

CAREERS 360

PREPARATION Series

CLAT 2025

Official Question
Paper & Answer Keys All Sets





CONSORTIUM OF NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITIES

Reg.No: DRB1/SOR/707/2018-2019

NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY

Post Bag No. 7201, Nagarabhavi, Bengaluru - 560 072, Karnataka, India

COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2025 **Sunday, December 01, 2024, 2:00 PM – 04:00 PM**

Date: 2nd December, 2024

NOTIFICATION: OBJECTIONS TO QUESTION PAPER AND PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY, CLAT 2025

1. The Question Booklets and Provisional Answer Keys for the CLAT 2025 are appended to this Notification as: -
 - a. **Appendix I** (4 Sets of Question Booklet for CLAT 2025 of UG);
 - b. **Appendix II** (4 Sets of Provisional Answer Key for CLAT 2025 of UG);
 - c. **Appendix III** (4 Sets of Question Booklet for CLAT 2025 of PG); and
 - d. **Appendix IV** (4 Sets of Provisional Answer Key for CLAT 2025 of PG).
2. Candidates who have appeared for the UG and PG CLAT 2025 on 1st December, 2024 may file their objections, if any, on the Consortium website. The portal for objection(s) will open at **4.00 PM on Monday, 2nd December, 2024**.
3. The portal for objections will **close at 4.00 PM on Tuesday, 3rd December, 2024**, and the link to the objection(s) portal will be deactivated. No further objections will be entertained after that time.
4. Objection(s) received through email, support tickets on the website or phone calls shall **not** be entertained.
5. A fee of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees One thousand only) is to be paid for each objection. If the objection is found to be valid and sustained, the said fee will be refunded/ remitted to the same account from which it was paid. No requests for deposit of the amount in any other account shall be entertained.
6. Objection(s) without the prescribed fee shall **not** be entertained.
7. Four different series of Question Booklets which are used in the CLAT 2025 has been published. The Question Booklet cover page has the symbols printed at the left and bottom indicating respective series as follows: -
 - (a) (*) - **Series A**
 - (b) (^) - **Series B**
 - (c) (O) - **Series C**
 - (d) (#) - **Series D**.



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8. If Candidates raise objections using question numbers that do **not** match their respective Question Booklet set **as indicated above**, the CLAT Consortium shall not respond to such objections.
9. **Process of Raising Objection(s): -**
 - a. Login to your CLAT account at <https://consortiumofnlus.ac.in/clat-2024/> and click on **‘Submit Objections’**.
 - b. Click on the **‘Submit Objection’** button.
 - c. Select the **Question Booklet set**, **‘Type of Objection’**, i.e., **‘About the Answer Key’** or **‘About the Question’**, as appropriate.
 - d. Select question number, enter your objection details and click on **‘Submit Objection’**.
 - e. Once all your objections are submitted, click the **‘Make Payment’** button to make payment.

Sd/-
CONVENOR, CLAT 2025



UG 2025

QUESTION BOOKLET NO.

1. Name of Candidate :

2. Admit Card Number :

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 (One hundred and Twenty) Multiple Choice Questions across 40 (Forty) pages including 2 (Two) blank pages for rough work. No additional sheet(s) of paper will be supplied for rough work.
2. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate carbonised Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
3. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet. Do not use the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB.
4. You should write the QB Number, and the OMR Response Sheet Number, and sign in the space/column provided in the Attendance Sheet.
5. The QB for the Under Graduate Programme is for 120 marks. Every **Right Answer** secures 1 mark. Every **Wrong Answer** results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.
6. You may retain the QB and the Candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the test.
7. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches etc., is/are strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly, appropriate action under the law.

DO NOT OPEN TILL 2 P.M.

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**English Language**

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

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

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

1. For the author, aesthetic enthusiasm is an important motive for writing because it ...
 - (A) Shapes the thoughts
 - (B) Creates an artistic piece
 - (C) Becomes invaluable
 - (D) Non-utilitarian
2. The author strongly advocates the writers to:
 - (A) Avoid any egoistic impression in their work
 - (B) Be apolitical in their approach
 - (C) Be contemporary in their treatment of their work
 - (D) None of the above
3. Which of the following is a synonym for the word "tumultuous"?
 - (A) Chaotic
 - (B) Turbulent
 - (C) Disorderly
 - (D) All of the above





4. George Orwell's loneliness during childhood led to
 - (A) Estrangement with his father
 - (B) Unhappy days
 - (C) Making up stories
 - (D) Unpleasant incidents

5. Why does Orwell give background information?
 - (A) He had the lonely child's habits
 - (B) It is essential to know about motives of writers
 - (C) Because of his historic impulse
 - (D) Due to the aesthetic enthusiasm

6. If writer escapes from early impulses, he will ...
 - (A) Lose his urge to write
 - (B) Be unable to imagine creatively
 - (C) Be able to converse with imaginary characters
 - (D) Be able to influence others

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

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



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

[Extracted with edits from “Education” by Swami Vivekananda]

7. According to the author, we need to study:
 - (A) English Language
 - (B) Technical Education
 - (C) Western Science
 - (D) All of the above
8. According to the author, which among the following is key to attain knowledge?
 - (A) University Degrees
 - (B) Library
 - (C) Concentration of mind
 - (D) Hard work and sports training
9. Which of the following words is related to the word “assimilation”?
 - (A) Integration
 - (B) Adjustment
 - (C) Acclimatization
 - (D) All of the above
10. Education, as described by the author means:
 - (A) Information
 - (B) Library
 - (C) Degrees
 - (D) None of the above
11. As per the author, the aim of education should be:
 - (A) To help a person build his/her character
 - (B) To help a person earn his/her livelihood
 - (C) To help a person develop his/her intellect
 - (D) All of the above
12. According to the author the country wants:
 - (A) Massive will power
 - (B) Spirit of philanthropy
 - (C) Iron and steel industries
 - (D) All of the above



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

(Extracted with edits from "An Astrologer's Day" by R.K. Narayan)

13. Which among the following is the word for the phrase 'Bright and colourful in an impressive way' ?
 (A) Mystic (B) Flare (C) Sparkle (D) Dazzling
14. Which among the following is not a trade or occupation represented in the pathway running through the town hall park?
 (A) Magicians (B) Medicine sellers
 (C) Auctioneers of cheap Bags (D) Sellers of Stolen Hardware
15. Who among the following used names like "Bombay Ice Cream", "Delhi Almond," and "Raja's Delicacy" to attract the crowd?
 (A) The sellers of cheap clothes (B) The sellers of Medicine
 (C) The ice cream seller (D) The groundnut seller
16. Which among the following is the meaning of the expression 'vociferousness' ?
 (A) Expressing opinions or feelings in a loud and confident way
 (B) Words that are spoken or sung to have a magical effect
 (C) Willing or prepared to do something
 (D) To hang about aimlessly



17. When did the astrologer usually start his day's business?
- (A) When people are attracted to him as bees
 - (B) When the surging crowd moves up and down the road
 - (C) Punctually at midday
 - (D) By the light of a flare
18. What was considered as a prophetic light by the simple clients of the astrologer?
- (A) The resplendent forehead of the astrologer with sacred ash and vermilion
 - (B) The sparkling eyes of the astrologer with an abnormal gleam
 - (C) The dark whiskers which streamed down the cheeks of the astrologer
 - (D) The saffron coloured turban around the head of astrologer

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

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

(Extract with edits from "The right kind of Education" by J. Krishna Murti)

19. According to the passage, why do we look for quick and easy remedies and hope for marvellous and automatic results?
- (A) Because children are impressionable, volatile, sensitive, and affectionate
 - (B) Because of major difficulties in education
 - (C) Because we lack intelligence and skills
 - (D) Because we lack understanding, patience and love



20. What does the passage highlight as the quality of a parent who really desires to understand his child?
- (A) They look at their child through the prism of an ideal
 - (B) They observe and study the tendencies, moods, and peculiarities of the child
 - (C) They love their child to become someone great as per their ambitions
 - (D) They encourage the child to find out what she/he is and what she/he should be
21. What is the antonym for the word “volatile”?
- (A) Stable
 - (B) Steady
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) All of the above
22. Which of the following currently reflects the intention of the author of this passage?
- (A) The right kind of education for a child cannot be without love, care and understanding
 - (B) True education should be governed by a tendency to conform a child to our ideals
 - (C) The teacher should focus on how a child should be according to his/her methodology, hope, or expectation
 - (D) Parents and teachers should work together collectively to guide a child on what she/he should do as per their ambitions
23. In light of the above passage, what will be the result of forcing a child to conform to the framework of an ideal?
- (A) It will make the child an ideal child
 - (B) It will create confusion and fear in the child
 - (C) The child will get into a conflict
 - (D) Will discourage the child to conform to the ideal
24. According to the author, what should be the attitude of a right kind of teacher?
- (A) They should not empathise with the students
 - (B) They should use modern and scientific methods of teaching
 - (C) They should focus on studying each student individually
 - (D) They should instill great ideals in the students

**Current Affairs Including General Knowledge**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. The 16th BRICS achieved the following:
- (A) Launch of BRICS currency
 - (B) De scalation of Russian-Ukrainian conflict
 - (C) Diplomatic dialogue between India and China
 - (D) All of the above



26. What does the letter “S” in BRICS stand for?
- (A) Saudi Arabia
 - (B) Singapore
 - (C) South America
 - (D) South Africa
27. The initiative of Big Cats Alliance refers to:
- (A) Lions, Tigers and Jaguar
 - (B) Tigers, Jaguar and Leopard
 - (C) Lions, Cheetah and Snow Leopard
 - (D) All of the above
28. Which statement reflects as a critique from the Western Economists ?
- (A) BRICS currency cannot displace Dollars
 - (B) Asian economies will not impact western economy
 - (C) Indo-China conflicts will impact progress of BRICS
 - (D) All of the above
29. The emergence of BRICS signals:
- (A) Asian consolidation of economic power
 - (B) Diminishing European dominance
 - (C) Revival of Nonaligned movement
 - (D) A geo-politics without US dominance
30. Which one of the below is an outcome of 16th BRICS meeting?
- (A) Proposal to end Russia-Ukraine war
 - (B) To expand BRICS by including Scandinavian countries
 - (C) To recognise China’s claim of Taiwan
 - (D) Reducing tension between India and China



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

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

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

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

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

31. Which of the following statements regarding Article 370 of the Constitution of India is correct?
- (A) It gave special status to the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir
 - (B) It created a special tribunal for the state of Jammu and Kashmir on certain occasions
 - (C) It introduced Goods and Services Tax in Jammu and Kashmir
 - (D) It confers special jurisdiction on the Supreme Court on matters coming from Jammu & Kashmir
32. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, divided the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into which of the following?
- (A) 2 States
 - (B) 1 State and 1 Union Territory
 - (C) 2 Union Territories
 - (D) 1 State and 2 Union Territories



33. Which of the following Union Territories of India has a legislative assembly?
- (A) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - (B) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (C) Daman and Diu
 - (D) Lakshadweep
34. How many States and Union Territories are present in India?
- (A) 28 states and 8 Union territories
 - (B) 27 states and 8 Union territories
 - (C) 28 states and 7 Union territories
 - (D) 27 states and 7 Union territories
35. Which among the following is the capital city of the Union Territory of Ladakh?
- (A) Leh
 - (B) Changtang
 - (C) Dras
 - (D) Nubra
36. Which of the following is false?
- (A) Kargil was formerly a union territory
 - (B) Ladakh is administered by J&K assembly
 - (C) Fifteen new districts were formed to be part of J &K in 2019
 - (D) All of the above

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

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



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

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

37. The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam 2023:
- (A) Will come to force from Jan 2025
 - (B) Will come to force after all the States and UTs approve it
 - (C) Will come to force after Census
 - (D) None of the above
38. As per Rudolf Heredia women's political leadership depends upon :
- (A) Mentorship of spouse's political affiliations
 - (B) Parental guidance
 - (C) Property inheritance
 - (D) None of the above
39. According to Soumya Bhowmick the quotas for women should:
- (A) Require a top down model
 - (B) Fulfill a descriptive representation
 - (C) Transform to substantive representation
 - (D) To be implemented homogeneously



40. The amendment to the Art. 330 (a) & 332 aims to:
- (A) Appoint Rajya Sabha members based on cultural diversity
 - (B) Quota for women Governors
 - (C) Women sportspersons
 - (D) None of the above

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

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

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

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

41. Which event in Indian history marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- (A) Launch of Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (B) Commencing of Dandi March
 - (C) Signing of Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 - (D) Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement



42. Which of the following is true in the context of civil disobedience movement?
- (A) The Indian industrialist preferred partnership with MNCs
 - (B) The Indian industrialist were concerned of disruption of business
 - (C) The working class rejected the civil disobedience movement
 - (D) The Round Table Conference was a partial success
43. Which of the following was the predicament for Congress?
- (A) Danger of division of opposition to the British Government
 - (B) Loss of faith by marginalised sections in Congress
 - (C) Falling value of Rupee against Sterling
 - (D) None of the above
44. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- (A) It encouraged militancy among workers
 - (B) Breaking of the salt law, manufacturing salt, and demonstrating it in front of government salt factories
 - (C) It urged the industrialists to accept socialism
 - (D) All of the above
45. Which among the following mass movement was supported by the Indian industrialists?
- (A) Home Rule Movement
 - (B) Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (C) Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (D) Quit India Movement
46. Which of the following can be considered as major outcome of civil disobedience movement?
- (A) A partial support of working class
 - (B) Galvanising women in political sphere
 - (C) Socialistic influence among the Congress cadre
 - (D) All of the above



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

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

Nevertheless, Olympics organizers put up a show that stunned the throngs assembled on the boulevards of Paris, not to mention the millions of people who watched the Games unfold on their televisions and mobile devices. At the Paris 2024 Olympics, India secured a total of six medals: one silver and five bronze which was one down from the highest haul of medals from the previous Olympics. Neeraj Chopra earned a silver in men's javelin with an 89.45 throw, narrowly missing gold to Pakistan's Arshad Nadeem. Shooter Manu Bhaker made history by clinching bronze in the women's 10m air pistol, becoming the first Indian woman to win a medal in Olympic shooting. The men's hockey team achieved a second consecutive bronze, defeating Spain 2-1, with captain Harmanpreet Singh scoring both goals.

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

47. India won a back-to-back Olympics hockey medal at:
- (A) Beijing and Paris
 - (B) Rio and Beijing
 - (C) Beijing and Tokyo
 - (D) None of the above



48. According to the passage, what is the peculiarity of the Paris Olympics, 2024?
- (A) It symbolized an international post-pandemic vibe shift
 - (B) The opening ceremony took place outside a stadium
 - (C) It is one of the most elaborate cultural rituals since Covid
 - (D) All of the above
49. Which of the following incidents support the argument that “the geopolitical backdrop for the Paris Games is no less troubling”?
- (A) Israel-Hamas conflict
 - (B) The immigrant influx in to Europe
 - (C) Political stability of French government
 - (D) All of the above
50. Which one of the following is true?
- (A) Tokyo Olympics was better than Beijing Olympics
 - (B) Spectators thronged for a post Covid sporting experience
 - (C) Olympic games are unaffected by conflicts in a region
 - (D) All of the above
51. The highest Olympic medal tally for India was at:
- (A) Beijing
 - (B) Rio
 - (C) London
 - (D) Tokyo
52. Where is the opening ceremony of the Paris Olympics, 2024, held?
- (A) Seine River
 - (B) Versailles Palace
 - (C) Eiffel Tower
 - (D) Arc de Triomphe

**Legal Reasoning**

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

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

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

53. Which of the following issues, children, who are victims of violence during childhood face in life, as per the author of the above passage?
- (A) They may have difficulties in school
 - (B) They may abuse drugs or alcohol and suffer from mental health problems
 - (C) They may act aggressively and engage in criminal behaviours
 - (D) All of the above
54. What is the primary objective of the criminal justice system as mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Rehabilitation of offenders
 - (B) Punishment of the offenders
 - (C) Reformation of the offenders
 - (D) Protection of victims from the offender



55. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in India is responsible for:
- (A) Conducting forensic investigations of Records of Criminals
 - (B) Maintaining a national database of fingerprints of Criminals
 - (C) Compiling and analysing crime data
 - (D) Maintaining a national database of enforcement of criminal laws
56. Which category had the highest number of cases under crimes against children according to the NCRB Report 2021?
- (A) POCSO
 - (B) Kidnapping and abduction
 - (C) Sexual Offences
 - (D) All of the above
57. Which one of the following is the correct expansion of the term POCSO used in the passage?
- (A) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
 - (B) Prosecution of Criminals of Sexual Offences
 - (C) Protection of Children & Women from Sexual Offences
 - (D) None of the above
58. What risks do children face when exposed to the criminal justice system as per the passage?
- (A) Limited access to vocational training
 - (B) Exposed to risk of physical abuse
 - (C) Mental health challenges and behavioural disorders
 - (D) All of the above
- XI.** The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976 introduced the concept of environmental protection in an explicit manner into the Constitution through introduction of Article 48-A and Article 51-A (g). In many judgments, the Supreme Court ruled that both the state and its residents have a fundamental duty to preserve and protect their natural resources. The recent judgment obliquely makes way for an enforceable right, and a potential obligation on the state unless the same is overturned by an Act of Parliament.

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



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

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from "Supreme Court of India bolts Right to Life with climate justice", The Economic Times, 06-05-2024)

59. In which among the following, changes were introduced for environmental protection through the Constitution of India (42nd Amendment) Act?
1. Fundamental Rights
 2. Fundamental Duties
 3. Directive Principles of State Policy
- (A) 1 & 2 only
(B) 2 & 3 only
(C) 1 & 3 only
(D) 1,2 & 3
60. The nature of binding commitment of India to reduce carbon emission through the signing of various international environmental conservation treaties especially the Paris Agreement may be described as:
- (A) The signatory shall take adequate measures to reduce carbon emission
(B) The signatory may take adequate measures to reduce carbon emission
(C) The signatory should explore the possibility to reduce carbon emission
(D) The signatory may formulate necessary policies to reduce carbon emission
61. Under Article 51-A(g) of the Indian Constitution, it is specifically mentioned that citizens shall have the duty to protect and improve the natural environment that includes:
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Rivers & Lakes | (B) Forests & Wildlife |
| (C) All living Creatures | (D) Only (A) and (B) |



62. As per the aforementioned passage and decision of the Supreme Court:
- (A) The fundamental duty to preserve and protect natural resources is upon the State only
 - (B) Citizens alone have the fundamental duty to preserve and protect natural resources
 - (C) Both the state and citizens have the duty to preserve and protect natural resources
 - (D) State's duty to maintain ecological balance and citizens right against climate change
63. According to the passage, what makes India committed to reduce carbon emission?
- (A) Because of being a signatory of international environmental conservation treaties
 - (B) Because of the Supreme Court verdicts which obliquely make way for an enforceable right
 - (C) Because of the policy decisions of Government
 - (D) Because of the Constitution of India (42nd Amendment) Act
64. The passage mentions that "any disturbance with these basic elements of environment would amount to violation of Article 21". Article 21 of the Constitution deals with:
- (A) Right to equality
 - (B) Right against exploitation
 - (C) Right to freedom of residence
 - (D) Right to life and personal liberty

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



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

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

(Extracted with edits from A Comparative Study of Voidable Contracts and Void Agreements)

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



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

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



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

XIV. The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 that has provision for up to five years’ imprisonment and a fine of up to ₹ 1 crore for malpractices and organized cheating in government recruitment exams was notified by the Union government and came into effect from June 21, 2024. The Bill had received assent from the President of India on the 13th February 2024. The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 mentions punishments for “leakage of question paper or answer key”, “directly or indirectly assisting the candidate in any manner unauthorisedly in the public examination” and “tampering with the computer network or a computer resource or a computer system” as offences done by a person, group of persons or institutions. Besides these, “creation of fake website to cheat or for monetary gain”, “conduct of fake examination, issuance of fake admit cards or offer letters to cheat or for monetary gain” and “manipulation in seating arrangements, allocation of dates and shifts for the candidates to facilitate adopting unfair means in examinations” are also among the offences punishable under the law.

“Any person or persons resorting to unfair means and offences under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not less than three years but which may extend to five years and with fine up to ₹10 lakh,” said the Act. A service provider, engaged by the public examination authority for conduct of examinations, shall also be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine up to ₹1 crore “and proportionate cost of examination



shall also be recovered” from it, according to the Act. Such service providers shall also be barred from being assigned with any responsibility for the conduct of any public examination for a period of four years.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions from “Act that Punishes Organized Cheating in Government Exams Comes into Effect” published in The Hindu dated 22-06-2024]

75. A Bill becomes an Act only when.....
- (A) Both the houses of the Parliament pass with simple majority
 - (B) Both the houses of the Parliament pass with absolute majority
 - (C) When the Prime Minister of India gives his approval
 - (D) When the President of India gives the Assent
76. A service provider, engaged by the public examination authority for conduct of examinations, indirectly helped his family member by giving hint on questions that were supposed to be asked in the examination shall
- (A) be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine of ₹1 crore
 - (B) be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine upto ₹1 crore
 - (C) be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine upto ₹1 crore and the entire cost of conduct of the examination
 - (D) None of the above
77. An invigilator of a public examination found guilty of manipulating the seating arrangement to favour his relative writing the public examination is punished by the Court. Which among the following is the appropriate punishment as per the punishment mentioned in the above passage?
- (A) Imprisonment for 1 year and fine of 1 lakh
 - (B) Imprisonment for 2 years and a fine of 10 lakhs
 - (C) Imprisonment for 3 years and fine of 15 lakhs
 - (D) Imprisonment for 4 years and fine of 5 lakhs
78. Identify which of the following is not an unfair means relating to the conduct of a public examination?
- (A) Coaching Centre conducting mock tests for students
 - (B) The Coaching Centre offering help to its students during the examination
 - (C) The Centre Superintendent of the public examination on the request of the Coaching Centre provides seating arrangement of all its students in one hall
 - (D) The Centre Superintendent of the public examination indirectly assisting the candidate



79. Who among the following is not a service provider in the context of a public examination?
- (A) Coaching Centre which prepares students for passing in the public examination
 - (B) Printing Press where the question paper of the public examination is printed
 - (C) The Software Company that manages the website of the public examination
 - (D) The Company which scans the OMR sheets of the public examination

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

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

80. An Indian company collects personal data from its users to provide personalized services. The company intends to share this data with a third-party vendor for targeted advertisements. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what must the company do before sharing the data?
- (A) Obtain explicit consent from the users
 - (B) Share the data by informing the users, as it is for business purposes
 - (C) Encrypt the data and share it with the third-party vendor
 - (D) Inform the third-party vendor that the data is sensitive



81. A social media platform processes user data based on the consent given during account creation. A user now wishes to withdraw consent to process their data. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what must the platform do?
- (A) Refuse to accept the withdrawal request since consent was already given
 - (B) Comply with the legal requirements and stop processing the data
 - (C) Continue processing the data but notify the user
 - (D) Allow withdrawal only after 30 days
82. A financial institution collects biometric data from its clients for verification purposes. If the clients wish to know what data has been collected, under the digital personal data protection law in India, what right allows them to request this information?
- (A) Right to Data Portability
 - (B) Right to Correction
 - (C) Right to Access
 - (D) Right to Be Forgotten
83. A startup provides a health-tracking app that collects sensitive health data from users. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what additional precautions must the startup take compared to regular personal data?
- (A) No additional measures are needed
 - (B) Ensure explicit consent and adopt higher security standards
 - (C) Store the data only with the government agencies
 - (D) Store the data only with the hospitals and other health care institutions
84. As per the passage, what are the rights included under the digital data protection law of India?
- 1. Right to get the summary of collected data
 - 2. Right to know to whom the data has been shared
 - 3. Right to correct and update the data
 - 4. Right to get the data removed from the database
 - 5. Right to decide on who can receive their data
 - 6. Right to get redressal of grievances
- (A) 1, 2, 5 and 6
 - (B) 1, 3, 4 and 6
 - (C) 1, 3, 5 and 6
 - (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

**Logical Reasoning**

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

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

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

85. For the above paragraph, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) When people in industrialized civilizations think of homelessness, they generally imagine third-world countries where poverty is rampant
 - (B) Generally, the impoverished are thought of to exist in third-world countries only, but they are present even in the largest cities of the world
 - (C) Homelessness increases due to major turbulence on the economic and cultural aspects
 - (D) All of the Above



86. There are several causes of homelessness; which of the following is the least likely a cause of homelessness?
- (A) Violence in the home
 - (B) Loss of job or income
 - (C) Substance abuse
 - (D) Proper health care
87. Homelessness in case of mental illness can be amplified because of the following reason:
- (A) The stress of being homeless may exacerbate previous mental illness and encourage anxiety, fear, depression, sleeplessness and substance use.
 - (B) People with mental illness remain homeless for longer periods of time and have less contact with family and friends.
 - (C) Poor mental health predisposes individuals to homelessness and homelessness exposes individuals further to particularly severe health problems.
 - (D) All of the above
88. Homelessness in reference to the above paragraph can be observed most closely in the form of:
- (A) Inadequate entertainment avenues
 - (B) Shortage of appropriate clothing
 - (C) Poor prospects for employment
 - (D) Inadequate medial services
89. Approximately how many people in America are currently experiencing homelessness on any given day?
- (A) 1 million people
 - (B) More than 5.5 million
 - (C) 3.5 million
 - (D) 100 million



90. Which of the following is not a myth about people experiencing homelessness?
- (A) People who are homeless choose to be so, by themselves
 - (B) People experiencing homelessness are lazy
 - (C) All people who experience homelessness are addicts
 - (D) People experiencing homelessness find it difficult to obtain a job

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

91. What is the primary responsibility of you being a company's efficient consultant?
- (A) Analyzing the organization's structure, processes, and market position
 - (B) Managing daily operations
 - (C) Hiring new employees
 - (D) Conducting maintenance
92. With whom does a consultant work closely to understand a company's goals and challenges?
- (A) Customers
 - (B) Higher management and various departments
 - (C) External vendors
 - (D) Competitors



93. Imagine yourself as a consultant and find what methods you will use to develop customized solutions?
- (A) Intuition and guesswork
 - (B) Social media trends
 - (C) Random selection
 - (D) Data analysis, industry best practices, and innovative strategies
94. Which of the following might a consultant optimize to improve company efficiency?
- (A) Office decoration
 - (B) Supply chain management
 - (C) Employee dress code
 - (D) Lunch menus
95. Why is communication the most relevant thing for a consultant?
- (A) To ensure all stakeholders understand the proposed changes
 - (B) To organize consumer meets
 - (C) To update the company website
 - (D) To manage the human resources
96. What additional support might a consultant provide to help the team adapt to new processes?
- (A) Planning a retreat for the team members
 - (B) Training and support
 - (C) Personal counselling
 - (D) Mental Health programs



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

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

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



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

[Source- V. Anantha Nageswaran and Shailender Swaminathan, “How our lifestyle is creating an epidemic of mental ill health”, THE INDIAN EXPRESS, September 7, 2024]

103. Based on the above passage, which of the following should be the most suitable title for the passage?
- (A) Lifestyle and Mental Health
 - (B) Economic Growth and Mental Health
 - (C) Impact of Technology on the Youth
 - (D) Language and Cultural Change
104. Consider the given statement “Technology is an improved means to an unimproved end”. Which of the following closely reflects the meaning of the given statement?
- (A) New technologies have to be accepted by primarily focusing on its positive results
 - (B) New technologies create a hindrance to the physical health of an individual
 - (C) Poor mental health is a result of the invention of new technologies
 - (D) New technologies should be looked upon with scepticism, considering its negative impact



105. Which of the following statements strengthens the author's argument regarding the negative use of smartphones among the youth?
- (A) Excessive use of smartphones may lead to weakened family relationships
 - (B) There has to be an unhindered use of smartphones
 - (C) Smartphones have economic usefulness
 - (D) Ownership of smartphones at an early age results due to lack of care by parents
106. Which of the following can be a plausible solution for better mental well-being among the youth?
- (A) Limiting the correlation between physical and mental health
 - (B) Limiting the research on excessive use of smartphones
 - (C) Limiting the widespread consumption of ultra-processed foods
 - (D) Limiting the informed use of smartphones across all age groups
107. Which of the following statements by the author lack credible evidence in the passage?
- (A) Excessive mobile usage linked to mental health issues
 - (B) Providing mobiles to adolescents resulting in mental stress
 - (C) Students learning the English language have weakened family relationships
 - (D) Inadequate sleep and junk food resulting in mental distress
108. "These gadgets are handed to adolescents, presumably more out of convenience than sound logic." Which of the following is the most suitable explanation echoed by the author as per the given statement?
- (A) Logic prevails over reasoning
 - (B) Logic and emotions go hand in hand
 - (C) Logic taking a backseat over utility
 - (D) Logic and benefits can never be understood together

**Quantitative Techniques**

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

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

109. If the wages paid to men working in agricultural sector in Goa are Rs. 335 on an average, what is the amount of wages paid to women in the region?
- (A) Rs. 204 approx.
 - (B) Rs. 330 approx.
 - (C) Rs. 239 approx.
 - (D) None of these
110. With reference to the information in Ques. 109 above, which region of the below mentioned states offers the least wages to the women workers in any sector?
- (A) Gujarat
 - (B) Goa
 - (C) Kerala
 - (D) Jharkhand



111. In 2023, if the average annual income of female self-employed workers is Rs. 250, how much do male self-employed workers earn on an average?
- (A) Rs. 550
- (B) Rs. 673
- (C) Rs. 700
- (D) None of these
112. If a female casual worker earns Rs. 200 per hour, what is the hourly wage of a male casual worker, given that male casual workers earn 48% more than female casual workers?
- (A) Rs. 480
- (B) Rs. 296
- (C) Rs. 248
- (D) Cannot be determined
113. Assume that in 2022, the earnings gap between male and female self-employed workers was 2.5 times. In 2023, the gap increased to 2.8 times. What is the percentage increase in the earnings gap for self-employed workers from 2022 to 2023?
- (A) 12%
- (B) 5%
- (C) 4.8%
- (D) 24%



114. Which of the following statement is correct?

- (A) The wage gap of Goa and Kerala state is less than Tamil Nadu
- (B) The wage gap of Tamil Nadu is greater than Jharkhand and Gujarat
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

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

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

115. How much money does Mr. Das pay as the house-rent?

- (A) Rs. 1827 /-
- (B) Rs. 1661 /-
- (C) Rs. 1783 /-
- (D) Rs. 1935 /-

116. If Mr. Das gets 12% annual interest on the savings and he wishes to save Rs. 30,000/- in two years period, how much extra should he save in the next year?

- (A) Rs. 1200/-
- (B) Rs. 1300/-
- (C) Rs. 1400/-
- (D) There is no need for saving



117. Which of the following is true regarding the home budget of Mr. Das?
- (A) The total amount spent on house-rent, entertainment and education is greater than the total amount spent on food expenses, medical expenses and savings
 - (B) The total amount spent on entertainment, medical expenses and education is equal to the total amount spent on house-rent, food expenses and savings
 - (C) The total amount spent on savings, medical expenses and education is less than the total amount spent on house-rent, food expenses and entertainment
 - (D) None of the above
118. How much money remains for other expenses after the house-rent and savings?
- (A) Rs. 7061/-
 - (B) Rs. 7601/-
 - (C) Rs. 7106/-
 - (D) Rs. 7016/-
119. If the expenditure on food and entertainment is increased by 10% due to inflation in prices, what will be the new percentage of savings in the same monthly salary?
- (A) 8.4%
 - (B) 8.6%
 - (C) 8.8%
 - (D) 8.2%
120. How much total money has he spent on food and entertainment?
- (A) Rs. 3541/-
 - (B) Rs. 3461/-
 - (C) Rs. 3371/-
 - (D) None of the above
-



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Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 (One hundred and Twenty) Multiple Choice Questions across 40 (Forty) pages including 2 (Two) blank pages for rough work. No additional sheet(s) of paper will be supplied for rough work.
2. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate carbonised Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
3. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet. Do not use the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB.
4. You should write the QB Number, and the OMR Response Sheet Number, and sign in the space/column provided in the Attendance Sheet.
5. The QB for the Under Graduate Programme is for 120 marks. Every **Right Answer** secures 1 mark. Every **Wrong Answer** results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.
6. You may retain the QB and the Candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the test.
7. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches etc., is/are strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly, appropriate action under the law.

DO NOT OPEN TILL 2 P.M.

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**English Language**

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

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

(Extract with edits from "The right kind of Education" by J. Krishna Murti)

1. Which of the following currently reflects the intention of the author of this passage?
 - (A) The right kind of education for a child cannot be without love, care and understanding
 - (B) True education should be governed by a tendency to conform a child to our ideals
 - (C) The teacher should focus on how a child should be according to his/her methodology, hope, or expectation
 - (D) Parents and teachers should work together collectively to guide a child on what she/he should do as per their ambitions
2. In light of the above passage, what will be the result of forcing a child to conform to the framework of an ideal?
 - (A) It will make the child an ideal child
 - (B) It will create confusion and fear in the child
 - (C) The child will get into a conflict
 - (D) Will discourage the child to conform to the ideal



3. According to the author, what should be the attitude of a right kind of teacher?
 - (A) They should not empathise with the students
 - (B) They should use modern and scientific methods of teaching
 - (C) They should focus on studying each student individually
 - (D) They should instill great ideals in the students
 4. According to the passage, why do we look for quick and easy remedies and hope for marvellous and automatic results?
 - (A) Because children are impressionable, volatile, sensitive, and affectionate
 - (B) Because of major difficulties in education
 - (C) Because we lack intelligence and skills
 - (D) Because we lack understanding, patience and love
 5. What does the passage highlight as the quality of a parent who really desires to understand his child?
 - (A) They look at their child through the prism of an ideal
 - (B) They observe and study the tendencies, moods, and peculiarities of the child
 - (C) They love their child to become someone great as per their ambitions
 - (D) They encourage the child to find out what she/he is and what she/he should be
 6. What is the antonym for the word “volatile”?
 - (A) Stable
 - (B) Steady
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) All of the above
- II.** Punctually at midday, he opened his bag and spread out his professional equipment, which consisted of a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloth with obscure mystic charts on it, a notebook, and a bundle of palmyra writing. His forehead was dazzling with sacred ash and vermilion, and his eyes sparkled with a sharp, abnormal gleam which was really an outcome of a continual searching look for customers, but which his simple clients took to be a prophetic light and felt comforted. The power of his eyes was considerably enhanced by their position—placed as they were between the painted forehead and the dark whiskers which streamed down his cheeks: even a half-wit’s eyes would sparkle in such a setting. People were attracted to him as bees are attracted to cosmos or dahlia stalks. He sat under the boughs of a spreading tamarind tree which flanked a path running through the town hall park. It was a remarkable place in many ways: a surging crowd was always moving up and down this narrow road morning till night. A variety of trades and occupations was represented all along its way: medicine sellers, sellers of stolen hardware and junk, magicians, and, above all, an auctioneer



of cheap cloth, who created enough din all day to attract the whole town. Next to him in vociferousness came a vendor of fried groundnut, who gave his ware a fancy name each day, calling it “Bombay Ice Cream” one day, and on the next “Delhi Almond,” and on the third “Raja’s Delicacy,” and so on and so forth, and people flocked to him. A considerable portion of this crowd dallied before the astrologer too. The astrologer transacted his business by the light of a flare which crackled and smoked up above the groundnut heap nearby.

(Extracted with edits from “An Astrologer’s Day” by R.K. Narayan)

7. Which among the following is the meaning of the expression ‘vociferousness’ ?
 - (A) Expressing opinions or feelings in a loud and confident way
 - (B) Words that are spoken or sung to have a magical effect
 - (C) Willing or prepared to do something
 - (D) To hang about aimlessly
8. When did the astrologer usually start his day’s business?
 - (A) When people are attracted to him as bees
 - (B) When the surging crowd moves up and down the road
 - (C) Punctually at midday
 - (D) By the light of a flare
9. What was considered as a prophetic light by the simple clients of the astrologer?
 - (A) The resplendent forehead of the astrologer with sacred ash and vermilion
 - (B) The sparkling eyes of the astrologer with an abnormal gleam
 - (C) The dark whiskers which streamed down the cheeks of the astrologer
 - (D) The saffron coloured turban around the head of astrologer
10. Which among the following is the word for the phrase ‘Bright and colourful in an impressive way’ ?
 - (A) Mystic
 - (B) Flare
 - (C) Sparkle
 - (D) Dazzling
11. Which among the following is not a trade or occupation represented in the pathway running through the town hall park?
 - (A) Magicians
 - (B) Medicine sellers
 - (C) Auctioneers of cheap Bags
 - (D) Sellers of Stolen Hardware



12. Who among the following used names like “Bombay Ice Cream”, “Delhi Almond,” and “Raja’s Delicacy” to attract the crowd?
- (A) The sellers of cheap clothes
 - (B) The sellers of Medicine
 - (C) The ice cream seller
 - (D) The groundnut seller

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

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

[Extracted with edits from George Orwell’s “Why I Write”]

13. George Orwell’s loneliness during childhood led to
- (A) Estrangement with his father
 - (B) Unhappy days
 - (C) Making up stories
 - (D) Unpleasant incidents
14. Why does Orwell give background information?
- (A) He had the lonely child’s habits
 - (B) It is essential to know about motives of writers
 - (C) Because of his historic impulse
 - (D) Due to the aesthetic enthusiasm



15. If writer escapes from early impulses, he will ...
 - (A) Lose his urge to write
 - (B) Be unable to imagine creatively
 - (C) Be able to converse with imaginary characters
 - (D) Be able to influence others
16. For the author, aesthetic enthusiasm is an important motive for writing because it ...
 - (A) Shapes the thoughts
 - (B) Creates an artistic piece
 - (C) Becomes invaluable
 - (D) Non-utilitarian
17. The author strongly advocates the writers to:
 - (A) Avoid any egoistic impression in their work
 - (B) Be apolitical in their approach
 - (C) Be contemporary in their treatment of their work
 - (D) None of the above
18. Which of the following is a synonym for the word “tumultuous”?
 - (A) Chaotic
 - (B) Turbulent
 - (C) Disorderly
 - (D) All of the above

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

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



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

[Extracted with edits from “Education” by Swami Vivekananda]

19. Education, as described by the author means:
 - (A) Information
 - (B) Library
 - (C) Degrees
 - (D) None of the above

20. As per the author, the aim of education should be:
 - (A) To help a person build his/her character
 - (B) To help a person earn his/her livelihood
 - (C) To help a person develop his/her intellect
 - (D) All of the above

21. According to the author the country wants:
 - (A) Massive will power
 - (B) Spirit of philanthropy
 - (C) Iron and steel industries
 - (D) All of the above

22. According to the author, we need to study:
 - (A) English Language
 - (B) Technical Education
 - (C) Western Science
 - (D) All of the above

23. According to the author, which among the following is key to attain knowledge?
 - (A) University Degrees
 - (B) Library
 - (C) Concentration of mind
 - (D) Hard work and sports training

24. Which of the following words is related to the word “assimilation”?
 - (A) Integration
 - (B) Adjustment
 - (C) Acclimatization
 - (D) All of the above

**Current Affairs Including General Knowledge**

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

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

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

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

25. Which event in Indian history marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- (A) Launch of Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (B) Commencing of Dandi March
 - (C) Signing of Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 - (D) Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement



26. Which of the following is true in the context of civil disobedience movement?
- (A) The Indian industrialist preferred partnership with MNCs
 - (B) The Indian industrialist were concerned of disruption of business
 - (C) The working class rejected the civil disobedience movement
 - (D) The Round Table Conference was a partial success
27. Which of the following was the predicament for Congress?
- (A) Danger of division of opposition to the British Government
 - (B) Loss of faith by marginalised sections in Congress
 - (C) Falling value of Rupee against Sterling
 - (D) None of the above
28. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- (A) It encouraged militancy among workers
 - (B) Breaking of the salt law, manufacturing salt, and demonstrating it in front of government salt factories
 - (C) It urged the industrialists to accept socialism
 - (D) All of the above
29. Which among the following mass movement was supported by the Indian industrialists?
- (A) Home Rule Movement
 - (B) Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (C) Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (D) Quit India Movement
30. Which of the following can be considered as major outcome of civil disobedience movement?
- (A) A partial support of working class
 - (B) Galvanising women in political sphere
 - (C) Socialistic influence among the Congress cadre
 - (D) All of the above



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

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

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

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

31. The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam 2023:
- (A) Will come to force from Jan 2025
 - (B) Will come to force after all the States and UTs approve it
 - (C) Will come to force after Census
 - (D) None of the above
32. As per Rudolf Heredia women’s political leadership depends upon :
- (A) Mentorship of spouse’s political affiliations
 - (B) Parental guidance
 - (C) Property inheritance
 - (D) None of the above



33. According to Soumya Bhowmick the quotas for women should:
- (A) Require a top down model
 - (B) Fulfill a descriptive representation
 - (C) Transform to substantive representation
 - (D) To be implemented homogeneously
34. The amendment to the Art. 330 (a) & 332 aims to:
- (A) Appoint Rajya Sabha members based on cultural diversity
 - (B) Quota for women Governors
 - (C) Women sportspersons
 - (D) None of the above

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

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

Nevertheless, Olympics organizers put up a show that stunned the throngs assembled on the boulevards of Paris, not to mention the millions of people who watched the Games unfold on their televisions and mobile devices. At the Paris 2024 Olympics, India secured a total of six medals: one silver and five bronze which was one down from the highest haul of medals from the previous Olympics. Neeraj Chopra earned a silver in men's javelin with an 89.45 throw, narrowly missing gold to Pakistan's Arshad



Nadeem. Shooter Manu Bhaker made history by clinching bronze in the women's 10'm air pistol, becoming the first Indian woman to win a medal in Olympic shooting. The men's hockey team achieved a second consecutive bronze, defeating Spain 2-1, with captain Harmanpreet Singh scoring both goals.

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

35. India won a back-to-back Olympics hockey medal at:
- (A) Beijing and Paris
 - (B) Rio and Beijing
 - (C) Beijing and Tokyo
 - (D) None of the above
36. According to the passage, what is the peculiarity of the Paris Olympics, 2024?
- (A) It symbolized an international post-pandemic vibe shift
 - (B) The opening ceremony took place outside a stadium
 - (C) It is one of the most elaborate cultural rituals since Covid
 - (D) All of the above
37. Which of the following incidents support the argument that "the geopolitical backdrop for the Paris Games is no less troubling"?
- (A) Israel-Hamas conflict
 - (B) The immigrant influx in to Europe
 - (C) Political stability of French government
 - (D) All of the above
38. Which one of the following is true?
- (A) Tokyo Olympics was better than Beijing Olympics
 - (B) Spectators thronged for a post Covid sporting experience
 - (C) Olympic games are unaffected by conflicts in a region
 - (D) All of the above
39. The highest Olympic medal tally for India was at:
- (A) Beijing
 - (B) Rio
 - (C) London
 - (D) Tokyo



40. Where is the opening ceremony of the Paris Olympics, 2024, held?
- (A) Seine River
 - (B) Versailles Palace
 - (C) Eiffel Tower
 - (D) Arc de Triomphe

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

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

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

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

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

41. Which of the following statements regarding Article 370 of the Constitution of India is correct?
- (A) It gave special status to the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir
 - (B) It created a special tribunal for the state of Jammu and Kashmir on certain occasions
 - (C) It introduced Goods and Services Tax in Jammu and Kashmir
 - (D) It confers special jurisdiction on the Supreme Court on matters coming from Jammu & Kashmir



42. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, divided the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into which of the following?
- (A) 2 States
 - (B) 1 State and 1 Union Territory
 - (C) 2 Union Territories
 - (D) 1 State and 2 Union Territories
43. Which of the following Union Territories of India has a legislative assembly?
- (A) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - (B) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (C) Daman and Diu
 - (D) Lakshadweep
44. How many States and Union Territories are present in India?
- (A) 28 states and 8 Union territories
 - (B) 27 states and 8 Union territories
 - (C) 28 states and 7 Union territories
 - (D) 27 states and 7 Union territories
45. Which among the following is the capital city of the Union Territory of Ladakh?
- (A) Leh
 - (B) Changtang
 - (C) Dras
 - (D) Nubra
46. Which of the following is false?
- (A) Kargil was formerly a union territory
 - (B) Ladakh is administered by J&K assembly
 - (C) Fifteen new districts were formed to be part of J &K in 2019
 - (D) All of the above



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

47. The 16th BRICS achieved the following:
- (A) Launch of BRICS currency
 - (B) De scalation of Russian-Ukrainian conflict
 - (C) Diplomatic dialogue between India and China
 - (D) All of the above



48. What does the letter “S” in BRICS stand for?
- (A) Saudi Arabia
 - (B) Singapore
 - (C) South America
 - (D) South Africa
49. The initiative of Big Cats Alliance refers to:
- (A) Lions, Tigers and Jaguar
 - (B) Tigers, Jaguar and Leopard
 - (C) Lions, Cheetah and Snow Leopard
 - (D) All of the above
50. Which statement reflects as a critique from the Western Economists ?
- (A) BRICS currency cannot displace Dollars
 - (B) Asian economies will not impact western economy
 - (C) Indo-China conflicts will impact progress of BRICS
 - (D) All of the above
51. The emergence of BRICS signals:
- (A) Asian consolidation of economic power
 - (B) Diminishing European dominance
 - (C) Revival of Nonaligned movement
 - (D) A geo-politics without US dominance
52. Which one of the below is an outcome of 16th BRICS meeting?
- (A) Proposal to end Russia-Ukraine war
 - (B) To expand BRICS by including Scandinavian countries
 - (C) To recognise China’s claim of Taiwan
 - (D) Reducing tension between India and China

**Legal Reasoning**

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

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

53. An Indian company collects personal data from its users to provide personalized services. The company intends to share this data with a third-party vendor for targeted advertisements. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what must the company do before sharing the data?
- (A) Obtain explicit consent from the users
 - (B) Share the data by informing the users, as it is for business purposes
 - (C) Encrypt the data and share it with the third-party vendor
 - (D) Inform the third-party vendor that the data is sensitive
54. A social media platform processes user data based on the consent given during account creation. A user now wishes to withdraw consent to process their data. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what must the platform do?
- (A) Refuse to accept the withdrawal request since consent was already given
 - (B) Comply with the legal requirements and stop processing the data
 - (C) Continue processing the data but notify the user
 - (D) Allow withdrawal only after 30 days



55. A financial institution collects biometric data from its clients for verification purposes. If the clients wish to know what data has been collected, under the digital personal data protection law in India, what right allows them to request this information?
- (A) Right to Data Portability
 - (B) Right to Correction
 - (C) Right to Access
 - (D) Right to Be Forgotten
56. A startup provides a health-tracking app that collects sensitive health data from users. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what additional precautions must the startup take compared to regular personal data?
- (A) No additional measures are needed
 - (B) Ensure explicit consent and adopt higher security standards
 - (C) Store the data only with the government agencies
 - (D) Store the data only with the hospitals and other health care institutions
57. As per the passage, what are the rights included under the digital data protection law of India?
1. Right to get the summary of collected data
 2. Right to know to whom the data has been shared
 3. Right to correct and update the data
 4. Right to get the data removed from the database
 5. Right to decide on who can receive their data
 6. Right to get redressal of grievances
- (A) 1, 2, 5 and 6
 - (B) 1, 3, 4 and 6
 - (C) 1, 3, 5 and 6
 - (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

XI. The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 that has provision for up to five years' imprisonment and a fine of up to ₹ 1 crore for malpractices and organized cheating in government recruitment exams was notified by the Union government and came into effect from June 21, 2024. The Bill had received assent from the President of India on the 13th February 2024. The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 mentions punishments for "leakage of question paper or answer key", "directly or indirectly assisting the candidate in any manner unauthorisedly in the public examination" and "tampering with the computer network or a computer resource



or a computer system” as offences done by a person, group of persons or institutions. Besides these, “creation of fake website to cheat or for monetary gain”, “conduct of fake examination, issuance of fake admit cards or offer letters to cheat or for monetary gain” and “manipulation in seating arrangements, allocation of dates and shifts for the candidates to facilitate adopting unfair means in examinations” are also among the offences punishable under the law.

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

[Extracted, with edits and revisions from “Act that Punishes Organized Cheating in Government Exams Comes into Effect” published in The Hindu dated 22-06-2024]

58. A Bill becomes an Act only when.....
- (A) Both the houses of the Parliament pass with simple majority
 - (B) Both the houses of the Parliament pass with absolute majority
 - (C) When the Prime Minister of India gives his approval
 - (D) When the President of India gives the Assent
59. A service provider, engaged by the public examination authority for conduct of examinations, indirectly helped his family member by giving hint on questions that were supposed to be asked in the examination shall
- (A) be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine of ₹1 crore
 - (B) be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine upto ₹1 crore
 - (C) be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine upto ₹1 crore and the entire cost of conduct of the examination
 - (D) None of the above
60. An invigilator of a public examination found guilty of manipulating the seating arrangement to favour his relative writing the public examination is punished by the Court. Which among the following is the appropriate punishment as per the punishment mentioned in the above passage?
- (A) Imprisonment for 1 year and fine of 1 lakh
 - (B) Imprisonment for 2 years and a fine of 10 lakhs
 - (C) Imprisonment for 3 years and fine of 15 lakhs
 - (D) Imprisonment for 4 years and fine of 5 lakhs



61. Identify which of the following is not an unfair means relating to the conduct of a public examination?
- (A) Coaching Centre conducting mock tests for students
 - (B) The Coaching Centre offering help to its students during the examination
 - (C) The Centre Superintendent of the public examination on the request of the Coaching Centre provides seating arrangement of all its students in one hall
 - (D) The Centre Superintendent of the public examination indirectly assisting the candidate
62. Who among the following is not a service provider in the context of a public examination?
- (A) Coaching Centre which prepares students for passing in the public examination
 - (B) Printing Press where the question paper of the public examination is printed
 - (C) The Software Company that manages the website of the public examination
 - (D) The Company which scans the OMR sheets of the public examination

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

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

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



Although right to clean environment has existed, by recognizing the right against climate change it shall compel the states to prioritize environmental protection and sustainable development.

