

CLAT 2025 MOCK TEST

ADMIT CARD NUMBER

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(In Figures)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

1. This Question Booklet (B) contains 120 (One hundred and twenty) Multiple Choice Questions across 36 (Thirty Six) pages including 2 (Two) blank pages for rough work. No additional sheet (s) of paper will be supplied for rough work.
2. You shall enter your Admit Card No. on the first page of the QB at the start of the test.
3. You have to answer All questions in the separate carbonized Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this OB. You must READ the detailed instruction provided with the OMR Response sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
4. 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 Resonse Sheet. Do not use the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh OB.
5. You should write A Number, and the OMR Response Sheet Number, and sign in the ~~in the~~ /column provided in the Attendance Sheet.
6. ~~The OMR~~ Under Q.B. duration the Programme is for 120 marks. Every Right Answer Secures 1 marks. Every Wrong Answer results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deduction for Unanswered Questions.
7. You may retain the QB and the Candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the test.
8. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, Headphones, digital watches etc, is/a strictly prohibited in the text premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly, appropriate action under the law.

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PASSAGE 1

An excerpt from the Book "Why Bharat Matters" by S. Jaishankar (Chapter 2 Foreign policy and you "Put yourself in the shoes of an Indian student who happened to be in Ukraine on 24 February 2022. Focused on educational prospects, you are now caught in the middle of a serious conflict. It is not just you and thousands of more of your fellow nationals, there are millions of Ukrainians who are trying to get out of the country at the same time. Internal travel is dangerous and complicated. The borders are even more so due to the overcrowding and congestion. In the conflict impacted cities, there is even fear regarding the physical danger of stepping out in the open due to shelling and air strikes. This is when you really look at your Government for support and extrication. And indeed, this is when its entire foreign policy apparatus swings into action as it did through Operation Ganga. It did so by facilitating transport, including trains and buses. It intervened at the highest levels in Russia and Ukraine to ensure ceasing of fire for safe passage. It engaged the border authorities to enable border crossing. And in extreme cases, such as in the city of Sumy, its representatives even traversed conflict zones to ensure it worked with neighbouring governments in Romania, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia to establish transit camps, utilize air fields and organize the flights required for a return home. Reflect for a moment on the efforts, interventions and relationships at various levels starting from the very top, that were involved to make all of this happen."

1. Which of the following best describes the situation faced by Indian students in Ukraine in February 2022?
 - o A. A peaceful political transition
 - o B. A natural disaster
 - o C. A geopolitical conflict
 - o D. An economic crisis
2. What was the primary goal of Operation Ganga?
 - o A. To provide humanitarian aid to Ukraine
 - o B. To evacuate Indian citizens from Ukraine
 - o C. To mediate a peace agreement between Russia and Ukraine
 - o D. To strengthen India's diplomatic ties with Russia and Ukraine
3. Which of the following countries played a crucial role in the evacuation of Indian citizens from Ukraine?
 - o A. Germany and France
 - o B. Romania, Poland, Hungary, and Slovakia
 - o C. China and Japan
 - o D. The United States and the United Kingdom
4. What were the primary challenges faced by the Indian government during Operation Ganga?
 - o A. Lack of coordination between different agencies
 - o B. Hostile environment in Ukraine
 - o C. Logistical difficulties in evacuating large numbers of people
 - o D. All of the above
5. Operation Ganga demonstrates India's commitment to:
 - o A. Protecting its citizens abroad
 - o B. Strengthening diplomatic relations
 - o C. Humanitarian aid
 - o D. All of the above

irreversibly. Other nations are independently on the move, including India. Half of the 20 largest economies of the world are non-Western now. Diffusion of technology and demographic differentials will also contribute to the broader spread of influence. We see forces at play that reflect the relative primacy of local equations when the global construct is less overbearing. The reality is that the US may have weakened, but China's rise is still far from maturing. And together, the two processes have freed up room for others. If division within alliances was one evolution, reaching beyond them was another. As the world moved in the direction of greater plurilateralism, result-oriented cooperation started to look more attractive. They were better focussed and could be reconciled with contrary commitments. The growing imperative of sharing responsibilities was combined with an appreciation of influences

beyond formal structures. Asia has been a particular focus for such initiatives, as regional architecture is the least developed there. India today has emerged as an industry leader of such plurilateral groups, because it occupies both the hedging and the emerging space at the same time.

Because global fluidity is so pervasive, India must address this challenge of forging more contemporary ties on every major account. Achieving an overall equilibrium will depend on how it fares on the individual ones.

6. The central theme of the passage is:
 - A. The rise of China as a global power
 - B. The decline of US global dominance
 - C. The changing geopolitical landscape
 - D. The impact of globalization on world order
7. The author suggests that the current US-China relationship is characterized by:
 - A. Cooperation and mutual respect
 - B. Competition and rivalry
 - C. Indifference and neglect
 - D. Economic interdependence
8. The author believes that the future global order will be:
 - A. Unipolar, dominated by the US
 - B. Bipolar, dominated by the US and China
 - C. Multipolar, with multiple powers vying for influence
 - D. Anarchic, with no clear global power
9. The author argues that India should:
 - A. Align itself with the US
 - B. Align itself with China
 - C. Maintain strategic autonomy
 - D. Form a new alliance with other emerging powers
10. The concept of "frenemies" refers to:
 - A. Countries that are both friends and rivals
 - B. Countries that are neither friends nor rivals
 - C. Countries that are former enemies
 - D. Countries that are economic partners but political adversaries
11. The author suggests that the current global order is:
 - A. Stable and predictable
 - B. Dynamic and uncertain
 - C. Declining in influence
 - D. Increasingly centralized
12. The author believes that India should focus on:
 - A. Bilateral relations with major powers
 - B. Multilateral cooperation
 - C. A combination of both
 - D. Neither of the above

13. The author suggests that the rise of China has led to:
- o A. A more peaceful world order
 - o B. Increased global instability
 - o C. A more equitable global distribution of wealth
 - o D. None of the above
14. The author believes that India should strive to:
- o A. Become a global superpower
 - o B. Maintain a low profile on the world stage
 - o C. Play a constructive role in shaping the global order
 - o D. Focus on domestic issues
15. The author suggests that the future of the global order will be shaped by:
- A. Economic factors
 - B. Technological advancements
 - C. Geopolitical competition
 - D. All of the above

PASSAGE 3

It was my second year at boarding school, and I was sitting on Platform No. 8 at Ambala station, waiting for the northern bound train. I think I was about twelve at the time. My parents considered me old enough to travel alone, and I had arrived by bus at Ambala early in the evening: now there was a wait till midnight before my train arrived. Most of the time I had been pacing up and down the platform, browsing at the bookstall, or feeding broken biscuits to stray dogs; trains came and went, and the platform would be quiet for a while and then, when a train arrived, it would be an inferno of heaving, shouting, agitated human bodies. As the carriage doors opened, a tide of people would sweep down upon the nervous little ticket collector at the gate; and every time this happened I would be caught in the rush and swept outside the station. Now tired of this game and of ambling about the platform, I sat down on my suitcase and gazed dismally across the railway tracks. Trolleys rolled past me, and I was conscious of the cries of the various vendors—the men who sold curds and lemon, the sweetmeat seller, the newspaper boy—but I had lost interest in all that went on along the busy platform, and continued to stare across the railway tracks, feeling bored and a little lonely. ‘Are you all alone, my son?’ asked a soft voice close behind me. I looked up and saw a woman standing near me. She was leaning over, and I saw a pale face, and dark kind eyes. She wore no jewels, and was dressed very simply in a white sari. ‘Yes, I am going to school,’ I said, and stood up respectfully. She seemed poor, but there was a dignity about her that commanded respect. ‘I have been watching you for some time,’ she said. ‘Didn’t your parents come to see you off?’ ‘I don’t live here,’ I said. ‘I had to change trains. Anyway, I can travel alone.’ ‘I am sure you can,’ she said, and I liked her for saying that, and I also liked her for the simplicity of her dress, and for her deep, soft voice and the serenity of her face. ‘Tell me, what is your name?’ she asked. ‘Arun,’ I said. ‘And how long do you have to wait for your train?’ ‘About an hour, I think. It comes at twelve o’clock.’ ‘Then come with me and have something to eat.’ I was going to refuse, out of shyness and suspicion, but she took me by the hand, and then I felt it would be silly to pull my hand away. She told a coolie to look after my suitcase, and then she led me away down the platform. Her hand was gentle, and she held mine neither too firmly nor too lightly. I looked up at her again. She was not young. And she was not old. She must have been over thirty, but had she been fifty, I think she would have looked much the same. She took me into the station dining room, ordered tea and samosas and jalebis, and at once I began to thaw and take a new interest in this kind woman.

The strange encounter had little effect on my appetite. I was a hungry schoolboy, and I ate as much as I could in as polite a manner as possible. She took obvious pleasure in watching me eat, and I think it was the food that strengthened the bond between us and cemented our friendship, for under the influence of the tea and sweets I began to talk quite freely, and told her about my school, my friends, my likes and dislikes. She questioned me quietly from time to time, but preferred listening; she drew me out very well, and I had soon forgotten that we were strangers. But she did not ask me about my family or where I lived, and I did not ask her where she lived. I accepted her for what she had been to me—a quiet, kind and gentle woman who gave sweets to a lonely boy on a railway platform. After about half an hour we left the dining room and began walking back along the platform.

An engine was shunting up and down beside Platform No. 8, and as it approached, a boy leapt off the platform and ran across the rails, taking a shortcut to the next platform. He was at a safe distance from the engine, but as he leapt across the rails, the woman clutched my arm. Her fingers dug into my flesh, and I winced with pain. I caught her fingers and looked up at her, and I saw a spasm of pain and fear and sadness pass across her face.

16. What was the main reason the narrator was feeling lonely at the station?
 - A. He was waiting for a long time.
 - B. He was traveling alone.
 - C. He was in an unfamiliar place.
 - D. All of the above.
17. How did the woman help the narrator feel less lonely?
 - A. She offered him food and drink.
 - B. She engaged him in conversation.
 - C. She provided emotional support.
 - D. All of the above.
18. What can be inferred about the woman's character from the passage?
 - A. She was kind and compassionate.
 - B. She was wealthy and influential.
 - C. She was lonely and sad.
 - D. She was mysterious and secretive.
19. Why did the woman suddenly grab the narrator's arm?
 - A. She was afraid of the train.
 - B. She was concerned about the narrator's safety.
 - C. She was having a medical emergency.
 - D. She was trying to stop the narrator from doing something.
20. What is the overall theme of the passage?
 - A. The importance of kindness and compassion
 - B. The power of human connection
 - C. The transience of life
 - D. The challenges of growing up

PASSAGE 4

A Tiger In the House by Ruskin Bond Timothy, the tiger cub, was discovered by Grandfather on a hunting expedition in the Terai jungle near Dehra. Grandfather was no shikari, but as he knew the forests of the Siwalik hills better than most people, he was persuaded to accompany the party—it consisted of several Very Important Persons from Delhi—to advise on the terrain and the direction the beaters should take once a tiger had been spotted.

