

STUDENT NAME :

CONTACT NO. :

BATCH :

DATE OF EXAM :

CENTRE NAME :

MAX. MARKS : 120 , DURATION- 120 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. No clarification on the question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There are 120 questions provided. Candidates must attempt 120 of these questions.
3. Each question carries *One* marks. *Total Marks are 120.*
4. There is a *negative* marking of *0.25mark* for every incorrect answer.
5. Candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided. with a **BALL PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)** in the **OMR Sheet**.
6. Answering the questions by any method other than the method indicated above shall be considered incorrect and no marks will be awarded for the same.
7. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong.
8. The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Answer Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provided for.
9. After the Test is over, the candidate has to return the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. The candidate should take the Test Paper along with them.
10. The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
11. Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.
12. Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, pagers or calculators are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.
13. The candidates shall not leave the hall before the Test is over.

English Language

Passage - I

In the esoteric realms of theoretical physics, Brian Greene's "The Elegant Universe" elucidates the abstruse concepts of string theory with unparalleled sagacity. String theory posits that the fundamental constituents of reality are not zero-dimensional particles but rather one-dimensional "strings" that oscillate at specific resonant frequencies. These minuscule filaments, imperceptible even to the most sophisticated instruments, form the substratum of all matter and energy, weaving the intricate fabric of the cosmos.

Greene explicates that these strings operate in a multidimensional spacetime, comprising not just the familiar four dimensions but an additional six or seven compactified dimensions, imperceptible to human senses. This hyper-dimensional framework, although counterintuitive, offers a tantalizingly comprehensive paradigm that reconciles the seemingly discordant realms of quantum mechanics and general relativity. By proposing that gravity is not a force propagated through space but rather a manifestation of spacetime curvature, string theory endeavors to unify the fundamental forces of nature into a single, cohesive theory.

Moreover, Greene ventures into the perplexing notion of "dualities," where different string theories, ostensibly disparate, are revealed to be mathematically equivalent, merely different facets of the same overarching theory. This paradigm-shifting insight suggests a profound interconnectedness underlying the variegated tapestry of physical laws, hinting at a deeper, more unified substratum of reality.

The treatise also delves into the enigmatic concept of "branes" – multidimensional objects that extend beyond the one-dimensional strings. These branes, ranging from two-dimensional membranes to higher-dimensional analogs, add another layer of complexity to the theoretical edifice. Greene posits that our observable universe might reside on a four-dimensional brane, with the additional dimensions influencing physical phenomena in ways that remain largely speculative.

Through intricate mathematical expositions and analogies, Greene endeavors to render these arcane concepts accessible, albeit the inherent complexity of the subject matter renders full comprehension a formidable endeavor. The elegance of string theory, with its promise of unifying the disparate forces of nature, stands as a testament to the human intellect's relentless pursuit of understanding the enigmatic underpinnings of the universe.

1. What does Greene primarily assert about the foundational constituents of reality in "The Elegant Universe"?

- A. Greene posits that the fundamental entities are zero-dimensional particles forming the basis of all matter and energy.
- B. Greene contends that reality is composed of multidimensional branes that interact to form the universe.
- C. Greene suggests that one-dimensional strings, oscillating at specific frequencies, are the primary elements constituting reality.
- D. Greene argues that spacetime itself is the fundamental constituent, negating the existence of any particulate matter.

2. How does Greene describe the dimensional framework in which strings operate according to the passage?

- A. The strings function within the familiar four dimensions, without necessitating any additional spatial dimensions.
- B. The strings operate in a hyper-dimensional spacetime that includes six or seven compactified dimensions beyond the conventional four.
- C. The strings are confined to a purely three-dimensional space, interacting with each other within this limited framework.
- D. The strings are posited to exist within a two-dimensional plane, simplifying the complexities of higher-dimensional interactions.

3. What role do “dualities” play in Greene’s exposition of string theory?

- A. Dualities reveal that ostensibly disparate string theories are mathematically equivalent, indicating a profound interconnectedness in physical laws.
- B. Dualities suggest that multiple string theories exist independently, without any underlying connection or equivalence.
- C. Dualities propose that string theories are distinct, with each theory applying to different aspects of physical phenomena.
- D. Dualities illustrate that string theories cannot be reconciled, highlighting the inherent discrepancies between them.

4. What is the significance of “branes” in Greene’s discussion of string theory?

- A. Branes are depicted as fundamental one-dimensional objects that form the basis of string interactions.
- B. Branes are shown to be analogous to particles, existing within the conventional three-dimensional space.
- C. Branes are suggested to be theoretical constructs without any physical implications or observable effects.
- D. Branes, extending beyond one-dimensional strings, introduce an additional layer of complexity, with our universe potentially residing on a four-dimensional brane.

5. What does Greene’s treatise imply about the comprehensibility of string theory?

- A. Greene implies that string theory is straightforward and easily understood through simple mathematical analogies.
- B. Greene suggests that string theory is largely speculative and lacks any significant mathematical foundation.
- C. Greene asserts that string theory is comprehensible to anyone with a basic understanding of physics, without necessitating advanced knowledge.
- D. Greene acknowledges the inherent complexity of string theory, indicating that full comprehension is a formidable endeavor despite efforts to render it accessible.

Passage - II

In the arcane discourse of environmental sciences, ocean acidification emerges as a pernicious and insidious threat to marine ecosystems. This phenomenon, propelled by the prodigious absorption of anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂) by the world’s oceans, instigates a deleterious shift in the oceanic pH balance. The surreptitious nature of this process belies its profound impact, precipitating a cascade of deleterious effects on marine biota.

The dissolution of CO₂ in seawater engenders the formation of carbonic acid, which subsequently dissociates into bicarbonate and hydrogen ions. The proliferation of hydrogen ions precipitates a decline in pH levels, rendering the oceans increasingly acidic. This acidosis jeopardizes calcifying organisms, such as corals, mollusks, and certain plankton species, by impeding their ability to secrete calcium carbonate exoskeletons and shells. The ramifications of such perturbations extend throughout the trophic hierarchy, undermining the structural integrity of coral reefs and destabilizing marine food webs.

Moreover, the synergistic interaction between ocean acidification and other anthropogenic stressors, such as global warming and pollution, exacerbates the vulnerability of marine ecosystems. Thermal stress from elevated sea temperatures compounds the physiological strain on marine organisms, while pollutants like heavy metals and nutrients from agricultural runoff further compromise their resilience. The confluence of these multifarious stressors culminates in a perilous diminution of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services vital to human welfare.

Despite its insidious progression, ocean acidification has garnered comparatively scant attention in public discourse and policy frameworks. The obfuscation of its impacts by more conspicuous environmental issues, such as climate change and deforestation, has relegated it to the periphery of environmental concern. Nonetheless, the exigency of addressing ocean acidification cannot be overstated, as its ramifications are inexorably intertwined with the broader challenges of global environmental stewardship.

The elucidation of ocean acidification's complexities demands a multifaceted approach, encompassing rigorous scientific inquiry, robust policy interventions, and concerted international cooperation. Mitigation efforts must prioritize the reduction of CO₂ emissions, alongside strategies to bolster the resilience of marine ecosystems. The synthesis of scientific understanding and policy action is imperative to ameliorate the impacts of this clandestine environmental scourge and safeguard the integrity of the world's oceans for future generations.

6. What is posited as the primary catalyst for the environmental predicament discussed in the passage?

- A. The copious absorption of human-induced carbon dioxide by marine bodies, culminating in the formation of carbonic acid and a subsequent decline in pH levels.
- B. The passage attributes the environmental issue to natural geological processes and volcanic emissions exclusively.
- C. The principal driver is suggested to be the proliferation of plastic detritus and industrial effluents in aquatic habitats.
- D. The quandary is primarily a consequence of overexploitation of marine resources and disruption of ecological networks.

7. How does the passage characterize the repercussions of this environmental issue on calcifying marine organisms?

- A. It facilitates their capacity to precipitate calcium carbonate, fortifying their skeletal structures.
- B. It has negligible impact on calcifying marine organisms, as they exhibit rapid adaptability to fluctuations in pH levels.
- C. It obstructs their ability to precipitate calcium carbonate, thereby compromising their skeletal structures and perturbing marine food chains.
- D. It moderately affects their development but does not significantly disrupt the equilibrium of marine ecosystems.

8. What does the passage infer about the interplay between the discussed environmental issue and additional human-induced stressors?

- A. The environmental issue operates in isolation, devoid of synergistic effects with other anthropogenic disturbances.
- B. The interaction between the environmental issue and supplementary stressors like global thermal anomalies and contaminant influx exacerbates the fragility of marine ecosystems.
- C. Other human-induced stressors alleviate the impacts of the environmental issue, mitigating its adverse effects.
- D. The environmental issue and other stressors are mutually exclusive, affecting disparate components of marine biota.

9. What does the passage suggest about the public and policy engagement with the discussed environmental problem?

- A. The environmental problem has been at the forefront of global policy frameworks and public discourse.
- B. The issue has been sufficiently addressed, with comprehensive mitigation measures effectively combating its ramifications.
- C. It is frequently spotlighted in environmental advocacy campaigns, overshadowing other concerns like climate anomalies.
- D. The environmental problem has received relatively minimal attention in public discourse and policy initiatives, overshadowed by more prominent environmental concerns.

10. What strategy does the passage advocate for mitigating the discussed environmental issue?

- A. An exclusive focus on curtailing CO₂ emissions, disregarding other environmental variables.
- B. Predominantly relying on technological innovations to neutralize oceanic acidity.
- C. A holistic strategy encompassing meticulous scientific investigation, robust policy measures, and international collaboration to reduce CO₂ emissions and enhance marine ecosystem resilience.
- D. Ignoring the environmental issue as it is deemed less critical compared to other ecological challenges.

Passage - III

Jean-Paul Sartre's "Being and Nothingness" expounds upon the ontological dichotomy between "being-in-itself" and "being-for-itself," delving into the intricacies of existential phenomenology. Sartre posits that "being-in-itself" epitomizes the essence of objects, characterized by a static, immutable nature devoid of consciousness. In contrast, "being-for-itself" denotes the existence of sentient beings, marked by a fluid, self-reflective consciousness that perpetually transcends itself in the quest for self-actualization.

Central to Sartre's exegesis is the notion of "nothingness," an ontological void that engenders existential freedom. He contends that the human condition is defined by an intrinsic vacuity, a perpetual state of becoming that necessitates the exercise of radical freedom. This freedom, while ostensibly liberating, imposes an onerous burden of responsibility, as individuals must navigate the labyrinthine path of self-determination without recourse to predetermined essences or external absolutes.

Sartre's analysis further explores the concept of "bad faith," a form of self-deception wherein individuals eschew the inherent freedom of their existence by adopting false identities or conforming to societal expectations. This malaise, Sartre argues, stems from an existential anxiety precipitated by the awareness of one's own freedom and the concomitant responsibility. In bad faith, individuals abdicate their authentic selves, seeking refuge in the illusory comfort of fixed identities and external validation.

Moreover, Sartre elucidates the intersubjective dimension of existence, asserting that the presence of the "Other" plays a pivotal role in the constitution of self-consciousness. The gaze of the Other objectifies the self, reducing it to an "object-for-others" and engendering a dialectical tension between autonomy and objectification. This interplay underscores the paradoxical nature of human existence, where the quest for self-affirmation is inextricably linked to the recognition and validation by others.

