

CLAT 2024 UG Solution Set D

I. The crisis of justice that is the subject matter of discussion in the media today is in fact the crisis of “justice for the middle class”. The main difference between India and the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries is that whereas the middle class in these countries has reasonable access to justice, in India it does not. A vocal and powerful middle class has emerged in India since 1991. It is demanding reasonable access to justice. Much of the judicial reform effort will help meet this demand... The question of justice for the poor is, however, an altogether different challenge. No country in the world has been able to secure justice for the poor. Most of the jails of the richest countries are filled with the poorest. The “masses” are more often victims of the criminal justice system than of crime. In India as well, jails are almost exclusively filled with the poor. The civil justice system is hardly accessible to them. They are often victimised by lawyers, touts and court staff. They are docket-excluded, a new type of untouchability. The language and the logic—and the colonial and feudal culture—of the judicial system are alien to them. It rarely takes cognisance of their needs and interests. Their main concern, therefore, is to escape the attention of the justice system, criminal and civil. A landless Dalit person in the interior of Madhya Pradesh once gave me an insightful definition of a court from the perspective of the masses: “A court is a place where you are forcibly taken by the police to be punished; no one goes to a court.” In contrast, many lawyers and judges colloquially define a court as “a temple of justice where rights are protected”. These sharply divergent visions mean that justice for one section is often injustice for another. Protecting the livelihood of traditional taxi and auto drivers from predatory pricing by corporate app-based taxi providers by imaginatively using the available tools of law to delay their incursion would be seen by the rich and by sections of the middle class as a failure of the judicial system, and possibly as also resulting in a downgrading of the “ease of doing

business” measure. However, the masses would see such a judicial intervention as strong evidence of a good justice system. Although the conflict over competing visions of the nation and conflicting demands from social and economic segments have confined judicial reform of judicial administration mainly to “neutral” areas such as process reform, procedural law, technology, planning and court and case management, judge strength, and the workload of judges, there has been considerable improvement in these areas, and the judicial system has improved its performance.

[Extracted, with edits, from “Justice and the Two Ideas of India”, by G. Mohan Gopal, Frontline]

1. Which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree with?

(A) The judicial system reflects the same power relationships as those that exist in society. (B) Access to the judicial system is determined more by a person’s economic status such as wealth and income, than by their social status, such as religion and caste. (C) The judicial system was made by the rich, for the rich, of the rich. (D) None of the above.

Ans. A

Solu. This is because the power dynamics in society are reflected in the legal system as well. This is consistent with the author's analysis of how various social and economic groups in India perceive justice in various ways, which is a reflection of larger societal injustices and power dynamics inside the legal system.

2. Which of the following statements is the author most likely to disagree with?

(A) A truly representative democracy would ensure that the interests of the poor are also represented in the judicial system. (B) The Law ensures equality both in text and in practise. (C) The poor suffer most at the hands

of lawyers and touts, compared to judges who might still pronounce judgments in their favour from time to time. (D) All of the above.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the severe inequities and discrepancies that the poor in India experience when trying to use the legal system are covered in this passage. The author emphasizes how the language and culture of the legal system are foreign to the impoverished, and how they frequently suffer as a result of hurdles put up by attorneys, touts, and court employees. These arguments imply that the existing legal system does not successfully realize equality for the poor in practice.

3. What makes reform of judicial administration a 'neutral' area?

(A) Persons across socio-economic strata agree on the need to reform judicial administration. (B) There is consensus among political parties across the ideological and regional spectrum on reforms to judicial administration. (C) Reforms to judicial administration do not favour one class of people over another. (D) Reform of judicial administration is mandated by the Constitution, and thus lies beyond political considerations.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because enhancing judicial administration seeks to benefit all citizens, irrespective of their political or socioeconomic background, by increasing efficiency, transparency, and access to justice. Since they don't intrinsically benefit or harm certain social strata or political interests, these reforms are usually viewed as advantageous to the judiciary's overall operation.

4. What is the central thesis of the above extract?

(A) The practice of untouchability takes various forms in modern India. (B) The imagination of justice for the rich and poor is vastly different. (C) Addressing judge strength and case-load management does not affect the

performance of the judicial system. (D) Protecting the livelihood of traditional taxi drivers is contrary to the goals of ease of doing business.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the idea of justice differs greatly between the rich and the poor. The chapter talks about how various social and economic groups in India have diverse perspectives on and experiences with justice. It draws attention to the stark differences in the experiences and expectations of the middle class and the poor, as well as the gaps in the notions of justice and access to the Indian legal system.

