originating from a specific geographic location, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic is essentially attributable to its geographic origin. GIs protect names that are used to identify products with specific qualities or characteristics due to their geographic origin. For example, 'Champagne' refers to sparkling wine produced in the Champagne region of France, and 'Darjeeling Tea' refers to tea grown in the Darjeeling region of India. The protection of GIs ensures that only products genuinely originating from a specific region are allowed to use the geographical name. This helps maintain the product's reputation and quality, prevents misuse or imitation and supports local economies by promoting regional products. International agreements such as the TRIPS Agreement under the World Trade Organization (WTO) provide a framework for the protection of GIs globally.

64. Which of the following statements about Geographical Indications (GIs) is not true?
- GIs are protected under international law to ensure that only products from specific regions can use the GI name.
 - The use of a GI name can be legally challenged if it is used by products not originating from the specified region.
 - Geographical Indications (GI) can be used to any product which is licenced regardless of its place of origin.
 - The TRIPS Agreement under the WTO establishes a framework for the protection of GIs on a global scale.
65. If a product named "Darjeeling Tea" is produced outside of the Darjeeling region, which of the following legal actions is likely to be taken under GI protection laws?
- The product can still be sold but with a disclaimer about its true origin.
 - The use of the GI name "Darjeeling Tea" can be legally contested and potentially prohibited.
 - The product can be sold under a different GI name of "Not Darjeeling Tea".
 - The product can be marketed as "Darjeeling Tea" and will face no legal consequences.
66. Which of the following is not a potential consequence of the misuse of a Geographical Indication?
- Loss of consumer trust in the authenticity of the product
 - Decrease in the market value of the GI-protected product
 - Compulsory license on the patents of the misusing entity
 - Potential legal action of infringement against the misuse

67. In the context of GIs, which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of “geographic origin”?
- A product’s name is changed to reflect its local ingredients rather than its place of production.
 - A product is marketed with a GI name even though it is produced in a different region and country.
 - A product is identified by a GI name that corresponds to the region where it is traditionally made/cultivated with distinctive qualities due to that location.
 - A product is sold under a generic name with no reference to its production location.
68. Choose the most appropriate objective of the TRIPS Agreement concerning Geographical Indications:
- To harmonise intellectual property laws across member countries
 - To ensure uniform product labelling standards globally
 - To provide a framework for the protection and enforcement of Geographical Indications among WTO members
 - To promote international trade by standardising product names and prices

XIII.

The Supreme Court of India declared that the right to privacy is a fundamental right and that the right to informational privacy is part of this right. Subsequently, the Parliament of India enacted a new law relating to digital personal data protection. The law applies to Indian residents and businesses collecting the data of Indian residents. It also applies to non-citizens living in India whose data processing is “in connection with any activity related to the offering of goods or services” that happens outside India. The law allows personal data to be processed for any lawful purpose. If the personal data is sensitive, then additional safeguards are to be observed. The entity processing data can do so either by taking the concerned individual’s consent or for “legitimate uses” – which include situations where an individual has voluntarily provided personal data for a specified purpose. The law requires that an individual’s consent must be “free, specific, informed, unconditional and unambiguous with a clear affirmative action” and for a specific purpose. The data collected has to be limited to that necessary for the specified purpose. A clear notice containing these details has to be provided to consumers, including the rights of the concerned individual and the grievance redressal mechanism. Individuals have the right to withdraw consent if consent is the ground on which data is being processed. The law also creates rights and obligations for individuals. These include the right to get a summary of all the collected data and to know the identities of all other entities/organisations with whom the personal data has been shared, along with a description of the data shared. Individuals also have the right to correction, completion, updating and erasure of their data. Besides, they have a right to obtain redressal for their grievances and a right to nominate persons who will receive their data.

[Excerpts from, “Understanding India’s New Data Protection Law”, written by Anirudh Burman CARNEGIE INDIA, 03 October, 2023]

69. A startup provides a health-tracking app that collects sensitive health data from users. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what additional precautions must the startup take compared to regular personal data?
- No additional measures are needed
 - Ensure explicit consent and adopt higher security standards
 - Store the data only with government agencies
 - Store the data only with hospitals and other health care institutions
70. As per the passage, what are the rights included under the digital data protection law of India?
- Right to get the summary of collected data
 - Right to know to whom the data has been shared
 - Right to correct and update the data
 - Right to get the data removed from the database
 - Right to decide on who can receive their data
 - Right to get redressal of grievances
71. An Indian company collects personal data from its users to provide personalised services. The company intends to share this data with a third-party vendor for targeted advertisements. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what must the company do before sharing the data?
- Obtain explicit consent from the users
 - Share the data by informing the users, as it is for business purposes
 - Encrypt the data and share it with the third-party vendor
 - Inform the third-party vendor that the data is sensitive
72. A social media platform processes user data based on the consent given during account creation. A user now wishes to withdraw consent to process the data. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what must the platform do?
- 1, 2, 5 and 6
 - 1, 3, 4 and 6
 - 1, 3, 5 and 6
 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

- (a) Refuse to accept the withdrawal request since consent was already given
- (b) Comply with the legal requirements and stop processing the data
- (c) Continue processing the data but notify the user
- (d) Allow withdrawal only after 30 days

73. A financial institution collects biometric data from its clients for verification purposes. If the clients wish to know what data has been collected, under the digital personal data protection law in India, what right allows them to request this information?
- (a) Right to Data Portability
 - (b) Right to Correction
 - (c) Right to Access
 - (d) Right to Be Forgotten

XIV.

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976 introduced the concept of environmental protection in an explicit manner into the Constitution through introduction of Article 48-A and Article 51-A (g). In many judgments, the Supreme Court ruled that both the state and its residents have a fundamental duty to preserve and protect their natural resources. The recent judgment obliquely makes way for an enforceable right, and a potential obligation on the state unless the same is overturned by an Act of Parliament.

India is signatory of various international environmental conservation treaties under which India has the binding commitment to reduce carbon emission. During the COP 21, India signed Paris Agreement along with 196 countries, under which universally binding agreement was made to limit greenhouse gas emission to levels that would prevent global temperatures from increasing to more than 1.5 degree Celsius before the industrial revolution. India has committed to generating 50% of its energy through renewable resources and will generate 500 GW of energy from non-fossil fuels by 2030, reducing the carbon emission by 1 billion ton. Additionally, India has committed to achieve net zero carbon emission target by 2070.

Supreme Court's 21 March 2024 verdict builds on the bulwark of jurisprudence in place since 1986, and, through various other judgments, the Supreme Court has recognised the right to clean environment along with the right to clean air, water and soil free from pollution which is absolutely necessary for the enjoyment of life. Any disturbance with these basic elements of environment would amount to violation of Article 21. It also establishes the duty of the state to maintain ecological balance and hygienic environment. Although right to clean environment has existed, by recognising the right against climate change, it shall compel the states to prioritise environmental protection and sustainable development.

[Extracted, with edits and revision, from "Supreme Court of India bolts Right to Life with climate justice", The Economic Times, 06 May 2024]

74. In which among the following, changes were introduced for environmental protection through the Constitution of India (42nd Amendment) Act?
1. Fundamental Rights
 2. Fundamental Duties
 3. Directive Principles of State Policy
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
75. The nature of binding commitment of India to reduce carbon emission through the signing of various international environmental conservation treaties especially the Paris Agreement may be described as:
- (a) The signatory shall take adequate measures to reduce carbon emission.
 - (b) The signatory may take adequate measures to reduce carbon emission.
 - (c) The signatory should explore the possibility to reduce carbon emission.
 - (d) The signatory may formulate necessary policies to reduce carbon emission.
76. Under Article 51-A(g) of the Indian Constitution, it is specifically mentioned that citizens shall have the duty to protect and improve the natural environment that includes:
- (a) Rivers and lakes (b) Forests and wildlife
 - (c) All living creatures (d) Only (a) and (b)
77. As per the aforementioned passage and decision of the Supreme Court:
- (a) The fundamental duty to preserve and protect natural resources is upon the state only.
 - (b) Citizens alone have the fundamental duty to preserve and protect natural resources.
 - (c) Both the state and citizens have the duty to preserve and protect natural resources.
 - (d) The state has the duty to maintain ecological balance and citizens' right against climate change.
78. According to the passage, what makes India committed to reduce carbon emission?
- (a) Because of being a signatory of international environmental conservation treaties
 - (b) Because of the Supreme Court verdicts which obliquely make way for an enforceable right
 - (c) Because of the policy decisions of the Government
 - (d) Because of the Constitution of India (42nd Amendment) Act
79. The passage mentions that "any disturbance with these basic elements of environment would

amount to violation of Article 21". Article 21 of the Constitution deals with:

(a) Right to equality

(b) Right against exploitation

(c) Right to freedom of residence

(d) Right to life and personal liberty

XV.

The Contract Act 1872 deals with contract law in India, its rights, duties and exceptions arising out of it. Section 2(h) of the Act gives us the definition of a contract, which is simply an agreement enforceable by law. To understand the difference between void agreements and voidable contracts, it is important to talk about sections 2(h), 2(a), 2(i), 2(d), 14, 16(3) and 15, 24–28 of the Indian Contract Act. Void agreements are fundamentally invalid, making them unenforceable by default. These agreements cannot be fulfilled as they consist of illegal elements and they cannot be enforced even after subjecting it to both parties. However, in the case of voidable contracts, the agreement is initially enforceable, but it is later on denied at the option of either of the parties due to various reasons.

Unless rejected by a party, this contract will remain valid and enforceable. The party who is at the disadvantage due to any circumstance applicable to the contract has the ability to render the agreement void. A void agreement is void ab initio, making it impossible to rectify any defects in it, while voidable contracts can be rectified. In case of a void agreement, neither of the parties is subject to any compensation for any losses, but voidable contracts have some remedies.

A valid agreement forms a contract that may again be either valid or voidable. The primary difference between a void agreement and a voidable contract is that a void agreement cannot be converted into a contract.

[Extracted with edits from "A Comparative Study of Voidable Contracts and Void Agreements"]

80. Which of the following best describes a void agreement?
- (a) An agreement that is valid until declared invalid by a court
- (b) An agreement that has no legal effect from the beginning
- (c) An agreement that is legally enforceable
- (d) An agreement that can be enforced if one party chooses to do so
81. A contract between two parties to rob a bank and share the proceeds equally can be termed as:
- (a) Void contract
- (b) Valid contract
- (c) Voidable contract
- (d) Legally enforceable contract
82. An agreement made by an adult but involving a minor child where the signatory is the minor child himself, this agreement would be:
- (a) A valid and enforceable agreement
- (b) A voidable agreement
- (c) A void agreement
- (d) An agreement that cannot be enforced by the minor
83. Which of the following scenarios would most likely result in a void agreement?
- (a) An agreement signed by someone under duress
- (b) A contract with mutually agreed terms to sell a house
- (c) An agreement to pay 10 lakhs on getting a government job
- (d) A contract with a minor who understands the terms
84. An agreement made without consideration is generally:
- (a) Valid agreement
- (b) Enforceable agreement
- (c) Void agreement
- (d) Voidable agreement

LOGICAL REASONING

XVI.