In "Being and Nothingness," Sartre's philosophical inquiry transcends mere abstraction, offering a profound critique of human existence and the inexorable quest for meaning. Through his meticulous dissection of ontology, freedom, and intersubjectivity, Sartre illuminates the existential paradoxes that underpin the human condition, challenging readers to confront the existential dilemmas inherent in the pursuit of authenticity and self-actualization.

11. Which dualism does Sartre primarily elucidate in "Being and Nothingness"?

- A. The dichotomy between the corporeal and the incorporeal domains, focusing on the nature of tangible entities versus ethereal entities.
- B. The bifurcation between "being-in-itself" and "being-for-itself," differentiating the immutable quintessence of objects from the mutable cogitation of sentient beings.
- C. The juxtaposition between existential autonomy and deterministic constraints, emphasizing the confines of human volition.
- D. The divergence between societal conventions and individual insurrection, highlighting the contention between acquiescence and self-expression.

12. How does Sartre delineate "nothingness" within the framework of existential liberty?

- A. Nothingness is depicted as a nihilistic void that negates the possibility of meaning or purpose.
- B. Nothingness is described as a metaphysical state that transcends human understanding, devoid of any practical implications.
- C. Nothingness is an ontological void that facilitates existential liberty, necessitating self-determination and accountability.
- D. Nothingness is portrayed as an illusory construct, devoid of any real impact on human existence.

13. What does Sartre ascertain as the origin of "bad faith"?

- A. The influence of external societal pressures and cultural norms that dictate individual behavior.
- B. The inherent limitations of human cognition and the inability to fully comprehend one's own existence.
- C. The existential trepidation arising from the cognizance of one's own autonomy and the accompanying accountability, leading to self-deception and conformity.
- D. The innate human proclivity towards self-preservation and the avoidance of existential risks.

14. According to Sartre, what function does the “Other” serve in the formation of self-consciousness?

- A. The Other serves as a mere reflection of the self, offering no real contribution to self-consciousness.
- B. The Other functions as an adversary, constantly challenging and undermining the individual’s sense of self.
- C. The Other acts as a passive observer, with minimal influence on the formation of self-identity.
- D. The Other objectifies the self through their gaze, creating a dialectical tension between autonomy and objectification that shapes self-consciousness.

15. What confrontation does Sartre urge readers to engage in “Being and Nothingness”?

- A. Sartre challenges readers to confront the existential predicaments inherent in the pursuit of authenticity and self-actualization, emphasizing the paradoxes of human existence.
- B. Sartre challenges readers to embrace a nihilistic worldview, rejecting the possibility of any inherent meaning or value in life.
- C. Sartre challenges readers to adhere strictly to societal norms and expectations, prioritizing external validation over individual authenticity.
- D. Sartre challenges readers to deny the existence of free will, accepting a deterministic view of human behavior.

Passage - IV

Thomas Piketty’s magnum opus, “Capital in the Twenty-First Century,” delves into the intricacies of income inequality and the dynamics of wealth distribution over the past few centuries. Piketty posits that the inherent proclivities of capital accumulation, when left unchecked, exacerbate economic disparities. He meticulously examines historical data, elucidating the persistent nature of capital concentration and its deleterious effects on societal equilibrium.

Piketty’s treatise expounds upon the principle that when the rate of return on capital surpasses the rate of economic growth, inherited wealth proliferates, leading to an oligarchic consolidation of power. This phenomenon, he argues, is inimical to democratic ideals and perpetuates a cyclical entrenchment of privilege. By dissecting the historical trajectories of wealth and income, Piketty illustrates the entrenched patterns of inequality that have characterized capitalist economies.

Moreover, Piketty challenges the neoliberal orthodoxy that posits market self-regulation as a panacea for economic disparities. He contends that without robust regulatory frameworks and progressive taxation policies, the inexorable march of capital accumulation will invariably skew the economic landscape in favor of a privileged few. Piketty advocates for a global tax on wealth as a means to mitigate the pernicious effects of unchecked capital accumulation and to foster a more equitable distribution of resources.

Piketty’s analysis also underscores the role of education and technology in shaping economic outcomes. He acknowledges that while technological advancements have the potential to democratize wealth, they often exacerbate disparities when access to education and opportunities is unequal. Thus, he calls for comprehensive public policies that ensure equitable access to education and foster inclusive economic growth. In synthesizing historical economic data with contemporary analyses, Piketty’s work provides a trenchant critique of capitalist dynamics and offers a cogent argument for the necessity of regulatory intervention. His scholarship not only illuminates the multifaceted nature of economic inequality but also serves as a clarion call for systemic reforms to redress the balance between capital and labor.

16. What principal assertion does Piketty articulate regarding the amassing of capital and its ramifications on fiscal inequalities?

- A. Piketty avers that the intrinsic inclinations of wealth aggregation, when left unrestrained, exacerbate economic inequities, engendering oligarchic consolidation and societal disequilibrium.
- B. Piketty contends that capital accumulation inherently mitigates fiscal disparities by more equitably redistributing wealth.
- C. Piketty posits that the accumulation of capital exerts a negligible influence on societal equilibrium and economic disparities.

D. Piketty maintains that capital aggregation exclusively bolsters democratic principles by fostering economic growth and stability.

17. In what manner does Piketty's treatise contest the prevailing neoliberal economic dogma?

- A. By substantiating the notion that market self-regulation efficaciously mitigates economic disparities without necessitating intervention.
- B. By asserting that absent stringent regulatory frameworks and progressive taxation, the unchecked proliferation of capital distorts the economic milieu in favor of a select few.
- C. By advocating for minimal governmental intervention in market mechanisms to permit organic economic adjustments.
- D. By intimating that neoliberal tenets inherently promote economic equality and societal welfare.

18. What resolution does Piketty proffer to ameliorate the adverse consequences of unchecked capital aggregation?

- A. Piketty suggests implementing more stringent regulations on labor markets to counterbalance capital influence.
- B. Piketty recommends amplifying the rate of economic growth to outpace the rate of return on capital.
- C. Piketty advocates for a global tax on wealth to reallocate resources and attenuate economic disparities.
- D. Piketty proposes enhancing technological advancements as the primary means to achieve fiscal equity.

19. According to Piketty, what role do education and technology assume in determining economic outcomes?

- A. Education and technology are depicted as the paramount factors that naturally equalize wealth distribution absent additional policies.
- B. The passage suggests that technological advancements alone suffice to democratize wealth.
- C. Education and technology are portrayed as exerting minimal influence on economic disparities, which are predominantly driven by capital aggregation.
- D. While recognizing their potential to democratize wealth, Piketty emphasizes that disparities can exacerbate if access to education and opportunities is unequal, necessitating comprehensive public policies.

20. What broader implications does Piketty's analysis infer for capitalist economies, as elucidated in the passage?

- A. Piketty's analysis suggests that without systemic reforms and regulatory intervention, capitalist dynamics will perpetuate economic inequalities, undermining democratic principles.
- B. Piketty's analysis intimates that capitalist economies inherently foster equality and do not require additional regulation.
- C. Piketty's work indicates that economic disparities are a natural and immutable facet of capitalist societies.
- D. Piketty's treatise asserts that economic inequality is primarily a consequence of technological stagnation rather than capital dynamics.

Passage - V

In his magnum opus, "The Wealth of Nations," Adam Smith elucidates the complex mechanisms of political economy, proffering a profound critique of mercantilism while advocating for the principles of free-market capitalism. Smith postulates that individual self-interest, when channeled through a competitive marketplace, inadvertently promotes collective welfare, an idea encapsulated in his seminal concept of the "invisible hand." This metaphor underscores the notion that the pursuit of personal gain can inadvertently contribute to societal prosperity.

Smith's treatise delves into the intricate interplay of labor, capital, and production, positing that the division of labor enhances productivity by enabling specialization. This specialization, Smith argues, is the bedrock of economic efficiency, allowing workers to hone specific skills and thereby augment overall output. The synergies derived from this division of labor are further amplified by advancements in machinery and technology, which exponentially increase the capacity for production.

Moreover, Smith critiques the restrictive practices of mercantilism, which he contends stifles economic growth by imposing unnecessary constraints on trade and industry. He advocates for the deregulation of markets, positing that

free trade fosters innovation and efficiency by facilitating the unimpeded flow of goods, services, and capital. This laissez-faire approach, Smith argues, engenders a dynamic economic environment where resources are allocated most efficiently through the natural interplay of supply and demand.

Smith's analysis also addresses the role of government, delineating a limited yet crucial function in maintaining order, enforcing contracts, and providing public goods. He asserts that while the market is adept at regulating itself in most areas, state intervention is necessary to curb monopolistic practices and ensure a fair playing field. This balance between market freedom and regulatory oversight, Smith contends, is essential for sustainable economic development.

In synthesizing these multifaceted elements, "The Wealth of Nations" offers a cogent exposition of the principles underpinning modern economics. Smith's incisive observations and theoretical contributions have indelibly shaped the discourse on political economy, rendering his work a foundational text in the field. His advocacy for market liberalization and the division of labor continues to resonate in contemporary economic thought, underscoring the enduring relevance of his ideas.

21. What principal assertion does Smith enunciate regarding the pursuit of self-interest and its repercussions on societal welfare?

- A. Smith maintains that the pursuit of individual self-interest, when unregulated, invariably leads to socio-economic fragmentation and inequity.
- B. Smith contends that personal gain-seeking behavior, devoid of constraints, inherently undermines collective prosperity, necessitating stringent regulatory frameworks.
- C. Smith posits that the pursuit of self-interest, when channeled through a competitive market, inadvertently augments collective welfare, epitomized by the "invisible hand."
- D. Smith asserts that individual self-interest is extraneous to economic prosperity, which is primarily governed by governmental interventions.

22. How does Smith conceptualize the partitioning of labor and its implications on productivity?

- A. Smith argues that the partitioning of labor diminishes overall productivity by fostering over-specialization and reducing worker versatility.
- B. Smith asserts that the partitioning of labor augments productivity by enabling specialization, allowing workers to refine specific skills and increasing aggregate output.
- C. Smith posits that the division of labor is trivial to productivity, which is predominantly driven by capital investments.
- D. Smith suggests that the partitioning of labor disturbs economic equilibrium by engendering dependencies among specialized laborers.

23. What critique does Smith levy against mercantilist doctrines, and what alternative does he propose?

- A. Smith criticizes mercantilism for impeding economic growth through superfluous trade restrictions, advocating for unregulated markets and free trade to stimulate innovation and efficiency.
- B. Smith reproves mercantilism for endorsing unrestrained free trade, advocating instead for protectionist tariffs to shield domestic industries.
- C. Smith contends that mercantilism effectively balances commerce and industry, proposing negligible modifications to its practices.
- D. Smith suggests that mercantilism is inconsequential to economic advancement, focusing instead on labor regulations as the key to growth.

24. According to Smith, what function does the state assume in a laissez-faire economic framework?

- A. The state should abstain entirely from economic activities, as total deregulation ensures optimal outcomes.
- B. The state should maintain order, enforce legal agreements, supply public goods, and curb monopolistic practices to ensure equity.
- C. The state should orchestrate and control all economic activities to ensure the equitable distribution of resources.
- D. The state should concentrate on taxing affluent individuals to redistribute wealth and ameliorate disparities.