5. What does the author mean by 'docket-excluded' in the second paragraph?

(A) The poor do not have easy access to the justice system. (B) Courts do not list bail petitions of poor undertrial prisoners who populate the country's jails. (C) The poor reject the judicial system as being alien to their language and logic. (D) The rich are excluded from the country's prisons, which are mostly populated by the poor.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because courts refer to "docket-excluded" cases without listing the bail applications of the impoverished undertrial inmates who fill the nation's jails. This phrase describes how the court system inefficiently schedules or prioritizes the cases or bail requests of low-income undertrial inmates, leading to their extended imprisonment without prompt access to justice. Due to this circumstance, impoverished people who are awaiting trial or the conclusion of their cases are packed into jails.

6. Which of the following words best describes the experience of different segments of people with the justice system as described in the third paragraph?

(A) Symbiotic (B) Affective (C) Conflicting (D) Inter-dependent

Ans. C

Solu. This is because the paragraph talks about how various social and economic classes in India have quite varied perspectives on and experiences with the legal system. Divergent conceptions of justice held by different groups of people, including the wealthy, middle class, and impoverished, point to important differences in how the legal system is perceived and functions.

II. English literature is a vast and diverse field that has left an indelible mark on the world of letters. From the eloquent plays of William Shakespeare to the complex novels of Jane Austen and the profound poetry of William Wordsworth, English literature offers a window into the human experience. One of the luminaries of English literature is William Shakespeare, often hailed as the greatest playwright in the history of English language. His works, including Hamlet, Macbeth, and Romeo and Juliet, are celebrated for their exploration of human nature, love, ambition, and tragedy. His characters, such as the tormented Hamlet and the star-crossed lovers Romeo and Juliet, continue to captivate readers and audiences worldwide.

The 19th century ushered in a new era of literary giants. Jane Austen's novels, such as Pride and Prejudice and Sense and Sensibility, provide incisive social commentary through the lens of wit and romance. Austen's heroines, like Elizabeth Bennet and Elinor Dashwood, remain beloved literary figures known for their intelligence and resilience. The Romantic era brought forth poets like William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who celebrated the beauty of nature and the emotional intensity of the individual. Wordsworth's "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" and Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" are testament to the power of the written words to evoke profound emotions and imagery. Moving towards 20th century, English literature continued to evolve. Virginia Woolf's ground-breaking novel Mrs. Dalloway explored the inner

thoughts and lives of its characters with a modernist narrative style. Dystopian visions, as seen in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* provided stark warnings about the dangers of totalitarianism and the erosion of individual freedom. Today, English literature is a global phenomenon, transcending borders and languages. Indian authors like Arundhati Roy, with her novel *The God of Small Things*, have won prestigious international literary awards. The book not only explores intricate family dynamics but also delves into the broader socio-political landscape of India. In summary, English literature is a testament to the enduring power of storytelling and the written word. It encompasses an array of authors, themes, and styles that continue to captivate and inspire readers across the world.

7. What is the title of Virginia Woolf's novel known for its modernist narrative style?

(A) *Pride and Prejudice* (B) *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (C) *Mrs. Dalloway* (D) *The God of Small Things*

Ans. C

Solu. This is because Virginia Woolf's "*Mrs. Dalloway*" is a notable piece of modernist literature that uses creative storytelling techniques to delve into the inner lives and thoughts of its characters.

8. Identify the 20th century novel mentioned in the passage that provides a warning about the dangers of totalitarianism?

(A) *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (B) *Romeo and Juliet* (C) *Sense and Sensibility* (D) "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud"

Ans. A

Solu. This is because in the 20th century novel that provides a warning about the dangers of totalitarianism is *Nineteen Eighty-Four* by George Orwell.

9. What does the passage highlight as the enduring power of English literature?

(A) Its ability to win literary awards (B) The diversity of its authors, themes, and styles (C) Its ability to captivate and inspire only British readers (D) The decline of storytelling

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the eternal strength of English literature lies in the diversity of its authors, themes, and styles. This selection highlights how diverse a range of voices, viewpoints, and genres from different nations and backgrounds can be found in English literature. It implies that English literature has a global appeal and reach rather than being limited to a certain group of people or geographic area. The enduring strength of English literature is found in its capacity to examine and reflect the human experience from a variety of angles, making it influential and relevant in a wide range of contexts and countries.