The camp itself was sumptuous — seven large tents (one for each shikari), a dining tent, and a number of servants' tents. The dinner was very good, as Grandfather admitted afterwards; it was not often that one saw hot-water plates, finger glasses, and seven or eight courses in a tent in the jungle! But that was how things were done in the days of the viceroys....There were also some fifteen elephants, four of them with howdahs for the shikaris, and the others specially trained for taking part in the beat. The sportsmen never saw a tiger, nor did they shoot anything else, though they saw a number of deer, peacock, and wild boar. They were giving up all hope of finding a tiger and were beginning to shoot at jackals when Grandfather, strolling down the forest path at some distance from the rest of the party, discovered a little tiger about eighteen inches long, hiding among the intricate roots of a banyan tree. Grandfather picked him up and brought him home after the camp had broken up. He had the distinction of being the only member of the party to have bagged any game, dead or alive.

At first the tiger cub, who was named Timothy by Grandmother, was brought up entirely on milk given to him in a feeding bottle by our cook, Mahmoud. But the milk proved too rich for him, and he was put on a diet of raw mutton and cod liver oil, to be followed later by a more tempting diet of pigeons and rabbits.

Timothy was provided with two companions — Toto the monkey, who was bold enough to pull the young tiger by the tail, and then climb up the curtains if Timothy lost his temper; and a small mongrel puppy, found on the road by Grandfather.

At first Timothy appeared to be quite afraid of the puppy and darted back with a spring if it came too near. He would make absurd dashes at it with his large forepaws and then retreat to a ridiculously safe distance. Finally, he allowed the puppy to crawl on his back and rest there!

One of Timothy's favourite amusements was to stalk anyone who would play with him, and so, when I came to live with Grandfather, I became one of the tiger's favourites. With a crafty look in his glittering eyes, and his body crouching, he would creep closer and closer to me, suddenly making a dash for my feet, rolling over on his back and kicking with delight, and pretending to bite my ankles.

He was by this time the size of a full-grown retriever, and when I took him out for walks, people on the road would give us a wide berth. When he pulled hard on his chain, I had difficulty in keeping up with him. His favourite place in the house was the drawing room, and he would make himself comfortable on the long sofa, reclining there with great dignity and snarling at anybody who tried to get him off.

Timothy had clean habits, and would scrub his face with his paws exactly like a cat. At night, he slept in the cook's quarters and was always delighted at being let out by him in the morning.

'One of these days,' declared Grandmother in her prophetic manner, 'we are going to find Timothy sitting on Mahmoud's bed, and no sign of the cook except his clothes and shoes!'

Of course, it never came to that, but when Timothy was about six months old a change came over him; he grew steadily less friendly. When out for a walk with me, he would try to steal away to stalk a cat or someone's pet Pekingese. Sometimes at night we would hear frenzied cackling from the poultry house, and in the morning there would be feathers lying all over the veranda. Timothy had to be chained up more often. And, finally, when he began to stalk Mahmoud about the house with what looked like villainous intent, Grandfather decided it was time to transfer him to a zoo.

The nearest zoo was at Lucknow, two hundred miles away. Reserving a first-class compartment for himself and Timot —no one would share a compartment with them— Grandfather took him

to Lucknow where the zoo authorities were only too glad to receive as a gift a well-fed and fairly civilized tiger. About six months later, when my grandparents were visiting relatives in Lucknow, Grandfather took the opportunity of calling at the zoo to see how Timothy was getting on. I was not there to accompany him, but I heard all about it when he returned to Dehra. Arriving at the zoo, Grandfather made straight for the particular cage in which Timothy had been interned. The tiger was there, crouched in a corner, full-grown and with a magnificent striped coat. 'Hello, Timothy!' said Grandfather and, climbing the railing with ease, he put his arm through the bars of the cage.

The tiger approached the bars and allowed Grandfather to put both hands around his head. Grandfather stroked the tiger's forehead and tickled his ear, and, whenever he growled, smacked him across the mouth, which was his old way of keeping him quiet.

He licked Grandfather's hands and only sprang away when a leopard in the next cage snarled at him. Grandfather 'shooed' the leopard away and the tiger returned to lick his hands; but every now and then the leopard would rush at the bars and the tiger would slink back to his corner.

A number of people had gathered to watch the reunion when a keeper pushed his way through the crowd and asked Grandfather what he was doing.

'I'm talking to Timothy,' said Grandfather. 'Weren't you here when I gave him to the zoo six months ago?'

'I haven't been here very long,' said the surprised keeper. 'Please continue your conversation. But I have never been able to touch him myself, he is always very bad tempered.'

'Why don't you put him somewhere else?' suggested Grandfather. 'That leopard keeps frightening him. I'll go and see the superintendent about it.'

Grandfather went in search of the superintendent of the zoo, but found that he had gone home early; and so, after wandering about the zoo for a little while, he returned to Timothy's cage to say goodbye. It was beginning to get dark.

He had been stroking and slapping Timothy for about five minutes when he found another keeper observing him with some alarm. Grandfather recognized him as the keeper who had been there when Timothy had first come to the zoo.

'You remember me,' said Grandfather. 'Now why don't you transfer Timothy to another cage, away from this stupid leopard?'

'But—sir—' stammered the keeper, 'it is not your tiger.'

'I know, I know,' said Grandfather testily. 'I realize he is no longer mine. But you might at least take a suggestion or two from me.'

'I remember your tiger very well,' said the keeper. 'He died two months ago.'

'Died!' exclaimed Grandfather.

'Yes, sir, of pneumonia. This tiger was trapped in the hills only last month, and he is very dangerous!'

Grandfather could think of nothing to say. The tiger was still licking his arm, with increasing relish. Grandfather took what seemed to him an age to withdraw his hand from the cage.

With his face near the tiger's he mumbled, 'Goodnight, Timothy,' and giving the keeper a scornful look, walked briskly out of the zoo.

21. Why did Grandfather take Timothy to the zoo?

- o A. He couldn't afford to keep Timothy anymore.
- o B. Timothy was becoming too dangerous to keep as a pet.
- o C. He wanted Timothy to live in a more natural environment.

- o D. He wanted to donate Timothy to a good cause.
- 22. What was Timothy's reaction to being reunited with Grandfather?
 - o A. He was aggressive and hostile.
 - o B. He was indifferent and uninterested.
 - o C. He was happy and affectionate.
 - o D. He was scared and confused.
- 23. What was the most surprising revelation for Grandfather?
 - o A. Timothy had become a dangerous animal.
 - o B. Timothy had died two months earlier.
 - o C. The zookeeper was rude and unfriendly.
 - o D. The zoo was poorly managed.
- 24. What does the story suggest about the nature of human-animal bonds?
 - o A. They are fragile and can be easily broken.
 - o B. They are strong and enduring.
 - o C. They are often based on misunderstandings.
 - o D. They are always beneficial to both parties.
- 25. What is the overall tone of the story?
 - o A. Humorous
 - o B. Sad
 - o C. Nostalgic
 - o D. Bitter

Passage: 1

Prime Minister Narendra Modi-led NDA government on Saturday, August 24, approved the Unified Pension Scheme (UPS), which is expected to benefit around 23 lakh government employees. While the new scheme will come into force from April 1, 2025, the employees covered under National Pension Scheme (NPS) will have choice to continue with it or opt for the new scheme. According to Union Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw, the scheme will positively impact 23 lakh people who are government employees. Applicable from April 1 next year, all Central government employees who are retired or retiring on or before 31 March 2025, with arrears, will be eligible under UPS. In another post on X, PM Modi tweeted, "Met a delegation of staff side from the Joint Consultative Machinery for Central Government employees. They expressed joy on the Cabinet's decision regarding the Unified Pension Scheme." A committee led by finance secretary TV Somanathan was set up by the Finance Ministry last year to review the current pension scheme for government employees. All government employees who joined the service after April 1, 2004, come under the purview of the NPS. Meanwhile, NPS subscribers can choose between the two schemes. It is important to note that UPS offers assured pension to employees who have served for a minimum of 25 years and proportionate or Rs. 10,000 per month minimum pension to employees who have served for a minimum of 10 years. Additionally, the new scheme offers Assured Family Pension in case of the death of employee from the next financial year. The Assured Family Pension would be calculated at the rate of 60 per cent of pension of the employee immediately before her or his demise. According to news agency PTI, the BJP ruled states praised the decision while others demanded revival of the Old Pension Scheme (OPS). There will be inflation indexation on assured pension, on assured family pension and assured minimum pension under UPS, ANI reported citing an official release. The statement reads, "Dearness Relief based on All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (AICPI-IW) as in case of service employees." In addition to gratuity, there will be lump sum payment at superannuation, according to the official notice.

Q.26 What year was the National Pension System (NPS) implemented for new employees?

(a) 2000 (b) 2002 (c) 2004 (d) 2006
 Q.27 What is the full form of "PFRDA," the regulatory authority established to promote old-age income security? (a) Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (b) Public Financial Regulatory & Development Agency (c) Personal Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (d) Pension Financial Regulation & Distribution Association
 Q.28 Which committee's recommendations led to the establishment of the Unified Pension Scheme (UPS) that will replace the National Pension System (NPS)?

(a) Raghuram Rajan Committee (b) T. V. Somanathan Committee
 (c) Arvind Subramanian Committee (d) Vijay Kelkar Committee
 Q.29 What percentage of the average basic pay is guaranteed as a pension under the Unified Pension Scheme (UPS) for eligible employees?
 (a) 60% (b) 50% (c) 40% (d) 30%
 Q.30 What is the minimum qualifying service required for an employee to receive the full assured pension under the Unified Pension Scheme (UPS)?
 (a) 20 years (b) 15 years (c) 25 years (d) 30 years

Passage: 2

Supreme Court mandates authorities to provide detainees all relevant documents in a comprehensible language, upholding personal liberty and fair representation rights. The Supreme Court on Thursday set stringent standards for authorities imposing preventive detention, making it mandatory to furnish all relevant documents and statements to the person being detained, in a significant ruling that bolsters personal liberty. The decision, delivered by a bench headed by Justice Bhushan R Gavai, emphasised the constitutional guarantee of personal freedom, and stressed the necessity for detainees to be provided with a fair and effective opportunity to challenge detention orders. The bench, which also comprised justices Prashant Kumar Mishra and KV Viswanathan, ruled that the failure to supply all relevant documents and statements, especially in a language the detainee is conversant with, hampers their right to effectively contest the detention and, by extension, the constitutional right of effective representation. Emphasising that the liberty of an individual is paramount and should be guarded zealously, the judgment set a high bar for detaining authorities, obliging them to not only inform detainees of the grounds of their detention but also ensure that all essential materials are provided in a comprehensible format. It further highlighted that authorities must guard against arbitrary actions and ensures that the rights of individuals under preventive detention are respected at every stage. The 60-page judgment, authored by justice Gavai, held that the processes governing such detentions must adhere strictly to constitutional safeguards and that the prison authorities as well as the competent authority in the central government are obligated to decide a detainee's representation with "utmost expedition". "In the matters pertaining to personal liberty of the citizens, the Authorities are enjoined with a constitutional obligation to decide the representation with utmost expedition. Each day's delay matters in such a case," asserted the bench. The ruling came in response to a preventive detention order under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (COFEPOSA), upheld by the Kerala high court. The Supreme Court overturned this decision, citing significant procedural lapses that violated the detainee's right of effective representation under Article 22(5) of the Constitution. Drawing on the concept of personal liberty, the judgment cited Joy Adamson's classic *Born Free* to underscore the sanctity of individual freedom. It underlined that while preventive detention laws allow for curbing liberty, courts must ensure that such rights are not arbitrarily suspended. "The right to personal liberty and individual freedom is paramount and cannot be taken away without following the procedure prescribed by law," said the bench. Central to the court's decision was the requirement for detaining authorities to provide detainees with all materials relied upon when passing detention orders, regardless of whether the detainee had prior knowledge of such materials.