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from “Supreme Court of India bolts Right to Life with climate justice”, The Economic Times, 06-05-2024)

63. In which among the following, changes were introduced for environmental protection through the Constitution of India (42nd Amendment) Act?
1. Fundamental Rights
 2. Fundamental Duties
 3. Directive Principles of State Policy
- (A) 1 & 2 only
(B) 2 & 3 only
(C) 1 & 3 only
(D) 1,2 & 3
64. The nature of binding commitment of India to reduce carbon emission through the signing of various international environmental conservation treaties especially the Paris Agreement may be described as:
- (A) The signatory shall take adequate measures to reduce carbon emission
(B) The signatory may take adequate measures to reduce carbon emission
(C) The signatory should explore the possibility to reduce carbon emission
(D) The signatory may formulate necessary policies to reduce carbon emission
65. Under Article 51-A(g) of the Indian Constitution, it is specifically mentioned that citizens shall have the duty to protect and improve the natural environment that includes:
- (A) Rivers & Lakes
(B) Forests & Wildlife
(C) All living Creatures
(D) Only (A) and (B)



66. As per the aforementioned passage and decision of the Supreme Court:
- (A) The fundamental duty to preserve and protect natural resources is upon the State only
 - (B) Citizens alone have the fundamental duty to preserve and protect natural resources
 - (C) Both the state and citizens have the duty to preserve and protect natural resources
 - (D) State's duty to maintain ecological balance and citizens right against climate change
67. According to the passage, what makes India committed to reduce carbon emission?
- (A) Because of being a signatory of international environmental conservation treaties
 - (B) Because of the Supreme Court verdicts which obliquely make way for an enforceable right
 - (C) Because of the policy decisions of Government
 - (D) Because of the Constitution of India (42nd Amendment) Act
68. The passage mentions that "any disturbance with these basic elements of environment would amount to violation of Article 21". Article 21 of the Constitution deals with:
- (A) Right to equality
 - (B) Right against exploitation
 - (C) Right to freedom of residence
 - (D) Right to life and personal liberty

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



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

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

(Extracted with edits from A Comparative Study of Voidable Contracts and Void Agreements)

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



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

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



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

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

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



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

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

**Logical Reasoning**

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

[Source- V. Anantha Nageswaran and Shailender Swaminathan, “How our lifestyle is creating an epidemic of mental ill health”, *THE INDIAN EXPRESS*, September 7, 2024]

85. Based on the above passage, which of the following should be the most suitable title for the passage?
- (A) Lifestyle and Mental Health
 - (B) Economic Growth and Mental Health
 - (C) Impact of Technology on the Youth
 - (D) Language and Cultural Change
86. Consider the given statement “Technology is an improved means to an unimproved end”. Which of the following closely reflects the meaning of the given statement?
- (A) New technologies have to be accepted by primarily focusing on its positive results
 - (B) New technologies create a hindrance to the physical health of an individual
 - (C) Poor mental health is a result of the invention of new technologies
 - (D) New technologies should be looked upon with scepticism, considering its negative impact



87. Which of the following statements strengthens the author's argument regarding the negative use of smartphones among the youth?
- (A) Excessive use of smartphones may lead to weakened family relationships
 - (B) There has to be an unhindered use of smartphones
 - (C) Smartphones have economic usefulness
 - (D) Ownership of smartphones at an early age results due to lack of care by parents
88. Which of the following can be a plausible solution for better mental well-being among the youth?
- (A) Limiting the correlation between physical and mental health
 - (B) Limiting the research on excessive use of smartphones
 - (C) Limiting the widespread consumption of ultra-processed foods
 - (D) Limiting the informed use of smartphones across all age groups
89. Which of the following statements by the author lack credible evidence in the passage?
- (A) Excessive mobile usage linked to mental health issues
 - (B) Providing mobiles to adolescents resulting in mental stress
 - (C) Students learning the English language have weakened family relationships
 - (D) Inadequate sleep and junk food resulting in mental distress
90. "These gadgets are handed to adolescents, presumably more out of convenience than sound logic." Which of the following is the most suitable explanation echoed by the author as per the given statement?
- (A) Logic prevails over reasoning
 - (B) Logic and emotions go hand in hand
 - (C) Logic taking a backseat over utility
 - (D) Logic and benefits can never be understood together



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

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

91. What is Rakesh's position with respect to Rohan?

- (A) Eighth to the right of Ram
- (B) Fourth to the left
- (C) Fifth to the right
- (D) Fifth to the left

92. Who is third to the right of Mohan?

- (A) Shyam
- (B) Mohit
- (C) Ram
- (D) None of these

93. Who is fifth to the right of Rohan?

- (A) Sohan
- (B) Rohit
- (C) Rakesh
- (D) Suresh

94. Who is second to the left of Rakesh?

- (A) Ram
- (B) Mohan
- (C) Mohit
- (D) Data inadequate



95. Who is the immediate right of Mohit?
- (A) Sohan
 - (B) Rohit
 - (C) Ram
 - (D) Data inadequate
96. Who is third to the right of Sohan?
- (A) Rohit
 - (B) Rohan
 - (C) Rakesh
 - (D) Shyam

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

97. What is the primary responsibility of you being a company's efficient consultant?
- (A) Analyzing the organization's structure, processes, and market position
 - (B) Managing daily operations
 - (C) Hiring new employees
 - (D) Conducting maintenance
98. With whom does a consultant work closely to understand a company's goals and challenges?
- (A) Customers
 - (B) Higher management and various departments
 - (C) External vendors
 - (D) Competitors



99. Imagine yourself as a consultant and find what methods you will use to develop customized solutions?
- (A) Intuition and guesswork
 - (B) Social media trends
 - (C) Random selection
 - (D) Data analysis, industry best practices, and innovative strategies
100. Which of the following might a consultant optimize to improve company efficiency?
- (A) Office decoration
 - (B) Supply chain management
 - (C) Employee dress code
 - (D) Lunch menus
101. Why is communication the most relevant thing for a consultant?
- (A) To ensure all stakeholders understand the proposed changes
 - (B) To organize consumer meets
 - (C) To update the company website
 - (D) To manage the human resources
102. What additional support might a consultant provide to help the team adapt to new processes?
- (A) Planning a retreat for the team members
 - (B) Training and support
 - (C) Personal counselling
 - (D) Mental Health programs



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

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

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

103. For the above paragraph, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) When people in industrialized civilizations think of homelessness, they generally imagine third-world countries where poverty is rampant
 - (B) Generally, the impoverished are thought of to exist in third-world countries only, but they are present even in the largest cities of the world
 - (C) Homelessness increases due to major turbulence on the economic and cultural aspects
 - (D) All of the Above
104. There are several causes of homelessness; which of the following is the least likely a cause of homelessness?
- (A) Violence in the home
 - (B) Loss of job or income
 - (C) Substance abuse
 - (D) Proper health care



105. Homelessness in case of mental illness can be amplified because of the following reason:
- (A) The stress of being homeless may exacerbate previous mental illness and encourage anxiety, fear, depression, sleeplessness and substance use.
 - (B) People with mental illness remain homeless for longer periods of time and have less contact with family and friends.
 - (C) Poor mental health predisposes individuals to homelessness and homelessness exposes individuals further to particularly severe health problems.
 - (D) All of the above
106. Homelessness in reference to the above paragraph can be observed most closely in the form of:
- (A) Inadequate entertainment avenues
 - (B) Shortage of appropriate clothing
 - (C) Poor prospects for employment
 - (D) Inadequate medial services
107. Approximately how many people in America are currently experiencing homelessness on any given day?
- (A) 1 million people
 - (B) More than 5.5 million
 - (C) 3.5 million
 - (D) 100 million
108. Which of the following is not a myth about people experiencing homelessness?
- (A) People who are homeless choose to be so, by themselves
 - (B) People experiencing homelessness are lazy
 - (C) All people who experience homelessness are addicts
 - (D) People experiencing homelessness find it difficult to obtain a job

**Quantitative Techniques**

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

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

109. If a female casual worker earns Rs. 200 per hour, what is the hourly wage of a male casual worker, given that male casual workers earn 48% more than female casual workers?
- (A) Rs. 480
 - (B) Rs. 296
 - (C) Rs. 248
 - (D) Cannot be determined
110. Assume that in 2022, the earnings gap between male and female self-employed workers was 2.5 times. In 2023, the gap increased to 2.8 times. What is the percentage increase in the earnings gap for self-employed workers from 2022 to 2023?
- (A) 12%
 - (B) 5%
 - (C) 4.8%
 - (D) 24%



111. Which of the following statement is correct?
- (A) The wage gap of Goa and Kerala state is less than Tamil Nadu
 - (B) The wage gap of Tamil Nadu is greater than Jharkhand and Gujarat
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
112. If the wages paid to men working in agricultural sector in Goa are Rs. 335 on an average, what is the amount of wages paid to women in the region?
- (A) Rs. 204 approx.
 - (B) Rs. 330 approx.
 - (C) Rs. 239 approx.
 - (D) None of these
113. With reference to the information in Ques. 109 above, which region of the below mentioned states offers the least wages to the women workers in any sector?
- (A) Gujarat
 - (B) Goa
 - (C) Kerala
 - (D) Jharkhand
114. In 2023, if the average annual income of female self-employed workers is Rs. 250, how much do male self-employed workers earn on an average?
- (A) Rs. 550
 - (B) Rs. 673
 - (C) Rs. 700
 - (D) None of these



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

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

115. How much money remains for other expenses after the house-rent and savings?

- (A) Rs. 7061/-
- (B) Rs. 7601/-
- (C) Rs. 7106/-
- (D) Rs. 7016/-

116. If the expenditure on food and entertainment is increased by 10% due to inflation in prices, what will be the new percentage of savings in the same monthly salary?

- (A) 8.4%
- (B) 8.6%
- (C) 8.8%
- (D) 8.2%

117. How much total money has he spent on food and entertainment?

- (A) Rs. 3541/-
- (B) Rs. 3461/-
- (C) Rs. 3371/-
- (D) None of the above



118. How much money does Mr. Das pay as the house-rent?
- (A) Rs. 1827 /-
 - (B) Rs. 1661 /-
 - (C) Rs. 1783 /-
 - (D) Rs. 1935 /-
119. If Mr. Das gets 12% annual interest on the savings and he wishes to save Rs. 30,000/- in two years period, how much extra should he save in the next year?
- (A) Rs. 1200/-
 - (B) Rs. 1300/-
 - (C) Rs. 1400/-
 - (D) There is no need for saving
120. Which of the following is true regarding the home budget of Mr. Das?
- (A) The total amount spent on house-rent, entertainment and education is greater than the total amount spent on food expenses, medical expenses and savings
 - (B) The total amount spent on entertainment, medical expenses and education is equal to the total amount spent on house-rent, food expenses and savings
 - (C) The total amount spent on savings, medical expenses and education is less than the total amount spent on house-rent, food expenses and entertainment
 - (D) None of the above
-



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UG 2025

QUESTION BOOKLET NO.

1. Name of Candidate :

2. Admit Card Number :

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 (One hundred and Twenty) Multiple Choice Questions across 40 (Forty) pages including 2 (Two) blank pages for rough work. No additional sheet(s) of paper will be supplied for rough work.
2. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate carbonised Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
3. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet. Do not use the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB.
4. You should write the QB Number, and the OMR Response Sheet Number, and sign in the space/column provided in the Attendance Sheet.
5. The QB for the Under Graduate Programme is for 120 marks. Every **Right Answer** secures 1 mark. Every **Wrong Answer** results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.
6. You may retain the QB and the Candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the test.
7. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches etc., is/are strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly, appropriate action under the law.

DO NOT OPEN TILL 2 P.M.

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**English Language**

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

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

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

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

1. Education, as described by the author means:
 - (A) Information
 - (B) Library
 - (C) Degrees
 - (D) None of the above

2. As per the author, the aim of education should be:
 - (A) To help a person build his/her character
 - (B) To help a person earn his/her livelihood
 - (C) To help a person develop his/her intellect
 - (D) All of the above



3. According to the author the country wants:
(A) Massive will power (B) Spirit of philanthropy
(C) Iron and steel industries (D) All of the above
4. According to the author, we need to study:
(A) English Language (B) Technical Education
(C) Western Science (D) All of the above
5. According to the author, which among the following is key to attain knowledge?
(A) University Degrees (B) Library
(C) Concentration of mind (D) Hard work and sports training
6. Which of the following words is related to the word “assimilation”?
(A) Integration (B) Adjustment
(C) Acclimatization (D) All of the above

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

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

[Extracted with edits from George Orwell’s “Why I Write”]

7. George Orwell’s loneliness during childhood led to
(A) Estrangement with his father (B) Unhappy days
(C) Making up stories (D) Unpleasant incidents



8. Why does Orwell give background information?
 - (A) He had the lonely child's habits
 - (B) It is essential to know about motives of writers
 - (C) Because of his historic impulse
 - (D) Due to the aesthetic enthusiasm

9. If writer escapes from early impulses, he will ...
 - (A) Lose his urge to write
 - (B) Be unable to imagine creatively
 - (C) Be able to converse with imaginary characters
 - (D) Be able to influence others

10. For the author, aesthetic enthusiasm is an important motive for writing because it ...
 - (A) Shapes the thoughts
 - (B) Creates an artistic piece
 - (C) Becomes invaluable
 - (D) Non-utilitarian

11. The author strongly advocates the writers to:
 - (A) Avoid any egoistic impression in their work
 - (B) Be apolitical in their approach
 - (C) Be contemporary in their treatment of their work
 - (D) None of the above

12. Which of the following is a synonym for the word "tumultuous"?
 - (A) Chaotic
 - (B) Turbulent
 - (C) Disorderly
 - (D) All of the above

III. Punctually at midday, he opened his bag and spread out his professional equipment, which consisted of a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloth with obscure mystic charts on it, a notebook, and a bundle of palmyra writing. His forehead was dazzling with sacred ash and vermilion, and his eyes sparkled with a sharp, abnormal gleam which was really an outcome of a continual searching look for customers, but which his simple clients took to be a prophetic light and felt comforted. The power of his eyes was considerably enhanced by their position—placed as they were between the painted forehead and the dark whiskers which streamed down his cheeks: even a half-wit's eyes would sparkle in such a setting. People were attracted to him as bees are attracted to cosmos or dahlia stalks. He sat under the boughs of a spreading tamarind tree which flanked a path running through the town hall park. It was a remarkable place in many ways: a surging crowd was always moving up and down this narrow road morning till night. A variety of trades and occupations was represented all along its way: medicine



sellers, sellers of stolen hardware and junk, magicians, and, above all, an auctioneer of cheap cloth, who created enough din all day to attract the whole town. Next to him in vociferousness came a vendor of fried groundnut, who gave his ware a fancy name each day, calling it “Bombay Ice Cream” one day, and on the next “Delhi Almond,” and on the third “Raja’s Delicacy,” and so on and so forth, and people flocked to him. A considerable portion of this crowd dallied before the astrologer too. The astrologer transacted his business by the light of a flare which crackled and smoked up above the groundnut heap nearby.

(Extracted with edits from “An Astrologer’s Day” by R.K. Narayan)

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



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

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

(Extract with edits from "The right kind of Education" by J. Krishna Murti)

19. Which of the following currently reflects the intention of the author of this passage?
- (A) The right kind of education for a child cannot be without love, care and understanding
 - (B) True education should be governed by a tendency to conform a child to our ideals
 - (C) The teacher should focus on how a child should be according to his/her methodology, hope, or expectation
 - (D) Parents and teachers should work together collectively to guide a child on what she/he should do as per their ambitions



20. In light of the above passage, what will be the result of forcing a child to conform to the framework of an ideal?
- (A) It will make the child an ideal child
 - (B) It will create confusion and fear in the child
 - (C) The child will get into a conflict
 - (D) Will discourage the child to conform to the ideal
21. According to the author, what should be the attitude of a right kind of teacher?
- (A) They should not empathise with the students
 - (B) They should use modern and scientific methods of teaching
 - (C) They should focus on studying each student individually
 - (D) They should instill great ideals in the students
22. According to the passage, why do we look for quick and easy remedies and hope for marvellous and automatic results?
- (A) Because children are impressionable, volatile, sensitive, and affectionate
 - (B) Because of major difficulties in education
 - (C) Because we lack intelligence and skills
 - (D) Because we lack understanding, patience and love
23. What does the passage highlight as the quality of a parent who really desires to understand his child?
- (A) They look at their child through the prism of an ideal
 - (B) They observe and study the tendencies, moods, and peculiarities of the child
 - (C) They love their child to become someone great as per their ambitions
 - (D) They encourage the child to find out what she/he is and what she/he should be
24. What is the antonym for the word “volatile”?
- (A) Stable
 - (B) Steady
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) All of the above

**Current Affairs Including General Knowledge**

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

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

Nevertheless, Olympics organizers put up a show that stunned the throngs assembled on the boulevards of Paris, not to mention the millions of people who watched the Games unfold on their televisions and mobile devices. At the Paris 2024 Olympics, India secured a total of six medals: one silver and five bronze which was one down from the highest haul of medals from the previous Olympics. Neeraj Chopra earned a silver in men's javelin with an 89.45 throw, narrowly missing gold to Pakistan's Arshad Nadeem. Shooter Manu Bhaker made history by clinching bronze in the women's 10'm air pistol, becoming the first Indian woman to win a medal in Olympic shooting. The men's hockey team achieved a second consecutive bronze, defeating Spain 2-1, with captain Harmanpreet Singh scoring both goals.

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

25. India won a back-to-back Olympics hockey medal at:
- (A) Beijing and Paris
 - (B) Rio and Beijing
 - (C) Beijing and Tokyo
 - (D) None of the above



26. According to the passage, what is the peculiarity of the Paris Olympics, 2024?
- (A) It symbolized an international post-pandemic vibe shift
 - (B) The opening ceremony took place outside a stadium
 - (C) It is one of the most elaborate cultural rituals since Covid
 - (D) All of the above
27. Which of the following incidents support the argument that “the geopolitical backdrop for the Paris Games is no less troubling”?
- (A) Israel-Hamas conflict
 - (B) The immigrant influx in to Europe
 - (C) Political stability of French government
 - (D) All of the above
28. Which one of the following is true?
- (A) Tokyo Olympics was better than Beijing Olympics
 - (B) Spectators thronged for a post Covid sporting experience
 - (C) Olympic games are unaffected by conflicts in a region
 - (D) All of the above
29. The highest Olympic medal tally for India was at:
- (A) Beijing
 - (B) Rio
 - (C) London
 - (D) Tokyo
30. Where is the opening ceremony of the Paris Olympics, 2024, held?
- (A) Seine River
 - (B) Versailles Palace
 - (C) Eiffel Tower
 - (D) Arc de Triomphe



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

31. The 16th BRICS achieved the following:
- (A) Launch of BRICS currency
 - (B) De scalation of Russian-Ukrainian conflict
 - (C) Diplomatic dialogue between India and China
 - (D) All of the above



32. What does the letter “S” in BRICS stand for?
- (A) Saudi Arabia
 - (B) Singapore
 - (C) South America
 - (D) South Africa
33. The initiative of Big Cats Alliance refers to:
- (A) Lions, Tigers and Jaguar
 - (B) Tigers, Jaguar and Leopard
 - (C) Lions, Cheetah and Snow Leopard
 - (D) All of the above
34. Which statement reflects as a critique from the Western Economists ?
- (A) BRICS currency cannot displace Dollars
 - (B) Asian economies will not impact western economy
 - (C) Indo-China conflicts will impact progress of BRICS
 - (D) All of the above
35. The emergence of BRICS signals:
- (A) Asian consolidation of economic power
 - (B) Diminishing European dominance
 - (C) Revival of Nonaligned movement
 - (D) A geo-politics without US dominance
36. Which one of the below is an outcome of 16th BRICS meeting?
- (A) Proposal to end Russia-Ukraine war
 - (B) To expand BRICS by including Scandinavian countries
 - (C) To recognise China’s claim of Taiwan
 - (D) Reducing tension between India and China



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

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

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

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

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

37. Which of the following statements regarding Article 370 of the Constitution of India is correct?
- (A) It gave special status to the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir
 - (B) It created a special tribunal for the state of Jammu and Kashmir on certain occasions
 - (C) It introduced Goods and Services Tax in Jammu and Kashmir
 - (D) It confers special jurisdiction on the Supreme Court on matters coming from Jammu & Kashmir
38. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, divided the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into which of the following?
- (A) 2 States
 - (B) 1 State and 1 Union Territory
 - (C) 2 Union Territories
 - (D) 1 State and 2 Union Territories



39. Which of the following Union Territories of India has a legislative assembly?
- (A) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - (B) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (C) Daman and Diu
 - (D) Lakshadweep
40. How many States and Union Territories are present in India?
- (A) 28 states and 8 Union territories
 - (B) 27 states and 8 Union territories
 - (C) 28 states and 7 Union territories
 - (D) 27 states and 7 Union territories
41. Which among the following is the capital city of the Union Territory of Ladakh?
- (A) Leh
 - (B) Changtang
 - (C) Dras
 - (D) Nubra
42. Which of the following is false?
- (A) Kargil was formerly a union territory
 - (B) Ladakh is administered by J&K assembly
 - (C) Fifteen new districts were formed to be part of J &K in 2019
 - (D) All of the above

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

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



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

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

43. The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam 2023:
- (A) Will come to force from Jan 2025
 - (B) Will come to force after all the States and UTs approve it
 - (C) Will come to force after Census
 - (D) None of the above
44. As per Rudolf Heredia women's political leadership depends upon :
- (A) Mentorship of spouse's political affiliations
 - (B) Parental guidance
 - (C) Property inheritance
 - (D) None of the above
45. According to Soumya Bhowmick the quotas for women should:
- (A) Require a top down model
 - (B) Fulfill a descriptive representation
 - (C) Transform to substantive representation
 - (D) To be implemented homogeneously
46. The amendment to the Art. 330 (a) & 332 aims to:
- (A) Appoint Rajya Sabha members based on cultural diversity
 - (B) Quota for women Governors
 - (C) Women sportspersons
 - (D) None of the above



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

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

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

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

47. Which event in Indian history marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- (A) Launch of Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (B) Commencing of Dandi March
 - (C) Signing of Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 - (D) Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement



48. Which of the following is true in the context of civil disobedience movement?
- (A) The Indian industrialist preferred partnership with MNCs
 - (B) The Indian industrialist were concerned of disruption of business
 - (C) The working class rejected the civil disobedience movement
 - (D) The Round Table Conference was a partial success
49. Which of the following was the predicament for Congress?
- (A) Danger of division of opposition to the British Government
 - (B) Loss of faith by marginalised sections in Congress
 - (C) Falling value of Rupee against Sterling
 - (D) None of the above
50. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- (A) It encouraged militancy among workers
 - (B) Breaking of the salt law, manufacturing salt, and demonstrating it in front of government salt factories
 - (C) It urged the industrialists to accept socialism
 - (D) All of the above
51. Which among the following mass movement was supported by the Indian industrialists?
- (A) Home Rule Movement
 - (B) Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (C) Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (D) Quit India Movement
52. Which of the following can be considered as major outcome of civil disobedience movement?
- (A) A partial support of working class
 - (B) Galvanising women in political sphere
 - (C) Socialistic influence among the Congress cadre
 - (D) All of the above

**Legal Reasoning**

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

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

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

(Extracted with edits from A Comparative Study of Voidable Contracts and Void Agreements)

53. Which of the following best describes a void agreement?
- (A) An agreement that is valid until declared invalid by a court
 - (B) An agreement that has no legal effect from the beginning
 - (C) An agreement that is legally enforceable
 - (D) An agreement that can be enforced if one party chooses to do so
54. A contract between two parties to rob a bank and share the proceeds equally can be termed as:
- (A) Void Contract
 - (B) Valid Contract
 - (C) Voidable Contract
 - (D) Legally Enforceable Contract
55. An agreement made by an adult but involving a minor child where the signatory is a minor child himself, this agreement would be:
- (A) A valid and enforceable agreement
 - (B) A voidable agreement
 - (C) A void agreement
 - (D) An agreement that cannot be enforced by the minor



56. Which of the following scenarios would most likely result in a void agreement?
- (A) An agreement signed by someone under duress
 - (B) A contract with mutually agreed terms to sell a house
 - (C) An agreement to pay 10 lakhs on getting a government job
 - (D) A contract with a minor who understands the terms
57. An agreement made without consideration is generally:
- (A) Valid agreement
 - (B) Enforceable agreement
 - (C) Void agreement
 - (D) Voidable agreement

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

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

58. An Indian company collects personal data from its users to provide personalized services. The company intends to share this data with a third-party vendor for targeted advertisements. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what must the company do before sharing the data?
- (A) Obtain explicit consent from the users
 - (B) Share the data by informing the users, as it is for business purposes
 - (C) Encrypt the data and share it with the third-party vendor
 - (D) Inform the third-party vendor that the data is sensitive



59. A social media platform processes user data based on the consent given during account creation. A user now wishes to withdraw consent to process their data. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what must the platform do?
- (A) Refuse to accept the withdrawal request since consent was already given
 - (B) Comply with the legal requirements and stop processing the data
 - (C) Continue processing the data but notify the user
 - (D) Allow withdrawal only after 30 days
60. A financial institution collects biometric data from its clients for verification purposes. If the clients wish to know what data has been collected, under the digital personal data protection law in India, what right allows them to request this information?
- (A) Right to Data Portability
 - (B) Right to Correction
 - (C) Right to Access
 - (D) Right to Be Forgotten
61. A startup provides a health-tracking app that collects sensitive health data from users. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what additional precautions must the startup take compared to regular personal data?
- (A) No additional measures are needed
 - (B) Ensure explicit consent and adopt higher security standards
 - (C) Store the data only with the government agencies
 - (D) Store the data only with the hospitals and other health care institutions
62. As per the passage, what are the rights included under the digital data protection law of India?
- 1. Right to get the summary of collected data
 - 2. Right to know to whom the data has been shared
 - 3. Right to correct and update the data
 - 4. Right to get the data removed from the database
 - 5. Right to decide on who can receive their data
 - 6. Right to get redressal of grievances
- (A) 1, 2, 5 and 6
 - (B) 1, 3, 4 and 6
 - (C) 1, 3, 5 and 6
 - (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6



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

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

[Extracted, with edits and revisions from "Act that Punishes Organized Cheating in Government Exams Comes into Effect" published in The Hindu dated 22-06-2024]

63. A Bill becomes an Act only when.....
- (A) Both the houses of the Parliament pass with simple majority
 - (B) Both the houses of the Parliament pass with absolute majority
 - (C) When the Prime Minister of India gives his approval
 - (D) When the President of India gives the Assent
64. A service provider, engaged by the public examination authority for conduct of examinations, indirectly helped his family member by giving hint on questions that were supposed to be asked in the examination shall
- (A) be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine of ₹1 crore
 - (B) be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine upto ₹1 crore
 - (C) be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine upto ₹1 crore and the entire cost of conduct of the examination
 - (D) None of the above



65. An invigilator of a public examination found guilty of manipulating the seating arrangement to favour his relative writing the public examination is punished by the Court. Which among the following is the appropriate punishment as per the punishment mentioned in the above passage?
- (A) Imprisonment for 1 year and fine of 1 lakh
 - (B) Imprisonment for 2 years and a fine of 10 lakhs
 - (C) Imprisonment for 3 years and fine of 15 lakhs
 - (D) Imprisonment for 4 years and fine of 5 lakhs
66. Identify which of the following is not an unfair means relating to the conduct of a public examination?
- (A) Coaching Centre conducting mock tests for students
 - (B) The Coaching Centre offering help to its students during the examination
 - (C) The Centre Superintendent of the public examination on the request of the Coaching Centre provides seating arrangement of all its students in one hall
 - (D) The Centre Superintendent of the public examination indirectly assisting the candidate
67. Who among the following is not a service provider in the context of a public examination?
- (A) Coaching Centre which prepares students for passing in the public examination
 - (B) Printing Press where the question paper of the public examination is printed
 - (C) The Software Company that manages the website of the public examination
 - (D) The Company which scans the OMR sheets of the public examination

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

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



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

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from "Supreme Court of India bolts Right to Life with climate justice", The Economic Times, 06-05-2024)

68. In which among the following, changes were introduced for environmental protection through the Constitution of India (42nd Amendment) Act?
1. Fundamental Rights
 2. Fundamental Duties
 3. Directive Principles of State Policy
- (A) 1 & 2 only
(B) 2 & 3 only
(C) 1 & 3 only
(D) 1,2 & 3
69. The nature of binding commitment of India to reduce carbon emission through the signing of various international environmental conservation treaties especially the Paris Agreement may be described as:
- (A) The signatory shall take adequate measures to reduce carbon emission
 - (B) The signatory may take adequate measures to reduce carbon emission
 - (C) The signatory should explore the possibility to reduce carbon emission
 - (D) The signatory may formulate necessary policies to reduce carbon emission
70. Under Article 51-A(g) of the Indian Constitution, it is specifically mentioned that citizens shall have the duty to protect and improve the natural environment that includes:
- (A) Rivers & Lakes
 - (B) Forests & Wildlife
 - (C) All living Creatures
 - (D) Only (A) and (B)



71. As per the aforementioned passage and decision of the Supreme Court:
- (A) The fundamental duty to preserve and protect natural resources is upon the State only
 - (B) Citizens alone have the fundamental duty to preserve and protect natural resources
 - (C) Both the state and citizens have the duty to preserve and protect natural resources
 - (D) State's duty to maintain ecological balance and citizens right against climate change
72. According to the passage, what makes India committed to reduce carbon emission?
- (A) Because of being a signatory of international environmental conservation treaties
 - (B) Because of the Supreme Court verdicts which obliquely make way for an enforceable right
 - (C) Because of the policy decisions of Government
 - (D) Because of the Constitution of India (42nd Amendment) Act
73. The passage mentions that "any disturbance with these basic elements of environment would amount to violation of Article 21". Article 21 of the Constitution deals with:
- (A) Right to equality
 - (B) Right against exploitation
 - (C) Right to freedom of residence
 - (D) Right to life and personal liberty

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



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

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

74. Which of the following issues, children, who are victims of violence during childhood face in life, as per the author of the above passage?
- (A) They may have difficulties in school
 - (B) They may abuse drugs or alcohol and suffer from mental health problems
 - (C) They may act aggressively and engage in criminal behaviours
 - (D) All of the above
75. What is the primary objective of the criminal justice system as mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Rehabilitation of offenders
 - (B) Punishment of the offenders
 - (C) Reformation of the offenders
 - (D) Protection of victims from the offender
76. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in India is responsible for:
- (A) Conducting forensic investigations of Records of Criminals
 - (B) Maintaining a national database of fingerprints of Criminals
 - (C) Compiling and analysing crime data
 - (D) Maintaining a national database of enforcement of criminal laws
77. Which category had the highest number of cases under crimes against children according to the NCRB Report 2021?
- (A) POCSO
 - (B) Kidnapping and abduction
 - (C) Sexual Offences
 - (D) All of the above



78. Which one of the following is the correct expansion of the term POCSO used in the passage?
- (A) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
 - (B) Prosecution of Criminals of Sexual Offences
 - (C) Protection of Children & Women from Sexual Offences
 - (D) None of the above
79. What risks do children face when exposed to the criminal justice system as per the passage?
- (A) Limited access to vocational training
 - (B) Exposed to risk of physical abuse
 - (C) Mental health challenges and behavioural disorders
 - (D) All of the above

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

80. Which of the following statements about Geographical Indications (GIs) is not true?
- (A) GIs are protected under international law to ensure that only products from specific regions can use the GI name.
 - (B) The use of a GI name can be legally challenged if it is used by products not originating from the specified region.
 - (C) Geographical Indications (GI) can be used to any product which is licenced regardless of its place of origin.
 - (D) The TRIPS Agreement under the WTO establishes a framework for the protection of GIs on a global scale.



81. If a product named “Darjeeling Tea” is produced outside of the Darjeeling region, which of the following legal actions is likely to be taken under GI protection laws?
- (A) The product can still be sold but with a disclaimer about its true origin
 - (B) The use of the GI name “Darjeeling Tea” can be legally contested and potentially prohibited
 - (C) The product can be sold under a different GI name of “Not Darjeeling Tea”
 - (D) The product can be marketed as “Darjeeling Tea” and will face no legal consequences
82. Which of the following is not a potential consequence of the misuse of a Geographical Indication?
- (A) Loss of consumer trust in the authenticity of the product.
 - (B) Decrease in the market value of the GI-protected product.
 - (C) Compulsory license on the patents of the misusing entity
 - (D) Potential Legal action of infringement against the misuse.
83. In the context of GIs, which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of “geographic origin”?
- (A) A product’s name is changed to reflect its local ingredients rather than its place of production
 - (B) A product is marketed with a GI name even though it is produced in a different region and country
 - (C) A product is identified by a GI name that corresponds to the region where it is traditionally made/cultivated with distinctive qualities due to that location
 - (D) A product is sold under a generic name with no reference to its production location
84. Choose the most appropriate objective of the TRIPS Agreement concerning Geographical Indications:
- (A) To harmonize intellectual property laws across member countries
 - (B) To ensure uniform product labelling standards globally
 - (C) To provide a framework for the protection and enforcement of Geographical Indications among WTO members
 - (D) To promote international trade by standardizing product names and prices

**Logical Reasoning**

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

85. What is the primary responsibility of you being a company's efficient consultant?
- (A) Analyzing the organization's structure, processes, and market position
 - (B) Managing daily operations
 - (C) Hiring new employees
 - (D) Conducting maintenance
86. With whom does a consultant work closely to understand a company's goals and challenges?
- (A) Customers
 - (B) Higher management and various departments
 - (C) External vendors
 - (D) Competitors
87. Imagine yourself as a consultant and find what methods you will use to develop customized solutions?
- (A) Intuition and guesswork
 - (B) Social media trends
 - (C) Random selection
 - (D) Data analysis, industry best practices, and innovative strategies



88. Which of the following might a consultant optimize to improve company efficiency?
- (A) Office decoration
 - (B) Supply chain management
 - (C) Employee dress code
 - (D) Lunch menus
89. Why is communication the most relevant thing for a consultant?
- (A) To ensure all stakeholders understand the proposed changes
 - (B) To organize consumer meets
 - (C) To update the company website
 - (D) To manage the human resources
90. What additional support might a consultant provide to help the team adapt to new processes?
- (A) Planning a retreat for the team members
 - (B) Training and support
 - (C) Personal counselling
 - (D) Mental Health programs

XVII. India is poised for rapid economic growth, potentially spurred by a young population driving production and demand. In the process, inevitably, lifestyles are being dramatically altered for the worse. India now reports the highest growth of ultra-processed food consumption among the youth, as well as low levels of exercise and adequate sleep. Cultural changes, including smartphones and a preponderance of English in schools, are also associated with weakened family relationships. Until recently, in the absence of extensive data, the role of these factors on mental well-being, encompassing our full range of mental capability, was not well understood. Recent findings based on a large database of over 1,50,000 individuals in India are beginning to shed light on the correlates of mental well-being among adolescents. The findings are dire. There is a silent epidemic of mental ill-health in India. Previous studies have found that ownership of smartphones is “frying” the brain. Data also suggests



that it is not merely the ownership of a phone but also the early age of access that is associated with worse cognition and mental well-being as young adults. The young brain is developing and must be nurtured. These gadgets are handed to adolescents, presumably more out of convenience than sound logic. The American philosopher David Henry Thoreau remarked over 175 years ago, “Technology is an improved means to an unimproved end.” This is an extreme position but one worth mulling. India reports the highest growth in consumption of ultra-processed foods. Some evidence suggests that these foods are as addictive as smoking. Recent data globally and from India shows a strong association between the consumption of ultra-processed foods and poor mental well-being, particularly the capacities for emotional and cognitive control.

[Source- V. Anantha Nageswaran and Shailender Swaminathan, “How our lifestyle is creating an epidemic of mental ill health”, *THE INDIAN EXPRESS*, September 7, 2024]

91. Based on the above passage, which of the following should be the most suitable title for the passage?
- (A) Lifestyle and Mental Health
 - (B) Economic Growth and Mental Health
 - (C) Impact of Technology on the Youth
 - (D) Language and Cultural Change
92. Consider the given statement “Technology is an improved means to an unimproved end”. Which of the following closely reflects the meaning of the given statement?
- (A) New technologies have to be accepted by primarily focusing on its positive results
 - (B) New technologies create a hindrance to the physical health of an individual
 - (C) Poor mental health is a result of the invention of new technologies
 - (D) New technologies should be looked upon with scepticism, considering its negative impact
93. Which of the following statements strengthens the author’s argument regarding the negative use of smartphones among the youth?
- (A) Excessive use of smartphones may lead to weakened family relationships
 - (B) There has to be an unhindered use of smartphones
 - (C) Smartphones have economic usefulness
 - (D) Ownership of smartphones at an early age results due to lack of care by parents



94. Which of the following can be a plausible solution for better mental well-being among the youth?
- (A) Limiting the correlation between physical and mental health
 - (B) Limiting the research on excessive use of smartphones
 - (C) Limiting the widespread consumption of ultra-processed foods
 - (D) Limiting the informed use of smartphones across all age groups
95. Which of the following statements by the author lack credible evidence in the passage?
- (A) Excessive mobile usage linked to mental health issues
 - (B) Providing mobiles to adolescents resulting in mental stress
 - (C) Students learning the English language have weakened family relationships
 - (D) Inadequate sleep and junk food resulting in mental distress
96. “These gadgets are handed to adolescents, presumably more out of convenience than sound logic.” Which of the following is the most suitable explanation echoed by the author as per the given statement?
- (A) Logic prevails over reasoning
 - (B) Logic and emotions go hand in hand
 - (C) Logic taking a backseat over utility
 - (D) Logic and benefits can never be understood together

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



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

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

97. For the above paragraph, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) When people in industrialized civilizations think of homelessness, they generally imagine third-world countries where poverty is rampant
 - (B) Generally, the impoverished are thought of to exist in third-world countries only, but they are present even in the largest cities of the world
 - (C) Homelessness increases due to major turbulence on the economic and cultural aspects
 - (D) All of the Above
98. There are several causes of homelessness; which of the following is the least likely a cause of homelessness?
- (A) Violence in the home
 - (B) Loss of job or income
 - (C) Substance abuse
 - (D) Proper health care



99. Homelessness in case of mental illness can be amplified because of the following reason:
- (A) The stress of being homeless may exacerbate previous mental illness and encourage anxiety, fear, depression, sleeplessness and substance use.
 - (B) People with mental illness remain homeless for longer periods of time and have less contact with family and friends.
 - (C) Poor mental health predisposes individuals to homelessness and homelessness exposes individuals further to particularly severe health problems.
 - (D) All of the above
100. Homelessness in reference to the above paragraph can be observed most closely in the form of:
- (A) Inadequate entertainment avenues
 - (B) Shortage of appropriate clothing
 - (C) Poor prospects for employment
 - (D) Inadequate medial services
101. Approximately how many people in America are currently experiencing homelessness on any given day?
- (A) 1 million people
 - (B) More than 5.5 million
 - (C) 3.5 million
 - (D) 100 million
102. Which of the following is not a myth about people experiencing homelessness?
- (A) People who are homeless choose to be so, by themselves
 - (B) People experiencing homelessness are lazy
 - (C) All people who experience homelessness are addicts
 - (D) People experiencing homelessness find it difficult to obtain a job



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

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

103. What is Rakesh’s position with respect to Rohan?
- (A) Eighth to the right of Ram
 - (B) Fourth to the left
 - (C) Fifth to the right
 - (D) Fifth to the left
104. Who is third to the right of Mohan?
- (A) Shyam
 - (B) Mohit
 - (C) Ram
 - (D) None of these
105. Who is fifth to the right of Rohan?
- (A) Sohan
 - (B) Rohit
 - (C) Rakesh
 - (D) Suresh
106. Who is second to the left of Rakesh?
- (A) Ram
 - (B) Mohan
 - (C) Mohit
 - (D) Data inadequate
107. Who is the immediate right of Mohit?
- (A) Sohan
 - (B) Rohit
 - (C) Ram
 - (D) Data inadequate
108. Who is third to the right of Sohan?
- (A) Rohit
 - (B) Rohan
 - (C) Rakesh
 - (D) Shyam

**Quantitative Techniques**

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

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

109. How much money remains for other expenses after the house-rent and savings?

- (A) Rs. 7061/-
- (B) Rs. 7601/-
- (C) Rs. 7106/-
- (D) Rs. 7016/-

110. If the expenditure on food and entertainment is increased by 10% due to inflation in prices, what will be the new percentage of savings in the same monthly salary?

- (A) 8.4%
- (B) 8.6%
- (C) 8.8%
- (D) 8.2%

111. How much total money has he spent on food and entertainment?

- (A) Rs. 3541/-
- (B) Rs. 3461/-
- (C) Rs. 3371/-
- (D) None of the above



112. How much money does Mr. Das pay as the house-rent?
- (A) Rs. 1827 /-
 - (B) Rs. 1661 /-
 - (C) Rs. 1783 /-
 - (D) Rs. 1935 /-
113. If Mr. Das gets 12% annual interest on the savings and he wishes to save Rs. 30,000/- in two years period, how much extra should he save in the next year?
- (A) Rs. 1200/-
 - (B) Rs. 1300/-
 - (C) Rs. 1400/-
 - (D) There is no need for saving
114. Which of the following is true regarding the home budget of Mr. Das?
- (A) The total amount spent on house-rent, entertainment and education is greater than the total amount spent on food expenses, medical expenses and savings
 - (B) The total amount spent on entertainment, medical expenses and education is equal to the total amount spent on house-rent, food expenses and savings
 - (C) The total amount spent on savings, medical expenses and education is less than the total amount spent on house-rent, food expenses and entertainment
 - (D) None of the above

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



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

115. If a female casual worker earns Rs. 200 per hour, what is the hourly wage of a male casual worker, given that male casual workers earn 48% more than female casual workers?
- (A) Rs. 480
 - (B) Rs. 296
 - (C) Rs. 248
 - (D) Cannot be determined
116. Assume that in 2022, the earnings gap between male and female self-employed workers was 2.5 times. In 2023, the gap increased to 2.8 times. What is the percentage increase in the earnings gap for self-employed workers from 2022 to 2023?
- (A) 12%
 - (B) 5%
 - (C) 4.8%
 - (D) 24%
117. Which of the following statement is correct?
- (A) The wage gap of Goa and Kerala state is less than Tamil Nadu
 - (B) The wage gap of Tamil Nadu is greater than Jharkhand and Gujarat
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above



118. If the wages paid to men working in agricultural sector in Goa are Rs. 335 on an average, what is the amount of wages paid to women in the region?
- (A) Rs. 204 approx.
 - (B) Rs. 330 approx.
 - (C) Rs. 239 approx.
 - (D) None of these
119. With reference to the information in Ques. 115 above, which region of the below mentioned states offers the least wages to the women workers in any sector?
- (A) Gujarat
 - (B) Goa
 - (C) Kerala
 - (D) Jharkhand
120. In 2023, if the average annual income of female self-employed workers is Rs. 250, how much do male self-employed workers earn on an average?
- (A) Rs. 550
 - (B) Rs. 673
 - (C) Rs. 700
 - (D) None of these
-



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UG 2025

QUESTION BOOKLET NO.

1. Name of Candidate :

2. Admit Card Number :

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 (One hundred and Twenty) Multiple Choice Questions across 40 (Forty) pages including 2 (Two) blank pages for rough work. No additional sheet(s) of paper will be supplied for rough work.
2. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate carbonised Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
3. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet. Do not use the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB.
4. You should write the QB Number, and the OMR Response Sheet Number, and sign in the space/column provided in the Attendance Sheet.
5. The QB for the Under Graduate Programme is for 120 marks. Every **Right Answer** secures 1 mark. Every **Wrong Answer** results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.
6. You may retain the QB and the Candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the test.
7. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches etc., is/are strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly, appropriate action under the law.

DO NOT OPEN TILL 2 P.M.

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**English Language**

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

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

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

1. George Orwell's loneliness during childhood led to
 - (A) Estrangement with his father
 - (B) Unhappy days
 - (C) Making up stories
 - (D) Unpleasant incidents
2. Why does Orwell give background information?
 - (A) He had the lonely child's habits
 - (B) It is essential to know about motives of writers
 - (C) Because of his historic impulse
 - (D) Due to the aesthetic enthusiasm
3. If writer escapes from early impulses, he will ...
 - (A) Lose his urge to write
 - (B) Be unable to imagine creatively
 - (C) Be able to converse with imaginary characters
 - (D) Be able to influence others



4. For the author, aesthetic enthusiasm is an important motive for writing because it ...
(A) Shapes the thoughts (B) Creates an artistic piece
(C) Becomes invaluable (D) Non-utilitarian
5. The author strongly advocates the writers to:
(A) Avoid any egoistic impression in their work
(B) Be apolitical in their approach
(C) Be contemporary in their treatment of their work
(D) None of the above
6. Which of the following is a synonym for the word “tumultuous”?
(A) Chaotic (B) Turbulent
(C) Disorderly (D) All of the above

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

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

(Extract with edits from “The right kind of Education” by J. Krishna Murti)

7. Which of the following currently reflects the intention of the author of this passage?
(A) The right kind of education for a child cannot be without love, care and understanding
(B) True education should be governed by a tendency to conform a child to our ideals
(C) The teacher should focus on how a child should be according to his/her methodology, hope, or expectation
(D) Parents and teachers should work together collectively to guide a child on what she/he should do as per their ambitions



8. In light of the above passage, what will be the result of forcing a child to conform to the framework of an ideal?
- (A) It will make the child an ideal child
 - (B) It will create confusion and fear in the child
 - (C) The child will get into a conflict
 - (D) Will discourage the child to conform to the ideal
9. According to the author, what should be the attitude of a right kind of teacher?
- (A) They should not empathise with the students
 - (B) They should use modern and scientific methods of teaching
 - (C) They should focus on studying each student individually
 - (D) They should instill great ideals in the students
10. According to the passage, why do we look for quick and easy remedies and hope for marvellous and automatic results?
- (A) Because children are impressionable, volatile, sensitive, and affectionate
 - (B) Because of major difficulties in education
 - (C) Because we lack intelligence and skills
 - (D) Because we lack understanding, patience and love
11. What does the passage highlight as the quality of a parent who really desires to understand his child?
- (A) They look at their child through the prism of an ideal
 - (B) They observe and study the tendencies, moods, and peculiarities of the child
 - (C) They love their child to become someone great as per their ambitions
 - (D) They encourage the child to find out what she/he is and what she/he should be
12. What is the antonym for the word “volatile”?
- (A) Stable
 - (B) Steady
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) All of the above



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

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

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

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

13. Education, as described by the author means:
- (A) Information
 - (B) Library
 - (C) Degrees
 - (D) None of the above
14. As per the author, the aim of education should be:
- (A) To help a person build his/her character
 - (B) To help a person earn his/her livelihood
 - (C) To help a person develop his/her intellect
 - (D) All of the above



15. According to the author the country wants:
 - (A) Massive will power
 - (B) Spirit of philanthropy
 - (C) Iron and steel industries
 - (D) All of the above
 16. According to the author, we need to study:
 - (A) English Language
 - (B) Technical Education
 - (C) Western Science
 - (D) All of the above
 17. According to the author, which among the following is key to attain knowledge?
 - (A) University Degrees
 - (B) Library
 - (C) Concentration of mind
 - (D) Hard work and sports training
 18. Which of the following words is related to the word “assimilation”?
 - (A) Integration
 - (B) Adjustment
 - (C) Acclimatization
 - (D) All of the above
- IV.** Punctually at midday, he opened his bag and spread out his professional equipment, which consisted of a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloth with obscure mystic charts on it, a notebook, and a bundle of palmyra writing. His forehead was dazzling with sacred ash and vermilion, and his eyes sparkled with a sharp, abnormal gleam which was really an outcome of a continual searching look for customers, but which his simple clients took to be a prophetic light and felt comforted. The power of his eyes was considerably enhanced by their position—placed as they were between the painted forehead and the dark whiskers which streamed down his cheeks: even a half-wit’s eyes would sparkle in such a setting. People were attracted to him as bees are attracted to cosmos or dahlia stalks. He sat under the boughs of a spreading tamarind tree which flanked a path running through the town hall park. It was a remarkable place in many ways: a surging crowd was always moving up and down this narrow road morning till night. A variety of trades and occupations was represented all along its way: medicine sellers, sellers of stolen hardware and junk, magicians, and, above all, an auctioneer of cheap cloth, who created enough din all day to attract the whole town. Next to him in vociferousness came a vendor of fried groundnut, who gave his ware a fancy name each day, calling it “Bombay Ice Cream” one day, and on the next “Delhi Almond,” and on the third “Raja’s Delicacy,” and so on and so forth, and people flocked to him. A considerable portion of this crowd dallied before the astrologer too. The astrologer



transacted his business by the light of a flare which crackled and smoked up above the groundnut heap nearby.

(Extracted with edits from "An Astrologer's Day" by R.K. Narayan)

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

**Current Affairs Including General Knowledge**

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

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

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

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

25. The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam 2023:
- (A) Will come to force from Jan 2025
 - (B) Will come to force after all the States and UTs approve it
 - (C) Will come to force after Census
 - (D) None of the above



26. As per Rudolf Heredia women's political leadership depends upon :
- (A) Mentorship of spouse's political affiliations
 - (B) Parental guidance
 - (C) Property inheritance
 - (D) None of the above
27. According to Soumya Bhowmick the quotas for women should:
- (A) Require a top down model
 - (B) Fulfill a descriptive representation
 - (C) Transform to substantive representation
 - (D) To be implemented homogeneously
28. The amendment to the Art. 330 (a) & 332 aims to:
- (A) Appoint Rajya Sabha members based on cultural diversity
 - (B) Quota for women Governors
 - (C) Women sportspersons
 - (D) None of the above

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

The International Olympic Committee and French officials managed strict security measures in place. Yet the recent history of violence in France — including the 2015 terror attack in Paris that left 138 people dead and at least 416 injured — stalked public consciousness prior to the games. The geopolitical backdrop for the Paris Games was no less troubling. The war between Israel and Hamas which had crossed the six-month mark, raised fears of a protracted conflict and wider regional instability. The devastation in the Gaza Strip has provoked international outrage, isolating Israel on the global stage. Meanwhile, Russia continues to gain ground in its military offensive



against Ukraine as some Western nations worry about the rise of authoritarianism. These international crises raised serious concerns that could come into play during the Games in the form of protests and other political demonstrations.

Nevertheless, Olympics organizers put up a show that stunned the throngs assembled on the boulevards of Paris, not to mention the millions of people who watched the Games unfold on their televisions and mobile devices. At the Paris 2024 Olympics, India secured a total of six medals: one silver and five bronze which was one down from the highest haul of medals from the previous Olympics. Neeraj Chopra earned a silver in men's javelin with an 89.45 throw, narrowly missing gold to Pakistan's Arshad Nadeem. Shooter Manu Bhaker made history by clinching bronze in the women's 10'm air pistol, becoming the first Indian woman to win a medal in Olympic shooting. The men's hockey team achieved a second consecutive bronze, defeating Spain 2-1, with captain Harmanpreet Singh scoring both goals.

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

29. India won a back-to-back Olympics hockey medal at:
- (A) Beijing and Paris (B) Rio and Beijing
(C) Beijing and Tokyo (D) None of the above
30. According to the passage, what is the peculiarity of the Paris Olympics, 2024?
- (A) It symbolized an international post-pandemic vibe shift
(B) The opening ceremony took place outside a stadium
(C) It is one of the most elaborate cultural rituals since Covid
(D) All of the above
31. Which of the following incidents support the argument that "the geopolitical backdrop for the Paris Games is no less troubling"?
- (A) Israel-Hamas conflict
(B) The immigrant influx in to Europe
(C) Political stability of French government
(D) All of the above
32. Which one of the following is true?
- (A) Tokyo Olympics was better than Beijing Olympics
(B) Spectators thronged for a post Covid sporting experience
(C) Olympic games are unaffected by conflicts in a region
(D) All of the above



33. The highest Olympic medal tally for India was at:
- (A) Beijing
 - (B) Rio
 - (C) London
 - (D) Tokyo
34. Where is the opening ceremony of the Paris Olympics, 2024, held?
- (A) Seine River
 - (B) Versailles Palace
 - (C) Eiffel Tower
 - (D) Arc de Triomphe

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

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



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

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

35. Which event in Indian history marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- (A) Launch of Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (B) Commencing of Dandi March
 - (C) Signing of Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 - (D) Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement
36. Which of the following is true in the context of civil disobedience movement?
- (A) The Indian industrialist preferred partnership with MNCs
 - (B) The Indian industrialist were concerned of disruption of business
 - (C) The working class rejected the civil disobedience movement
 - (D) The Round Table Conference was a partial success
37. Which of the following was the predicament for Congress?
- (A) Danger of division of opposition to the British Government
 - (B) Loss of faith by marginalised sections in Congress
 - (C) Falling value of Rupee against Sterling
 - (D) None of the above
38. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- (A) It encouraged militancy among workers
 - (B) Breaking of the salt law, manufacturing salt, and demonstrating it in front of government salt factories
 - (C) It urged the industrialists to accept socialism
 - (D) All of the above



39. Which among the following mass movement was supported by the Indian industrialists?
- (A) Home Rule Movement
 - (B) Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (C) Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (D) Quit India Movement
40. Which of the following can be considered as major outcome of civil disobedience movement?
- (A) A partial support of working class
 - (B) Galvanising women in political sphere
 - (C) Socialistic influence among the Congress cadre
 - (D) All of the above

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

(Excerpts from “Putin scores a BRICS win with rare Xi and Modi show of harmony” By Vladimir Soldatkin and Guy Faulconbridge , Reuters, October 23, 2024)

41. Which statement reflects as a critique from the Western Economists ?
 - (A) BRICS currency cannot displace Dollars
 - (B) Asian economies will not impact western economy
 - (C) Indo-China conflicts will impact progress of BRICS
 - (D) All of the above

42. The emergence of BRICS signals:
 - (A) Asian consolidation of economic power
 - (B) Diminishing European dominance
 - (C) Revival of Nonaligned movement
 - (D) A geo-politics without US dominance

43. Which one of the below is an outcome of 16th BRICS meeting?
 - (A) Proposal to end Russia-Ukraine war
 - (B) To expand BRICS by including Scandinavian countries
 - (C) To recognise China’s claim of Taiwan
 - (D) Reducing tension between India and China

44. The 16th BRICS achieved the following:
 - (A) Launch of BRICS currency
 - (B) De scalation of Russian-Ukrainian conflict
 - (C) Diplomatic dialogue between India and China
 - (D) All of the above



48. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, divided the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into which of the following?
- (A) 2 States
 - (B) 1 State and 1 Union Territory
 - (C) 2 Union Territories
 - (D) 1 State and 2 Union Territories
49. Which of the following Union Territories of India has a legislative assembly?
- (A) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - (B) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (C) Daman and Diu
 - (D) Lakshadweep
50. How many States and Union Territories are present in India?
- (A) 28 states and 8 Union territories
 - (B) 27 states and 8 Union territories
 - (C) 28 states and 7 Union territories
 - (D) 27 states and 7 Union territories
51. Which among the following is the capital city of the Union Territory of Ladakh?
- (A) Leh
 - (B) Changtang
 - (C) Dras
 - (D) Nubra
52. Which of the following is false?
- (A) Kargil was formerly a union territory
 - (B) Ladakh is administered by J&K assembly
 - (C) Fifteen new districts were formed to be part of J &K in 2019
 - (D) All of the above

**Legal Reasoning**

- X. The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 that has provision for up to five years' imprisonment and a fine of up to ₹ 1 crore for malpractices and organized cheating in government recruitment exams was notified by the Union government and came into effect from June 21, 2024. The Bill had received assent from the President of India on the 13th February 2024. The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 mentions punishments for “leakage of question paper or answer key”, “directly or indirectly assisting the candidate in any manner unauthorisedly in the public examination” and “tampering with the computer network or a computer resource or a computer system” as offences done by a person, group of persons or institutions. Besides these, “creation of fake website to cheat or for monetary gain”, “conduct of fake examination, issuance of fake admit cards or offer letters to cheat or for monetary gain” and “manipulation in seating arrangements, allocation of dates and shifts for the candidates to facilitate adopting unfair means in examinations” are also among the offences punishable under the law.