10. Who is often regarded as the greatest playwright in the history of English language?

(A) Jane Austen (B) William Wordsworth (C) William Shakespeare (D) George Orwell

Ans. C

Solu. This is because Shakespeare's plays, which include Hamlet, Macbeth, and Romeo and Juliet, are renowned around the world for their insightful examination of tragedy, love, ambition, and human nature.

11. Which of Jane Austen's novels is known for its social commentary and witty portrayal of romance?

(A) Nineteen Eighty-Four (B) Sense and Sensibility (C) "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" (D) "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"

Ans. B

Solu. This is because through its examination of the disparate characters of the Dashwood sisters and their experiences with love and society expectations, Jane Austen's novel "Sense and Sensibility" offers sharp social critique.

12. Who are the Romantic poets mentioned in the passage known for celebrating nature and intense human emotions?

(A) William Shakespeare and Virginia Woolf (B) George Orwell and Samuel Taylor Coleridge (C) William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge (D) Jane Austen and Arundhati Roy

Ans. C

Solu. This is because famous authors of poetry that highlight the richness of human emotions and the beauty of nature from the English language's Romantic era are Wordsworth and Coleridge.

III. In the realm of contemporary literature, the interplay between character and setting is a nuanced dance that shapes the narrative's essence. The setting, often described with painstaking detail, becomes more than a backdrop; it becomes a character, influencing the plot and character development. Consider, for instance, the barren expanse of the desert in Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake*. The arid landscape mirrors the sense of isolation felt by the protagonist, Gogol, as he navigates his identity crisis in a foreign land. The relentless sun and vast sands are not mere descriptions; they are the silent witnesses to his inner turmoil. On the other end of the literary spectrum, there is Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*. The lush, vibrant Kerala backwaters are not just the setting; they are a character woven into the fabric of the story. The teeming, humid landscape reflects the complex web of human relationships and secrets that unravel in the narrative. This interplay is not confined to

contemporary literature alone. In Shakespeare's timeless tragedy *Macbeth*, the eerie and foreboding setting of the Scottish moors casts a dark shadow over the characters' actions. The moors, shrouded in mist and mystery, serve as an ever-present omen of the impending tragedy.

13. What does the term "interplay" refer to in the context of the passage?
(A) A lack of interaction between characters and setting. (B) A complex relationship where the setting influences the narrative. (C) An insignificant connection between characters and setting. (D) A complete separation of characters and setting.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the word "interplay" in this passage describes a dynamic interaction in which the story is influenced by the location. This demonstrates how the setting affects the characters' growth and experiences and becomes a crucial component of the narrative.

14. Which of the following words best describes the setting in *The God of Small Things*?
(A) Boring. (B) Lush and vibrant. (C) Insignificant. (D) Dark and foreboding.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the lush and colorful Kerala backwaters are well portrayed in the book, and they significantly influence the plot and highlight the difficulties of interpersonal relationships.

15. What is the main theme discussed in the passage?
(A) The characters in contemporary literature are not influenced by their settings. (B) Setting in literature is unimportant. (C) In literature, settings can be as influential as characters in shaping the narrative. (D) Settings have no role in character development.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because the paragraph highlights the impact that locales have in shaping narrative development, character dynamics, and general

thematic components in literature, from modern works to classic tragedies like Macbeth. Thus, environments are shown as essential elements that greatly enhance the complexity and variety of literary narratives.

16. In contemporary literature, how is the relationship between character and setting described in the passage?

(A) It is non-existent; characters and settings are entirely separate entities. (B) It is a complex interplay where the setting influences the plot and character development. (C) Characters and settings are interchangeable. (D) Settings are insignificant in contemporary literature.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the interaction between character and setting in modern literature is characterized as intricate, with the setting influencing both the plot and the character's growth. The paragraph highlights how the narrative is shaped by the characters' experiences and how their inner states are reflected in the comprehensive descriptions of the environment.

17. In the novel, The Namesake by Jhumpa Lahiri, what does the barren desert landscape symbolize?

(A) A thriving community. (B) The protagonist's sense of isolation and identity crisis. (C) A lush, vibrant setting. (D) A happy, carefree life.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the desolate desert setting in Jhumpa Lahiri's book "The Namesake" represents the protagonist's feelings of loneliness and identity struggle. Gogol's inner agony as he negotiates his complex identity in an unfamiliar nation is mirrored by the dry, barren landscape.