25. What is the overarching theme of Smith’s “The Wealth of Nations” as inferred from the passage?

- A. The endorsement of market liberalization and the partitioning of labor as foundational tenets for contemporary economic thought, emphasizing their enduring pertinence.
- B. The criticism of industrial and technological advancements as detrimental to economic efficiency and worker well-being.
- C. The advocacy for protectionist policies to insulate domestic markets from international competition and promote self-sufficiency.
- D. The synthesis of labor, capital, and governmental roles in forging a balanced and sustainable economic system.

Logical Reasoning

Passage - I

The landscape of legal research is laden with ethical conundrums and methodological complexities. Investigations into human rights law and constitutional jurisprudence offer tremendous potential for profound advancements in the implementation of justice. Nevertheless, the techniques employed and the ethical considerations inherent in such research frequently invite intense scrutiny and vigorous debate.

A fundamental issue in this domain is the equilibrium between the pursuit of jurisprudential knowledge and the imperative to uphold justice principles. Legal scholars are often compelled to navigate an intricate labyrinth of ethical protocols designed to protect individual rights, yet these protocols can concurrently obstruct the progression of legal scholarship. This dichotomy reflects broader societal values and elicits deliberations regarding the moral limitations of legal inquiry.

Moreover, the reproducibility dilemma exacerbates the complexity of the legal research milieu. Numerous studies, particularly within human rights and constitutional law, have encountered significant obstacles in replicating results, thus casting aspersions on the reliability of their findings. This issue underscores the necessity for stringent methodologies and transparency in legal scholarship to ensure the veracity and credibility of research outcomes.

In conclusion, while legal research holds immense potential for advancing justice, it must be conducted with unwavering adherence to ethical standards and methodological rigor. The intricate interplay between ethical considerations and legal aspirations remains a central challenge in the continuous pursuit of justice.

26. Which of the following identifies a flaw in the argument regarding the ethical challenges in legal research?

- a) Ethical protocols in legal research are uniformly beneficial and should be universally implemented.
- b) The argument fails to consider that ethical guidelines may sometimes be flexible to facilitate legal scholarship.
- c) The argument assumes that ethical protocols always hinder the advancement of legal scholarship without recognizing scenarios where they may actually promote it.
- d) Ethical considerations in legal research are irrelevant to the reliability and validity of findings.

27. Which implicit premise underlies the argument concerning the balance between legal knowledge and justice principles?

- a) Legal research is inherently more valuable than the protection of individual rights.
- b) Ethical standards in legal research should be relaxed to ensure the rapid progression of jurisprudential knowledge.
- c) The protection of individual rights is essential, even if it sometimes obstructs the progression of legal scholarship.
- d) Jurisprudential advancements should be prioritized over ethical considerations to achieve significant legal reforms.

28. Which inference can be drawn regarding the necessity of stringent methodologies in legal research?

- a) They are critical for ensuring the reliability and accuracy of research outcomes, particularly in fields like human rights and constitutional law.
- b) They primarily serve to enhance the aesthetic appeal of legal research publications.
- c) They are important but secondary to the goal of rapidly advancing legal knowledge.
- d) They are negligible in their impact on the overall quality of legal scholarship.

29. What contradiction is highlighted regarding ethical protocols in legal research?

- a) Ethical protocols universally facilitate the progress of legal research without any hindrance.
- b) Ethical standards are intended to protect individual rights but may concurrently obstruct the advancement of legal scholarship.
- c) The adherence to ethical guidelines invariably compromises the integrity of legal research.
- d) Ethical considerations in legal research are universally accepted and undisputed within the legal community.

30. Which conclusion can be inferred about the challenges in legal research based on the text?

- a) Legal research is primarily impeded by a lack of interest in addressing ethical concerns.
- b) The primary obstacle to the advancement of legal research is the disregard for ethical protocols.
- c) The efficacy and success of legal research are significantly improved when ethical guidelines are minimized.
- d) The pursuit of legal scholarship necessitates balancing ethical standards with the ambitious objectives of jurisprudential advancement.

Passage - II

The pervasive issue of social discrimination in the United States is an intricate and deeply entrenched phenomenon that permeates various strata of society. The persistence of systemic bias, manifesting in disparate treatment based on race, gender, and socioeconomic status, continues to shape the lived experiences of marginalized groups. Despite legislative advancements aimed at fostering equality, the subtle and overt mechanisms of discrimination remain resilient, perpetuating a cycle of inequality that is difficult to dismantle. One significant dimension of this issue is racial discrimination, which remains a formidable challenge in the quest for social justice. While explicit forms of racial bias may have diminished, implicit biases continue to influence decisions in key societal sectors such as employment, housing, and the criminal justice system. These biases often operate beneath the surface, rendering them more insidious and difficult to address through conventional legal frameworks. Gender-based discrimination also persists, with women and gender minorities frequently encountering barriers to equality in the workplace and beyond. The wage gap, occupational segregation, and underrepresentation in leadership positions are indicative of the systemic obstacles that hinder gender equity. Additionally, intersectional discrimination, where individuals face compounded biases due to multiple aspects of their identity, further complicates the landscape of social inequality. Socioeconomic discrimination exacerbates these challenges, as economic disparities often intersect with racial and gender biases, creating a compounded disadvantage for those at the lower end of the socioeconomic spectrum. The stratification of opportunities and resources along socioeconomic lines reinforces the structural inequities that pervade American society. Addressing social discrimination in the United States requires a multifaceted approach that goes beyond surface-level reforms. It necessitates a critical examination of the underlying structures and attitudes that sustain discriminatory practices, as well as a commitment to transformative change that prioritizes equity and justice for all members of society.

31. Which of the following would most undermine the assertion about the unyielding nature of racial prejudice in pivotal societal arenas?

- a) Indications of a marked reduction in racial inequities within employment and housing sectors.
- b) Testimonies affirming that racial predispositions bear no discernible impact on juridical outcomes.
- c) Analyses suggesting that racial predispositions have transitioned from overt manifestations to more covert expressions.
- d) Data revealing an upward trajectory in racial antagonism in recent years.

32. Which deduction can be made regarding the ramifications of socioeconomic discrimination based on the passage?

- a) Socioeconomic discrimination amplifies the effects of racial and gender biases, engendering compounded detriments.
- b) Economic stratifications are extraneous to racial and gender biases.
- c) Socioeconomic biases predominantly affect the middle socioeconomic tier.
- d) Mitigating socioeconomic discrimination alone will suffice to resolve racial and gender disparities.

33. Which scenario best exemplifies the compounded biases described in the passage?

- a) A professional who confronts both ageism and gender prejudice in their occupational environment.
- b) A learner who experiences academic difficulties due to inadequate educational resources.
- c) A public figure who loses support as a consequence of divisive policy enactments.
- d) An enterprise that must navigate both ecological regulations and competitive market forces.

34. Which of the following reflects a logical fallacy in the passage's discussion of gender-related inequity?

- a) Presuming that the income disparity can be entirely attributed to divergences in individual vocational choices.
- b) Postulating that gender bias is more prevalent in specific occupational domains.
- c) Asserting that the underrepresentation in executive roles is exclusively a result of systemic discrimination.
- d) Concluding that gender-based inequity has been completely eradicated.

35. Which of the following, if accurate, would also be accurate based on the passage?

- a) Gender minorities are now adequately represented in leadership positions across all industries.
- b) Latent biases persist in influencing decisions across various societal domains.
- c) Economic standing has no bearing on an individual's experience of prejudice.
- d) Addressing a single form of discrimination is insufficient for achieving social equity.

Passage - III

The trajectory of human development, while heralding unprecedented advancements, has concomitantly precipitated deleterious impacts on the natural environment. Industrialization, urban expansion, and technological proliferation have accelerated resource depletion and environmental degradation at an alarming rate. The relentless pursuit of economic growth often overrides ecological considerations, resulting in a pernicious cycle of exploitation and degradation.

A critical issue in this domain is the balance between economic progress and environmental stewardship. Advocates of unbridled development argue that technological innovations and economic expansion are indispensable for improving human welfare. Conversely, environmentalists contend that such developments engender irrevocable damage to ecosystems, biodiversity loss, and climate change. This dichotomy reflects broader societal values and sparks deliberations regarding the sustainability of current developmental paradigms.

Furthermore, the concept of sustainable development, while theoretically promising, faces significant implementation challenges. The integration of economic, social, and environmental objectives often encounters resistance from vested interests and institutional inertia. This issue underscores the necessity for rigorous frameworks and stringent policies to ensure that development does not compromise ecological integrity.

36. Which of the following would most weaken the author's argument regarding the environmental impacts of human development?

- a) Evidence indicating that technological advancements have led to significant reductions in pollution levels.
- b) Instances where economic growth has been achieved without corresponding environmental degradation.
- c) Examples of unbridled development causing irreversible damage to ecosystems.
- d) Analyses showing that economic expansion is always detrimental to environmental health.

37. Which scenario is most analogous to the challenges of balancing economic progress and environmental stewardship?

- a) A teacher adjusting curriculum standards to improve student engagement while maintaining educational rigor.
- b) An engineer disregarding safety protocols to complete a construction project ahead of schedule.
- c) A doctor prescribing medication without considering potential side effects.
- d) A city implementing new infrastructure projects while ensuring the preservation of natural habitats.

38. Which of the following would most strengthen the argument that sustainable development faces significant implementation challenges?

- a) Cases where sustainable development initiatives have been successfully implemented without any opposition.
- b) Reports indicating that sustainable development has led to economic decline in several regions.
- c) Examples of institutional resistance hindering the adoption of sustainable development policies.
- d) Studies demonstrating that integrating economic, social, and environmental objectives often encounters substantial obstacles.

39. Which conclusion can be inferred about the relationship between human development and environmental impact based on the text?

- a) Human development must be meticulously managed to mitigate its adverse effects on the environment.
- b) Economic growth should always take precedence over environmental considerations to ensure human welfare.
- c) Technological advancements alone can resolve the environmental challenges posed by human development.
- d) Environmental degradation is an inevitable consequence of human progress.

40. Which of the following statements must not be true based on the information in the passage?

- a) Sustainable development seamlessly integrates economic, social, and environmental objectives without resistance.
- b) Human development invariably leads to ecological degradation.
- c) Environmental stewardship and economic progress are mutually exclusive.
- d) Institutional inertia often impedes the implementation of sustainable development frameworks.

Passage - IV

The African continent, endowed with an abundance of natural resources, remains paradoxically mired in economic disparity and developmental stagnation. Despite possessing vast reserves of minerals, oil, and arable land, many African nations continue to grapple with poverty, underdevelopment, and systemic inefficiencies. The dichotomy between resource wealth and economic impoverishment has spurred considerable debate among economists and policymakers, raising questions about the underlying factors that perpetuate this disjunction. One of the salient issues contributing to this economic conundrum is the mismanagement and exploitation of natural resources by both domestic and foreign entities. The extraction industries, particularly in mining and oil sectors, are often dominated by multinational corporations, which extract significant value while contributing minimally to local economies. The resulting revenue, instead of being reinvested into sustainable development, is frequently siphoned off by corrupt elites or lost to illicit financial flows, further exacerbating the economic divide. Additionally, the lack of infrastructure and institutional capacity in many African countries impedes the effective utilization of their natural wealth. Weak governance structures, insufficient legal frameworks, and inadequate educational systems all contribute to a scenario where the potential benefits of resource wealth are not fully realized. This has created a cycle of dependency on foreign aid and investment, rather than fostering indigenous economic growth. Moreover, the environmental degradation resulting from unregulated resource extraction poses a significant threat to the long-term sustainability of African economies. The depletion of natural resources without corresponding investment in renewable alternatives or ecological restoration efforts undermines future economic prospects, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and underdevelopment. The complexity of these challenges underscores the need for a multifaceted approach to addressing the resource-economic gap in Africa. Sustainable development, good governance, and equitable resource distribution are essential components of any strategy aimed at bridging this chasm and unlocking the continent's full economic potential.