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

[Extracted, with edits and revisions from “Act that Punishes Organized Cheating in Government Exams Comes into Effect” published in The Hindu dated 22-06-2024]

53. A Bill becomes an Act only when.....
- (A) Both the houses of the Parliament pass with simple majority
 - (B) Both the houses of the Parliament pass with absolute majority
 - (C) When the Prime Minister of India gives his approval
 - (D) When the President of India gives the Assent
54. A service provider, engaged by the public examination authority for conduct of examinations, indirectly helped his family member by giving hint on questions that were supposed to be asked in the examination shall
- (A) be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine of ₹1 crore
 - (B) be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine upto ₹1 crore
 - (C) be liable to be punished with imposition of a fine upto ₹1 crore and the entire cost of conduct of the examination
 - (D) None of the above



55. An invigilator of a public examination found guilty of manipulating the seating arrangement to favour his relative writing the public examination is punished by the Court. Which among the following is the appropriate punishment as per the punishment mentioned in the above passage?
- (A) Imprisonment for 1 year and fine of 1 lakh
 - (B) Imprisonment for 2 years and a fine of 10 lakhs
 - (C) Imprisonment for 3 years and fine of 15 lakhs
 - (D) Imprisonment for 4 years and fine of 5 lakhs
56. Identify which of the following is not an unfair means relating to the conduct of a public examination?
- (A) Coaching Centre conducting mock tests for students
 - (B) The Coaching Centre offering help to its students during the examination
 - (C) The Centre Superintendent of the public examination on the request of the Coaching Centre provides seating arrangement of all its students in one hall
 - (D) The Centre Superintendent of the public examination indirectly assisting the candidate
57. Who among the following is not a service provider in the context of a public examination?
- (A) Coaching Centre which prepares students for passing in the public examination
 - (B) Printing Press where the question paper of the public examination is printed
 - (C) The Software Company that manages the website of the public examination
 - (D) The Company which scans the OMR sheets of the public examination

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



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

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

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



63. What risks do children face when exposed to the criminal justice system as per the passage?
- (A) Limited access to vocational training
 - (B) Exposed to risk of physical abuse
 - (C) Mental health challenges and behavioural disorders
 - (D) All of the above

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

64. Which of the following statements about Geographical Indications (GIs) is not true?
- (A) GIs are protected under international law to ensure that only products from specific regions can use the GI name.
 - (B) The use of a GI name can be legally challenged if it is used by products not originating from the specified region.
 - (C) Geographical Indications (GI) can be used to any product which is licenced regardless of its place of origin.
 - (D) The TRIPS Agreement under the WTO establishes a framework for the protection of GIs on a global scale.
65. If a product named "Darjeeling Tea" is produced outside of the Darjeeling region, which of the following legal actions is likely to be taken under GI protection laws?
- (A) The product can still be sold but with a disclaimer about its true origin
 - (B) The use of the GI name "Darjeeling Tea" can be legally contested and potentially prohibited
 - (C) The product can be sold under a different GI name of "Not Darjeeling Tea"
 - (D) The product can be marketed as "Darjeeling Tea" and will face no legal consequences



66. Which of the following is not a potential consequence of the misuse of a Geographical Indication?
- (A) Loss of consumer trust in the authenticity of the product.
 - (B) Decrease in the market value of the GI-protected product.
 - (C) Compulsory license on the patents of the misusing entity
 - (D) Potential Legal action of infringement against the misuse.
67. In the context of GIs, which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of “geographic origin”?
- (A) A product’s name is changed to reflect its local ingredients rather than its place of production
 - (B) A product is marketed with a GI name even though it is produced in a different region and country
 - (C) A product is identified by a GI name that corresponds to the region where it is traditionally made/cultivated with distinctive qualities due to that location
 - (D) A product is sold under a generic name with no reference to its production location
68. Choose the most appropriate objective of the TRIPS Agreement concerning Geographical Indications:
- (A) To harmonize intellectual property laws across member countries
 - (B) To ensure uniform product labelling standards globally
 - (C) To provide a framework for the protection and enforcement of Geographical Indications among WTO members
 - (D) To promote international trade by standardizing product names and prices

XIII. The Supreme Court of India declared that the right to privacy is a fundamental right and that the right to informational privacy is part of this right. Subsequently, the Parliament of India enacted a new law relating to digital personal data protection. The law applies to Indian residents and businesses collecting the data of Indian residents. It also applies to non-citizens living in India whose data processing is “in connection with any activity related to the offering of goods or services” that happens outside India. The law allows personal data to be processed for any lawful purpose. If the personal data is sensitive, then additional safeguards are to be observed. The entity processing data can do so either by taking the concerned individual’s consent or for “legitimate uses”- which include situations where an individual has voluntarily provided personal data for a specified purpose. The law requires that an individual’s consent must be “free, specific, informed, unconditional and unambiguous with a clear affirmative action” and for a specific purpose. The data collected has to be limited to that necessary for the specified purpose. A clear notice containing these details has to be provided to consumers,



72. A social media platform processes user data based on the consent given during account creation. A user now wishes to withdraw consent to process their data. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what must the platform do?
- (A) Refuse to accept the withdrawal request since consent was already given
 - (B) Comply with the legal requirements and stop processing the data
 - (C) Continue processing the data but notify the user
 - (D) Allow withdrawal only after 30 days
73. A financial institution collects biometric data from its clients for verification purposes. If the clients wish to know what data has been collected, under the digital personal data protection law in India, what right allows them to request this information?
- (A) Right to Data Portability
 - (B) Right to Correction
 - (C) Right to Access
 - (D) Right to Be Forgotten

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

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

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



change it shall compel the states to prioritize environmental protection and sustainable development.

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from “Supreme Court of India bolts Right to Life with climate justice”, The Economic Times, 06-05-2024)

74. In which among the following, changes were introduced for environmental protection through the Constitution of India (42nd Amendment) Act?
1. Fundamental Rights
 2. Fundamental Duties
 3. Directive Principles of State Policy
- (A) 1 & 2 only
(B) 2 & 3 only
(C) 1 & 3 only
(D) 1,2 & 3
75. The nature of binding commitment of India to reduce carbon emission through the signing of various international environmental conservation treaties especially the Paris Agreement may be described as:
- (A) The signatory shall take adequate measures to reduce carbon emission
 - (B) The signatory may take adequate measures to reduce carbon emission
 - (C) The signatory should explore the possibility to reduce carbon emission
 - (D) The signatory may formulate necessary policies to reduce carbon emission
76. Under Article 51-A(g) of the Indian Constitution, it is specifically mentioned that citizens shall have the duty to protect and improve the natural environment that includes:
- (A) Rivers & Lakes
 - (B) Forests & Wildlife
 - (C) All living Creatures
 - (D) Only (A) and (B)



77. As per the aforementioned passage and decision of the Supreme Court:
- (A) The fundamental duty to preserve and protect natural resources is upon the State only
 - (B) Citizens alone have the fundamental duty to preserve and protect natural resources
 - (C) Both the state and citizens have the duty to preserve and protect natural resources
 - (D) State's duty to maintain ecological balance and citizens right against climate change
78. According to the passage, what makes India committed to reduce carbon emission?
- (A) Because of being a signatory of international environmental conservation treaties
 - (B) Because of the Supreme Court verdicts which obliquely make way for an enforceable right
 - (C) Because of the policy decisions of Government
 - (D) Because of the Constitution of India (42nd Amendment) Act
79. The passage mentions that "any disturbance with these basic elements of environment would amount to violation of Article 21". Article 21 of the Constitution deals with:
- (A) Right to equality
 - (B) Right against exploitation
 - (C) Right to freedom of residence
 - (D) Right to life and personal liberty

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



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

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

(Extracted with edits from A Comparative Study of Voidable Contracts and Void Agreements)

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

**Logical Reasoning**

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

85. Which of the following might a consultant optimize to improve company efficiency?
- (A) Office decoration
 - (B) Supply chain management
 - (C) Employee dress code
 - (D) Lunch menus
86. Why is communication the most relevant thing for a consultant?
- (A) To ensure all stakeholders understand the proposed changes
 - (B) To organize consumer meets
 - (C) To update the company website
 - (D) To manage the human resources
87. What additional support might a consultant provide to help the team adapt to new processes?
- (A) Planning a retreat for the team members
 - (B) Training and support
 - (C) Personal counselling
 - (D) Mental Health programs



88. What is the primary responsibility of you being a company's efficient consultant?
- (A) Analyzing the organization's structure, processes, and market position
 - (B) Managing daily operations
 - (C) Hiring new employees
 - (D) Conducting maintenance
89. With whom does a consultant work closely to understand a company's goals and challenges?
- (A) Customers
 - (B) Higher management and various departments
 - (C) External vendors
 - (D) Competitors
90. Imagine yourself as a consultant and find what methods you will use to develop customized solutions?
- (A) Intuition and guesswork
 - (B) Social media trends
 - (C) Random selection
 - (D) Data analysis, industry best practices, and innovative strategies

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

Even the United States constantly struggles with homelessness, despite being one of the wealthiest countries in the world. According to a 2005 survey by the United Nations, 1.6 billion people lack adequate housing. The causes vary depending on the place and person. Common reasons include a lack of affordable housing, poverty, a lack of mental health services, and more. Homelessness is rooted in systemic failures that fail to protect those who are most vulnerable. Approximately 580,000 people experience



homelessness on any given night in the United States, as stated by the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Department of the United States. The number of individuals experiencing homelessness varies by region, with urban areas experiencing higher rates of homelessness compared to rural areas. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated homelessness and housing insecurity, leading to increased rates of eviction, unemployment, and housing instability. Using social distancing measures to curb the virus's transmission has presented difficulties for homeless shelters and service providers in maintaining their capacity. The economic fallout from the pandemic has further strained resources and support systems for individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

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

91. Homelessness in reference to the above paragraph can be observed most closely in the form of:
 - (A) Inadequate entertainment avenues
 - (B) Shortage of appropriate clothing
 - (C) Poor prospects for employment
 - (D) Inadequate medial services

92. Approximately how many people in America are currently experiencing homelessness on any given day?
 - (A) 1 million people
 - (B) More than 5.5 million
 - (C) 3.5 million
 - (D) 100 million

93. Which of the following is not a myth about people experiencing homelessness?
 - (A) People who are homeless choose to be so, by themselves
 - (B) People experiencing homelessness are lazy
 - (C) All people who experience homelessness are addicts
 - (D) People experiencing homelessness find it difficult to obtain a job



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

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

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

97. Who is second to the left of Rakesh?
- (A) Ram
 - (B) Mohan
 - (C) Mohit
 - (D) Data inadequate



98. Who is the immediate right of Mohit?
- (A) Sohan
 - (B) Rohit
 - (C) Ram
 - (D) Data inadequate
99. Who is third to the right of Sohan?
- (A) Rohit
 - (B) Rohan
 - (C) Rakesh
 - (D) Shyam
100. What is Rakesh's position with respect to Rohan?
- (A) Eighth to the right of Ram
 - (B) Fourth to the left
 - (C) Fifth to the right
 - (D) Fifth to the left
101. Who is third to the right of Mohan?
- (A) Shyam
 - (B) Mohit
 - (C) Ram
 - (D) None of these
102. Who is fifth to the right of Rohan?
- (A) Sohan
 - (B) Rohit
 - (C) Rakesh
 - (D) Suresh

XIX. India is poised for rapid economic growth, potentially spurred by a young population driving production and demand. In the process, inevitably, lifestyles are being dramatically altered for the worse. India now reports the highest growth of ultra-processed food consumption among the youth, as well as low levels of exercise and adequate sleep. Cultural changes, including smartphones and a preponderance



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

[Source- V. Anantha Nageswaran and Shailender Swaminathan, “How our lifestyle is creating an epidemic of mental ill health”, *THE INDIAN EXPRESS*, September 7, 2024]

103. Which of the following can be a plausible solution for better mental well-being among the youth?
- (A) Limiting the correlation between physical and mental health
 - (B) Limiting the research on excessive use of smartphones
 - (C) Limiting the widespread consumption of ultra-processed foods
 - (D) Limiting the informed use of smartphones across all age groups
104. Which of the following statements by the author lack credible evidence in the passage?
- (A) Excessive mobile usage linked to mental health issues
 - (B) Providing mobiles to adolescents resulting in mental stress
 - (C) Students learning the English language have weakened family relationships
 - (D) Inadequate sleep and junk food resulting in mental distress



105. “These gadgets are handed to adolescents, presumably more out of convenience than sound logic.” Which of the following is the most suitable explanation echoed by the author as per the given statement?
- (A) Logic prevails over reasoning
 - (B) Logic and emotions go hand in hand
 - (C) Logic taking a backseat over utility
 - (D) Logic and benefits can never be understood together
106. Based on the above passage, which of the following should be the most suitable title for the passage?
- (A) Lifestyle and Mental Health
 - (B) Economic Growth and Mental Health
 - (C) Impact of Technology on the Youth
 - (D) Language and Cultural Change
107. Consider the given statement “Technology is an improved means to an unimproved end”. Which of the following closely reflects the meaning of the given statement?
- (A) New technologies have to be accepted by primarily focusing on its positive results
 - (B) New technologies create a hindrance to the physical health of an individual
 - (C) Poor mental health is a result of the invention of new technologies
 - (D) New technologies should be looked upon with scepticism, considering its negative impact
108. Which of the following statements strengthens the author’s argument regarding the negative use of smartphones among the youth?
- (A) Excessive use of smartphones may lead to weakened family relationships
 - (B) There has to be an unhindered use of smartphones
 - (C) Smartphones have economic usefulness
 - (D) Ownership of smartphones at an early age results due to lack of care by parents

**Quantitative Techniques**

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

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

109. If the expenditure on food and entertainment is increased by 10% due to inflation in prices, what will be the new percentage of savings in the same monthly salary?
- (A) 8.4%
(B) 8.6%
(C) 8.8%
(D) 8.2%
110. How much total money has he spent on food and entertainment?
- (A) Rs. 3541/-
(B) Rs. 3461/-
(C) Rs. 3371/-
(D) None of the above
111. How much money does Mr. Das pay as the house-rent?
- (A) Rs. 1827 /-
(B) Rs. 1661 /-
(C) Rs. 1783 /-
(D) Rs. 1935 /-



112. If Mr. Das gets 12% annual interest on the savings and he wishes to save Rs. 30,000/- in two years period, how much extra should he save in the next year?
- (A) Rs. 1200/-
 - (B) Rs. 1300/-
 - (C) Rs. 1400/-
 - (D) There is no need for saving
113. Which of the following is true regarding the home budget of Mr. Das?
- (A) The total amount spent on house-rent, entertainment and education is greater than the total amount spent on food expenses, medical expenses and savings
 - (B) The total amount spent on entertainment, medical expenses and education is equal to the total amount spent on house-rent, food expenses and savings
 - (C) The total amount spent on savings, medical expenses and education is less than the total amount spent on house-rent, food expenses and entertainment
 - (D) None of the above
114. How much money remains for other expenses after the house-rent and savings?
- (A) Rs. 7061/-
 - (B) Rs. 7601/-
 - (C) Rs. 7106/-
 - (D) Rs. 7016/-

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



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

115. Assume that in 2022, the earnings gap between male and female self-employed workers was 2.5 times. In 2023, the gap increased to 2.8 times. What is the percentage increase in the earnings gap for self-employed workers from 2022 to 2023?
- (A) 12%
 - (B) 5%
 - (C) 4.8%
 - (D) 24%
116. Which of the following statement is correct?
- (A) The wage gap of Goa and Kerala state is less than Tamil Nadu
 - (B) The wage gap of Tamil Nadu is greater than Jharkhand and Gujarat
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
117. If the wages paid to men working in agricultural sector in Goa are Rs. 335 on an average, what is the amount of wages paid to women in the region?
- (A) Rs. 204 approx.
 - (B) Rs. 330 approx.
 - (C) Rs. 239 approx.
 - (D) None of these



118. With reference to the information in Ques. 115 above, which region of the below mentioned states offers the least wages to the women workers in any sector?
- (A) Gujarat
 - (B) Goa
 - (C) Kerala
 - (D) Jharkhand
119. In 2023, if the average annual income of female self-employed workers is Rs. 250, how much do male self-employed workers earn on an average?
- (A) Rs. 550
 - (B) Rs. 673
 - (C) Rs. 700
 - (D) None of these
120. If a female casual worker earns Rs. 200 per hour, what is the hourly wage of a male casual worker, given that male casual workers earn 48% more than female casual workers?
- (A) Rs. 480
 - (B) Rs. 296
 - (C) Rs. 248
 - (D) Cannot be determined



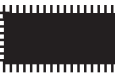
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COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2025 Sunday, December 01, 2024, 2:00 PM – 04:00 PM

APPENDIX II: PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY FOR THE QUESTION BOOKLET WITH SYMBOL (*)-SET A: CLAT 2025-UNDERGRADUATE

Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option
1	C	41	B	81	B
2	D	42	B	82	C
3	D	43	A	83	B
4	C	44	B	84	D
5	B	45	B	85	D
6	A	46	D	86	D
7	D	47	D	87	D
8	C	48	D	88	C
9	D	49	A	89	B
10	D	50	B	90	D
11	D	51	D	91	A
12	A	52	A	92	B
13	D	53	D	93	D
14	D	54	B	94	B
15	D	55	C	95	A
16	A	56	B	96	B
17	C	57	A	97	A
18	B	58	D	98	D
19	D	59	B	99	D
20	B	60	A	100	B
21	D	61	D	101	A



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22	A	62	D	102	D
23	B	63	A	103	A
24	C	64	D	104	D
25	C	65	B	105	A
26	D	66	A	106	C
27	D	67	B	107	C
28	C	68	C	108	C
29	D	69	C	109	A
30	D	70	C	110	B
31	A	71	B	111	C
32	C	72	C	112	B
33	B	73	C	113	A
34	A	74	C	114	C
35	A	75	D	115	A
36	D	76	D	116	D
37	D	77	D	117	C
38	D	78	A	118	C
39	C	79	A	119	B
40	D	80	A	120	D



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APPENDIX II: PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY FOR THE QUESTION BOOKLET WITH SYMBOL (^)-SET B: CLAT 2025-UNDERGRADUATE

Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option
1	A	41	A	81	C
2	B	42	C	82	B
3	C	43	B	83	A
4	D	44	A	84	D
5	B	45	A	85	A
6	D	46	D	86	D
7	A	47	C	87	A
8	C	48	D	88	C
9	B	49	D	89	C
10	D	50	C	90	C
11	D	51	D	91	A
12	D	52	D	92	D
13	C	53	A	93	D
14	B	54	B	94	B
15	A	55	C	95	A
16	C	56	B	96	D
17	D	57	D	97	A
18	D	58	D	98	B
19	D	59	D	99	D
20	D	60	D	100	B
21	A	61	A	101	A



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22	D	62	A	102	B
23	C	63	B	103	D
24	D	64	A	104	D
25	B	65	D	105	D
26	B	66	D	106	C
27	A	67	A	107	B
28	B	68	D	108	D
29	B	69	B	109	B
30	D	70	A	110	A
31	D	71	B	111	C
32	D	72	C	112	A
33	C	73	C	113	B
34	D	74	C	114	C
35	D	75	B	115	C
36	D	76	C	116	B
37	A	77	C	117	D
38	B	78	C	118	A
39	D	79	D	119	D
40	A	80	B	120	C



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APPENDIX II: PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY FOR THE QUESTION BOOKLET WITH SYMBOL (O)-SET C: CLAT 2025-UNDERGRADUATE

Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option
1	D	41	A	81	B
2	D	42	D	82	C
3	A	43	D	83	C
4	D	44	D	84	C
5	C	45	C	85	A
6	D	46	D	86	B
7	C	47	B	87	D
8	B	48	B	88	B
9	A	49	A	89	A
10	C	50	B	90	B
11	D	51	B	91	A
12	D	52	D	92	D
13	A	53	B	93	A
14	C	54	A	94	C
15	B	55	B	95	C
16	D	56	C	96	C
17	D	57	C	97	D
18	D	58	A	98	D
19	A	59	B	99	D
20	B	60	C	100	C
21	C	61	B	101	B



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22	D	62	D	102	D
23	B	63	D	103	A
24	D	64	D	104	D
25	D	65	D	105	D
26	D	66	A	106	B
27	A	67	A	107	A
28	B	68	B	108	D
29	D	69	A	109	C
30	A	70	D	110	B
31	C	71	D	111	D
32	D	72	A	112	A
33	D	73	D	113	D
34	C	74	D	114	C
35	D	75	B	115	B
36	D	76	C	116	A
37	A	77	B	117	C
38	C	78	A	118	A
39	B	79	D	119	B
40	A	80	C	120	C



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COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2025 Sunday, December 01, 2024, 2:00 PM – 04:00 PM

APPENDIX II: PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY FOR THE QUESTION BOOKLET WITH SYMBOL (#)-SET D: CLAT 2025-UNDERGRADUATE

Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option
1	C	41	C	81	A
2	B	42	D	82	B
3	A	43	D	83	C
4	C	44	C	84	C
5	D	45	D	85	B
6	D	46	D	86	A
7	A	47	A	87	B
8	B	48	C	88	A
9	C	49	B	89	B
10	D	50	A	90	D
11	B	51	A	91	C
12	D	52	D	92	B
13	D	53	D	93	D
14	D	54	D	94	D
15	A	55	D	95	D
16	D	56	A	96	D
17	C	57	A	97	B
18	D	58	D	98	A
19	A	59	B	99	D
20	C	60	C	100	A
21	B	61	B	101	D
22	D	62	A	102	D
23	D	63	D	103	C
24	D	64	C	104	C
25	D	65	B	105	C
26	D	66	C	106	A



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27	C	67	C	107	D
28	D	68	C	108	A
29	D	69	B	109	B
30	D	70	D	110	D
31	A	71	A	111	A
32	B	72	B	112	D
33	D	73	C	113	C
34	A	74	B	114	C
35	B	75	A	115	A
36	B	76	D	116	C
37	A	77	D	117	A
38	B	78	A	118	B
39	B	79	D	119	C
40	D	80	B	120	B



PG 2025

QUESTION BOOKLET NO.

Empty box for entering the Question Booklet Number.

*

1. Name of Candidate :

2. Admit Card Number :

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 (One hundred and Twenty) Multiple Choice Questions across 44 (Forty Four) pages including 3 (Three) blank pages for rough work. No additional sheet(s) of paper will be supplied for rough work.
2. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate carbonised Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
3. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet. Do not use the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB.
4. You should write the QB Number, and the OMR Response Sheet Number, and sign in the space/column provided in the Attendance Sheet.
5. The QB for the Post Graduate Programme is for 120 marks. Every **Right Answer** secures 1 mark. Every **Wrong Answer** results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.
6. You may retain the QB and the Candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the test.
7. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches etc., is/are strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly, appropriate action under the law.

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DO NOT OPEN TILL 2 P.M.



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CAREERS360



- I. Dominic Ongwen, a former commander of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Uganda, was convicted by the International Criminal Court (ICC) in February 2021. The case marked a significant milestone in international criminal law, focusing on issues of child soldiering, forced marriage, and sexual and gender-based violence. Ongwen was found guilty of 61 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes, including murder, torture, enslavement, forced marriage, rape, and conscription of children under the age of 15 into armed groups. The ICC's judgment emphasized the importance of accountability for leaders who exploit children in conflicts and commit sexual and gender-based crimes.

A critical aspect of the judgment was the consideration of Ongwen's own history as a child soldier. Ongwen was abducted by the LRA at around the age of nine and was forced to commit atrocities as he rose through the ranks. The court balanced this background against the gravity of his crimes, ultimately ruling that his personal history did not absolve him of responsibility for his actions as an adult commander. The judgment is also notable for its comprehensive approach to reparations for victims. The ICC ordered collective reparations, including symbolic measures like memorials, physical and psychological rehabilitation, and financial compensation to support the victims and their communities. This case reinforces the ICC's commitment to addressing serious international crimes, particularly those involving vulnerable populations such as children and women and underscores the principles of justice and reparation in international criminal law.

(This extract is taken from *Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen (ICC, 2021)*)

1. Which principle of international criminal law ensures that individuals, regardless of their position or rank, can be held accountable for committing serious international crimes?
(A) Sovereign immunity (B) Command responsibility
(C) Diplomatic immunity (D) Universal jurisdiction
2. In the context of international criminal law, what does the principle of "individual criminal responsibility" entail?
(A) Only states can be held accountable for international crimes
(B) Individuals can be held personally liable for committing war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide
(C) Individuals are immune from prosecution if they act under state orders
(D) Only military personnel can be held responsible for international crimes
3. The concept of "crimes against humanity" includes which of the following acts, as exemplified in the *Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen* case?
(A) Piracy and terrorism
(B) Enslavement, forced marriage, and sexual violence
(C) Espionage and sabotage
(D) Intellectual property theft



4. What is the significance of the principle of “complementarity” in the context of the International Criminal Court (ICC)?
 - (A) The ICC can prosecute cases only when national jurisdictions are unwilling or unable to do so
 - (B) The ICC has primary jurisdiction over all international crimes
 - (C) The ICC can only prosecute crimes committed within its member states
 - (D) The ICC shares jurisdiction equally with national courts

 5. Which of the following statements best describes the significance of the Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen case in the context of international criminal law?
 - (A) It was the first case to address environmental crimes in international conflicts
 - (B) It marked a milestone in addressing sexual and gender-based violence and the exploitation of children in armed conflicts
 - (C) It was the first case to involve cybercrimes committed by international armed groups
 - (D) It primarily focused on the financial aspects of running an armed group
- II.** The landmark judgment of *Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa & Others*, delivered by the Supreme Court of India in 1978, significantly influenced the interpretation of the term ‘industry’ under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The case centered on whether the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, a statutory body, could be classified as an industry under the Act, thereby making its employees eligible for certain protections and benefits. Prior to this case, the definition of ‘industry’ had been subject to varied interpretations, leading to confusion and inconsistency in its application. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, broadly defined ‘industry’ to include any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture, or calling of employers and any calling, service, employment, handicraft, or industrial occupation or avocation of workmen. However, this expansive definition left room for ambiguity, especially concerning statutory bodies and non-profit organizations. In this case, the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board argued that it was not an industry, emphasizing its statutory duties and public welfare objectives. The Board contended that its primary purpose was to provide essential services, not to engage in profit-making activities typical of private enterprises. On the other hand, the respondents, including A. Rajappa, argued that the Board’s activities fell within the scope of an industry as defined by the Act, and thus, its employees should be entitled to the benefits and protections accorded to workers in industries. The Supreme Court, in its judgment, undertook a comprehensive analysis of the term ‘industry.’ The bench, led by Chief Justice M. Hameedullah Beg, laid down a broad and inclusive definition of ‘industry.’ The Court asserted that what mattered was the nature of the activity and the relationship between the employer and the employees. This interpretation aimed to ensure that a wide range of workers, including those employed in public utility services, statutory bodies, and even some non-profit organizations, would be covered under the protective umbrella of the Industrial Disputes Act. The decision in *Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa*



& Others had far-reaching implications. It extended the scope of labour protections to a broader spectrum of workers, ensuring that more employees could benefit from the dispute resolution mechanisms and other safeguards provided under the Industrial Disputes Act. This judgment underscored the judiciary's role in interpreting labour laws to promote social justice and protect workers' rights in a rapidly industrializing nation.

(Extract from Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa & Others, 1978 2 SCC)

6. According to the Supreme Court's judgment, what is the most important factor in determining whether an activity constitutes an industry?
 - (A) The profit-making motive of the employer
 - (B) When there are multiple activities carried on by an establishment, its dominant function has to be considered. If the dominant function is not commercial, benefits of a workman of an industry under Industrial Dispute Act may be given
 - (C) The nature of the activity and the authority of the employer over its employees
 - (D) When there are multiple activities carried on by an establishment, all the activities must be considered. Even if one activity is commercial, the employees will not get the benefit of workman of an industry under the Industrial Dispute Act

7. Which of the following best describes the broader impact of the judgment?
 - (A) It reduced labour protections for workers
 - (B) It extended labour protections to a broader spectrum of workers
 - (C) It had no significant impact on labour laws
 - (D) It only affected private sector workers

8. Which of the following best describes the term 'industry' as defined by the Supreme Court in this judgment?
 - (A) Any activity involving profit-making
 - (B) Any systematic activity organized by cooperation between an employer and employees for producing or distributing goods and services
 - (C) Only activities conducted by private enterprises
 - (D) Activities limited to manufacturing sectors

9. In which of the following landmark judgement, the Supreme Court held that when an association or society of apartment owners employs workers for personal services to its members, those workers do not qualify as workmen under the Act and the association is not an "Industry" under the Industrial Disputes Act?
 - (A) Som Vihar Apartment Owners' Housing Maintenance Society Ltd. v. Workmen, 2009 SC
 - (B) Anand Vihar Apartment Owners' Society Ltd. v. Workmen, 2024 SC
 - (C) Kanchanjunga Building Employees Union v. Kanchanjunga Flat Owners Society & Anr., 2024 SC
 - (D) None of the above



10. Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, what is the role of the “Works Committee” and which of the following correctly describes its function?
- (A) The Works committee is a body formed by the Central government to address wage disputes between employer and employee in public sector industries
 - (B) The Works committee is a grievance redressal body constituted by the employer, primarily to promote measures for securing and preserving amity and good relations between the employer and employee
 - (C) The Works Committee is responsible for making binding decisions on industrial disputes related to layoffs, retrenchment and closure of industrial units
 - (D) All of the above

III. For a principle to be acceptable as a law, Lon Fuller states that it must be measured in terms of the following eight standards: (1) The principle must be expounded in a manner so that it can be generally applied. A pattern less ad hoc system of law lacks the desired “internal morality” which legal principles should possess. This proposition is comparable to the often-read statement that our government is a government of laws rather than men. (2) The mandates of the law must be communicated to the people to whom they are directed. (3) Newly announced principles of law, except on rare occasions, should be applied only in a prospective manner. Retroactive application of changes in prescribed norms, subject to the presence of compelling extenuating circumstances, should be avoided. (4) Standards of action and inaction should be clearly stated. Fuller concedes that the lawmaker cannot specify with absolute clarity exactly what is demanded of each individual in every instance when the law may affect him. He does, however, assert that the duty to clarify the law should be delegated to the enforcement bodies only to the extent that such action is required by the environment in which the law must operate. (5) Arguing that respect for the law calls for consistency, Fuller maintains that the originators of laws should take great pains to see that the body of law is as free as possible from contradictory mandates, (6) Emphasizing that law is tied to the capabilities of human beings, Fuller insists that those who prescribe the norms required of individuals must refrain from imposing impossible standards of action or inaction. A stated norm which demands an absurd course of action would violate Fuller’s idea of the “internal morality of law.” (7) While stare decisis, of recent date, has been viewed by some, if not many people, as a barrier on the pathways to needed change, Fuller is of the opinion that abiding by previously announced norms is desirable in and of itself. He finds that frequency of change, by its very nature, tends to have a deleterious impact upon the persons who are subjected to an abrupt alteration of the requirements which the law imposes upon them. (8) The student of American history is familiar with Andrew Jackson’s assertion to the effect that while the Supreme Court might render a judgment, it lacked the means by which it might be implemented.

[Extracted from Tucker, Edwin W. (1965) “The Morality of Law, by Lon L. Fuller,” Indiana Law Journal: Vol. 40: Iss. 2, Article 5.]



11. What does Fuller refer to with the term “promulgation”?
 - (A) The retroactive application of laws
 - (B) The consistent application of laws
 - (C) The clear communication of laws to those they affect
 - (D) The economic impact of laws
12. Which of the following best describes the central issue in the Hart-Fuller debate?
 - (A) The influence of morality on state
 - (B) Whether law and morality are inherently connected
 - (C) The role of judges in interpreting morality
 - (D) The influence of religious values on legal system
13. What was Lon Fuller’s main criticism of Hart’s legal positivism?
 - (A) It ignores moral obligations of a judge to make decisions on ethics
 - (B) It places too much emphasis on legal rules without considering their moral implication
 - (C) It ignores the role of international law in shaping domestic legal systems
 - (D) All of the above
14. Why does Fuller argue that legal standards should be free from contradictions?
 - (A) To allow for greater judicial discretion
 - (B) To ensure laws are adaptable to different situations
 - (C) To maintain respect for the law and ensure consistency
 - (D) To simplify legal education
15. Which of the following best describes the concept of “internal morality” in law according to Lon Fuller?
 - (A) Law should be flexible and adaptive to individual circumstances
 - (B) Law should be explained with clarity and precision
 - (C) Law should prioritize economic efficiency
 - (D) Law should be created by popular vote

IV. SEBI was established as India’s principal capital markets regulator with the aim to protect the interest of investors in securities and promote the development and regulation of the securities market in India. SEBI is empowered to regulate the securities market in India by the SEBI Act 1992, the SCRA and the Depositories Act 1996. SEBI’s powers to regulate the securities market are wide and include delegated legislative, administrative, and adjudicatory powers to enforce SEBI’s regulations. SEBI exercises its delegated legislative power by inter alia framing regulations and appropriately amending them to keep up with the dynamic nature of the securities’ market. SEBI has issued a number of regulations on various areas of security regulation which form the backbone of the framework governing the securities market in India.



Section 11 of the SEBI Act lays down the functions of SEBI and expressly states that it “shall be the duty of the Board to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market, by such measures as it thinks fit”. Further, Section 30 of the SEBI Act empowers SEBI to make regulations consistent with the Act. Significantly, while framing these regulations, SEBI consults its advisory committees consisting of domain experts, including market experts, leading market players, legal experts, technology experts, retired Judges of this Court or the High Courts, academicians, representatives of industry associations and investor associations. During the consultative process, SEBI also invites and duly considers comments from the public on their proposed regulations. SEBI follows similar consultative processes while reviewing and amending its regulations.

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from the judgement in Vishal Tiwari v. Union of India, [2024] 1 S.C.R. 171)

16. Which of the following is not a committee setup by SEBI?
- (A) Technical Advisory Committee
 - (B) Competition Advisory Committee
 - (C) Intermediary Advisory Committee
 - (D) Market Data Advisory Committee
17. Which among the following is not a function of SEBI?
- (A) regulating substantial acquisition of shares and takeover of companies
 - (B) prohibiting and regulating self-regulatory organisations
 - (C) prohibiting insider trading in securities
 - (D) promoting investors education and training of intermediaries of securities markets
18. Match List I with List II.

List I (Section of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992)	List II (Provision for)
A. Section 6	I. Offences by companies
B. Section 11	II. Power to make regulations
C. Section 27	III. Removal of member from office
D. Section 30	IV. Functions of Board

Choose the correct answer:

- (A) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
- (B) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (C) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- (D) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I



19. The process by which an organisation thinks about and evolves its relationships with stakeholders for the common good, and demonstrates its commitment in this regard by adoption of appropriate business processes and strategies is called
- (A) Annual general meeting (B) Corporate social responsibility
(C) Issuing Shelf prospectus (D) Incorporation of a company
20. In which of the following cases did the court struck down the attempt of the government to nationalise banks and pay minimal compensation to the shareholders?
- (A) Shri Sunil Siddharthbhai Etc v. Union of India
(B) R.C. Cooper v. Union of India
(C) United Bank of India v. Satyawati Tondon & Ors
(D) Punjab National Bank v. Union of India
- V. Vivian Bose, J., had observed that Section 106 of the Evidence Act is designed to meet certain exceptional cases in which it would be impossible for the prosecution to establish certain facts which are particularly within the knowledge of the accused. In *Shambu Nath Mehra vs. The State of Ajmer* (1956 SCR 199) the learned Judge has stated the legal principle thus: “This lays down the general rule that in a criminal case the burden of proof is on the prosecution and section 106 is designed to meet certain exceptional cases in which it would be impossible, or at any rate disproportionately difficult for the prosecution to establish facts which are ‘especially’ within the knowledge of the accused and which he could prove without difficulty or inconvenience. The word ‘especially’ underscores facts that are pre-eminently or exceptionally within the knowledge of the accused. It added, if the section were to be interpreted otherwise, it would lead to the very startling conclusion that in a murder case the burden lies on the accused to prove that he did not commit the murder because who could know better than him whether he did or did not.” It is evident that it cannot be the intention and Privy Council has twice refused to construe this section, as reproduced in certain other Acts outside India, to mean that the burden lies on the accused person to show that he did not commit the crime for which he is tried. These cases are *Attygalle v. the King*, 1936 PC 169 (AIR V 23) (A) and *Seneviratne v. R*, 1936-3 All ER 36 at p.49 (B). In case resting on circumstantial evidence, an accused person’s failure to provide a reasonable explanation as required by S. 106 could serve as an additional link in the chain of circumstances.
- (Based on facts from *State of West Bengal vs. Mir Mohammad Omar & Ors*, AIR 2000 SUPREME COURT 2988)
21. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, in cases where the burden of proof lies on the prosecution, which of the following accurately reflects the relationship between Section 101 and 106 of IEA, 1872?
- (A) Section 106 is an exception to Section 101
(B) Section 106 is intended to relieve the prosecution of their duty to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt under Section 101
(C) Both A and B
(D) Neither A nor B



22. 'Any person' in Section 106 of the Indian Evidence Act refers to:
- (A) A party to the suit/proceeding
 - (B) A stranger to the suit/proceeding
 - (C) A witness
 - (D) None of the above
23. In which of the recent following cases, Supreme Court expounded the principles relating to the applicability of S. 106 of Indian Evidence Act?
- (A) Anees v. The State Govt. of NCT, 2024 SC
 - (B) Anita v. NCT of Delhi, 2024 SC
 - (C) Abhay v. Union of India, 2024 SC
 - (D) Anish v. The State Govt. of NCT, 2024 SC
24. What is the phrase "Presumptions are like bats, flitting in the twilight but disappearing in the sunshine of facts" indicate?
- (A) Presumption shifts the burden of proof to the party against whom the presumption operates, but the burden shifts back to the original party once rebutting facts are presented
 - (B) Presumption is a substantive piece of evidence and it completely relieve the prosecution of its burden of proof, as long as the presumption is established in the beginning of the trial
 - (C) There are different categories of presumptions and the highest degree of presumption shifts the burden of proof permanently to the accused, who must disprove the presumption beyond reasonable doubt
 - (D) Presumptions are irrefutable facts that, once established, cannot be negated by evidence brought forth in the case
25. Which of the theories emanate from Section 106 of Indian Evidence Act?
1. Doctrine of Res Ipsa Loquitor
 2. Theory of reverse burden of proof
 3. Doctrine of last seen together
 4. Presumption of innocence

Select the correct option:

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 2 and 3
- (C) 3 and 4
- (D) 1 and 4



VI. In *Kapilaben v. Ashok Kumar Jayantilal Sheth*, (2020) 20 SCC 648, the Supreme Court has considered that the assignment of a contract might result in a transfer of either rights or obligations thereunder. The transfer of obligations is not possible without the consent of the other party. However, the transfer of rights is permissible, except in cases where the contract is of a personal nature. “It is well-settled that the term ‘representative-in-interest’ includes the assignee of a contractual interest. Though the provisions of the Contract Act do not particularly deal with the assignability of contracts, the court has opined time and again that a party to a contract cannot assign their obligations or liabilities without the consent of the other party. A Constitution Bench in *Khardah Co. Ltd. v. Raymon & Co. (India) (P) Ltd.* [AIR 1962 SC 1810], has laid out this principle as follows: “An assignment of a contract might result by transfer either of the rights or of the obligations thereunder. However, there is a well-recognised distinction between these two classes of assignments. As a rule, *obligations under a contract cannot be assigned except with the consent of the promisee, and when such consent is given, it is really a novation resulting in substitution of liabilities.* On the other hand, rights under a contract are assignable *unless the contract is personal in its nature or the rights are incapable of assignment either under the law or under an agreement between the parties.*”

[Extracted with edits from *Indira Devi v. Veena Gupta*, (2023) 8 SCC 124]

26. ‘A’, the absolute owner, with the consent of his family members, executed a conditional sale deed in favour of his tenant. The conditional sale deed contained a clause empowering the vendors to repurchase the property within seven years on repayment of the sale consideration. Which of the following statements regarding the agreement is true?
- (A) The agreement is invalid
 - (B) The agreement is not valid because a conditional sale deed containing a clause for repurchase cannot be executed
 - (C) The agreement is not valid because the time period provided for repurchase by the vendor is very long, i.e., seven years
 - (D) The agreement is valid
27. Which of the following is correct regarding the assignability of the contract?
- (A) The assignment of contracts is expressly governed by the provisions outlined in Sections 130 to 137 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
 - (B) A party to a contract can transfer his liabilities under the contract without the consent of the other party
 - (C) A party to a contract cannot transfer his liabilities under the contract without the consent of the other party
 - (D) Transfer of obligation can be made to anyone without permission of anyone



28. Who among the following is not 'representative-in-interest' for the purpose of obtaining specific performance?
- (A) The person to whom the interest in the contract is transferred for a valuable consideration
 - (B) The person to whom the interest in the contract devolves by succession
 - (C) The person to whom the interest in contract is gifted by a gift deed
 - (D) Rank trespasser, as an intermeddler
29. Consider the following statements:
- I. The benefit of a contract is assignable in 'cases where it can make no difference to the person on whom the obligation lies to which of two persons, he is to discharge it'
 - II. A contract which is such that the promisor must perform it in person, *viz.* involving personal considerations or personal skill or qualifications (such as his credit), are by their nature not assignable
 - III. The contractual rights for the payment of money or to building work do not involve personal considerations and are not contracts of a personal nature
- Choose the correct answer:
- (A) I and II are correct
 - (B) II and III are correct
 - (C) Only III is correct
 - (D) I, II and III are correct
30. Consider the following statements:
- I. Where a party to the contract has obtained substituted performance of the contract as per law, such contract is not specifically enforceable
 - II. A contract, the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise, is not specifically enforceable
 - III. After the Amendment Act of 2018, a contract for non-performance for which compensation is an adequate relief is not specifically enforceable
- Choose the correct answer:
- (A) All are correct
 - (B) I and II are correct
 - (C) II and III are correct
 - (D) Only II is correct

VII. In the present case, the levy of IGST on the supply of ocean freight services under the reverse charge mechanism on the importer, when the value of such service is already included in the transaction value of imported goods, amounts to double taxation. The concept of double taxation implies that the same subject matter is taxed twice when it should be taxed only once. The GST law, as framed, does not envisage taxation of a transaction twice, and the fundamental principles of GST do not support such an imposition. Further, the importer, who is not the recipient of the service but is treated as a deemed recipient under the reverse



charge mechanism, cannot be made liable to pay tax on a service that they have not directly availed. This stretches the scope of reverse charge mechanism beyond its intended purpose, which is to simplify tax collection by shifting the liability to pay tax from the service provider to the service recipient, particularly in cases where the service provider is located outside India and does not have a presence within the taxable territory. Moreover, the constitutional framework requires that a tax should be levied with legislative competence and should not contravene any fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. The imposition of IGST on ocean freight under the reverse charge mechanism without proper legislative backing undermines the very essence of taxation principles enshrined in the Constitution of India.

(This extract is taken from *Mohit Minerals v. Union of India* CA No. 1390/2022)

31. According to the *Mohit Minerals Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India* judgment, what constitutes double taxation in the context of GST on ocean freight?
- (A) Taxing both the importer and the exporter for the same service
 - (B) Tax not payable on ocean freight under the RCM for CIF imports
 - (C) Taxing the service provider and the service recipient for the same service
 - (D) Taxing the importer for both the goods and the services separately
32. Assertion (A): The importer should not be liable to pay GST on ocean freight under the reverse charge mechanism if they are not the direct recipient of the service.
Reason (R): The reverse charge mechanism is intended to shift the tax burden from service providers located outside India to the service recipients within India.
- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is true, but R is false
 - (D) A is false, but R is true
33. Consider the following statements regarding the *Mohit Minerals Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India* judgment:
- 1. The Supreme Court ruled that imposing GST on ocean freight charges under the reverse charge mechanism leads to double taxation
 - 2. The importer, not being the direct recipient of the service, should not be liable to pay GST on ocean freight
 - 3. The judgment emphasized that tax laws must have proper legislative backing to prevent contravention of fundamental rights
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (A) 1 and 2 only
 - (B) 1 and 3 only
 - (C) 2 and 3 only
 - (D) 1, 2 and 3



34. Consider the following statements:
1. The reverse charge mechanism shifts the tax liability from the service provider to the service recipient
 2. The principle of single taxation was violated by imposing GST on ocean freight charges already included in the cost of imported goods
 3. The judgment clarified that importers can be liable for GST on services directly availed by them
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (A) 1 and 2 only (B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only (D) 1, 2 and 3
35. According to the judgment, what is the constitutional requirement for levying a tax?
- (A) The tax should be easy to administer
(B) The tax should have legislative competence and not contravene fundamental rights
(C) The tax should be progressive in nature
(D) The tax should only apply to domestic transactions

VIII. Whether an agreement is a mortgage by conditional sale or sale with an option to repurchase is a vexed question to be considered in the facts of each case. The essentials of an agreement, to qualify as a mortgage by conditional sale, can succinctly be summarized. An ostensible sale with transfer of possession and ownership, but containing a clause for reconveyance in accordance with Section 58(c) of the Act, will clothe the agreement as a mortgage by conditional sale. Referring to Section 58(c) of the Transfer of Property Act the observed, *“A deeming fiction was added in the negative that a transaction shall not be deemed to be a mortgage unless the condition for reconveyance is contained in the document which purports to effect the sale.”* The issue under adjudication was whether the transaction between the parties was an absolute sale of the property or it was a mortgage. The court relied upon the case *Bishwanath Prasad Singh v. Rajendra Prasad and Anr, 2006 SC* and held that A bare perusal of the said provision clearly shows that a mortgage by conditional sale must be evidenced by one document whereas a sale with condition of retransfer may be evidenced by more than one document. A sale with a condition of retransfer is not a mortgage. It is not a partial transfer. By reason of such a transfer all rights have been transferred reserving only a personal right to the purchaser and such a personal right would be lost unless the same is exercised within the stipulated time. The execution of separate agreement for reconveyance, either contemporaneously or subsequently, shall militate against the agreement being mortgaged by conditional sale. There must exist a debtor and creditor relationship. The valuation of the property, and the transaction value, along with the duration of time for reconveyance, are important considerations to decide the nature of the agreement. There will have to be a cumulative consideration of these factors, along



with the recitals in the agreement, intention of the parties, coupled with other attendant circumstances, considered in a holistic manner. The language used in the agreement may not always be conclusive.

(Extract from Prakash (Dead) By LR. V. G. Aradhya & Ors, 2023 SC)

36. The proper remedy for the mortgagee in a mortgage by conditional sale is:
- (A) to institute a suit for sale
 - (B) to suit for recovery of money
 - (C) to institute a suit for foreclosure
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
37. One of the conditions of mortgage by conditional sale is that:
- (A) on payment of mortgage money, the sale shall be voidable
 - (B) on payment of mortgage money, the sale shall become void
 - (C) the mortgagee shall receive the rent and profits and will appropriate the same towards the dues
 - (D) All of the above
38. What is the common clause between mortgage by conditional sale and English mortgage?
- (A) Transfer of ownership of mortgaged property
 - (B) Transfer of possession of mortgaged property
 - (C) The right of mortgagee to sell the property
 - (D) Delivery of documents of title
39. What is the limitation period in case of mortgage by conditional sale?
- (A) 3 years
 - (B) 12 years
 - (C) 30 years
 - (D) No time limit
40. Which of the following expresses the distinction between a mortgage by conditional sale and a sale with a condition of repurchase?
- (A) In a mortgage the debt subsists and a right to redeem remains with the debtor, but a sale with a condition of repurchase is not a lending and borrowing arrangement
 - (B) In a mortgage by conditional sale, generally the amount of consideration is far below the value of the property in the market, but in a sale with a condition of repurchase, the amount of consideration is generally equal to or close to the value of the property
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)



- IX. “The power to pardon is a part of the constitutional scheme, and we have no doubt, in our mind, that it should be so treated also in the Indian Republic. It has been reposed by the people through the Constitution in the Head of the State, and enjoys high status. It is a constitutional responsibility of great significance, to be exercised when occasion arises in accordance with the discretion contemplated by the context. It is not denied, and indeed it has been repeatedly affirmed in the course of argument by learned counsels appearing for the Petitioner that the power to pardon rests on the advice tendered by the Executive to the President, who subject to the provisions of Art. 74(1) of the Constitution, must act in accordance with such advice.....”

We are of the view that it is open to the President in the exercise of the power vested in him by Art. 72 of the Constitution to scrutinise the evidence on the record of the criminal case and come to a different conclusion from that recorded by the court in regard to the guilt of, and sentence imposed on the accused. In doing so, the President does not amend or modify or supersede the judicial record. The judicial record remains intact, and undisturbed. The President acts in a wholly different plane from that in which the Court acted. He acts under a constitutional power, the nature of which is entirely different from the judicial power and cannot be regarded as an extension of it. This is so, notwithstanding that the practical effect of the Presidential act is to remove the stigma of guilt from the accused or to remit the sentence imposed on him.

It is apparent that the power under Art. 72 entitles the President to examine the record of evidence of the criminal case and to determine for himself whether the case is one deserving the grant of the relief falling within that power. We are of opinion that the President is entitled to go into the merits of the case notwithstanding that it has been judicially concluded by the consideration given to it by this Court. In *Kehar Singh v. Union of India*, 1989 SC, this court stated that the same obviously means that the affected party need not be given the reasons. The question whether reasons can or cannot be disclosed to the Court when the same is challenged was not the subject-matter of consideration. In any event, the absence of any obligation to convey the reasons does not mean that there should not be legitimate or relevant reasons for passing the order.

[Extract from the judgment of Shatrughan Chauhan v. Union of India 2014 (3) SCC 1]

41. Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to the granting of pardon by the President?
- (A) The power to grant pardon is a constitutional duty. Hence, judicial review is available, just as any executive action
 - (B) Granting pardon being the privilege of the President, no judicial review is available against the decision of the President in granting or refusing to grant a pardon
 - (C) The constitution expressly conferred the power to grant pardon to the President hence, the President is not bound to rely on the aid advice of the executive
 - (D) The President’s power to grant pardon can be reviewed on the grounds of non-application of mind



42. In the above case the Supreme Court held that a minimum period of _____ days be stipulated between the receipt of communication of the rejection of the mercy petition and the scheduled date of execution.
- (A) 15 (B) 30
(C) 14 (D) No such time was fixed
43. What is not true about Art. 21 of Constitution of India?
- (A) Insanity is not a relevant supervening factor for commutation of death sentence
(B) Right to life of a person continues till his last breath and that Court will protect that right even if the noose is being tied on the condemned person's neck
(C) The anguish of alternating hope and despair, the agony of uncertainty and the consequence of such suffering on the mental, emotional and physical integrity and health violates Art. 21 of the prisoners
(D) Art. 21 is a substantive right and not merely procedural
44. In which case, the Supreme Court held that if the crime is brutal and heinous and involves the killing of a large number of innocent people without any reason, delay cannot be the sole factor for the commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment?
- (A) Devender Pal Singh Bhullar v. State (NCT) of Delhi
(B) V. Sriharan Murugan v. Union of India
(C) Yakub Abdul Razak Memon v. State of Maharashtra
(D) Shatrughan Chauhan v. Union of India
45. The President's power to grant a pardon
- (A) Can be delegated to the Council of Ministers
(B) Cannot be delegated as it is an essential legislative function
(C) Cannot be delegated as it is expressly conferred on the President
(D) Can be delegated to the Vice-president in the absence of the President

X. The Indian Contract Act is a classical model of contract law that covers various codes that govern general contracts as well as specific contracts. Contract of Bailment, one such type of contract under the Indian law of contract, talks about the delivery of goods from one person to another for a purpose. Under this contract, the bailee is given a right to lien. Right to lien is defined under Section 171 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, which talks about the general right to lien of bankers, wharfingers, factors, attorneys of high courts and policy brokers.

Generally, two parties are involved. The banker who lends money to the borrower or the customer, who then provides a security in exchange for the loan. Both parties are entitled to some of the rights that are associated with the securities that were provided. It is a possessory right which allows the bank to have temporary possession of the goods until



the customer's outstanding debt is paid. The banker the right to act as the trustee of the property as long as they are acting within their powers as the custodian and do not sell the property without giving notice to the customer. The landmark judgment of *Syndicate Bank v. Vijay Kumar and Others* dealt with the issue of whether or not a banker's right to lien and set off was a general and customary right guaranteed to them. In furtherance of Halsbury's laws of England, this judgment recognised the banker's right to general lien was a right guaranteed by the law and not the contract.