18. What role does the Scottish moors play in Shakespeare's Macbeth?

(A) It serves as a beautiful, serene landscape. (B) It has no influence on

the characters' actions. (C) It is an ever-present omen of impending tragedy. (D) It is a place for the characters to relax.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," the Scottish moors function as a spooky and unsettling backdrop that constantly signals an approaching catastrophe. The enigmatic and foggy scenery adds to the foreboding atmosphere of the drama and throws a shadow over the characters' activities.

IV. Everything she wanted was here, at Carignano, in Kasauli. Here, on the ridge of the mountain, in this quiet house. It was the place, and the time of life, that she had wanted and prepared for all her life-as she realized on the first day at Carignano, with a great, cool flowering of relief - and at last she had it. She wanted no one and nothing else. Whatever else came, or happened here, would be an unwelcome intrusion and distraction. This she tried to convey to the plodding postman with a cold and piercing stare from the height of the ridge onto his honest bull back. Unfortunately, he did not look up at her on the hilltop but stared stolidly down at the dust piling onto his shoes as he plodded on. A bullock-man, an oafish ox, she thought bitterly. She stepped backwards into the garden and the wind suddenly billowed up and threw the pine branches about as though to curtain her. She was grey, tall and thin and her silk sari made a sweeping, shivering sound and she fancied she could merge with the pine trees and be mistaken for one. To be a tree, no more and no less, was all she was prepared to undertake. What pleased and satisfied her so, here at Carignano, was its barrenness. This was the chief virtue of all Kasauli of course-its starkness. It had rocks, it had pines, it had light and air. In every direction there was a sweeping view - to the north, of the mountains, to the south, of the plains. Occasionally an eagle swam through this clear unobstructed mass of light and air, that was all. And Carignano, her home on the ridge, had no more than that. Why should it? The sun shone on its white walls. Its windows were open the ones facing north opened on to the blue waves of the Himalayas flowing out and up to the line of ice and

snow sketched upon the sky, while those that faced south looked down the plunging cliff to the plain stretching out, flat and sere to the blurred horizon. Yes, there were some apricot trees close to the house. There were clumps of iris that had finished blooming. There was the kitchen with a wing of smoke lifting out of its chimney and a stack of wood outside its door. But these were incidental, almost unimportant. [Extracted, with edits and revisions, from “Fire on the Mountain” by Anita Desai]

19. The protagonist’s description of the nestlings’ screams as “shrill and maddening” shows that:

(A) She perceives the sounds to be out of tune yet soothing. (B) She considers the nestlings to be symbols of new life and vitality. (C) She finds the nestlings to be vexatious and irritating. (D) She feels a sense of protectiveness and care towards the nestlings.

Ans. D

Solu. This is because the protagonist's yearning to be mistaken for a pine tree reveals her desire to disappear into nature and forget she is a human. Her fantasy of blending in with the pine trees and being mistaken for one suggests that she wants to vanish into her natural surroundings and get away from people and her troubles.

20. Which of the following statements are true about the protagonist’s overall state of mind in Carignano?

Statement I: She experienced a sense of constant restlessness and anguish.

Statement II: She felt isolated and disconnected from her environment.

Statement III: She was content, fulfilled, and at peace with her surroundings.

(A) Statement I and II (B) Statement II and III (C) Only Statement II (D) Only Statement III

Ans. D

Solu. This is because in Carignano, the main character is generally happy, fulfilled, and at ease with her surroundings. Her contentment with the area's bleakness and desolation as well as her comfort upon reaching Carignano serve as indicators of this.

21. In the light of above passage, what role does nature play in the protagonist's life at Carignano?

(A) It provides her with a source of creativity. (B) It offers her solace, peace, and a sense of belonging. (C) It serves as a reminder of the harsh realities of life. (D) It serves as a constant source of distraction and intrusion for her.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because considering the excerpt above, it is clear that nature is crucial in giving the protagonist comfort, tranquility, and a feeling of community. Her great connection to nature is reflected in her desire to blend in with the pine trees, finding solace and fulfillment in the starkness and barrenness of her surroundings.

22. What does the protagonist's preference for "barrenness" and "starkness" at Carignano suggest about her personality?

(A) She enjoys a bustling and vibrant environment. (B) She values simplicity and minimalism in her surroundings. (C) She prefers lush and colorful landscapes. (D) She seeks constant stimulation and variety in her life.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the protagonist appears to enjoy simplicity and minimalism in her surroundings, as seen by her affinity for "barrenness" and "starkness" at Carignano. This is apparent from her admiration for the light, air, rocks, pines, unhindered views, and simple elements of her house.