41. Which of the following would most bolster the argument regarding the exploitation of African resources by multinational corporations?

- a) Evidence showing that multinational corporations reinvest a substantial portion of their profits into African economies.
- b) Reports indicating that domestic industries have surpassed multinationals in resource extraction.
- c) Data demonstrating that the majority of profits from resource extraction in Africa are repatriated to foreign entities.
- d) Studies showing an increase in local ownership of extraction industries.

42. Which assumption underlies the argument about the impact of weak governance structures on economic development in Africa?

- a) African nations have adequate infrastructure but lack financial resources.
- b) Effective governance is crucial for the proper management and utilization of natural resources.
- c) The legal frameworks in African countries are sufficient to manage resource wealth.
- d) Educational systems have no bearing on economic outcomes.

43. Which of the following best illustrates the contradiction within the economic conditions in Africa as described in the passage?

- a) African countries having the largest reserves of arable land but importing most of their food.
- b) The growing population in Africa and its impact on resource consumption.
- c) The rise in foreign investment despite declining living standards.
- d) Countries with abundant natural resources experiencing widespread poverty.

44. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the passage?

- a) The mismanagement of natural resources is a significant factor contributing to the economic underdevelopment in Africa.
- b) Foreign aid is the primary solution to the economic challenges faced by African nations.
- c) The depletion of natural resources has little impact on long-term economic prospects.
- d) Educational reform is unnecessary for economic development in resource-rich regions.

45. Which of the following must be true based on the passage?

- a) African nations are successfully utilizing their natural resources for economic growth.
- b) Multinational corporations are the only entities responsible for the economic disparity in Africa.
- c) The environmental impact of resource extraction has no effect on future economic development.
- d) Sustainable development and good governance are necessary to overcome the resource-economic gap in Africa.

Passage - V

The intricate dynamics of the diplomatic rivalry between the United States and China exemplify the complex interplay of hegemonic aspirations and geopolitical strategies in contemporary world politics. This rivalry, marked by economic competition, military posturing, and strategic alliances, underscores the struggle for global preeminence. Both nations, driven by a desire to consolidate their influence, often engage in maneuvers that have far-reaching implications for international stability and governance.

A critical aspect of this rivalry is the contest for technological supremacy, which serves as a fulcrum for broader strategic objectives. The race to dominate emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and 5G infrastructure, reflects deeper concerns about economic security and military superiority. This technological competition is further compounded by efforts to establish economic zones of influence, with each nation leveraging trade agreements and infrastructure investments to extend their geopolitical reach.

Moreover, the diplomatic skirmishes between the United States and China frequently spill over into multilateral institutions, where both powers seek to shape global norms and rules in their favor. This struggle for institutional control often results in a fractured international order, complicating efforts to address transnational challenges such as climate change and cybersecurity.

In conclusion, the diplomatic contention between the United States and China epitomizes the complexities of hegemonic rivalry in the modern era. The challenge lies in navigating this rivalry without precipitating broader geopolitical instability, thereby maintaining a delicate balance between competition and cooperation.

46. Which of the following would most weaken the author's argument regarding the technological competition between the United States and China?

- a) Evidence indicating that collaborative technological ventures between the United States and China have led to significant advancements and mutual benefits.
- b) Examples of technological advancements in other nations that outpace those of both the United States and China.
- c) Instances where the race for technological supremacy has led to economic downturns in both countries.
- d) Analyses showing that the competition for technological dominance has no impact on broader geopolitical strategies.

47. Which scenario is most analogous to the geopolitical rivalry between the United States and China?

- a) A teacher adjusting curriculum standards to enhance student engagement while maintaining educational rigor.
- b) Two corporations vying for market dominance by developing innovative products and forming strategic alliances.
- c) An engineer neglecting safety protocols to complete a construction project ahead of schedule.
- d) A doctor prescribing medication without considering potential side effects.

48. Which of the following would most strengthen the argument that the diplomatic rivalry between the United States and China affects global stability?

- a) Cases where the rivalry has led to increased economic growth and stability in other regions.
- b) Reports indicating that the rivalry has had no significant impact on international institutions.
- c) Examples of successful diplomatic resolutions to conflicts influenced by US-China rivalry.
- d) Studies demonstrating that tensions between the United States and China have destabilized multilateral efforts to address global issues.

49. Which conclusion can be inferred about the relationship between the United States and China based on the text?

- a) The rivalry between the United States and China is solely driven by economic interests.
- b) Diplomatic competition between the United States and China invariably leads to military confrontations.
- c) The contest for global influence between the United States and China is multifaceted, involving technological, economic, and diplomatic dimensions.
- d) The United States and China are likely to resolve their differences through bilateral negotiations.

50. Which of the following statements must not be true based on the information in the passage?

- a) The United States and China are the only countries involved in the race for technological supremacy.
- b) The diplomatic rivalry between the United States and China does not impact multilateral institutions.
- c) Technological competition between the United States and China is the primary driver of their geopolitical strategies.
- d) Efforts to shape global norms and rules are part of the broader contest for influence between the United States and China.

General Knowledge

Passage - I

The Prime Minister Dhan Dhanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY) was launched in 2024 with the objective of ensuring long-term sustainability in India's agricultural sector through irrigation modernization, efficient resource utilization, and rural market linkage development. This scheme merges and restructures multiple existing agricultural schemes, including the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), under a unified mission mode approach.

PMDDKY primarily focuses on three verticals: (1) Irrigation Infrastructure, (2) Post-Harvest Management, and (3) Digital Agriculture and Climate Resilience. Under the first vertical, the government aims to expand micro-irrigation coverage and rejuvenate traditional water bodies to minimize water stress in rainfed areas. The second vertical deals with reducing post-harvest losses by building warehouses, cold storage facilities, and establishing farmer-producer organizations (FPOs) linked to local mandis and e-NAM platforms.

The digital agriculture component seeks to integrate artificial intelligence, satellite data, and IoT devices for precision farming, thereby helping farmers make data-driven decisions. It also proposes an "Agri Stack", a centralized digital infrastructure to streamline data on soil health, weather forecasts, and credit facilities. Moreover, the program emphasizes promoting climate-smart crops, particularly in drought-prone and semi-arid regions, to ensure food security and livelihood stability.

Financially, the scheme adopts a 60:40 funding pattern between the Centre and States, with a 90:10 ratio for Himalayan and Northeastern states. To ensure transparency, each project is to be geo-tagged and monitored through the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC). The scheme's implementation is being overseen by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, in collaboration with NABARD, which provides credit support for infrastructure creation.

While PMDDKY has been lauded for its integrated approach, critics argue that mere technological modernization may not address deep-rooted issues such as fragmented landholdings, low farmer literacy, and market volatility. Experts also highlight the need for institutional reforms in agricultural marketing and pricing to make the initiative truly transformative.

51. Which existing scheme has not been merged under PMDDKY?

- A. PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
- B. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
- C. PM Fasal Bima Yojana
- D. Digital Agriculture Mission

52. Which institution monitors PMDDKY projects using geo-tagging?

- A. ISRO
- B. NABARD
- C. NRSC
- D. NITI Aayog

53. Which agency is *not* directly involved in the implementation of PMDDKY?

- A. Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
- B. NABARD
- C. Ministry of Defence
- D. NRSC

54. Consider the following statements about the Prime Minister Dhan Dhanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY):

1. It integrates previously existing schemes like PMKSY and RKVY under a single mission.
2. It promotes the use of Artificial Intelligence and satellite data for precision farming.
3. It replaces the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana entirely.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

55. Which of the following statements correctly differentiates PMDDKY from PMKSY?

1. PMKSY primarily focused on irrigation, while PMDDKY has a wider scope including digital and post-harvest infrastructure.
2. PMDDKY includes a component of climate-smart crop promotion, which was absent in PMKSY.
3. PMKSY had a 50:50 funding ratio between Centre and State Governments.

A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 only D. 1, 2 and 3

Passage - II

The Start-Up India initiative, launched in January 2016, marked a turning point in India's journey toward creating a knowledge-driven, innovation-led economy. Spearheaded by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the programme aimed to nurture entrepreneurship by removing regulatory bottlenecks, improving access to finance, and promoting a culture of innovation.

At the core of this revolution lies the belief that start-ups are job creators, not job seekers. The initiative introduced several measures—such as tax holidays for three years, easier public procurement norms, and exemption from capital gains tax for reinvestment into start-ups. Additionally, the government established a Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) with a corpus of ₹10,000 crore, managed by SIDBI, to provide risk capital to early-stage ventures through Alternate Investment Funds.

A significant pillar of the Start-Up India mission is regulatory simplification. Start-ups can now self-certify compliance under nine labour and environmental laws, thereby reducing the bureaucratic burden that historically discouraged innovation. Moreover, the introduction of the Start-Up India Hub created a single-window online platform offering mentorship, funding guidance, and networking opportunities for entrepreneurs.

The initiative also sought to strengthen linkages between academia and industry by setting up Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) and Research Parks in top educational institutions. These centers aim to foster innovation-driven entrepreneurship and connect students, researchers, and investors.

However, critics argue that while the number of registered start-ups has grown exponentially, challenges such as uneven access to venture capital, limited participation from tier-2 and tier-3 cities, and inconsistent policy implementation still hinder the scheme's equitable impact. Furthermore, the absence of a clear exit strategy for failing start-ups and the complex intellectual property regime continue to be areas of concern.

Despite these limitations, Start-Up India has positioned India among the world's top start-up ecosystems, alongside the United States, China, and Israel. It represents a decisive shift in governance

56. Consider the following statements:

1. The Start-Up India initiative is implemented by DPIIT under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
2. The Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) is managed by SIDBI.
3. The FFS provides direct funding to start-ups through grants.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

57. Which of the following best represents the core philosophy behind Start-Up India?

- A. To enhance export competitiveness B. To promote job creation through innovation
C. To attract FDI in public sector undertakings D. To reduce rural unemployment through MGNREGA linkages

58. With reference to the Start-Up India Hub, consider the following statements:

1. It provides online mentorship and networking opportunities.
2. It acts as a single-window platform for all start-up-related queries.
3. It is operated by the Ministry of Finance.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

59. Which of the following correctly describes the structure of the Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS)?

1. It operates as a mother fund investing in daughter funds.
2. It directly funds individual start-ups through SIDBI branches.
3. It channels risk capital through Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs).

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

60. Which of the following global start-up ecosystems are mentioned in the passage as India's peers?

- A. United States, China, Israel B. Germany, Japan, Singapore
C. Brazil, South Korea, Canada D. France, UK, Australia

61. Which of the following bodies primarily supports the Atal Incubation Centres (AICs)?

- A. NITI Aayog through the Atal Innovation Mission B. Ministry of Skill Development
C. DPIIT directly D. Ministry of Education

Passage - III

India's transition toward renewable energy is one of the most ambitious globally, with a target of achieving 500 GW of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030. A key pillar in this transformation is the development of an indigenous solar value chain — a complete ecosystem encompassing the manufacturing of polysilicon, wafers, cells, modules, and ancillary components within the country.