“All such material which has been relied upon by the detaining authority while arriving at its subjective satisfaction must imperatively be supplied to the detainee. Failure to do so hamper the detainee’s right to make an effective representation, as guaranteed under Article 22(5),” the court held. Q.31 Under which act was the preventive detention order upheld by the Kerala High Court in the case of Jaseela Shaji vs the Union of India?

(a) IPC (b) COFEPOSA (c) POTA (d) TADA
Q.32 Which article of the Constitution was highlighted by the Supreme Court in 2024 as protecting the fundamental right against arbitrary preventive detention?

(a) Article 14(5) (b) Article 19(5)
(c) Article 21(5) (d) Article 22(5)

Q.33 Which type of detention punishes a person after a trial and conviction in court for an offense they committed?

(a) Preventive Detention (b) Administrative Detention (c) Punitive Detention (d) Indefinite Detention

Q.34 Which Amendment Act reduced the period of detention without obtaining the opinion of an advisory board from three to two months, although this provision has not yet been enforced?

(a) 42nd Amendment (c) 45th Amendment
(b) 44th Amendment
(d) 46th Amendment

Q.35 In which case did the Allahabad High Court rule that preventive detention should not be used when a person is already detained, unless their actions cause widespread public disorder or disrupt societal peace? (a) Abhayraj Gupta v. Superintendent, Central Jail, Bareilly (b) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (c) Gopalan v. State of Tamil Nadu (d) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India

Passage: 3

A property in Uttar Pradesh’s Baghpat, once owned by relatives of former Pakistan President General Pervez Musharraf, has been sold at an auction on Thursday, September 5. The government auctioned the property for Rs 1.38 crore through an online bidding process. The land, totalling 13 bighas, has been purchased by three local farmers from Baghpat. The property, which was registered under the names of Musharraf’s relatives, will now be transferred to the new owners, effectively removing Musharraf’s family name from the land records in Baghpat. Nuru Mian, a resident of Kotana village in Baghpat’s Baraut tehsil, who is reportedly related to Musharraf, had the property sold. Nuru, who left for Pakistan in 1965, had approximately 13 bighas of land in Kotana, declared “enemy property” by the government in 2010. With this sale, the land’s historical ties to Musharraf’s family will be officially severed. The property will now be transferred to the new owners, with approximately 4 bighas purchased by local resident Pankaj Kumar. Pervez Musharraf’s family, originally from Baghpat, relocated to Delhi in 1943 and subsequently moved to Pakistan in 1947. Assets left behind by people who took citizenship of Pakistan and China — mostly between 1947 and 1962 — are known as enemy property. The government has vested these properties in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, an office instituted under the central government.

The Enemy Property Act was enacted in 1968, three years after the India-Pakistan War of 1965, to regulate such properties and list the custodian’s powers. As of April this year, there were a total of 12,611 establishments called ‘enemy property’, roughly estimated to be worth over Rs 1 lakh crore, in the country.

Q.36 Whose family of former Pakistan President previously owned the parcel of land in Uttar Pradesh that is set to be auctioned under the Enemy Property Act?

(a) Nawaz Sharif (b) Pervez Musharraf (c) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (d) Imran Khan

Q.37 In which year was the Enemy Property Act enacted?

(a) 1947 (b) 1956 (c) 1965 (d) 1968

Q.38 In which year was the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, originally modifying the 1968 Act and the 1971 Act, passed by Parliament?

- (a) 2015 (b) 2016 (c) 2017 (d) 2018

Q.39 Which section of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, defines "public premises"?

- (a) Section 1 (b) Section 2 (c) Section 3 (d) Section 4

Q.40 In which 2005 case did the son of a former Raja, who had acquired Pakistani citizenship, challenge the classification of his inherited properties in Uttar Pradesh as enemy property after his father's death?

- (a) Union of India vs. Raja Mohammad Amir Mohammad Khan
(b) Government of India vs. Nawab of Bhopal
(c) Republic of India vs. Maharaja of Gwalior
(d) State of India vs. Nawab of Pataudi.

Passage: 4

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi arrived in Ukraine on Friday for talks with President Volodymyr Zelenskyy on the eve of Ukrainian Independence Day, and just over a month after Modi visited Moscow. It is Modi's first visit to Ukraine since Russia launched its invasion in February 2022 and the first visit by an Indian leader to Ukraine in around 30 years. Officials in India and Ukraine said the talks would center on economic ties, and increasing cooperation in defense and technology. However, Russia's ongoing war in Ukraine loomed large in the background.

During the visit Friday, Modi pledged humanitarian aid for Ukraine, while reiterating India's position that the conflict could only be resolved through "dialogue and diplomacy." Modi said he visited Ukraine with a message of "peace." Despite criticism from Kyiv and its western allies, India maintained ties with Russia after the full-scale invasion of Ukraine. While Modi has called for peace, he has also refused to directly hold the Kremlin responsible for the war. This was also illustrated during Modi's trip to Russia in July and his meeting with President Vladimir Putin, which coincided with Moscow's deadly attack on a Ukrainian children's hospital. The Indian prime minister responded with a carefully worded comment. "When innocent children are killed, the heart bleeds and that pain is very terrifying," Modi said at the time. Before arriving in Kyiv, Modi said he was looking forward to discussing "perspectives on peaceful resolution of the ongoing Ukraine conflict." "India has substantive and independent ties with both Russia and Ukraine and these partnerships stand on their own," Tanmaya Lal, Secretary (West) at the Indian Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) told reporters during a media briefing on Monday. Ukrainian President Zelenskyy heavily criticized Modi's visit to Moscow, during which he was pictured embracing Russian President Vladimir Putin. "It is a huge disappointment and a devastating blow to peace efforts to see the leader of the world's largest democracy hug the world's most bloody criminal in Moscow on such a day," Zelenskyy wrote online.

Q.41 When did Ukraine declare its independence?

- (a) 12 June 1990
(c) 15 July 1992

- (b) 24 August 1991
(d) 1 January 1993

Q.42 What are the Bhishm Cubes, gifted by India to Ukraine, designed for?

- (a) Portable shelter for displaced people
(b) Mobile hospitals for emergency medical care
(c) Water purification in disaster zones
(d) Portable communication centers.

Q.43 In June 2009, India signed a USD 400 million agreement with which Ukrainian company to upgrade its fleet of AN-32 aircraft?

- (a) Antonov (b) SpetsTechnoExport (STE)
(c) Motor Sich (d) Ukroboronprom

Q.44 Where are the two Admiral Grigorovich class frigates for which Ukraine is supplying critical components, being constructed?

- (a) Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL) (b) Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) (d)
(c) Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL) Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL) Q.45

After which 2019 strike did the Indian Air Force (IAF) make an emergency procurement of R-27 air-to-air missiles from Ukraine for its SU-30MKI fighters?

- (a) Uri strike (b) Kargil strike (c) Balakot air strike (d) Pathankot strike

Passage: 5

The first legally binding international AI treaty will be open for signing on Thursday by the countries that negotiated it, including European Union members, the United States and Britain, the Council of Europe human rights organisation said. The AI Convention, which has been in the works for years and was adopted in May after discussions between 57 countries, addresses the risks AI may pose, while promoting responsible innovation. "This Convention is a major step to ensuring that these new technologies can be harnessed without eroding our oldest values, like human rights and the rule of law," Britain's justice minister, Shabana Mahmood, said in a statement. The AI Convention mainly focuses on the protection of human rights of people affected by AI systems and is separate from the EU AI Act, which entered into force last month. The EU's AI Act entails comprehensive regulations on the development, deployment, and use of AI systems within the EU internal market. The Council of Europe, founded in 1949, is an international organization distinct from the EU with a mandate to safeguard human rights; 46 countries are members, including all the 27 EU member states. An ad hoc committee in 2019 started examining the feasibility of an AI framework convention and a Committee on Artificial Intelligence was formed in 2022 which drafted and negotiated the text. The signatories can choose to adopt or maintain legislative, administrative or other measures to give effect to the provisions. Francesca Fanucci, a legal expert at ECNL (European Center for Not-for-Profit Law Stichting) who contributed to the treaty's drafting process alongside other civil society groups, told Reuters the agreement had been "watered down" into a broad set of principles. "The formulation of principles and obligations in this convention is so overbroad and fraught with caveats that it raises serious questions about their legal certainty and effective enforceability," she said. Fanucci highlighted exemptions on AI systems used for national security purposes, and limited scrutiny of private companies versus the public sector, as flaws. "This double standard is disappointing," she added. Q.46 In which year was the Council of Europe (COE) founded?

- (a) 1945 (b) 1949 (c) 1955 (d) 1960

Q.47 Where is the headquarters of the Council of Europe (COE) located?

- (a) Paris, France (b) Brussels, Belgium (c) Strasbourg, France (d) Geneva,

Q.48 Switzerland According to the Council of Europe, the first legally binding international treaty on Artificial Intelligence (AI) will be open for signing by which of the following groups? (a) Only European Union members

(b) Only Asian countries

(c) African Union members

(d) European Union members, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

Q.49 How many member states does the Council of Europe (COE) currently have?

- (a) 27 (b) 33 (c) 46 (d) 50

Q.50 In which year was the Bletchley Declaration signed by 28 countries?