23. What do you get to know about the protagonist's state of mind from her reaction towards the postman?

(A) She feels grateful for his presence and the assistance he offers. (B) She dislikes any disturbance or interruption in her solitude. (C) She feels suspicious and is interested in the lives of others. (D) She is disinterested and generally unaffected by the presence of others.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the protagonist shows that she detests any disruption or interruption to her alone when she acts as she does toward the postman, as seen by her "cold and piercing stare" and her sour thoughts. His presence is what she refers to as a "unwelcome intrusion and distraction."

24. What does the protagonist's desire to be mistaken for a pine tree reveal about her mindset?

(A) She desires to be appreciated and noticed by others in society. (B) She has a deep admiration for the beauty of the pine trees. (C) She feels a sense of superiority over other living beings. (D) She yearns to one with nature and escapes from her human identity.

Ans. D

Solu. This is because the protagonist's wish to blend in with nature and forget she is a human is revealed by her wish to be mistaken for a pine tree. She seems to want to disappear into her natural environment and get away from human interactions and worries, as seen by her fantasy of blending in with the pine trees and being mistaken for one.

V. On 7th October 2023, an armed conflict broke out between Israel and Hamas-led Palestinian militants from the Gaza Strip[o] after the latter launched a multi-pronged invasion of southern Israel. After clearing Hamas militants, the Israeli military retaliated by conducting an extensive

aerial bombardment campaign on Gazan targets and followed up with a largescale ground invasion of Gaza. More than 1,400 Israelis, mostly civilians, and more than 10,000 Palestinians have been killed in the fighting. Over 240 Israelis and foreign nationals were taken hostage and brought into the Gaza Strip. The Hamas-led attack began in the morning of 7th October, as Palestinian militants in Gaza launched a barrage of over 5,000 rockets against Israeli cities and kibbutzim while some 3,000 Palestinian militants breached the Gaza-Israel barrier. Over 1,000 Israeli civilians were killed in more than a dozen massacres, including the Re'im music festival massacre, and military bases were attacked. Over 200 civilians and Israeli soldiers were captured or abducted and taken to the Gaza Strip. At least 44 countries, mostly from the Western world, characterized the massacres of civilians as terrorism. Hamas declared that the invasion was carried out in response to the “desecration of the Al-Aqsa Mosque”, the Gaza Strip blockade, the construction of Israeli settlements, and Israeli settler violence against Palestinians in the West Bank. Israel declared a state of war on 8th October, and its response to the attack has seen the most significant military escalation in the region since the Yom Kippur War. The current hostilities constitute the fifth war of the Gaza–Israel conflict, which is part of the broader Israeli– Palestinian conflict. In 2023, before the offensive started, an uptick in Israeli–Palestinian violence saw at least 247 Palestinians, 32 Israelis, and two foreigners killed. According to the Gaza Health Ministry, as of 6 November, over 10,000 Palestinians had been killed, including 79 UNRWA staff. Israel dropped a total of 6,000 bombs during the first six days of the conflict—nearly double the number of bombs dropped by the American-led CJTF—OIR in one month during the War against the Islamic State. There has been widespread killing of civilians, and human rights groups and a panel of United Nations special rapporteurs have accused both Israel and Hamas of war crimes.

25. What was the reason for Hamas-led Palestinian militants' attack on Israel?

(A) To retaliate against Israeli settler violence against Palestinians (B) In response to the desecration of the Western Wall (C) To protest against the

construction of Palestinian settlements in the West Bank (D) To seek an end to the Gaza Strip blockade

Ans. A

Solu. According to their statement, the attack on Israel by Palestinian militants commanded by Hamas was a reaction to the "desecration of the Al-Aqsa Mosque," the blockade of the Gaza Strip, the establishment of Israeli settlements, and Israeli settler aggression against Palestinians in the West Bank.

26. What was the reaction of the international community to the killing of Israeli civilians?

(A) Condemned as terrorism by 44 countries (B) Ignored by most of the countries (C) Supported by the UN (D) Praised as a necessary measure by 10 countries

Ans. A

Solu. This is because at least forty-four countries, primarily in the West, classified the massacres of civilians as acts of terrorism in response to the deaths of Israeli citizens.

27. Which of the following is not true about the historical context of the Israel Hamas Conflict?

(A) The Palestinian refugees started settling under Ottoman rule in the late 19th Century (B) Hamas emerged during the first Intifada in the late 1980s (C) Hamas was formally known as the Islamic Resistance Movement (D) First Intifada was a Palestinian uprising against Israeli rule.