Being a consultant, your work consists of a deep examination of the company's environment and its internal system to notice inefficiencies and potential improvements and the interaction with the company's management and different sections to decipher their objectives, opportunities and processes. This means that, through the use of data analysis, industry best practices and the formulation of creative ways of solving all problems, to come up with unique solutions to all problems to increase efficiency and productivity, and hence, increase profitability for employers. This might entail operations such as logistics redesign, business process reengineering and adopting new applications, systems or even community relation programs. People management is a critical component of change management, to make sure that all the relevant parties interpret the potential alterations positively and also, to offer orientation and create resources to explain the changes to the group and make it comfortable with the shift. The general goal is the organisation's ability to continue to grow and remain relevant with the shareholders and stakeholders in the industries it operates.

85. Which of the following might a consultant optimise to improve company efficiency?
 (a) Office decoration
 (b) Supply chain management
 (c) Employee dress code
 (d) Lunch menus
86. Why is communication the most relevant thing for a consultant?
 (a) To ensure that all stakeholders understand the proposed changes
 (b) To organise consumer meets
 (c) To update the company website
 (d) To manage human resources
87. What additional support might a consultant provide to help the team adapt to new processes?
 (a) Planning a retreat for the team members
 (b) Training and support
 (c) Personal counselling
 (d) Mental health programs
88. What is the primary responsibility of you being a company's efficient consultant?
 (a) Analysing the organisation's structure, processes and market position
 (b) Managing daily operations
 (c) Hiring new employees
 (d) Conducting maintenance
89. With whom does a consultant work closely to understand a company's goals and challenges?
 (a) Customers
 (b) Higher management and various departments
 (c) External vendors
 (d) Competitors
90. Imagine yourself as a consultant and find what methods you will use to develop customised solutions.
 (a) Intuition and guesswork
 (b) Social media trends
 (c) Random selection
 (d) Data analysis, industry best practices and innovative strategies

XVII.

While a majority of homeless groups exist solely in modernised cultures, homelessness remains a problem throughout the world. Everywhere there are people in constant search of food, water and shelter. Many of these people have nowhere to go and can find no end or relief to their suffering. Homelessness was originally believed to be a cultural problem but is now revealing itself as a global problem. It is a problem suffered by all of humanity and must be faced and solved as such. Although this problem exists everywhere, it is more severe in certain parts of the world. Due to the differing circumstances of homelessness around the world, there can be no one solution or one set of guidelines for everyone to follow.

Even the United States constantly struggles with homelessness, despite being one of the wealthiest countries in the world. According to a 2005 survey by the United Nations, 1.6 billion people lack adequate housing. The causes vary depending on the place and person. Common reasons include a lack of affordable housing, poverty, a lack of mental health services and more. Homelessness is rooted in systemic failures that fail to protect those who are most vulnerable. Approximately 580,000 people experience homelessness on any given night in the United States, as stated by the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Department of the United States. The number of individuals experiencing homelessness varies by region, with urban areas experiencing higher rates of homelessness compared to rural areas. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated homelessness and housing insecurity, leading to increased rates of eviction, unemployment and housing instability. Using social distancing measures to curb the virus's transmission has presented difficulties for homeless shelters and service providers in maintaining their capacity. The economic fallout from the pandemic has further strained resources and support systems for individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

[Extracted with revisions and modifications from an article "The impact of COVID-19 and housing insecurity on lower-income women" published in *Journal of Social Issues*, 3 October 2022]

91. Homelessness in reference to the above paragraph can be observed most closely in the form of:
 (a) Inadequate entertainment avenues
 (b) Shortage of appropriate clothing
 (c) Poor prospects for employment
 (d) Inadequate medical services
92. Approximately how many people in America are currently experiencing homelessness on any given day?
 (a) 1 million people (b) More than 5.5 million
 (c) 3.5 million (d) 100 million
93. Which of the following is not a myth about people experiencing homelessness?
 (a) People who are homeless choose to be so by themselves
 (b) People who are experiencing homelessness are lazy
 (c) All people who experience homelessness are addicts
 (d) People experiencing homelessness find it difficult to obtain a job
94. For the above paragraph, which of the following statements is true?

- (a) When people in industrialised civilisations think of homelessness, they generally imagine third-world countries where poverty is rampant.
- (b) Generally, the impoverished are thought of to exist in third-world countries only, but they are present even in the largest cities of the world.
- (c) Homelessness increases due to major turbulence on the economic and cultural aspects.
- (d) All of the above
95. There are several causes of homelessness; which of the following is the least likely a cause of homelessness?
- (a) Violence in the home
- (b) Loss of job or income
- (c) Substance abuse
- (d) Proper health care
96. Homelessness in case of mental illness can be amplified because of the following reason:
- (a) The stress of being homeless may exacerbate previous mental illness and encourage anxiety, fear, depression, sleeplessness and substance use.
- (b) People with mental illness remain homeless for longer periods of time and have less contact with family and friends.
- (c) Poor mental health predisposes individuals to homelessness and homelessness exposes individuals further to particularly severe health problems.
- (d) All of the above

XVIII.

Read the information carefully and answer the questions based on the seating arrangement:

“Ram, Shyam, Rohit, Mohit, Rohan, Sohan, Mohan, Rakesh and Suresh are sitting around a circle facing the centre. Rohit is third to the left of Ram. Rohan is fourth to the right of Ram. Mohit is fourth to the left of Suresh who is second to the right of Ram. Sohan is third to the right of Shyam. Mohan is not an immediate neighbour of Ram”.

97. Who is second to the left of Rakesh?
- (a) Ram (b) Mohan
- (c) Sohan (d) Data inadequate
98. Who is the immediate right of Mohit?
- (a) Sohan (b) Rohit
- (c) Ram (d) Data inadequate
99. Who is third to the right of Sohan?
- (a) Suresh (b) Rohan
- (c) Rakesh (d) Shyam
100. What is Rakesh's position with respect to Rohan?
- (a) Eighth to the right of Ram
- (b) Fourth to the left
- (c) Fifth to the right
- (d) Third to the right
101. Who is third to the right of Mohan?
- (a) Shyam (b) Mohit
- (c) Ram (d) None of these
102. Who is fifth to the right of Rohan?
- (a) Sohan (b) Ram
- (c) Rakesh (d) Suresh

XIX.

India is poised for rapid economic growth, potentially spurred by a young population driving production and demand. In the process, inevitably, lifestyles are being dramatically altered for the worse. India now reports the highest growth of ultra-processed food consumption among the youth, as well as low levels of exercise and adequate sleep. Cultural changes, including smartphones and a preponderance of English in schools, are also associated with weakened family relationships. Until recently, in the absence of extensive data, the role of these factors on mental well-being, encompassing our full range of mental capability, was not well understood. Recent findings based on a large database of over 1,50,000 individuals in India are beginning to shed light on the correlates of mental well-being among adolescents. The findings are dire. There is a silent epidemic of mental ill-health in India. Previous studies have found that ownership of smartphones is “frying” the brain. Data also suggests that it is not merely the ownership of a phone but also the early age of access that is associated with worse cognition and mental well-being as young adults. The young brain is developing and must be nurtured. These gadgets are handed to adolescents, presumably more out of convenience than sound logic. The American philosopher David Henry Thoreau remarked over 175 years ago, “Technology is an improved means to an unimproved end”. This is an extreme position but one worth mulling. India reports the highest growth in consumption of ultra-processed foods. Some evidence suggests that these foods are as addictive as smoking. Recent data globally and from India shows a strong association between the consumption of ultra-processed foods and poor mental well-being, particularly the capacities for emotional and cognitive control.

[Source: V. Anantha Nageswaran and Shailender Swaminathan, “How our lifestyle is creating an epidemic of mental ill health”, *The Indian Express*, 7 September 2024]

103. Which of the following can be a plausible solution for better mental well-being among the youth?
- (a) Limiting the correlation between physical and mental health

- (b) Limiting the research on excessive use of smartphones
 (c) Limiting the widespread consumption of ultra-processed foods
 (d) Limiting the informed use of smartphones across all age groups
104. Which of the following statements by the author lacks credible evidence in the passage?
 (a) Excessive mobile usage linked to mental health issues
 (b) Providing mobiles to adolescents resulting in mental stress
 (c) Students learning the English language have weakened family relationships
 (d) Inadequate sleep and junk food resulting in mental distress
105. "These gadgets are handed to adolescents, presumably more out of convenience than sound logic". Which of the following is the most suitable explanation echoed by the author as per the given statement?
 (a) Logic prevails over reasoning
 (b) Logic and emotions go hand in hand
 (c) Logic taking a backseat over utility
 (d) Logic and benefits can never be understood together
106. Based on the above passage, which of the following should be the most suitable title for the passage?
 (a) Lifestyle and Mental Health
 (b) Economic Growth and Mental Health
 (c) Impact of Technology on the Youth
 (d) Language and Cultural Change
107. Consider the given statement "Technology is an improved means to an unimproved end". Which of the following closely reflects the meaning of the given statement?
 (a) New technologies have to be accepted by primarily focusing on their positive results.
 (b) New technologies create a hindrance to the physical health of an individual.
 (c) Poor mental health is a result of the invention of new technologies.
 (d) New technologies should be looked upon with scepticism, considering their negative impact.
108. Which of the following statements strengthens the author's argument regarding the negative use of smartphones among the youth?
 (a) Excessive use of smartphones may lead to weakened family relationships.
 (b) There has to be an unhindered use of smartphones.
 (c) Smartphones have economic usefulness.
 (d) Ownership of smartphones at an early age results due to lack of care by parents.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

XX.

Mr. Das is working in a construction company. He has a family, including his wife and a daughter. His total monthly income includes a salary of ₹9228 and a 10% house rent allowance. Due to increasing inflation, he is keeping a home budget that accounts for the income and expenses of the household. Out of his total monthly income, he spends 25% on food expenses, 18% on paying the house rent, 9% on entertainment, 23% on the education of his child and 13% on medical expenses, and he saves 12% of his total monthly income. Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

109. If the expenditure on food and entertainment is increased by 10% due to inflation in prices, what will be the new percentage of savings in the same monthly salary?
 (a) 8.4% (b) 8.6% (c) 8.8% (d) 8.2%
110. How much total money has he spent on food and entertainment?
 (a) ₹ 3541 (b) ₹ 3461
 (c) ₹ 3371 (d) None of the above
111. How much money does Mr. Das pay as the house rent?
 (a) ₹ 1827 (b) ₹ 1661 (c) ₹ 1783 (d) ₹ 1935
112. If Mr. Das gets 12% annual interest on the savings and he wishes to save ₹30,000 in two years period, how much extra should he save in the next year?
 (a) ₹ 1200
 (b) ₹ 1300
 (c) ₹ 1400
 (d) There is no need for saving.
113. Which of the following is true regarding the home budget of Mr. Das?
 (a) The total amount spent on the house rent, entertainment and education is greater than the total amount spent on food expenses, medical expenses and savings.
 (b) The total amount spent on entertainment, medical expenses and education is equal to the total amount spent on the house rent, food expenses and savings.