- (a) 2020 (b) 2021
(c) 2022 (d) 2023

Passage: 6

In a significant step towards augmenting India's nuclear deterrence, the country's second nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine, INS Arighat, was inducted into the Indian Navy on Thursday, with Defence Minister Rajnath Singh in attendance. The commissioning ceremony for INS Arighat, the second Arihant-Class submarine, took place in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, with the Defence Minister noting that this development further bolsters India's nuclear triad and enhances its nuclear deterrence capabilities. During his address, Singh also expressed confidence that INS Arighat would "establish strategic balance and peace in the region", adding that it will "play a decisive role in the country's security". India's nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine programme is a highly classified initiative, with the country's first domestically produced nuclear submarine, INS Arihant, launched in July 2009 and quietly commissioned in 2016. The INS Arihant reportedly became fully operational in 2018. The INS Arighat is "significantly more advanced" than its predecessor, INS Arihant, due to the indigenous technological advancements incorporated into it, according to the Ministry of Defence (MoD). INS Arighat's construction involved advanced design and manufacturing technology, extensive research and development, the use of specialised materials, complex engineering, and highly skilled workmanship, according to the MoD. The ministry's statement added that the new submarine "boasts indigenous systems and equipment" that have been "conceptualised, designed, manufactured, and integrated by Indian scientists, industry, and naval personnel". The commissioning of the nearly 112-metre-long submarine reportedly took place at the highly secretive ship-building centre in Visakhapatnam. Both the INS Arihant and the INS Arighat are powered by 83 MW pressurised light-water nuclear reactors, enabling them to remain submerged for longer durations compared to conventional diesel-electric submarines, which need to surface regularly to charge their batteries. Like its predecessor, the INS Arighat has four launch tubes in its hump. It can carry up to 12 K-15 Sagarika submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), each with a range of 750 kilometres (km), or four K-4 SLBMs with a range of 3,500 km. In October 2022, the INS Arihant had successfully launched an SLBM in the Bay of Bengal with "very high accuracy", according to the MoD. The INS Arighat, with a displacement of around 6,000 tonnes, is reportedly capable of achieving a maximum speed of 12-15 knots (22-28 km/h) on the surface and up to 24 knots (44 km/h) when submerged. Although more advanced than its predecessor, the INS Arighat belongs to the Arihant class of submarines, with the name of the class derived from the Sanskrit term meaning 'Destroyer of the Enemy'. The INS Arighat will complement the INS Arihant in enhancing India's nuclear triad, which refers to the ability to launch nuclear weapons from land, air, and sea. Given India's "no-first use" nuclear policy, submarines that can launch ballistic nuclear missiles will play a crucial role in deterrence, given their ability to survive a surprise attack and execute retaliatory strikes. The United States (US), Russia, United Kingdom (UK), France, and China possess larger nuclear submarines with longer-range missiles. For instance, China operates six Jin-class submarines equipped with JL-3 missiles capable of reaching 10,000 km. The government plans to build additional nuclear submarines, along with conventional vessels, under its long-term capability development strategy. According to reports, this includes five Arihant-class and six nuclear attack submarines, which will be constructed in three phases. In fact, a Rs 40,000-crore project is currently under consideration with the Cabinet Committee on Security for building two 6,000-tonne 'hunter-killer' nuclear-powered attack submarines, which will be armed with torpedoes and land-attack and anti-ship missiles. However, their construction will reportedly take at least a decade.

Q.51 How many ASW-SWC vessels are being constructed by Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) for the Indian Navy as per the contract signed in 2019?

- (a) Six
Twelve
- (b) Eight
- (c) Ten
- (d)

Q.52 What is the maximum speed of the Mahe-class ASWSWC vessels?

- (a) 10 knots
- (b) 15 knots
- (c) 20 knots
- (d) 25 knots

Q.53 What will the ASW-SWC vessels be named once commissioned?

- (a) INS Malpe and INS Mahe (b) INS Malpe and INS Mulki (c)
INS Mulki and INS Mysore (d) INS Mahe and INS Mangalore

Q.54 Which shipyard is responsible for building the Arnala Class ASW-SWC for the Indian Navy?

- (a) Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited
(b) Cochin Shipyard Limited
(c) Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited
(d) Goa Shipyard Limited

Q.55 Which two ships from the Arnala class were launched in March 2024?

- (a) Agray and Akshay (b) Arnala and Androth (c) Amini and Anjadip (d) Androth and Amini

PASSAGE 1

The history of juvenile justice laws in India finds its origin in various international conventions and guidelines. It is often based on the concept that a delinquent child who is under 18 years of age has a better chance of reformation and reintegration into mainstream society if proper care, protection, and correctional measures are taken by the state. Our country has seen paradigm shifts in the criminal justice system with the enactment of Juvenile Justice Legislation in 1986, 2000, and 2015, which demarcated juvenile offenders from adults. Despite these legislative instruments, the role played by the Indian Courts in shaping the jurisprudence of juvenile justice is tremendous.

1. Foundational Rulings before the 1986 Act

Even before the advent of the first Juvenile Justice Act of 1986 in India, the Indian Courts have resorted to rehabilitative and reformatory justice when it comes to juvenile crimes. In *Smt. Prabhati v. Emperor* AIR 1921, it was observed that young children should be given immunity from imprisonment to the most possible extent and rather be released under the care and supervision of their parents or guardians. This view of not sending juveniles to prison was approbated by the rulings of various Courts even before our independence in *Emperor v. Dharam Prakash*, 1926. In *Nawab Dheru Gul v Emperor* AIR 1934, a 12-year-old was found guilty under Section 324 I.P.C., but the Magistrate did not record a formal conviction, instead recommending a Reformatory School. Upon review, the court emphasized that a conviction and sentence must be recorded first, ensuring the juvenile's right to appeal before any reformatory action is taken. In *Emperor v. Wall Mohd. & Anr* AIR 1936, the Court had given immunity to juveniles under Sections 83 & 84 IPC by observing their acts as not an offense.

In *Harnam v. State of U. P.* AIR 1976, the Supreme Court referring to the 35th and 42nd Law Commission Report held that when the murderer is below 18 years of age, the clemency of penal justice helps him and such person must not be sentenced to death. This view was again upheld in *Raisul v State of UP*. It is pertinent to note that this concept of clemency to juveniles has been upheld by the Indian courts even before the prohibition of death penalty to juveniles laid down by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child, 1989.

Before the passing of a Central Act on Juvenile Justice in 1986, each State Government in India had their own form of Children's Act which led to numerous cases being heard in relation to juvenile justice. One such case is *Dilip Saha v State of West Bengal*, where the full bench of Calcutta High Court, while determining the question of the age of a child within the meaning of Section 28 of the West Bengal Children Act 1959, held that interpreting the section to mean that it prohibits a joint trial of a child and an adult only when the child is a 'child' at the time of trial, that interpretation would go against the provisions of Article 20(1) of the Constitution which prescribes that no person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of

the commission of the offence. Similarly, in *Rothas v. State of Haryana*, the Supreme Court ruled that the accused should be tried under the Haryana Children Act, 1974, and not under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, as the Haryana Act was still valid and protected by Section 5 of the Code. In *Umesh Chandra v State of Rajasthan*, the Supreme Court after perusing Sections 3 & 26 of the Rajasthan Children's Act held that the relevant date for applicability of the Act is the date of the occurrence and not the date of the trial. Furthermore, aligning with the criminal theory of differential association, the Hon'ble Court in *Munna and others v. State of Uttar Pradesh* and others opined that the social objective of reformation fails when a juvenile is sent to prison as they would come into contact with hardened criminals and thus have a likelihood to further recidivist. Thus, the Court held that

the provisions for children homes or place of safety provided under the Uttar Pradesh Children's Act be properly implemented by the State Government to detain offenders under 16 years of age. Likewise, in *Sheo Shankar Singh v. State of Bihar*, the Court set aside the order of sentence against a juvenile and remitted the case to a children's court as per the Bihar Children Third Ordinance, 1979. Ultimately, in the landmark judgment of the Supreme Court in *Sheela Barse & Ors vs Union Of India & Ors*, while pointing out its concern over the poor implementation of Children's Act in various states, suggested that a Central legislation may be enacted by the Parliament to bring uniformity in juvenile laws in India, thereby setting the stage for the passing of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. The Court also noted that such an Act must also provide for the social, psychological and economic rehabilitation of the juvenile offenders.

2. Judicial Framework for the Age of Juveniles

Though there was a legislative instrument specifying the age of juvenility in India, the Courts have gone to great lengths in addressing various tributary issues that branch out of the age of juveniles in conflict with the law. In *Salil Bali vs. Union of Indian*, the Court clarified that turning 18 during a juvenile's sentence doesn't exempt them from completing it. Also, the age of 18 has been decided based on scientific and psychological analysis that until such age a person can be easily reformed. Importantly in *Dr. Subramanian Swamy v. Raju, Thr. Member Juvenile Justice Board*, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 by observing that the classification of persons under 18 years of age under the Act was based on intelligible differentia and have a rational nexus to the objective of the Act i.e., reformation. Also, in *Pratap Singh v. State Of Jharkhand*, the Supreme Court upholding its judgment in *Umesh Chandra*, reiterated that the date on which the alleged incident happened should be considered as the appropriate date for determining the age of the child and not the date of production or trial. Another crucial aspect in this regard is the produced adduced to prove the age of a juvenile in conflict with the law. There was legislative lacunae to establish a proper standard of proof for the same. The Courts have settled this ambiguity through a catena of judgments. In *Parag Bhati (Juvenile) through Legal Guardian - Smt. Rajni Bhati vs State of Uttar Pradesh & Anr.* it was ruled that when any of the documents listed under Rule 12(3)(a)(i) to (iii) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007 are presented to prove juvenility, they should be treated as conclusive evidence of the accused's birth date. However, if doubts arise and the accused takes a contradictory stand, the Court may initiate an inquiry, including a medical examination, to verify the age. In *Gopinath Ghosh v, State of West Bengal*, the Court emphasized that if an accused seems to be 21 years old or younger, the Magistrate is obligated to verify their age at the time of the offense before moving forward with the case. The Court opined that by adhering to this procedure, unnecessary appeals to higher courts can be avoided. Likewise, in *Rahul Kumar Yadav v. The State of Bihar*, the Court observed that where the plea of juvenility is raised at a belated stage, medical tests could be resorted to for determining the age in the absence of the documents enumerated in Section 94 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. In *Arnit Das v. State of Bihar*, the Supreme Court, after reviewing past rulings, held that in determining whether an accused is a juvenile, courts should avoid an overly technical approach when evaluating evidence supporting the plea of juvenility. Also, if such evidence as to the juvenility allows for two interpretations, the court should favor classifying the accused as a juvenile, especially in borderline cases.