(Extracted with edits from "Critical Analysis of Bankers Right of General Lien" by Alisha Khalid Bhendwade, IJLRA, Vol. II, 2024)

46. Who among the following can exercise right to General Lien in the absence of any provision in the contract?
- Factors
 - Brokers
 - Wharfingers
 - Attorneys
- (A) iv (B) iv and ii (C) i and iii (D) All of them
47. The Bailee's right to retain the goods until he receives due remuneration for the services, he has rendered in respect of them is known as:
- (A) Particular Lien (B) General Lien
(C) Particular Retention (D) General Retention
48. With respect to bailment, a Banker:
- (A) Has a right to a particular lien on fixed deposits
(B) Has a right to a general lien on fixed deposits
(C) Has a right to a general lien on savings account
(D) Has no right to a lien on a savings account or fixed deposits
49. Which one of the following is not an essential characteristic of Bailment?
- (A) Physical delivery of goods
(B) Delivery of goods for some purpose
(C) After the purpose is accomplished, the goods must be returned
(D) Goods may be returned to the owner or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them
50. Which one of the following are bailments?
- Hiring a Locker facility in a Bank
 - Taking a Gold loan from the Bank
 - Hypothecation of the vehicle for loan to the Bank
 - Giving car for valet parking
- (A) iv (B) iv and ii (C) i and iii (D) All of them



XI. Article 21 of the Constitution states that no person shall be deprived of his liberty except in accordance with procedure established by law. Conversely, we think that a person is entitled to the protection of his liberty only in accordance with law. When a person's liberty cannot be violated in breach of a law, can a person's liberty be protected even in the face of a breach or violation of law? In other words, should rule of law prevail over personal liberty of a person or vice-versa? Further, should this Court weigh in favour of a person's freedom and liberty even when it has been established that the same was granted in violation of law? Should the scales of justice tilt against rule of law? We wish to make it clear that only when rule of law prevails will liberty and all other fundamental rights would prevail under our Constitution including the right to equality and equal protection of law as enshrined in Article 14 thereof. Justice Nagarathna, who authored the judgement, began her pronouncement by invoking classical Greek Philosopher Plato. "Punishment is to be inflicted not for the sake of vengeance but for the sake of prevention and reformation. In his treatise, Plato reasons that the lawgiver, as far as he can, ought to imitate the doctor who does not apply his drug with a view to pain only, but to do the patient good. This curative theory of punishment likens penalty to medicine administered for the sake of the one being chastised. Thus, if a criminal is curable, he ought to be improved by education and other suitable arts and the set free as a better citizen and less of a burden to the state. This postulate lies at the heart of the policy of remission." Having said that, she also pointed out the competing interests involved, of the rights of the victim's family to justice and the right of the convicts to a second chance by remission or reduction of their sentence. She added, "A woman deserves respect howsoever high or low she may otherwise be considered in the society or whatever faith she may follow or whatever creed she may belong to. Can heinous crime against women permit remission of the convicts by a reduction in their sentence and by granting them liberty?"

(This extract has been taken from *Bilkis Yakooob Rasul v. Union of India (2024) 5 SCC 481*)

51. On which grounds remission can be denied?
- (A) On the discretion of the appropriate government
 - (B) On the central government's discretion
 - (C) On the state government's discretion
 - (D) None of the above
52. Which of the following is not related to remission?
- (A) State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi) v. Prem Raj, 2003 7 SCC
 - (B) Sarat Chandra Rabha v. Khagendranath, AIR 1961 SC 334
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)



53. Which of the following needs to be considered while entertaining an application for remission under the provisions of Cr.P.C., 1973?
- (A) The application for remission under Section 432 of the Cr.P.C., 1973 could be only before the Government of the State within whose territorial jurisdiction the applicant was convicted (appropriate Government) and not before any other Government within whose territorial jurisdiction the applicant may have been transferred on conviction or where the offence has occurred
 - (B) A consideration for remission must be by way of an application under Section 432 of the Cr.P.C., 1973 which has to be made by the convict or on his behalf. In the first instance whether there is compliance with Section 433A of the Cr.P.C., 1973 must be noted in as much as a person serving a life sentence cannot seek remission unless fourteen years of imprisonment has been completed
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Only (A)
54. According to Section 432 (2) of Cr.P.C. when deciding on an application for remission, the government may seek the opinion of the presiding judge. In *Bilkis Bano Case*, how did the court interpret the expression “may” regarding the government’s duty to seek the opinion of the judge?
- (A) The expression “may” indicate that it is optional for the government to seek the opinion of the presiding judge
 - (B) The expression “may” mean that government can seek the opinion of any judge, not necessarily the presiding judge
 - (C) The expression “may” must be interpreted as “shall”, making it mandatory for the government to seek the opinion of the presiding judge
 - (D) The expression “may” allow the presiding judge to refuse providing an opinion on the application for remission
55. In *Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023*, the provision for commutation of a sentence of imprisonment of life has replaced the term ‘not exceeding fourteen years or of fine’ of the Cr.P.C. with:
- (A) not less than seven years
 - (B) not less than ten years
 - (C) not more than twenty years
 - (D) seven years

XII. The Supreme Court recently examined the interplay between Section 47 of the Registration Act, 1908 and Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. Section 47 of the Registration Act titled “time from which registered document operates” states that registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration has been required or made. On the other hand, Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act provides that the transfer of immovable property of value above Rs. 100 can be made only by a registered document. It is a trite law that a transfer of immovable property by way



of sale can only be made by a deed of conveyance and in the absence of such deed that is duly stamped and registered as required by law, no right, title or interest in the immovable property can be transferred. The Court referred to an earlier decision in *Ram Saran Lall v. Domini Kuer* where a harmonious balance was maintained between the peremptory language of Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act and the deeming fiction under Section 47 of the registration act. It also implicitly recognised that Section 54 draws a clear distinction between transfer of tangible immovable property of value more Rs. 100 and less than Rs. 100. In the former case, such transfer can only be made through a registered instrument, whereas in the latter case the transfer may be either by registered instrument or by delivery of property.

(Extract from *Kanwar Raj Singh v. Gejo*, 2024 SC)

56. Which of the following is the effect of non-registration of a compulsorily registrable document?
- (A) The unregistered document cannot be adduced in evidence of any transaction affecting such property
 - (B) As long as the terms, grant or disposition is in writing and fulfils the criteria of S. 91 of the Indian Evidence Act, it will be admitted as evidence
 - (C) Procedure is a handmaid of justice and registration is merely a procedural requirement. Non registration does not make the document less admissible in court
 - (D) The unregistered document can be adduced in evidence if the party adducing it is able to prove its bonafide
57. A property from one person to the other can be transferred by way of:
- (A) Court sale, gift, will, inheritance, relinquishment
 - (B) Dedication, gift, will, inheritance, relinquishment
 - (C) Private or court sale, gift, will, inheritance, relinquishment, dedication
 - (D) Private or court sale, gift, will, inheritance
58. Where the member of the family agrees to divide the property amongst themselves, not necessarily in accordance with the quantum as specified in law or according to their entitlement. It can take into its fold non-family members as well. Once effected, it is binding on all the members who were parties to it and is enforceable?
- This division is called:
- (A) Transfer of property under the Transfer of Property Act
 - (B) Partition of joint Hindu Family
 - (C) Family Arrangement
 - (D) Partition in Interested parties



59. Property and interest in the property as general rule are transferable. This rule of transferability is based on the maxim:
- (A) *Alienation rei praefertur juri accrescendi*
 - (B) *Cuius est solum eius est usque ad coelum et usque ad infernos*
 - (C) *Res nullius*
 - (D) *Nemo dat quod non habet*
60. In a given case where a sale deed is executed and entire agreed consideration is paid on or before execution of sale deed, after it is registered, it will operate from:
- (A) Date of registration of the sale deed
 - (B) Date of execution of the sale deed
 - (C) Date on communication of proposal was complete
 - (D) None of the above

XIII. The jurisdiction of this court has been invoked for protecting the Great Indian Bustard and the Lesser Florican, both of whom are on the verge of extinction. India faces a number of pressing near term challenges that directly impact the right to a healthy environment, particularly for vulnerable and indigenous communities including forest dwellers. The lack of reliable electricity supply for many citizens not only hinders economic development but also disproportionately affects communities, including women and low-income households, further perpetuating inequalities. Therefore, the right to a healthy environment encapsulates the principle that every individual has the entitlement to live in an environment that is clean, safe, and conducive to their well-being. The promotion of renewable energy sources plays a crucial role in promoting social equity by ensuring access to clean and affordable energy of all segments of society, especially in rural and underserved areas. This contributes to poverty alleviation, enhances quality of life, and fosters inclusive growth and development across the nation. Therefore, transitioning to renewable energy is not just an environmental imperative but also a strategic investment in India's future prosperity, resilience and sustainability. The right to equality under Art. 14 and the right to life under Art. 21 must be appreciated in the context of the decisions of this court, the actions and commitments of the state on national and international level, and scientific consensus on climate change and its adverse effects. By recognising the right to a healthy environment, states are compelled to prioritise environmental protection and sustainable development, thereby addressing the root cause of climate change and safeguarding the well-being of present and future generations.

(Extract taken from MK Ranjitsinh and Ors v. Union of India, 2024 SC)

61. What is the objective of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?
- (A) To enforce international environmental treaties on climate change at national level
 - (B) To stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to prevent dangerous human-induced interference with climate change
 - (C) To stabilize carbon footprints and oversee global diversity protection efforts
 - (D) All of the above



62. Which of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically addresses climate change?
(A) SDG 31 (B) SDG 13 (C) SDG 12 (D) SDG 15
63. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that any disturbance of the basic environment elements namely air, water and soil, which are necessary for life, would be hazardous to 'life' within the meaning of Article 21 of the Constitution of India and Art. 48A and 51A(g) must be interpreted in the light of Article 21?
(A) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, 2000 SC
(B) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath, 2000 SC
(C) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India, 1996 SC
(D) M.C. Mehta v. Union Carbide Commission, 1991 SC
64. Which of the following statements are correct?
(A) The people of India do not have a right against the adverse effects of climate change as pervious interpretations of Article 21 solely focussed on individual freedoms and right to clean and pollution free environment
(B) Supreme Court for the first time recognized right to be free from adverse effects of climate change in its recent judgement MK Ranjitsinh and Ors v. Union of India, 2024 SC
(C) There is no separate recognition given by the Supreme Court for 'right to be free from adverse effects of climate change' as it was already recognised under 'right to a clean environment'
(D) None of the Above
65. Which of the following protocol focusses at limiting global temperature rise by reducing carbon emissions and combating climate change?
(A) The Montreal Protocol (B) The Kyoto Protocol
(C) The Paris Agreement (D) The Rio Declaration

XIV. As new situations arise; the law has to be evolved in order to meet the challenge of such new situations. Law cannot afford to remain static. It should keep pace with changing socio-economic norms. We have to evolve new principles and lay down new norms which would adequately deal with the new problems which arise in a highly industrialized economy. We cannot allow our judicial thinking to be constricted by reference to the law as it prevails in England or for that matter in any other foreign country. We no longer need the crutches of a foreign legal order. We are certainly prepared to receive light from whatever source it comes but we have to build up our own jurisprudence and we cannot countenance an argument that merely because the new law does not recognize the rule of strict and absolute liability, we cannot have it too. Court should not feel inhibited by this



rule merely because the new law does not recognise the rule of strict and absolute liability. The enterprise must be held to be under an obligation to provide that the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity in which it is engaged must be conducted with the highest standards of safety. The court discussed the scope of the Epistolary jurisdiction and reiterated that procedure being merely a handmaid of justice should not stand in the way to access to justice.

(Extracted with edits from M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1987) 1 SCC 395)

66. In which of the following cases, the term “Epistolary Jurisdiction” was first used in India?
- (A) Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union v. Union of India, 1981 SC
 - (B) Mumbai Kamgar Sabha v. Abdul Bhai, 1976 SC
 - (C) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla, 1976 SC
 - (D) Amba Devi v. Union of India, 1984 SC
67. Which of the following offences under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) has a strict liability connotation?
- (A) Theft under Section 378 IPC
 - (B) Defamation under Section 499 IPC
 - (C) Bigamy under Section 494 IPC
 - (D) Selling adulterated food or drink under Section 272 IPC
68. “The Rule of Law is that the person who, for his own purpose, brings on his land and collects and keeps there anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it in at his peril: and if he does not do so is prima facie answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape”.
- Above rule has been evolved by the:
- (A) Lord Burrough
 - (B) Justice Blackburn
 - (C) Lord Baron Diplock
 - (D) None of the above
69. The rule of Rylands v. Fletcher is not applicable:
- (A) When the escape is due to vis major or act of God
 - (B) When the damage is due to the wrongful or malicious act of a stranger
 - (C) When the escape is due to the plaintiff’s own fault
 - (D) All of the above



70. In India the 'Absolute Liability' theory on the basis of injuries caused by the hazardous industries was propounded by:

- (A) V.R. Krishna Iyer, J. (B) P.N. Bhagwati, C.J.
(C) Kuldip Singh, J. (D) M.N. Venkatachaliah, C.J.

XV. International Organisations have had a significant impact on the development of international law, effectively contributing to the establishment of a global constitutional system. According to Henkin, international organisations “represent new laws at its birth, for it is itself a child of law”. For instance, the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and its specialised agencies and other international organisations have played a crucial role in shaping international law. The World Health Organisation (WHO), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) are among the organisations that have contributed to the significant transformation of international law sources, actors and processes over the past century. Since its establishment with an initial membership of fifty-one states, UN has undergone significant development, becoming a diverse and multidimensional global institution with a current membership of 193 nations. The UN has positioned itself as a global constitutional organisation, striving to safeguard and uphold a minimal world order. Numerous experts in International Law recognise the UN as a crucial international organisation for the maintenance of peace and security.

(Rawa Almakky, “The Role of International Organisations in the Development of International Law: An Analytical Assessment of the United Nations”, International Scientific Journal on LAW and WORLD, Vol. 9 No. 28, 2023)

71. The Convention on International Civil Aviation is applicable only on:

- (A) State Aircraft (B) Civil Aircraft
(C) War Aircraft (D) All of the above

72. Meaning of the Latin phrase 'ex aequo et bono' as in legal term, is:

- (A) According to the equitable and good
(B) On the basis of equity and fairness
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

73. The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly distributed as:

- (A) African States and Asia Pacific States
(B) Eastern European, Western European and other States
(C) Latin American and Caribbean States
(D) All of the Above



74. Under which Art. of UN Charter General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions?
- (A) Art. 19 of UN Charter (B) Art. 20 of UN Charter
(C) Art. 21 of UN Charter (D) Art. 22 of UN Charter
75. Article 21 of the Constitution of WHO, each Member has undertaken the obligation to take action acceptance on Conventions adopted by:
- (A) One third votes of the Health Assembly
(B) Two-third votes of the Health Assembly
(C) Special Majority means Three-Fourth votes of the Health Assembly
(D) All of the above

XVI. The Supreme Court affirmed that it is a well-established principle of administrative law that an adjudicatory body cannot base its decision on any material unless the person against whom it is sought to be utilized has been apprised of it and given an opportunity to respond to it. The court noted from MP Jain & SN Jain's treatise on Principles of Administrative Law that if the adjudicatory body is going to rely on any material, evidence or document for its decision against a party, then the same must be brought to his notice and he be given an opportunity to rebut it or comment thereon. It is regarded as a fundamental principle of natural justice that no material ought to be relied on against a party without giving him an opportunity to respond to the same... The right to know the material on which the authority is going to base its decision is an element of the right to defend oneself. If without disclosing any evidence to the party, the authority takes it into its consideration, and decides the matter against the party, then the decision is vitiated for it amounts to denial of a real and effective opportunity to the party to meet the case against him.

On the issue of the impact of such non-disclosure the Court referred to its earlier pronouncements and summarised the principles thus – A quasi-judicial authority has a duty to disclose the material that has been relied upon at the stage of adjudication. The actual test is whether the material that is required to be disclosed is relevant for purpose of adjudication. If it is, then the principles of natural justice require its due disclosure. The aggrieved person must be able to prove that prejudice has been caused to him due to non-disclosure. To prove prejudice, he must prove that had the material been disclosed to him the outcome or the punishment would have been different.

(Extract with Edits taken from in *Deepak Ananda Patil v. State of Maharashtra, (2023) 11 SCC 130*)

76. Which principle is applied in the judgment?
- (A) Nemo judex in causa sua
(B) Audi alteram partem
(C) Ignorantia juris non excusat
(D) Jus necessitatis



77. Non-Disclosure of material invalidates the order if:
- (A) The authority has not relied on the material
 - (B) No prejudice is caused to the party
 - (C) The material was relevant for the purpose of adjudication
 - (D) The outcome would not have been any different if it was disclosed
78. 'Real and effective opportunity' in the context of this judgment refers to:
- (A) Personal hearing
 - (B) Right to rebut the evidence supplied to the party
 - (C) Right to adduce evidence
 - (D) Right to know the evidence against oneself
79. Which of the following requires compliance with the rule of fair hearing?
- (A) A notification bringing an Act into operation
 - (B) Price Control Order under Essential Commodities Act
 - (C) Notice issued by a Disciplinary Authority
 - (D) Reasoned Decision by competent authority
80. Which of the following statements is false?
- (A) Proving prejudice to the party concerned is necessary to quash a quasi-judicial order on the ground of non-disclosure of evidence
 - (B) Principles of natural justice do not have exceptions
 - (C) Speaking order is a third principle of natural justice
 - (D) Legal representation can be validly disallowed before a quasi-judicial proceeding
- XVII.** Jurisprudence progresses as well as regresses. The late nineteenth-century analysis of rights which Hohfeld brought to completion makes a notable advance in clarity. But rights of each of the four Hohfeldian types are spoken of by Aquinas, as well as by the civilian lawyers of his age (and indeed of earlier ages). The word 'right' translates the Latin *ius* or *jus*, the root of the word's 'justice', 'jurist', 'juridical', and 'jurisprudence'. Though Aquinas does not use the plural forms of the word *ius* as often as we use the plural 'rights', it is a sheer mistake to claim, as some have, that he lacked or repudiated the concept of rights in the modern sense, in which a right is 'subjective' in the sense of belonging to someone (the subject of the right). When he defines justice as the steady willingness to give to others what is theirs, Aquinas immediately goes on to treat that phrase as synonymous with their right (*ius suum*); hence he treats a right/rights (*ius/iura*) as subjective. He also uses the word to speak of 'objective' right, that is, what interpersonal action or relationship is right—morally or legally, depending upon the context. Hobbes, who got inspired much in Benthamite and Austinian positivism, spurned the classical juristic tradition and defined 'right' as liberty in the sense of sheer absence of duty. So, people have most rights in the state of nature where they have no duties. This move exemplifies regression in legal and, more generally, in political and moral philosophy. Fortunately, the mistake is quite obvious. If no one has any duties to or in respect of others, it will be more accurate to say that no one



has any rights at all. For everyone, in such a state of affairs, is subject to being destroyed or abused by everyone and anyone else, and everyone's actions can be impeded as much as any person or group cares, and is able, to arrange. The truth is that the concept of a right makes little sense save as (the Hohfeldian claim-right) a correlative of someone else's duty, or (the Hohfeldian liberty) as protected by someone else's duty of non-interference, or (the Hohfeldian power) as promoted by the duty of officials and others to recognize and effectuate one's acts-in-the-law (or their ethical counterparts), or (the Hohfeldian immunity) as protected by a similar duty of officials and others not to recognize another's juridical acts as it purportedly bears on my position.

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from The Oxford Handbook of Jurisprudence and Philosophy of Law, Edited by Jules L. Coleman, Kenneth Einar Himma, and Scott J. Shapiro)

81. The Jural Correlative of Privilege is:
- (A) Duty (B) Liability (C) No right (D) Disability
82. Which of the following statements is not true about Treatise on Law by St. Thomas Aquinas?
- (A) He classified law into eternal law, natural law, human law and divine law
(B) He belonged to the Historical School of Jurisprudence
(C) According to him, human nature is perfected or fully realised by harmonious and habitual excellence in the exercise of its intrinsic capacities and powers
(D) The first primary precept is that good is to be pursued and done and evil avoided
83. Who said, "Right is an interest which is to be recognised, protected and enforced by law"?
- (A) Roscoe Pound (B) Salmond
(C) Holland (D) Bentham
84. Which of the following theories can be identified as a theory of right?
- (A) Bracket theory (B) Fiction theory
(C) Will theory (D) Concession theory
85. Consider the given statements:
- Statement I: Rights in Rem are the rights in the things of others, also called encumbrances.
Statement II: Rights in Re propria means the right available against the whole world.
Statement III: Rights in Personam mean the rights in one's own things.
- Choose the correct answer:
- (A) Statement I is correct
(B) Statements I & II are correct
(C) Statements I, II & III are correct
(D) None of the above



XVIII. The environmental rule of law, at a certain level, is a facet of the concept of the rule of law. But it includes specific features that are unique to environmental governance, features which are *sui-generis*. The environmental rule of law seeks to create essential tools such as conceptual, procedural and institutional, to bring structure to the discourse on environmental protection. It does so to enhance our understanding of environmental challenges of how they have been shaped by humanity's interface with nature in the past, how they continue to be affected by its engagement with nature in the present and the prospects for the future, if we were not to radically alter the course of destruction which humanity's actions have charted.

The environmental rule of law seeks to facilitate a multi-disciplinary analysis of the nature and consequences of carbon footprints and in doing so it brings a shared understanding between science, regulatory decisions and policy perspectives in the field of environmental protection. It recognises that the "law" element in the environmental rule of law does not make the concept peculiarly the preserve of Lawyers and Judges. On the contrary, it seeks to draw within the fold all stakeholders in formulating strategies to deal with current challenges posed by environmental degradation, climate change and the destruction of habitats. The environmental rule of law seeks a unified understanding of these concepts. There are significant linkages between concepts such as sustainable development, the polluter pays principle etc. The universe of nature is indivisible and integrated. The state of the environment in one part of the earth affects and is fundamentally affected by what occurs in another part. Every element of the environment shares a symbiotic relationship with the others. It is this inseparable bond and connect which the environmental rule of law seeks to explore and understand in order to find solutions to the pressing problems which threaten the existence of humanity. The environmental rule of law is founded on the need to understand the consequences of our actions going beyond local, State and national boundaries. The rise in the oceans threatens not just maritime communities. The rise in temperatures, dilution of glaciers and growing desertification have consequences which go beyond the communities and creatures whose habitats are threatened. They affect the future survival of the entire eco-system. The environmental rule of law attempts to weave an understanding of the connections in the natural environment which make the issue of survival a unified challenge which confronts human societies everywhere.

(Extract from Pragnesh Shah v. Arunkumar Sharma (2022) 11 SCC 493)

86. What distinguishes the environmental rule of law from the broader concept of the rule of law?
- (A) Its exclusive focus on legal principles
 - (B) Its emphasis on environmental governance
 - (C) Its reliance on judicial decisions
 - (D) Its alignment with international treaties



87. What is the primary objective of the environmental rule of law?
- (A) To protect wildlife habitats
 - (B) To enhance understanding of environmental challenges
 - (C) To promote economic development
 - (D) To enforce local environmental regulations
88. Environmental Protection and Improvement were incorporated into the Constitution of India by inserting Articles 48-A and 51-A (g) by virtue of which of the following amendments?
- (A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
 - (B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
 - (C) 45th Amendment Act, 1980
 - (D) 35th Amendment Act, 1974
89. In which international forum did the 'Environmental rule of Law' find recognition for the first time?
- (A) Stockholm Conference on Human Environment, 1970
 - (B) Rio Declaration on Environment, 1992
 - (C) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002
 - (D) UNEP's Governing Council Decision 279, 2013
90. What does the environmental rule of law seek to achieve beyond local and national boundaries?
- (A) Economic growth
 - (B) Environmental justice
 - (C) Political stability
 - (D) Cultural preservation
- XIX.** Live-in relationship, as such, as already indicated, is a relationship which has not been socially accepted in India, unlike many other countries. In *Lata Singh v. State of U.P.* [(2006) 5 SCC 475: (2006) 2 SCC (Cri) 478] it was observed that a live-in relationship between two consenting adults of heterosexual sex does not amount to any offence even though it may be perceived as immoral. However, in order to provide a remedy in civil law for protection of women, from being victims of such relationship, and to prevent the occurrence of domestic violence in the society, first time in India, the DV Act has been enacted to cover the couple having relationship in the nature of marriage, persons related by consanguinity, marriages, etc. We have few other legislations also where reliefs have been provided to woman placed in certain vulnerable situations. Section 125 Cr.P.C. of course, provides for maintenance of a destitute wife and Section 498-A IPC is related to mental cruelty inflicted on women by her husband and in-laws. Section 304-B IPC deals with the cases relating to dowry death. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was enacted to deal with the cases of dowry demands by the husband and family members. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides for grant of maintenance to a legally wedded Hindu wife, and also deals with rules for adoption. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 refers to the provisions dealing with solemnisation of marriage also deals with the provisions for



divorce. For the first time, though, the DV Act, Parliament has recognised a “relationship in the nature of marriage” and not a live-in relationship simpliciter. We have already stated, when we examine whether a relationship will fall within the expression “relationship in the nature of marriage” within the meaning of Section 2(f) of the DV Act, we should have a close analysis of the entire relationship invariably, it may be a question of fact and degree, whether a relationship between two unrelated persons of the opposite sex meets the tests judicially evolved.

(This extract is taken from Indra Sarma v. V.K.V. Sarma, (2013) 15 SCC 755)

91. What is the scope of analysis required to determine if a relationship falls within the expression “relationship in the nature of marriage” under Section 2(f) of the DV Act?
- (A) Considering the number of children born in a live in relationship
 - (B) Considering only the cohabitation period of the relationship and there emotional connectivity
 - (C) Conducting a close analysis of the entire interpersonal relationship, taking into account all facets
 - (D) Evaluating only the financial aspects and mutual agreements of the relationship, and if there is any written agreement between the partner
92. In which of the following case, the Supreme Court read down the word “adult male” in Section 2(q) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
- (A) Indra Sarma v. V.K.V. Sarma
 - (B) Hiral P. Harsora v. Kusum Harsora
 - (C) Uma Narayan v. Priya Krishna Prasad
 - (D) All of the above
93. As per Section 20 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, while disposing of an application under Section 12(1), the Magistrate may direct the respondent to pay monetary relief to the aggrieved person so that the aggrieved person can:
- (A) Live a life that meets at least the bare minimum needs for survival and basic well-being
 - (B) Live a life that is consistent with her standard of living which she is accustomed
 - (C) Live a life that is consistent with her parent’s standard of living
 - (D) Live a life which can cover her medical expenses and expenses incurred due to litigation of domestic violence



94. In which case, the three-judge bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court has recently interpreted the term "shared household" and has held that "...*lives or at any stage has lived in a domestic relationship...*" have to be given its normal and purposeful meaning. The living of woman in a household has to refer to a living which has some permanency. Mere fleeting or casual living at different places shall not make a shared household?
- (A) Satish Chander Ahuja v. Sneha Ahuja
 - (B) Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra
 - (C) S.R. Batra v. Tarun Batra
 - (D) B.R. Mehta v. Atma Devi
95. Under Indian Law, can a woman in a live in relationship claim maintenance under S. 125, Cr.P.C. despite not being a legally wedded wife?
- (A) No, as per the interpretation of statute 'wife' means legally wedded wife and includes who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from her husband
 - (B) Yes, a woman in a live in relationship can claim maintenance u/s 125, Cr.P.C. as strict proof of marriage is not necessary and maintenance cannot be denied if evidence suggests cohabitation
 - (C) A woman in live in relationship can only claim maintenance if she has been cohabiting for more than five years and dependent children from the relationship
 - (D) A woman in live in relationship can claim maintenance only through a civil suit as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) does not apply to live in relationships
- XX.** Article 14 of the Constitution stipulates that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India. Article 15(1) states that the State should not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Article 15(4) stipulates that nothing in Article 15 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Article 16 deals with equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Clause (1) of Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Clause (2) stipulates that no citizen shall be discriminated in or be ineligible for any employment or office under the State on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them. Clause (4) of the provision states that nothing in Article 16 shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens, which in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State. The purpose of the equal opportunity principle in Article 16(1) and the reservation provision in Article 16(4) has emerged as a focal point of the jurisprudence on reservations in this Court. A discussion of the journey of the competing models of equality that the Court has espoused and their evolution over the course of the years is necessary to understand the constitutional vision on equality.



The impugned constitutional amendments by which Article 16 (4-A) and 16 (4-B) have been inserted, flow from Article 16 (4). They do not alter the structure of Article 16 (4). They retain the controlling factors or the compelling reasons which enables the State to provide for reservation keeping in mind the overall efficiency of the state administration under article 335. Sub-categorization within a class is a constitutional requirement to secure substantive equality in the event that there is a distinction between two sections of a class; Sub-classification must not lead to the exclusion of one of the categories in the class. A model that provides sufficient opportunities to all categories of the class must be adopted; and Sub-classification among a class must be on a reasonable basis.

Justice Bela Trivedi opined, in dissent, that presidential list of scheduled castes notified under Article 341 cannot be altered by the States. Any change to this list can only be made by a law enacted by Parliament. Sub-classification, according to her would amount to tampering with the Presidential List and undermine the object Article 341, which aims to eliminate political influence in the SC-ST List. Further, she emphasised the importance of adhering to the rule of plain and literal interpretation. She mentions that any preferential treatment for a sub-class within the presidential list would deprive other classes within the same category of their benefits. In the absence of executive or legislative power, state lack the competence to sub-classify castes and the benefit reserved for all SCs. Allowing states to do so would constitute a colourable exercise of power, which is impermissible under law. Justice Trivedi concluded by affirming that affirmative action by States must remain within constitutional boundaries and held that the law laid down in E.V. Chinniah case was correct and should be upheld.

(Extract from *The State of Punjab & Ors. v. Davinder Singh & Ors.* 2024 SC)

96. The issue of whether the State can further sub-classify within a class for the purpose of reservation first arose in:
- (A) MR Balaji v. State of Mysore
 - (B) T. Devadasan v. Union of India
 - (C) Akhil Bharatiya Soshit Karamchhari Sangh (Railway) v. Union of India
 - (D) The State of Punjab & Ors. v. Davinder Singh & Ors. 2020
97. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, while proposing the inclusion of Articles 300A and 300B of the Draft Constitution (which correspond to Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution), indicated that once notified, any elimination from the list or an addition to the list was to be made by Parliament and not by the President. This limitation was imposed to:
- (A) Protect the rights of the SCs and STs class people
 - (B) To exclude the further interference of the Executive having a play in the matter of the disturbance in the Schedule so published by the President
 - (C) To remove the discretion in the hands of Executive to save the interest of the SCs and STs people
 - (D) To eliminate “political factors” from disturbing the list



98. The trinity of Articles 14, 15, and 16 has provided a tool to march towards social and economic equality. Emphasis has been given to affirmative action so as to give a special treatment to the underprivileged so that they can march forward. Reservations in the matters of education and in public employment have been used to provide a special treatment to the backward classes. What are the other articles of the Constitution along with, the objective of the Constitution to achieve social economic equality may be achieved?
- (A) Arts. 46, 335 and 338
 - (B) Arts. 335, 341 and 342
 - (C) Arts. 46, 335, 338, 341 and 342
 - (D) Arts. 46, 335 and 342
99. Hon'ble Justice B.R. Gavai, in the above-mentioned judgment held that, "sub-classification amongst the Scheduled Castes for giving more beneficial treatment is permissible in law". He also gave some criteria on which the sub-classification may be implemented by the State. Which of the following is that criteria?
- (A) The criteria for exclusion of the creamy layer from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of affirmative action could be different from the criteria as applicable to the Other Backward Classes
 - (B) Sub-classification would be permissible only if there is a reservation for a sub-class as well as the larger class
 - (C) That while doing so, the State will have to justify the same on the basis of empirical data that a sub-class in whose favour such more beneficial treatment is provided is not adequately represented
 - (D) All of the above
100. Which of the following is not required for sub-classification of the Scheduled Caste?
- (A) The inadequacy of representation of a caste/group because of its backwardness
 - (B) The data must be collected by the State on the inadequacy of representation of a caste in the "services of the State" because it is used as an indicator of backwardness
 - (C) Efficiency of administration must be viewed in a manner which promotes inclusion and equality as required by Article 16(1)
 - (D) The State in exercise of the power under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) is not required to further classify the Scheduled Castes



XXI. The elements of tort of negligence consist in – (a) duty of care; (b) duty is owed to the plaintiff; (c) the duty has been carelessly breached. Negligence does not entail liability unless the exacts a duty in the given circumstances to observe care. Duty is an obligation recognised by law to avoid conduct fraught with unreasonable risk of damage to others. The question whether duty exists in a particular situation involves determination of law. Hence, three ingredients are necessary for the existence of a duty of care: (i) foreseeability of the damage, (ii) proximity of relationship between the parties; and (iii) whether it is “just, fair and reasonable” that the law should impose a duty of care. In *Caparo Industries Plc. v. Dickman*, 1990 2AC 605, the court held that breach of duty is concerned with the standard of care that ought to have been adopted in the circumstances and whether the defendant’s conduct fell below that standard i.e., whether he was careless.

The court while quoting *Rajkot Municipal Corporation v. Manjulben Jayantilal Nakum*, 1997 stated that as a tort, negligence consists of legal duty to take care and breach of that duty. Duty determines whether the type of loss suffered by the plaintiff in the particular way in which to occurred can ever be actionable. The division of negligence into duty, breach and consequent damage is convenient for the purpose of exposition but it can be confusing because the issues will often overlap. The process of determining a breach of duty involves three steps: First, it is necessary to ascertain the qualities of the reasonable person, given the qualities attributed to him, would have taken in the circumstances. The factors that are permissible to take into account in this regard are prescribed by law, but the amount of care that the reasonable person would have taken is a question of fact. Thirdly, it must be determined whether the defendant took less care than the reasonable person would have taken.

(Extracts from *Managing Director, Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Limited v. Deepti Singh and Ors.*, 2019 SC)

101. In the context of negligence, which of the following scenarios best demonstrates the presence of all essential elements?
- (A) A doctor prescribes the wrong medication to a patient, but the patient’s immune system prevents any harmful side effects and the patient does not suffer any injury
 - (B) A driver runs a red light, narrowly avoiding an accident with another car and both vehicles continue without any collision or harm
 - (C) A hotel guest tragically drowns in the swimming pool as the lifeguard was assigned duties as a part time bartender
 - (D) A construction company delays necessary maintenance on a bridge and despite having major cracks the bridge remains functional



102. Reasonable foreseeability means:
- (A) Mere possibility
 - (B) Expectation of sensible person
 - (C) Foreseeability of probable consequences of his act by an average prudent person
 - (D) Remote possibility of a particular consequence of his consequence by a reasonable person
103. A renowned judgment in which reasonable foreseeability test was discussed by the Privy Council, was:
- (A) Scott v. Shephard
 - (B) Overseas Tankship UK Ltd. v. Morts Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd. (Wagon Mound Case)
 - (C) Donoghue v. Stevenson
 - (D) Re Polemis and Furness, Withy & Co
104. In which of the following judgment the neighbour principle was propounded?
- (A) Scott v. Shephard
 - (B) Rylands v. Fletcher
 - (C) Donoghue v. Stevenson
 - (D) Overseas Tankship UK Ltd. v. Morts Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd. (Wagon Mound Case)
105. Compensation is to be assessed on the basis of:
- (A) Rough estimate of loss generally resulting from death
 - (B) Approximate calculation of damage as a result of death
 - (C) Legitimate expectation of loss of pecuniary benefits
 - (D) Closeness in relationship between claimants and the deceased

XXII. Ahmadi, J. (as he then was) speaking for himself and Punchhi, J., endorsed the recommendations in the following words-The time is ripe for taking stock of the working of the various Tribunals set up in the country after the insertion of Articles 323-A and 323-B in the Constitution. After the incorporation of these two articles, Acts have been enacted where-under tribunals have been constituted for dispensation of justice. Sufficient time has passed and experience gained in these last few years for taking stock of the situation with a view to finding out if they have served the purpose and objectives for which they were constituted. Complaints have been heard in regard to the functioning of other tribunals as well and it is time that a body like the Law Commission of India has a comprehensive look-in with a view to suggesting measures for their improved functioning. That body can



also suggest changes in the different statutes and evolve a model on the basis whereof tribunals may be constituted or reconstituted with a view to ensuring greater independence. An intensive and extensive study needs to be undertaken by the Law Commission in regard to the Constitution of tribunals under various statutes with a view to ensuring their independence so that the public confidence in such tribunals may increase and the quality of their performance may improve.

Before parting with the case, it is necessary to express our anguish over the ineffectiveness of the alternative mechanism devised for judicial review. The judicial review and remedy are the fundamental rights of the citizens. The dispensation of justice by the tribunal is much to be desired.

(Extracted with Edits from R.K. Jain v. Union of India, 1993 (4) SCC 119)

106. In which of the following case the Court held that though judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution, the vesting of the power of judicial review in an alternative institutional mechanism, after taking it away from the High Courts, would not violate the basic structure so long as it was ensured that the alternative mechanism was an effective and real substitute for the High Court?
- (A) L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India and Others 1997
 - (B) R.K. Jain v. Union of India 1993
 - (C) S.P. Sampath Kumar v. Union of India 1985
 - (D) Kesvananda Bharati v. State of Kerala 1973
107. The provisions of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 shall not apply to:
- (A) Any member of the naval, military or air forces or of any other armed forces of the Union
 - (B) Officer or servant of the Supreme Court or of any High Court or Courts subordinate
 - (C) Person appointed to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament or to the secretarial staff of any State Legislature or a House thereof or, in the case of a Union Territory having a Legislature, of that Legislature
 - (D) All of the above
108. The first tribunal established in India is:
- (A) Central Administrative Tribunal
 - (B) Railway Claims Tribunal
 - (C) Armed Forces Tribunal
 - (D) Income tax Appellate Tribunal



109. Articles 323-A and 323-B of the Indian Constitution for the establishment of tribunal to adjudicate disputes in specific matters. While both articles deal with tribunals, there are key differences in their scope and application. Which of the following statement correctly reflects the distinction between Articles 323-A and 323-B?
- (A) Article 323-A exclusively deals with administrative tribunals for public service matters, while Article 323-B deals with the tribunals for a wider range of subjects including taxation and land reforms
 - (B) While tribunals under Article 323-A can be established only by Parliament, tribunals under Article 323-B can only be established by State legislature, with matters falling within their legislative competence
 - (C) Under Article 323-A, only one tribunal for centre and no tribunal for state may be established. As far as Article 323-B is concerned, there is no hierarchy of tribunals
 - (D) Article 323-A grant tribunals the power to hear appeals directly from the Supreme Court, by passing the High Court. Under Article 323-B there is no such power
110. The National Green Tribunal Act was passed in the year:
- (A) 2007
 - (B) 2008
 - (C) 2009
 - (D) 2010

XXIII. The Companies Act, 2013 does not deal with insolvency and bankruptcy when the companies are unable to pay their debts or the aspects relating to the revival and rehabilitation of the companies and their winding up if revival and rehabilitation is not possible. In principle, it cannot be doubted that the cases of revival or winding up of the company on the ground of insolvency and inability to pay debts are different from cases where companies are wound up under Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013. The two situations are not identical. Under Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013, even a running and financially sound company can also be wound up for the reasons in clauses (a) to (e). The reasons and grounds for winding up under Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013 are vastly different from the reasons and grounds for the revival and rehabilitation scheme as envisaged under the IBC. The two enactments deal with two distinct situations and in our opinion, they cannot be equated when we examine whether there is discrimination or violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. For the revival and rehabilitation of the companies, certain sacrifices are required from all quarters, including the workmen. In case of insolvent companies, for the sake of survival and regeneration, everyone, including the secured creditors and the Central and State Government, are required to make sacrifices. The workmen also have a stake and benefit from the revival of the company, and therefore unless it is found that the sacrifices envisaged for the workmen, which certainly form a separate class, are onerous and burdensome so as to be manifestly unjust and arbitrary, we will not set aside the legislation,



solely on the ground that some or marginal sacrifice is to be made by the workers. We would also reject the argument that to find out whether there was a violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India or whether the right to life under Article 21 Constitution of India was infringed, we must word by word examine the waterfall mechanism envisaged under the Companies Act, 2013, where the company is wound up in terms of grounds (a) to (e) of Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013; and the rights of the workmen when the insolvent company is sought to be revived, rehabilitated or wound up under the Code. The grounds and situations in the context of the objective and purpose of the two enactments are entirely different.

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from the judgement in Moser Baer Karamchari Union Thr. President Mahesh Chand Sharma v. Union of India and Ors, 2023 SCC Online SC 547)

111. In which of the following cases, it was held by the Supreme Court addressed shareholders rights, RB's role and judicial Intervention?
- (A) Life Insurance Corporation of India v. Escorts Ltd
 - (B) R. K. Dalmia v. Delhi Administration
 - (C) Dale And Carrington Invt. P. Ltd. v. P.K. Prathapan
 - (D) Rohtas Industries Ltd v. S.D. Agarwal & Anr
112. The extent to which a corporation as a legal person can be held criminally liable for its acts and omissions and for those of the natural persons employed by it is called
- (A) Corporate manslaughter
 - (B) Lifting the corporate veil
 - (C) Corporate criminal liability
 - (D) Corporate social responsibility
113. In which of the following cases, the constitutionality of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was upheld by the Supreme Court?
- (A) RPS Infrastructure Ltd. v. Union of India
 - (B) Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. v. Union of India
 - (C) Union Bank of India v. Financial Creditors of M/s Amtek Auto Limited
 - (D) Swiss Ribbons v. Union of India
114. A Director other than a managing Director or a whole-time Director or a nominee Director who does not have any material or pecuniary relationship with the company/ Directors other than the remuneration is called
- (A) Impartial Director
 - (B) Promoter
 - (C) Independent Director
 - (D) Associate Director



115. Which among the following is not a duty of a Director of the company?
- (A) To file return of allotments
 - (B) To disclose interest
 - (C) Duty to call upon the shareholders to attend the Board meetings
 - (D) To convene General meeting

XXIV. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of 'Nil Ratan Kundu and another v. Abhijit Kundu' 2008(3) Apex Court Judgements 232 (SC), while granting the custody to the maternal grandparents observed: In our judgement, the law relating to custody of a child is fairly well settled and it is this. In deciding a difficult and complex question as to custody of minor, a Court of law should keep in mind relevant statutes and the rights flowing therefrom. But such cases cannot be decided solely by interpreting legal provisions. It is a humane problem in live in relationship and is required to be solved with human touch. A Court while dealing with custody cases, is neither bound by statutes nor by strict rules of evidence or procedure nor by precedents. In selecting proper guardian of a minor, the paramount consideration should be the welfare and well-being of the child. In selecting a guardian, the Court is exercising *parens patriae* jurisdiction and is expected, may bound, to give due weight to a child's ordinary comfort, contentment, health, education, intellectual development and favorable surroundings. But over and above physical comforts, moral and ethical values cannot be ignored. They are equally, or we may say, even more important, essential and indispensable consideration. If the minor is old enough to form an intelligent preference or judgement, the Court must consider such preference as well, though the final decision should rest with the Court as to what is conducive to the welfare of the minor.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of 'Gaurav Nagpal v. Semedha Nagpal'-(2009)1 SCC 42, while giving paramount importance to the welfare of the child, which should include moral and ethical values, besides ethical well-being, observed as under: -

When the court is confronted with conflicting demands made by the parents, each time it has to justify the demands. The Court has not only to look at the issue on legalistic basis, in such matters human angles are relevant for deciding those issues. The Court then does not give emphasis on what the parties say, it has to exercise a jurisdiction which is aimed at the welfare of the minor. As observed recently in Mausami Moitra Ganguli case, the Court has to give due weightage to the child's ordinary contentment, health, education, intellectual development and favorable surroundings, but over and above physical comforts, the moral and ethical values have also to be noted. They are equal if not more important than the others.

(Extracts from Jaswinder Singh and Another vs Surjit Singh, AIR 2010 (NOC) 425 (P. & H.))

116. According to the passage, which is the most indispensable consideration in deciding the matters of custody of the child?
- (A) Financial ability of the parents
 - (B) Sex of the child and its age at the relevant time
 - (C) Physical Comfort, possibility of recreational activities of the child
 - (D) Environment conducive to development of moral and ethical values



117. The provision of custody of child under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 gives:
- (A) Right of custody to mother, if child is below five years of age
 - (B) Preferential custody right to father
 - (C) Custody right to any close relative who is found suitable
 - (D) Preferential consideration to mother, in case the child is below five years of age
118. The sensitivity in judicial decision making is manifest in this passage from the court's observation that:
- (A) custody of child can be given to grandparents
 - (B) welfare of child is paramount consideration
 - (C) ethical and moral wellbeing is given priority
 - (D) custody cases cannot be decided solely by interpreting legal provisions but is required to be solved with human touch
119. What does the passage state about the opinion of a child who is old enough to state its preference regarding custody?
- (A) the child has a right to get custody order according to his preference
 - (B) the child's preference in relation to his custody is immaterial
 - (C) the child's preference must be considered but the court is the final deciding authority regarding the custody
 - (D) court is bound by the child's preference in relation to custody even if it differs in its opinion about whom to grant the custody
120. The considerations for the decision in relation to custody of child, is subject to which of the following basis as mentioned in Sec.13 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956?
- (A) Welfare of the child is the paramount consideration
 - (B) Wishes of the child form the primary basis in custody cases
 - (C) Child's health and educational needs are primary considerations
 - (D) Suitability of the person claiming custody is the basic consideration a Protection Order has a time limit of six months, while a Residence Order is permanent
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2. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate carbonised Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
3. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet. Do not use the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB.
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- I. The jurisdiction of this court has been invoked for protecting the Great Indian Bustard and the Lesser Florican, both of whom are on the verge of extinction. India faces a number of pressing near term challenges that directly impact the right to a healthy environment, particularly for vulnerable and indigenous communities including forest dwellers. The lack of reliable electricity supply for many citizens not only hinders economic development but also disproportionately affects communities, including women and low-income households, further perpetuating inequalities. Therefore, the right to a healthy environment encapsulates the principle that every individual has the entitlement to live in an environment that is clean, safe, and conducive to their well-being. The promotion of renewable energy sources plays a crucial role in promoting social equity by ensuring access to clean and affordable energy of all segments of society, especially in rural and underserved areas. This contributes to poverty alleviation, enhances quality of life, and fosters inclusive growth and development across the nation. Therefore, transitioning to renewable energy is not just an environmental imperative but also a strategic investment in India's future prosperity, resilience and sustainability. The right to equality under Art. 14 and the right to life under Art. 21 must be appreciated in the context of the decisions of this court, the actions and commitments of the state on national and international level, and scientific consensus on climate change and its adverse effects. By recognising the right to a healthy environment, states are compelled to prioritise environmental protection and sustainable development, thereby addressing the root cause of climate change and safeguarding the well-being of present and future generations.

(Extract taken from MK Ranjitsinh and Ors v. Union of India, 2024 SC)

1. What is the objective of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?
 - (A) To enforce international environmental treaties on climate change at national level
 - (B) To stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to prevent dangerous human-induced interference with climate change
 - (C) To stabilize carbon footprints and oversee global diversity protection efforts
 - (D) All of the above
2. Which of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically addresses climate change?
 - (A) SDG 31
 - (B) SDG 13
 - (C) SDG 12
 - (D) SDG 15
3. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that any disturbance of the basic environment elements namely air, water and soil, which are necessary for life, would be hazardous to 'life' within the meaning of Article 21 of the Constitution of India and Art. 48A and 51A(g) must be interpreted in the light of Article 21?
 - (A) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, 2000 SC
 - (B) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath, 2000 SC
 - (C) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India, 1996 SC
 - (D) M.C. Mehta v. Union Carbide Commission, 1991 SC



4. Which of the following statements are correct?
- (A) The people of India do not have a right against the adverse effects of climate change as previous interpretations of Article 21 solely focussed on individual freedoms and right to clean and pollution free environment
 - (B) Supreme Court for the first time recognized right to be free from adverse effects of climate change in its recent judgement MK Ranjitsinh and Ors v. Union of India, 2024 SC
 - (C) There is no separate recognition given by the Supreme Court for 'right to be free from adverse effects of climate change' as it was already recognised under 'right to a clean environment'
 - (D) None of the Above
5. Which of the following protocol focusses at limiting global temperature rise by reducing carbon emissions and combating climate change?
- (A) The Montreal Protocol
 - (B) The Kyoto Protocol
 - (C) The Paris Agreement
 - (D) The Rio Declaration

II. Dominic Ongwen, a former commander of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Uganda, was convicted by the International Criminal Court (ICC) in February 2021. The case marked a significant milestone in international criminal law, focusing on issues of child soldiering, forced marriage, and sexual and gender-based violence. Ongwen was found guilty of 61 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes, including murder, torture, enslavement, forced marriage, rape, and conscription of children under the age of 15 into armed groups. The ICC's judgment emphasized the importance of accountability for leaders who exploit children in conflicts and commit sexual and gender-based crimes.

A critical aspect of the judgment was the consideration of Ongwen's own history as a child soldier. Ongwen was abducted by the LRA at around the age of nine and was forced to commit atrocities as he rose through the ranks. The court balanced this background against the gravity of his crimes, ultimately ruling that his personal history did not absolve him of responsibility for his actions as an adult commander. The judgment is also notable for its comprehensive approach to reparations for victims. The ICC ordered collective reparations, including symbolic measures like memorials, physical and psychological rehabilitation, and financial compensation to support the victims and their communities. This case reinforces the ICC's commitment to addressing serious international crimes, particularly those involving vulnerable populations such as children and women and underscores the principles of justice and reparation in international criminal law.

(This extract is taken from *Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen (ICC, 2021)*)

6. Which principle of international criminal law ensures that individuals, regardless of their position or rank, can be held accountable for committing serious international crimes?
- (A) Sovereign immunity
 - (B) Command responsibility
 - (C) Diplomatic immunity
 - (D) Universal jurisdiction



7. In the context of international criminal law, what does the principle of “individual criminal responsibility” entail?
 - (A) Only states can be held accountable for international crimes
 - (B) Individuals can be held personally liable for committing war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide
 - (C) Individuals are immune from prosecution if they act under state orders
 - (D) Only military personnel can be held responsible for international crimes

8. The concept of “crimes against humanity” includes which of the following acts, as exemplified in the Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen case?
 - (A) Piracy and terrorism
 - (B) Enslavement, forced marriage, and sexual violence
 - (C) Espionage and sabotage
 - (D) Intellectual property theft

9. What is the significance of the principle of “complementarity” in the context of the International Criminal Court (ICC)?
 - (A) The ICC can prosecute cases only when national jurisdictions are unwilling or unable to do so
 - (B) The ICC has primary jurisdiction over all international crimes
 - (C) The ICC can only prosecute crimes committed within its member states
 - (D) The ICC shares jurisdiction equally with national courts

10. Which of the following statements best describes the significance of the Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen case in the context of international criminal law?
 - (A) It was the first case to address environmental crimes in international conflicts
 - (B) It marked a milestone in addressing sexual and gender-based violence and the exploitation of children in armed conflicts
 - (C) It was the first case to involve cybercrimes committed by international armed groups
 - (D) It primarily focused on the financial aspects of running an armed group

III. As new situations arise; the law has to be evolved in order to meet the challenge of such new situations. Law cannot afford to remain static. It should keep pace with changing socio-economic norms. We have to evolve new principles and lay down new norms which would adequately deal with the new problems which arise in a highly industrialized economy. We cannot allow our judicial thinking to be constricted by reference to the law as it prevails in England or for that matter in any other foreign country. We no longer need the crutches of a foreign legal order. We are certainly prepared to receive light from whatever source it comes but we have to build up our own jurisprudence and we cannot



countenance an argument that merely because the new law does not recognize the rule of strict and absolute liability, we cannot have it too. Court should not feel inhibited by this rule merely because the new law does not recognise the rule of strict and absolute liability. The enterprise must be held to be under an obligation to provide that the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity in which it is engaged must be conducted with the highest standards of safety. The court discussed the scope of the Epistolary jurisdiction and reiterated that procedure being merely a handmaid of justice should not stand in the way to access to justice.

(Extracted with edits from M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1987) 1 SCC 395)

11. In which of the following cases, the term “Epistolary Jurisdiction” was first used in India?
 - (A) Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union v. Union of India, 1981 SC
 - (B) Mumbai Kamgar Sabha v. Abdul Bhai, 1976 SC
 - (C) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla, 1976 SC
 - (D) Amba Devi v. Union of India, 1984 SC

12. Which of the following offences under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) has a strict liability connotation?
 - (A) Theft under Section 378 IPC
 - (B) Defamation under Section 499 IPC
 - (C) Bigamy under Section 494 IPC
 - (D) Selling adulterated food or drink under Section 272 IPC

13. “The Rule of Law is that the person who, for his own purpose, brings on his land and collects and keeps there anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it in at his peril: and if he does not do so is prima facie answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape”.