- (c) The total amount spent on savings, medical expenses and education is less than the total amount spent on the house rent, food expenses and entertainment.
- (d) None of the above
114. How much money remains for other expenses after the house rent and savings?
- (a) ₹7061 (b) ₹7601
(c) ₹7106 (d) ₹7016

XXI.

According to the estimates of the World Inequality Report 2022, in India, men earn 82 percent of the labour income, whereas women earn 18 percent of it. A woman agriculture field labourer makes ₹88 per day lesser than her male counterpart, according to the Ministry of Agriculture's data for 2020–21. While a man is paid ₹383 a day on an average, a woman makes a mere ₹294 a day. The gap in their daily wages is more than the cost of two kilograms of rice. This gap differs from state to state. Field labourers, for instance, make the most money in Kerala. While a man gets ₹789 per day, a woman is paid ₹537. While this is the highest amount paid to a woman labourer in a state, it is also ₹252 lesser than what her male counterpart is paid. As of 2020–21, Tamil Nadu has the highest gender wage gap among agriculture field labourers at 112 percent. It is followed by Goa (61 percent) and Kerala. The wage gap is the lowest in Jharkhand and Gujarat (6 percent each), but the women labourers there get paid just ₹239 and ₹247 per day, respectively.

Men earn more than women across all forms of work, the gap greatest for the self-employed. In 2023, male self-employed workers earned 2.8 times that of women. In contrast, male regular wage workers earned 24% more than women and male casual workers earned 48% more. The gender gap in earnings is still a persistent phenomenon. However, there are differences in trends. The gender gap has increased for self-employed workers, while falling for regular wage workers. Male regular wage workers earned 34% more than women from 2019 to 2022, with the gap falling to 24% in 2023.

115. Assume that in 2022, the earnings gap between male and female self-employed workers was 2.5 times. In 2023, the gap increased to 2.8 times. What is the percentage increase in the earnings gap for self-employed workers from 2022 to 2023?
- (a) 12% (b) 5% (c) 4.8% (d) 24%
116. Which of the following statement is correct?
- (a) The wage gap of Goa and Kerala states is less than Tamil Nadu
(b) The wage gap of Tamil Nadu is greater than Jharkhand and Gujarat
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above
117. If the wages paid to men working in agricultural sector in Goa are ₹335 on an average, what is the amount of wages paid to women in the region?
- (a) ₹ 204 approx. (b) ₹ 330 approx.
(c) ₹ 239 approx. (d) None of these
118. With reference to the information in Question 115 above, which region of the below mentioned states offers the least wages to the women workers in any sector?
- (a) Gujarat (b) Goa
(c) Kerala (d) Jharkhand
119. In 2023, if the average annual income of female self-employed workers is ₹250, how much do male self-employed workers earn on an average?
- (a) ₹ 550 (b) ₹ 673
(c) ₹ 700 (d) None of these
120. If a female casual worker earns ₹200 per hour, what is the hourly wage of a male casual worker, given that male casual workers earn 48% more than female casual workers?
- (a) ₹ 480
(b) ₹ 296
(c) ₹ 248
(d) Cannot be determined

CLAT 2025

Answer Key

Q. Nos.	Correct Answer (Option)
1	(c)
2	(b)
3	(a)
4	(c)
5	(d)
6	(d)
7	(a)
8	(b)
9	(c)
10	(d)
11	(b)
12	(d)
13	(d)
14	(d)
15	(a)
16	(d)
17	(c)
18	(d)
19	(a)
20	(c)
21	(b)
22	(d)
23	(d)
24	(d)
25	(d)
26	(b)
27	(c)
28	(d)
29	(d)
30	(d)

Q. Nos.	Correct Answer (Option)
41	(d)
42	(d)
43	(d)
44	(c)
45	(d)
46	(d)
47	(a)
48	(c)
49	(b)
50	(a)
51	(a)
52	(d)
53	(d)
54	(c)
55	(d)
56	(a)
57	(a)
58	(d)
59	(b)
60	(c)
61	(b)
62	(a)
63	(d)
64	(c)
65	(b)
66	(c)
67	(c)
68	(c)
69	(b)
70	(d)

Q. Nos.	Correct Answer (Option)
81	(a)
82	(c)
83	(c)
84	(c)
85	(b)
86	(a)
87	(b)
88	(a)
89	(b)
90	(d)
91	(c)
92	(c)
93	(d)
94	(c)
95	(d)
96	(c)
97	(c)
98	(a)
99	(a)
100	(d)
101	(d)
102	(b)
103	(c)
104	(c)
105	(c)
106	(a)
107	(d)
108	(a)
109	(b)
110	(d)

31	(a)
32	(b)
33	(d)
34	(a)
35	(b)
36	(b)
37	(a)
38	(b)
39	(b)
40	(d)

71	(a)
72	(b)
73	(c)
74	(b)
75	(a)
76	(d)
77	(d)
78	(a)
79	(d)
80	(b)

111	(a)
112	(d)
113	(c)
114	(c)
115	(a)
116	(c)
117	(a)
118	(b)
119	(c)
120	(b)



UG CLAT
COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST
Five-Year Integrated Programme

SOLVED PAPER 2025

Answers with Explanations

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: While Orwell does not directly address his relationship with his father in this passage, there is no mention of estrangement as a consequence of his childhood loneliness. The focus is instead on his internal world, shaped by feelings of isolation and undervaluation. This option is not viable as it is not supported by the text. Thus, option (a) is incorrect. Similarly, in option (b) Orwell describes feelings of being “isolated and undervalued” during childhood, which could suggest unhappiness. However, the question specifically asks what his loneliness led to, and Orwell explicitly mentions that it inspired him to make up stories and create imaginary conversations. While unhappy days may have been a part of his childhood, they were not the direct result of his loneliness in the context provided. Therefore, this option is not the most accurate answer. The passage refers to Orwell’s capacity for “facing unpleasant facts,” but this is presented as a skill he developed, not as a direct result of his childhood loneliness. There is no evidence in the text linking loneliness to specific unpleasant incidents, making this option incorrect. Hence, option (d) is also ruled out. Orwell clearly states that his loneliness as a child led to the habit of making up stories and having conversations with imaginary people. This activity was a way for him to create a private world and cope with his feelings of isolation. He even acknowledges that these early creative habits became foundational to his later literary ambitions. As this is directly mentioned in the passage, thus option (c) is the correct answer.

2. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: While Orwell mentions his childhood habits of making up stories and the feeling of isolation, he does not provide this background information solely to emphasise his lonely habits. Instead, he shares these details to offer insights

into how early experiences shape a writer’s motives. Thus, this option (a) is incorrect. While Orwell identifies “historical impulse” as one of the motives for writing, this concept refers to documenting facts for posterity. It does not explain why he provides his personal background information in this passage. Thus, option (c) is incorrect. Aesthetic enthusiasm is described as the desire to convey beauty and share meaningful experiences. However, Orwell does not cite this as the reason for giving his background information. Instead, he provides his personal history to explore the deeper motivations behind writing. This makes (d) an incorrect answer. Orwell explicitly states that understanding a writer’s motives requires knowledge of their early development. He argues that a writer’s subject matter and emotional attitude are deeply influenced by formative experiences. By sharing his own background, Orwell demonstrates how personal history plays a crucial role in shaping a writer’s creative impulses. This makes (b) the correct answer.

3. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: While creative imagination may be influenced by a writer’s early impulses, Orwell does not explicitly claim that escaping these influences would prevent creativity altogether. Instead, he emphasises that the urge to write, which stems from these impulses, would be diminished or lost. This makes (b) an incorrect answer. This option misinterprets the text. Conversing with imaginary characters is presented as a childhood habit born of loneliness, not something that would occur if a writer escaped their early impulses. Therefore, (c) is incorrect. The ability to influence others is linked to one of the writer’s motives (political purpose), but Orwell does not suggest that escaping early impulses would enhance this ability. In fact, losing connection with these formative influences would likely diminish a writer’s capacity to write meaningfully and influence others. Thus, (d)

is incorrect. Orwell argues that a writer's early impulses and emotional attitudes are integral to their creative drive. He states that if a writer escapes from these formative influences entirely, they risk "killing their impulse to write." This clearly identifies the loss of the urge to write as the consequence of abandoning early influences, making (a) the correct answer.

4. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: While writing is influenced by thoughts, "aesthetic enthusiasm" specifically refers to the desire to create something beautiful or meaningful. Orwell does not suggest that this motive directly shapes thoughts but instead focuses on the writer's passion for sharing experiences of beauty or profound value. Thus, (a) is not the most accurate answer. Although aesthetic enthusiasm often results in creating artistic works, Orwell emphasises the intrinsic value of the experience being shared rather than just the creation of art for art's sake. This makes (b) incomplete and not the most accurate answer. While aesthetic enthusiasm may involve non-utilitarian aspects (beauty or artistic expression without practical function), Orwell does not frame it in terms of rejecting utility. Instead, the focus is on the inherent value of the experience itself. Thus, (d) is not correct. Orwell describes aesthetic enthusiasm as the writer's desire to share an experience they feel is valuable and worth preserving. Such experiences, often tied to beauty or emotional resonance, are considered "invaluable" because they provide deeper meaning and fulfilment to both the writer and the audience. This aligns directly with the motive he outlines, making (c) the correct answer.

5. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The author does not suggest avoiding egoism altogether. In fact, Orwell acknowledges "sheer egoism" as one of the four great motives for writing, recognising it as a natural and inevitable aspect of a writer's personality. Therefore, option (a) is incorrect. Orwell does not advocate for writers to be apolitical. On the contrary, he identifies "political purpose" as one of the key motives for writing and emphasises the importance of pushing the world in a certain direction through their work. Thus, option (b) is also incorrect. While Orwell mentions that a writer's subject matter is influenced by the age in which they live, he does not advocate explicitly for a contemporary approach in their treatment of work. The passage focuses more on the writer's motives and emotional influences than on stylistic or temporal considerations. Therefore, option (c) is also incorrect. Since the author does not strongly advocate for any of the above options, option (d) is the most accurate answer.

6. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The word "tumultuous" conveys a sense of confusion and disorder, which aligns closely with the meaning of "chaotic." Therefore, option (a) is correct. "Tumultuous" also describes situations that are unstable or full of upheaval, which is synonymous with "turbulent." This makes option (b) correct as well. "Disorderly" also matches the definition of "tumultuous," as both refer to a lack of order or structure, often accompanied by noise or disturbance. Thus, option (c) is also correct. Since all the individual options—"chaotic," "turbulent," and "disorderly"—are synonyms for "tumultuous," the correct answer is **(d) All of the above.**

7. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Option (b) contradicts the author's point. The author argues against imposing ideals on children, stating that this leads to fear, conflict, and a lack of understanding. The correct approach is to understand and support the child as they are, not to force them to conform. Hence, option (b) is incorrect. The author also criticises reliance on rigid methods and expectations about how a child should be. Rather than imposing external ideals, the author advocates for responding to the child's individual needs and understanding their current state. Thus, option (c) is incorrect. While collaboration between parents and teachers is important, the author does not advocate guiding a child based on the parents' or teachers' ambitions. Instead, the emphasis is on understanding and supporting the child's individuality, not fulfilling adult ambitions through the child. Thus, option (d) is also incorrect. This option closely reflects the author's message that true education requires love, care, and understanding of the child as an individual. The author emphasises the importance of understanding the child's tendencies, moods, and peculiarities, and suggests that only when there is love for the child, can effective teaching and guidance occur. Thus, option (a) is the correct answer.

8. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The passage argues that forcing a child to conform to an ideal does not result in an ideal child. Instead, it leads to inner conflict, confusion, and fear. Therefore, option (a) is incorrect. While the passage mentions that the child will experience conflict, the primary effect described is confusion and fear. The conflict arises because the child is torn between his/her true self and the imposed ideal. Although option (c) is partially correct, option (b) more accurately captures the immediate emotional impact. The passage indicates that forcing a child into an ideal causes fear and conflict, but does not suggest that

the child will be discouraged from conforming to the ideal. Instead, the result is psychological distress, not necessarily defiance. Therefore, option (d) is incorrect. The author states that when a child is enclosed in the framework of an ideal, it encourages them to conform, which creates fear and a constant conflict between their true self and what they are expected to become. This inner turmoil caused by being forced into an idealised mold, making (b) the correct answer.

9. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The author emphasises the importance of understanding and empathising with students. In fact, the passage highlights that love, patience, and understanding are key to effectively children. Therefore, (a) is incorrect. While modern methods may have their place, the author stresses that the right kind of teacher focuses on the individual needs of the student, rather than relying solely on standardised methods. The emphasis is more on understanding the child personally than on applying rigid methods. Thus, (b) is also incorrect. The author argues against imposing ideals on students, as doing so can create conflict and confusion. Instead, the teacher should focus on understanding the child as they are. Therefore, (d) is incorrect. This aligns directly with the author's message. The right kind of teacher should not rely on generic methods or ideals but instead take the time to understand each student's unique characteristics, moods, and tendencies. The teacher must approach education with an individualised and empathetic mindset. Therefore, (c) is the correct answer.

10. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: While the passage does describe children as impressionable, volatile, sensitive, and affectionate, it does not suggest that these traits are the reason we look for quick and easy remedies. The focus is on how these traits highlight the need for understanding and patience, not on the traits themselves leading to a search for shortcuts. Therefore, (a) is incorrect. The passage does mention the difficulties in education but links these difficulties to a lack of understanding, patience, and love, rather than directly attributing them to the search for quick fixes. So, while (b) touches on a part of the issue, it doesn't fully explain the tendency to look for easy solutions. The passage does not suggest that the lack of intelligence or skills is the reason for seeking quick fixes. Instead, the focus is on a lack of the emotional qualities necessary for effective education, such as patience and understanding. Therefore, (c) is also incorrect. Option (d) accurately reflects the passage's argument. The author explains that when we lack the emotional qualities necessary for dealing with

children—understanding, patience, and love—we tend to resort to quick and easy remedies, hoping to achieve automatic results. Therefore, (d) is the correct answer.

11. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The author argues that imposing an ideal on a child creates conflict and fear, preventing the child from being understanding for who they truly are. Therefore, option (a) is incorrect. This option (c) is a misunderstanding of the author's point. The author criticises this approach because it suggests parents are trying to shape the child to fulfill their own ambitions. The passage makes it clear that imposing one's ambitions on a child, rather than understanding them as they are, is counterproductive. Therefore, (c) is incorrect. While encouraging self-discovery is important, the passage places greater emphasis on understanding the child as they are, not on encouraging them to conform to a specific ideal of "what they should be." The correct approach, according to the author, is to understand and nurture the child's existing qualities. Thus, (d) is also incorrect. Option (b) is the correct answer. The author emphasises that parents who love their child and truly want to understand them focus on observing the child's individual traits, moods, and tendencies. This shows a deep, personalized understanding, which is central to the passage's argument.

12. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: "Stable" is the direct antonym of "volatile," which refers to something that is unstable or prone to sudden changes. A stable situation or person is consistent and unchanging, making this option (a) correct. "Steady" also contrasts with "volatile" as it refers to something that is constant, unchanging, and reliable. Therefore, this option (b) is also correct. "Constant" similarly opposes "volatile," as it describes something that remains the same over time and does not fluctuate. Thus, this option (c) is also correct. Since all the previous options—"stable," "steady," and "constant"—are valid antonyms for "volatile," (d) All of the above is the correct answer.

13. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The author explicitly states that education is not just the amount of information that gets stored in the brain, nor is it about libraries or degrees. The passage makes it clear that true education is about developing one's character, strengthening one's mind, learning to think independently and living with integrity. It focuses on personal growth, resilience, and the ability to face challenges. The author mentions that information alone, without understanding or assimilation, is not true education. So, option (a)

is incorrect. While libraries contain information, the author argues that they are not “sages” or true sources of education. Thus (b) is also incorrect. The passage does not focus on academic degrees but rather on the inner development of the person, so option (c) is incorrect too. Since, none of the given options are correct. The correct answer is option (d).

14. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The author stresses that the true purpose of education is not just intellectual growth but also practical development that leads to self-reliance and independence. Here’s how each option fits into the author’s argument: The author advocates for education that includes practical knowledge, particularly technical education, which helps individuals contribute to industries and build careers. Option (a) is correct. The passage emphasises the importance of self-sufficiency. Education should equip individuals with the skills needed to earn a livelihood and support themselves, thus enabling them to be independent. Thus, option (b) is also correct. The author also highlights the need for education to strengthen the mind and intellect, expanding the individual’s intellectual abilities, which is an integral part of the “man-making” process described in the passage. Thus, option (c) is also correct. Therefore, the correct answer is (d) All of the above.

15. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The author emphasises the need for “muscles of iron, and nerves of steel,” and a “gigantic will” that can overcome challenges, penetrate the mysteries of the universe, and accomplish goals, even in the face of death. This highlights the importance of immense willpower and determination. This directly reflects the author’s argument about the need for strong willpower that can withstand any adversity and accomplish great feats. Therefore, (a) is the correct answer. While philanthropy is valuable, the passage does not emphasise this as a primary need for the country. The focus is more on developing willpower, strength, and resilience. Thus, option (b) is incorrect. While the author mentions the need for iron muscles and nerves of steel symbolically, it is not about the literal iron and steel industries but about mental and physical strength. So, this option is not the primary focus. This makes option (c) incorrect. Since the primary focus is on willpower and not directly on philanthropy or iron industries, (d) is not the correct answer.

16. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: According to the author, the passage suggests that we need to study a combination of different areas of knowledge to be truly well-

rounded and self-reliant: The author mentions that we need to study the English language as part of our education, which implies its importance in communication worldwide and the global exchange of ideas. Thus, option (a) is correct answer. The author advocates for technical education, which is essential for practical skills and for enabling individuals to earn a livelihood and contribute to the technical growth of our country in today’s day and age. Hence, option (b) is also correct. The author recognises the value of Western science, which contributes to understanding and advancing various fields, particularly in terms of technological progress. This makes option (b) correct.

17. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The author emphasises that the key to attaining knowledge is concentration. The passage highlights that concentration of the mind is essential in any field of knowledge, whether it’s science, chemistry, or any other discipline. Concentration helps individuals focus and delve deeper into understanding and acquiring knowledge. While a university degree can be a part of formal education, the author does not highlight it as the key to attaining knowledge in the passage. The focus is on the process of acquiring knowledge, not just formal qualifications. Thus, option (a) is incorrect. Although libraries contain valuable information, the author argues that knowledge is not simply about gathering information, but about assimilating and understanding it and putting it to use to move ourselves forward. A library alone cannot provide true knowledge without the right mindset and process, such as concentration. Hence, option (b) is also incorrect option. Hard work is important, but the passage put emphasis on the role of concentration as the method for acquiring knowledge. Sports training, while beneficial for physical health, is not directly related to the key to attaining knowledge in the context of this passage. So, the correct option is (d).

18. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The word assimilation refers to the process of integrating, adjusting, or becoming accustomed to something, particularly new information or environments. All the given options relate to different aspects of this process: Integration is closely related to assimilation as both involve incorporating new elements into a whole. Assimilation entails taking in something and making it a part of one’s understanding or identity. Similarly, adjustment refers to the process of adapting to new conditions, which is integral to assimilation. It involves modifying oneself or one’s behaviour to align with new circumstances or knowledge. Acclimatisation is similar to

adjustment, specifically in the context of becoming accustomed to a new environment or situation, making it another form of assimilation.

19. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Words that are spoken or sung to have a magical effect refers to spells or chants, which are unrelated to the meaning of vociferousness. Thus, option (b) is ruled out. Being prepared to do something is readiness or willingness to act, not related to loud expression. Thus, option (c) is incorrect. To hang about aimlessly implies loitering, which does not justify the meaning of vociferousness. Thus, option (d) is also incorrect. Expressing opinion or feelings in a loud and confident way directly describes “vociferousness” and aligns with the usage in the passage, where the auctioneer is described as vociferous, creating a loud and confident din to attract describes the attention of potential customers. Thus, option (a) is the correct answer.

20. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: When people are attracted to him as bees describes the crowd’s behaviour after the astrologer has already set up his stall, not when he starts his business. Hence, option (a) is incorrect. When the surging crowd moves up and down the road is also incorrect. While the crowd is always present on the bustling road, this does not signify the astrologer’s specific start time. Thus, option (b) is also ruled out. The flare provides light for him to continue his business later in the day, not when he starts. Thus option (d) is also incorrect. The astrologer begins his day’s business punctually at Midday as mentioned in the paragraph, making (c) the correct answer.

21. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: While his painted forehead added to his mystical appearance, it was not specifically described as being perceived as a “prophetic light.” Thus, the resplendent forehead of the astrologer is incorrect. The whiskers also contributed to his overall striking appearance but were not linked to the idea of a prophetic light. Hence, option (c) is also ruled out. The saffron turban enhanced his prophetic and mystical appearance, attracting people to him, but it was not the reason behind the prophetic perception. Thus, option (d) is also

ruled out. The passage states: “His eyes sparkled with a sharp abnormal gleam which was really an outcome of a continual searching look for customers, but which his simple clients took to be a prophetic light and felt comforted.” This clearly indicates that the astrologer’s sparkling eyes were perceived by his clients as being prophetic, even though the sparkle was merely the result of his alertness and search for customers. Thus, option (b) is the correct answer.

22. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Mystic refers to something mysterious or spiritual, not necessarily bright or colourful. Thus, option (a) is incorrect. Flare is a sudden burst of light or fire, but it does not capture the idea of being colourful or impressive. Thus, option (b) is also incorrect. Sparkle indicates small flashes of light or glitter, but it lacks the sense of being colourful and grandly impressive. Option (c) is also incorrect. The phrase “bright and colourful in an impressive way” best aligns with the meaning of dazzling, which refers to something that is so bright and striking that it impresses or amazes people.

23. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Magicians in the passage are mentioned as part of the diverse crowd hustling along the pathway. Medicine sellers are clearly referenced in the list of trades. Sellers of stolen hardware is also explicitly stated as one of the occupations present. Thus, options (a), (b), and (d) are ruled out. Auctioneers of cheap bags is not mentioned; instead, the passage refers to auctioneers of cheap cloth. Thus, option (c) is correct answer.

24. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The passage mentions: “Next to him in vociferousness came a vendor of fried groundnut, who gave his ware a fancy name each day, calling it ‘Bombay Ice Cream’ one day and on the next ‘Delhi Almond,’ and on the third ‘Raja’s Delicacy,’ and so on and so forth, and people flocked to him.” This clearly indicates that it was the groundnut seller who used creative and attractive names like “Bombay Ice Cream,” “Delhi Almond,” and “Raja’s Delicacy” to attract and draw the crowd to his stall. Thus, the correct answer is (d).

CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

25. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Nari Shakti Vandan Adhinyam (106th Constitutional Amendment) Act: The Act reserves one-third of the seats in the Lok Sabha, state legislative assemblies, and the Delhi assembly

for women. This reservation also includes women from Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) within the SC/ST quota. It introduces Article 330A into the Constitution, modelled on Article 330, which reserves seats for SCs and STs in the

Lok Sabha. The reservation will take effect after the publication of the census conducted following the Act's implementation. Based on the census, seats will be reserved for women through delimitation.

26. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In this 2012 article, "Holding Up Half the Sky: Reservations for Women in India," Rudolf C. Heredia dispels common misconceptions about women's political participation. He notes that when women achieve national leadership positions, it is often due to inheriting the role from their fathers or husbands rather than earning it independently. These women are then portrayed as matriarchs, reinforcing the joint family structure and complementing patriarchy rather than challenging it.

27. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In "Equality versus Empowerment: Women in Indian Legislature" (2023), Soumya Bhowmick advocates for moving beyond quotas to address the deeper complexities influencing women's agency in India. He emphasises the need for a grassroots approach rather than simply implementing top-down reservations. Bhowmick argues that in a diverse country like India, merely distributing legislative power is insufficient to safeguard the interests of minority groups, including women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He concludes that while reservations may achieve descriptive representation, their effectiveness in ensuring substantive representation relies on shifting societal attitudes.

28. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The amendment to Articles 330(a) and 332 of the Indian Constitution is aimed at increasing the reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha.

Option (a) is incorrect. It refers to Rajya Sabha appointments, which are not related to these articles.

Option (b) is incorrect. It refers to the appointment of women Governors, which is not related to these articles.

Option (c) is incorrect. It refers to women sportspersons, which is not related to these articles.

29. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: India achieved consecutive Olympic hockey medals in Tokyo 2020 and Paris 2024. In Tokyo, the men's hockey team ended a 41-year medal drought by clinching bronze with a thrilling victory over Germany in the playoff. At Paris 2024, Harmanpreet Singh shone as India's top scorer with 10 goals, spearheading a successful campaign that earned another bronze. This marked the first instance of back-to-back Olympic hockey medals for India since the Munich Games in 1972.

30. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The passage mentions all of the following as peculiarities of the Paris Olympics 2024:

(a) It symbolised an international post-pandemic vibe shift: The passage states that the Games "marked a symbolic end to the pandemic era" and that they were "a celebration of resilience and unity."

(b) The opening ceremony took place outside a stadium: The passage specifically mentions that the opening ceremony took place along the Seine River, breaking from the tradition of being held in a stadium.

(c) It is one of the most elaborate cultural rituals since Covid: The passage describes the opening ceremony as a "spectacular display of French culture and heritage," highlighting its grandeur.

31. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: According to the passage, the Israel-Hamas conflict supports the argument that "the geopolitical backdrop for the Paris Games is no less troubling" due to the ongoing war, which had surpassed the six-month mark by the time of the Paris 2024 Olympics, raising concerns about regional instability. The devastation in Gaza, combined with international outrage and Israel's growing isolation on the global stage, contributed to the broader geopolitical uncertainties surrounding the event.

32. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Spectators thronged for a post-Covid sporting experience. The passage mentions that Paris 2024 symbolised an international post-pandemic vibe shift, with pent-up demand for communal experiences and the opening ceremony took place outside a stadium for the first time, highlighting the significance of this post-Covid atmosphere.

33. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: India's highest Olympic medal tally was at the 2020 Summer Olympics in Tokyo, Japan, where they won seven medals: one gold medal, two silver medals and four bronze medals.

Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. India's 2020 performance was their best at a single Olympic Games. They also won 19 Paralympic medals at the 2020 Tokyo Games, which marked 100 years of India's participation in the Olympics.

34. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The opening ceremony of the Paris 2024 Olympics was held outside of a traditional stadium setting, marking a significant departure from past ceremonies. For the first time in Olympic history, the event took place along the Seine River, in the heart of Paris. The ceremony was designed

to be more inclusive and accessible, allowing the public to experience the spectacle in the streets, with thousands of spectators lining the riverbanks to witness the grand procession.

35. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The Civil Disobedience Movement in India officially began with the Dandi March on March 12, 1930, led by Mahatma Gandhi. This march was a direct action against the British salt tax, where Gandhi and his followers walked 240 miles to the coastal village of Dandi to produce salt from seawater, defying British laws. This event marked the start of the larger Civil Disobedience Movement.

36. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The Indian industrialists were concerned about the disruption of business. In the context of the Civil Disobedience Movement, after the failure of the Round Table Conference, Indian industrialists became apprehensive about the spread of militant activities and the prolonged disruption of business. While they initially supported the movement, their enthusiasm waned due to concerns about the impact on their businesses.

37. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: The correct answer is (a) Danger of division of opposition to the British Government. The Congress faced a predicament during the Civil Disobedience Movement, particularly when it came to addressing workers' demands. The Congress was reluctant to include workers' demands in its program because it feared that doing so would alienate industrialists and divide the anti-imperial forces, thus weakening the united opposition to British rule.

38. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The Civil Disobedience Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, primarily focused on non-violent resistance. Breaking the salt law was a key feature of the movement. Gandhi's Dandi March, where he and his followers made salt from seawater in defiance of British laws, exemplified this form of protest. The movement did not specifically encourage militancy among workers or urge industrialists to accept socialism.

39. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Indian industrialists supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched, as it was seen as an opportunity to challenge colonial control over the economy, especially in the context of business interests and protection from imports. They gave financial assistance and participated in boycotts of foreign goods. However, their support diminished later

due to concerns about the spread of militant activities and the disruption of business.

40. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The Civil Disobedience Movement had several major outcomes, including:

(a) Partial support of the working class: While the industrial working class did not participate in large numbers, some workers, particularly in regions like Nagpur, did join the movement, adopting elements of Gandhi's program, such as the boycott of foreign goods.

(b) Galvanizing women in the political sphere: A significant feature of the movement was the large-scale participation of women, who took part in marches, protests, and picketing of foreign goods and liquor shops. This marked a significant step toward women's involvement in the political struggle.

(c) Socialistic influence among the Congress cadre: The movement also saw the rise of socialist ideas, particularly among the younger members of the Congress, as they began to emphasise economic and social justice in addition to political freedom.

41. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: (a) BRICS currency cannot displace the dollar: The passage discusses scepticism regarding BRICS, with Jim O'Neill mentioning a lack of optimism for the group, implying doubts about its ability to challenge global financial systems like the US dollar.

(b) Asian economies will not impact the Western economy: Jim O'Neill seems to downplay the impact of BRICS, indicating that emerging economies, particularly China, have not significantly altered the global economic order dominated by the West.

(c) Indo-China conflicts will impact the progress of BRICS: The passage also reflects concerns that the ongoing division between India and China would affect the progress and cohesion of BRICS.

42. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The passage highlights that BRICS, as a group, represents important emerging economies seeking to assert their influence outside the traditional Western-dominated global governance structures. Jim O'Neill's critique suggests that BRICS serves as a platform where countries, particularly Russia and China, can unite to oppose the current global system, which is perceived as overly centered around the United States. This indicates that BRICS reflects a shift in geopolitics where U.S. dominance is less central.

43. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The passage mentions that the 16th BRICS summit provided an opportunity for Chinese President Xi Jinping and Indian Prime

Minister Narendra Modi to have a meeting aimed at improving relations after years of animosity. This meeting, along with a deal between India and China to resolve a military stand-off, suggests that one of the outcomes of the summit was efforts to reduce tension between the two countries. There is no mention of a proposal to end the Russia-Ukraine war, expand BRICS to include Scandinavian countries or recognise China's claim on Taiwan in the passage.

44. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The passage mentions that the 16th BRICS summit allowed for a diplomatic meeting between Chinese President Xi Jinping and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, which aimed to improve their relationship after years of animosity. This dialogue came just after India reached a deal with China to resolve a four-year military standoff along their disputed Himalayan frontier. However, there is no mention of a BRICS currency launch or a de-escalation of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict in the passage.
45. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The "S" in BRICS stands for South Africa, which joined the group in 2010, expanding it from the original BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China).
46. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The Big Cats Alliance initiative, mentioned in the passage, refers to the conservation efforts for various big cats, including lions, tigers, jaguars, leopards, cheetahs, and snow leopards.
47. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct statement regarding Article 370 of the Constitution of India is: (a) It gave special status to the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir. Article 370 granted special autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir, allowing it to have its constitution and greater autonomy in various matters, except those related to defence, foreign affairs, finance, and communications.
48. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, divided the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories: Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh.
49. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Jammu and Kashmir, as a Union Territory, has a legislative assembly. It was reorganised in 2019 and retains a legislative assembly with the power to make laws on matters in the Union Territory's jurisdiction, except for those related to defence, foreign affairs, finance and communications.
50. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: There are 28 states and 8 Union territories in the country. Union Territories are administered by the President through an Administrator appointed by him/her. From the largest to the smallest, each State/ UT of India has a unique demography, history and culture, dress, festivals, language, etc.
51. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Ladakh, a Union Territory formed after the reorganisation of Jammu and Kashmir in 2019, consists of two districts: Leh and Kargil. The capital of Ladakh is Leh, which is situated in the Leh district. Leh is a high-altitude city and serves as the administrative and cultural hub of the region. Thus, Leh is the official capital of Ladakh, a Union Territory that was created to give greater administrative autonomy and governance to the region after the reorganisation.
52. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: (a) Kargil was formerly a Union Territory: This statement is false because Kargil was never a separate Union Territory. It was part of the larger Jammu and Kashmir state and after the reorganisation in 2019, it became part of the Union Territory of Ladakh.
 (b) Ladakh is administered by J&K assembly: This statement is false because Ladakh does not have its assembly. After the reorganisation in 2019, Ladakh became a Union Territory directly administered by the Central Government, without a legislative assembly, unlike Jammu and Kashmir which has its assembly.
 (c) Fifteen new districts were formed to be part of J&K in 2019: This statement is false. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act of 2019 created 28 districts, not 15.
 Since all three statements are false.

LEGAL REASONING

53. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Option (d) is the correct answer, because a bill passed by both the houses of Parliament becomes an Act only after the President of India gives their assent, as per Article 111 of the Indian Constitution. The options (a) and (b) refer to the process of passing a Bill in Parliament, which requires a simple or absolute majority based on the type of Bill, but this alone does not make it an Act. Option (c) is **incorrect** because the Prime Minister does not have any constitutional role in **granting** approval to a Bill.

54. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The passage specifies that a service provider engaged by the public examination authority for conduct of examinations, if found guilty of assisting unfair means, can be fined up to ₹1 crore, and the proportionate cost of the examination may also be recovered from it. Option (a) is **incorrect** because the fine is not fixed at ₹1 crore but is capped at this amount. Option (b) is **partially correct** but does not address the recovery of the examination cost, making it incomplete. Option (c) is **incorrect** because the recovery of the entire cost is not explicitly mentioned.

55. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The Act mandates imprisonment for not less than three years, extendable to five years, and a fine up to 10 lakh for individuals found guilty of resorting to unfair means. Option (a) is **incorrect** as the punishment mentioned (1 year and 1 lakh fine) does not meet the minimum threshold prescribed. Option (b) also fails to meet the minimum imprisonment requirement. Option (c) proposes an excessive fine (₹15 lakh) exceeding the Act's limit.

56. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: The Act targets unfair means such as direct or indirect assistance during the examination, tampering with resources and manipulating processes. A coaching centre conducting mock tests is a legitimate preparatory activity and does not fall under unfair means, making (a) the **correct answer**. Options (b), (c), and (d) involve direct or indirect assistance or manipulation during the examination, which are punishable under the act. Therefore, these options are incorrect.

57. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Option (a) is the correct answer. According to the passage, Service providers under the Act refer to entities engaged by the public examination authority to conduct exams, such as managing the process or handling logistics. Option (a), a coaching center, is not engaged by the authority and is thus not a service provider. Options (b), (c), and (d) all describe entities directly involved in the examination process (e.g., printing papers, managing websites, or scanning OMR sheets), making them service providers.

58. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The passage discusses various challenges faced by children exposed to violence during their formative years. It mentions that such children are likely to face difficulties in school, struggle with academic performance and develop emotional and behavioural disorders. Additionally, these children may resort to substance abuse, such as drugs or alcohol, as a coping mechanism, and

may suffer from long-term mental health issues like depression. The passage also notes that they may act aggressively, displaying anti-social behaviour, and are at a higher risk of engaging in criminal activities as adults. While each option (a), (b), and (c) highlights one of these issues, the most comprehensive answer is (d), as it includes all these adverse outcomes that were explicitly discussed in the text.

59. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: According to the passage, the primary objective of the criminal justice system is "deterrence," which is achieved by punishing offenders and transgressors to maintain law and order in society. Deterrence ensures that individuals are dissuaded from committing crimes out of fear of punishment. While rehabilitation Option (a) and reformation Option (c) are progressive approaches often advocated in modern systems, the passage specifically focuses on punishment as the main goal. Option (d), which suggests protecting victims, refers to a broader societal outcome rather than a direct objective of the system as per the passage.

60. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The NCRB is mentioned in the passage as the agency responsible for recording and publishing data on crimes, including crimes against children. The reference to the NCRB Report 2021 highlights its role in gathering, analysing, and presenting statistical data related to various categories of crimes, such as kidnapping, abduction and sexual offences. While Option (a) suggests forensic investigations, this is outside the scope of the NCRB's functions. Option (b) partially aligns with NCRB's work, as maintaining a database of fingerprints is part of its mandate, but it does not represent its primary role. Option (d) is **incorrect**, as NCRB is not involved in the enforcement of criminal laws.

61. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The passage clearly states that in 2021, the top category of crimes against children, in terms of percentage, was kidnapping and abduction. This was followed by cases registered under the POCSO Act, 2012, which came in second. The distinction between these categories is important, as POCSO cases primarily involve sexual offences against children, while kidnapping and abduction are broader categories encompassing various motives, including trafficking and ransom. Option (a) **incorrectly** identifies POCSO as the highest category, while Option (c) is misleading as sexual offences are a subset of POCSO. Option (d) is inaccurate because the categories mentioned are mutually exclusive.

62. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: The term POCSO refers to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 enacted to address and prevent sexual crimes against minors in India. This act aims to ensure a child-friendly judicial process for victims and strict punishment for offenders. Option (b), which suggests "Prosecution of Criminals of Sexual Offences," is incorrect as POCSO focuses on protection, not just prosecution. Option (c) erroneously includes "Women," which is not within the scope of the Act. The passage exclusively highlights POCSO's role in dealing with offences against children, making Option (a) the **correct** and precise expansion of the term.

63. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The passage highlights several risks faced by children when they come into contact with the criminal justice system. These include physical and psychological abuse, sexual assault, and a lack of proper educational and vocational training opportunities. Additionally, children may develop mental health challenges, such as depression, and behavioural disorders, including aggression, due to their exposure to such environments. Options (a), (b), and (c) each capture individual aspects of these risks, but only Option (d) comprehensively reflects the entirety of the risks outlined in the passage. This makes it the most appropriate answer.

64. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Because GIs are granted to products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation linked to that origin. The essence of GIs is ensuring that only products from a specific region can use the designated name. Option (a) is true, as international law protects GIs to prevent misuse. Option (b) is **correct** because GIs can be contested if used outside the designated region. Option (d) is accurate, as the TRIPS Agreement establishes the global framework for GI protection. However, Option (c) is **incorrect** because GIs cannot be used for any product simply because it is licensed; the product must come from the specific region tied to the GI.

65. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The GI "Darjeeling Tea" is legally protected, and any attempt to use this name for tea produced outside the Darjeeling region violates its geographical designation. If such a product is sold, it would be subject to legal action for infringement, which could include prohibition of the use of the GI name. Option (a) is **incorrect** because the product cannot be legally sold with the GI name unless it originates from the region. Option (c) is not valid because it undermines the integrity of the GI, which is specific to Darjeeling. Option (d) is false because

legal consequences will arise for the misuse of a protected GI.

66. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The misuse of a GI, such as selling a product under a false geographic name, can result in consumer mistrust, reduced product value, and legal action for infringement. However, compulsory licensing applies to patents, not GIs. Option (a) is a valid consequence, as misuse can damage the credibility of the product, leading to loss of consumer trust. Option (b) is also a potential outcome, as GIs protect reputation and quality, and misuse can reduce the market value. Option (d) **correctly** point out that legal action, such as an infringement suit, may be taken against the violator, but compulsory licensing doesn't apply to GIs.

67. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The concept of "Geographic Origin" in GIs refers to the association between a product's unique characteristics and its place of production. Option (c) accurately reflects this definition, as it highlights how a product's qualities are linked to its geographical origin. Option (a) talks about a product's ingredients, not its geographic origin, which does not align with GI principles. Option (b) describes a misuse scenario where the product is marketed under a GI name despite not originating from the designated region, which contradicts the concept of geographic origin. Option (d) is also **incorrect** as it refers to generic product naming, which has no relation to the geographic origin of the product.

68. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Because the TRIPS Agreement aims to provide an international legal framework for the protection of intellectual property, including Geographical Indications (GIs). Option (c) is the most accurate, as it directly addresses the role of TRIPS in regulating the protection and enforcement of GIs across WTO member countries. Option (a) is partially correct because TRIPS harmonises IP laws globally, but it does not focus solely on GIs. Option (b) is inaccurate because TRIPS does not regulate global product labeling standards; it addresses IP protection. Option (d) is also **incorrect**, as TRIPS aims to protect IP rights rather than standardise product names or prices.

69. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Because Sensitive personal data, such as health data, requires additional safeguards under the law. The startup must ensure that explicit consent is obtained from users before processing sensitive data. Additionally, higher security standards must be adopted to protect this

data from potential misuse or breach. Option (a) is **incorrect** because no additional measures would be insufficient for sensitive data. Option (c) and (d) are **incorrect** because storing sensitive health data with government agencies or healthcare institutions is not a requirement under the law unless specified for certain purposes.

70. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: According to the passage, individuals have several rights under the data protection law. These rights include: the right to get a summary of the collected data (1), the right to know to whom the data has been shared (2), the right to correct and update the data (3), the right to get the data removed from the database (4), the right to decide who can receive their data (5), and the right to seek redressal for grievances (6). Thus, Option (d) includes all these rights. The other options omit some of these rights, making them incomplete.

71. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Because the law requires that companies must obtain explicit consent from users before sharing their personal data, especially for purposes like targeted advertisements. This ensures that the data is shared only with the informed and voluntary consent of the individual. Option (b) is **incorrect** because simply informing the users is not sufficient; explicit consent is mandatory. Option (c) suggests encrypting the data, which is a good practice but does not address the need for explicit consent. Option (d) is also **incorrect** because informing the third-party vendor about the sensitivity of the data is not enough without user consent.

72. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Under the data protection law, individuals have the right to withdraw their consent at any time. Upon withdrawal, the platform must stop processing the data, as the processing is no longer lawful without consent. Option (a) is **incorrect** because refusal to accept the withdrawal is not in line with the law. Option (c) is not valid because continuing data processing after consent withdrawal would violate the law. Option (d) is **incorrect** as there is no requirement for a 30-day waiting period before allowing withdrawal.

73. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The "Right to Access" allows individuals to request information about the personal data collected from them, including biometric data. This right ensures transparency and gives individuals control over their personal information. Option (a), the "Right to Data Portability," relates to transferring data between entities, not access. Option (b), the "Right to Correction," allows individuals to correct inaccurate

data but not to access it. Option (d), the "Right to Be Forgotten," allows individuals to request the deletion of their data, not access. Therefore, the correct answer is the "Right to Access."

74. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment Act, (1976) added environmental protection as a core responsibility of the state and citizens, primarily through Article 48-A, which directs the state to protect and improve the environment (Directive Principles of State Policy), and Article 51-A(g) of Indian Constitution which obligates citizens to protect the environment (Fundamental Duties). It did not introduce any changes to Fundamental Rights (Option 1), which is why Option (a) is **incorrect**. The introduction of environmental protection through these Articles specifically applies to duties of the state and citizens rather than altering Fundamental Rights (Option 1), so (b) is the **correct** answer.

75. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Because India's commitment under the Paris Agreement is binding, and it requires signatories to take substantial actions to reduce carbon emissions, making it an obligation. Option (b) "may" suggests a less binding nature, which contradicts the explicit commitment required by international treaties. Option (c), suggesting exploration, and (d), which implies discretionary policy formulation, both weaken the binding nature of the commitment. The correct answer Option (a), reflects the obligation imposed on signatories to take concrete steps to reduce emissions.

76. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: Article 51-A(g) of Indian Constitution specifically mentions the duty of citizens to protect and improve the environment, including rivers, lakes, forests, and wildlife, as indicated in Options (a) and (b). It does not explicitly refer to "all living creatures" as part of this fundamental duty Option (c), Hence, Option (c) is **incorrect**. Option (d) is the correct choice as it includes only the items mentioned explicitly rivers, lakes, forests, and wildlife under this constitutional duty.

77. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: According to the passage, the Supreme Court has recognised both the duty of the state to preserve and protect the environment, maintain ecological balance, and the citizen's right to live in a pollution-free environment. While both the state and citizens are responsible for environmental protection, the passage specifically emphasises that the state must prioritise environmental protection and sustainable development. The citizen's right to a clean environment is directly linked to their right to life under Article 21, and the duty of the state

to ensure this clean environment is established. Hence, (d) is the **correct** option as it combines both the state's duty and the citizen's right.

Option (a) is **incorrect** because it focuses only on the state's responsibility. Option (b) is wrong as it only mentions the citizen's duty. Option (c) is also **incorrect**, as it doesn't emphasise the specific duty of the state along with the right of the citizens. Therefore, Option (d) is the most appropriate answer.

78. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: India's commitment to reducing carbon emissions is primarily based on its obligations under international agreements such as the Paris Agreement, which bind signatory countries to specific emission reduction targets. While judicial decisions and constitutional amendments support environmental protection, the core commitment to reduce carbon emissions stems from these international treaties. Option (b) is **incorrect** because while judicial rulings recognise the right to a clean environment, they do not directly mandate emission reductions. Options (c) and (d) focus on national policies, but the treaty obligations Option (a) are the primary driver of carbon emission reduction.

79. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Article 21 of the Indian Constitution 21 guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which has been expanded by the Supreme Court to include the right to a clean and healthy environment, making any disturbance to essential environmental elements (such as air, water, and soil) a violation of this right. Options (a), (b), and (c) refer to rights related to equality, exploitation, and residence, but they are not relevant to the right to life and liberty. Option (d) correctly identifies the scope of Article 21, encompassing environmental rights as part of the right to life.

80. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Because A void agreement is one that is fundamentally invalid and unenforceable by law from the very beginning. Such an agreement typically involves illegal activities, or lacks necessary legal elements, such as consent, capacity, or lawful object. Hence, it has no legal effect at all. Option (a) is **incorrect** because a void agreement is invalid from the outset and does not need a court declaration to become invalid. Option (c) is **incorrect** as void agreements are never legally enforceable. Option (d) is **incorrect** because a void agreement cannot be enforced by either party.

81. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: A contract to commit an illegal act, such as robbing a bank, is void ab initio under the Indian Contract Act because it involves unlawful objectives. Such an agreement is inherently unenforceable, as it is against public policy and violates the law. Option (b) is incorrect as a contract to commit a crime is not valid. Option (c) is incorrect because a voidable **contract** is one that can be enforced unless rejected by one party. Option (d) is **incorrect** because no illegal contract is legally enforceable.

82. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: A void agreement. Contracts involving minors are generally void under the Indian Contract Act. Even if an adult is involved, any contract where a minor is a party is void because a minor cannot legally consent to binding agreements. Option (a) is **incorrect** as an agreement with a minor is never valid or enforceable. Option (b) is **incorrect** because a voidable agreement involves an option to reject, which does not apply to agreements with minors. Option (d) is misleading as it suggests the agreement cannot be enforced, which is correct, but does not fully describe the void nature of the contract.

83. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: This is a void agreement because the object of the agreement paying for a government job is illegal and goes against public policy. Contracts with illegal objects, such as offering money for a government position, are void. Option (a) is **incorrect** because while duress can make a contract voidable, it does not automatically make the agreement void. Option (b) is **incorrect** as a contract with mutually agreed terms for a lawful sale of property is a valid contract. Option (d) is **incorrect** as a contract with a minor is void, but here the terms don't suggest the involvement of a minor.

84. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Under Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, an agreement without consideration is generally void, unless it falls under specific exceptions (like a gift made out of natural love and affection). Option (a) is **incorrect** because an agreement without consideration lacks the necessary legal element of consideration to be valid. Option (b) is **incorrect** as an agreement without consideration cannot be enforced. Option (d) is **incorrect** because it suggests the possibility of enforcement, which is not the case without consideration.

LOGICAL REASONING**85. Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: In the passage, the consultant's role is described as identifying inefficiencies and optimizing processes to enhance productivity and profitability. Supply chain management falls under operations like logistics redesign and business process reengineering, which are explicitly mentioned as areas where consultants might focus their efforts to improve efficiency. Thus, the correct answer is option (b). While aesthetics can contribute to employee morale, it is not a core focus of a consultant aiming to optimise company efficiency. Thus option (a) is ruled out. Adjusting dress codes is not related to efficiency improvements or profitability. Hence, option (c) is incorrect. Option (d) is irrelevant to the consultant's primary role of improving organisational operations and systems.

86. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: As per the passage communication is vital for a consultant because they need to manage change effectively within an organisation. This involves: Explaining proposed changes to stakeholders, ensuring clarity on how these changes will improve processes and contribute to the organisation's goals, addressing concerns and obtaining buy-in from all relevant parties to facilitate a smooth transition. This makes option (a) correct answer. While consumer interaction may occasionally be relevant, it is not the most critical aspect of a consultant's role. Thus, (b) is too specific to select. Updating the website may fall under a specific project but is not central to a consultant's core responsibilities. Thus, (c) is also eliminated. Managing HR may be a secondary role but is not as essential as ensuring clear communication about organisational changes. Hence, (d) is also incorrect.

87. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: To help a team adapt to new processes, a consultant provides **training and support** to: Ensure the team understands the changes, equip them with the necessary skills to work efficiently within the new framework, address any challenges or uncertainties related to the new processes, ensuring a smooth transition. Thus, the correct answer is option (b). While retreats may boost morale, they are not directly related to helping a team adapt to new processes. Thus, option (a) is ruled out. Option (c) is also incorrect because counselling may address individual concerns, but it is not the primary method for enabling team adaptation to new processes. While mental health programs can improve overall employee

well-being, they are not specifically tied to process adaptation. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

88. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The consultant's primary responsibility is to **analyse the organisation's structure, processes, and market position**, aligns with the role of a consultant as described in the passage, which involves examining inefficiencies, opportunities, in alignment with market demands, making (a) the correct answer. Managing daily operations is typically the responsibility of operational managers, not a consultant. Thus, option (b) is incorrect. Hiring new employees is handled by HR or recruitment specialists, not consultants. Thus, option (c) is also incorrect. Conducting maintenance activities are operational and unrelated to a consultant's strategic focus. Thus, option (d) is also incorrect.

89. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: A consultant works closely with higher management to understand the company's overall goals, strategies, and vision. Additionally, they interact with various departments to gather insights about challenges, processes, and opportunities for improvement. This collaboration ensures a holistic understanding of the organisation, allowing the consultant to provide effective solutions. Thus, option (b) is correct. Though customer feedback might occasionally be relevant, consultants primarily focus on internal operations and processes. Thus, option (a) is ruled out. Vendors may provide context about external dependencies, but they are not the primary focus of a consultant's work. Hence, Option (c) is also incorrect. Competitor analysis may be part of market research, but consultants do not work directly with competitors to address internal company challenges. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

90. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: As a consultant, developing customised solutions requires a structured and methodical approach. This involves: Collecting and analysing relevant data to understand the company's current situation, inefficiencies, and opportunities. Drawing insights from proven strategies and practices used successfully by others in the industry, crafting creative, tailored solutions that address the company's unique challenges and goals. Thus, option (d) is the correct answer. While intuition might occasionally guide decisions, it is not a reliable or systematic method for developing solutions. Hence, option (a) is eliminated. Trends may influence some strategies but cannot provide comprehensive or accurate insights into company operations. Thus, option

(b) is eliminated. Random selection method lacks structure and is highly unlikely to yield effective solutions. Thus, option (c) is also ruled out.

91. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The passage highlights various factors contributing to homelessness, and while all options may indirectly affect individuals experiencing homelessness, the closest observation from the text is related to poor prospects for employment. This aligns with the following points mentioned in the passage:

Economic Fallout and Unemployment: The passage notes that the COVID-19 pandemic increased unemployment rates, leading to housing instability and evictions.

Systemic Failures: It mentions how systemic issues, including a lack of affordable housing and services, result in homelessness, often tied to economic struggles. This makes option (c) correct. Inadequate entertainment avenues is irrelevant in the context of homelessness. Entertainment is not a basic need for individuals facing homelessness. Thus, option (a) is eliminated. Shortage of appropriate clothing can be a challenge for those who are homeless, the passage does not emphasize this aspect. So, option (b) is ruled out. While the passage mentions mental health services as a contributing factor, the main emphasis is on employment and housing insecurity as the key drivers. Hence, option (d) is also incorrect.

92. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The passage mentions that approximately 580,000 people experience homelessness on any given night in the United States. While this is the specific daily figure, the broader estimate of homelessness in America across the year is around 3.5 million people, as derived from various studies and extended observations. Hence, option (c) is correct.

93. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The only option that is not a myth is (d) because it reflects a real and documented difficulty faced by individuals experiencing homelessness. Options (a), (b), and (c) reflect common **myths** or stereotypes about people experiencing homelessness, as they are over exaggerated and untrue, because homelessness is largely driven by systemic failures, economic hardships, and lack of support, not personal choice or mere laziness. While some individuals may face substance abuse issues, this is not universally true for all homeless individuals, making it another myth.

94. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The passage implies that homelessness is often stereotypically associated with poverty in underdeveloped or lesser wealthy countries, although it exists globally. But nowhere it mentions about third world country. Thus, option (a) is incorrect. The passage highlights that homelessness is not limited to developing nations but is also prevalent in wealthy nations and urban areas, such as the United States. But nowhere it mentions about third world country. Thus, option (b) is also incorrect. The passage discusses how systemic failures, economic crises (e.g., the COVID-19 pandemic), and cultural challenges exacerbate homelessness. Hence, option (c) is also correct.

95. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Proper healthcare is least likely to cause homelessness. In fact, access to proper healthcare can help prevent homelessness by addressing physical and mental health issues that might otherwise contribute to financial instability or the inability to maintain housing. Hence, option (d) is correct. Domestic violence is a common cause of homelessness, particularly for women and children, as it often forces individuals to flee their homes for safety. Thus, option (a) is ruled out. Job loss and income instability are significant contributors to homelessness, as they directly impact an individual's ability to pay for housing and basic needs. Thus, option (b) is also ruled out. Substance abuse can lead to homelessness by depleting financial resources, straining relationships, and reducing the ability to maintain employment or housing. Thus, option (c) is also eliminated.

96. Option (c) is correct.

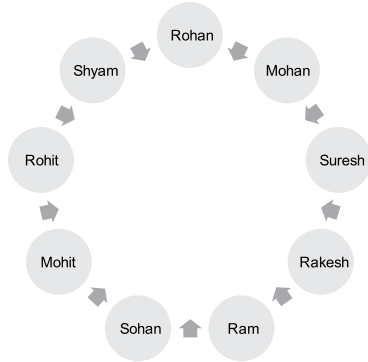
Explanation: Homelessness and mental illness are deeply interconnected, and the effects of this relationship can amplify the severity of both. The question focuses on how mental illness contributes to and is worsened by homelessness. The passage suggests that mental health conditions can trigger homelessness. There is nowhere it says either way round. Thus, (a) is incorrect. Mental illness can create barriers to maintaining relationships and accessing support systems, which often results in prolonged homelessness and isolation. Though this is correct as per the given information of the passage. It doesn't answer the question. Thus, (b) is also incorrect. Individuals with mental illnesses may struggle to maintain employment or housing, predisposing them to homelessness. Additionally, being homeless can lead to further mental and physical health issues due to stress,

exposure, and lack of resources. Thus, (c) is correct.