Historically, India's solar expansion has been heavily import-dependent, particularly on China, which controls over 80% of the global photovoltaic (PV) supply chain. Indian manufacturers largely focus on assembling modules, with most raw materials — including polysilicon and wafers — being imported. This dependency not only creates trade imbalances but also exposes India to geopolitical vulnerabilities in supply chains.

To counter this, the Government of India launched initiatives such as the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules, the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM), and the National Programme on High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules (2022). These aim to encourage domestic manufacturing across the full solar value chain. The PLI scheme alone earmarked ₹24,000 crore to promote vertical integration — from polysilicon to modules — with the goal of reducing import dependence and creating high-skilled jobs.

Additionally, the International Solar Alliance (ISA), headquartered in Gurugram, plays a diplomatic role in enhancing solar cooperation and technology sharing among member nations. However, India's current domestic production capacity for polysilicon and wafers remains limited, making full self-reliance a medium-term objective rather than an immediate reality.

Experts suggest that achieving a truly indigenous solar ecosystem requires more than manufacturing incentives — it demands research and development (R&D) in solar materials, investment in recycling and circular economy models, and integration with energy storage technologies. The long-term vision aligns with India's larger goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat, aiming to position India not just as a consumer, but as a global leader in solar technology exports.

While progress has been notable, challenges persist: high capital costs, limited domestic R&D, and the need for skilled workforce training. Yet, the indigenous solar value chain remains central to India's quest for energy independence, technological sovereignty, and green economic growth.

62. Which of the following institutions is associated with international cooperation in solar energy and has its headquarters in India?

- A. International Solar Alliance (ISA) B. International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
C. Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) D. International Energy Forum (IEF)

63. Which of the following schemes is not mentioned as part of India's indigenous solar strategy?

- A. ALMM Scheme
- B. National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules
- C. National Solar Mission (2010)
- D. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme

64. India's heavy reliance on solar imports is primarily from which country?

- A. Japan
- B. China
- C. United States
- D. South Korea

65. Which of the following measures would most effectively strengthen India's solar value chain in the long term?

- A. Increasing import duties on Chinese modules
- B. Investing in R&D (research and development) for solar material innovation
- C. Reducing GST on rooftop solar panels
- D. Promoting short-term subsidies for installation

66. Consider the following statements:

1. The ISA is an initiative launched jointly by India and France.
2. India's PLI Scheme includes incentives for energy storage systems.
3. The ALMM list restricts import of non-approved solar modules.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

67. Which of the following sectors is least directly linked with India's indigenous solar value chain?

- A. Semiconductor manufacturing
- B. Electric vehicle batteries
- C. Green hydrogen production
- D. Textile processing

68. The concept of "Atmanirbhar Bharat" in the context of solar energy primarily refers to —

- A. Reducing fiscal deficit through energy exports
- B. Achieving technological self-reliance and energy security
- C. Increasing dependence on imported raw materials
- D. Promoting state-level subsidies

Passage - IV

India's Green Finance Plan represents a strategic attempt to align the country's financial architecture with its climate and sustainability goals. The initiative aims to channel both public and private capital into green sectors such as renewable energy, electric mobility, climate-resilient agriculture, and sustainable infrastructure. This plan emerges as part of India's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2070 and to meet the interim goal of reducing emission intensity by 45% by 2030, relative to 2005 levels.

Green finance in India has evolved from fragmented policy measures to a more institutionalized framework. The Ministry of Finance, through its Climate Finance Division, plays a coordinating role in mobilizing investments for low-carbon pathways. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also taken significant steps, including the release of a Discussion Paper on Climate Risk and Sustainable Finance (2022) and the inclusion of renewable energy projects under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) category.

Furthermore, India has become a leading issuer of sovereign green bonds, with the first issuance in January 2023, raising approximately ₹8,000 crore. These funds are earmarked for financing projects like clean transportation, energy-efficient buildings, and sustainable water management. The Green Bond Framework, aligned with international principles, ensures that proceeds are tracked and transparently reported to investors.

However, several challenges persist. India still lacks a uniform taxonomy—a classification system that defines what constitutes a "green" activity. The absence of such taxonomy increases the risk of greenwashing, where investments falsely claim environmental benefits. Additionally, the cost of green capital remains higher due to perceived investment risks and inadequate data on project performance.

Experts argue that a successful green finance ecosystem must integrate climate risk assessment into financial decision-making, expand green credit guarantee mechanisms, and strengthen collaboration between financial institutions and state governments. As global investors increasingly demand environmental, social, and governance (ESG) accountability, India's green finance strategy must evolve to combine growth with environmental integrity.

In essence, the India Green Finance Plan is not merely a climate policy—it is a developmental strategy that seeks to blend economic expansion with ecological responsibility, shaping the future of sustainable growth in one of the world's fastest-growing economies.

69. Consider the following statements regarding India's Green Finance Plan:

1. It aims to mobilize both public and private capital for green sectors.
2. It directly falls under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
3. It supports India's net-zero target for 2070.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

70. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has supported green finance through which of the following measures?

1. Including renewable energy under Priority Sector Lending (PSL).
2. Releasing a discussion paper on Climate Risk and Sustainable Finance.
3. Launching the Green Hydrogen Fund.

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

71. Which of the following areas are mentioned as priority sectors under India's Green Finance Plan?

1. Renewable energy
2. Electric mobility
3. Sustainable agriculture
4. Mining and extraction

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

72. Which of the following institutions is not directly mentioned in the passage as part of India's green finance architecture?

- A. Ministry of Finance
B. Reserve Bank of India
C. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
D. Climate Finance Division

73. Which of the following statements correctly differentiate Green Bonds from Conventional Bonds?

1. Green bonds are used exclusively for climate or environmental projects.
2. Conventional bonds may finance any sector including fossil fuels.
3. Green bonds generally offer higher returns due to their limited issuance.

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

74. Which of the following countries issued the world's first Sovereign Green Bond?

- A. France B. United Kingdom
C. Poland D. Germany

Passage - V

The term “Gulf Countries” generally refers to the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) — Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, and Bahrain. These nations, located on the Arabian Peninsula and bordering the Persian Gulf, have historically played a pivotal role in global geopolitics owing to their vast hydrocarbon reserves, strategic maritime routes, and economic interdependence with both the West and Asia.

The GCC was established in 1981, primarily to promote regional security, political coordination, and economic integration among its members in the aftermath of the Iranian Revolution and the Iran-Iraq War. The organization’s headquarters are located in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Over the decades, GCC nations have diversified their economies beyond oil through initiatives like Saudi Vision 2030, UAE’s Energy Strategy 2050, and Qatar National Vision 2030, aiming to develop sectors such as renewable energy, tourism, logistics, and digital infrastructure.

Despite shared cultural and religious identities rooted in Islam and Arab heritage, the Gulf nations exhibit differing political systems. Saudi Arabia remains an absolute monarchy, while Kuwait and Bahrain have constitutional monarchies with elected assemblies. In contrast, Qatar and the UAE have adopted hybrid governance structures combining traditional monarchy with limited consultative participation.

The region’s geopolitical importance extends far beyond energy. The Strait of Hormuz, lying between Oman and Iran, is one of the world’s most critical oil transit chokepoints — through which nearly one-fifth of globally traded oil passes daily. This gives Gulf countries immense strategic leverage, but also exposes them to regional tensions involving Iran, Yemen, and Israel.

In recent years, Gulf nations have emerged as crucial partners in India’s foreign policy. India’s energy security, expatriate workforce (over 8 million Indians live in GCC states), and trade relations make the Gulf an indispensable region for India’s diplomacy. At the same time, evolving dynamics like the Abraham Accords (2020), the Iran-Saudi reconciliation (2023), and the rise of economic diversification under green transition goals are redefining Gulf geopolitics, where economic pragmatism increasingly overshadows ideological divides.

75. Which of the following straits connects the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea?

- A. Strait of Malacca B. Strait of Hormuz C. Bab-el-Mandeb D. Suez Canal

76. Which of the following countries are NOT part of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?

1. Bahrain
2. Kuwait
3. Qatar
4. Saudi Arabia

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

77. Consider the following statements about the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC):

1. It was established in 1981.
2. Its secretariat is located in Riyadh.
3. It includes Iran and Iraq as founding members.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

78. Which of the following correctly describes the strategic significance of the Gulf region?

1. It contains nearly one-fifth of the world’s oil trade through the Strait of Hormuz.
2. It acts as a maritime chokepoint between the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea.
3. It has minimal involvement in global energy supply chains.

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

79. With reference to India–Gulf relations, consider the following statements:

1. India is the largest importer of crude oil from the Gulf region.
2. Over 8 million Indian expatriates reside in Gulf countries.
3. The UAE is India’s top trading partner within the GCC.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

80. Consider the following pairs regarding major water bodies and their geographic relevance:

| Water Body | Connects / Separates |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Strait of Hormuz | Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea |
| 2. Bab-el-Mandeb | Red Sea and Gulf of Aden |
| 3. Strait of Malacca | Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 only B. 2 only C. 1 and 2 only D. 2 and 3 only

Legal Reasoning

Passage - I

Various provisions have been enacted for the upliftment of women to bring them on par with men and to weaken the roots of the patriarchal society. Article 14 of the Indian Constitution ensures equality before the law and equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. The source of Article 14 can be traced to the American and Irish Constitutions. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution also emphasizes equality of opportunity, and Article 14 gives effect to this principle. Historically, the demand for equality has been tied to the Indian freedom movement. For instance, the Commonwealth of India Bill, 1925, demanded equality before the law and eliminated disqualifications on the grounds of sex. This article has been instrumental in advocating for policies that emphasize both equality and equity.

In cases like *Air India v. Nargesh Meerza*, the Supreme Court struck down a regulation that terminated the employment of air hostesses if they became pregnant within four years of joining. The Court held this to be arbitrary and a violation of Article 14. Similarly, in *Kathi Ranning v. State of Saurashtra*, the Supreme Court ruled that discrimination based on the grounds mentioned in Article 15 cannot be justified under Article 14. Article 15(3) empowers the State to make special provisions for women, recognizing the inherent disadvantages they face, especially related to their physical structure and maternal functions.

81. The government of India passed a new law under which female candidates were given 50% reservation in all government and public sector jobs. An NGO challenged the law, claiming it violated Article 14. In view of the passage, is this law valid?

- (a) The law is valid since it is empowering female candidates to enhance their social status.
- (b) The law is valid as it falls under reasonable classification as per Article 15.
- (c) The law is invalid as it discriminates against male candidates.
- (d) The law is invalid as it provides extra aid to female candidates, weakening their position.

82. The government passed ‘The Maternity Benefit Act, 2020,’ allowing female employees to claim three years of paid leave post-pregnancy confirmation. A private company challenged this law. According to the passage, what is the legal status of this law?

- (a) The law is ultra vires as it places an economic burden on employers.
- (b) The law is valid as it enhances the physical and mental well-being of women during maternity.
- (c) The law is ultra vires because it discriminates between male and female employees.
- (d) The law is invalid as it deters companies from hiring women.

83. A state law required educational institutions to reserve 33% of their seats for female students. Male students challenged this law under Article 14. What would be the outcome based on the passage?