Above rule has been evolved by the:

(A) Lord Burrough	(B) Justice Blackburn
(C) Lord Baron Diplock	(D) None of the above

14. The rule of Rylands v. Fletcher is not applicable:
 - (A) When the escape is due to vis major or act of God
 - (B) When the damage is due to the wrongful or malicious act of a stranger
 - (C) When the escape is due to the plaintiff’s own fault
 - (D) All of the above



15. In India the 'Absolute Liability' theory on the basis of injuries caused by the hazardous industries was propounded by:

- (A) V.R. Krishna Iyer, J. (B) P.N. Bhagwati, C.J.
(C) Kuldip Singh, J. (D) M.N. Venkatachaliah, C.J.

IV. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of 'Nil Ratan Kundu and another v. Abhijit Kundu' 2008(3) Apex Court Judgements 232 (SC), while granting the custody to the maternal grandparents observed: In our judgement, the law relating to custody of a child is fairly well settled and it is this. In deciding a difficult and complex question as to custody of minor, a Court of law should keep in mind relevant statutes and the rights flowing therefrom. But such cases cannot be decided solely by interpreting legal provisions. It is a humane problem in live in relationship and is required to be solved with human touch. A Court while dealing with custody cases, is neither bound by statutes nor by strict rules of evidence or procedure nor by precedents. In selecting proper guardian of a minor, the paramount consideration should be the welfare and well-being of the child. In selecting a guardian, the Court is exercising *parens patriae* jurisdiction and is expected, may bound, to give due weight to a child's ordinary comfort, contentment, health, education, intellectual development and favorable surroundings. But over and above physical comforts, moral and ethical values cannot be ignored. They are equally, or we may say, even more important, essential and indispensable consideration. If the minor is old enough to form an intelligent preference or judgement, the Court must consider such preference as well, though the final decision should rest with the Court as to what is conducive to the welfare of the minor.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of 'Gaurav Nagpal v. Semedha Nagpal'-(2009)1 SCC 42, while giving paramount importance to the welfare of the child, which should include moral and ethical values, besides ethical well-being, observed as under: -

When the court is confronted with conflicting demands made by the parents, each time it has to justify the demands. The Court has not only to look at the issue on legalistic basis, in such matters human angles are relevant for deciding those issues. The Court then does not give emphasis on what the parties say, it has to exercise a jurisdiction which is aimed at the welfare of the minor. As observed recently in Mausami Moitra Ganguli case, the Court has to give due weightage to the child's ordinary contentment, health, education, intellectual development and favorable surroundings, but over and above physical comforts, the moral and ethical values have also to be noted. They are equal if not more important than the others.

(Extracts from Jaswinder Singh and Another vs Surjit Singh, AIR 2010 (NOC) 425 (P. & H.))

16. According to the passage, which is the most indispensable consideration in deciding the matters of custody of the child?

- (A) Financial ability of the parents
(B) Sex of the child and its age at the relevant time
(C) Physical Comfort, possibility of recreational activities of the child
(D) Environment conducive to development of moral and ethical values



17. The provision of custody of child under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 gives:
- (A) Right of custody to mother, if child is below five years of age
 - (B) Preferential custody right to father
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18. The sensitivity in judicial decision making is manifest in this passage from the court's observation that:
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 - (C) the child's preference must be considered but the court is the final deciding authority regarding the custody
 - (D) court is bound by the child's preference in relation to custody even if it differs in its opinion about whom to grant the custody
20. The considerations for the decision in relation to custody of child, is subject to which of the following basis as mentioned in Sec.13 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956?
- (A) Welfare of the child is the paramount consideration
 - (B) Wishes of the child form the primary basis in custody cases
 - (C) Child's health and educational needs are primary considerations
 - (D) Suitability of the person claiming custody is the basic consideration a Protection Order has a time limit of six months, while a Residence Order is permanent
- V. The environmental rule of law, at a certain level, is a facet of the concept of the rule of law. But it includes specific features that are unique to environmental governance, features which are *sui-generis*. The environmental rule of law seeks to create essential tools such as conceptual, procedural and institutional, to bring structure to the discourse on environmental protection. It does so to enhance our understanding of environmental challenges of how they have been shaped by humanity's interface with nature in the past, how they continue to be affected by its engagement with nature in the present and the prospects for the future, if we were not to radically alter the course of destruction which humanity's actions have charted.



The environmental rule of law seeks to facilitate a multi-disciplinary analysis of the nature and consequences of carbon footprints and in doing so it brings a shared understanding between science, regulatory decisions and policy perspectives in the field of environmental protection. It recognises that the “law” element in the environmental rule of law does not make the concept peculiarly the preserve of Lawyers and Judges. On the contrary, it seeks to draw within the fold all stakeholders in formulating strategies to deal with current challenges posed by environmental degradation, climate change and the destruction of habitats. The environmental rule of law seeks a unified understanding of these concepts. There are significant linkages between concepts such as sustainable development, the polluter pays principle etc. The universe of nature is indivisible and integrated. The state of the environment in one part of the earth affects and is fundamentally affected by what occurs in another part. Every element of the environment shares a symbiotic relationship with the others. It is this inseparable bond and connect which the environmental rule of law seeks to explore and understand in order to find solutions to the pressing problems which threaten the existence of humanity. The environmental rule of law is founded on the need to understand the consequences of our actions going beyond local, State and national boundaries. The rise in the oceans threatens not just maritime communities. The rise in temperatures, dilution of glaciers and growing desertification have consequences which go beyond the communities and creatures whose habitats are threatened. They affect the future survival of the entire eco-system. The environmental rule of law attempts to weave an understanding of the connections in the natural environment which make the issue of survival a unified challenge which confronts human societies everywhere.

(Extract from Pragnesh Shah v. Arunkumar Sharma (2022) 11 SCC 493)

21. What distinguishes the environmental rule of law from the broader concept of the rule of law?
 - (A) Its exclusive focus on legal principles
 - (B) Its emphasis on environmental governance
 - (C) Its reliance on judicial decisions
 - (D) Its alignment with international treaties

22. What is the primary objective of the environmental rule of law?
 - (A) To protect wildlife habitats
 - (B) To enhance understanding of environmental challenges
 - (C) To promote economic development
 - (D) To enforce local environmental regulations

23. Environmental Protection and Improvement were incorporated into the Constitution of India by inserting Articles 48-A and 51-A (g) by virtue of which of the following amendments?
 - (A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
 - (B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
 - (C) 45th Amendment Act, 1980
 - (D) 35th Amendment Act, 1974



24. In which international forum did the 'Environmental rule of Law' find recognition for the first time?
- (A) Stockholm Conference on Human Environment, 1970
 - (B) Rio Declaration on Environment, 1992
 - (C) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002
 - (D) UNEP's Governing Council Decision 279, 2013
25. What does the environmental rule of law seek to achieve beyond local and national boundaries?
- (A) Economic growth
 - (B) Environmental justice
 - (C) Political stability
 - (D) Cultural preservation

VI. Jurisprudence progresses as well as regresses. The late nineteenth-century analysis of rights which Hohfeld brought to completion makes a notable advance in clarity. But rights of each of the four Hohfeldian types are spoken of by Aquinas, as well as by the civilian lawyers of his age (and indeed of earlier ages). The word 'right' translates the Latin *ius* or *jus*, the root of the word's 'justice', 'jurist', 'juridical', and 'jurisprudence'. Though Aquinas does not use the plural forms of the word *ius* as often as we use the plural 'rights', it is a sheer mistake to claim, as some have, that he lacked or repudiated the concept of rights in the modern sense, in which a right is 'subjective' in the sense of belonging to someone (the subject of the right). When he defines justice as the steady willingness to give to others what is theirs, Aquinas immediately goes on to treat that phrase as synonymous with their right (*ius suum*); hence he treats a right/rights (*ius/iura*) as subjective. He also uses the word to speak of 'objective' right, that is, what interpersonal action or relationship is right—morally or legally, depending upon the context. Hobbes, who got inspired much in Benthamite and Austinian positivism, spurned the classical juristic tradition and defined 'right' as liberty in the sense of sheer absence of duty. So, people have most rights in the state of nature where they have no duties. This move exemplifies regression in legal and, more generally, in political and moral philosophy. Fortunately, the mistake is quite obvious. If no one has any duties to or in respect of others, it will be more accurate to say that no one has any rights at all. For everyone, in such a state of affairs, is subject to being destroyed or abused by everyone and anyone else, and everyone's actions can be impeded as much as any person or group cares, and is able, to arrange. The truth is that the concept of a right makes little sense save as (the Hohfeldian claim-right) a correlative of someone else's duty, or (the Hohfeldian liberty) as protected by someone else's duty of non-interference, or (the Hohfeldian power) as promoted by the duty of officials and others to recognize and effectuate one's acts-in-the-law (or their ethical counterparts), or (the Hohfeldian immunity) as protected by a similar duty of officials and others not to recognize another's juridical acts as it purportedly bears on my position.

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from The Oxford Handbook of Jurisprudence and Philosophy of Law, Edited by Jules L. Coleman, Kenneth Einar Himma, and Scott J. Shapiro)



26. The Jural Correlative of Privilege is:
- (A) Duty (B) Liability
(C) No right (D) Disability
27. Which of the following statements is not true about Treatise on Law by St. Thomas Aquinas?
- (A) He classified law into eternal law, natural law, human law and divine law
(B) He belonged to the Historical School of Jurisprudence
(C) According to him, human nature is perfected or fully realised by harmonious and habitual excellence in the exercise of its intrinsic capacities and powers
(D) The first primary precept is that good is to be pursued and done and evil avoided
28. Who said, "Right is an interest which is to be recognised, protected and enforced by law"?
- (A) Roscoe Pound (B) Salmond
(C) Holland (D) Bentham
29. Which of the following theories can be identified as a theory of right?
- (A) Bracket theory (B) Fiction theory
(C) Will theory (D) Concession theory
30. Consider the given statements:
- Statement I: Rights in Rem are the rights in the things of others, also called encumbrances.
Statement II: Rights in Re propria means the right available against the whole world.
Statement III: Rights in Personam mean the rights in one's own things.
- Choose the correct answer:
- (A) Statement I is correct
(B) Statements I & II are correct
(C) Statements I, II & III are correct
(D) None of the above

VII. Ahmadi, J. (as he then was) speaking for himself and Punchhi, J., endorsed the recommendations in the following words-The time is ripe for taking stock of the working of the various Tribunals set up in the country after the insertion of Articles 323-A and 323-B in the Constitution. After the incorporation of these two articles, Acts have been enacted where-under tribunals have been constituted for dispensation of justice. Sufficient time has passed and experience gained in these last few years for taking stock of the situation with a view to finding out if they have served the purpose and objectives for which they were constituted. Complaints have been heard in regard to the functioning of other tribunals



as well and it is time that a body like the Law Commission of India has a comprehensive look-in with a view to suggesting measures for their improved functioning. That body can also suggest changes in the different statutes and evolve a model on the basis whereof tribunals may be constituted or reconstituted with a view to ensuring greater independence. An intensive and extensive study needs to be undertaken by the Law Commission in regard to the Constitution of tribunals under various statutes with a view to ensuring their independence so that the public confidence in such tribunals may increase and the quality of their performance may improve.

Before parting with the case, it is necessary to express our anguish over the ineffectiveness of the alternative mechanism devised for judicial review. The judicial review and remedy are the fundamental rights of the citizens. The dispensation of justice by the tribunal is much to be desired.

(Extracted with Edits from R.K. Jain v. Union of India, 1993 (4) SCC 119)

31. In which of the following case the Court held that though judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution, the vesting of the power of judicial review in an alternative institutional mechanism, after taking it away from the High Courts, would not violate the basic structure so long as it was ensured that the alternative mechanism was an effective and real substitute for the High Court?
- (A) L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India and Others 1997
 - (B) R.K. Jain v. Union of India 1993
 - (C) S.P. Sampath Kumar v. Union of India 1985
 - (D) Kesvananda Bharati v. State of Kerala 1973
32. The provisions of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 shall not apply to:
- (A) Any member of the naval, military or air forces or of any other armed forces of the Union
 - (B) Officer or servant of the Supreme Court or of any High Court or Courts subordinate
 - (C) Person appointed to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament or to the secretarial staff of any State Legislature or a House thereof or, in the case of a Union Territory having a Legislature, of that Legislature
 - (D) All of the above
33. The first tribunal established in India is:
- (A) Central Administrative Tribunal
 - (B) Railway Claims Tribunal
 - (C) Armed Forces Tribunal
 - (D) Income tax Appellate Tribunal



34. Articles 323-A and 323-B of the Indian Constitution for the establishment of tribunal to adjudicate disputes in specific matters. While both articles deal with tribunals, there are key differences in their scope and application. Which of the following statement correctly reflects the distinction between Articles 323-A and 323-B?
- (A) Article 323-A exclusively deals with administrative tribunals for public service matters, while Article 323-B deals with the tribunals for a wider range of subjects including taxation and land reforms
 - (B) While tribunals under Article 323-A can be established only by Parliament, tribunals under Article 323-B can only be established by State legislature, with matters falling within their legislative competence
 - (C) Under Article 323-A, only one tribunal for centre and no tribunal for state may be established. As far as Article 323-B is concerned, there is no hierarchy of tribunals
 - (D) Article 323-A grant tribunals the power to hear appeals directly from the Supreme Court, by passing the High Court. Under Article 323-B there is no such power
35. The National Green Tribunal Act was passed in the year:
- (A) 2007
 - (B) 2008
 - (C) 2009
 - (D) 2010

VIII. Live-in relationship, as such, as already indicated, is a relationship which has not been socially accepted in India, unlike many other countries. In *Lata Singh v. State of U.P.* [(2006) 5 SCC 475: (2006) 2 SCC (Cri) 478] it was observed that a live-in relationship between two consenting adults of heterosexual sex does not amount to any offence even though it may be perceived as immoral. However, in order to provide a remedy in civil law for protection of women, from being victims of such relationship, and to prevent the occurrence of domestic violence in the society, first time in India, the DV Act has been enacted to cover the couple having relationship in the nature of marriage, persons related by consanguinity, marriages, etc. We have few other legislations also where reliefs have been provided to woman placed in certain vulnerable situations. Section 125 Cr.P.C. of course, provides for maintenance of a destitute wife and Section 498-A IPC is related to mental cruelty inflicted on women by her husband and in-laws. Section 304-B IPC deals with the cases relating to dowry death. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was enacted to deal with the cases of dowry demands by the husband and family members. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides for grant of maintenance to a legally wedded Hindu wife, and also deals with rules for adoption. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 refers to the provisions dealing with solemnisation of marriage also deals with the provisions for divorce. For the first time, though, the DV Act, Parliament has recognised a “relationship in



the nature of marriage” and not a live-in relationship simpliciter. We have already stated, when we examine whether a relationship will fall within the expression “relationship in the nature of marriage” within the meaning of Section 2(f) of the DV Act, we should have a close analysis of the entire relationship invariably, it may be a question of fact and degree, whether a relationship between two unrelated persons of the opposite sex meets the tests judicially evolved.

(This extract is taken from Indra Sarma v. V.K.V. Sarma, (2013) 15 SCC 755)

36. What is the scope of analysis required to determine if a relationship falls within the expression “relationship in the nature of marriage” under Section 2(f) of the DV Act?
- (A) Considering the number of children born in a live in relationship
 - (B) Considering only the cohabitation period of the relationship and there emotional connectivity
 - (C) Conducting a close analysis of the entire interpersonal relationship, taking into account all facets
 - (D) Evaluating only the financial aspects and mutual agreements of the relationship, and if there is any written agreement between the partner
37. In which of the following case, the Supreme Court read down the word “adult male” in Section 2(q) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
- (A) Indra Sarma v. V.K.V. Sarma
 - (B) Hiral P. Harsora v. Kusum Harsora
 - (C) Uma Narayan v. Priya Krishna Prasad
 - (D) All of the above
38. As per Section 20 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, while disposing of an application under Section 12(1), the Magistrate may direct the respondent to pay monetary relief to the aggrieved person so that the aggrieved person can:
- (A) Live a life that meets at least the bare minimum needs for survival and basic well-being
 - (B) Live a life that is consistent with her standard of living which she is accustomed
 - (C) Live a life that is consistent with her parent’s standard of living
 - (D) Live a life which can cover her medical expenses and expenses incurred due to litigation of domestic violence



39. In which case, the three-judge bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court has recently interpreted the term "shared household" and has held that "...*lives or at any stage has lived in a domestic relationship...*" have to be given its normal and purposeful meaning. The living of woman in a household has to refer to a living which has some permanency. Mere fleeting or casual living at different places shall not make a shared household?
- (A) Satish Chander Ahuja v. Sneha Ahuja
 - (B) Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra
 - (C) S.R. Batra v. Tarun Batra
 - (D) B.R. Mehta v. Atma Devi
40. Under Indian Law, can a woman in a live in relationship claim maintenance under S. 125, Cr.P.C. despite not being a legally wedded wife?
- (A) No, as per the interpretation of statute 'wife' means legally wedded wife and includes who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from her husband
 - (B) Yes, a woman in a live in relationship can claim maintenance u/s 125, Cr.P.C. as strict proof of marriage is not necessary and maintenance cannot be denied if evidence suggests cohabitation
 - (C) A woman in live in relationship can only claim maintenance if she has been cohabiting for more than five years and dependent children from the relationship
 - (D) A woman in live in relationship can claim maintenance only through a civil suit as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) does not apply to live in relationships
- IX.** The Companies Act, 2013 does not deal with insolvency and bankruptcy when the companies are unable to pay their debts or the aspects relating to the revival and rehabilitation of the companies and their winding up if revival and rehabilitation is not possible. In principle, it cannot be doubted that the cases of revival or winding up of the company on the ground of insolvency and inability to pay debts are different from cases where companies are wound up under Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013. The two situations are not identical. Under Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013, even a running and financially sound company can also be wound up for the reasons in clauses (a) to (e). The reasons and grounds for winding up under Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013 are vastly different from the reasons and grounds for the revival and rehabilitation scheme as envisaged under the IBC. The two enactments deal with two distinct situations and in our opinion, they cannot be equated when we examine whether there is discrimination or violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. For the revival and rehabilitation of the companies, certain sacrifices are required from all quarters, including the workmen. In case of insolvent companies, for the sake of survival and regeneration, everyone, including the secured creditors and the Central and State Government, are required to make sacrifices. The workmen also have a stake and benefit from the revival of the company, and therefore unless it is found that the sacrifices envisaged for the workmen, which certainly form a separate class, are onerous and



burdensome so as to be manifestly unjust and arbitrary, we will not set aside the legislation, solely on the ground that some or marginal sacrifice is to be made by the workers. We would also reject the argument that to find out whether there was a violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India or whether the right to life under Article 21 Constitution of India was infringed, we must word by word examine the waterfall mechanism envisaged under the Companies Act, 2013, where the company is wound up in terms of grounds (a) to (e) of Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013; and the rights of the workmen when the insolvent company is sought to be revived, rehabilitated or wound up under the Code. The grounds and situations in the context of the objective and purpose of the two enactments are entirely different.

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from the judgement in Moser Baer Karamchari Union Thr. President Mahesh Chand Sharma v. Union of India and Ors, 2023 SCC Online SC 547)

41. In which of the following cases, it was held by the Supreme Court addressed shareholders rights, RB's role and judicial Intervention?
 - (A) Life Insurance Corporation of India v. Escorts Ltd
 - (B) R. K. Dalmia v. Delhi Administration
 - (C) Dale And Carrington Invt. P. Ltd. v. P.K. Prathapan
 - (D) Rohtas Industries Ltd v. S.D. Agarwal & Anr
42. The extent to which a corporation as a legal person can be held criminally liable for its acts and omissions and for those of the natural persons employed by it is called
 - (A) Corporate manslaughter
 - (B) Lifting the corporate veil
 - (C) Corporate criminal liability
 - (D) Corporate social responsibility
43. In which of the following cases, the constitutionality of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was upheld by the Supreme Court?
 - (A) RPS Infrastructure Ltd. v. Union of India
 - (B) Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. v. Union of India
 - (C) Union Bank of India v. Financial Creditors of M/s Amtek Auto Limited
 - (D) Swiss Ribbons v. Union of India
44. A Director other than a managing Director or a whole-time Director or a nominee Director who does not have any material or pecuniary relationship with the company/ Directors other than the remuneration is called
 - (A) Impartial Director
 - (B) Promoter
 - (C) Independent Director
 - (D) Associate Director
45. Which among the following is not a duty of a Director of the company?
 - (A) To file return of allotments
 - (B) To disclose interest
 - (C) Duty to call upon the shareholders to attend the Board meetings
 - (D) To convene General meeting



- X. For a principle to be acceptable as a law, Lon Fuller states that it must be measured in terms of the following eight standards: (1) The principle must be expounded in a manner so that it can be generally applied. A pattern less ad hoc system of law lacks the desired “internal morality” which legal principles should possess. This proposition is comparable to the often-read statement that our government is a government of laws rather than men. (2) The mandates of the law must be communicated to the people to whom they are directed. (3) Newly announced principles of law, except on rare occasions, should be applied only in a prospective manner. Retroactive application of changes in prescribed norms, subject to the presence of compelling extenuating circumstances, should be avoided. (4) Standards of action and inaction should be clearly stated. Fuller concedes that the lawmaker cannot specify with absolute clarity exactly what is demanded of each individual in every instance when the law may affect him. He does, however, assert that the duty to clarify the law should be delegated to the enforcement bodies only to the extent that such action is required by the environment in which the law must operate. (5) Arguing that respect for the law calls for consistency, Fuller maintains that the originators of laws should take great pains to see that the body of law is as free as possible from contradictory mandates, (6) Emphasizing that law is tied to the capabilities of human beings, Fuller insists that those who prescribe the norms required of individuals must refrain from imposing impossible standards of action or inaction. A stated norm which demands an absurd course of action would violate Fuller’s idea of the “internal morality of law.” (7) While stare decisis, of recent date, has been viewed by some, if not many people, as a barrier on the pathways to needed change, Fuller is of the opinion that abiding by previously announced norms is desirable in and of itself. He finds that frequency of change, by its very nature, tends to have a deleterious impact upon the persons who are subjected to an abrupt alteration of the requirements which the law imposes upon them. (8) The student of American history is familiar with Andrew Jackson’s assertion to the effect that while the Supreme Court might render a judgment, it lacked the means by which it might be implemented.

[Extracted from Tucker, Edwin W. (1965) “The Morality of Law, by Lon L. Fuller,” Indiana Law Journal: Vol. 40: Iss. 2, Article 5.]

46. What does Fuller refer to with the term “promulgation”?
- (A) The retroactive application of laws
 - (B) The consistent application of laws
 - (C) The clear communication of laws to those they affect
 - (D) The economic impact of laws
47. Which of the following best describes the central issue in the Hart-Fuller debate?
- (A) The influence of morality on state
 - (B) Whether law and morality are inherently connected
 - (C) The role of judges in interpreting morality
 - (D) The influence of religious values on legal system



48. What was Lon Fuller's main criticism of Hart's legal positivism?
- (A) It ignores moral obligations of a judge to make decisions on ethics
 - (B) It places too much emphasis on legal rules without considering their moral implication
 - (C) It ignores the role of international law in shaping domestic legal systems
 - (D) All of the above
49. Why does Fuller argue that legal standards should be free from contradictions?
- (A) To allow for greater judicial discretion
 - (B) To ensure laws are adaptable to different situations
 - (C) To maintain respect for the law and ensure consistency
 - (D) To simplify legal education
50. Which of the following best describes the concept of "internal morality" in law according to Lon Fuller?
- (A) Law should be flexible and adaptive to individual circumstances
 - (B) Law should be explained with clarity and precision
 - (C) Law should prioritize economic efficiency
 - (D) Law should be created by popular vote
- XI. Whether an agreement is a mortgage by conditional sale or sale with an option to repurchase is a vexed question to be considered in the facts of each case. The essentials of an agreement, to qualify as a mortgage by conditional sale, can succinctly be summarized. An ostensible sale with transfer of possession and ownership, but containing a clause for reconveyance in accordance with Section 58(c) of the Act, will clothe the agreement as a mortgage by conditional sale. Referring to Section 58(c) of the Transfer of Property Act the observed, "*A deeming fiction was added in the negative that a transaction shall not be deemed to be a mortgage unless the condition for reconveyance is contained in the document which purports to effect the sale.*" The issue under adjudication was whether the transaction between the parties was an absolute sale of the property or it was a mortgage. The court relied upon the case *Bishwanath Prasad Singh v. Rajendra Prasad and Anr, 2006 SC* and held that A bare perusal of the said provision clearly shows that a mortgage by conditional sale must be evidenced by one document whereas a sale with condition of retransfer may be evidenced by more than one document. A sale with a condition of retransfer is not a mortgage. It is not a partial transfer. By reason of such a transfer all rights have been transferred reserving only a personal right to the purchaser and such a personal right would be lost unless the same is exercised within the stipulated time. The execution of separate agreement for reconveyance, either contemporaneously or subsequently, shall militate against the agreement being mortgaged by conditional sale. There must exist a debtor and creditor relationship. The valuation of the property, and the transaction value, along with the duration of time for reconveyance, are important considerations to decide the nature of the agreement. There will have to be a cumulative consideration of these factors, along



with the recitals in the agreement, intention of the parties, coupled with other attendant circumstances, considered in a holistic manner. The language used in the agreement may not always be conclusive.

(Extract from Prakash (Dead) By LR. V. G. Aradhya & Ors, 2023 SC)

51. The proper remedy for the mortgagee in a mortgage by conditional sale is:
- (A) to institute a suit for sale
 - (B) to suit for recovery of money
 - (C) to institute a suit for foreclosure
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
52. One of the conditions of mortgage by conditional sale is that:
- (A) on payment of mortgage money, the sale shall be voidable
 - (B) on payment of mortgage money, the sale shall become void
 - (C) the mortgagee shall receive the rent and profits and will appropriate the same towards the dues
 - (D) All of the above
53. What is the common clause between mortgage by conditional sale and English mortgage?
- (A) Transfer of ownership of mortgaged property
 - (B) Transfer of possession of mortgaged property
 - (C) The right of mortgagee to sell the property
 - (D) Delivery of documents of title
54. What is the limitation period in case of mortgage by conditional sale?
- (A) 3 years (B) 12 years (C) 30 years (D) No time limit
55. Which of the following expresses the distinction between a mortgage by conditional sale and a sale with a condition of repurchase?
- (A) In a mortgage the debt subsists and a right to redeem remains with the debtor, but a sale with a condition of repurchase is not a lending and borrowing arrangement
 - (B) In a mortgage by conditional sale, generally the amount of consideration is far below the value of the property in the market, but in a sale with a condition of repurchase, the amount of consideration is generally equal to or close to the value of the property
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)



- XII. “The power to pardon is a part of the constitutional scheme, and we have no doubt, in our mind, that it should be so treated also in the Indian Republic. It has been reposed by the people through the Constitution in the Head of the State, and enjoys high status. It is a constitutional responsibility of great significance, to be exercised when occasion arises in accordance with the discretion contemplated by the context. It is not denied, and indeed it has been repeatedly affirmed in the course of argument by learned counsels appearing for the Petitioner that the power to pardon rests on the advice tendered by the Executive to the President, who subject to the provisions of Art. 74(1) of the Constitution, must act in accordance with such advice.....”

We are of the view that it is open to the President in the exercise of the power vested in him by Art. 72 of the Constitution to scrutinise the evidence on the record of the criminal case and come to a different conclusion from that recorded by the court in regard to the guilt of, and sentence imposed on the accused. In doing so, the President does not amend or modify or supersede the judicial record. The judicial record remains intact, and undisturbed. The President acts in a wholly different plane from that in which the Court acted. He acts under a constitutional power, the nature of which is entirely different from the judicial power and cannot be regarded as an extension of it. This is so, notwithstanding that the practical effect of the Presidential act is to remove the stigma of guilt from the accused or to remit the sentence imposed on him.

It is apparent that the power under Art. 72 entitles the President to examine the record of evidence of the criminal case and to determine for himself whether the case is one deserving the grant of the relief falling within that power. We are of opinion that the President is entitled to go into the merits of the case notwithstanding that it has been judicially concluded by the consideration given to it by this Court. In *Kehar Singh v. Union of India*, 1989 SC, this court stated that the same obviously means that the affected party need not be given the reasons. The question whether reasons can or cannot be disclosed to the Court when the same is challenged was not the subject-matter of consideration. In any event, the absence of any obligation to convey the reasons does not mean that there should not be legitimate or relevant reasons for passing the order.

[Extract from the judgment of Shatrughan Chauhan v. Union of India 2014 (3) SCC 1]

56. Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to the granting of pardon by the President?
- (A) The power to grant pardon is a constitutional duty. Hence, judicial review is available, just as any executive action
 - (B) Granting pardon being the privilege of the President, no judicial review is available against the decision of the President in granting or refusing to grant a pardon
 - (C) The constitution expressly conferred the power to grant pardon to the President hence, the President is not bound to rely on the aid advice of the executive
 - (D) The President’s power to grant pardon can be reviewed on the grounds of non-application of mind



57. In the above case the Supreme Court held that a minimum period of _____ days be stipulated between the receipt of communication of the rejection of the mercy petition and the scheduled date of execution.
- (A) 15 (B) 30
(C) 14 (D) No such time was fixed
58. What is not true about Art. 21 of Constitution of India?
- (A) Insanity is not a relevant supervening factor for commutation of death sentence
(B) Right to life of a person continues till his last breath and that Court will protect that right even if the noose is being tied on the condemned person's neck
(C) The anguish of alternating hope and despair, the agony of uncertainty and the consequence of such suffering on the mental, emotional and physical integrity and health violates Art. 21 of the prisoners
(D) Art. 21 is a substantive right and not merely procedural
59. In which case, the Supreme Court held that if the crime is brutal and heinous and involves the killing of a large number of innocent people without any reason, delay cannot be the sole factor for the commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment?
- (A) Devender Pal Singh Bhullar v. State (NCT) of Delhi
(B) V. Sriharan Murugan v. Union of India
(C) Yakub Abdul Razak Memon v. State of Maharashtra
(D) Shatrughan Chauhan v. Union of India
60. The President's power to grant a pardon
- (A) Can be delegated to the Council of Ministers
(B) Cannot be delegated as it is an essential legislative function
(C) Cannot be delegated as it is expressly conferred on the President
(D) Can be delegated to the Vice-president in the absence of the President

XIII. The Supreme Court recently examined the interplay between Section 47 of the Registration Act, 1908 and Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. Section 47 of the Registration Act titled "time from which registered document operates" states that registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration has been required or made. On the other hand, Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act provides that the transfer of immovable property of value above Rs. 100 can be made only by a registered document. It is a trite law that a transfer of immovable property by way of sale can only be made by a deed of conveyance and in the absence of such deed that is



duly stamped and registered as required by law, no right, title or interest in the immovable property can be transferred. The Court referred to an earlier decision in *Ram Saran Lall v. Domini Kuer* where a harmonious balance was maintained between the peremptory language of Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act and the deeming fiction under Section 47 of the registration act. It also implicitly recognised that Section 54 draws a clear distinction between transfer of tangible immovable property of value more Rs. 100 and less than Rs. 100. In the former case, such transfer can only be made through a registered instrument, whereas in the latter case the transfer may be either by registered instrument or by delivery of property.

(Extract from *Kanwar Raj Singh v. Gejo*, 2024 SC)

61. Which of the following is the effect of non-registration of a compulsorily registrable document?
- (A) The unregistered document cannot be adduced in evidence of any transaction affecting such property
 - (B) As long as the terms, grant or disposition is in writing and fulfils the criteria of S. 91 of the Indian Evidence Act, it will be admitted as evidence
 - (C) Procedure is a handmaid of justice and registration is merely a procedural requirement. Non registration does not make the document less admissible in court
 - (D) The unregistered document can be adduced in evidence if the party adducing it is able to prove its bonafide
62. A property from one person to the other can be transferred by way of:
- (A) Court sale, gift, will, inheritance, relinquishment
 - (B) Dedication, gift, will, inheritance, relinquishment
 - (C) Private or court sale, gift, will, inheritance, relinquishment, dedication
 - (D) Private or court sale, gift, will, inheritance
63. Where the member of the family agrees to divide the property amongst themselves, not necessarily in accordance with the quantum as specified in law or according to their entitlement. It can take into its fold non-family members as well. Once effected, it is binding on all the members who were parties to it and is enforceable?
- This division is called:
- (A) Transfer of property under the Transfer of Property Act
 - (B) Partition of joint Hindu Family
 - (C) Family Arrangement
 - (D) Partition in Interested parties



64. Property and interest in the property as general rule are transferable. This rule of transferability is based on the maxim:
- (A) *Alienation rei praefertur juri accrescendi*
 - (B) *Cuius est solum eius est usque ad coelum et usque ad infernos*
 - (C) *Res nullius*
 - (D) *Nemo dat quod non habet*
65. In a given case where a sale deed is executed and entire agreed consideration is paid on or before execution of sale deed, after it is registered, it will operate from:
- (A) Date of registration of the sale deed
 - (B) Date of execution of the sale deed
 - (C) Date on communication of proposal was complete
 - (D) None of the above

XIV. The landmark judgment of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa & Others, delivered by the Supreme Court of India in 1978, significantly influenced the interpretation of the term 'industry' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The case centered on whether the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, a statutory body, could be classified as an industry under the Act, thereby making its employees eligible for certain protections and benefits. Prior to this case, the definition of 'industry' had been subject to varied interpretations, leading to confusion and inconsistency in its application. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, broadly defined 'industry' to include any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture, or calling of employers and any calling, service, employment, handicraft, or industrial occupation or avocation of workmen. However, this expansive definition left room for ambiguity, especially concerning statutory bodies and non-profit organizations. In this case, the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board argued that it was not an industry, emphasizing its statutory duties and public welfare objectives. The Board contended that its primary purpose was to provide essential services, not to engage in profit-making activities typical of private enterprises. On the other hand, the respondents, including A. Rajappa, argued that the Board's activities fell within the scope of an industry as defined by the Act, and thus, its employees should be entitled to the benefits and protections accorded to workers in industries. The Supreme Court, in its judgment, undertook a comprehensive analysis of the term 'industry.' The bench, led by Chief Justice M. Hameedullah Beg, laid down a broad and inclusive definition of 'industry.' The Court asserted that what mattered was the nature of the activity and the relationship between the employer and the employees. This interpretation aimed to ensure that a wide range of workers, including those employed in public utility services, statutory bodies, and even some non-profit organizations, would be covered under the protective umbrella of the Industrial Disputes Act. The decision in Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa & Others had far-reaching implications. It extended the scope of labour protections to a broader spectrum of workers, ensuring that more employees could benefit from the dispute



resolution mechanisms and other safeguards provided under the Industrial Disputes Act. This judgment underscored the judiciary's role in interpreting labour laws to promote social justice and protect workers' rights in a rapidly industrializing nation.

(Extract from Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa & Others, 1978 2 SCC)

66. According to the Supreme Court's judgment, what is the most important factor in determining whether an activity constitutes an industry?
- (A) The profit-making motive of the employer
 - (B) When there are multiple activities carried on by an establishment, its dominant function has to be considered. If the dominant function is not commercial, benefits of a workman of an industry under Industrial Dispute Act may be given
 - (C) The nature of the activity and the authority of the employer over its employees
 - (D) When there are multiple activities carried on by an establishment, all the activities must be considered. Even if one activity is commercial, the employees will not get the benefit of workman of an industry under the Industrial Dispute Act
67. Which of the following best describes the broader impact of the judgment?
- (A) It reduced labour protections for workers
 - (B) It extended labour protections to a broader spectrum of workers
 - (C) It had no significant impact on labour laws
 - (D) It only affected private sector workers
68. Which of the following best describes the term 'industry' as defined by the Supreme Court in this judgment?
- (A) Any activity involving profit-making
 - (B) Any systematic activity organized by cooperation between an employer and employees for producing or distributing goods and services
 - (C) Only activities conducted by private enterprises
 - (D) Activities limited to manufacturing sectors
69. In which of the following landmark judgement, the Supreme Court held that when an association or society of apartment owners employs workers for personal services to its members, those workers do not qualify as workmen under the Act and the association is not an "Industry" under the Industrial Disputes Act?
- (A) Som Vihar Apartment Owners' Housing Maintenance Society Ltd. v. Workmen, 2009 SC
 - (B) Anand Vihar Apartment Owners' Society Ltd. v. Workmen, 2024 SC
 - (C) Kanchanjunga Building Employees Union v. Kanchanjunga Flat Owners Society & Anr., 2024 SC
 - (D) None of the above



70. Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, what is the role of the “Works Committee” and which of the following correctly describes its function?
- (A) The Works committee is a body formed by the Central government to address wage disputes between employer and employee in public sector industries
 - (B) The Works committee is a grievance redressal body constituted by the employer, primarily to promote measures for securing and preserving amity and good relations between the employer and employee
 - (C) The Works Committee is responsible for making binding decisions on industrial disputes related to layoffs, retrenchment and closure of industrial units
 - (D) All of the above
- XV. Article 21 of the Constitution states that no person shall be deprived of his liberty except in accordance with procedure established by law. Conversely, we think that a person is entitled to the protection of his liberty only in accordance with law. When a person’s liberty cannot be violated in breach of a law, can a person’s liberty be protected even in the face of a breach or violation of law? In other words, should rule of law prevail over personal liberty of a person or vice-versa? Further, should this Court weigh in favour of a person’s freedom and liberty even when it has been established that the same was granted in violation of law? Should the scales of justice tilt against rule of law? We wish to make it clear that only when rule of law prevails will liberty and all other fundamental rights would prevail under our Constitution including the right to equality and equal protection of law as enshrined in Article 14 thereof. Justice Nagarathna, who authored the judgement, began her pronouncement by invoking classical Greek Philosopher Plato. “Punishment is to be inflicted not for the sake of vengeance but for the sake of prevention and reformation. In his treatise, Plato reasons that the lawgiver, as far as he can, ought to imitate the doctor who does not apply his drug with a view to pain only, but to do the patient good. This curative theory of punishment likens penalty to medicine administered for the sake of the one being chastised. Thus, if a criminal is curable, he ought to be improved by education and other suitable arts and the set free as a better citizen and less of a burden to the state. This postulate lies at the heart of the policy of remission.” Having said that, she also pointed out the competing interests involved, of the rights of the victim’s family to justice and the right of the convicts to a second chance by remission or reduction of their sentence. She added, “A woman deserves respect howsoever high or low she may otherwise be considered in the society or whatever faith she may follow or whatever creed she may belong to. Can heinous crime against women permit remission of the convicts by a reduction in their sentence and by granting them liberty?”

(This extract has been taken from *Bilkis Yakoob Rasul v. Union of India (2024) 5 SCC 481*)



71. On which grounds remission can be denied?
- (A) On the discretion of the appropriate government
 - (B) On the central government's discretion
 - (C) On the state government's discretion
 - (D) None of the above
72. Which of the following is not related to remission?
- (A) State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi) v. Prem Raj, 2003 7 SCC
 - (B) Sarat Chandra Rabha v. Khagendranath, AIR 1961 SC 334
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
73. Which of the following needs to be considered while entertaining an application for remission under the provisions of Cr.P.C., 1973?
- (A) The application for remission under Section 432 of the Cr.P.C., 1973 could be only before the Government of the State within whose territorial jurisdiction the applicant was convicted (appropriate Government) and not before any other Government within whose territorial jurisdiction the applicant may have been transferred on conviction or where the offence has occurred
 - (B) A consideration for remission must be by way of an application under Section 432 of the Cr.P.C., 1973 which has to be made by the convict or on his behalf. In the first instance whether there is compliance with Section 433A of the Cr.P.C., 1973 must be noted in as much as a person serving a life sentence cannot seek remission unless fourteen years of imprisonment has been completed
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Only (A)
74. According to Section 432 (2) of Cr.P.C. when deciding on an application for remission, the government may seek the opinion of the presiding judge. In *Bilkis Bano Case*, how did the court interpret the expression "may" regarding the government's duty to seek the opinion of the judge?
- (A) The expression "may" indicate that it is optional for the government to seek the opinion of the presiding judge
 - (B) The expression "may" mean that government can seek the opinion of any judge, not necessarily the presiding judge
 - (C) The expression "may" must be interpreted as "shall", making it mandatory for the government to seek the opinion of the presiding judge
 - (D) The expression "may" allow the presiding judge to refuse providing an opinion on the application for remission



75. In *Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023*, the provision for commutation of a sentence of imprisonment of life has replaced the term 'not exceeding fourteen years or of fine' of the Cr.P.C. with:

- (A) not less than seven years
- (B) not less than ten years
- (C) not more than twenty years
- (D) seven years

XVI. In *Kapilaben v. Ashok Kumar Jayantilal Sheth, (2020) 20 SCC 648*, the Supreme Court has considered that the assignment of a contract might result in a transfer of either rights or obligations thereunder. The transfer of obligations is not possible without the consent of the other party. However, the transfer of rights is permissible, except in cases where the contract is of a personal nature. "It is well-settled that the term 'representative-in-interest' includes the assignee of a contractual interest. Though the provisions of the Contract Act do not particularly deal with the assignability of contracts, the court has opined time and again that a party to a contract cannot assign their obligations or liabilities without the consent of the other party. A Constitution Bench in *Khardah Co. Ltd. v. Raymon & Co. (India) (P) Ltd. [AIR 1962 SC 1810]*, has laid out this principle as follows: "An assignment of a contract might result by transfer either of the rights or of the obligations thereunder. However, there is a well-recognised distinction between these two classes of assignments. As a rule, *obligations under a contract cannot be assigned except with the consent of the promisee, and when such consent is given, it is really a novation resulting in substitution of liabilities.* On the other hand, rights under a contract are assignable *unless the contract is personal in its nature or the rights are incapable of assignment either under the law or under an agreement between the parties.*"

[Extracted with edits from *Indira Devi v. Veena Gupta, (2023) 8 SCC 124*]

76. 'A', the absolute owner, with the consent of his family members, executed a conditional sale deed in favour of his tenant. The conditional sale deed contained a clause empowering the vendors to repurchase the property within seven years on repayment of the sale consideration. Which of the following statements regarding the agreement is true?

- (A) The agreement is invalid
- (B) The agreement is not valid because a conditional sale deed containing a clause for repurchase cannot be executed
- (C) The agreement is not valid because the time period provided for repurchase by the vendor is very long, i.e., seven years
- (D) The agreement is valid



77. Which of the following is correct regarding the assignability of the contract?
- (A) The assignment of contracts is expressly governed by the provisions outlined in Sections 130 to 137 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
 - (B) A party to a contract can transfer his liabilities under the contract without the consent of the other party
 - (C) A party to a contract cannot transfer his liabilities under the contract without the consent of the other party
 - (D) Transfer of obligation can be made to anyone without permission of anyone
78. Who among the following is not 'representative-in-interest' for the purpose of obtaining specific performance?
- (A) The person to whom the interest in the contract is transferred for a valuable consideration
 - (B) The person to whom the interest in the contract devolves by succession
 - (C) The person to whom the interest in contract is gifted by a gift deed
 - (D) Rank trespasser, as an intermeddler
79. Consider the following statements:
- I. The benefit of a contract is assignable in 'cases where it can make no difference to the person on whom the obligation lies to which of two persons, he is to discharge it'
 - II. A contract which is such that the promisor must perform it in person, *viz.* involving personal considerations or personal skill or qualifications (such as his credit), are by their nature not assignable
 - III. The contractual rights for the payment of money or to building work do not involve personal considerations and are not contracts of a personal nature
- Choose the correct answer:
- (A) I and II are correct
 - (B) II and III are correct
 - (C) Only III is correct
 - (D) I, II and III are correct
80. Consider the following statements:
- I. Where a party to the contract has obtained substituted performance of the contract as per law, such contract is not specifically enforceable
 - II. A contract, the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise, is not specifically enforceable
 - III. After the Amendment Act of 2018, a contract for non-performance for which compensation is an adequate relief is not specifically enforceable
- Choose the correct answer:
- (A) All are correct
 - (B) I and II are correct
 - (C) II and III are correct
 - (D) Only II is correct

XVII. Article 14 of the Constitution stipulates that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India. Article 15(1) states that the State should not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race,



caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Article 15(4) stipulates that nothing in Article 15 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Article 16 deals with equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Clause (1) of Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Clause (2) stipulates that no citizen shall be discriminated in or be ineligible for any employment or office under the State on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them. Clause (4) of the provision states that nothing in Article 16 shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens, which in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State. The purpose of the equal opportunity principle in Article 16(1) and the reservation provision in Article 16(4) has emerged as a focal point of the jurisprudence on reservations in this Court. A discussion of the journey of the competing models of equality that the Court has espoused and their evolution over the course of the years is necessary to understand the constitutional vision on equality.

The impugned constitutional amendments by which Article 16 (4-A) and 16 (4-B) have been inserted, flow from Article 16 (4). They do not alter the structure of Article 16 (4). They retain the controlling factors or the compelling reasons which enables the State to provide for reservation keeping in mind the overall efficiency of the state administration under article 335. Sub-categorization within a class is a constitutional requirement to secure substantive equality in the event that there is a distinction between two sections of a class; Sub-classification must not lead to the exclusion of one of the categories in the class. A model that provides sufficient opportunities to all categories of the class must be adopted; and Sub-classification among a class must be on a reasonable basis.

Justice Bela Trivedi opined, in dissent, that presidential list of scheduled castes notified under Article 341 cannot be altered by the States. Any change to this list can only be made by a law enacted by Parliament. Sub-classification, according to her would amount to tampering with the Presidential List and undermine the object Article 341, which aims to eliminate political influence in the SC-ST List. Further, she emphasised the importance of adhering to the rule of plain and literal interpretation. She mentions that any preferential treatment for a sub-class within the presidential list would deprive other classes within the same category of their benefits. In the absence of executive or legislative power, state lack the competence to sub-classify castes and the benefit reserved for all SCs. Allowing states to do so would constitute a colourable exercise of power, which is impermissible under law. Justice Trivedi concluded by affirming that affirmative action by States must remain within constitutional boundaries and held that the law laid down in E.V. Chinnaiah case was correct and should be upheld.

(Extract from *The State of Punjab & Ors. v. Davinder Singh & Ors.* 2024 SC)



81. The issue of whether the State can further sub-classify within a class for the purpose of reservation first arose in:
- (A) MR Balaji v. State of Mysore
 - (B) T. Devadasan v. Union of India
 - (C) Akhil Bharatiya Soshit Karamchari Sangh (Railway) v. Union of India
 - (D) The State of Punjab & Ors. v. Davinder Singh & Ors. 2020
82. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, while proposing the inclusion of Articles 300A and 300B of the Draft Constitution (which correspond to Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution), indicated that once notified, any elimination from the list or an addition to the list was to be made by Parliament and not by the President. This limitation was imposed to:
- (A) Protect the rights of the SCs and STs class people
 - (B) To exclude the further interference of the Executive having a play in the matter of the disturbance in the Schedule so published by the President
 - (C) To remove the discretion in the hands of Executive to save the interest of the SCs and STs people
 - (D) To eliminate “political factors” from disturbing the list
83. The trinity of Articles 14, 15, and 16 has provided a tool to march towards social and economic equality. Emphasis has been given to affirmative action so as to give a special treatment to the underprivileged so that they can march forward. Reservations in the matters of education and in public employment have been used to provide a special treatment to the backward classes. What are the other articles of the Constitution along with, the objective of the Constitution to achieve social economic equality may be achieved?
- (A) Arts. 46, 335 and 338
 - (B) Arts. 335, 341 and 342
 - (C) Arts. 46, 335, 338, 341 and 342
 - (D) Arts. 46, 335 and 342
84. Hon’ble Justice B.R. Gavai, in the above-mentioned judgment held that, “sub-classification amongst the Scheduled Castes for giving more beneficial treatment is permissible in law”. He also gave some criteria on which the sub-classification may be implemented by the State. Which of the following is that criteria?
- (A) The criteria for exclusion of the creamy layer from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of affirmative action could be different from the criteria as applicable to the Other Backward Classes
 - (B) Sub-classification would be permissible only if there is a reservation for a sub-class as well as the larger class
 - (C) That while doing so, the State will have to justify the same on the basis of empirical data that a sub-class in whose favour such more beneficial treatment is provided is not adequately represented
 - (D) All of the above



85. Which of the following is not required for sub-classification of the Scheduled Caste?
- (A) The inadequacy of representation of a caste/group because of its backwardness
 - (B) The data must be collected by the State on the inadequacy of representation of a caste in the “services of the State” because it is used as an indicator of backwardness
 - (C) Efficiency of administration must be viewed in a manner which promotes inclusion and equality as required by Article 16(1)
 - (D) The State in exercise of the power under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) is not required to further classify the Scheduled Castes

XVIII. SEBI was established as India’s principal capital markets regulator with the aim to protect the interest of investors in securities and promote the development and regulation of the securities market in India. SEBI is empowered to regulate the securities market in India by the SEBI Act 1992, the SCRA and the Depositories Act 1996. SEBI’s powers to regulate the securities market are wide and include delegated legislative, administrative, and adjudicatory powers to enforce SEBI’s regulations. SEBI exercises its delegated legislative power by inter alia framing regulations and appropriately amending them to keep up with the dynamic nature of the securities’ market. SEBI has issued a number of regulations on various areas of security regulation which form the backbone of the framework governing the securities market in India.

Section 11 of the SEBI Act lays down the functions of SEBI and expressly states that it “shall be the duty of the Board to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market, by such measures as it thinks fit”. Further, Section 30 of the SEBI Act empowers SEBI to make regulations consistent with the Act. Significantly, while framing these regulations, SEBI consults its advisory committees consisting of domain experts, including market experts, leading market players, legal experts, technology experts, retired Judges of this Court or the High Courts, academicians, representatives of industry associations and investor associations. During the consultative process, SEBI also invites and duly considers comments from the public on their proposed regulations. SEBI follows similar consultative processes while reviewing and amending its regulations.

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from the judgement in Vishal Tiwari v. Union of India, [2024] 1 S.C.R. 171)

86. Which of the following is not a committee setup by SEBI?
- (A) Technical Advisory Committee
 - (B) Competition Advisory Committee
 - (C) Intermediary Advisory Committee
 - (D) Market Data Advisory Committee



87. Which among the following is not a function of SEBI?
- (A) regulating substantial acquisition of shares and takeover of companies
 - (B) prohibiting and regulating self-regulatory organisations
 - (C) prohibiting insider trading in securities
 - (D) promoting investors education and training of intermediaries of securities markets

88. Match List I with List II.

List I (Section of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992)	List II (Provision for)
A. Section 6	I. Offences by companies
B. Section 11	II. Power to make regulations
C. Section 27	III. Removal of member from office
D. Section 30	IV. Functions of Board

Choose the correct answer:

- (A) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
 - (B) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
 - (C) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
 - (D) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
89. The process by which an organisation thinks about and evolves its relationships with stakeholders for the common good, and demonstrates its commitment in this regard by adoption of appropriate business processes and strategies is called
- (A) Annual general meeting
 - (B) Corporate social responsibility
 - (C) Issuing Shelf prospectus
 - (D) Incorporation of a company
90. In which of the following cases did the court struck down the attempt of the government to nationalise banks and pay minimal compensation to the shareholders?
- (A) Shri Sunil Siddharthbhai Etc v. Union of India
 - (B) R.C. Cooper v. Union of India
 - (C) United Bank of India v. Satyawati Tondon & Ors
 - (D) Punjab National Bank v. Union of India

XIX. International Organisations have had a significant impact on the development of international law, effectively contributing to the establishment of a global constitutional system. According to Henkin, international organisations “represent new laws at its birth, for it is itself a child of law”. For instance, the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and its



specialised agencies and other international organisations have played a crucial role in shaping international law. The World Health Organisation (WHO), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) are among the organisations that have contributed to the significant transformation of international law sources, actors and processes over the past century. Since its establishment with an initial membership of fifty-one states, UN has undergone significant development, becoming a diverse and multidimensional global institution with a current membership of 193 nations. The UN has positioned itself as a global constitutional organisation, striving to safeguard and uphold a minimal world order. Numerous experts in International Law recognise the UN as a crucial international organisation for the maintenance of peace and security.