It is not superfluous to assert that the juveniles who fall under the ambit of the Juvenile Justice Act are often very poor or illiterate and because of that they cannot be expected to know their rights under the Act and to claim the defense of juvenility at the earliest. This flexibility in claiming the defense of juvenility was given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Abuzar Hossain @ Gulam Hossain v. State of West Bengal*, - wherein ruled that a claim of juvenility can be made at any point, even after a conviction, and that any delay in raising this plea is not a valid reason for dismissal. It also emphasized that the protections offered under the 2000 Act should not be undermined by any hyper-technical approach. Further, taking note of the pathetic implementation of juvenile justice law and the plight of the alleged juvenile offenders, the Supreme Court in *Sampurna Behura v. Union of India*, directed state governments to ensure proper implementation of the 2015 Act for child welfare including effective functioning of national and state child protection commissions, regular sessions for swift justice, and child-friendly court environments. The Court also mandated the registration of all child institutions, provision of essential services, and proper training for officers handling juvenile cases.

3. Jurisdiction Issues with respect to Juvenile Justice Acts In a catena of cases, the courts have pointed out that the Juvenile Justice Act generally has an overriding effect to any other statutes in relation to the trial and sentencing of juveniles, unless otherwise provided. In *Ramachandran v. The Inspector of Police, Madras*, the Court ruled that a person who is under the age of 18 years cannot be tried as a goonda but only as a juvenile as per the Juvenile Justice Act. Likewise, in *Raj Singh v. State of Haryana*, where the appellant who was under 16 had been convicted under Section 20 of the NDPS Act, the Supreme Court set aside his conviction and ordered him to be dealt with as a juvenile since only the juvenile court has jurisdiction. In *Prabakaran v. State of Tamilnadu*, it was held that since the petitioner is a juvenile in conflict with law, the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act prevail over the Prevention Of Terrorism Act, 2002. Furthermore, in *Sant Das v. State of U.P.*, and others, it was observed that where the Board is yet to be constituted for conducting trial of the juveniles, the proper forum that can exercise the powers of the Board would be the Magistrate having jurisdiction under section 437 Cr.P.C. and not the Sessions Court.

4. Bail Jurisprudence of Juveniles In two decisions namely, *Rajinder Chandra v. State Of Chhattisgarh and Anr*, and *Pratap Singh v. State of Jharkhand and Anr*, the Supreme Court declared JJ (C&PC) Act, 2000 to be a beneficial legislation for the benefit of the juvenile and the Act must be construed as such. The rightly interpreted that the underlying idea behind Section 12 is that the juvenile must be released on bail unless releasing him on bail would be detrimental to him or entirely defeat the ends of justice. Therefore, as far as a juvenile is concerned, bail is the rule, and detention is an exception in all cases. In *Devesh v. The State (NCT of Delhi)* the Delhi High Court criticized the Additional Sessions Judge's assumption that releasing the petitioner may expose him to unknown criminal influences as unfounded, as it relies on speculative associations rather than concrete links to 'known criminals,' as stipulated in Section 12 of the JJ (C & PC) Act, 2000. It ruled that the expression "known criminals" must be interpreted in its literal sense, requiring direct connections to established criminal entities. Similarly, in *Vikky alias Vikram Singh v. State of UP.* and *Ors and Manmohan Singh v. State of Punjab*, it was held that while declining bail to a juvenile, it must not be based on subjective satisfaction but rather be based on an objective assessment of the reasonable grounds that his release is likely to associate him with any known criminal or expose him to moral, physical or psychological danger or it would defeat the ends of justice. Simply citing the few lines from the Act without substantial reasoning is not sufficient for refusal of bail to a juvenile.

5. Trial of Juveniles as Adult In *Shilpa Mittal v. State Of NCT Of Delhi & Anr*, the Supreme Court rightly interpreted that for offenses for which a minimum sentence is not specified but the maximum sentence is more than 7 years, these offenses will fall within the ambit of "serious offense" as defined under Section 2(54) of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 until the Parliament makes any amendments. Therefore, the judgment reduced the scope of the trial of juveniles between 16 – 18 years of age as adults, since the word 'heinous offenses' was held to include only those offenses which have

a minimum punishment of 7 years imprisonment. Importantly, in *Barun Chandra Thakur v. Bhola*, the Supreme Court held that where the Board is not comprised of a practicing professional with a degree in child psychology or child psychiatry, the expression “may” in the proviso to section 15(1) would operate in mandatory form and the Board would be obliged to take assistance of experienced psychologists or psychosocial workers or other experts. Also recently in *Child in Conflict with Law v. State of Karnataka*, the Supreme Court held that the time limit of three months prescribed under Section 14(3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2015 for ascertaining the mental and physical capacity of a child below the age of sixteen years to commit a serious offense is not mandatory but directory. This view was taken by the Court in consideration of the fact that there are numerous parties involved in a preliminary assessment that may cause delay and also that delay in determining if a juvenile has committed a heinous offense would not be prejudicial as opposed to a case involving a 'petty offense'.

Conclusively, as held in *Jyoti Prakash Rai v. State of Bihar*, to give the same benefit to a person who in fact is not a juvenile may cause injustice to the victim. Therefore, determining the juvenility of an offender is a crucial aspect both in the criminal justice and juvenile justice system and the Courts in India will continue to ensure that proper justice is done to both the juveniles in conflict with law as well as the victims of juvenile offenders.

Question 56: What was the primary objective of the Indian Courts in dealing with juvenile crimes

before the 1986 Juvenile Justice Act?

- A. To punish juveniles severely.
- B. To rehabilitate and reform juveniles.
- C. To send juveniles to prison.
- D. To treat juveniles as adults.

Question 57:

Which principle did the Indian Courts adopt in determining the age of a juvenile in conflict with the law?

- A. The date of the trial.
- B. The date of the offense.
- C. The appearance of the juvenile.
- D. The age of the victim.

Question 58: the significance of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Sheela Barse & Ors vs Union Of India & Ors*?

- A. It upheld the death penalty for juveniles.
- B. It criticized the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.
- C. It recommended the enactment of a central juvenile justice law.
- D. It upheld the trial of juveniles as adults.

Question 59:

Under what circumstances can a juvenile be tried as an adult according to the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015?

- A. For any offense committed before the age of 18.
- B. For any offense committed after the age of 18.
- C. For serious offenses that carry a minimum sentence of 7 years or more.
- D. For any offense committed while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Question 60:

What is the general principle regarding bail for juveniles in conflict with the law?

- A. Bail is the exception, and detention is the rule.
- B. Bail is the rule, and detention is the exception.
- C. Bail is granted only in exceptional cases.
- D. Bail is denied in all cases.

Question 61:

What is the significance of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Sampurna Behura v. Union of India*?

- A. It upheld the death penalty for juveniles.
- B. It criticized the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.
- C. It recommended the enactment of a central juvenile justice law.
- D. It directed state governments to ensure proper implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.

Question 62:

What is the role of the Juvenile Justice Board in determining the age of a juvenile?

- A. The Board has no role in determining the age of a juvenile.
- B. The Board must always rely on medical evidence to determine the age of a juvenile.
- C. The Board may initiate an inquiry to verify the age of a juvenile if doubts arise.
- D. The Board must always accept the age as stated by the juvenile or their guardian.

Question 63:

What is the significance of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Abuzar Hossain @ Gulam Hossain v. State of West Bengal*?

- A. It limited the time within which a juvenile can claim juvenility.
- B. It allowed for the trial of juveniles as adults in all cases.
- C. It allowed juveniles to claim juvenility at any point, even after a conviction.
- D. It upheld the death penalty for juveniles.

Question 64:

What is the general principle regarding the jurisdiction of juvenile justice courts in India?

- A. Juvenile justice courts have exclusive jurisdiction over all cases involving juveniles.
- B. Juvenile justice courts have no jurisdiction over cases involving serious crimes.
- C. Juvenile justice courts have concurrent jurisdiction with other courts in certain cases.
- D. Juvenile justice courts have no jurisdiction over cases involving adults.

Question 65:

What is the significance of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Rajinder Chandra v. State Of Chhattisgarh and Anr*?

- A. It upheld the death penalty for juveniles.
- B. It criticized the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.
- C. It recommended the enactment of a central juvenile justice law.
- D. It emphasized the importance of bail for juveniles.

PASSAGE 2

In legal matters concerning the estate of a deceased person, the processes of probate and partition play crucial roles in determining the fate of the deceased's properties. Probate refers to the legal validation of a will, while partition suits are often initiated to divide property among legal heirs, particularly when there is no will.

In many cases, these two legal processes often overlap, raising various questions and challenging the jurisdiction of civil courts and probate courts. This article explores the legal framework of probate, its implications, and the jurisdictional challenges when a suit for partition overlaps with a probate petition.

Meaning Of Probate?

As per the Cambridge Lexicon, probate is a legal process that decides the correctness/authenticity of a person's will. Moreover, as per the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (hereinafter referred to "the Act"), probate is defined as a certified copy of the will, with the court's seal, authorizing the executor to act on behalf of the estate. This legal process ensures that the will is genuine and reflects the deceased's last wishes.

In India, different states have different mandates qua the requirement of seeking probate even where the will is registered. The Indian laws don't mandate the registration of a will as the same is optional. However, some states require the people to seek probate from a competent

court irrespective of the registration of a will, whereas in states/ UTs like New Delhi probate is not mandatory for wills. Ergo, a will is often followed by registration, and probate in many states across the nation. Executor The Act states that a probate can only be granted to an executor named in the will, either explicitly or implicitly. Minors, individuals of unsound mind, and associations are often not considered as legitimate executors. An executor is a person named in a will who is entrusted by a testator (maker of a will) to execute the intentions reflected in a will and deliver/ divide the estate among beneficiaries as per the will.

Adjudication of Probate Petitions

The Act lays down a comprehensive mechanism qua the presentation and adjudication of probate petitions. A probate petition can only be filed before a probate court depicting fundamental details such as the date of death of a testator, the details of the assets, legal heirs, beneficiaries, executor, etc., The petition must be signed and verified by the petitioner and, by one of the witnesses to a will. The probate court usually asks for objections or NOC from the legal heirs and the concerned parties; also the court seeks a valuation report from a valuer qua the value of the testator's properties – primarily to adjudicate the pecuniary jurisdiction of the probate court. The probate petition usually witnesses a trial similar to other civil trials, and therefore often takes years to get settled and decided. Conclusiveness of Probate As per Section 273 of the Act, probate or letters of administration serve as conclusive proof of the executor's legal authority over the estate. This provides protection to debtors and third parties knowing that the will has been legally validated. Probate also serves as final proof that the will is genuine and valid, offering assurance to all stakeholders involved.