Ans. A

Solu. This statement is not true because the late 19th century was a time of growing tensions and increased Jewish immigration to Palestine, which was then a part of the Ottoman Empire, rather than a time when

Palestinian refugees began to settle under Ottoman administration. The 1948 Arab-Israeli War was a major factor in the eventual development of the Palestinian refugee dilemma.

28. What has been the response of the Israeli military to the Hamas-led attack?

(A) Declared a state of war and launched a ground invasion (B) Conducted an aerial bombardment campaign only (C) Asked for international intervention (D) Captured and imprisoned the militants responsible

Ans. A

Solu. In reaction to the offensive spearheaded by Hamas, the Israeli military proclaimed a state of war, launched a massive ground invasion of Gaza, and carried out a protracted aerial bombardment campaign against Gazan targets.

29. What is the current hostilities known as in the Gaza-Israel conflict?

(A) Sixth war (B) Fifth war (C) Seventh war (D) Fourth war

Ans. B

Solu. The current round of hostilities in the conflict between Israel and Gaza is referred to as the fifth war.

30. Which major war does the current Gaza-Israel conflict resemble?

(A) Yom Kippur War (B) Iraq War (C) Six-Day War (D) Gulf War

Ans. A

Solu. The Yom Kippur War and the present Gaza-Israel conflict are similar in that they both include a major military build-up in the area.

VI. On 26th January 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics, we will have equality and in social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of democracy, which this Constituent Assembly has so laboriously built up. I feel that the constitution is workable, it is flexible and it is strong enough to hold the country together both in peacetime and in wartime. Indeed, if I may say so, if things go wrong under the new Constitution, the reason will not be that we had a bad Constitution. What we will have to say is that man was vile? The third thing we must do is not be content with mere political democracy. We must note that our political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of social democracy. What does social democracy mean? It means a way of life, which recognizes liberty, equality and fraternity as the principles of life. ... however, good a constitution may be, it is sure to turn out bad because those who are called to work it, happen to be a bad lot. However, bad a constitution may be, it may turn out to be good if those who are called to work it, happen to be a good lot. The working of a Constitution does not depend wholly upon the nature of the Constitution.

[Excerpts from Dr. Ambedkar's address to the Constituent Assembly, 25 November 1949]

31. What is the life of contradiction referred to here?

(A) That of equality in politics but inequality in social and economic structure (B) That of inequality in politics but equality in social and economic structure (C) That of inequality in social structure but equality in economic structure (D) That of equality in politics and economic structure but inequality in social structure

Ans. A

Solu. This is because the passage alludes to a "life of contradiction" in which equality prevails in politics (political democracy) yet inequality persists in social and economic systems. This paradox draws attention to the discrepancy that exists between the political ideals of equality and the enduring disparities in social and economic spheres of society.

32. What will happen, according to Dr. Ambedkar, if we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life?

(A) There will be no injustice (B) Our political democracy will be in danger (C) Equality in social and economic life will be achieved nevertheless (D) Our social and economic life will be in peril

Ans. B

Solu. This is because according to Dr. Ambedkar, our political democracy will be in jeopardy if we keep denying equality in our social and economic lives. He stresses that if inequality in these areas persists, it may eventually lead to a situation where individuals who are disadvantaged could pose a challenge to the laboriously constructed democratic system.

33. What might be the cause, according to Dr. Ambedkar, if things go wrong under the new Constitution?

(A) That the Constitution was ignored (B) That the men called upon to work the Constitution were good (C) That the men called upon to work the Constitution were not good (D) That the Constitution was bad and failed the people

Ans. C

Solu. This is because Dr. Ambedkar stresses that the caliber and honesty of people tasked with carrying out and maintaining a constitution have a major impact on its efficacy.

34. What does social democracy mean?

(A) Equality before the Law (B) Equality of opportunities (C) Equality in social life (D) Equality in economic life

Ans. D

Solu. This is because it is a political philosophy that aims to combine a controlled market economy with democratic political institutions to achieve social justice and equality. By guaranteeing that everyone has access to social services, opportunities for growth, and basic requirements, social democracy seeks to lessen economic disparities in society.

35. When does a bad Constitution turnout to be good?

(A) When the people called upon to work it are good (B) When the people called upon to work it are bad (C) When the Constitution is amended (D) None of the above

Ans. A

Solu. This is because Dr. Ambedkar highlights that a Constitution's success and efficacy are mostly dependent on the caliber, honesty, and dedication of those tasked with carrying it out.