- (a) The law is valid since it promotes equity under Article 15(3).
- (b) The law is invalid as it violates Article 14.
- (c) The law is invalid unless limited to government institutions.
- (d) The law is valid as it provides a reasonable opportunity for female students to advance.

84. A new law requires companies to provide free transportation and security for women working night shifts. Employers argue this is an undue financial burden. How would this law stand, according to the passage?

- (a) The law is valid as it protects the safety of female employees, justified under Article 15(3).
- (b) The law is invalid as it increases operational costs unfairly.
- (c) The law is invalid since it discriminates between male and female workers.
- (d) The law is valid but only if supported by government subsidies.

85. A law mandates that women working in hazardous industries can transfer to safer roles during pregnancy, but private companies contest this law. Based on the passage, is the law constitutional?

- (a) The law is valid as it ensures women's safety, aligning with Article 15(3).
- (b) The law is invalid since companies should not bear responsibility for individual health issues.
- (c) The law is valid as it promotes workplace equality under Article 14.
- (d) The law is invalid due to financial strain on companies.

Passage - II

The Indian Power Sector was under the monopoly of the State in the early 1990s. The stepping stone for all power sector reforms was laid down by the Vajpayee government by introducing the Electricity Act, 2003, which consolidated the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, and use of electricity. The Act was aimed at creating a market-based regime in the power sector in India by promoting competition. It served the purpose of protecting the interest of consumers and supplying electricity to the whole nation, along with providing a rigid mechanism to avoid cases of theft of electricity either by any company, corporation, or individual. With the enforcement of this Act, the Single Buyer model was changed to a Multi-Buyer model. Opening up the power sector to private companies provided tremendous potential for investment in generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, resulting in improvement of infrastructure which led to the strengthening of the Indian Power Sector. Creating a market-based regime led to an environment where the monopolies enjoyed by the State Electricity Board (SEBs) for buying/selling power ceased to exist, further leading to a market-determined tariff structure. Further, while dealing with the theft of electricity in India, the Supreme Court laid down that where a consumer is prima facie found by the licensee to have committed theft of electricity, it is not necessary for the licensee to give any notice or an opportunity of hearing before disconnecting the electricity supply. The supply may be restored only if the consumer compensates the licensee or pays off the dues as per the bill, which may be prepared by the licensee. It was also opined that the action taken by the Electricity Board in exercise of the powers under the Conditions of Supply framed under the Electricity Supply Act was neither violative of Articles 20(1) and 14 of the Constitution nor violative of the principles of natural justice. In case of suspected theft, the authorized officer shall remove the old meter under a seizure memo and seal it in the presence of the consumer or their representative and the authorized officer. It was also observed that in the suspected case of theft of electricity, corroborative evidence is required, which may be available on the spot at the time of inspection or which may be gathered like the consumption pattern of the consumer. In this case, the High Court of Calcutta held that when there was special law covering the question of theft of electricity, general law u/s 379 of IPC would not be applicable. A similar observation was recently made by the High Court of Bombay in the case of Syed Yaqoob Syed Masood vs The State of Maharashtra and Anr., wherein it was observed that Section 378 and 379 of IPC deal with the theft of movable property. Electricity is energy and not property. Thus, there is no provision in the IPC to prosecute any person for committing theft of electricity. Therefore, the provisions of the Electricity Act have been enacted to deal with various offenses relating to electricity.

86. The Electricity Board found that Jatin, a businessman, had been using electricity beyond his allotted limit and had modified his meter to avoid detection of excess usage. When caught, Jatin argued that since his modifications did not affect anyone else and there was no direct theft of electricity, he should not be penalized and asked for leniency. Based on the passage, how should the authorities proceed?

- A. Jatin's argument is valid, and he should be let off with a warning.
- B. Jatin is still liable for penalties as any modification to the meter for excess usage without permission constitutes theft.
- C. Jatin should be given the chance to restore the meter to its original condition without any penalty.
- D. Jatin should be penalized only if he caused harm to other users by his actions.

87. One day, certain electricity board employees visited the house of Mr. Khanna for the regular inspection of electricity theft. There, they noticed that Mr. Khanna was making an unauthorized connection from the main line to commit theft of electricity. One of the employees directly cut the electricity supply to the house of Mr. Khanna and served a notice to him about the same. Before Mr. Khanna could explain, the employee left to avoid any arguments. Later on, it was discovered that Mr. Khanna was not establishing an illegal electricity connection but was merely checking a loose connection from the main line to establish proper electricity supply to his house. Decide whether the employee was empowered to make such an immediate termination of connection or not?

- A. Yes, since Khanna was caught red-handed while committing theft of electricity.
- B. No, since Khanna was only suspicious of theft, the employee should have issued a seizure memo.
- C. Yes, since Khanna was suspected of theft, the employee was empowered to lock the meter of Khanna along with cutting off the power supply.
- D. No, since the cutting of the electricity connection without a prima facie case of theft will amount to a violation of Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution.

88. Mr. Kishan was operating a private electricity transmission company. When the government of India opened an online bidding website for the tender of transmission of electricity from Punjab to Madhya Pradesh, Kishan hacked the website and collected information about the other bids, submitting the lowest bid to secure the tender. Did Mr. Kishan defeat the purpose of the Electricity Act, 2003, and if yes, which purpose specifically?

- A. No, since there was participation of multiple players in the bidding process, it was in the interest of consumers at large.
- B. No, since there was no active participation of multiple players in the bidding process, it was in the interest of consumers.
- C. Yes, since Mr. Kishan overrode other tenders by hacking the website, it was not a genuine participation of multiple players.
- D. None of the above.

89. The local electricity board discovered that Ramesh, a resident of a village, had been manipulating his electricity meter to show less consumption than actual usage for the last six months. When the electricity board employees visited his premises for an inspection, they found the meter was tampered with, leading to substantial underreporting of electricity usage. The board cut off Ramesh's electricity supply and issued a demand notice for dues owed along with penalties. Ramesh argued that he should have been given a chance to explain before his electricity was cut off. Based on the passage, decide:

- A. Ramesh is correct, and the electricity board should have issued a formal notice before disconnecting his power supply.
- B. Ramesh's argument is invalid since the electricity board has the right to immediately disconnect power if theft of electricity is found.
- C. The electricity board must restore Ramesh's power supply and provide him a hearing before proceeding further.
- D. The board should have filed a criminal case under the IPC before taking any action against Ramesh.

90. A new company, Green Energy Solutions, has entered the electricity generation market under the liberalized rules of the Electricity Act, 2003. However, it was found that the company was deliberately under-reporting its electricity generation to avoid paying higher taxes and dues. When the local authorities found out, they imposed a fine and ordered the company to pay the outstanding amount. Green Energy Solutions argued that they were protected under Article 14 of the Constitution and should not be penalized more than other companies. Is Green Energy Solutions' defense valid?

- A. Yes, since Article 14 ensures equal treatment under the law, Green Energy Solutions should not face harsher penalties than other companies.
- B. No, since the company violated the rules under the Electricity Act, they cannot claim protection under Article 14.
- C. Yes, as long as other companies were found to be in violation but were not penalized, Green Energy Solutions has a valid argument under Article 14.
- D. No, Article 14 is not applicable since the Electricity Act allows for differential penalties based on the nature of violations.

Passage - III

The right of self-defence revolves around the general adage that "necessity knows no law." The right is subject to the restrictions indicated in Section 99, which are as important as the right itself. One of them is that harm inflicted in self-defence should be no more than what is legitimately necessary for the purpose of defence. Further, the right is co-terminous with the commencement and existence of a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body from an attempt or a threat to commit the offence as stated in Section 102 of the Indian Penal Code. An attack by way of retaliation is not covered by the general exception to criminal liability.

In *Hamsa v. State of Kerala*, the deceased, who was the aggressor, hit the head of the father of the accused hard with a stick. The father summoned for help, and the accused, to deter the victim, gave him a stab wound with an ordinary knife. Until this point, the accused was well within the ambit of self-defence. But when the accused stabbed the victim again, he exceeded the right of self-defence, and his intention to save transformed into an intention to kill. The necessity must be real or apparent before the antagonist can justifiably be deprived of their life. In considering the plea of self-defence, not only the manner of defence but also the timing is crucial. If the person assaulted does not fall upon the aggressor until after the affray is over, or when the aggressor is running away, that constitutes revenge, not defence. Additionally, according to Section 97, this right vests even in strangers for the defence of the body and property of others. As Bentham said: "It is a noble movement of the heart, that indignation which kindles at the sight of the feeble injured by the strong. It is a noble movement which makes us forget our danger at the first cry of distress... It concerns the public safety that every honest man should consider himself the natural protector of every other." In the recent judgment of *Darshan Singh vs. State of Punjab & Anr*, the trial court concluded that the possibility of the injuries caused by Darshan Singh, in exercise of private defence, could not be ruled out.

91. A boy in a street was raising a cloud of dust, and a pedestrian feared he was about to be looted due to this unusual activity on the road. The pedestrian chased the boy and beat him. The pedestrian wants to claim the defence of the right to self-defence. Decide the liability of the pedestrian in view of the author of the passage:

- A. The pedestrian is not liable since he had a reasonable apprehension of being looted.
- B. The pedestrian is not liable since he had no intention of causing harm to the boy.
- C. The pedestrian is liable since the reasonable apprehension of being looted ended as soon as the boy started escaping.
- D. The pedestrian is liable since the boy had no intention of causing harm to the pedestrian.

92. Madhur had a rivalry with Sandeep. One day, when Madhur was at his farm, Sandeep attacked him with a lathi. Madhur cried for help, and his son Jogi came. Jogi, upon noticing Sandeep attacking his father, retrieved a ballam (spear) from the house and struck Sandeep in the chest, killing him instantly. Can Jogi claim the right to self-defence?

- A. Jogi is not liable since he was defending his father from Sandeep.
- B. Jogi is not liable since he used proportionate force on Sandeep.

- C. Jogi is liable since he intended to harm Sandeep.
D. Jogi is liable since the harm inflicted on Sandeep was not proportionate to the danger.

93. Sukhwinder abducted a married Muslim woman and converted her to Sikhism. Nearly a year later, the woman's relatives attempted to take her back by force. Sukhwinder resisted, and in the ensuing struggle, he delivered a blow to the head of Imran, one of the relatives, which led to Imran's death. Can Sukhwinder claim the right to self-defence?

- A. Sukhwinder is liable since his act amounts to culpable homicide amounting to murder.
B. Sukhwinder is not liable since he intended to defend the woman and not to harm anyone.
C. Sukhwinder is liable since the force used by him was not necessary for defence.
D. Sukhwinder is not liable since he used only the required proportion of force while defending the woman.

94. Ramesh, known for his violent tendencies, got into a quarrel with Bopanna and attacked him, pressing his neck and biting him. Bopanna grabbed a light hatchet and struck Ramesh three times on the head. Ramesh later died from his injuries. Can Bopanna claim the right to self-defence?

- A. Bopanna is liable since he used excessive force while exercising his right to self-defence.
B. Bopanna is not liable since his actions justified the proportionate force required for self-defence.
C. Bopanna is liable since he should have used a less dangerous tool for defence.
D. Bopanna is not liable since he was under great threat and followed the principle "necessity knows no law."

95. Harris attacked Arun, attempting to murder him. Arun, while defending himself, fired at Harris. Unfortunately, in doing so, he also harmed some young children who were near Harris. Can Arun be held liable for injuring the children?