Partition Suit vs Probate Petition

A common legal conflict arises when a partition suit is filed before or alongside probate proceedings. A partition suit is generally filed seeking division of property among heirs when an owner of properties dies without leaving any will. Now it is quite common to observe that few legal heirs of an owner support the case of partition claiming that the death was intestate, whereas other legal heirs often dispute the partition suits on the basis of a will. Similar counterclaims are also raised in probate petitions. Due to such challenges, often two different cases are contested qua the same/similar issue of course of division of properties after the death of a person. The law of civil proceedings states that if a case/issue is pending adjudication before a competent court, then the other court can't decide or/and adjudicate the same during the pendency of the said issue. On one hand, it may seem that probate petitions and partition suits deal with the same issue, hence section 10 of the CPC will act as a bar qua the later case. On the other hand, we may consider that the question of will and intestate death though sounds similar have strong differences, ergo bar of subjudice is not applicable. It is a trite law that where the bare provision of law doesn't clarify a legal tussle, then judicial precedents act as law and become the ruling principle on such issues. Hence, we will be discussing some relevant case laws in brief qua the issue at hand. Relevant case laws In the case of Amar Deep Singh v. State & Others, the Delhi High Court held that probate courts alone have the jurisdiction to decide on wills. Even if the civil suit was filed first, the probate court's jurisdiction doesn't get absolved. Further, the court held that probate petitions can one be decided by probate courts, and therefore civil courts have no jurisdiction. In Shamita Singh v. Rashmi Ahluwalia, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that probate courts have primacy in deciding issues related to wills, Letters of Administrators, thus the Apex Court had directed to transfer a partition suit from Delhi High Court to Bombay High Court wherein

the probate court was pending adjudication despite the fact that the suit was partition was filed prior in time. Practical Implications The general rule embodied under section 10 of the CPC prohibits any court from adjudicating an issue that is already pending adjudication before some other competent court seems to be not applicable in the cases of probate petitions and partition suits. It is submitted that the courts have given preference to probate petitions and probate courts qua the issues concerning will and estate of a person. Though this observation is a departure from the aforesaid fundamental rule of subjudice, but the same is an extension of a principle of special courts. Since probate courts are primarily set up for deciding issues related to inheritance including wills, thus the judicial precedents placing more reliance on probate petitions over partition suits irrespective of their timings of filing find roots in the established principles of law. The intersection of probate and partition suits highlights the complexity of deciding a deceased person's estate, especially when multiple heirs and conflicting claims are involved. This legal framework underscores the importance of probate as a tool to confirm the authenticity of a will before any distribution or division of assets takes place. Once probate is granted, it becomes easier for the executor to manage the estate and for the heirs to claim their share, knowing that the will has been legally validated. Probate plays a fundamental role in legal cases concerning the estate of a deceased person. It serves as conclusive proof of the will's validity and authorizes the executor to manage and distribute the estate. When a partition suit is filed concerning the same estate, the legal process becomes more complicated. However, the probate court's decision on the validity of the will takes precedence, and partition suits are often get adjudicated along with the probate court and the same helps the courts to arrive at a uniform decision. This approach prevents conflicting legal outcomes and ensures that the deceased's estate is distributed fairly, according to his intentions. By understanding the relationship between probate petitions and partition suits, and the legal principles that govern both processes, individuals can navigate these complex legal matters more effectively. Whether contesting for partitions or contesting a will in court, knowing the legal framework helps protect the rights of all stakeholders involved. Question 66: What is the primary purpose of probate in legal matters concerning the estate of a deceased person?

- A. To divide the deceased's property among legal heirs.
- B. To validate the authenticity of a deceased person's will.
- C. To determine the legal heirs of a deceased person.
- D. To manage the deceased person's assets during their lifetime.

Question 67:

Which of the following is not a requirement for obtaining probate in India?

- A. A certified copy of the will.
- B. A valuation report of the deceased person's assets.
- C. A declaration from the executor that they are of sound mind.
- D. A copy of the deceased person's birth certificate.

Question 68:

What is the primary difference between a probate petition and a partition suit?

- A. A probate petition is filed before a civil court, while a partition suit is filed before a probate court.
- B. A probate petition is filed to validate a will, while a partition suit is filed to divide property among heirs.
- C. A probate petition is filed only after a partition suit has been resolved.
- D. A probate petition is filed only in cases where there is no will.

Question 69:

What is the significance of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Shamita Singh v. Rashmi Ahluwalia*?

- A. It affirmed the primacy of civil courts in matters of partition.
- B. It upheld the jurisdiction of probate courts to decide on partition suits.
- C. It declared probate petitions and partition suits as separate legal proceedings.
- D. It held that partition suits must always be filed before probate petitions.

Question 70:

What is the general rule regarding the jurisdiction of probate courts and civil courts in matters involving probate petitions and partition suits?

- A. Probate courts have exclusive jurisdiction over both probate petitions and partition suits.
- B. Civil courts have exclusive jurisdiction over both probate petitions and partition suits.
- C. Probate courts have exclusive jurisdiction over probate petitions, while civil courts have exclusive jurisdiction over partition suits.
- D. The jurisdiction depends on the specific circumstances of each case.

Question 71:

What is the significance of the executor in the probate process?

- A. The executor is responsible for contesting the will.
- B. The executor is responsible for dividing the deceased person's assets among the legal heirs.
- C. The executor is responsible for filing the probate petition.
- D. The executor is responsible for determining the legal heirs of the deceased person.

Question 72:

What is the purpose of a valuation report in a probate petition?

- A. To determine the fair market value of the deceased person's assets.
- B. To determine the legal heirs of the deceased person.
- C. To validate the authenticity of the deceased person's will.
- D. To determine the jurisdiction of the probate court.

Question 73:

What is the legal effect of a probate order?

- A. It is a final and binding decision that cannot be appealed.
- B. It is a temporary order that can be revoked.
- C. It is an advisory opinion that is not legally binding.
- D. It is a preliminary order that must be followed by a partition suit.

Question 74:

In cases where a partition suit is filed alongside a probate petition, what is the general approach of the courts?

- A. The courts typically give preference to the partition suit.
- B. The courts typically give preference to the probate petition.
- C. The courts typically stay both proceedings until one is resolved.
- D. The courts typically dismiss both proceedings.

Question 75:

What is the primary purpose of the Indian Succession Act, 1925?

- A. To regulate the inheritance of property in India.
- B. To establish the legal framework for probate proceedings.
- C. To define the rights and responsibilities of executors.
- D. To determine the legal heirs of a deceased person.

PASSAGE 3

The concept of green trade is anchored between sustainable development and cross-border trade. One of the prevalent connotations of green trade refers to it as a “type of trade that emphasizes environmental protection and sustainable economic and social development.” Other associated meanings refer to green trade as “promotion of sustainable measures to engage in trade without polluting the environment.” Lastly, many environmental experts view green trade in the context of Green Gross Domestic Product (hereinafter referred to as “GGDP”), which is the measurement of a country's economic growth while factoring in the ecological impact borne to achieve and maintain that growth of the conventional GDP. In the context of international trade, the United Nations Environment Program has set forth certain objectives and agendas for an environmentally synchronous trade policy. Of them, the most relevant for India's trade policy are measures to harness trade policies to incentivize and drive green economic transformation, reduction of negative environmental impacts of international trade and trade policies, and supporting environmentally sustainable, resilient, and fair international supply chains.[3] A starting step in this regard would be to arrive at a comprehensive meaning of green trade; a well-established benchmark against which India's trade statistics can be measured. For the purpose of this study, green trade is taken to mean the volume and size of goods and services forming part of India's imports and exports which directly or indirectly benefit or better the environment, also called green goods and services (hereinafter referred to as “GGS”). GGS are known for their environmentally friendly nature, and are designed to utilize lesser production materials and/or generate lesser carbon footprint as compared to their traditional substitutes. Global Initiatives It has been acknowledged worldwide that failing to take steps in the promotion of green trade would result in devastating consequences for the environment, such as a 160% jump in carbon emissions resulting from merchandise trade. As of 2019, green trade has increased 11 times as compared to 1990.[5] The United Nations Environment Programme (hereinafter referred to as “UNEP”) has suggested a four-pronged strategy[6] for the development of a green trade, which focuses on (i) implementation of strong environmental regulations and safeguards; (ii) Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanisms (hereinafter referred to as “CBAMs”); (iii) stronger intergovernmental cooperation; and (iv) stakeholder incentives. In this aspect, the Green New Deal, first introduced in 2008, was a significant step towards achieving green growth by establishing a synergy between economic growth and environment. Following suit, the World Economic Forum has established a community for the promotion of green trade to provide value to shareholders by strengthening green trade policies within various governments and rolling out domestic initiatives to increase green trade opportunities. One of such initiatives is the Climate Trade Zero initiative, which focuses on sustainability of Global Value Supply Chains (hereinafter referred to as “GVSCs”). GVSCs are worldwide networks used by producers to manufacture goods. GVSCs play an indispensable role when it comes to distributing goods transnationally at different stages of production and lowering costs associated with manufacturing. Concerns have arisen regarding the sustainability of GVSCs. One of the primary contributors towards prevention of green trade is the high level of

for emissions that are not included in the report

accounts for 3% of greenhouse gas (hereinafter referred to as “GHG”) emissions, which could multiply by more than 5 times by 2050. Many shipping companies have introduced carbon-free fleets as the demand for green trade rises. To ensure that carbon-free substitutes are preferred over their traditional counterparts, international players have devised auto-correcting measures which disincentivise emission-intensive trade.

Under the Paris Agreement, carbon pricing has been recognised as one of the ways to bolster green trade. Carbon pricing is a means to curb carbon emissions by levying a fee per tonne of carbon dioxide (hereinafter referred to as “CO₂”) generated in case of increased emissions or an incentive for controlled CO₂ emissions. Several Group of 20 (hereinafter referred to as “G20”) countries have implemented CBAMs to prevent carbon leakage through shareholders and investors moving to jurisdictions which are not stringent in respect of carbon pricing.[9] CBAMs

primarily are a fee levied on import of goods and services from carbon-intensive industries. The European Union (hereinafter referred to as "EU") and the United States have already established CBAMs in their respective jurisdictions. However, many international players caution against a uniform approach when it comes to green trade as the same might pose significant pitfalls to developing nations in the form of higher tariffs and custom duties. A tendency remains that the levy of green tax upon developing and Least Developed Countries (hereinafter referred to as "LDCs") lead to counter-intuitive effects upon trade. While the world is grappling at the prospects of a green trade revolution, much needs to be done in terms of achieving unity and uniformity without compromising on the welfare of developing nations. The concerted efforts of LDCs ought to be studied microscopically to imitate their success in promoting green trade while achieving sustainable economic development. While international demands are often forsaken, regional policies are often better at promoting indigenous GGS which are sourced and traded locally and regionally. Initiative Back Home: A Look into Indian Statistics The scope of green trade in India's economy is abysmally low, however, not completely insignificant. The pressing reasons for the same are potential revenue losses, decreased employment, and lack of carbon-free alternatives in high-demand sectors such manufacturing of steel and refining of petroleum-based goods. However, under the new regime, several new advancements have taken place. The introduction of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (hereinafter referred to as "CCTS"), the Green Credits Programme (hereinafter referred to as "GCP") and the ECO Mark Scheme are to name a few. The ECO Mark Scheme provides identification of products which comply with certain specified criteria for perceived environmental impact. On the other hand, the CCTS and the GCP focus on water conservation, afforestation, sustainable agro-practices, waste management, reduction in air pollution levels, sustainable architecture, and restoration of sensitive ecosystems. The schemes provide for undertaking environment-friendly actions by various stakeholders like individuals, communities, private sector industries, and companies by providing incentive-linked credits. These initiatives have been implemented in light of India's commitment and vision of achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2070, and were of key importance in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's address during the recent COP-28 Summit. On the domestic turf, the highlight was on green growth.