97. **Option (c) is correct.**

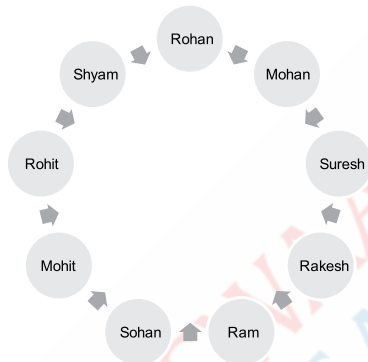
Explanation: Based on the given conditions, the seating arrangement is as follows:

According to the arrangement, the person sitting second to the left of Rakesh is Sohan.



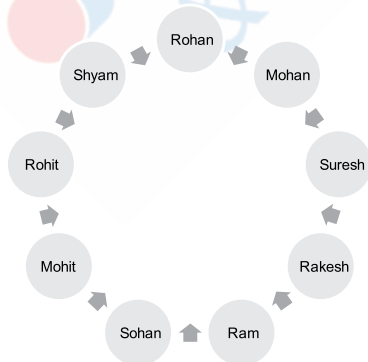
98. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: As per the given conditions the person sitting immediate right to Mohit is : Sohan



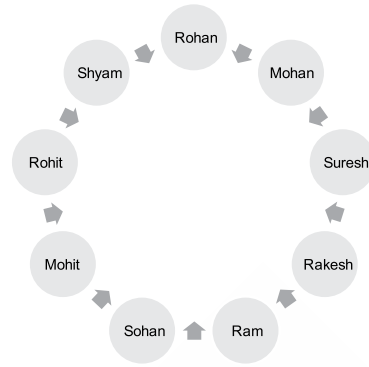
99. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: As per the arrangement the person sitting third to the right of Sohan is: Suresh



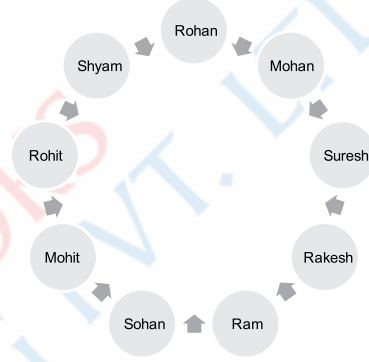
100. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: As per the arrangement Rakesh's position with respect to Rohan is: third to the left of Rohan



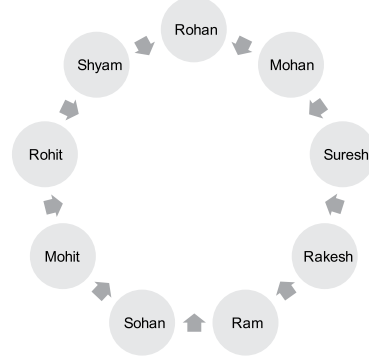
101. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: As per the arrangement third to the right of Mohan is: Rohit



102. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: As per the arrangement fifth to the right of Rohan is: Ram



103. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The correlation between physical and mental health is well-established and should be explored, not limited. Option (a) is incorrect because it does not address a solution. Research helps in understanding the adverse effects of excessive smartphone usage and is essential for developing solutions. So, limiting it will be harmful. Thus, option (b) is also ruled out. Option (c) is correct as the passage highlights that ultra-processed foods are addictive and strongly associated with poor mental well-being. Reducing their consumption would directly address one of the key causes of deteriorating mental health

among the youth. While option (d) partially aligns with the passage, the focus should be on regulating early exposure and overuse, especially in adolescents, rather than limiting informed use, which can be beneficial.

104. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Option (a) is supported in the passage, which mentions findings that associate excessive smartphone usage with poor mental well-being, cognitive decline, and mental stress. Option (b) is also supported by the passage. The passage states that early access to smartphones is associated with worse cognition and mental well-being, providing credible evidence for this claim. The passage also discusses the high consumption of ultra-processed foods and poor exercise and sleep patterns as factors linked to poor mental well-being, supported by global and Indian data. Option (d) is also ruled out. The passage mentions a “preponderance of English in schools” as a cultural change but does not provide any data or evidence directly linking it to weakened family relationships. This is the least substantiated claim. Thus, option (c) is the answer.

105. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The passage critiques the lack of sound reasoning in providing gadgets to adolescents, implying that logic does not prevail. Thus, option (a) is ruled out. Logic and emotions go hand in hand is unrelated to the context of the statement, which focuses on convenience (utility) rather than an interplay of logic and emotions. Thus, option (b) is ruled out. The passage suggests an inherent conflict between logic and benefits. Hence, option (d) is also ruled out. Logic taking a back seat over utility fits the author’s statement. The phrase “more out of convenience than sound logic” explicitly suggests that practicality (utility) has overridden thoughtful reasoning (logic) in decisions about giving gadgets to adolescents. Thus, option (c) is the answer.

106. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The passage primarily discusses how various aspects of modern lifestyles, including technology (smartphone usage), diet (ultra-processed food), and cultural changes (language

and family dynamics), contribute to mental health challenges among the youth in India. While other options touch on some aspects of the passage, (a) Lifestyle and mental health best encapsulates the overall theme. While the passage begins with a mention of India’s economic growth, the focus quickly shifts to mental health issues and their causes, not directly linking economic growth to mental health. Thus, option (b) is incorrect. Although technology (smartphones) is discussed as a factor, the passage also delves into other issues like diet, family dynamics, and sleep, making this title too narrow. Thus, option (c) is eliminated. The passage touches briefly on cultural changes, such as the impact of English in schools, but this is not the main focus. Thus, (d) is also incorrect.

107. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The given statement, “Technology has an improved means to an unimproved end,” suggests that while technology provides advanced tools (improved means), its application or outcomes (the ends) might not always result in positive progress or improvement, particularly when considering its unintended consequences. Option (d) aligns with the sentiment of the statement, implying a critical perspective on technology’s potential drawbacks, such as its impact on mental health and well-being.

108. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The author discusses the negative consequences of smartphone usage among youth, focusing on their mental well-being and family relationships. The statement “Excessive use of smartphones may lead to weakened family relationships” aligns with the author’s argument by addressing the cultural and social impacts of technology. Option (b) contradicts the author’s argument, as the passage advocates for limiting and regulating smartphone usage. Option (c) while true is irrelevant to the author’s argument about the negative effects of smartphones on mental health and relationships. The passage states that smartphones are often handed to adolescents “more out of convenience than sound logic,” not necessarily due to neglect by parents. Thus, option (d) is ruled out.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Working steps of questions from 109 to 120:

Given that:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total monthly income} &= \text{Salary} + \text{HRA} \\ &= 9228 + 922.80 = ₹ 10150.8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Expenses on food} &= 10150.8 \times \frac{25}{100} \\ &= ₹ 2537.7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Expenses on house-rent} = 10150.8 \times \frac{18}{100}$$

- $$= ₹ 1827.144$$
- $$\text{Expenses on entertainment} = 10150.8 \times \frac{9}{100}$$
- $$= ₹ 913.572$$
- $$\text{Expenses on child education} = 10150.8 \times \frac{23}{100}$$
- $$= ₹ 2334.684$$
- $$\text{Expenses on medical} = 10150.8 \times \frac{13}{100}$$
- $$= ₹ 1319.604$$
- $$\text{Saving} = 10150.8 \times \frac{12}{100}$$
- $$= ₹ 1218.096$$
- 109. Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Above expenses on food and entertainment
- $$= (2537.7 + 913.572) \times \frac{10}{100}$$
- $$= 345.1272$$
- $$\text{New saving} = 1218.096 - 345.1272$$
- $$= 872.9688$$
- $$\text{New percentage} = \frac{872.9688 \times 100}{10150.8}$$
- $$= 8.6\%$$
- 110. Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Total money which is spent on food and entertainment
- $$= 2537.7 + 913.572$$
- $$= ₹ 3451.272$$
- 111. Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Total expenses on house-rent
- $$10150.8 \times \frac{18}{100} = 1827.144$$
- $$= ₹ 1827$$
- 112. Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Total saving in one year
- $$= 12 \times 1218.096$$
- $$= 14617.152$$
- Let total saving required in 2nd year be ₹ x
- $$\therefore (x + 14617.152) \left(1 + \frac{12}{100}\right) = 30000$$
- $$x + 14617.152 = 26785.71429$$
- $$x + 12168.56 < 14617.152$$
- So, extra savings needed.
- 113. Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: (a) Total amount spent on house-rent, entertainment and education
- $$= 1827.144 + 913.572 + 2334.684 = ₹ 5075.4$$
- Total amount spent on food, medical and savings

- $$= 2537.7 + 1319.604 + 1218.096 = ₹ 5075.4$$
- Both of them are equal
- (b) Total amount spent on entertainment, medical and education
- $$= 913.572 + 1319.604 + 2334.684$$
- $$= ₹ 4567.86$$
- Total amount spent on house-rent, food and saving
- $$= 1827.144 + 2537.7 + 1218.096$$
- $$= ₹ 5582.94$$
- Not Same.
- (c) Total amount spent on saving, medical and education
- $$= 1218.096 + 1319.604 + 2334.684$$
- $$= ₹ 4872.384$$
- Total amount spent on house-rent, food and entertainment
- $$= 1827.144 + 2537.7 + 913.972$$
- $$= ₹ 5278.416$$
- They are not equal.
- 114. Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Total amount spent on house-rent and saving
- $$= 1827.144 + 1218.096$$
- $$= 3045.25$$
- Remaining amount
- $$= 10150.8 - 3045.25$$
- $$= 7105.56 \approx ₹ 7106$$
- 115. Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: In 2022, gap between male and female = 2.5 times
- In 2023, gap between male and female = 2.8 times
- Increase gap = 0.3 times
- $$\text{percentage increase} = \frac{0.3 \times 100}{2.5} = 12\%$$
- 116. Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The wage gap of Goa = 6.1%
- $$\text{The wage gap of kerala} = \frac{252 \times 100}{789} = 32\%$$
- The wage gap of Tamil Nadu = 112%
- So, the wage gap of Goa and kerala state is less than Tamil Nadu.
- Also wage gap of Tamil Nadu is greater than Jharkhand and Gujarat (6% each)
- Hence Both (a) and (b) are correct
- 117. Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: In Goa
- Men wages = ₹ 335
- $$\text{Women wages} = 335 \times \frac{100}{161} = 208.0745$$
- $$= ₹ 204 \text{ approx.}$$
- 118. Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Gap in Gujarat = 6%
- Gap in Goa = 6%

Gap in kerala = 32%
Gap in Jharkhand = 6%
So, Goa offers least wages

119. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: In 2023, male self-employed workers earned 2.8 times than that of women

∴ Male workers wages
= $250 \times 2.8 = ₹ 700$

120. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Since, male casual workers earn 48% more than female

Therefore, the hourly wage of a male casual worker

$$= 200 \times \frac{148}{100}$$

$$= 2 \times 148 = ₹ 296$$