(Rawa Almakky, "The Role of International Organisations in the Development of International Law: An Analytical Assessment of the United Nations", International Scientific Journal on LAW and WORLD, Vol. 9 No. 28, 2023)

91. The Convention on International Civil Aviation is applicable only on:
- (A) State Aircraft
 - (B) Civil Aircraft
 - (C) War Aircraft
 - (D) All of the above
92. Meaning of the Latin phrase 'ex aequo et bono' as in legal term, is:
- (A) According to the equitable and good
 - (B) On the basis of equity and fairness
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
93. The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly distributed as:
- (A) African States and Asia Pacific States
 - (B) Eastern European, Western European and other States
 - (C) Latin American and Caribbean States
 - (D) All of the Above
94. Under which Art. of UN Charter General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions?
- (A) Art. 19 of UN Charter
 - (B) Art. 20 of UN Charter
 - (C) Art. 21 of UN Charter
 - (D) Art. 22 of UN Charter



95. Article 21 of the Constitution of WHO, each Member has undertaken the obligation to take action acceptance on Conventions adopted by:
- (A) One third votes of the Health Assembly
 - (B) Two-third votes of the Health Assembly
 - (C) Special Majority means Three-Fourth votes of the Health Assembly
 - (D) All of the above

XX. The elements of tort of negligence consist in – (a) duty of care; (b) duty is owed to the plaintiff; (c) the duty has been carelessly breached. Negligence does not entail liability unless the exacts a duty in the given circumstances to observe care. Duty is an obligation recognised by law to avoid conduct fraught with unreasonable risk of damage to others. The question whether duty exists in a particular situation involves determination of law. Hence, three ingredients are necessary for the existence of a duty of care: (i) foreseeability of the damage, (ii) proximity of relationship between the parties; and (iii) whether it is “just, fair and reasonable” that the law should impose a duty of care. In *Caparo Industries Plc. v. Dickman, 1990 2AC 605*, the court held that breach of duty is concerned with the standard of care that ought to have been adopted in the circumstances and whether the defendant’s conduct fell below that standard i.e., whether he was careless.

The court while quoting *Rajkot Municipal Corporation v. Manjulben Jayantilal Nakum, 1997* stated that as a tort, negligence consists of legal duty to take care and breach of that duty. Duty determines whether the type of loss suffered by the plaintiff in the particular way in which to occurred can ever be actionable. The division of negligence into duty, breach and consequent damage is convenient for the purpose of exposition but it can be confusing because the issues will often overlap. The process of determining a breach of duty involves three steps: First, it is necessary to ascertain the qualities of the reasonable person, given the qualities attributed to him, would have taken in the circumstances. The factors that are permissible to take into account in this regard are prescribed by law, but the amount of care that the reasonable person would have taken is a question of fact. Thirdly, it must be determined whether the defendant took less care than the reasonable person would have taken.

(Extracts from Managing Director, Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Limited v. Deepti Singh and Ors., 2019 SC)

96. In the context of negligence, which of the following scenarios best demonstrates the presence of all essential elements?
- (A) A doctor prescribes the wrong medication to a patient, but the patient’s immune system prevents any harmful side effects and the patient does not suffer any injury
 - (B) A driver runs a red light, narrowly avoiding an accident with another car and both vehicles continue without any collision or harm
 - (C) A hotel guest tragically drowns in the swimming pool as the lifeguard was assigned duties as a part time bartender
 - (D) A construction company delays necessary maintenance on a bridge and despite having major cracks the bridge remains functional



97. Reasonable foreseeability means:
- (A) Mere possibility
 - (B) Expectation of sensible person
 - (C) Foreseeability of probable consequences of his act by an average prudent person
 - (D) Remote possibility of a particular consequence of his consequence by a reasonable person
98. A renowned judgment in which reasonable foreseeability test was discussed by the Privy Council, was:
- (A) Scott v. Shephard
 - (B) Overseas Tankship UK Ltd. v. Morts Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd. (Wagon Mound Case)
 - (C) Donoghue v. Stevenson
 - (D) Re Polemis and Furness, Withy & Co
99. In which of the following judgment the neighbour principle was propounded?
- (A) Scott v. Shephard
 - (B) Rylands v. Fletcher
 - (C) Donoghue v. Stevenson
 - (D) Overseas Tankship UK Ltd. v. Morts Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd. (Wagon Mound Case)
100. Compensation is to be assessed on the basis of:
- (A) Rough estimate of loss generally resulting from death
 - (B) Approximate calculation of damage as a result of death
 - (C) Legitimate expectation of loss of pecuniary benefits
 - (D) Closeness in relationship between claimants and the deceased

XXI. The Supreme Court affirmed that it is a well-established principle of administrative law that an adjudicatory body cannot base its decision on any material unless the person against whom it is sought to be utilized has been apprised of it and given an opportunity to respond to it. The court noted from MP Jain & SN Jain's treatise on Principles of Administrative Law that if the adjudicatory body is going to rely on any material, evidence or document for its decision against a party, then the same must be brought to his notice and he be given an opportunity to rebut it or comment thereon. It is regarded as a fundamental principle of natural justice that no material ought to be relied on against a party without giving him an opportunity to respond to the same... The right to know the material on which



the authority is going to base its decision is an element of the right to defend oneself. If without disclosing any evidence to the party, the authority takes it into its consideration, and decides the matter against the party, then the decision is vitiated for it amounts to denial of a real and effective opportunity to the party to meet the case against him.

On the issue of the impact of such non-disclosure the Court referred to its earlier pronouncements and summarised the principles thus – A quasi-judicial authority has a duty to disclose the material that has been relied upon at the stage of adjudication. The actual test is whether the material that is required to be disclosed is relevant for purpose of adjudication. If it is, then the principles of natural justice require its due disclosure. The aggrieved person must be able to prove that prejudice has been caused to him due to non-disclosure. To prove prejudice, he must prove that had the material been disclosed to him the outcome or the punishment would have been different.

(Extract with Edits taken from in *Deepak Ananda Patil v. State of Maharashtra, (2023) 11 SCC 130*)

101. Which principle is applied in the judgment?
- (A) Nemo judex in causa sua
 - (B) Audi alteram partem
 - (C) Ignorantia juris non excusat
 - (D) Jus necessitatis
102. Non-Disclosure of material invalidates the order if:
- (A) The authority has not relied on the material
 - (B) No prejudice is caused to the party
 - (C) The material was relevant for the purpose of adjudication
 - (D) The outcome would not have been any different if it was disclosed
103. 'Real and effective opportunity' in the context of this judgment refers to:
- (A) Personal hearing
 - (B) Right to rebut the evidence supplied to the party
 - (C) Right to adduce evidence
 - (D) Right to know the evidence against oneself
104. Which of the following requires compliance with the rule of fair hearing?
- (A) A notification bringing an Act into operation
 - (B) Price Control Order under Essential Commodities Act
 - (C) Notice issued by a Disciplinary Authority
 - (D) Reasoned Decision by competent authority



at p.49 (B). In case resting on circumstantial evidence, an accused person's failure to provide a reasonable explanation as required by S. 106 could serve as an additional link in the chain of circumstances.

(Based on facts from *State of West Bengal vs. Mir Mohammad Omar & Ors*, AIR 2000 SUPREME COURT 2988)

111. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, in cases where the burden of proof lies on the prosecution, which of the following accurately reflects the relationship between Section 101 and 106 of IEA, 1872?
- (A) Section 106 is an exception to Section 101
 - (B) Section 106 is intended to relieve the prosecution of their duty to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt under Section 101
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) Neither A nor B
112. 'Any person' in Section 106 of the Indian Evidence Act refers to:
- (A) A party to the suit/proceeding
 - (B) A stranger to the suit/proceeding
 - (C) A witness
 - (D) None of the above
113. In which of the recent following cases, Supreme Court expounded the principles relating to the applicability of S. 106 of Indian Evidence Act?
- (A) *Anees v. The State Govt. of NCT*, 2024 SC
 - (B) *Anita v. NCT of Delhi*, 2024 SC
 - (C) *Abhay v. Union of India*, 2024 SC
 - (D) *Anish v. The State Govt. of NCT*, 2024 SC
114. What is the phrase "Presumptions are like bats, flitting in the twilight but disappearing in the sunshine of facts" indicate?
- (A) Presumption shifts the burden of proof to the party against whom the presumption operates, but the burden shifts back to the original party once rebutting facts are presented
 - (B) Presumption is a substantive piece of evidence and it completely relieve the prosecution of its burden of proof, as long as the presumption is established in the beginning of the trial
 - (C) There are different categories of presumptions and the highest degree of presumption shifts the burden of proof permanently to the accused, who must disprove the presumption beyond reasonable doubt
 - (D) Presumptions are irrefutable facts that, once established, cannot be negated by evidence brought forth in the case



115. Which of the theories emanate from Section 106 of Indian Evidence Act?

1. Doctrine of Res Ipsa Loquitor
2. Theory of reverse burden of proof
3. Doctrine of last seen together
4. Presumption of innocence

Select the correct option:

- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 and 3 (C) 3 and 4 (D) 1 and 4

XXIV. In the present case, the levy of IGST on the supply of ocean freight services under the reverse charge mechanism on the importer, when the value of such service is already included in the transaction value of imported goods, amounts to double taxation. The concept of double taxation implies that the same subject matter is taxed twice when it should be taxed only once. The GST law, as framed, does not envisage taxation of a transaction twice, and the fundamental principles of GST do not support such an imposition. Further, the importer, who is not the recipient of the service but is treated as a deemed recipient under the reverse charge mechanism, cannot be made liable to pay tax on a service that they have not directly availed. This stretches the scope of reverse charge mechanism beyond its intended purpose, which is to simplify tax collection by shifting the liability to pay tax from the service provider to the service recipient, particularly in cases where the service provider is located outside India and does not have a presence within the taxable territory. Moreover, the constitutional framework requires that a tax should be levied with legislative competence and should not contravene any fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. The imposition of IGST on ocean freight under the reverse charge mechanism without proper legislative backing undermines the very essence of taxation principles enshrined in the Constitution of India.

(This extract is taken from *Mohit Minerals v. Union of India CA No. 1390/2022*)

116. According to the *Mohit Minerals Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India* judgment, what constitutes double taxation in the context of GST on ocean freight?

- (A) Taxing both the importer and the exporter for the same service
- (B) Tax not payable on ocean freight under the RCM for CIF imports
- (C) Taxing the service provider and the service recipient for the same service
- (D) Taxing the importer for both the goods and the services separately

117. Assertion (A): The importer should not be liable to pay GST on ocean freight under the reverse charge mechanism if they are not the direct recipient of the service.

Reason (R): The reverse charge mechanism is intended to shift the tax burden from service providers located outside India to the service recipients within India.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true



118. Consider the following statements regarding the Mohit Minerals Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India judgment:

1. The Supreme Court ruled that imposing GST on ocean freight charges under the reverse charge mechanism leads to double taxation
2. The importer, not being the direct recipient of the service, should not be liable to pay GST on ocean freight
3. The judgment emphasized that tax laws must have proper legislative backing to prevent contravention of fundamental rights

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 1 and 3 only
- (C) 2 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

119. Consider the following statements:

1. The reverse charge mechanism shifts the tax liability from the service provider to the service recipient
2. The principle of single taxation was violated by imposing GST on ocean freight charges already included in the cost of imported goods
3. The judgment clarified that importers can be liable for GST on services directly availed by them

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 1 and 3 only
- (C) 2 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

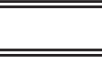
120. According to the judgment, what is the constitutional requirement for levying a tax?

- (A) The tax should be easy to administer
- (B) The tax should have legislative competence and not contravene fundamental rights
- (C) The tax should be progressive in nature
- (D) The tax should only apply to domestic transactions



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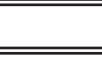


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1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 (One hundred and Twenty) Multiple Choice Questions across 44 (Forty Four) pages including 3 (Three) blank pages for rough work. No additional sheet(s) of paper will be supplied for rough work.
2. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate carbonised Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
3. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet. Do not use the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB.
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6. You may retain the QB and the Candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the test.
7. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches etc., is/are strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly, appropriate action under the law.

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I. Article 21 of the Constitution states that no person shall be deprived of his liberty except in accordance with procedure established by law. Conversely, we think that a person is entitled to the protection of his liberty only in accordance with law. When a person's liberty cannot be violated in breach of a law, can a person's liberty be protected even in the face of a breach or violation of law? In other words, should rule of law prevail over personal liberty of a person or vice-versa? Further, should this Court weigh in favour of a person's freedom and liberty even when it has been established that the same was granted in violation of law? Should the scales of justice tilt against rule of law? We wish to make it clear that only when rule of law prevails will liberty and all other fundamental rights would prevail under our Constitution including the right to equality and equal protection of law as enshrined in Article 14 thereof. Justice Nagarathna, who authored the judgement, began her pronouncement by invoking classical Greek Philosopher Plato. "Punishment is to be inflicted not for the sake of vengeance but for the sake of prevention and reformation. In his treatise, Plato reasons that the lawgiver, as far as he can, ought to imitate the doctor who does not apply his drug with a view to pain only, but to do the patient good. This curative theory of punishment likens penalty to medicine administered for the sake of the one being chastised. Thus, if a criminal is curable, he ought to be improved by education and other suitable arts and the set free as a better citizen and less of a burden to the state. This postulate lies at the heart of the policy of remission." Having said that, she also pointed out the competing interests involved, of the rights of the victim's family to justice and the right of the convicts to a second chance by remission or reduction of their sentence. She added, "A woman deserves respect howsoever high or low she may otherwise be considered in the society or whatever faith she may follow or whatever creed she may belong to. Can heinous crime against women permit remission of the convicts by a reduction in their sentence and by granting them liberty?"

(This extract has been taken from *Bilkis Yakooob Rasul v. Union of India (2024) 5 SCC 481*)

1. On which grounds remission can be denied?
 - (A) On the discretion of the appropriate government
 - (B) On the central government's discretion
 - (C) On the state government's discretion
 - (D) None of the above
2. Which of the following is not related to remission?
 - (A) State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi) v. Prem Raj, 2003 7 SCC
 - (B) Sarat Chandra Rabha v. Khagendranath, AIR 1961 SC 334
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)



3. Which of the following needs to be considered while entertaining an application for remission under the provisions of Cr.P.C., 1973?
- (A) The application for remission under Section 432 of the Cr.P.C., 1973 could be only before the Government of the State within whose territorial jurisdiction the applicant was convicted (appropriate Government) and not before any other Government within whose territorial jurisdiction the applicant may have been transferred on conviction or where the offence has occurred
 - (B) A consideration for remission must be by way of an application under Section 432 of the Cr.P.C., 1973 which has to be made by the convict or on his behalf. In the first instance whether there is compliance with Section 433A of the Cr.P.C., 1973 must be noted in as much as a person serving a life sentence cannot seek remission unless fourteen years of imprisonment has been completed
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Only (A)
4. According to Section 432 (2) of Cr.P.C. when deciding on an application for remission, the government may seek the opinion of the presiding judge. In *Bilkis Bano Case*, how did the court interpret the expression “may” regarding the government’s duty to seek the opinion of the judge?
- (A) The expression “may” indicate that it is optional for the government to seek the opinion of the presiding judge
 - (B) The expression “may” mean that government can seek the opinion of any judge, not necessarily the presiding judge
 - (C) The expression “may” must be interpreted as “shall”, making it mandatory for the government to seek the opinion of the presiding judge
 - (D) The expression “may” allow the presiding judge to refuse providing an opinion on the application for remission
5. In *Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023*, the provision for commutation of a sentence of imprisonment of life has replaced the term ‘not exceeding fourteen years or of fine’ of the Cr.P.C. with:
- (A) not less than seven years
 - (B) not less than ten years
 - (C) not more than twenty years
 - (D) seven years
- II. In the present case, the levy of IGST on the supply of ocean freight services under the reverse charge mechanism on the importer, when the value of such service is already included in the transaction value of imported goods, amounts to double taxation. The concept of double taxation implies that the same subject matter is taxed twice when it should be taxed only once. The GST law, as framed, does not envisage taxation of a transaction twice, and the fundamental principles of GST do not support such an imposition. Further, the importer, who is not the recipient of the service but is treated as a deemed recipient under the reverse charge mechanism, cannot be made liable to pay tax on a service that they have not directly



availed. This stretches the scope of reverse charge mechanism beyond its intended purpose, which is to simplify tax collection by shifting the liability to pay tax from the service provider to the service recipient, particularly in cases where the service provider is located outside India and does not have a presence within the taxable territory. Moreover, the constitutional framework requires that a tax should be levied with legislative competence and should not contravene any fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. The imposition of IGST on ocean freight under the reverse charge mechanism without proper legislative backing undermines the very essence of taxation principles enshrined in the Constitution of India.

(This extract is taken from *Mohit Minerals v. Union of India* CA No. 1390/2022)

6. According to the *Mohit Minerals Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India* judgment, what constitutes double taxation in the context of GST on ocean freight?
- (A) Taxing both the importer and the exporter for the same service
 - (B) Tax not payable on ocean freight under the RCM for CIF imports
 - (C) Taxing the service provider and the service recipient for the same service
 - (D) Taxing the importer for both the goods and the services separately
7. Assertion (A): The importer should not be liable to pay GST on ocean freight under the reverse charge mechanism if they are not the direct recipient of the service.
Reason (R): The reverse charge mechanism is intended to shift the tax burden from service providers located outside India to the service recipients within India.
- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is true, but R is false
 - (D) A is false, but R is true
8. Consider the following statements regarding the *Mohit Minerals Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India* judgment:
- 1. The Supreme Court ruled that imposing GST on ocean freight charges under the reverse charge mechanism leads to double taxation
 - 2. The importer, not being the direct recipient of the service, should not be liable to pay GST on ocean freight
 - 3. The judgment emphasized that tax laws must have proper legislative backing to prevent contravention of fundamental rights

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 1 and 3 only
- (C) 2 and 3 only
- (D) 1, 2 and 3



9. Consider the following statements:
1. The reverse charge mechanism shifts the tax liability from the service provider to the service recipient
 2. The principle of single taxation was violated by imposing GST on ocean freight charges already included in the cost of imported goods
 3. The judgment clarified that importers can be liable for GST on services directly availed by them

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2 only (B) 1 and 3 only (C) 2 and 3 only (D) 1, 2 and 3
10. According to the judgment, what is the constitutional requirement for levying a tax?
- (A) The tax should be easy to administer
 - (B) The tax should have legislative competence and not contravene fundamental rights
 - (C) The tax should be progressive in nature
 - (D) The tax should only apply to domestic transactions

III. Article 14 of the Constitution stipulates that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India. Article 15(1) states that the State should not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Article 15(4) stipulates that nothing in Article 15 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Article 16 deals with equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Clause (1) of Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Clause (2) stipulates that no citizen shall be discriminated in or be ineligible for any employment or office under the State on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them. Clause (4) of the provision states that nothing in Article 16 shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens, which in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State. The purpose of the equal opportunity principle in Article 16(1) and the reservation provision in Article 16(4) has emerged as a focal point of the jurisprudence on reservations in this Court. A discussion of the journey of the competing models of equality that the Court has espoused and their evolution over the course of the years is necessary to understand the constitutional vision on equality.

The impugned constitutional amendments by which Article 16 (4-A) and 16 (4-B) have been inserted, flow from Article 16 (4). They do not alter the structure of Article 16 (4). They retain the controlling factors or the compelling reasons which enables the State to



provide for reservation keeping in mind the overall efficiency of the state administration under article 335. Sub-categorization within a class is a constitutional requirement to secure substantive equality in the event that there is a distinction between two sections of a class; Sub-classification must not lead to the exclusion of one of the categories in the class. A model that provides sufficient opportunities to all categories of the class must be adopted; and Sub-classification among a class must be on a reasonable basis.

Justice Bela Trivedi opined, in dissent, that presidential list of scheduled castes notified under Article 341 cannot be altered by the States. Any change to this list can only be made by a law enacted by Parliament. Sub-classification, according to her would amount to tampering with the Presidential List and undermine the object Article 341, which aims to eliminate political influence in the SC-ST List. Further, she emphasised the importance of adhering to the rule of plain and literal interpretation. She mentions that any preferential treatment for a sub-class within the presidential list would deprive other classes within the same category of their benefits. In the absence of executive or legislative power, states lack the competence to sub-classify castes and the benefit reserved for all SCs. Allowing states to do so would constitute a colourable exercise of power, which is impermissible under law. Justice Trivedi concluded by affirming that affirmative action by States must remain within constitutional boundaries and held that the law laid down in E.V. Chinniah case was correct and should be upheld.

(Extract from *The State of Punjab & Ors. v. Davinder Singh & Ors.* 2024 SC)

11. The issue of whether the State can further sub-classify within a class for the purpose of reservation first arose in:
 - (A) MR Balaji v. State of Mysore
 - (B) T. Devadasan v. Union of India
 - (C) Akhil Bharatiya Soshit Karamchari Sangh (Railway) v. Union of India
 - (D) The State of Punjab & Ors. v. Davinder Singh & Ors. 2020

12. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, while proposing the inclusion of Articles 300A and 300B of the Draft Constitution (which correspond to Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution), indicated that once notified, any elimination from the list or an addition to the list was to be made by Parliament and not by the President. This limitation was imposed to:
 - (A) Protect the rights of the SCs and STs class people
 - (B) To exclude the further interference of the Executive having a play in the matter of the disturbance in the Schedule so published by the President
 - (C) To remove the discretion in the hands of Executive to save the interest of the SCs and STs people
 - (D) To eliminate “political factors” from disturbing the list



13. The trinity of Articles 14, 15, and 16 has provided a tool to march towards social and economic equality. Emphasis has been given to affirmative action so as to give a special treatment to the underprivileged so that they can march forward. Reservations in the matters of education and in public employment have been used to provide a special treatment to the backward classes. What are the other articles of the Constitution along with, the objective of the Constitution to achieve social economic equality may be achieved?
- (A) Arts. 46, 335 and 338 (B) Arts. 335, 341 and 342
(C) Arts. 46, 335, 338, 341 and 342 (D) Arts. 46, 335 and 342
14. Hon'ble Justice B.R. Gavai, in the above-mentioned judgment held that, "sub-classification amongst the Scheduled Castes for giving more beneficial treatment is permissible in law". He also gave some criteria on which the sub-classification may be implemented by the State. Which of the following is that criteria?
- (A) The criteria for exclusion of the creamy layer from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of affirmative action could be different from the criteria as applicable to the Other Backward Classes
(B) Sub-classification would be permissible only if there is a reservation for a sub-class as well as the larger class
(C) That while doing so, the State will have to justify the same on the basis of empirical data that a sub-class in whose favour such more beneficial treatment is provided is not adequately represented
(D) All of the above
15. Which of the following is not required for sub-classification of the Scheduled Caste?
- (A) The inadequacy of representation of a caste/group because of its backwardness
(B) The data must be collected by the State on the inadequacy of representation of a caste in the "services of the State" because it is used as an indicator of backwardness
(C) Efficiency of administration must be viewed in a manner which promotes inclusion and equality as required by Article 16(1)
(D) The State in exercise of the power under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) is not required to further classify the Scheduled Castes
- IV. The Indian Contract Act is a classical model of contract law that covers various codes that govern general contracts as well as specific contracts. Contract of Bailment, one such type of contract under the Indian law of contract, talks about the delivery of goods from one person to another for a purpose. Under this contract, the bailee is given a right to lien. Right to lien is defined under Section 171 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, which talks about the general right to lien of bankers, wharfingers, factors, attorneys of high courts and policy brokers.



22. Which of the following statements is not true about Treatise on Law by St. Thomas Aquinas?
- (A) He classified law into eternal law, natural law, human law and divine law
 - (B) He belonged to the Historical School of Jurisprudence
 - (C) According to him, human nature is perfected or fully realised by harmonious and habitual excellence in the exercise of its intrinsic capacities and powers
 - (D) The first primary precept is that good is to be pursued and done and evil avoided
23. Who said, “Right is an interest which is to be recognised, protected and enforced by law”?
- (A) Roscoe Pound (B) Salmond (C) Holland (D) Bentham
24. Which of the following theories can be identified as a theory of right?
- (A) Bracket theory (B) Fiction theory
(C) Will theory (D) Concession theory
25. Consider the given statements:
- Statement I: Rights in Rem are the rights in the things of others, also called encumbrances.
- Statement II: Rights in Re propria means the right available against the whole world.
- Statement III: Rights in Personam mean the rights in one’s own things.
- Choose the correct answer:
- (A) Statement I is correct (B) Statements I & II are correct
(C) Statements I, II & III are correct (D) None of the above

VI. International Organisations have had a significant impact on the development of international law, effectively contributing to the establishment of a global constitutional system. According to Henkin, international organisations “represent new laws at its birth, for it is itself a child of law”. For instance, the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and its specialised agencies and other international organisations have played a crucial role in shaping international law. The World Health Organisation (WHO), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) are among the organisations that have contributed to the significant transformation of international law sources, actors and processes over the past century. Since its establishment with an initial membership of fifty-one states, UN has undergone significant development, becoming a diverse and multidimensional global institution with a current membership of 193 nations. The UN has positioned itself as a global constitutional organisation, striving to safeguard and uphold a minimal world order. Numerous experts in International Law recognise the UN as a crucial international organisation for the maintenance of peace and security.

(Rawa Almakky, “The Role of International Organisations in the Development of International Law: An Analytical Assessment of the United Nations”, International Scientific Journal on LAW and WORLD, Vol. 9 No. 28, 2023)



26. The Convention on International Civil Aviation is applicable only on:
- (A) State Aircraft (B) Civil Aircraft
(C) War Aircraft (D) All of the above
27. Meaning of the Latin phrase 'ex aequo et bono' as in legal term, is:
- (A) According to the equitable and good
(B) On the basis of equity and fairness
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
28. The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly distributed as:
- (A) African States and Asia Pacific States
(B) Eastern European, Western European and other States
(C) Latin American and Caribbean States
(D) All of the Above
29. Under which Art. of UN Charter General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions?
- (A) Art. 19 of UN Charter (B) Art. 20 of UN Charter
(C) Art. 21 of UN Charter (D) Art. 22 of UN Charter
30. Article 21 of the Constitution of WHO, each Member has undertaken the obligation to take action acceptance on Conventions adopted by:
- (A) One third votes of the Health Assembly
(B) Two-third votes of the Health Assembly
(C) Special Majority means Three-Fourth votes of the Health Assembly
(D) All of the above

VII. The jurisdiction of this court has been invoked for protecting the Great Indian Bustard and the Lesser Florican, both of whom are on the verge of extinction. India faces a number of pressing near term challenges that directly impact the right to a healthy environment, particularly for vulnerable and indigenous communities including forest dwellers. The lack of reliable electricity supply for many citizens not only hinders economic development but also disproportionately affects communities, including women and low-income households, further perpetuating inequalities. Therefore, the right to a healthy environment encapsulates the principle that every individual has the entitlement to live in an environment that is clean, safe, and conducive to their well-being. The promotion of renewable energy sources plays a crucial role in promoting social equity by ensuring access to clean and affordable energy of all segments of society, especially in rural and underserved areas. This contributes to poverty alleviation, enhances quality of life, and fosters inclusive growth and development across the nation. Therefore, transitioning to renewable energy



is not just an environmental imperative but also a strategic investment in India's future prosperity, resilience and sustainability. The right to equality under Art. 14 and the right to life under Art. 21 must be appreciated in the context of the decisions of this court, the actions and commitments of the state on national and international level, and scientific consensus on climate change and its adverse effects. By recognising the right to a healthy environment, states are compelled to prioritise environmental protection and sustainable development, thereby addressing the root cause of climate change and safeguarding the well-being of present and future generations.

(Extract taken from MK Ranjitsinh and Ors v. Union of India, 2024 SC)

31. What is the objective of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?
 - (A) To enforce international environmental treaties on climate change at national level
 - (B) To stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to prevent dangerous human-induced interference with climate change
 - (C) To stabilize carbon footprints and oversee global diversity protection efforts
 - (D) All of the above
32. Which of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically addresses climate change?
 - (A) SDG 31
 - (B) SDG 13
 - (C) SDG 12
 - (D) SDG 15
33. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that any disturbance of the basic environment elements namely air, water and soil, which are necessary for life, would be hazardous to 'life' within the meaning of Article 21 of the Constitution of India and Art. 48A and 51A(g) must be interpreted in the light of Article 21?
 - (A) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, 2000 SC
 - (B) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath, 2000 SC
 - (C) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India, 1996 SC
 - (D) M.C. Mehta v. Union Carbide Commission, 1991 SC
34. Which of the following statements are correct?
 - (A) The people of India do not have a right against the adverse effects of climate change as previous interpretations of Article 21 solely focussed on individual freedoms and right to clean and pollution free environment
 - (B) Supreme Court for the first time recognized right to be free from adverse effects of climate change in its recent judgement MK Ranjitsinh and Ors v. Union of India, 2024 SC
 - (C) There is no separate recognition given by the Supreme Court for 'right to be free from adverse effects of climate change' as it was already recognised under 'right to a clean environment'
 - (D) None of the Above



35. Which of the following protocol focusses at limiting global temperature rise by reducing carbon emissions and combating climate change?
- (A) The Montreal Protocol
 - (B) The Kyoto Protocol
 - (C) The Paris Agreement
 - (D) The Rio Declaration

VIII. As new situations arise; the law has to be evolved in order to meet the challenge of such new situations. Law cannot afford to remain static. It should keep pace with changing socio-economic norms. We have to evolve new principles and lay down new norms which would adequately deal with the new problems which arise in a highly industrialized economy. We cannot allow our judicial thinking to be constricted by reference to the law as it prevails in England or for that matter in any other foreign country. We no longer need the crutches of a foreign legal order. We are certainly prepared to receive light from whatever source it comes but we have to build up our own jurisprudence and we cannot countenance an argument that merely because the new law does not recognize the rule of strict and absolute liability, we cannot have it too. Court should not feel inhibited by this rule merely because the new law does not recognise the rule of strict and absolute liability. The enterprise must be held to be under an obligation to provide that the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity in which it is engaged must be conducted with the highest standards of safety. The court discussed the scope of the Epistolary jurisdiction and reiterated that procedure being merely a handmaid of justice should not stand in the way to access to justice.

(Extracted with edits from M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1987) 1 SCC 395)

36. In which of the following cases, the term “Epistolary Jurisdiction” was first used in India?
- (A) Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union v. Union of India, 1981 SC
 - (B) Mumbai Kamgar Sabha v. Abdul Bhai, 1976 SC
 - (C) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla, 1976 SC
 - (D) Amba Devi v. Union of India, 1984 SC
37. Which of the following offences under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) has a strict liability connotation?
- (A) Theft under Section 378 IPC
 - (B) Defamation under Section 499 IPC
 - (C) Bigamy under Section 494 IPC
 - (D) Selling adulterated food or drink under Section 272 IPC



judgment, undertook a comprehensive analysis of the term 'industry.' The bench, led by Chief Justice M. Hameedullah Beg, laid down a broad and inclusive definition of 'industry.' The Court asserted that what mattered was the nature of the activity and the relationship between the employer and the employees. This interpretation aimed to ensure that a wide range of workers, including those employed in public utility services, statutory bodies, and even some non-profit organizations, would be covered under the protective umbrella of the Industrial Disputes Act. The decision in *Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa & Others* had far-reaching implications. It extended the scope of labour protections to a broader spectrum of workers, ensuring that more employees could benefit from the dispute resolution mechanisms and other safeguards provided under the Industrial Disputes Act. This judgment underscored the judiciary's role in interpreting labour laws to promote social justice and protect workers' rights in a rapidly industrializing nation.

(Extract from Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa & Others, 1978 2 SCC)

41. According to the Supreme Court's judgment, what is the most important factor in determining whether an activity constitutes an industry?
 - (A) The profit-making motive of the employer
 - (B) When there are multiple activities carried on by an establishment, its dominant function has to be considered. If the dominant function is not commercial, benefits of a workman of an industry under Industrial Dispute Act may be given
 - (C) The nature of the activity and the authority of the employer over its employees
 - (D) When there are multiple activities carried on by an establishment, all the activities must be considered. Even if one activity is commercial, the employees will not get the benefit of workman of an industry under the Industrial Dispute Act

42. Which of the following best describes the broader impact of the judgment?
 - (A) It reduced labour protections for workers
 - (B) It extended labour protections to a broader spectrum of workers
 - (C) It had no significant impact on labour laws
 - (D) It only affected private sector workers

43. Which of the following best describes the term 'industry' as defined by the Supreme Court in this judgment?
 - (A) Any activity involving profit-making
 - (B) Any systematic activity organized by cooperation between an employer and employees for producing or distributing goods and services
 - (C) Only activities conducted by private enterprises
 - (D) Activities limited to manufacturing sectors



44. In which of the following landmark judgement, the Supreme Court held that when an association or society of apartment owners employs workers for personal services to its members, those workers do not qualify as workmen under the Act and the association is not an “Industry” under the Industrial Disputes Act?
- (A) Som Vihar Apartment Owners’ Housing Maintenance Society Ltd. v. Workmen, 2009 SC
 - (B) Anand Vihar Apartment Owners’ Society Ltd. v. Workmen, 2024 SC
 - (C) Kanchanjunga Building Employees Union v. Kanchanjunga Flat Owners Society & Anr., 2024 SC
 - (D) None of the above
45. Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, what is the role of the “Works Committee” and which of the following correctly describes its function?
- (A) The Works committee is a body formed by the Central government to address wage disputes between employer and employee in public sector industries
 - (B) The Works committee is a grievance redressal body constituted by the employer, primarily to promote measures for securing and preserving amity and good relations between the employer and employee
 - (C) The Works Committee is responsible for making binding decisions on industrial disputes related to layoffs, retrenchment and closure of industrial units
 - (D) All of the above
- X. Whether an agreement is a mortgage by conditional sale or sale with an option to repurchase is a vexed question to be considered in the facts of each case. The essentials of an agreement, to qualify as a mortgage by conditional sale, can succinctly be summarized. An ostensible sale with transfer of possession and ownership, but containing a clause for reconveyance in accordance with Section 58(c) of the Act, will clothe the agreement as a mortgage by conditional sale. Referring to Section 58(c) of the Transfer of Property Act the observed, “*A deeming fiction was added in the negative that a transaction shall not be deemed to be a mortgage unless the condition for reconveyance is contained in the document which purports to effect the sale.*” The issue under adjudication was whether the transaction between the parties was an absolute sale of the property or it was a mortgage. The court relied upon the case *Bishwanath Prasad Singh v. Rajendra Prasad and Anr, 2006 SC* and held that A bare perusal of the said provision clearly shows that a mortgage by conditional sale must be evidenced by one document whereas a sale with condition of retransfer may be evidenced by more than one document. A sale with a condition of retransfer is not a mortgage. It is not a partial transfer. By reason of such a transfer all rights have been transferred reserving only a personal right to the purchaser and such a personal right would be lost unless the same is exercised within the stipulated time. The execution of separate agreement for reconveyance, either contemporaneously or subsequently, shall militate against the agreement being mortgaged by conditional sale. There must exist a debtor and creditor relationship. The valuation of the property, and the transaction value, along with



the duration of time for reconveyance, are important considerations to decide the nature of the agreement. There will have to be a cumulative consideration of these factors, along with the recitals in the agreement, intention of the parties, coupled with other attendant circumstances, considered in a holistic manner. The language used in the agreement may not always be conclusive.

(Extract from Prakash (Dead) By LR. V. G. Aradhya & Ors, 2023 SC)

46. The proper remedy for the mortgagee in a mortgage by conditional sale is:
- (A) to institute a suit for sale
 - (B) to suit for recovery of money
 - (C) to institute a suit for foreclosure
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
47. One of the conditions of mortgage by conditional sale is that:
- (A) on payment of mortgage money, the sale shall be voidable
 - (B) on payment of mortgage money, the sale shall become void
 - (C) the mortgagee shall receive the rent and profits and will appropriate the same towards the dues
 - (D) All of the above
48. What is the common clause between mortgage by conditional sale and English mortgage?
- (A) Transfer of ownership of mortgaged property
 - (B) Transfer of possession of mortgaged property
 - (C) The right of mortgagee to sell the property
 - (D) Delivery of documents of title
49. What is the limitation period in case of mortgage by conditional sale?
- (A) 3 years
 - (B) 12 years
 - (C) 30 years
 - (D) No time limit
50. Which of the following expresses the distinction between a mortgage by conditional sale and a sale with a condition of repurchase?
- (A) In a mortgage the debt subsists and a right to redeem remains with the debtor, but a sale with a condition of repurchase is not a lending and borrowing arrangement
 - (B) In a mortgage by conditional sale, generally the amount of consideration is far below the value of the property in the market, but in a sale with a condition of repurchase, the amount of consideration is generally equal to or close to the value of the property
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)



XI. The Companies Act, 2013 does not deal with insolvency and bankruptcy when the companies are unable to pay their debts or the aspects relating to the revival and rehabilitation of the companies and their winding up if revival and rehabilitation is not possible. In principle, it cannot be doubted that the cases of revival or winding up of the company on the ground of insolvency and inability to pay debts are different from cases where companies are wound up under Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013. The two situations are not identical. Under Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013, even a running and financially sound company can also be wound up for the reasons in clauses (a) to (e). The reasons and grounds for winding up under Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013 are vastly different from the reasons and grounds for the revival and rehabilitation scheme as envisaged under the IBC. The two enactments deal with two distinct situations and in our opinion, they cannot be equated when we examine whether there is discrimination or violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. For the revival and rehabilitation of the companies, certain sacrifices are required from all quarters, including the workmen. In case of insolvent companies, for the sake of survival and regeneration, everyone, including the secured creditors and the Central and State Government, are required to make sacrifices. The workmen also have a stake and benefit from the revival of the company, and therefore unless it is found that the sacrifices envisaged for the workmen, which certainly form a separate class, are onerous and burdensome so as to be manifestly unjust and arbitrary, we will not set aside the legislation, solely on the ground that some or marginal sacrifice is to be made by the workers. We would also reject the argument that to find out whether there was a violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India or whether the right to life under Article 21 Constitution of India was infringed, we must word by word examine the waterfall mechanism envisaged under the Companies Act, 2013, where the company is wound up in terms of grounds (a) to (e) of Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013; and the rights of the workmen when the insolvent company is sought to be revived, rehabilitated or wound up under the Code. The grounds and situations in the context of the objective and purpose of the two enactments are entirely different.

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from the judgement in Moser Baer Karamchari Union Thr. President Mahesh Chand Sharma v. Union of India and Ors, 2023 SCC Online SC 547)

51. In which of the following cases, it was held by the Supreme Court addressed shareholders rights, RB's role and judicial Intervention?
- (A) Life Insurance Corporation of India v. Escorts Ltd
 - (B) R. K. Dalmia v. Delhi Administration
 - (C) Dale And Carrington Invt. P. Ltd. v. P.K. Prathapan
 - (D) Rohtas Industries Ltd v. S.D. Agarwal & Anr
52. The extent to which a corporation as a legal person can be held criminally liable for its acts and omissions and for those of the natural persons employed by it is called
- (A) Corporate manslaughter
 - (B) Lifting the corporate veil
 - (C) Corporate criminal liability
 - (D) Corporate social responsibility



53. In which of the following cases, the constitutionality of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was upheld by the Supreme Court?
- (A) RPS Infrastructure Ltd. v. Union of India
 - (B) Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. v. Union of India
 - (C) Union Bank of India v. Financial Creditors of M/s Amtek Auto Limited
 - (D) Swiss Ribbons v. Union of India
54. A Director other than a managing Director or a whole-time Director or a nominee Director who does not have any material or pecuniary relationship with the company/ Directors other than the remuneration is called
- (A) Impartial Director
 - (B) Promoter
 - (C) Independent Director
 - (D) Associate Director
55. Which among the following is not a duty of a Director of the company?
- (A) To file return of allotments
 - (B) To disclose interest
 - (C) Duty to call upon the shareholders to attend the Board meetings
 - (D) To convene General meeting

XII. Vivian Bose, J., had observed that Section 106 of the Evidence Act is designed to meet certain exceptional cases in which it would be impossible for the prosecution to establish certain facts which are particularly within the knowledge of the accused. In *Shambu Nath Mehra vs. The State of Ajmer* (1956 SCR 199) the learned Judge has stated the legal principle thus: “This lays down the general rule that in a criminal case the burden of proof is on the prosecution and section 106 is designed to meet certain exceptional cases in which it would be impossible, or at any rate disproportionately difficult for the prosecution to establish facts which are ‘especially’ within the knowledge of the accused and which he could prove without difficulty or inconvenience. The word ‘especially’ underscores facts that are pre-eminently or exceptionally within the knowledge of the accused. It added, if the section were to be interpreted otherwise, it would lead to the very startling conclusion that in a murder case the burden lies on the accused to prove that he did not commit the murder because who could know better than him whether he did or did not.” It is evident that it cannot be the intention and Privy Council has twice refused to construe this section, as reproduced in certain other Acts outside India, to mean that the burden lies on the accused person to show that he did not commit the crime for which he is tried. These cases are *Attygalle v. the King*, 1936 PC 169 (AIR V 23) (A) and *Seneviratne v. R*, 1936-3 All ER 36 at p.49 (B). In case resting on circumstantial evidence, an accused person’s failure to provide a reasonable explanation as required by S. 106 could serve as an additional link in the chain of circumstances.

(Based on facts from *State of West Bengal vs. Mir Mohammad Omar & Ors*, AIR 2000 SUPREME COURT 2988)



56. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, in cases where the burden of proof lies on the prosecution, which of the following accurately reflects the relationship between Section 101 and 106 of IEA, 1872?
- (A) Section 106 is an exception to Section 101
 - (B) Section 106 is intended to relieve the prosecution of their duty to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt under Section 101
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) Neither A nor B
57. 'Any person' in Section 106 of the Indian Evidence Act refers to:
- (A) A party to the suit/proceeding
 - (B) A stranger to the suit/proceeding
 - (C) A witness
 - (D) None of the above
58. In which of the recent following cases, Supreme Court expounded the principles relating to the applicability of S. 106 of Indian Evidence Act?
- (A) Anees v. The State Govt. of NCT, 2024 SC
 - (B) Anita v. NCT of Delhi, 2024 SC
 - (C) Abhay v. Union of India, 2024 SC
 - (D) Anish v. The State Govt. of NCT, 2024 SC
59. What is the phrase "Presumptions are like bats, flitting in the twilight but disappearing in the sunshine of facts" indicate?
- (A) Presumption shifts the burden of proof to the party against whom the presumption operates, but the burden shifts back to the original party once rebutting facts are presented
 - (B) Presumption is a substantive piece of evidence and it completely relieve the prosecution of its burden of proof, as long as the presumption is established in the beginning of the trial
 - (C) There are different categories of presumptions and the highest degree of presumption shifts the burden of proof permanently to the accused, who must disprove the presumption beyond reasonable doubt
 - (D) Presumptions are irrefutable facts that, once established, cannot be negated by evidence brought forth in the case
60. Which of the theories emanate from Section 106 of Indian Evidence Act?
1. Doctrine of Res Ipsa Loquitor
 2. Theory of reverse burden of proof
 3. Doctrine of last seen together
 4. Presumption of innocence

Select the correct option:

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 2 and 3
- (C) 3 and 4
- (D) 1 and 4



XIII. “The power to pardon is a part of the constitutional scheme, and we have no doubt, in our mind, that it should be so treated also in the Indian Republic. It has been reposed by the people through the Constitution in the Head of the State, and enjoys high status. It is a constitutional responsibility of great significance, to be exercised when occasion arises in accordance with the discretion contemplated by the context. It is not denied, and indeed it has been repeatedly affirmed in the course of argument by learned counsels appearing for the Petitioner that the power to pardon rests on the advice tendered by the Executive to the President, who subject to the provisions of Art. 74(1) of the Constitution, must act in accordance with such advice.....”

We are of the view that it is open to the President in the exercise of the power vested in him by Art. 72 of the Constitution to scrutinise the evidence on the record of the criminal case and come to a different conclusion from that recorded by the court in regard to the guilt of, and sentence imposed on the accused. In doing so, the President does not amend or modify or supersede the judicial record. The judicial record remains intact, and undisturbed. The President acts in a wholly different plane from that in which the Court acted. He acts under a constitutional power, the nature of which is entirely different from the judicial power and cannot be regarded as an extension of it. This is so, notwithstanding that the practical effect of the Presidential act is to remove the stigma of guilt from the accused or to remit the sentence imposed on him.

It is apparent that the power under Art. 72 entitles the President to examine the record of evidence of the criminal case and to determine for himself whether the case is one deserving the grant of the relief falling within that power. We are of opinion that the President is entitled to go into the merits of the case notwithstanding that it has been judicially concluded by the consideration given to it by this Court. In *Kehar Singh v. Union of India*, 1989 SC, this court stated that the same obviously means that the affected party need not be given the reasons. The question whether reasons can or cannot be disclosed to the Court when the same is challenged was not the subject-matter of consideration. In any event, the absence of any obligation to convey the reasons does not mean that there should not be legitimate or relevant reasons for passing the order.

[Extract from the judgment of Shatrughan Chauhan v. Union of India 2014 (3) SCC 1]

61. Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to the granting of pardon by the President?
- (A) The power to grant pardon is a constitutional duty. Hence, judicial review is available, just as any executive action
 - (B) Granting pardon being the privilege of the President, no judicial review is available against the decision of the President in granting or refusing to grant a pardon
 - (C) The constitution expressly conferred the power to grant pardon to the President hence, the President is not bound to rely on the aid advice of the executive
 - (D) The President’s power to grant pardon can be reviewed on the grounds of non-application of mind



62. In the above case the Supreme Court held that a minimum period of _____ days be stipulated between the receipt of communication of the rejection of the mercy petition and the scheduled date of execution.
- (A) 15 (B) 30
(C) 14 (D) No such time was fixed
63. What is not true about Art. 21 of Constitution of India?
- (A) Insanity is not a relevant supervening factor for commutation of death sentence
(B) Right to life of a person continues till his last breath and that Court will protect that right even if the noose is being tied on the condemned person's neck
(C) The anguish of alternating hope and despair, the agony of uncertainty and the consequence of such suffering on the mental, emotional and physical integrity and health violates Art. 21 of the prisoners
(D) Art. 21 is a substantive right and not merely procedural
64. In which case, the Supreme Court held that if the crime is brutal and heinous and involves the killing of a large number of innocent people without any reason, delay cannot be the sole factor for the commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment?
- (A) Devender Pal Singh Bhullar v. State (NCT) of Delhi
(B) V. Sriharan Murugan v. Union of India
(C) Yakub Abdul Razak Memon v. State of Maharashtra
(D) Shatrughan Chauhan v. Union of India
65. The President's power to grant a pardon
- (A) Can be delegated to the Council of Ministers
(B) Cannot be delegated as it is an essential legislative function
(C) Cannot be delegated as it is expressly conferred on the President
(D) Can be delegated to the Vice-president in the absence of the President

XIV. In *Kapilaben v. Ashok Kumar Jayantilal Sheth*, (2020) 20 SCC 648, the Supreme Court has considered that the assignment of a contract might result in a transfer of either rights or obligations thereunder. The transfer of obligations is not possible without the consent of the other party. However, the transfer of rights is permissible, except in cases where the contract is of a personal nature. "It is well-settled that the term 'representative-in-interest' includes the assignee of a contractual interest. Though the provisions of the Contract Act do not particularly deal with the assignability of contracts, the court has opined time and again that a party to a contract cannot assign their obligations or liabilities without the consent of the other party. A Constitution Bench in *Khardah Co. Ltd. v. Raymon & Co. (India) (P) Ltd.* [AIR 1962 SC 1810], has laid out this principle as follows: "An assignment of a contract might result by transfer either of the rights or of the obligations thereunder.



However, there is a well-recognised distinction between these two classes of assignments. As a rule, *obligations under a contract cannot be assigned except with the consent of the promisee, and when such consent is given, it is really a novation resulting in substitution of liabilities.* On the other hand, rights under a contract are assignable *unless the contract is personal in its nature or the rights are incapable of assignment either under the law or under an agreement between the parties.*”

[Extracted with edits from *Indira Devi v. Veena Gupta*, (2023) 8 SCC 124]

66. ‘A’, the absolute owner, with the consent of his family members, executed a conditional sale deed in favour of his tenant. The conditional sale deed contained a clause empowering the vendors to repurchase the property within seven years on repayment of the sale consideration. Which of the following statements regarding the agreement is true?
- (A) The agreement is invalid
 - (B) The agreement is not valid because a conditional sale deed containing a clause for repurchase cannot be executed
 - (C) The agreement is not valid because the time period provided for repurchase by the vendor is very long, i.e., seven years
 - (D) The agreement is valid
67. Which of the following is correct regarding the assignability of the contract?
- (A) The assignment of contracts is expressly governed by the provisions outlined in Sections 130 to 137 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
 - (B) A party to a contract can transfer his liabilities under the contract without the consent of the other party
 - (C) A party to a contract cannot transfer his liabilities under the contract without the consent of the other party
 - (D) Transfer of obligation can be made to anyone without permission of anyone
68. Who among the following is not ‘representative-in-interest’ for the purpose of obtaining specific performance?
- (A) The person to whom the interest in the contract is transferred for a valuable consideration
 - (B) The person to whom the interest in the contract devolves by succession
 - (C) The person to whom the interest in contract is gifted by a gift deed
 - (D) Rank trespasser, as an intermeddler



69. Consider the following statements:

- I. The benefit of a contract is assignable in 'cases where it can make no difference to the person on whom the obligation lies to which of two persons, he is to discharge it'
- II. A contract which is such that the promisor must perform it in person, *viz.* involving personal considerations or personal skill or qualifications (such as his credit), are by their nature not assignable
- III. The contractual rights for the payment of money or to building work do not involve personal considerations and are not contracts of a personal nature

Choose the correct answer:

- (A) I and II are correct (B) II and III are correct
(C) Only III is correct (D) I, II and III are correct

70. Consider the following statements:

- I. Where a party to the contract has obtained substituted performance of the contract as per law, such contract is not specifically enforceable
- II. A contract, the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise, is not specifically enforceable
- III. After the Amendment Act of 2018, a contract for non-performance for which compensation is an adequate relief is not specifically enforceable

Choose the correct answer:

- (A) All are correct (B) I and II are correct
(C) II and III are correct (D) Only II is correct

XV. SEBI was established as India's principal capital markets regulator with the aim to protect the interest of investors in securities and promote the development and regulation of the securities market in India. SEBI is empowered to regulate the securities market in India by the SEBI Act 1992, the SCRA and the Depositories Act 1996. SEBI's powers to regulate the securities market are wide and include delegated legislative, administrative, and adjudicatory powers to enforce SEBI's regulations. SEBI exercises its delegated legislative power by inter alia framing regulations and appropriately amending them to keep up with the dynamic nature of the securities' market. SEBI has issued a number of regulations on various areas of security regulation which form the backbone of the framework governing the securities market in India.

Section 11 of the SEBI Act lays down the functions of SEBI and expressly states that it "shall be the duty of the Board to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market, by such measures as it thinks fit". Further, Section 30 of the SEBI Act empowers SEBI to make regulations consistent with the Act. Significantly, while framing these regulations, SEBI consults its



advisory committees consisting of domain experts, including market experts, leading market players, legal experts, technology experts, retired Judges of this Court or the High Courts, academicians, representatives of industry associations and investor associations. During the consultative process, SEBI also invites and duly considers comments from the public on their proposed regulations. SEBI follows similar consultative processes while reviewing and amending its regulations.

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from the judgement in Vishal Tiwari v. Union of India, [2024] 1 S.C.R. 171)

71. Which of the following is not a committee setup by SEBI?
- (A) Technical Advisory Committee
 (B) Competition Advisory Committee
 (C) Intermediary Advisory Committee
 (D) Market Data Advisory Committee
72. Which among the following is not a function of SEBI?
- (A) regulating substantial acquisition of shares and takeover of companies
 (B) prohibiting and regulating self-regulatory organisations
 (C) prohibiting insider trading in securities
 (D) promoting investors education and training of intermediaries of securities markets
73. Match List I with List II.