To achieve the objectives aimed for in the 2024 Interim Budget, many different policies have been brought forth. One of them was the launch of High-Level Principles for a Sustainable and Resilient Blue Ocean-based Economy, to recommit to the G20 principles by prioritizing ocean health and promoting marine spatial planning. Additionally, with the population and GDP on the rise, many studies predict India's growth as a major GVSC. However, the said goal cannot be achieved without nationwide efforts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (hereinafter referred to as "CSR"). Local and regional manufacturers need to catch up with large conglomerates and Multinational Corporations (hereinafter referred to as "MNCs") in their CSR initiatives by cultivating a culture of sustainability in trade. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (hereinafter referred to as "MSMEs") need to get on board with the practices followed by other nations to achieve a nation-wide uniformity in supply chain economics. Industry specific supply chain linkages are important to ensure inland integration for India's growth as a GVSC. Renewable energy and waste management are two such industries which are set to offer maximum growth as a result of rising Foreign Direct Investments (hereinafter referred to as "FDI"). Many MNCs and Start-Ups are increasing their investments in these sectors through

CSR initiatives as well as through manufacturing of goods and services exclusively to achieve carbon-neutrality and green growth. Additionally, there is a need for a relook at India's high trade tariffs on imports, as the same disimprove India's chances to rise as a GVSC[16], and serve as a barrier towards green market integration on an international scale.

Green Trade in India

India has opened up its markets towards the manufacture of battery storage, EVs, and green hydrogen. Renewable power generation technologies remain the primary highlight of India's green trade. Many predict that by 2047, India would be a green energy exporter if capital flows

consistently come in. The initial steps regarding green hydrogen exports already taken as

negotiations with EU nations, Japan, South Korea, and Singapore are underway. Moreover, the launch of the National Green Hydrogen Mission makes India a lucrative hub for manufacturing of clean source energy. However, tensions have emerged with respect to India's exports being subjected to CBAMs in the EU.

Non-green products which are yet to see innovation and development in terms of manufacturing using eco-friendly means would be hit the hardest by such non-tariff measures and custom duties. India, along with other developing countries, has remarked that such measures are unilaterally imposed and are not beneficial for developing countries. In terms of other green goods, India's exports of acrylic polymers, polypropylene sheets, iron, steel, machines and mechanical appliances to Africa increased by 4.7%. India is also an exporter on Li batteries. However, due to the high tariff on import of raw and intermediate manufacturing materials, the exports for Li batteries often suffer. To combat this, apart from reduction in tariffs, emphasis needs to be on incentivising battery production, in comparison to world exporters of Li batteries, such as China, the U.S., Singapore, Indonesia and Germany. This step would also integrate India as a GVSC in battery production, which is essential for EVs. Overtime, there has been a preference shift towards EVs, especially in the case of public transport. Lowered taxes and cess charges incentivize production of EVs. This is bolstered by India's discovery of Li deposits, a harbinger of increased and efficient EV manufacturing. However, currently only few companies such as Tata Motors and Mahindra & Mahindra are engaged in EV manufacturing, which is a roadblock for India's EV export pipeline. Moreover, protectionist measures in place to promote this nascent industry sector demote imports from established manufacturers of EVs. The result of this complex paradigm is that the share of EVs among all transport vehicles remains quite small. The

concept of green trade emerges as a crucial facet of international trade and commerce, characterised by its emphasis on environmental sustainability and social responsibility. It becomes evident that fostering green trade is not merely a choice, but a necessity in order to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change, and to promote sustainable development. The global landscape showcases a growing commitment towards green trade and the imperative to incentivize greener practices. India's journey towards embracing green trade is marked by significant strides, albeit with challenges. Hurdles such as high tariffs on imports and protectionist measures pose obstacles to India's integration into the global green trade landscape. India holds immense potential to emerge as a key player in green trade. The increasing investments in renewable energy infrastructure signal a promising trajectory. However, addressing barriers such as high tariffs, incentivizing domestic production, and fostering collaboration between industry stakeholders are critical steps towards realizing this potential. The burgeoning demand for green technologies and the global shift towards sustainability present vast opportunities for India to carve out a niche in the green trade market. Even so, achieving this vision requires a concerted effort from policymakers, industry players, and civil society to navigate challenges and capitalize on emerging opportunities. The journey towards green trade is a multifaceted expedition that necessitates collaboration, innovation, and a commitment to sustainable development. India's role in this journey is poised to be transformative, shaping not only its own economic landscape but also contributing to the global effort towards a greener, more resilient future. Question 76: What is the core concept of green trade?

- A. Promoting trade without any environmental impact.
- B. Balancing economic growth with environmental protection.
- C. Prioritizing economic growth over environmental concerns.
- D. Focusing solely on reducing carbon emissions.

Question 77:

Which of the following is not a key objective of the United Nations Environment Program for green trade?

- A. Incentivizing green economic transformation.
- B. Reducing negative environmental impacts of trade.
- C. Supporting environmentally sustainable supply chains.
- D. Promoting trade liberalization without considering environmental factors.

Question 78:

What does "GGS" stand for in the context of green trade?

- A. Global Green Standards
- B. Green Goods and Services
- C. Global Growth Strategy
- D. Green Global Solutions

Question 79:

What is the significance of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)?

- A. It is a tax levied on imports from countries with high carbon emissions.
- B. It is a subsidy provided to countries with low carbon emissions.
- C. It is a voluntary agreement between countries to reduce carbon emissions.
- D. It is a mechanism to promote free trade without considering environmental factors.

Question 80:

Which of the following is a major challenge for India in promoting green trade?

- A. Lack of domestic demand for green products.
- B. High tariffs on imports of green goods.
- C. Insufficient investment in renewable energy.
- D. Lack of government support for green initiatives.

Question 81:

What is the significance of the ECOMark Scheme in India?

- A. It provides certification for environmentally friendly products.
- B. It is a financial incentive for green businesses.
- C. It is a carbon trading scheme.
- D. It is a government agency responsible for environmental protection.

Question 82:

Which industry sector holds the most promise for India's green trade growth?

- A. Information technology
- B. Textiles
- C. Pharmaceuticals
- D. Renewable energy

Question 83:

What is the main objective of the National Green Hydrogen Mission in India?

- A. To promote the use of electric vehicles.
- B. To reduce India's dependence on fossil fuels.
- C. To increase India's exports of agricultural products.
- D. To improve India's air quality.

Question 84:

What are the potential challenges for India in implementing CBAMs?

- A. Increased costs for consumers.
- B. Decreased exports of traditional products.
- C. Retaliation from trading partners.
- D. All of the above.

Question 85:

What is the overall outlook for green trade in India?

- A. India has limited potential in the green trade market.
- B. India is well-positioned to become a major player in green trade.
- C. India's progress in green trade is hindered by its economic development.
- D. India's efforts to promote green trade are not aligned with global trends.

Passage 1:

The advent of artificial intelligence (AI) has ushered in a new era of technological advancement, promising to revolutionize various sectors, from healthcare to finance. While AI offers immense potential for innovation and problem-solving, it also raises significant ethical concerns. One such concern is the potential for AI to perpetuate and amplify existing biases.

AI systems are trained on vast amounts of data, which often reflect societal biases. If this biased data is used to train AI models, the resulting systems may make discriminatory decisions. For instance, an AI-powered recruitment tool trained on historical hiring data may inadvertently favour candidates from certain demographic groups, leading to unfair discrimination.

Another ethical dilemma is the issue of AI-powered autonomous weapons. These weapons systems have the potential to make life-or-death decisions without human intervention. This raises serious concerns about accountability and the possibility of unintended consequences. Furthermore, the increasing reliance on AI raises questions about job displacement and economic inequality. As AI becomes more sophisticated, it may automate tasks traditionally performed by humans, leading to job losses in various industries. This could exacerbate existing economic disparities and social tensions.

To mitigate these ethical challenges, it is crucial to develop and implement robust ethical guidelines for AI development and deployment. These guidelines should emphasize transparency, accountability, and fairness. Additionally, it is essential to promote diversity and inclusivity in AI development teams to ensure that a wider range of perspectives are considered. By proactively addressing these ethical issues, we can harness the power of AI for the betterment of society while minimizing its potential negative impacts.

Q.86. Which of the following is the primary concern raised in the passage regarding AI?

- a) The potential for AI to become sentient and pose a threat to humanity.
- b) The environmental impact of AI, particularly in terms of energy consumption.
- c) The risk of AI being used for malicious purposes, such as cyber attacks.
- d) The potential for AI to perpetuate and amplify existing biases.

Q.87. The author argues that AI-powered autonomous weapons raise concerns about:

- a) The cost-effectiveness of such weapons systems.
- b) The potential for misuse by rogue states.
- c) Accountability and the possibility of unintended consequences.
- d) The impact on international relations and arms control treaties.

Q.88. Which of the following is NOT a potential negative consequence of AI, as discussed in the passage?

- a) Job displacement and economic inequality.
- b) Increased privacy concerns and surveillance.
- c) The erosion of human values and creativity.
- d) The potential for AI to make biased decisions.

Q.89. The author suggests that one way to mitigate the ethical challenges of AI is to:

- a) Ban AI research and development altogether.
- b) Develop strict regulations on AI usage.

- c) Promote diversity and inclusivity in AI development teams.
- d) Prioritize economic growth over ethical considerations.

Q.90. The passage implies that AI systems can be biased because:

- a) They are inherently flawed and cannot be trusted.
- b) They are designed to be biased by their creators.
- c) They are trained on biased data, which reflects societal biases.
- d) They lack the capacity to understand human values and ethics.

Q.91. The overall tone of the passage can be best described as:

- a) Optimistic and hopeful.
- b) Pessimistic and cautionary.
- c) Neutral and informative.
- d) Critical and accusatory.

Passage 2:

India has made significant strides in its renewable energy journey, particularly in solar power. The government's ambitious target of achieving 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022 has accelerated the growth of the solar power sector. Several factors have contributed to this growth, including supportive government policies, declining solar photovoltaic (PV) module prices, and increasing awareness about climate change.

The government has introduced various initiatives to promote solar power adoption, such as the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahakam Yojana (PM-KUSUM) scheme, which aims to provide solar-powered irrigation pumps to farmers. Additionally, the government has implemented net metering policies, allowing consumers to generate solar power and offset their electricity consumption.