36. Which of the following statement is not correct about what Dr. B.R. Ambedkar feel about the constitution?

(A) The Constitution is workable (B) The Constitution is flexible (C) The Constitution is strong enough to hold the country together in peacetime only (D) The Constitution is strong enough to hold the country together both in peacetime and in wartime

Ans. C

Solu. This statement is incorrect because Dr. Ambedkar asserts that the Constitution is capable of holding the country together in both peacetime and wartime, not just in peacetime.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar conveys faith in the Constitution based on his remarks regarding it in the excerpt given. He emphasizes in particular that the Constitution is practical, adaptable, and powerful enough to keep the nation united throughout both times of peace and conflict.

VII. The 18th G20 Summit, in which the heads of states and governments will meet, on September 9 and 10 will be held in India's national capital New Delhi. Over 25 world leaders along with other delegates are going to attend this mega event. One of the largest multilateral summits, the G20 Summit presents a significant diplomatic opportunity for India, which will convene with the adoption of a joint declaration by all the member states. India assumed the G20 Presidency on December 1 last year. The 18th G20 Summit in New Delhi is scheduled to be held on September 9-10. The Group of Twenty (G20) comprises 19 countries and the European Union. The G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population. World leaders from several countries and institutions will mark their presence at the event. They include US President Joe Biden, UK Prime Minister Rishi Sunak, Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and French President Emmanuel Macron. However, Russian President Vladimir Putin has opted out of the summit and foreign minister Sergei Lavrov will represent the country in his place. Chinese President Xi Jinping has also decided to skip the event and will send country's Premier Li Qiang instead, according to sources. The G20 Summit 2023 is being held under the theme – Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (One Earth. One Family. One Future) – centered around the value of all life including human, animal, plant, and microorganisms and their interconnectedness on the planet Earth and in the wider universe. India's presidency of the summit holds significance as it aims to become a voice for the 'less developed' global South in a world dominated by developed nations of the West. It is also likely to take up the issue of border tension with China. India, for its part, may attempt to straighten out its diplomatic intricacies with the West after it faced challenges due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from "India gears up for G20 Summit: Check event venue, guest list, special invitees", Hindustan Times]

37. The Group of Twenty (G20) is a forum for _____. Select the correct option.

(A) International economic cooperation (B) International peace and security (C) International cooperation for combating money laundering (D) All of the above

Ans. A

Solu. This is because Primarily, the Group of Twenty (G20) serves as a platform for global economic collaboration. It brings together leaders of the world's largest economies to coordinate and discuss topics related to global financial stability, sustainable development, and economic policy.

38. The G20 Summit is hosted by the incumbent 'Presidency'. The G20 Presidency is responsible for bringing together the G20 agenda in consultation with other members and in response to developments in the global economy. Which country will hold the Presidency in 2024?

(A) India (B) Indonesia (C) Brazil (D) Saudi Arabia

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the G20 Presidency is alternated annually among its member nations, with Indonesia set to take the helm in 2024.

39. Which one of the following countries is not a member of the G20?

(A) Egypt (B) Mexico (C) Republic of Korea (D) Turkiye

Ans. A

Solu. This is because together, the European Union and the 19 member nations that make up the G20 constitute significant global economies and Egypt is not a G20 participant.

40. At every G20 summit, the host country invites countries and institutions that are not members of the G20. Which among the following denotes the correct list of countries being G20 invitees to the Summit held in New Delhi in September 2023?

(A) Nepal, Bangladesh, Egypt, Netherlands (B) Bhutan, Mauritius, Nigeria, Oman (C) Bangladesh, Singapore, Spain, Netherlands (D) Sri Lanka, Egypt, UAE, Mauritius

Ans. C

Solu. This is based on accepted diplomatic traditions and geographic considerations, option (C) appears to be the most likely of these. Because of their importance in regional and international economic and diplomatic matters, Bangladesh, Singapore, Spain, and the Netherlands are frequently invited to G20 summits.