- A. Arun commits no offence since his intention was to kill Harris, not harm the children.
B. Arun commits an offence since his act endangered the lives of innocent children.
C. Arun commits no offence since he was exercising his right to self-defence and had no other option.
D. Arun commits an offence since his act cannot justify the conditions of self-defence.

Passage - IV

In Dabur was a manufacturing company of bug repellent creams, namely ' Odomos ' and ' Odomos Naturals, ' according to the details of the case, the defendant also produced a mosquito repellent lotion under the brand name ' Good Knight Naturals. ' According to the appellant, the respondent's ' Good Knight Naturals ' commercial disparage his brand. The issue that emerged before the Judge was whether, in an implied manner, the telecast dismissed the appellant's product and, if so, whether the appellant had the right to an injunction against all the broadcast. The Court found that while there would be some gray areas in the representation process, any noteworthy statements should not necessarily be taken as serious characterizations of fact, perhaps as idolizing the brand, provided that the advertisement is not bogus, misleading, unreasonable or deceptive. An advertiser may not denigrate or dismiss 'a competing item while promoting the item. A cause for intervention would occur if the topic of the advertisement gets beyond mere commendations to represent false claims of reality about the item of a competitor.

The issue of misleading advertising has been dealt with in Pepsi Co. v. Coca Cola Ltd. This lawsuit engaged the famous drink manufacturers Pepsi and Coke. Coca cola supposed commercial compared and disparaging Pepsi's brand image in countering Pepsi's advertisement slogans. Pepsi's popular motto "Right Choice Baby" was matched with "Wrong Choice Baby" and Coke's advertisement also matched another Pepsi motto "Dil Mange More" with "KyoDil Mange No More." It was considered that; advertising should not discredit or disparage the competitor's trademarks, products and facilities to derive unreasonable benefit from the notoriety and brand recognition concerned. It was argued that no commercial could try to diminish the competitor's brand identity and defraud the consumer.

Finally, we can say that advertising that compares similar products on empirically verified characteristics or prices and defines the alternative brand by name, illustration or other distinguishing content is misleading advertisement. The court should interpret present laws in accordance the facts of the case and solve the purpose to avoid any kind of irregularity or malpractice in advertisement industry. The court should also focus that no person should be allowed to misuse the law for his own benefit.

Bellure created and sold ‘smell-alike’ perfumes using a retailer comparative chart showing the word marks of the premium brands corresponding to the smell-alike item. L’Oréal possessed some of the luxury brands, like Tresor and Anais. The cheaper perfumes of Bellure included ‘Coffret d’Or’ and ‘La Valeur,’ which Bellure’s comparative lists recognized with some of L’Oréal’s luxury perfumes as sharing features, specifically smell. L’Oréal’s decided to file a case of infringement of its trademark against Bellure. The rule of precedent provides that a court must follow its own previous decisions in cases that are similar to the cases that resulted in such previous decisions, but not in cases that are different from the cases that resulted in such previous decisions.

96. Rajat runs a small-scale business that manufactures air purifiers. To market his products, he claims in his advertisements that his air purifiers are “100% more effective than Brand X” without conducting any independent testing or research. Brand X files a lawsuit against Rajat for making false claims and disparaging their product in the market. Based on the legal principles mentioned in the passage, will Rajat be held liable?

- A. Yes, since he made unverified claims that could mislead consumers and disparage Brand X.
- B. No, since comparative advertising is allowed and his statement was just puffery.
- C. Yes, because Rajat’s claim had a significant negative impact on Brand X’s reputation.
- D. No, since his air purifiers were new to the market, and comparative advertising can help new brands gain visibility.

97. A television commercial by a food brand, Fresh Bites, compares its product to that of another brand, Healthy Choice, and claims that “Healthy Choice contains twice the amount of preservatives.” Healthy Choice files a lawsuit, arguing that Fresh Bites’ claim is false and defamatory. Fresh Bites argues that the claim was based on a single test conducted on both products. Will Fresh Bites be liable for misleading advertising?

- A. No, since they conducted a test, their claim is justified, even if it’s based on a single sample.
- B. Yes, since the test was insufficient to substantiate such a broad claim.
- C. No, since puffery in advertising is allowed.
- D. Yes, since the advertisement goes beyond mere comparison and defames Healthy Choice.

98. Priya runs a cosmetics company that produces a line of skincare creams. In her advertisements, she claims that her cream can “completely cure acne in 48 hours,” even though scientific studies suggest that it typically takes longer for any product to show results. Priya’s competitors file a complaint alleging that her advertising is misleading. Will Priya be held liable?

- A. Yes, since her claim lacks scientific backing and misleads consumers.
- B. No, since puffery in advertising is permissible and consumers know the claims are exaggerated.
- C. Yes, since her competitors suffered financial losses due to her misleading claims.
- D. No, since the claim is based on consumer feedback rather than scientific data.

99. A local electronics company, XYZ Ltd., releases an advertisement claiming that its new washing machine is “the most energy-efficient in the market,” despite tests showing that other competitors’ machines use less energy. Competitor ABC Ltd. sues XYZ Ltd. for false advertising. Will XYZ Ltd. be liable for misleading advertising?

- A. Yes, since their claim is false and could mislead consumers.
- B. No, because their claim qualifies as puffery and is not meant to be taken literally.
- C. Yes, since competitors should not be allowed to make unverifiable claims about their products.
- D. No, since no financial damage was done to ABC Ltd. due to the advertisement.

100. Food brand Green Bowl launched a campaign claiming that their packaged salads are “100% organic, unlike our competitors who use artificial fertilizers.” A competing brand, Fresh Leaf, files a lawsuit arguing that Green Bowl’s advertisement is false, as Fresh Leaf also uses organic fertilizers. Will Green Bowl be liable for false advertising?

- A. Yes, since their claim is factually inaccurate and misleads consumers.
- B. No, because comparative advertising is allowed, and they were simply highlighting their product’s benefits.
- C. Yes, since disparaging a competitor’s product without factual basis is not permitted.
- D. No, because the claim falls within acceptable advertising puffery.

Passage - V

Employers have a duty to protect the health and safety of their employees and to provide a safe place to work. Aside from legal duties, there is also a strong moral imperative for employers to ensure that their staff feel safe and secure at work. At the time of writing, the NHS (National Health Service) advises anyone who has travelled to Wuhan and Hubei province should self-isolate for 14 days after their return, and anyone returning from certain other affected areas (other parts of China, Thailand, Japan, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, Macau) should do so if they exhibit certain symptoms. Employees who are sick may be entitled to statutory sick pay as well as any company pay depending on the company's sickness policy. Employees who aren't sick but whose role isn't appropriate for home working, should continue to be paid their wages unless there is an express contractual right for the employer to suspend without pay (but beware of potential indirect discrimination issues if this means treating large sections of the workforce in different ways). Employees who are required to work from home should, of course be paid in full. It's unlikely that the employer can order an employee not to take a holiday that's already been booked. However, bearing in mind employer's duty to the other staff to provide a safe work place, it would be appropriate to warn the employee if they will have to self-isolate on return (if that's your policy). Should the situation worsen, the employer could consider introducing an alternative policy which requires staff who book holidays to particular countries to self-isolate on return by taking the time out of their paid holiday entitlement or as unpaid leave. Whether the employers are entitled to do this would depend on their contractual terms. Again, such a policy should be introduced sensitively and with consultation with workplace representatives. The employer should develop a contingency plan, assessing the level of exposure to any disruption to the business.

101. Nitin was working as a finance manager at Inko Tokyo Pvt. Ltd. Nitin booked a family holiday to Macau before the outbreak of COVID-19. Inko Tokyo issued a guideline restraining its employees from visiting certain countries, including Macau, and warned that those who visited these countries would lose their job. Nitin decided to challenge this circular. Decide, in view of the author:

- A. The circular is valid since the company is ensuring the health and safety of other workers while issuing such orders.
- B. The circular is invalid since the company is restraining the fundamental right to freedom to travel in any part of the country.
- C. The circular is invalid since the company is not empowered to issue such guidelines; the company can only order self-isolation.
- D. None of the above.

102. Nandu was working as a marketing manager in Sun Cosmetics Pvt Ltd. Nandu developed symptoms of COVID-19 and requested to work from home to ensure the safety of others. However, his role required outdoor marketing, which could not be done remotely. In view of the author of the passage, which is the best remedy available to Nandu?

- A. Nandu can claim remuneration as per the company's sickness policy.
- B. Nandu can rest at home and is entitled to receive his complete salary as he is on duty.
- C. Nandu has no remedy available to him in this case.
- D. Nandu can work from home as much as possible and claim his full salary.

103. Sumit, an employee of the Election Commission of India, tested positive for COVID-19. Sumit was isolated, and a strict warning was issued to other employees not to come in contact with him. Sumit considered this a violation of his right to a dignified life under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution and filed a case against the company for this violation. Decide, in view of the author, whether Sumit will succeed:

- A. Yes, because Sumit's right to a dignified life was affected without following a procedure established by law.
- B. No, because Sumit is a patient of a contagious disease and the company has the right to isolate him to prevent the spread of disease.
- C. No, because Sumit intended to infect other staff members.
- D. None of the above.

104. HeerRanjha Pvt Ltd. prepared an alternative working policy for its employees to overcome the outbreak of COVID-19. Under this policy, the company decided to rotate departments, calling one department per day. The management prepared the policy without consulting employees, except for Nandini, the wife of the managing director. When the company issued the policy, employees began protesting. In view of the author, which of the following, if true, will strengthen the company's management?

- A. The company made this decision in an emergency to care for its employees' health.
- B. The company intends to provide adequate relief to its employees.
- C. The company consulted with one employee before making the regulation.
- D. None of the above.

105. Sakshi was working in Shine Bright Pvt. Ltd. The company issued a policy that employees who visit certain countries after their scheduled holidays will have to self-isolate for 14 days and take unpaid leave unless they have enough paid holiday entitlement. Sakshi had already booked a trip to Thailand before this policy was announced and asked the company to pay her in full upon her return. The company denied her request. Sakshi decided to challenge the company's policy. In view of the author, will Sakshi succeed?

- A. Yes, because Sakshi booked her holiday before the policy was introduced.
- B. No, because the policy applies regardless of when the holiday was booked.
- C. Yes, because the company should have given her more paid holiday time.
- D. No, because the company has a duty to ensure the health and safety of all employees.

Passage - VI

Loss of profit is the loss accruing to the contractor on account of reduction in the profit margin caused by prolongation of the contract or on account of the profit the contractor could not earn during the extended period by being unable to deploy resources and manpower in some other project due to prolongation of the current contract or when Contractor failed to execute the work due to breach of terms and condition of the Contract by the Employer. Loss of profit was first given as a concept in *Robinson v. Harman*, where it was held that the plaintiff is to be placed at the same position as he would have been, had the contract been performed by the defendant. This basic principle, also known as reinstatement, is generally followed by courts and tribunals while dealing with claims of loss of profit. One of the landmark judgments in India that deal with loss of profits is the one of *Brij Paul & Bros. v. State of Gujarat*. It was held that in works contract, where the contractor suffers a loss on account of breach by the employer, he is entitled to claim compensation for the expected profit of the balance of work. However, the most important judgement that sets the tone of India's legal jurisprudence is *Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. v. L K Ahuja.*, where it was held by the Supreme Court that in absence of any proof or evidence of loss of profit or possibility of alternate use, compensation for loss of profit cannot be provided. It is not unusual for the contractors to claim loss of profit arising out of diminution in turn over on account of delay in the matter of completion of the work. What he should establish in such a situation is that had he received the amount due under the contract, he could have utilized the same for some other business in which he could have earned profit. Unless such a plea is raised and established, claim for loss of profits could not have been granted. In this case, no such material is available on record. In the absence of any evidence, the arbitrator could not have awarded the same. Although this case did not provide for compensation of losses, it nonetheless led to an important inference that if such evidence is produced before the court, then compensation for losses may be granted. The court has also made it clear in various cases that in case if a party proves anticipatory breach of contract of another, it is not liable to pay any compensation to such party. Finally, it is clear that in the assessment of damages, the Court must consider only strict legal obligations, and not the expectations, however reasonable, of one contractor that the other will do something that he has assumed no legal obligation to do.