However, challenges such as grid integration issues, land acquisition, and financing constraints still persist. To overcome these challenges, the government needs to continue its efforts in strengthening the grid infrastructure, streamlining regulatory processes, and providing financial incentives to promote solar power adoption.

By addressing these challenges and capitalizing on the growing potential of solar energy, India can further solidify its position as a global leader in renewable energy.

Q.92. Which of the following is the primary driver of India's solar power growth?

- a) The decreasing cost of fossil fuels.
- b) The increasing demand for electricity.
- c) Supportive government policies and declining solar PV module prices.
- d) Technological advancements in solar energy storage.

Q.93. The PM-KUSUM scheme primarily aims to:

- a) Provide solar power to urban households.
- b) Set up large-scale solar power plants.
- c) Promote solar-powered irrigation pumps for farmers.
- d) Develop solar-powered electric vehicles.

Q.94. One of the challenges faced by India's solar power sector is:

- a) The abundance of solar radiation.
- b) The lack of skilled workforce.

- c) Grid integration issues and land acquisition challenges.
 - d) The high cost of solar PV modules.
- Q.95. The government's role in promoting solar power adoption includes:
- a) Imposing heavy taxes on fossil fuels.
 - b) Subsidizing the purchase of solar-powered vehicles.
 - c) Implementing net metering policies and providing financial incentives.
 - d) Nationalizing the solar power sector.
- Q.96. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- a) India has achieved its target of 175 GW of renewable energy capacity.
 - b) Solar power is the only renewable energy source in India.
 - c) The government has completely eradicated challenges in the solar power sector.
 - d) India has the potential to become a global leader in renewable energy.
- Q.97. The overall tone of the passage can be best described as:
- a) Pessimistic about the future of solar power in India.
 - b) Optimistic about India's renewable energy goals.
 - c) Critical of the government's policies.
 - d) Indifferent to the challenges faced by the solar power sector.

Passage 3:

A recent study published in the Journal of Environmental Science and Technology found that microplastics, tiny plastic particles, are increasingly polluting freshwater bodies worldwide. These microplastics can harm aquatic life and potentially pose risks to human health. The study highlighted the urgent need for stricter regulations to reduce plastic pollution and protect our water resources.

- Q.98. Which of the following is the main conclusion of the study?
- a) Microplastics are a major threat to marine ecosystems.
 - b) Freshwater bodies are more polluted than marine environments.
 - c) Microplastic pollution is a growing concern in freshwater ecosystems.
 - d) Stricter regulations are needed to reduce all forms of pollution.
- Q.99. Which of the following is an assumption underlying the argument that microplastic pollution poses a risk to human health?
- a) Humans consume large quantities of freshwater directly.
 - b) Microplastics can accumulate in human tissues and organs.
 - c) All forms of pollution are harmful to human health.
 - d) Microplastics are a new type of pollutant.
- Q.100. If it were found that microplastics do not bioaccumulate in human tissues, which of the following would be the most likely implication?
- a) The study's conclusion about the risk to human health would be weakened.
 - b) The study's conclusion about the harm to aquatic life would be strengthened.
 - c) Stricter regulations on plastic pollution would become unnecessary.
 - d) The study would be considered completely invalid.
- Q.101. Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the argument for stricter regulations on plastic pollution?
- a) Microplastics are biodegradable and break down quickly in the environment.
 - b) Microplastics are only found in remote, pristine water bodies.

- c) Studies have shown that microplastics can disrupt the endocrine system of aquatic organisms.
 - d) Plastic pollution is a relatively new environmental problem.
- Q.102. The author's primary purpose in this passage is to:
- a) Criticize existing environmental regulations.
 - b) Raise awareness about the dangers of microplastic pollution.
 - c) Promote a specific solution to the problem of plastic pollution.
 - d) Discuss the scientific methods used in the study.

Passage-4

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

The agrarian praxis of large-scale rice-wheat crop rotation in the Indian subcontinent has culminated in the aggregation of a substantial quantum of crop stubble, often surpassing the tally of garnered grains. In preparation for subsequent planting cycles, a considerable fraction of this residual biomass is conventionally subjected to on-site incineration, thereby engendering the liberation of deleterious pollutants into the ambient atmosphere, concomitantly heralding the declension of air quality. The gravity of this airborne pollution is most pronounced during episodes of rice stubble-burning in the urban expanse of northern India, attributed to a confluence of noxious emissions from stubble burning and specific meteorological conditions. This entrenched custom of stubble burning begets a menacing specter of peril to public health, as the emissions discharged are inexorably linked to sundry health aberrations and, in severe manifestations, even to moribund outcomes. Moreover, this injudicious incendiary disposition extends beyond the precincts of atmospheric contamination, further fomenting the inclemency of climate change, exacerbating the repercussions of global warming, and compromising the vital richness of essential soil nutrients. Confronted with these deleterious ramifications, it becomes an unassailable mandate to engender comprehensive policies calibrated to deter this environmental scourge at its inception. Opportune substitutes to the conventional burning modus operandi manifest in the form of economically lucrative and ecologically harmonious products, such as compost or biochar. Furthermore, these residual vestiges may be judiciously employed as potent fuel resources for power generation, or as integral components in biomass-derived biofuel production, as well as invaluable raw materials in the fabrication of pulp and paper, and as admixtures for cement/brick production. Alas, regrettably, awareness concerning these felicitous alternatives remains elusive among the farming populace in North India, perpetuating their steadfast adherence to the detrimental burning praxis. Hence, it assumes an ontological imperative to foment enlightenment among farmers, expounding the feasibility and multitudinous benefits of economically viable alternatives. However, a modicum of trepidation persists with respect to the unwavering renunciation of the deeply ingrained practice of stubble burning. Despite the assiduous promulgation of rigorous policies and legislations by the Indian government, encompassing both federal and state jurisdictions, the ignominious ritual of burning continues unabated in several precincts of northern India, prominently in the agrarian bastions of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh. The actualization of patriotic conformity entails the punctilious implementation of vigilant monitoring mechanisms, judiciously disseminated across all domains.

Q.103. Which of the following is the primary reason for the widespread practice of stubble burning, despite its detrimental effects?

- a) Insufficient information about viable alternatives
- b) Obligation imposed by crop rotation systems
- c) Lack of comprehensive policies and effective enforcement

d) Inadequate awareness about the consequences of stubble burning

Q.104. What can be inferred from the passage?

- a) Government and authorities lack the determination to enforce compliance.
- b) Farmers cannot be entirely blamed due to the lack of alternatives for stubble burning.
- c) North Indian states have accepted stubble burning pollution as a norm.
- d) All of these.

Q.105. What can be deduced from the passage?

- a) Stubble is of no value to farmers.
- b) Stubble is an inevitable byproduct of rice cultivation.
- c) Stubble can have economic value.
- d) Stubble burning negatively impacts agricultural output.

Q.106. Why is the widespread adoption of alternatives doubtful in India?

- a) Due to cost constraints.
- b) Due to the convenience of burning for stubble disposal.
- c) Because stubble burning enhances soil strength.
- d) Lack of awareness about stubble burning.

Q.107. Which of the following is the strongest argument against the passage's author's observations?

- a) The practice of rice-wheat crop rotation has been in place for centuries and has proven to be beneficial for the agricultural productivity of the Indian subcontinent. The occasional stubble burning is a small trade-off for the overall benefits it brings to the farmers and the economy.
- b) The increase in air pollution due to stubble burning is a global issue and not limited to the Indian subcontinent. Implementing local policies alone will not have a significant impact on climate change and global warming.
- c) Farmers in North India have been using stubble burning as a traditional method to clear the fields and prepare them for the next planting cycle. It is deeply ingrained in their farming practices, and convincing them to adopt alternative methods may take time and require extensive support and incentives.
- d) The government's policies and legislations have been effective in curbing stubble burning in many regions of North India. The instances of burning have significantly reduced in recent years, indicating that the awareness and implementation of alternatives are gradually gaining momentum.

Q.108. Which course of action would the passage's author enjoy?

- a) Implementing stricter penalties for farmers who continue the practice of stubble burning in northern India.
- b) Encouraging farmers in northern India to switch to alternative methods like compost or biochar for managing crop stubble.
- c) Implementing a complete ban on large-scale rice-wheat crop rotation in the Indian subcontinent.
- d) Launching awareness campaigns to educate farmers in urban areas of northern India about the harmful effects of stubble burning.

There are three Tiffin centres X, Y and Z. The average number of people working in X and Y is 265, the average number of people working in Y and Z is 295 and the average number of people working in X and Z is 310. Ratio of male to female workers in X is 4 : 3 and in Y, female is 50% more than male workers. Ratio of male of Y to that in Z is 5 : 9. 109

110. Average number of male and female workers in Y is what percent of male workers in Z?
 A. 69.44% B. 65.34% C. 66.45% D. 67.23%
111. Find the ratio of total number of male workers in Y and Z together to the total number of female workers in X and Y together?
 A. 22 : 27 B. 23 : 25 C. 26 : 25 D. 28 : 27
112. If 10% and 20% of the male and female workers respectively in X fall sick in January month, then find the percentage of workers in X who fall sick in January?
 A. 11.56% B. 13.68% C. 14.28% D. 15.98%

113. The number of males working in Tiffin centre Y is what percent less than that of males working in Tiffin centre X?

- A. 60 B. 37.5 C. 33.33 D. 66.66
114. Find the difference between the total number of males and females working in all the given Tiffin centers.
 A. 10 B. 20 C. 25 D. 28
115. In Tiffin center Z, the number of females is what percent of the number of males?
 A. 112.5 B. 115.25 C. 98 D. 88.88

116. If 20 females from Tiffin center X and 10 males from Tiffin center Y stop working in their respective Tiffin centers and start working in Tiffin center Z, what will be the new ratio of females to that of males working in Tiffin center Z?
 A. 15 : 17 B. 13 : 17 C. 18 : 19 D. 14 : 19

117. What is the ratio of the average number of males working in Tiffin centers X and Y to the total number of people working in X and Z?
 A. 12 : 53 B. 13 : 62 C. 13 : 53 D. 14 : 61

A class of 140 students is offered 3 optional courses A, B and C. The students who have taken A & B only are half of the students taken B & C only. Number of students taking A & C only is five and a half times the number of students taking both B & C only. The number of students studying all the subjects are double the students studying none of the subjects. Students studying B & C only are four and the number of students studying at least two subjects are 32.

118. What is the ratio of students studying all the subjects to studying B & C both?
 (a) 1:2 (b) 8:1 (c) 1:8 (d) 21:4

119. What is the ratio of students studying no subject to studying A & B both?
 (a) 1:3 (b) 11:2 (c) 22:1 (d) 2:11

120. Number of students studying at least one subject are how many times the number of students studying A only?
 (a) 18 times (b) 14 times (c) 16 times (d) Data insufficient

121. Number of students studying at least two subjects are how many times the number of students studying no subjects?
 (a) 16 (b) 44 (c) 68 (d) 78