List I (Section of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992)	List II (Provision for)
A. Section 6	I. Offences by companies
B. Section 11	II. Power to make regulations
C. Section 27	III. Removal of member from office
D. Section 30	IV. Functions of Board

Choose the correct answer:

- (A) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV (B) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
 (C) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (D) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
74. The process by which an organisation thinks about and evolves its relationships with stakeholders for the common good, and demonstrates its commitment in this regard by adoption of appropriate business processes and strategies is called
- (A) Annual general meeting (B) Corporate social responsibility
 (C) Issuing Shelf prospectus (D) Incorporation of a company



75. In which of the following cases did the court struck down the attempt of the government to nationalise banks and pay minimal compensation to the shareholders?
- (A) Shri Sunil Siddharthbhai Etc v. Union of India
 - (B) R.C. Cooper v. Union of India
 - (C) United Bank of India v. Satyawati Tondon & Ors
 - (D) Punjab National Bank v. Union of India

XVI. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of 'Nil Ratan Kundu and another v. Abhijit Kundu' 2008(3) Apex Court Judgements 232 (SC), while granting the custody to the maternal grandparents observed: In our judgement, the law relating to custody of a child is fairly well settled and it is this. In deciding a difficult and complex question as to custody of minor, a Court of law should keep in mind relevant statutes and the rights flowing therefrom. But such cases cannot be decided solely by interpreting legal provisions. It is a humane problem in live in relationship and is required to be solved with human touch. A Court while dealing with custody cases, is neither bound by statutes nor by strict rules of evidence or procedure nor by precedents. In selecting proper guardian of a minor, the paramount consideration should be the welfare and well-being of the child. In selecting a guardian, the Court is exercising *parens patriae* jurisdiction and is expected, may bound, to give due weight to a child's ordinary comfort, contentment, health, education, intellectual development and favorable surroundings. But over and above physical comforts, moral and ethical values cannot be ignored. They are equally, or we may say, even more important, essential and indispensable consideration. If the minor is old enough to form an intelligent preference or judgement, the Court must consider such preference as well, though the final decision should rest with the Court as to what is conducive to the welfare of the minor.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of 'Gaurav Nagpal v. Semedha Nagpal'-(2009)1 SCC 42, while giving paramount importance to the welfare of the child, which should include moral and ethical values, besides ethical well-being, observed as under: -

When the court is confronted with conflicting demands made by the parents, each time it has to justify the demands. The Court has not only to look at the issue on legalistic basis, in such matters human angles are relevant for deciding those issues. The Court then does not give emphasis on what the parties say, it has to exercise a jurisdiction which is aimed at the welfare of the minor. As observed recently in Mausami Moitra Ganguli case, the Court has to give due weightage to the child's ordinary contentment, health, education, intellectual development and favorable surroundings, but over and above physical comforts, the moral and ethical values have also to be noted. They are equal if not more important than the others.

(Extracts from Jaswinder Singh and Another vs Surjit Singh, AIR 2010 (NOC) 425 (P. & H.))

76. According to the passage, which is the most indispensable consideration in deciding the matters of custody of the child?
- (A) Financial ability of the parents
 - (B) Sex of the child and its age at the relevant time
 - (C) Physical Comfort, possibility of recreational activities of the child
 - (D) Environment conducive to development of moral and ethical values



77. The provision of custody of child under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 gives:
- (A) Right of custody to mother, if child is below five years of age
 - (B) Preferential custody right to father
 - (C) Custody right to any close relative who is found suitable
 - (D) Preferential consideration to mother, in case the child is below five years of age
78. The sensitivity in judicial decision making is manifest in this passage from the court's observation that:
- (A) custody of child can be given to grandparents
 - (B) welfare of child is paramount consideration
 - (C) ethical and moral wellbeing is given priority
 - (D) custody cases cannot be decided solely by interpreting legal provisions but is required to be solved with human touch
79. What does the passage state about the opinion of a child who is old enough to state its preference regarding custody?
- (A) the child has a right to get custody order according to his preference
 - (B) the child's preference in relation to his custody is immaterial
 - (C) the child's preference must be considered but the court is the final deciding authority regarding the custody
 - (D) court is bound by the child's preference in relation to custody even if it differs in its opinion about whom to grant the custody
80. The considerations for the decision in relation to custody of child, is subject to which of the following basis as mentioned in Sec.13 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956?
- (A) Welfare of the child is the paramount consideration
 - (B) Wishes of the child form the primary basis in custody cases
 - (C) Child's health and educational needs are primary considerations
 - (D) Suitability of the person claiming custody is the basic consideration a Protection Order has a time limit of six months, while a Residence Order is permanent
- XVII.** The elements of tort of negligence consist in – (a) duty of care; (b) duty is owed to the plaintiff; (c) the duty has been carelessly breached. Negligence does not entail liability unless the exacts a duty in the given circumstances to observe care. Duty is an obligation recognised by law to avoid conduct fraught with unreasonable risk of damage to others. The question whether duty exists in a particular situation involves determination of law. Hence, three ingredients are necessary for the existence of a duty of care: (i) foreseeability of the damage, (ii) proximity of relationship between the parties; and (iii) whether it is “just, fair and reasonable” that the law should impose a duty of care. In *Caparo Industries Plc. v. Dickman, 1990 2AC 605*, the court held that breach of duty is concerned with the standard of care that ought to have been adopted in the circumstances and whether the defendant's conduct fell below that standard i.e., whether he was careless.



The court while quoting *Rajkot Municipal Corporation v. Manjulben Jayantilal Nakum, 1997* stated that as a tort, negligence consists of legal duty to take care and breach of that duty. Duty determines whether the type of loss suffered by the plaintiff in the particular way in which to occurred can ever be actionable. The division of negligence into duty, breach and consequent damage is convenient for the purpose of exposition but it can be confusing because the issues will often overlap. The process of determining a breach of duty involves three steps: First, it is necessary to ascertain the qualities of the reasonable person, given the qualities attributed to him, would have taken in the circumstances. The factors that are permissible to take into account in this regard are prescribed by law, but the amount of care that the reasonable person would have taken is a question of fact. Thirdly, it must be determined whether the defendant took less care than the reasonable person would have taken.

(Extracts from Managing Director, Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Limited v. Deepti Singh and Ors., 2019 SC)

81. In the context of negligence, which of the following scenarios best demonstrates the presence of all essential elements?
- (A) A doctor prescribes the wrong medication to a patient, but the patient's immune system prevents any harmful side effects and the patient does not suffer any injury
 - (B) A driver runs a red light, narrowly avoiding an accident with another car and both vehicles continue without any collision or harm
 - (C) A hotel guest tragically drowns in the swimming pool as the lifeguard was assigned duties as a part time bartender
 - (D) A construction company delays necessary maintenance on a bridge and despite having major cracks the bridge remains functional
82. Reasonable foreseeability means:
- (A) Mere possibility
 - (B) Expectation of sensible person
 - (C) Foreseeability of probable consequences of his act by an average prudent person
 - (D) Remote possibility of a particular consequence of his consequence by a reasonable person
83. A renowned judgment in which reasonable foreseeability test was discussed by the Privy Council, was:
- (A) *Scott v. Shephard*
 - (B) *Overseas Tankship UK Ltd. v. Morts Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd. (Wagon Mound Case)*
 - (C) *Donoghue v. Stevenson*
 - (D) *Re Polemis and Furness, Withy & Co*



84. In which of the following judgment the neighbour principle was propounded?
- (A) Scott v. Shephard
 - (B) Rylands v. Fletcher
 - (C) Donoghue v. Stevenson
 - (D) Overseas Tankship UK Ltd. v. Morts Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd. (Wagon Mound Case)
85. Compensation is to be assessed on the basis of:
- (A) Rough estimate of loss generally resulting from death
 - (B) Approximate calculation of damage as a result of death
 - (C) Legitimate expectation of loss of pecuniary benefits
 - (D) Closeness in relationship between claimants and the deceased

XVIII. Ahmadi, J. (as he then was) speaking for himself and Punchhi, J., endorsed the recommendations in the following words-The time is ripe for taking stock of the working of the various Tribunals set up in the country after the insertion of Articles 323-A and 323-B in the Constitution. After the incorporation of these two articles, Acts have been enacted where-under tribunals have been constituted for dispensation of justice. Sufficient time has passed and experience gained in these last few years for taking stock of the situation with a view to finding out if they have served the purpose and objectives for which they were constituted. Complaints have been heard in regard to the functioning of other tribunals as well and it is time that a body like the Law Commission of India has a comprehensive look-in with a view to suggesting measures for their improved functioning. That body can also suggest changes in the different statutes and evolve a model on the basis whereof tribunals may be constituted or reconstituted with a view to ensuring greater independence. An intensive and extensive study needs to be undertaken by the Law Commission in regard to the Constitution of tribunals under various statutes with a view to ensuring their independence so that the public confidence in such tribunals may increase and the quality of their performance may improve.

Before parting with the case, it is necessary to express our anguish over the ineffectiveness of the alternative mechanism devised for judicial review. The judicial review and remedy are the fundamental rights of the citizens. The dispensation of justice by the tribunal is much to be desired.

(Extracted with Edits from R.K. Jain v. Union of India, 1993 (4) SCC 119)



86. In which of the following case the Court held that though judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution, the vesting of the power of judicial review in an alternative institutional mechanism, after taking it away from the High Courts, would not violate the basic structure so long as it was ensured that the alternative mechanism was an effective and real substitute for the High Court?
- (A) L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India and Others 1997
 - (B) R.K. Jain v. Union of India 1993
 - (C) S.P. Sampath Kumar v. Union of India 1985
 - (D) Kesvananda Bharati v. State of Kerala 1973
87. The provisions of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 shall not apply to:
- (A) Any member of the naval, military or air forces or of any other armed forces of the Union
 - (B) Officer or servant of the Supreme Court or of any High Court or Courts subordinate
 - (C) Person appointed to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament or to the secretarial staff of any State Legislature or a House thereof or, in the case of a Union Territory having a Legislature, of that Legislature
 - (D) All of the above
88. The first tribunal established in India is:
- (A) Central Administrative Tribunal
 - (B) Railway Claims Tribunal
 - (C) Armed Forces Tribunal
 - (D) Income tax Appellate Tribunal
89. Articles 323-A and 323-B of the Indian Constitution for the establishment of tribunal to adjudicate disputes in specific matters. While both articles deal with tribunals, there are key differences in their scope and application. Which of the following statement correctly reflects the distinction between Articles 323-A and 323-B?
- (A) Article 323-A exclusively deals with administrative tribunals for public service matters, while Article 323-B deals with the tribunals for a wider range of subjects including taxation and land reforms
 - (B) While tribunals under Article 323-A can be established only by Parliament, tribunals under Article 323-B can only be established by State legislature, with matters falling within their legislative competence
 - (C) Under Article 323-A, only one tribunal for centre and no tribunal for state may be established. As far as Article 323-B is concerned, there is no hierarchy of tribunals
 - (D) Article 323-A grant tribunals the power to hear appeals directly from the Supreme Court, by passing the High Court. Under Article 323-B there is no such power



93. Where the member of the family agrees to divide the property amongst themselves, not necessarily in accordance with the quantum as specified in law or according to their entitlement. It can take into its fold non-family members as well. Once effected, it is binding on all the members who were parties to it and is enforceable?

This division is called:

- (A) Transfer of property under the Transfer of Property Act
 - (B) Partition of joint Hindu Family
 - (C) Family Arrangement
 - (D) Partition in Interested parties
94. Property and interest in the property as general rule are transferable. This rule of transferability is based on the maxim:
- (A) *Alienation rei praefertur juri accrescendi*
 - (B) *Cuius est solum eius est usque ad coelum et usque ad infernos*
 - (C) *Res nullius*
 - (D) *Nemo dat quod non habet*
95. In a given case where a sale deed is executed and entire agreed consideration is paid on or before execution of sale deed, after it is registered, it will operate from:
- (A) Date of registration of the sale deed
 - (B) Date of execution of the sale deed
 - (C) Date on communication of proposal was complete
 - (D) None of the above

XX. Live-in relationship, as such, as already indicated, is a relationship which has not been socially accepted in India, unlike many other countries. In *Lata Singh v. State of U.P.* [(2006) 5 SCC 475: (2006) 2 SCC (Cri) 478] it was observed that a live-in relationship between two consenting adults of heterosexual sex does not amount to any offence even though it may be perceived as immoral. However, in order to provide a remedy in civil law for protection of women, from being victims of such relationship, and to prevent the occurrence of domestic violence in the society, first time in India, the DV Act has been enacted to cover the couple having relationship in the nature of marriage, persons related by consanguinity, marriages, etc. We have few other legislations also where reliefs have been provided to woman placed in certain vulnerable situations. Section 125 Cr.P.C. of course, provides for maintenance of a destitute wife and Section 498-A IPC is related to mental cruelty inflicted on women by her husband and in-laws. Section 304-B IPC deals with the cases relating to dowry death. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was enacted to deal with the cases of dowry demands by the husband and family members. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides for grant of maintenance to a legally wedded Hindu wife, and also deals with rules for adoption. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 refers to the provisions dealing with solemnisation of marriage also deals with the provisions for



divorce. For the first time, though, the DV Act, Parliament has recognised a “relationship in the nature of marriage” and not a live-in relationship simpliciter. We have already stated, when we examine whether a relationship will fall within the expression “relationship in the nature of marriage” within the meaning of Section 2(f) of the DV Act, we should have a close analysis of the entire relationship invariably, it may be a question of fact and degree, whether a relationship between two unrelated persons of the opposite sex meets the tests judicially evolved.

(This extract is taken from Indra Sarma v. V.K.V. Sarma, (2013) 15 SCC 755)

96. What is the scope of analysis required to determine if a relationship falls within the expression “relationship in the nature of marriage” under Section 2(f) of the DV Act?
- (A) Considering the number of children born in a live in relationship
 - (B) Considering only the cohabitation period of the relationship and there emotional connectivity
 - (C) Conducting a close analysis of the entire interpersonal relationship, taking into account all facets
 - (D) Evaluating only the financial aspects and mutual agreements of the relationship, and if there is any written agreement between the partner
97. In which of the following case, the Supreme Court read down the word “adult male” in Section 2(q) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
- (A) Indra Sarma v. V.K.V. Sarma
 - (B) Hiral P. Harsora v. Kusum Harsora
 - (C) Uma Narayan v. Priya Krishna Prasad
 - (D) All of the above
98. As per Section 20 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, while disposing of an application under Section 12(1), the Magistrate may direct the respondent to pay monetary relief to the aggrieved person so that the aggrieved person can:
- (A) Live a life that meets at least the bare minimum needs for survival and basic well-being
 - (B) Live a life that is consistent with her standard of living which she is accustomed
 - (C) Live a life that is consistent with her parent’s standard of living
 - (D) Live a life which can cover her medical expenses and expenses incurred due to litigation of domestic violence



99. In which case, the three-judge bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court has recently interpreted the term "shared household" and has held that "...*lives or at any stage has lived in a domestic relationship...*" have to be given its normal and purposeful meaning. The living of woman in a household has to refer to a living which has some permanency. Mere fleeting or casual living at different places shall not make a shared household?
- (A) Satish Chander Ahuja v. Sneha Ahuja
 - (B) Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra
 - (C) S.R. Batra v. Tarun Batra
 - (D) B.R. Mehta v. Atma Devi
100. Under Indian Law, can a woman in a live in relationship claim maintenance under S. 125, Cr.P.C. despite not being a legally wedded wife?
- (A) No, as per the interpretation of statute 'wife' means legally wedded wife and includes who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from her husband
 - (B) Yes, a woman in a live in relationship can claim maintenance u/s 125, Cr.P.C. as strict proof of marriage is not necessary and maintenance cannot be denied if evidence suggests cohabitation
 - (C) A woman in live in relationship can only claim maintenance if she has been cohabiting for more than five years and dependent children from the relationship
 - (D) A woman in live in relationship can claim maintenance only through a civil suit as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) does not apply to live in relationships
- XXI.** The environmental rule of law, at a certain level, is a facet of the concept of the rule of law. But it includes specific features that are unique to environmental governance, features which are *sui-generis*. The environmental rule of law seeks to create essential tools such as conceptual, procedural and institutional, to bring structure to the discourse on environmental protection. It does so to enhance our understanding of environmental challenges of how they have been shaped by humanity's interface with nature in the past, how they continue to be affected by its engagement with nature in the present and the prospects for the future, if we were not to radically alter the course of destruction which humanity's actions have charted.

The environmental rule of law seeks to facilitate a multi-disciplinary analysis of the nature and consequences of carbon footprints and in doing so it brings a shared understanding between science, regulatory decisions and policy perspectives in the field of environmental



protection. It recognises that the “law” element in the environmental rule of law does not make the concept peculiarly the preserve of Lawyers and Judges. On the contrary, it seeks to draw within the fold all stakeholders in formulating strategies to deal with current challenges posed by environmental degradation, climate change and the destruction of habitats. The environmental rule of law seeks a unified understanding of these concepts. There are significant linkages between concepts such as sustainable development, the polluter pays principle etc. The universe of nature is indivisible and integrated. The state of the environment in one part of the earth affects and is fundamentally affected by what occurs in another part. Every element of the environment shares a symbiotic relationship with the others. It is this inseparable bond and connect which the environmental rule of law seeks to explore and understand in order to find solutions to the pressing problems which threaten the existence of humanity. The environmental rule of law is founded on the need to understand the consequences of our actions going beyond local, State and national boundaries. The rise in the oceans threatens not just maritime communities. The rise in temperatures, dilution of glaciers and growing desertification have consequences which go beyond the communities and creatures whose habitats are threatened. They affect the future survival of the entire eco-system. The environmental rule of law attempts to weave an understanding of the connections in the natural environment which make the issue of survival a unified challenge which confronts human societies everywhere.

(Extract from Pragnesh Shah v. Arunkumar Sharma (2022) 11 SCC 493)

101. What distinguishes the environmental rule of law from the broader concept of the rule of law?
- (A) Its exclusive focus on legal principles
 - (B) Its emphasis on environmental governance
 - (C) Its reliance on judicial decisions
 - (D) Its alignment with international treaties
102. What is the primary objective of the environmental rule of law?
- (A) To protect wildlife habitats
 - (B) To enhance understanding of environmental challenges
 - (C) To promote economic development
 - (D) To enforce local environmental regulations
103. Environmental Protection and Improvement were incorporated into the Constitution of India by inserting Articles 48-A and 51-A (g) by virtue of which of the following amendments?
- (A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
 - (B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
 - (C) 45th Amendment Act, 1980
 - (D) 35th Amendment Act, 1974



104. In which international forum did the 'Environmental rule of Law' find recognition for the first time?
- (A) Stockholm Conference on Human Environment, 1970
 - (B) Rio Declaration on Environment, 1992
 - (C) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002
 - (D) UNEP's Governing Council Decision 279, 2013
105. What does the environmental rule of law seek to achieve beyond local and national boundaries?
- (A) Economic growth
 - (B) Environmental justice
 - (C) Political stability
 - (D) Cultural preservation

XXII. Dominic Ongwen, a former commander of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Uganda, was convicted by the International Criminal Court (ICC) in February 2021. The case marked a significant milestone in international criminal law, focusing on issues of child soldiering, forced marriage, and sexual and gender-based violence. Ongwen was found guilty of 61 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes, including murder, torture, enslavement, forced marriage, rape, and conscription of children under the age of 15 into armed groups. The ICC's judgment emphasized the importance of accountability for leaders who exploit children in conflicts and commit sexual and gender-based crimes.

A critical aspect of the judgment was the consideration of Ongwen's own history as a child soldier. Ongwen was abducted by the LRA at around the age of nine and was forced to commit atrocities as he rose through the ranks. The court balanced this background against the gravity of his crimes, ultimately ruling that his personal history did not absolve him of responsibility for his actions as an adult commander. The judgment is also notable for its comprehensive approach to reparations for victims. The ICC ordered collective reparations, including symbolic measures like memorials, physical and psychological rehabilitation, and financial compensation to support the victims and their communities. This case reinforces the ICC's commitment to addressing serious international crimes, particularly those involving vulnerable populations such as children and women and underscores the principles of justice and reparation in international criminal law.

(This extract is taken from *Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen (ICC, 2021)*)

106. Which principle of international criminal law ensures that individuals, regardless of their position or rank, can be held accountable for committing serious international crimes?
- (A) Sovereign immunity
 - (B) Command responsibility
 - (C) Diplomatic immunity
 - (D) Universal jurisdiction



107. In the context of international criminal law, what does the principle of “individual criminal responsibility” entail?
- (A) Only states can be held accountable for international crimes
 - (B) Individuals can be held personally liable for committing war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide
 - (C) Individuals are immune from prosecution if they act under state orders
 - (D) Only military personnel can be held responsible for international crimes
108. The concept of “crimes against humanity” includes which of the following acts, as exemplified in the Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen case?
- (A) Piracy and terrorism
 - (B) Enslavement, forced marriage, and sexual violence
 - (C) Espionage and sabotage
 - (D) Intellectual property theft
109. What is the significance of the principle of “complementarity” in the context of the International Criminal Court (ICC)?
- (A) The ICC can prosecute cases only when national jurisdictions are unwilling or unable to do so
 - (B) The ICC has primary jurisdiction over all international crimes
 - (C) The ICC can only prosecute crimes committed within its member states
 - (D) The ICC shares jurisdiction equally with national courts
110. Which of the following statements best describes the significance of the Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen case in the context of international criminal law?
- (A) It was the first case to address environmental crimes in international conflicts
 - (B) It marked a milestone in addressing sexual and gender-based violence and the exploitation of children in armed conflicts
 - (C) It was the first case to involve cybercrimes committed by international armed groups
 - (D) It primarily focused on the financial aspects of running an armed group

XXIII. The Supreme Court affirmed that it is a well-established principle of administrative law that an adjudicatory body cannot base its decision on any material unless the person against whom it is sought to be utilized has been apprised of it and given an opportunity to respond to it. The court noted from MP Jain & SN Jain’s treatise on Principles of Administrative Law that if the adjudicatory body is going to rely on any material, evidence or document for its decision against a party, then the same must be brought to his notice and he be given an opportunity to rebut it or comment thereon. It is regarded as a fundamental principle of natural justice that no material ought to be relied on against a party without giving him an opportunity to respond to the same... The right to know the material on which



the authority is going to base its decision is an element of the right to defend oneself. If without disclosing any evidence to the party, the authority takes it into its consideration, and decides the matter against the party, then the decision is vitiated for it amounts to denial of a real and effective opportunity to the party to meet the case against him.

On the issue of the impact of such non-disclosure the Court referred to its earlier pronouncements and summarised the principles thus – A quasi-judicial authority has a duty to disclose the material that has been relied upon at the stage of adjudication. The actual test is whether the material that is required to be disclosed is relevant for purpose of adjudication. If it is, then the principles of natural justice require its due disclosure. The aggrieved person must be able to prove that prejudice has been caused to him due to non-disclosure. To prove prejudice, he must prove that had the material been disclosed to him the outcome or the punishment would have been different.

(Extract with Edits taken from in *Deepak Ananda Patil v. State of Maharashtra, (2023) 11 SCC 130*)

111. Which principle is applied in the judgment?
- (A) Nemo judex in causa sua
 - (B) Audi alteram partem
 - (C) Ignorantia juris non excusat
 - (D) Jus necessitatis
112. Non-Disclosure of material invalidates the order if:
- (A) The authority has not relied on the material
 - (B) No prejudice is caused to the party
 - (C) The material was relevant for the purpose of adjudication
 - (D) The outcome would not have been any different if it was disclosed
113. 'Real and effective opportunity' in the context of this judgment refers to:
- (A) Personal hearing
 - (B) Right to rebut the evidence supplied to the party
 - (C) Right to adduce evidence
 - (D) Right to know the evidence against oneself
114. Which of the following requires compliance with the rule of fair hearing?
- (A) A notification bringing an Act into operation
 - (B) Price Control Order under Essential Commodities Act
 - (C) Notice issued by a Disciplinary Authority
 - (D) Reasoned Decision by competent authority



115. Which of the following statements is false?

- (A) Proving prejudice to the party concerned is necessary to quash a quasi-judicial order on the ground of non-disclosure of evidence
- (B) Principles of natural justice do not have exceptions
- (C) Speaking order is a third principle of natural justice
- (D) Legal representation can be validly disallowed before a quasi-judicial proceeding

XXIV. For a principle to be acceptable as a law, Lon Fuller states that it must be measured in terms of the following eight standards: (1) The principle must be expounded in a manner so that it can be generally applied. A pattern less ad hoc system of law lacks the desired “internal morality” which legal principles should possess. This proposition is comparable to the often-read statement that our government is a government of laws rather than men. (2) The mandates of the law must be communicated to the people to whom they are directed. (3) Newly announced principles of law, except on rare occasions, should be applied only in a prospective manner. Retroactive application of changes in prescribed norms, subject to the presence of compelling extenuating circumstances, should be avoided. (4) Standards of action and inaction should be clearly stated. Fuller concedes that the lawmaker cannot specify with absolute clarity exactly what is demanded of each individual in every instance when the law may affect him. He does, however, assert that the duty to clarify the law should be delegated to the enforcement bodies only to the extent that such action is required by the environment in which the law must operate. (5) Arguing that respect for the law calls for consistency, Fuller maintains that the originators of laws should take great pains to see that the body of law is as free as possible from contradictory mandates, (6) Emphasizing that law is tied to the capabilities of human beings, Fuller insists that those who prescribe the norms required of individuals must refrain from imposing impossible standards of action or inaction. A stated norm which demands an absurd course of action would violate Fuller’s idea of the “internal morality of law.” (7) While stare decisis, of recent date, has been viewed by some, if not many people, as a barrier on the pathways to needed change, Fuller is of the opinion that abiding by previously announced norms is desirable in and of itself. He finds that frequency of change, by its very nature, tends to have a deleterious impact upon the persons who are subjected to an abrupt alteration of the requirements which the law imposes upon them. (8) The student of American history is familiar with Andrew Jackson’s assertion to the effect that while the Supreme Court might render a judgment, it lacked the means by which it might be implemented.

[Extracted from Tucker, Edwin W. (1965) “The Morality of Law, by Lon L. Fuller,” Indiana Law Journal: Vol. 40: Iss. 2, Article 5.]



116. What does Fuller refer to with the term “promulgation”?
- (A) The retroactive application of laws
 - (B) The consistent application of laws
 - (C) The clear communication of laws to those they affect
 - (D) The economic impact of laws
117. Which of the following best describes the central issue in the Hart-Fuller debate?
- (A) The influence of morality on state
 - (B) Whether law and morality are inherently connected
 - (C) The role of judges in interpreting morality
 - (D) The influence of religious values on legal system
118. What was Lon Fuller’s main criticism of Hart’s legal positivism?
- (A) It ignores moral obligations of a judge to make decisions on ethics
 - (B) It places too much emphasis on legal rules without considering their moral implication
 - (C) It ignores the role of international law in shaping domestic legal systems
 - (D) All of the above
119. Why does Fuller argue that legal standards should be free from contradictions?
- (A) To allow for greater judicial discretion
 - (B) To ensure laws are adaptable to different situations
 - (C) To maintain respect for the law and ensure consistency
 - (D) To simplify legal education
120. Which of the following best describes the concept of “internal morality” in law according to Lon Fuller?
- (A) Law should be flexible and adaptive to individual circumstances
 - (B) Law should be explained with clarity and precision
 - (C) Law should prioritize economic efficiency
 - (D) Law should be created by popular vote
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I. Jurisprudence progresses as well as regresses. The late nineteenth-century analysis of rights which Hohfeld brought to completion makes a notable advance in clarity. But rights of each of the four Hohfeldian types are spoken of by Aquinas, as well as by the civilian lawyers of his age (and indeed of earlier ages). The word 'right' translates the Latin *ius* or *jus*, the root of the word's 'justice', 'jurist', 'juridical', and 'jurisprudence'. Though Aquinas does not use the plural forms of the word *ius* as often as we use the plural 'rights', it is a sheer mistake to claim, as some have, that he lacked or repudiated the concept of rights in the modern sense, in which a right is 'subjective' in the sense of belonging to someone (the subject of the right). When he defines justice as the steady willingness to give to others what is theirs, Aquinas immediately goes on to treat that phrase as synonymous with their right (*ius suum*); hence he treats a right/rights (*ius/iura*) as subjective. He also uses the word to speak of 'objective' right, that is, what interpersonal action or relationship is right-morally or legally, depending upon the context. Hobbes, who got inspired much in Benthamite and Austinian positivism, spurned the classical juristic tradition and defined 'right' as liberty in the sense of sheer absence of duty. So, people have most rights in the state of nature where they have no duties. This move exemplifies regression in legal and, more generally, in political and moral philosophy. Fortunately, the mistake is quite obvious. If no one has any duties to or in respect of others, it will be more accurate to say that no one has any rights at all. For everyone, in such a state of affairs, is subject to being destroyed or abused by everyone and anyone else, and everyone's actions can be impeded as much as any person or group cares, and is able, to arrange. The truth is that the concept of a right makes little sense save as (the Hohfeldian claim-right) a correlative of someone else's duty, or (the Hohfeldian liberty) as protected by someone else's duty of non-interference, or (the Hohfeldian power) as promoted by the duty of officials and others to recognize and effectuate one's acts-in-the-law (or their ethical counterparts), or (the Hohfeldian immunity) as protected by a similar duty of officials and others not to recognize another's juridical acts as it purportedly bears on my position.

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from The Oxford Handbook of Jurisprudence and Philosophy of Law, Edited by Jules L. Coleman, Kenneth Einar Himma, and Scott J. Shapiro)

1. The Jural Correlative of Privilege is:
 - (A) Duty
 - (B) Liability
 - (C) No right
 - (D) Disability
2. Which of the following statements is not true about Treatise on Law by St. Thomas Aquinas?
 - (A) He classified law into eternal law, natural law, human law and divine law
 - (B) He belonged to the Historical School of Jurisprudence
 - (C) According to him, human nature is perfected or fully realised by harmonious and habitual excellence in the exercise of its intrinsic capacities and powers
 - (D) The first primary precept is that good is to be pursued and done and evil avoided



3. Who said, “Right is an interest which is to be recognised, protected and enforced by law”?
- (A) Roscoe Pound (B) Salmond
(C) Holland (D) Bentham
4. Which of the following theories can be identified as a theory of right?
- (A) Bracket theory (B) Fiction theory
(C) Will theory (D) Concession theory
5. Consider the given statements:
- Statement I: Rights in Rem are the rights in the things of others, also called encumbrances.
- Statement II: Rights in Re propria means the right available against the whole world.
- Statement III: Rights in Personam mean the rights in one’s own things.
- Choose the correct answer:
- (A) Statement I is correct
(B) Statements I & II are correct
(C) Statements I, II & III are correct
(D) None of the above

II. The Indian Contract Act is a classical model of contract law that covers various codes that govern general contracts as well as specific contracts. Contract of Bailment, one such type of contract under the Indian law of contract, talks about the delivery of goods from one person to another for a purpose. Under this contract, the bailee is given a right to lien. Right to lien is defined under Section 171 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, which talks about the general right to lien of bankers, wharfingers, factors, attorneys of high courts and policy brokers.

Generally, two parties are involved. The banker who lends money to the borrower or the customer, who then provides a security in exchange for the loan. Both parties are entitled to some of the rights that are associated with the securities that were provided. It is a possessory right which allows the bank to have temporary possession of the goods until the customer’s outstanding debt is paid. The banker the right to act as the trustee of the property as long as they are acting within their powers as the custodian and do not sell the property without giving notice to the customer. The landmark judgment of *Syndicate Bank v. Vijay Kumar and Others* dealt with the issue of whether or not a banker’s right to lien and set off was a general and customary right guaranteed to them. In furtherance of *Halsbury’s laws of England*, this judgment recognised the banker’s right to general lien was a right guaranteed by the law and not the contract.

(Extracted with edits from “Critical Analysis of Bankers Right of General Lien” by Alisha Khalid Bhendwade, *IJLRA*, Vol. II, 2024)



A critical aspect of the judgment was the consideration of Ongwen's own history as a child soldier. Ongwen was abducted by the LRA at around the age of nine and was forced to commit atrocities as he rose through the ranks. The court balanced this background against the gravity of his crimes, ultimately ruling that his personal history did not absolve him of responsibility for his actions as an adult commander. The judgment is also notable for its comprehensive approach to reparations for victims. The ICC ordered collective reparations, including symbolic measures like memorials, physical and psychological rehabilitation, and financial compensation to support the victims and their communities. This case reinforces the ICC's commitment to addressing serious international crimes, particularly those involving vulnerable populations such as children and women and underscores the principles of justice and reparation in international criminal law.

(This extract is taken from *Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen (ICC, 2021)*)

11. Which principle of international criminal law ensures that individuals, regardless of their position or rank, can be held accountable for committing serious international crimes?
 - (A) Sovereign immunity
 - (B) Command responsibility
 - (C) Diplomatic immunity
 - (D) Universal jurisdiction

12. In the context of international criminal law, what does the principle of "individual criminal responsibility" entail?
 - (A) Only states can be held accountable for international crimes
 - (B) Individuals can be held personally liable for committing war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide
 - (C) Individuals are immune from prosecution if they act under state orders
 - (D) Only military personnel can be held responsible for international crimes

13. The concept of "crimes against humanity" includes which of the following acts, as exemplified in the *Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen* case?
 - (A) Piracy and terrorism
 - (B) Enslavement, forced marriage, and sexual violence
 - (C) Espionage and sabotage
 - (D) Intellectual property theft

14. What is the significance of the principle of "complementarity" in the context of the International Criminal Court (ICC)?
 - (A) The ICC can prosecute cases only when national jurisdictions are unwilling or unable to do so
 - (B) The ICC has primary jurisdiction over all international crimes
 - (C) The ICC can only prosecute crimes committed within its member states
 - (D) The ICC shares jurisdiction equally with national courts



15. Which of the following statements best describes the significance of the Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen case in the context of international criminal law?
- (A) It was the first case to address environmental crimes in international conflicts
 - (B) It marked a milestone in addressing sexual and gender-based violence and the exploitation of children in armed conflicts
 - (C) It was the first case to involve cybercrimes committed by international armed groups
 - (D) It primarily focused on the financial aspects of running an armed group

IV. Whether an agreement is a mortgage by conditional sale or sale with an option to repurchase is a vexed question to be considered in the facts of each case. The essentials of an agreement, to qualify as a mortgage by conditional sale, can succinctly be summarized. An ostensible sale with transfer of possession and ownership, but containing a clause for reconveyance in accordance with Section 58(c) of the Act, will clothe the agreement as a mortgage by conditional sale. Referring to Section 58(c) of the Transfer of Property Act the observed, “A deeming fiction was added in the negative that a transaction shall not be deemed to be a mortgage unless the condition for reconveyance is contained in the document which purports to effect the sale.” The issue under adjudication was whether the transaction between the parties was an absolute sale of the property or it was a mortgage. The court relied upon the case *Bishwanath Prasad Singh v. Rajendra Prasad and Anr*, 2006 SC and held that A bare perusal of the said provision clearly shows that a mortgage by conditional sale must be evidenced by one document whereas a sale with condition of retransfer may be evidenced by more than one document. A sale with a condition of retransfer is not a mortgage. It is not a partial transfer. By reason of such a transfer all rights have been transferred reserving only a personal right to the purchaser and such a personal right would be lost unless the same is exercised within the stipulated time. The execution of separate agreement for reconveyance, either contemporaneously or subsequently, shall militate against the agreement being mortgaged by conditional sale. There must exist a debtor and creditor relationship. The valuation of the property, and the transaction value, along with the duration of time for reconveyance, are important considerations to decide the nature of the agreement. There will have to be a cumulative consideration of these factors, along with the recitals in the agreement, intention of the parties, coupled with other attendant circumstances, considered in a holistic manner. The language used in the agreement may not always be conclusive.

(Extract from Prakash (Dead) By LR. V. G. Aradhya & Ors, 2023 SC)

16. The proper remedy for the mortgagee in a mortgage by conditional sale is:
- (A) to institute a suit for sale
 - (B) to suit for recovery of money
 - (C) to institute a suit for foreclosure
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)



17. One of the conditions of mortgage by conditional sale is that:
 - (A) on payment of mortgage money, the sale shall be voidable
 - (B) on payment of mortgage money, the sale shall become void
 - (C) the mortgagee shall receive the rent and profits and will appropriate the same towards the dues
 - (D) All of the above

18. What is the common clause between mortgage by conditional sale and English mortgage?
 - (A) Transfer of ownership of mortgaged property
 - (B) Transfer of possession of mortgaged property
 - (C) The right of mortgagee to sell the property
 - (D) Delivery of documents of title

19. What is the limitation period in case of mortgage by conditional sale?
 - (A) 3 years
 - (B) 12 years
 - (C) 30 years
 - (D) No time limit

20. Which of the following expresses the distinction between a mortgage by conditional sale and a sale with a condition of repurchase?
 - (A) In a mortgage the debt subsists and a right to redeem remains with the debtor, but a sale with a condition of repurchase is not a lending and borrowing arrangement
 - (B) In a mortgage by conditional sale, generally the amount of consideration is far below the value of the property in the market, but in a sale with a condition of repurchase, the amount of consideration is generally equal to or close to the value of the property
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

- V. The Companies Act, 2013 does not deal with insolvency and bankruptcy when the companies are unable to pay their debts or the aspects relating to the revival and rehabilitation of the companies and their winding up if revival and rehabilitation is not possible. In principle, it cannot be doubted that the cases of revival or winding up of the company on the ground of insolvency and inability to pay debts are different from cases where companies are wound up under Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013. The two situations are not identical. Under Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013, even a running and financially sound company can also be wound up for the reasons in clauses (a) to (e). The reasons and grounds for winding up under Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013 are vastly different from the reasons and grounds for the revival and rehabilitation scheme as envisaged under the IBC. The two enactments deal with two distinct situations and in our opinion, they cannot be



equated when we examine whether there is discrimination or violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. For the revival and rehabilitation of the companies, certain sacrifices are required from all quarters, including the workmen. In case of insolvent companies, for the sake of survival and regeneration, everyone, including the secured creditors and the Central and State Government, are required to make sacrifices. The workmen also have a stake and benefit from the revival of the company, and therefore unless it is found that the sacrifices envisaged for the workmen, which certainly form a separate class, are onerous and burdensome so as to be manifestly unjust and arbitrary, we will not set aside the legislation, solely on the ground that some or marginal sacrifice is to be made by the workers. We would also reject the argument that to find out whether there was a violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India or whether the right to life under Article 21 Constitution of India was infringed, we must word by word examine the waterfall mechanism envisaged under the Companies Act, 2013, where the company is wound up in terms of grounds (a) to (e) of Section 271 of the Companies Act, 2013; and the rights of the workmen when the insolvent company is sought to be revived, rehabilitated or wound up under the Code. The grounds and situations in the context of the objective and purpose of the two enactments are entirely different.

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from the judgement in Moser Baer Karamchari Union Thr. President Mahesh Chand Sharma v. Union of India and Ors, 2023 SCC Online SC 547)

21. In which of the following cases, it was held by the Supreme Court addressed shareholders rights, RB's role and judicial Intervention?
 - (A) Life Insurance Corporation of India v. Escorts Ltd
 - (B) R. K. Dalmia v. Delhi Administration
 - (C) Dale And Carrington Invt. P. Ltd. v. P.K. Prathapan
 - (D) Rohtas Industries Ltd v. S.D. Agarwal & Anr

22. The extent to which a corporation as a legal person can be held criminally liable for its acts and omissions and for those of the natural persons employed by it is called
 - (A) Corporate manslaughter
 - (B) Lifting the corporate veil
 - (C) Corporate criminal liability
 - (D) Corporate social responsibility

23. In which of the following cases, the constitutionality of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was upheld by the Supreme Court?
 - (A) RPS Infrastructure Ltd. v. Union of India
 - (B) Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. v. Union of India
 - (C) Union Bank of India v. Financial Creditors of M/s Amtek Auto Limited
 - (D) Swiss Ribbons v. Union of India



24. A Director other than a managing Director or a whole-time Director or a nominee Director who does not have any material or pecuniary relationship with the company/ Directors other than the remuneration is called
- (A) Impartial Director
 - (B) Promoter
 - (C) Independent Director
 - (D) Associate Director
25. Which among the following is not a duty of a Director of the company?
- (A) To file return of allotments
 - (B) To disclose interest
 - (C) Duty to call upon the shareholders to attend the Board meetings
 - (D) To convene General meeting

VI. As new situations arise; the law has to be evolved in order to meet the challenge of such new situations. Law cannot afford to remain static. It should keep pace with changing socio-economic norms. We have to evolve new principles and lay down new norms which would adequately deal with the new problems which arise in a highly industrialized economy. We cannot allow our judicial thinking to be constricted by reference to the law as it prevails in England or for that matter in any other foreign country. We no longer need the crutches of a foreign legal order. We are certainly prepared to receive light from whatever source it comes but we have to build up our own jurisprudence and we cannot countenance an argument that merely because the new law does not recognize the rule of strict and absolute liability, we cannot have it too. Court should not feel inhibited by this rule merely because the new law does not recognise the rule of strict and absolute liability. The enterprise must be held to be under an obligation to provide that the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity in which it is engaged must be conducted with the highest standards of safety. The court discussed the scope of the Epistolary jurisdiction and reiterated that procedure being merely a handmaid of justice should not stand in the way to access to justice.

(Extracted with edits from M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1987) 1 SCC 395)

26. In which of the following cases, the term “Epistolary Jurisdiction” was first used in India?
- (A) Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union v. Union of India, 1981 SC
 - (B) Mumbai Kamgar Sabha v. Abdul Bhai, 1976 SC
 - (C) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla, 1976 SC
 - (D) Amba Devi v. Union of India, 1984 SC



27. Which of the following offences under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) has a strict liability connotation?
- (A) Theft under Section 378 IPC
 - (B) Defamation under Section 499 IPC
 - (C) Bigamy under Section 494 IPC
 - (D) Selling adulterated food or drink under Section 272 IPC

28. “The Rule of Law is that the person who, for his own purpose, brings on his land and collects and keeps there anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it in at his peril: and if he does not do so is prima facie answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape”.

Above rule has been evolved by the:

- (A) Lord Burrough
 - (B) Justice Blackburn
 - (C) Lord Baron Diplock
 - (D) None of the above
29. The rule of Rylands v. Fletcher is not applicable:
- (A) When the escape is due to vis major or act of God
 - (B) When the damage is due to the wrongful or malicious act of a stranger
 - (C) When the escape is due to the plaintiff’s own fault
 - (D) All of the above
30. In India the ‘Absolute Liability’ theory on the basis of injuries caused by the hazardous industries was propounded by:
- (A) V.R. Krishna Iyer, J.
 - (B) P.N. Bhagwati, C.J.
 - (C) Kuldip Singh, J.
 - (D) M.N. Venkatachaliah, C.J.

VII. The landmark judgment of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa & Others, delivered by the Supreme Court of India in 1978, significantly influenced the interpretation of the term ‘industry’ under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The case centered on whether the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, a statutory body, could be classified as an industry under the Act, thereby making its employees eligible for certain protections and benefits. Prior to this case, the definition of ‘industry’ had been subject to varied interpretations, leading to confusion and inconsistency in its application. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, broadly defined ‘industry’ to include any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture, or calling of employers and any calling, service, employment, handicraft, or industrial occupation or avocation of workmen. However, this expansive



definition left room for ambiguity, especially concerning statutory bodies and non-profit organizations. In this case, the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board argued that it was not an industry, emphasizing its statutory duties and public welfare objectives. The Board contended that its primary purpose was to provide essential services, not to engage in profit-making activities typical of private enterprises. On the other hand, the respondents, including A. Rajappa, argued that the Board's activities fell within the scope of an industry as defined by the Act, and thus, its employees should be entitled to the benefits and protections accorded to workers in industries. The Supreme Court, in its judgment, undertook a comprehensive analysis of the term 'industry.' The bench, led by Chief Justice M. Hameedullah Beg, laid down a broad and inclusive definition of 'industry.' The Court asserted that what mattered was the nature of the activity and the relationship between the employer and the employees. This interpretation aimed to ensure that a wide range of workers, including those employed in public utility services, statutory bodies, and even some non-profit organizations, would be covered under the protective umbrella of the Industrial Disputes Act. The decision in *Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa & Others* had far-reaching implications. It extended the scope of labour protections to a broader spectrum of workers, ensuring that more employees could benefit from the dispute resolution mechanisms and other safeguards provided under the Industrial Disputes Act. This judgment underscored the judiciary's role in interpreting labour laws to promote social justice and protect workers' rights in a rapidly industrializing nation.

(Extract from Bangalore Water Supply v. A. Rajappa & Others, 1978 2 SCC)

31. According to the Supreme Court's judgment, what is the most important factor in determining whether an activity constitutes an industry?
- (A) The profit-making motive of the employer
 - (B) When there are multiple activities carried on by an establishment, its dominant function has to be considered. If the dominant function is not commercial, benefits of a workman of an industry under Industrial Dispute Act may be given
 - (C) The nature of the activity and the authority of the employer over its employees
 - (D) When there are multiple activities carried on by an establishment, all the activities must be considered. Even if one activity is commercial, the employees will not get the benefit of workman of an industry under the Industrial Dispute Act
32. Which of the following best describes the broader impact of the judgment?
- (A) It reduced labour protections for workers
 - (B) It extended labour protections to a broader spectrum of workers
 - (C) It had no significant impact on labour laws
 - (D) It only affected private sector workers



33. Which of the following best describes the term 'industry' as defined by the Supreme Court in this judgment?
- (A) Any activity involving profit-making
 - (B) Any systematic activity organized by cooperation between an employer and employees for producing or distributing goods and services
 - (C) Only activities conducted by private enterprises
 - (D) Activities limited to manufacturing sectors
34. In which of the following landmark judgement, the Supreme Court held that when an association or society of apartment owners employs workers for personal services to its members, those workers do not qualify as workmen under the Act and the association is not an "Industry" under the Industrial Disputes Act?
- (A) Som Vihar Apartment Owners' Housing Maintenance Society Ltd. v. Workmen, 2009 SC
 - (B) Anand Vihar Apartment Owners' Society Ltd. v. Workmen, 2024 SC
 - (C) Kanchanjunga Building Employees Union v. Kanchanjunga Flat Owners Society & Anr., 2024 SC
 - (D) None of the above
35. Under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, what is the role of the "Works Committee" and which of the following correctly describes its function?
- (A) The Works committee is a body formed by the Central government to address wage disputes between employer and employee in public sector industries
 - (B) The Works committee is a grievance redressal body constituted by the employer, primarily to promote measures for securing and preserving amity and good relations between the employer and employee
 - (C) The Works Committee is responsible for making binding decisions on industrial disputes related to layoffs, retrenchment and closure of industrial units
 - (D) All of the above

VIII. Vivian Bose, J., had observed that Section 106 of the Evidence Act is designed to meet certain exceptional cases in which it would be impossible for the prosecution to establish certain facts which are particularly within the knowledge of the accused. In *Shambu Nath Mehra vs. The State of Ajmer* (1956 SCR 199) the learned Judge has stated the legal principle thus: "This lays down the general rule that in a criminal case the burden of proof is on the prosecution and section 106 is designed to meet certain exceptional cases in which it would be impossible, or at any rate disproportionately difficult for the prosecution to establish facts which are 'especially' within the knowledge of the accused and which he could prove without difficulty or inconvenience. The word 'especially' underscores facts that are



pre-eminently or exceptionally within the knowledge of the accused. It added, if the section were to be interpreted otherwise, it would lead to the very startling conclusion that in a murder case the burden lies on the accused to prove that he did not commit the murder because who could know better than him whether he did or did not.” It is evident that it cannot be the intention and Privy Council has twice refused to construe this section, as reproduced in certain other Acts outside India, to mean that the burden lies on the accused person to show that he did not commit the crime for which he is tried. These cases are *Attygalle v. the King*, 1936 PC 169 (AIR V 23) (A) and *Seneviratne v. R*, 1936-3 All ER 36 at p.49 (B). In case resting on circumstantial evidence, an accused person’s failure to provide a reasonable explanation as required by S. 106 could serve as an additional link in the chain of circumstances.

(Based on facts from *State of West Bengal vs. Mir Mohammad Omar & Ors*, AIR 2000 SUPREME COURT 2988)

36. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, in cases where the burden of proof lies on the prosecution, which of the following accurately reflects the relationship between Section 101 and 106 of IEA, 1872?
- (A) Section 106 is an exception to Section 101
 - (B) Section 106 is intended to relieve the prosecution of their duty to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt under Section 101
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) Neither A nor B
37. ‘Any person’ in Section 106 of the Indian Evidence Act refers to:
- (A) A party to the suit/proceeding
 - (B) A stranger to the suit/proceeding
 - (C) A witness
 - (D) None of the above
38. In which of the recent following cases, Supreme Court expounded the principles relating to the applicability of S. 106 of Indian Evidence Act?
- (A) *Anees v. The State Govt. of NCT*, 2024 SC
 - (B) *Anita v. NCT of Delhi*, 2024 SC
 - (C) *Abhay v. Union of India*, 2024 SC
 - (D) *Anish v. The State Govt. of NCT*, 2024 SC



39. What is the phrase “Presumptions are like bats, flitting in the twilight but disappearing in the sunshine of facts” indicate?
- (A) Presumption shifts the burden of proof to the party against whom the presumption operates, but the burden shifts back to the original party once rebutting facts are presented
 - (B) Presumption is a substantive piece of evidence and it completely relieve the prosecution of its burden of proof, as long as the presumption is established in the beginning of the trial
 - (C) There are different categories of presumptions and the highest degree of presumption shifts the burden of proof permanently to the accused, who must disprove the presumption beyond reasonable doubt
 - (D) Presumptions are irrefutable facts that, once established, cannot be negated by evidence brought forth in the case
40. Which of the theories emanate from Section 106 of Indian Evidence Act?
- 1. Doctrine of Res Ipsa Loquitor
 - 2. Theory of reverse burden of proof
 - 3. Doctrine of last seen together
 - 4. Presumption of innocence

Select the correct option:

- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 and 3 (C) 3 and 4 (D) 1 and 4

IX. The jurisdiction of this court has been invoked for protecting the Great Indian Bustard and the Lesser Florican, both of whom are on the verge of extinction. India faces a number of pressing near term challenges that directly impact the right to a healthy environment, particularly for vulnerable and indigenous communities including forest dwellers. The lack of reliable electricity supply for many citizens not only hinders economic development but also disproportionately affects communities, including women and low-income households, further perpetuating inequalities. Therefore, the right to a healthy environment encapsulates the principle that every individual has the entitlement to live in an environment that is clean, safe, and conducive to their well-being. The promotion of renewable energy sources plays a crucial role in promoting social equity by ensuring access to clean and affordable energy of all segments of society, especially in rural and underserved areas. This contributes to poverty alleviation, enhances quality of life, and fosters inclusive growth and development across the nation. Therefore, transitioning to renewable energy is not just an environmental imperative but also a strategic investment in India’s future prosperity, resilience and sustainability. The right to equality under Art. 14 and the right to life under Art. 21 must be appreciated in the context of the decisions of this court, the actions and commitments of the state on national and international level, and scientific consensus on climate change and its adverse effects. By recognising the right to a healthy



environment, states are compelled to prioritise environmental protection and sustainable development, thereby addressing the root cause of climate change and safeguarding the well-being of present and future generations.

(Extract taken from MK Ranjitsinh and Ors v. Union of India, 2024 SC)

41. What is the objective of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?
 - (A) To enforce international environmental treaties on climate change at national level
 - (B) To stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to prevent dangerous human-induced interference with climate change
 - (C) To stabilize carbon footprints and oversee global diversity protection efforts
 - (D) All of the above
42. Which of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically addresses climate change?
 - (A) SDG 31
 - (B) SDG 13
 - (C) SDG 12
 - (D) SDG 15
43. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that any disturbance of the basic environment elements namely air, water and soil, which are necessary for life, would be hazardous to 'life' within the meaning of Article 21 of the Constitution of India and Art. 48A and 51A(g) must be interpreted in the light of Article 21?
 - (A) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, 2000 SC
 - (B) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath, 2000 SC
 - (C) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India, 1996 SC
 - (D) M.C. Mehta v. Union Carbide Commission, 1991 SC
44. Which of the following statements are correct?
 - (A) The people of India do not have a right against the adverse effects of climate change as pervious interpretations of Article 21 solely focussed on individual freedoms and right to clean and pollution free environment
 - (B) Supreme Court for the first time recognized right to be free from adverse effects of climate change in its recent judgement MK Ranjitsinh and Ors v. Union of India, 2024 SC
 - (C) There is no separate recognition given by the Supreme Court for 'right to be free from adverse effects of climate change' as it was already recognised under 'right to a clean environment'
 - (D) None of the Above
45. Which of the following protocol focusses at limiting global temperature rise by reducing carbon emissions and combating climate change?
 - (A) The Montreal Protocol
 - (B) The Kyoto Protocol
 - (C) The Paris Agreement
 - (D) The Rio Declaration



- X. SEBI was established as India's principal capital markets regulator with the aim to protect the interest of investors in securities and promote the development and regulation of the securities market in India. SEBI is empowered to regulate the securities market in India by the SEBI Act 1992, the SCRA and the Depositories Act 1996. SEBI's powers to regulate the securities market are wide and include delegated legislative, administrative, and adjudicatory powers to enforce SEBI's regulations. SEBI exercises its delegated legislative power by inter alia framing regulations and appropriately amending them to keep up with the dynamic nature of the securities' market. SEBI has issued a number of regulations on various areas of security regulation which form the backbone of the framework governing the securities market in India.

Section 11 of the SEBI Act lays down the functions of SEBI and expressly states that it "shall be the duty of the Board to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market, by such measures as it thinks fit". Further, Section 30 of the SEBI Act empowers SEBI to make regulations consistent with the Act. Significantly, while framing these regulations, SEBI consults its advisory committees consisting of domain experts, including market experts, leading market players, legal experts, technology experts, retired Judges of this Court or the High Courts, academicians, representatives of industry associations and investor associations. During the consultative process, SEBI also invites and duly considers comments from the public on their proposed regulations. SEBI follows similar consultative processes while reviewing and amending its regulations.