106. Mr Vinay entered into an agreement with Mr Rajat for the supply of certain steel raw material for his company within a period of every three months at a fixed price. Vinay purchased raw steel in bulk to supply it to Rajat for one year. Rajat continued the contract for 6 months but later on, when he got a better deal from another person, he decided to end the contract with Vinay and hasn't accepted the supply made by Vinay on the 9th month. Vinay decided to sue Rajat for the breach of contract and claimed compensation out of the same. Decide, the legal validity of Vinay's claim?

- A. Vinay is entitled to damages since he has suffered a huge loss in his business due to the commitments of Rajat.
- B. Vinay is not entitled since there is no clear evidence that he has suffered damages.
- C. Vinay is not entitled since each time when Rajat takes delivery of such steel, he makes a fresh contract with Rajat.
- D. Vinay is entitled to claim only the difference between the market price of the steel and the price at which Rajat agreed to purchase the steel.

107. Lavarack was employed by Tata & Bata Pvt Ltd. Under the employment contract, he was to earn Rs. 40 Lacs per year and such bonuses as the directors determined. He was wrongfully dismissed in breach of contract. Lavarack was then employed by another company on a lower salary. Decide, the quantum of compensation, Lavarack can claim from Tata & Bata company.

- A. He can claim the total salary of Rs. 40 Lacs and bonus amount as discussed by the terms of contract.
- B. He can claim the bonus amount along with the difference of salary from Tata & Bata company and compared to his present salary.

C. He claim the difference between his present salary and the salary which he was entitled to receive from Tata & Bata.

D. None of the above.

108. Ramesh was working as a domestic servant in the house of Mr Khanna. One day, Ramesh had an agreement with Mrs Khanna. Mrs Khanna terminated the services of Ramesh with an immediate effect and decided to pay his remaining remuneration on the spot. Earlier, Mr Khanna stated to Ramesh that he continues working for another 6 months he will get Rs. 10,000/- as a bonus. Ramesh has completed his 5 months so he has decided to claim the proportionate bonus for the period. Decide, whether Ramesh is entitled to claim such amount?

A. Yes since Ramesh has an intention to serve Mr Khanna for more than 6 months but his job has terminated by Mr Khanna's wife.

B. No since Mr Khanna promised to pay the bonus only after the completion of the period of 6 months which Ramesh was unable to serve.

C. Yes since Mr Khanna breached the contract of service with Ramesh to avoid the payment of such a bonus amount.

D. No since Ramesh should have avoided arguing with Mrs Khanna since she is owner of the house.

109. Ratan entered in an agreement with Chaman to sell his house to him at the cost of Rs. 50 Lacs. Chaman arranged 50 Lacs rupees by taking loan from various people. Later on, Ratan rescinded the contract by stating that Chaman has entered into an agreement to sale his house to Mohan, the business rival of Ratan. Chaman decided to sue Ratan for the breach of contract and claimed compensation. In view of the author of the passage, decide the liability of Ratan?

A. Ratan is not liable since Chaman has entered into an agreement with Mohan against the terms of the contract so there is an anticipatory breach of contract by Chaman.

B. Ratan is liable since Ratan has taken loan from various people to pay the consideration for the agreement.

C. Ratan is liable to pay the interest rate at which Chaman has taken loan from various people so Chaman can get into the position that Ratan has performed his promise.

D. Ratan is liable for the specific performance of the contract i.e. to sell his house to Chaman.

110. Vikram entered into a contract with Tanishq Ltd. for the supply of 1000 units of gold jewelry. Tanishq Ltd. paid an advance for the same and the agreed delivery date was in 2 months. However, due to a rise in the price of gold, Vikram refused to deliver the jewelry at the agreed price and instead demanded a higher price. Tanishq Ltd. sued Vikram for breach of contract and sought compensation for the losses incurred. Decide whether Tanishq Ltd. is entitled to compensation.

A. Tanishq Ltd. is entitled to claim the price difference between the agreed price and the current market price of gold.

B. Tanishq Ltd. is entitled to claim specific performance and force Vikram to deliver the jewelry at the agreed price.

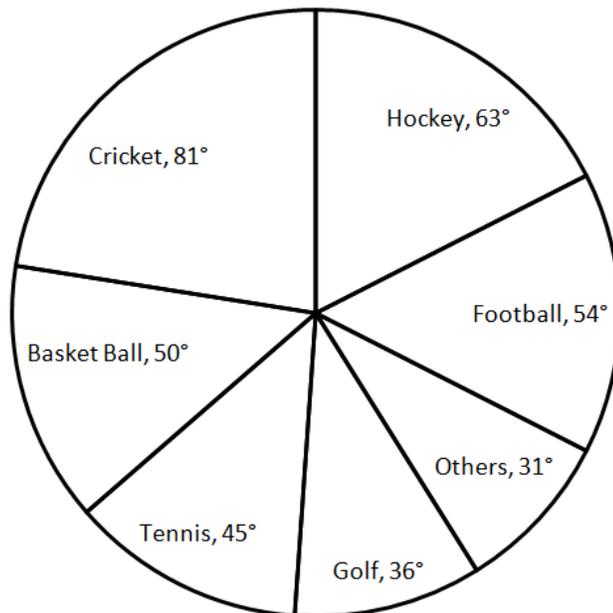
C. Vikram is not liable as the rise in gold prices was beyond his control, and the contract should be renegotiated.

D. Tanishq Ltd. cannot claim compensation as they were aware of the fluctuating prices in the gold market and should have included a price adjustment clause in the contract.

Quantitative Technique

Direction (Q.No. 111 – 115) Study the given information and answer the following question.

The Pie Chart given here shows the spending of a country on various sports during a particular year. Study the graph carefully and answer the question given below it.



111. What % of the total spending is spent on tennis?

- (a) 12.5% (b) 22.5% (c) 25% (d) 45%

112. How much % more is spent on hockey than that on Golf?

- (a) 27% (b) 35% (c) 40% (d) 75%

113. Find out the money spent on Cricket and Golf together to the money spent on Football and Tennis together?

- (a) 11:13 (b) 3:5 (c) 13:11 (d) 5:7

114. If the total amount spent on sports during the year was Rs. 2 crores, the amount spent on cricket and hockey together was?

- (a) Rs. 80000 (b) Rs. 8000000
(c) Rs. 1200000 (d) Rs. 1600000

115. If the total amount spent on sports during the year be Rs. 1800000, the amount spent on Basketball exceeds that on Tennis by?

- (a) Rs. 25000 (b) Rs. 360000 (c) Rs. 375000 (d) Rs. 410000

Space For Rough :

CLAT Gurukul

By Ready For Exam

Direction (116 – 120)Study the given information and answer the following question.

In a inter college of 700 students, each student likes at least one of the three colors- Red, Green and Blue. 109 students like only red color, 150 students like only green color and 125 students like only blue color. The number of students who like red and green colors only is 70% of the students who like only green color. The number of students who like red and blue colors only is 60% of the students who like only blue color. 100 students like all the colors.

116. Find out the total number of student who like Green color.

- (a) 389 (b) 391 (c) 139 (d) 931

117. How many student like at least two type of color.

- (a) 316 (b) 361 (c) 280 (d) 208

118. Number of student who like only Red color is what % to the number of student like only Blue color.

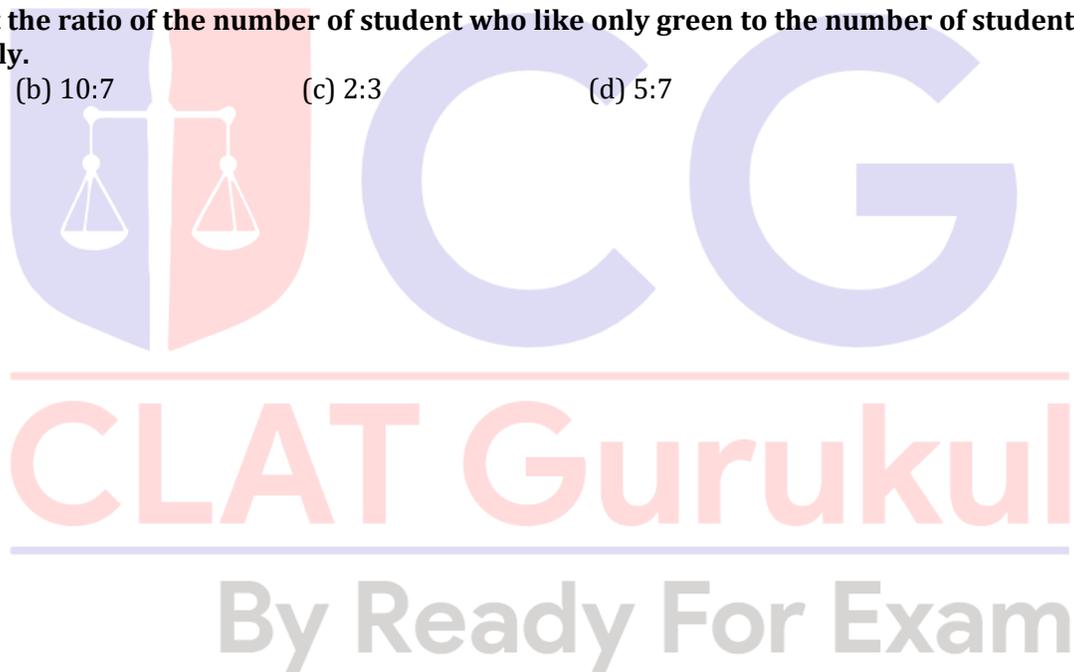
- (a) 72.8% (b) 86.9% (c) 65.8% (d) 87.2%

119. How many student like green and blue color only?

- (a) 67 (b) 42 (c) 36 (d) 63

120. Find out the ratio of the number of student who like only green to the number of student who like Red and green only.

- (a) 7:10 (b) 10:7 (c) 2:3 (d) 5:7



Result में No.1

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1

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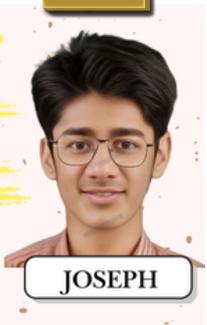
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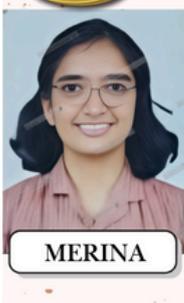
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2



JOSEPH

3



MERINA

4



ARSALAN AHMAD

5



HARIPRIYA

6



YASH RAJYA VARDHAN