(Extracted, with edits and revision, from the judgement in Vishal Tiwari v. Union of India, [2024] 1 S.C.R. 171)

46. Which of the following is not a committee setup by SEBI?

- (A) Technical Advisory Committee
- (B) Competition Advisory Committee
- (C) Intermediary Advisory Committee
- (D) Market Data Advisory Committee

47. Which among the following is not a function of SEBI?

- (A) regulating substantial acquisition of shares and takeover of companies
- (B) prohibiting and regulating self-regulatory organisations
- (C) prohibiting insider trading in securities
- (D) promoting investors education and training of intermediaries of securities markets



48. Match List I with List II.

List I (Section of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992)	List II (Provision for)
A. Section 6	I. Offences by companies
B. Section 11	II. Power to make regulations
C. Section 27	III. Removal of member from office
D. Section 30	IV. Functions of Board

Choose the correct answer:

- (A) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV (B) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
(C) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (D) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
49. The process by which an organisation thinks about and evolves its relationships with stakeholders for the common good, and demonstrates its commitment in this regard by adoption of appropriate business processes and strategies is called
- (A) Annual general meeting (B) Corporate social responsibility
(C) Issuing Shelf prospectus (D) Incorporation of a company
50. In which of the following cases did the court struck down the attempt of the government to nationalise banks and pay minimal compensation to the shareholders?
- (A) Shri Sunil Siddharthbhai Etc v. Union of India
(B) R.C. Cooper v. Union of India
(C) United Bank of India v. Satyawati Tondon & Ors
(D) Punjab National Bank v. Union of India

XI. Article 14 of the Constitution stipulates that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India. Article 15(1) states that the State should not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Article 15(4) stipulates that nothing in Article 15 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Article 16 deals with equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Clause (1) of Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Clause (2) stipulates that no citizen shall be discriminated in or be ineligible for any employment or office under the State on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them. Clause (4) of the provision states that nothing in Article 16 shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens, which in the opinion of the State, is not



adequately represented in the services under the State. The purpose of the equal opportunity principle in Article 16(1) and the reservation provision in Article 16(4) has emerged as a focal point of the jurisprudence on reservations in this Court. A discussion of the journey of the competing models of equality that the Court has espoused and their evolution over the course of the years is necessary to understand the constitutional vision on equality.

The impugned constitutional amendments by which Article 16 (4-A) and 16 (4-B) have been inserted, flow from Article 16 (4). They do not alter the structure of Article 16 (4). They retain the controlling factors or the compelling reasons which enables the State to provide for reservation keeping in mind the overall efficiency of the state administration under article 335. Sub-categorization within a class is a constitutional requirement to secure substantive equality in the event that there is a distinction between two sections of a class; Sub-classification must not lead to the exclusion of one of the categories in the class. A model that provides sufficient opportunities to all categories of the class must be adopted; and Sub-classification among a class must be on a reasonable basis.

Justice Bela Trivedi opined, in dissent, that presidential list of scheduled castes notified under Article 341 cannot be altered by the States. Any change to this list can only be made by a law enacted by Parliament. Sub-classification, according to her would amount to tampering with the Presidential List and undermine the object Article 341, which aims to eliminate political influence in the SC-ST List. Further, she emphasised the importance of adhering to the rule of plain and literal interpretation. She mentions that any preferential treatment for a sub-class within the presidential list would deprive other classes within the same category of their benefits. In the absence of executive or legislative power, state lack the competence to sub-classify castes and the benefit reserved for all SCs. Allowing states to do so would constitute a colourable exercise of power, which is impermissible under law. Justice Trivedi concluded by affirming that affirmative action by States must remain within constitutional boundaries and held that the law laid down in E.V. Chinniah case was correct and should be upheld.

(Extract from *The State of Punjab & Ors. v. Davinder Singh & Ors.* 2024 SC)

51. The issue of whether the State can further sub-classify within a class for the purpose of reservation first arose in:
- (A) *MR Balaji v. State of Mysore*
 - (B) *T. Devadasan v. Union of India*
 - (C) *Akhil Bharatiya Soshit Karamchari Sangh (Railway) v. Union of India*
 - (D) *The State of Punjab & Ors. v. Davinder Singh & Ors.* 2020



52. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, while proposing the inclusion of Articles 300A and 300B of the Draft Constitution (which correspond to Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution), indicated that once notified, any elimination from the list or an addition to the list was to be made by Parliament and not by the President. This limitation was imposed to:
- (A) Protect the rights of the SCs and STs class people
 - (B) To exclude the further interference of the Executive having a play in the matter of the disturbance in the Schedule so published by the President
 - (C) To remove the discretion in the hands of Executive to save the interest of the SCs and STs people
 - (D) To eliminate “political factors” from disturbing the list
53. The trinity of Articles 14, 15, and 16 has provided a tool to march towards social and economic equality. Emphasis has been given to affirmative action so as to give a special treatment to the underprivileged so that they can march forward. Reservations in the matters of education and in public employment have been used to provide a special treatment to the backward classes. What are the other articles of the Constitution along with, the objective of the Constitution to achieve social economic equality may be achieved?
- (A) Arts. 46, 335 and 338
 - (B) Arts. 335, 341 and 342
 - (C) Arts. 46, 335, 338, 341 and 342
 - (D) Arts. 46, 335 and 342
54. Hon'ble Justice B.R. Gavai, in the above-mentioned judgment held that, “sub-classification amongst the Scheduled Castes for giving more beneficial treatment is permissible in law”. He also gave some criteria on which the sub-classification may be implemented by the State. Which of the following is that criteria?
- (A) The criteria for exclusion of the creamy layer from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of affirmative action could be different from the criteria as applicable to the Other Backward Classes
 - (B) Sub-classification would be permissible only if there is a reservation for a sub-class as well as the larger class
 - (C) That while doing so, the State will have to justify the same on the basis of empirical data that a sub-class in whose favour such more beneficial treatment is provided is not adequately represented
 - (D) All of the above



55. Which of the following is not required for sub-classification of the Scheduled Caste?
- (A) The inadequacy of representation of a caste/group because of its backwardness
 - (B) The data must be collected by the State on the inadequacy of representation of a caste in the “services of the State” because it is used as an indicator of backwardness
 - (C) Efficiency of administration must be viewed in a manner which promotes inclusion and equality as required by Article 16(1)
 - (D) The State in exercise of the power under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) is not required to further classify the Scheduled Castes

XII. International Organisations have had a significant impact on the development of international law, effectively contributing to the establishment of a global constitutional system. According to Henkin, international organisations “represent new laws at its birth, for it is itself a child of law”. For instance, the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and its specialised agencies and other international organisations have played a crucial role in shaping international law. The World Health Organisation (WHO), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) are among the organisations that have contributed to the significant transformation of international law sources, actors and processes over the past century. Since its establishment with an initial membership of fifty-one states, UN has undergone significant development, becoming a diverse and multidimensional global institution with a current membership of 193 nations. The UN has positioned itself as a global constitutional organisation, striving to safeguard and uphold a minimal world order. Numerous experts in International Law recognise the UN as a crucial international organisation for the maintenance of peace and security.

(Rawa Almakky, “The Role of International Organisations in the Development of International Law: An Analytical Assessment of the United Nations”, International Scientific Journal on LAW and WORLD, Vol. 9 No. 28, 2023)

56. The Convention on International Civil Aviation is applicable only on:
- (A) State Aircraft
 - (B) Civil Aircraft
 - (C) War Aircraft
 - (D) All of the above
57. Meaning of the Latin phrase ‘ex aequo et bono’ as in legal term, is:
- (A) According to the equitable and good
 - (B) On the basis of equity and fairness
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above



58. The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly distributed as:
- (A) African States and Asia Pacific States
 - (B) Eastern European, Western European and other States
 - (C) Latin American and Caribbean States
 - (D) All of the Above
59. Under which Art. of UN Charter General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions?
- (A) Art. 19 of UN Charter
 - (B) Art. 20 of UN Charter
 - (C) Art. 21 of UN Charter
 - (D) Art. 22 of UN Charter
60. Article 21 of the Constitution of WHO, each Member has undertaken the obligation to take action acceptance on Conventions adopted by:
- (A) One third votes of the Health Assembly
 - (B) Two-third votes of the Health Assembly
 - (C) Special Majority means Three-Fourth votes of the Health Assembly
 - (D) All of the above
- XIII.** Live-in relationship, as such, as already indicated, is a relationship which has not been socially accepted in India, unlike many other countries. In *Lata Singh v. State of U.P.* [(2006) 5 SCC 475: (2006) 2 SCC (Cri) 478] it was observed that a live-in relationship between two consenting adults of heterosexual sex does not amount to any offence even though it may be perceived as immoral. However, in order to provide a remedy in civil law for protection of women, from being victims of such relationship, and to prevent the occurrence of domestic violence in the society, first time in India, the DV Act has been enacted to cover the couple having relationship in the nature of marriage, persons related by consanguinity, marriages, etc. We have few other legislations also where reliefs have been provided to woman placed in certain vulnerable situations. Section 125 Cr.P.C. of course, provides for maintenance of a destitute wife and Section 498-A IPC is related to mental cruelty inflicted on women by her husband and in-laws. Section 304-B IPC deals with the cases relating to dowry death. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was enacted to deal with the cases of dowry demands by the husband and family members. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides for grant of maintenance to a legally wedded Hindu wife, and also deals with rules for adoption. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 refers to the provisions dealing with solemnisation of marriage also deals with the provisions for divorce. For the first time, though, the DV Act, Parliament has recognised a “relationship in the nature of marriage” and not a live-in relationship simpliciter. We have already stated,



when we examine whether a relationship will fall within the expression “relationship in the nature of marriage” within the meaning of Section 2(f) of the DV Act, we should have a close analysis of the entire relationship invariably, it may be a question of fact and degree, whether a relationship between two unrelated persons of the opposite sex meets the tests judicially evolved.

(This extract is taken from Indra Sarma v. V.K.V. Sarma, (2013) 15 SCC 755)

61. What is the scope of analysis required to determine if a relationship falls within the expression “relationship in the nature of marriage” under Section 2(f) of the DV Act?
- (A) Considering the number of children born in a live in relationship
 - (B) Considering only the cohabitation period of the relationship and there emotional connectivity
 - (C) Conducting a close analysis of the entire interpersonal relationship, taking into account all facets
 - (D) Evaluating only the financial aspects and mutual agreements of the relationship, and if there is any written agreement between the partner
62. In which of the following case, the Supreme Court read down the word “adult male” in Section 2(q) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
- (A) Indra Sarma v. V.K.V. Sarma
 - (B) Hiral P. Harsora v. Kusum Harsora
 - (C) Uma Narayan v. Priya Krishna Prasad
 - (D) All of the above
63. As per Section 20 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, while disposing of an application under Section 12(1), the Magistrate may direct the respondent to pay monetary relief to the aggrieved person so that the aggrieved person can:
- (A) Live a life that meets at least the bare minimum needs for survival and basic well-being
 - (B) Live a life that is consistent with her standard of living which she is accustomed
 - (C) Live a life that is consistent with her parent’s standard of living
 - (D) Live a life which can cover her medical expenses and expenses incurred due to litigation of domestic violence



64. In which case, the three-judge bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court has recently interpreted the term "shared household" and has held that "...*lives or at any stage has lived in a domestic relationship...*" have to be given its normal and purposeful meaning. The living of woman in a household has to refer to a living which has some permanency. Mere fleeting or casual living at different places shall not make a shared household?
- (A) Satish Chander Ahuja v. Sneha Ahuja
 - (B) Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra
 - (C) S.R. Batra v. Tarun Batra
 - (D) B.R. Mehta v. Atma Devi
65. Under Indian Law, can a woman in a live in relationship claim maintenance under S. 125, Cr.P.C. despite not being a legally wedded wife?
- (A) No, as per the interpretation of statute 'wife' means legally wedded wife and includes who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from her husband
 - (B) Yes, a woman in a live in relationship can claim maintenance u/s 125, Cr.P.C. as strict proof of marriage is not necessary and maintenance cannot be denied if evidence suggests cohabitation
 - (C) A woman in live in relationship can only claim maintenance if she has been cohabiting for more than five years and dependent children from the relationship
 - (D) A woman in live in relationship can claim maintenance only through a civil suit as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) does not apply to live in relationships

XIV. The Supreme Court affirmed that it is a well-established principle of administrative law that an adjudicatory body cannot base its decision on any material unless the person against whom it is sought to be utilized has been apprised of it and given an opportunity to respond to it. The court noted from MP Jain & SN Jain's treatise on Principles of Administrative Law that if the adjudicatory body is going to rely on any material, evidence or document for its decision against a party, then the same must be brought to his notice and he be given an opportunity to rebut it or comment thereon. It is regarded as a fundamental principle of natural justice that no material ought to be relied on against a party without giving him an opportunity to respond to the same... The right to know the material on which the authority is going to base its decision is an element of the right to defend oneself. If without disclosing any evidence to the party, the authority takes it into its consideration, and decides the matter against the party, then the decision is vitiated for it amounts to denial of a real and effective opportunity to the party to meet the case against him.

On the issue of the impact of such non-disclosure the Court referred to its earlier pronouncements and summarised the principles thus – A quasi-judicial authority has a duty to disclose the material that has been relied upon at the stage of adjudication. The actual test is whether the material that is required to be disclosed is relevant for purpose



of adjudication. If it is, then the principles of natural justice require its due disclosure. The aggrieved person must be able to prove that prejudice has been caused to him due to non-disclosure. To prove prejudice, he must prove that had the material been disclosed to him the outcome or the punishment would have been different.

(Extract with Edits taken from in *Deepak Ananda Patil v. State of Maharashtra*, (2023) 11 SCC 130)

66. Which principle is applied in the judgment?
- (A) Nemo judex in causa sua
 - (B) Audi alteram partem
 - (C) Ignorantia juris non excusat
 - (D) Jus necessitatis
67. Non-Disclosure of material invalidates the order if:
- (A) The authority has not relied on the material
 - (B) No prejudice is caused to the party
 - (C) The material was relevant for the purpose of adjudication
 - (D) The outcome would not have been any different if it was disclosed
68. 'Real and effective opportunity' in the context of this judgment refers to:
- (A) Personal hearing
 - (B) Right to rebut the evidence supplied to the party
 - (C) Right to adduce evidence
 - (D) Right to know the evidence against oneself
69. Which of the following requires compliance with the rule of fair hearing?
- (A) A notification bringing an Act into operation
 - (B) Price Control Order under Essential Commodities Act
 - (C) Notice issued by a Disciplinary Authority
 - (D) Reasoned Decision by competent authority
70. Which of the following statements is false?
- (A) Proving prejudice to the party concerned is necessary to quash a quasi-judicial order on the ground of non-disclosure of evidence
 - (B) Principles of natural justice do not have exceptions
 - (C) Speaking order is a third principle of natural justice
 - (D) Legal representation can be validly disallowed before a quasi-judicial proceeding



- XV. In *Kapilaben v. Ashok Kumar Jayantilal Sheth*, (2020) 20 SCC 648, the Supreme Court has considered that the assignment of a contract might result in a transfer of either rights or obligations thereunder. The transfer of obligations is not possible without the consent of the other party. However, the transfer of rights is permissible, except in cases where the contract is of a personal nature. “It is well-settled that the term ‘representative-in-interest’ includes the assignee of a contractual interest. Though the provisions of the Contract Act do not particularly deal with the assignability of contracts, the court has opined time and again that a party to a contract cannot assign their obligations or liabilities without the consent of the other party. A Constitution Bench in *Khardah Co. Ltd. v. Raymon & Co. (India) (P) Ltd.* [AIR 1962 SC 1810], has laid out this principle as follows: “An assignment of a contract might result by transfer either of the rights or of the obligations thereunder. However, there is a well-recognised distinction between these two classes of assignments. As a rule, *obligations under a contract cannot be assigned except with the consent of the promisee, and when such consent is given, it is really a novation resulting in substitution of liabilities.* On the other hand, rights under a contract are assignable *unless the contract is personal in its nature or the rights are incapable of assignment either under the law or under an agreement between the parties.*”

[Extracted with edits from *Indira Devi v. Veena Gupta*, (2023) 8 SCC 124]

71. ‘A’, the absolute owner, with the consent of his family members, executed a conditional sale deed in favour of his tenant. The conditional sale deed contained a clause empowering the vendors to repurchase the property within seven years on repayment of the sale consideration. Which of the following statements regarding the agreement is true?
- (A) The agreement is invalid
 - (B) The agreement is not valid because a conditional sale deed containing a clause for repurchase cannot be executed
 - (C) The agreement is not valid because the time period provided for repurchase by the vendor is very long, i.e., seven years
 - (D) The agreement is valid
72. Which of the following is correct regarding the assignability of the contract?
- (A) The assignment of contracts is expressly governed by the provisions outlined in Sections 130 to 137 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
 - (B) A party to a contract can transfer his liabilities under the contract without the consent of the other party
 - (C) A party to a contract cannot transfer his liabilities under the contract without the consent of the other party
 - (D) Transfer of obligation can be made to anyone without permission of anyone



73. Who among the following is not 'representative-in-interest' for the purpose of obtaining specific performance?
- (A) The person to whom the interest in the contract is transferred for a valuable consideration
 - (B) The person to whom the interest in the contract devolves by succession
 - (C) The person to whom the interest in contract is gifted by a gift deed
 - (D) Rank trespasser, as an intermeddler

74. Consider the following statements:

- I. The benefit of a contract is assignable in 'cases where it can make no difference to the person on whom the obligation lies to which of two persons, he is to discharge it'
- II. A contract which is such that the promisor must perform it in person, *viz.* involving personal considerations or personal skill or qualifications (such as his credit), are by their nature not assignable
- III. The contractual rights for the payment of money or to building work do not involve personal considerations and are not contracts of a personal nature

Choose the correct answer:

- (A) I and II are correct
 - (B) II and III are correct
 - (C) Only III is correct
 - (D) I, II and III are correct
75. Consider the following statements:
- I. Where a party to the contract has obtained substituted performance of the contract as per law, such contract is not specifically enforceable
 - II. A contract, the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise, is not specifically enforceable
 - III. After the Amendment Act of 2018, a contract for non-performance for which compensation is an adequate relief is not specifically enforceable
- Choose the correct answer:
- (A) All are correct
 - (B) I and II are correct
 - (C) II and III are correct
 - (D) Only II is correct

XVI. The Supreme Court recently examined the interplay between Section 47 of the Registration Act, 1908 and Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. Section 47 of the Registration Act titled "time from which registered document operates" states that registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration has been required or made. On the other hand, Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act provides that the transfer of immovable property of value above Rs. 100 can be made only by a registered document. It is a trite law that a transfer of immovable property by way of sale can only be made by a deed of conveyance and in the absence of such deed that is duly stamped and registered as required by law, no right, title or interest in the immovable property can be transferred. The Court referred to an earlier decision in *Ram Saran Lall v. Domini Kuer* where a harmonious balance was maintained between the preemptory



language of Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act and the deeming fiction under Section 47 of the registration act. It also implicitly recognised that Section 54 draws a clear distinction between transfer of tangible immovable property of value more Rs. 100 and less than Rs. 100. In the former case, such transfer can only be made through a registered instrument, whereas in the latter case the transfer may be either by registered instrument or by delivery of property.

(Extract from *Kanwar Raj Singh v. Gejo*, 2024 SC)

76. Which of the following is the effect of non-registration of a compulsorily registrable document?
- (A) The unregistered document cannot be adduced in evidence of any transaction affecting such property
 - (B) As long as the terms, grant or disposition is in writing and fulfils the criteria of S. 91 of the Indian Evidence Act, it will be admitted as evidence
 - (C) Procedure is a handmaid of justice and registration is merely a procedural requirement. Non registration does not make the document less admissible in court
 - (D) The unregistered document can be adduced in evidence if the party adducing it is able to prove its bonafide
77. A property from one person to the other can be transferred by way of:
- (A) Court sale, gift, will, inheritance, relinquishment
 - (B) Dedication, gift, will, inheritance, relinquishment
 - (C) Private or court sale, gift, will, inheritance, relinquishment, dedication
 - (D) Private or court sale, gift, will, inheritance
78. Where the member of the family agrees to divide the property amongst themselves, not necessarily in accordance with the quantum as specified in law or according to their entitlement. It can take into its fold non-family members as well. Once effected, it is binding on all the members who were parties to it and is enforceable?
- This division is called:
- (A) Transfer of property under the Transfer of Property Act
 - (B) Partition of joint Hindu Family
 - (C) Family Arrangement
 - (D) Partition in Interested parties
79. Property and interest in the property as general rule are transferable. This rule of transferability is based on the maxim:
- (A) *Alienation rei praefertur juri accrescendi*
 - (B) *Cuius est solum eius est usque ad coelum et usque ad infernos*
 - (C) *Res nullius*
 - (D) *Nemo dat quod non habet*



80. In a given case where a sale deed is executed and entire agreed consideration is paid on or before execution of sale deed, after it is registered, it will operate from:
- (A) Date of registration of the sale deed
 - (B) Date of execution of the sale deed
 - (C) Date on communication of proposal was complete
 - (D) None of the above

XVII. Article 21 of the Constitution states that no person shall be deprived of his liberty except in accordance with procedure established by law. Conversely, we think that a person is entitled to the protection of his liberty only in accordance with law. When a person's liberty cannot be violated in breach of a law, can a person's liberty be protected even in the face of a breach or violation of law? In other words, should rule of law prevail over personal liberty of a person or vice-versa? Further, should this Court weigh in favour of a person's freedom and liberty even when it has been established that the same was granted in violation of law? Should the scales of justice tilt against rule of law? We wish to make it clear that only when rule of law prevails will liberty and all other fundamental rights would prevail under our Constitution including the right to equality and equal protection of law as enshrined in Article 14 thereof. Justice Nagarathna, who authored the judgement, began her pronouncement by invoking classical Greek Philosopher Plato. "Punishment is to be inflicted not for the sake of vengeance but for the sake of prevention and reformation. In his treatise, Plato reasons that the lawgiver, as far as he can, ought to imitate the doctor who does not apply his drug with a view to pain only, but to do the patient good. This curative theory of punishment likens penalty to medicine administered for the sake of the one being chastised. Thus, if a criminal is curable, he ought to be improved by education and other suitable arts and the set free as a better citizen and less of a burden to the state. This postulate lies at the heart of the policy of remission." Having said that, she also pointed out the competing interests involved, of the rights of the victim's family to justice and the right of the convicts to a second chance by remission or reduction of their sentence. She added, "A woman deserves respect howsoever high or low she may otherwise be considered in the society or whatever faith she may follow or whatever creed she may belong to. Can heinous crime against women permit remission of the convicts by a reduction in their sentence and by granting them liberty?"

(This extract has been taken from *Bilkis Yakooob Rasul v. Union of India (2024) 5 SCC 481*)

81. On which grounds remission can be denied?
- (A) On the discretion of the appropriate government
 - (B) On the central government's discretion
 - (C) On the state government's discretion
 - (D) None of the above



82. Which of the following is not related to remission?
- (A) State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi) v. Prem Raj, 2003 7 SCC
 - (B) Sarat Chandra Rabha v. Khagendranath, AIR 1961 SC 334
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
83. Which of the following needs to be considered while entertaining an application for remission under the provisions of Cr.P.C., 1973?
- (A) The application for remission under Section 432 of the Cr.P.C., 1973 could be only before the Government of the State within whose territorial jurisdiction the applicant was convicted (appropriate Government) and not before any other Government within whose territorial jurisdiction the applicant may have been transferred on conviction or where the offence has occurred
 - (B) A consideration for remission must be by way of an application under Section 432 of the Cr.P.C., 1973 which has to be made by the convict or on his behalf. In the first instance whether there is compliance with Section 433A of the Cr.P.C., 1973 must be noted in as much as a person serving a life sentence cannot seek remission unless fourteen years of imprisonment has been completed
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Only (A)
84. According to Section 432 (2) of Cr.P.C. when deciding on an application for remission, the government may seek the opinion of the presiding judge. In *Bilkis Bano Case*, how did the court interpret the expression “may” regarding the government’s duty to seek the opinion of the judge?
- (A) The expression “may” indicate that it is optional for the government to seek the opinion of the presiding judge
 - (B) The expression “may” mean that government can seek the opinion of any judge, not necessarily the presiding judge
 - (C) The expression “may” must be interpreted as “shall”, making it mandatory for the government to seek the opinion of the presiding judge
 - (D) The expression “may” allow the presiding judge to refuse providing an opinion on the application for remission
85. In *Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023*, the provision for commutation of a sentence of imprisonment of life has replaced the term ‘not exceeding fourteen years or of fine’ of the Cr.P.C. with:
- (A) not less than seven years
 - (B) not less than ten years
 - (C) not more than twenty years
 - (D) seven years



XVIII. The elements of tort of negligence consist in – (a) duty of care; (b) duty is owed to the plaintiff; (c) the duty has been carelessly breached. Negligence does not entail liability unless the exacts a duty in the given circumstances to observe care. Duty is an obligation recognised by law to avoid conduct fraught with unreasonable risk of damage to others. The question whether duty exists in a particular situation involves determination of law. Hence, three ingredients are necessary for the existence of a duty of care: (i) foreseeability of the damage, (ii) proximity of relationship between the parties; and (iii) whether it is “just, fair and reasonable” that the law should impose a duty of care. In *Caparo Industries Plc. v. Dickman, 1990 2AC 605*, the court held that breach of duty is concerned with the standard of care that ought to have been adopted in the circumstances and whether the defendant’s conduct fell below that standard i.e., whether he was careless.

The court while quoting *Rajkot Municipal Corporation v. Manjulben Jayantilal Nakum, 1997* stated that as a tort, negligence consists of legal duty to take care and breach of that duty. Duty determines whether the type of loss suffered by the plaintiff in the particular way in which to occurred can ever be actionable. The division of negligence into duty, breach and consequent damage is convenient for the purpose of exposition but it can be confusing because the issues will often overlap. The process of determining a breach of duty involves three steps: First, it is necessary to ascertain the qualities of the reasonable person, given the qualities attributed to him, would have taken in the circumstances. The factors that are permissible to take into account in this regard are prescribed by law, but the amount of care that the reasonable person would have taken is a question of fact. Thirdly, it must be determined whether the defendant took less care than the reasonable person would have taken.

(Extracts from Managing Director, Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Limited v. Deepti Singh and Ors., 2019 SC)

86. In the context of negligence, which of the following scenarios best demonstrates the presence of all essential elements?
- (A) A doctor prescribes the wrong medication to a patient, but the patient’s immune system prevents any harmful side effects and the patient does not suffer any injury
 - (B) A driver runs a red light, narrowly avoiding an accident with another car and both vehicles continue without any collision or harm
 - (C) A hotel guest tragically drowns in the swimming pool as the lifeguard was assigned duties as a part time bartender
 - (D) A construction company delays necessary maintenance on a bridge and despite having major cracks the bridge remains functional



87. Reasonable foreseeability means:
- (A) Mere possibility
 - (B) Expectation of sensible person
 - (C) Foreseeability of probable consequences of his act by an average prudent person
 - (D) Remote possibility of a particular consequence of his consequence by a reasonable person
88. A renowned judgment in which reasonable foreseeability test was discussed by the Privy Council, was:
- (A) Scott v. Shephard
 - (B) Overseas Tankship UK Ltd. v. Morts Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd. (Wagon Mound Case)
 - (C) Donoghue v. Stevenson
 - (D) Re Polemis and Furness, Withy & Co
89. In which of the following judgment the neighbour principle was propounded?
- (A) Scott v. Shephard
 - (B) Rylands v. Fletcher
 - (C) Donoghue v. Stevenson
 - (D) Overseas Tankship UK Ltd. v. Morts Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd. (Wagon Mound Case)
90. Compensation is to be assessed on the basis of:
- (A) Rough estimate of loss generally resulting from death
 - (B) Approximate calculation of damage as a result of death
 - (C) Legitimate expectation of loss of pecuniary benefits
 - (D) Closeness in relationship between claimants and the deceased

XIX. “The power to pardon is a part of the constitutional scheme, and we have no doubt, in our mind, that it should be so treated also in the Indian Republic. It has been reposed by the people through the Constitution in the Head of the State, and enjoys high status. It is a constitutional responsibility of great significance, to be exercised when occasion arises in accordance with the discretion contemplated by the context. It is not denied, and indeed it has been repeatedly affirmed in the course of argument by learned counsels appearing for the Petitioner that the power to pardon rests on the advice tendered by the Executive to the President, who subject to the provisions of Art. 74(1) of the Constitution, must act in accordance with such advice.....”

We are of the view that it is open to the President in the exercise of the power vested in him by Art. 72 of the Constitution to scrutinise the evidence on the record of the criminal case and come to a different conclusion from that recorded by the court in regard to the



guilt of, and sentence imposed on the accused. In doing so, the President does not amend or modify or supersede the judicial record. The judicial record remains intact, and undisturbed. The President acts in a wholly different plane from that in which the Court acted. He acts under a constitutional power, the nature of which is entirely different from the judicial power and cannot be regarded as an extension of it. This is so, notwithstanding that the practical effect of the Presidential act is to remove the stigma of guilt from the accused or to remit the sentence imposed on him.

It is apparent that the power under Art. 72 entitles the President to examine the record of evidence of the criminal case and to determine for himself whether the case is one deserving the grant of the relief falling within that power. We are of opinion that the President is entitled to go into the merits of the case notwithstanding that it has been judicially concluded by the consideration given to it by this Court. In *Kehar Singh v. Union of India*, 1989 SC, this court stated that the same obviously means that the affected party need not be given the reasons. The question whether reasons can or cannot be disclosed to the Court when the same is challenged was not the subject-matter of consideration. In any event, the absence of any obligation to convey the reasons does not mean that there should not be legitimate or relevant reasons for passing the order.

[Extract from the judgment of Shatrughan Chauhan v. Union of India 2014 (3) SCC 1]

91. Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to the granting of pardon by the President?
- (A) The power to grant pardon is a constitutional duty. Hence, judicial review is available, just as any executive action
 - (B) Granting pardon being the privilege of the President, no judicial review is available against the decision of the President in granting or refusing to grant a pardon
 - (C) The constitution expressly conferred the power to grant pardon to the President hence, the President is not bound to rely on the aid advice of the executive
 - (D) The President's power to grant pardon can be reviewed on the grounds of non-application of mind
92. In the above case the Supreme Court held that a minimum period of _____ days be stipulated between the receipt of communication of the rejection of the mercy petition and the scheduled date of execution.
- (A) 15
 - (B) 30
 - (C) 14
 - (D) No such time was fixed
93. What is not true about Art. 21 of Constitution of India?
- (A) Insanity is not a relevant supervening factor for commutation of death sentence
 - (B) Right to life of a person continues till his last breath and that Court will protect that right even if the noose is being tied on the condemned person's neck
 - (C) The anguish of alternating hope and despair, the agony of uncertainty and the consequence of such suffering on the mental, emotional and physical integrity and health violates Art. 21 of the prisoners
 - (D) Art. 21 is a substantive right and not merely procedural



94. In which case, the Supreme Court held that if the crime is brutal and heinous and involves the killing of a large number of innocent people without any reason, delay cannot be the sole factor for the commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment?
- (A) Devender Pal Singh Bhullar v. State (NCT) of Delhi
 - (B) V. Sriharan Murugan v. Union of India
 - (C) Yakub Abdul Razak Memon v. State of Maharashtra
 - (D) Shatrughan Chauhan v. Union of India
95. The President's power to grant a pardon
- (A) Can be delegated to the Council of Ministers
 - (B) Cannot be delegated as it is an essential legislative function
 - (C) Cannot be delegated as it is expressly conferred on the President
 - (D) Can be delegated to the Vice-president in the absence of the President
- XX. For a principle to be acceptable as a law, Lon Fuller states that it must be measured in terms of the following eight standards: (1) The principle must be expounded in a manner so that it can be generally applied. A pattern less ad hoc system of law lacks the desired "internal morality" which legal principles should possess. This proposition is comparable to the often-read statement that our government is a government of laws rather than men. (2) The mandates of the law must be communicated to the people to whom they are directed. (3) Newly announced principles of law, except on rare occasions, should be applied only in a prospective manner. Retroactive application of changes in prescribed norms, subject to the presence of compelling extenuating circumstances, should be avoided. (4) Standards of action and inaction should be clearly stated. Fuller concedes that the lawmaker cannot specify with absolute clarity exactly what is demanded of each individual in every instance when the law may affect him. He does, however, assert that the duty to clarify the law should be delegated to the enforcement bodies only to the extent that such action is required by the environment in which the law must operate. (5) Arguing that respect for the law calls for consistency, Fuller maintains that the originators of laws should take great pains to see that the body of law is as free as possible from contradictory mandates, (6) Emphasizing that law is tied to the capabilities of human beings, Fuller insists that those who prescribe the norms required of individuals must refrain from imposing impossible standards of action or inaction. A stated norm which demands an absurd course of action would violate Fuller's idea of the "internal morality of law." (7) While stare decisis, of recent date, has been viewed by some, if not many people, as a barrier on the pathways to needed change, Fuller is of the opinion that abiding by previously announced norms is desirable in and of itself. He finds that frequency of change, by its very nature, tends to have a deleterious impact upon the persons who are subjected to an abrupt alteration of the requirements which the law imposes upon them. (8) The student of American history is familiar with Andrew Jackson's assertion to the effect that while the Supreme Court might render a judgment, it lacked the means by which it might be implemented.
- [Extracted from Tucker, Edwin W. (1965) "The Morality of Law, by Lon L. Fuller," *Indiana Law Journal*: Vol. 40: Iss. 2, Article 5.]



96. What does Fuller refer to with the term “promulgation”?
- (A) The retroactive application of laws
 - (B) The consistent application of laws
 - (C) The clear communication of laws to those they affect
 - (D) The economic impact of laws
97. Which of the following best describes the central issue in the Hart-Fuller debate?
- (A) The influence of morality on state
 - (B) Whether law and morality are inherently connected
 - (C) The role of judges in interpreting morality
 - (D) The influence of religious values on legal system
98. What was Lon Fuller’s main criticism of Hart’s legal positivism?
- (A) It ignores moral obligations of a judge to make decisions on ethics
 - (B) It places too much emphasis on legal rules without considering their moral implication
 - (C) It ignores the role of international law in shaping domestic legal systems
 - (D) All of the above
99. Why does Fuller argue that legal standards should be free from contradictions?
- (A) To allow for greater judicial discretion
 - (B) To ensure laws are adaptable to different situations
 - (C) To maintain respect for the law and ensure consistency
 - (D) To simplify legal education
100. Which of the following best describes the concept of “internal morality” in law according to Lon Fuller?
- (A) Law should be flexible and adaptive to individual circumstances
 - (B) Law should be explained with clarity and precision
 - (C) Law should prioritize economic efficiency
 - (D) Law should be created by popular vote

XXI. In the present case, the levy of IGST on the supply of ocean freight services under the reverse charge mechanism on the importer, when the value of such service is already included in the transaction value of imported goods, amounts to double taxation. The concept of double taxation implies that the same subject matter is taxed twice when it should be taxed only once. The GST law, as framed, does not envisage taxation of a transaction twice, and the fundamental principles of GST do not support such an imposition. Further, the importer, who is not the recipient of the service but is treated as a deemed recipient under the reverse charge mechanism, cannot be made liable to pay tax on a service that they have not directly availed. This stretches the scope of reverse charge mechanism beyond its intended purpose, which is to simplify tax collection by shifting the liability to pay tax from the service provider to the service recipient, particularly in cases where the service provider is located outside India and does not have a presence within the taxable territory. Moreover, the constitutional framework requires that a tax should be levied with legislative competence and should not



contravene any fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. The imposition of IGST on ocean freight under the reverse charge mechanism without proper legislative backing undermines the very essence of taxation principles enshrined in the Constitution of India.

(This extract is taken from *Mohit Minerals v. Union of India CA No. 1390/2022*)

101. According to the *Mohit Minerals Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India* judgment, what constitutes double taxation in the context of GST on ocean freight?
- (A) Taxing both the importer and the exporter for the same service
 - (B) Tax not payable on ocean freight under the RCM for CIF imports
 - (C) Taxing the service provider and the service recipient for the same service
 - (D) Taxing the importer for both the goods and the services separately
102. Assertion (A): The importer should not be liable to pay GST on ocean freight under the reverse charge mechanism if they are not the direct recipient of the service.
Reason (R): The reverse charge mechanism is intended to shift the tax burden from service providers located outside India to the service recipients within India.
- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is true, but R is false
 - (D) A is false, but R is true
103. Consider the following statements regarding the *Mohit Minerals Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India* judgment:
- 1. The Supreme Court ruled that imposing GST on ocean freight charges under the reverse charge mechanism leads to double taxation
 - 2. The importer, not being the direct recipient of the service, should not be liable to pay GST on ocean freight
 - 3. The judgment emphasized that tax laws must have proper legislative backing to prevent contravention of fundamental rights
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (A) 1 and 2 only
 - (B) 1 and 3 only
 - (C) 2 and 3 only
 - (D) 1, 2 and 3
104. Consider the following statements:
- 1. The reverse charge mechanism shifts the tax liability from the service provider to the service recipient
 - 2. The principle of single taxation was violated by imposing GST on ocean freight charges already included in the cost of imported goods
 - 3. The judgment clarified that importers can be liable for GST on services directly availed by them
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (A) 1 and 2 only
 - (B) 1 and 3 only
 - (C) 2 and 3 only
 - (D) 1, 2 and 3



105. According to the judgment, what is the constitutional requirement for levying a tax?
- (A) The tax should be easy to administer
 - (B) The tax should have legislative competence and not contravene fundamental rights
 - (C) The tax should be progressive in nature
 - (D) The tax should only apply to domestic transactions

XXII. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of 'Nil Ratan Kundu and another v. Abhijit Kundu' 2008(3) Apex Court Judgements 232 (SC), while granting the custody to the maternal grandparents observed: In our judgement, the law relating to custody of a child is fairly well settled and it is this. In deciding a difficult and complex question as to custody of minor, a Court of law should keep in mind relevant statutes and the rights flowing therefrom. But such cases cannot be decided solely by interpreting legal provisions. It is a humane problem in live in relationship and is required to be solved with human touch. A Court while dealing with custody cases, is neither bound by statutes nor by strict rules of evidence or procedure nor by precedents. In selecting proper guardian of a minor, the paramount consideration should be the welfare and well-being of the child. In selecting a guardian, the Court is exercising *parens patriae* jurisdiction and is expected, may bound, to give due weight to a child's ordinary comfort, contentment, health, education, intellectual development and favorable surroundings. But over and above physical comforts, moral and ethical values cannot be ignored. They are equally, or we may say, even more important, essential and indispensable consideration. If the minor is old enough to form an intelligent preference or judgement, the Court must consider such preference as well, though the final decision should rest with the Court as to what is conducive to the welfare of the minor.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of 'Gaurav Nagpal v. Semedha Nagpal'-(2009)1 SCC 42, while giving paramount importance to the welfare of the child, which should include moral and ethical values, besides ethical well-being, observed as under: -

When the court is confronted with conflicting demands made by the parents, each time it has to justify the demands. The Court has not only to look at the issue on legalistic basis, in such matters human angles are relevant for deciding those issues. The Court then does not give emphasis on what the parties say, it has to exercise a jurisdiction which is aimed at the welfare of the minor. As observed recently in Mausami Moitra Ganguli case, the Court has to give due weightage to the child's ordinary contentment, health, education, intellectual development and favorable surroundings, but over and above physical comforts, the moral and ethical values have also to be noted. They are equal if not more important than the others.

(Extracts from Jaswinder Singh and Another vs Surjit Singh, AIR 2010 (NOC) 425 (P. & H.))

106. According to the passage, which is the most indispensable consideration in deciding the matters of custody of the child?
- (A) Financial ability of the parents
 - (B) Sex of the child and its age at the relevant time
 - (C) Physical Comfort, possibility of recreational activities of the child
 - (D) Environment conducive to development of moral and ethical values



107. The provision of custody of child under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 gives:
- (A) Right of custody to mother, if child is below five years of age
 - (B) Preferential custody right to father
 - (C) Custody right to any close relative who is found suitable
 - (D) Preferential consideration to mother, in case the child is below five years of age
108. The sensitivity in judicial decision making is manifest in this passage from the court's observation that:
- (A) custody of child can be given to grandparents
 - (B) welfare of child is paramount consideration
 - (C) ethical and moral wellbeing is given priority
 - (D) custody cases cannot be decided solely by interpreting legal provisions but is required to be solved with human touch
109. What does the passage state about the opinion of a child who is old enough to state its preference regarding custody?
- (A) the child has a right to get custody order according to his preference
 - (B) the child's preference in relation to his custody is immaterial
 - (C) the child's preference must be considered but the court is the final deciding authority regarding the custody
 - (D) court is bound by the child's preference in relation to custody even if it differs in its opinion about whom to grant the custody
110. The considerations for the decision in relation to custody of child, is subject to which of the following basis as mentioned in Sec.13 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956?
- (A) Welfare of the child is the paramount consideration
 - (B) Wishes of the child form the primary basis in custody cases
 - (C) Child's health and educational needs are primary considerations
 - (D) Suitability of the person claiming custody is the basic consideration a Protection Order has a time limit of six months, while a Residence Order is permanent

XXIII. The environmental rule of law, at a certain level, is a facet of the concept of the rule of law. But it includes specific features that are unique to environmental governance, features which are *sui-generis*. The environmental rule of law seeks to create essential tools such as conceptual, procedural and institutional, to bring structure to the discourse on environmental protection. It does so to enhance our understanding of environmental challenges of how they have been shaped by humanity's interface with nature in the past, how they continue to be affected by its engagement with nature in the present and the prospects for the future, if we were not to radically alter the course of destruction which humanity's actions have charted.



The environmental rule of law seeks to facilitate a multi-disciplinary analysis of the nature and consequences of carbon footprints and in doing so it brings a shared understanding between science, regulatory decisions and policy perspectives in the field of environmental protection. It recognises that the “law” element in the environmental rule of law does not make the concept peculiarly the preserve of Lawyers and Judges. On the contrary, it seeks to draw within the fold all stakeholders in formulating strategies to deal with current challenges posed by environmental degradation, climate change and the destruction of habitats. The environmental rule of law seeks a unified understanding of these concepts. There are significant linkages between concepts such as sustainable development, the polluter pays principle etc. The universe of nature is indivisible and integrated. The state of the environment in one part of the earth affects and is fundamentally affected by what occurs in another part. Every element of the environment shares a symbiotic relationship with the others. It is this inseparable bond and connect which the environmental rule of law seeks to explore and understand in order to find solutions to the pressing problems which threaten the existence of humanity. The environmental rule of law is founded on the need to understand the consequences of our actions going beyond local, State and national boundaries. The rise in the oceans threatens not just maritime communities. The rise in temperatures, dilution of glaciers and growing desertification have consequences which go beyond the communities and creatures whose habitats are threatened. They affect the future survival of the entire eco-system. The environmental rule of law attempts to weave an understanding of the connections in the natural environment which make the issue of survival a unified challenge which confronts human societies everywhere.

(Extract from Pragnesh Shah v. Arunkumar Sharma (2022) 11 SCC 493)

111. What distinguishes the environmental rule of law from the broader concept of the rule of law?
- (A) Its exclusive focus on legal principles
 - (B) Its emphasis on environmental governance
 - (C) Its reliance on judicial decisions
 - (D) Its alignment with international treaties
112. What is the primary objective of the environmental rule of law?
- (A) To protect wildlife habitats
 - (B) To enhance understanding of environmental challenges
 - (C) To promote economic development
 - (D) To enforce local environmental regulations
113. Environmental Protection and Improvement were incorporated into the Constitution of India by inserting Articles 48-A and 51-A (g) by virtue of which of the following amendments?
- (A) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
 - (B) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
 - (C) 45th Amendment Act, 1980
 - (D) 35th Amendment Act, 1974



114. In which international forum did the 'Environmental rule of Law' find recognition for the first time?
- (A) Stockholm Conference on Human Environment, 1970
 - (B) Rio Declaration on Environment, 1992
 - (C) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002
 - (D) UNEP's Governing Council Decision 279, 2013
115. What does the environmental rule of law seek to achieve beyond local and national boundaries?
- (A) Economic growth
 - (B) Environmental justice
 - (C) Political stability
 - (D) Cultural preservation

XXIV. Ahmadi, J. (as he then was) speaking for himself and Punchhi, J., endorsed the recommendations in the following words-The time is ripe for taking stock of the working of the various Tribunals set up in the country after the insertion of Articles 323-A and 323-B in the Constitution. After the incorporation of these two articles, Acts have been enacted where-under tribunals have been constituted for dispensation of justice. Sufficient time has passed and experience gained in these last few years for taking stock of the situation with a view to finding out if they have served the purpose and objectives for which they were constituted. Complaints have been heard in regard to the functioning of other tribunals as well and it is time that a body like the Law Commission of India has a comprehensive look-in with a view to suggesting measures for their improved functioning. That body can also suggest changes in the different statutes and evolve a model on the basis whereof tribunals may be constituted or reconstituted with a view to ensuring greater independence. An intensive and extensive study needs to be undertaken by the Law Commission in regard to the Constitution of tribunals under various statutes with a view to ensuring their independence so that the public confidence in such tribunals may increase and the quality of their performance may improve.

Before parting with the case, it is necessary to express our anguish over the ineffectiveness of the alternative mechanism devised for judicial review. The judicial review and remedy are the fundamental rights of the citizens. The dispensation of justice by the tribunal is much to be desired.

(Extracted with Edits from R.K. Jain v. Union of India, 1993 (4) SCC 119)

116. In which of the following case the Court held that though judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution, the vesting of the power of judicial review in an alternative institutional mechanism, after taking it away from the High Courts, would not violate the basic structure so long as it was ensured that the alternative mechanism was an effective and real substitute for the High Court?
- (A) L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India and Others 1997
 - (B) R.K. Jain v. Union of India 1993
 - (C) S.P. Sampath Kumar v. Union of India 1985
 - (D) Kesvananda Bharati v. State of Kerala 1973

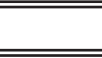


117. The provisions of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 shall not apply to:
- (A) Any member of the naval, military or air forces or of any other armed forces of the Union
 - (B) Officer or servant of the Supreme Court or of any High Court or Courts subordinate
 - (C) Person appointed to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament or to the secretarial staff of any State Legislature or a House thereof or, in the case of a Union Territory having a Legislature, of that Legislature
 - (D) All of the above
118. The first tribunal established in India is:
- (A) Central Administrative Tribunal
 - (B) Railway Claims Tribunal
 - (C) Armed Forces Tribunal
 - (D) Income tax Appellate Tribunal
119. Articles 323-A and 323-B of the Indian Constitution for the establishment of tribunal to adjudicate disputes in specific matters. While both articles deal with tribunals, there are key differences in their scope and application. Which of the following statement correctly reflects the distinction between Articles 323-A and 323-B?
- (A) Article 323-A exclusively deals with administrative tribunals for public service matters, while Article 323-B deals with the tribunals for a wider range of subjects including taxation and land reforms
 - (B) While tribunals under Article 323-A can be established only by Parliament, tribunals under Article 323-B can only be established by State legislature, with matters falling within their legislative competence
 - (C) Under Article 323-A, only one tribunal for centre and no tribunal for state may be established. As far as Article 323-B is concerned, there is no hierarchy of tribunals
 - (D) Article 323-A grant tribunals the power to hear appeals directly from the Supreme Court, by passing the High Court. Under Article 323-B there is no such power
120. The National Green Tribunal Act was passed in the year:
- (A) 2007
 - (B) 2008
 - (C) 2009
 - (D) 2010
-



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APPENDIX IV: PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY FOR THE QUESTION BOOKLET WITH SYMBOL (*)-SET A: CLAT 2025-POSTGRADUATE

Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option
1	B	41	D	81	C
2	B	42	C	82	B
3	B	43	A	83	A
4	A	44	A	84	C
5	B	45	C	85	D
6	B	46	C	86	B
7	B	47	A	87	B
8	B	48	D	88	A
9	A	49	A	89	D
10	B	50	B	90	B
11	C	51	A	91	C
12	B	52	C	92	B
13	B	53	C	93	B
14	C	54	C	94	A
15	B	55	A	95	B
16	B	56	A	96	A
17	B	57	C	97	D
18	C	58	C	98	C
19	B	59	A	99	D
20	B	60	B	100	D
21	A	61	B	101	C
22	A	62	B	102	B
23	A	63	B	103	B
24	A	64	B	104	C
25	B	65	C	105	C
26	D	66	A	106	A
27	A	67	D	107	A



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28	D	68	B	108	D
29	C	69	D	109	A
30	C	70	B	110	D
31	B	71	B	111	A
32	A	72	A	112	C
33	D	73	B	113	D
34	A	74	D	114	C
35	B	75	B	115	C
36	C	76	B	116	D
37	B	77	C	117	D
38	A	78	D	118	D
39	B	79	C	119	C
40	C	80	B	120	A



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APPENDIX IV: PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY FOR THE QUESTION BOOKLET WITH SYMBOL (^)-SET B: CLAT 2025-POSTGRADUATE

Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option
1	B	41	A	81	A
2	B	42	C	82	D
3	B	43	D	83	C
4	B	44	C	84	D
5	C	45	C	85	D
6	B	46	C	86	B
7	B	47	B	87	B
8	B	48	B	88	C
9	A	49	C	89	B
10	B	50	B	90	B
11	A	51	C	91	B
12	D	52	B	92	A
13	B	53	A	93	B
14	D	54	B	94	D
15	B	55	C	95	B
16	D	56	D	96	C
17	D	57	C	97	B
18	D	58	A	98	B
19	C	59	A	99	C
20	A	60	C	100	C
21	B	61	A	101	B



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22	B	62	C	102	C
23	A	63	C	103	D
24	D	64	A	104	C
25	B	65	B	105	B
26	C	66	B	106	C
27	B	67	B	107	A
28	A	68	B	108	D
29	C	69	A	109	A
30	D	70	B	110	B
31	A	71	A	111	A
32	A	72	C	112	A
33	D	73	C	113	A
34	A	74	C	114	A
35	D	75	A	115	B
36	C	76	D	116	B
37	B	77	A	117	A
38	B	78	D	118	D
39	A	79	C	119	A
40	B	80	C	120	B



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APPENDIX IV: PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY FOR THE QUESTION BOOKLET WITH SYMBOL (O)-SET C: CLAT 2025-POSTGRADUATE

Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option
1	A	41	B	81	C
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3	C	43	B	83	B
4	C	44	A	84	C
5	A	45	B	85	C
6	B	46	C	86	A
7	A	47	B	87	A
8	D	48	A	88	D
9	A	49	B	89	A
10	B	50	C	90	D
11	A	51	A	91	A
12	D	52	C	92	C
13	C	53	D	93	C
14	D	54	C	94	A
15	D	55	C	95	B
16	C	56	A	96	C
17	A	57	A	97	B
18	D	58	A	98	B
19	A	59	A	99	A
20	B	60	B	100	B



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21	C	61	D	101	B
22	B	62	C	102	B
23	A	63	A	103	A
24	C	64	A	104	D
25	D	65	C	105	B
26	B	66	D	106	B
27	A	67	A	107	B
28	B	68	D	108	B
29	D	69	C	109	A
30	B	70	C	110	B
31	B	71	B	111	B
32	B	72	B	112	C
33	B	73	C	113	D
34	B	74	B	114	C
35	C	75	B	115	B
36	A	76	D	116	C
37	D	77	D	117	B
38	B	78	D	118	B
39	D	79	C	119	C
40	B	80	A	120	B



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APPENDIX IV: PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY FOR THE QUESTION BOOKLET WITH SYMBOL (#)-SET D: CLAT 2025-POSTGRADUATE

Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option	Q. No.	Correct Answer Option
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2	B	42	B	82	C
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5	D	45	C	85	A
6	C	46	B	86	C
7	A	47	B	87	B
8	D	48	C	88	B
9	A	49	B	89	C
10	B	50	B	90	C
11	B	51	A	91	D
12	B	52	D	92	C
13	B	53	C	93	A
14	A	54	D	94	A
15	B	55	D	95	C
16	C	56	B	96	C
17	B	57	A	97	B
18	A	58	B	98	B
19	B	59	D	99	C
20	C	60	B	100	B



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21	A	61	C	101	B
22	C	62	B	102	A
23	D	63	B	103	D
24	C	64	A	104	A
25	C	65	B	105	B
26	A	66	B	106	D
27	D	67	C	107	D
28	B	68	D	108	D
29	D	69	C	109	C
30	B	70	B	110	A
31	B	71	D	111	B
32	B	72	A	112	B
33	B	73	D	113	A
34	A	74	C	114	D
35	B	75	C	115	B
36	A	76	A	116	A
37	A	77	C	117	A
38	A	78	C	118	D
39	A	79	A	119	A
40	B	80	B	120	D