VIII. On the evening of the 10th, General Dyer arrived at Amritsar, and the Deputy-Commissioner handed over the civil power to him. He issued a proclamation by word of mouth that no meetings should be held. Two days later, after there had been no sort of riot, nor murder, General Dyer heard that a meeting was to be held at the Jallianwala Bagh. He proceeded there with about fifty troops, half British, half Indian, and a certain number of Ghurkas, armed with their kukris. The Jallianwala Bagh is an open space, half a mile square, which has one entry wide enough for three persons. The troops got in and lined up on a mound of debris. The walls, seven feet high, and the surrounding houses enclosed the people. There were, too, three alleys through which the people might have been able to pass. Within thirty seconds of the troops getting in, General Dyer gave orders to fire, and the crowd of people, estimated at anything from 5,000 to 20,000, who were sitting on the ground peacefully listening to the mob oratory, were fired on. The result of the troops' fire into the mass of people we do not know. But we do know that Dyer's own estimate of the casualties resulting from ten minutes continual individual firing, was 400 to 500 killed and 1,500 wounded. The people were not able to escape. They were people who had not offered any violence and who had not been warned. These people were shot down. After ten minutes, the ammunition

was exhausted and the troops marched off, and they left 1,500 wounded there. There were men lying there for two days, dying of thirst, eating the ground, bleeding to death and nobody to look after them. Those who lived nearby came and carried away some of the wounded from the heap of dead and dying, but the unfortunate country people died there miserably of their wounds. This is what is done in 1919 in British India... Centuries hence you will find Indian children brought up to this spot, just as they visit now the Cawnpore Well, and you can imagine the feelings of these Indians for generations over this terrible business.

[Col. Wedgwood, MP, speaking in the British Parliament, 22 December 1919]

41. Which incident is described in the passage?

(A) Baisakhi festival at Amritsar, April 1919 (B) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, April 1919 (C) Congress Protests of April 1919 (D) Non-Cooperation movement, April 1919

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar, where General Dyer gave the order for British and Indian troops to start fire on a sizable crowd of people who had peacefully gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, is described in detail in this section.

42. Why did the General Dyer order to fire on the crowd?

(A) To bring the crowd under control (B) To scatter the crowd (C) To teach the crowd a lesson (D) To enforce the martial law

Ans. C

Solu. General Dyer gave the order for the troops to open fire on the peaceful assembly in an effort to spread fear and discourage other gatherings and demonstrations against British rule. In response to alleged acts of disobedience and resistance, his measures were intended to uphold British rule and authority.

**43. In the light of above passage, what was the intention of the speaker?
(A) To praise General Dyer (B) To expose the deeds of General Dyer (C) To get sympathy for the Indians who died (D) All of the above**

Ans. B

Solu. In his address to the British Parliament, Col. Wedgwood, MP, sought to draw attention to and denounce General Dyer's actions during the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Though his story suggests pity for the victims, his goal was to draw attention to the injustice and seriousness of the tragedy rather than to commend General Dyer or express sympathy for the Indians who lost their lives.

**44. After the incident, who helped the injured and the dying people?
(A) The army (B) The police (C) The civil administration (D) Some people who lived nearby**

Ans. D

Solu. Following the horrific event at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar locals and volunteers were among the first to arrive to aid the injured and dying.

**45. What would be the feelings of the Indian children brought up to the spot?
(A) Friendliness to the British rule (B) Bitterness about the British rule (C) A sense of helplessness (D) None of the above**

Ans. B

Solu. According to the text, Indian children raised near the site of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre would probably harbor resentment toward British rule. Indians harbored deep animosity and rage against British rule after the episode, in which General Dyer's British troops opened fire on defenseless Indians without cause, became a symbol of colonial injustice and oppression.

46. What was the full name of General Dyer?

(A) Reginald Murree Harry Dyer (B) Reginald Royce Harry Dyer (C) Reginald Edward Harry Dyer (D) Reginald Coleman Harry Dyer

Ans. C

Solu. General Dyer, who gained notoriety for his role in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, went by the following full name:

(C) Dyer, Reginald Edward Harry

IX. Today, India has become the fourth country in the world to touch the surface of the moon. This success becomes even greater when we look at the place from where India had started its journey. There was a time when India did not have the required technology and there was no support either. We used to be among the 'Third World' countries, standing in the third row. Today, India has become the fifth largest economy in the world. Today, from trade to technology, India is among the countries standing in the first row. In this journey from third row to first row, institutions like ISRO have played a major role. Today, you have taken 'Make in India' to the moon.

I have seen the photo in which our moon lander has firmly set its foot on the moon like Angad. On one hand is the confidence of Vikram while on the other hand is the bravery of Pragyan. Our Pragyan is continuously leaving its footprints on the moon. The pictures taken from different cameras, which have just been released, and I have had the privilege of seeing, are indeed amazing. For the first time, since the beginning of human civilization, for the first time in the history of lakhs of years on the earth, man is looking at the pictures of that place with his own eyes. India has done the work of showing these pictures to the world! All the scientists like you have done it. Today, the whole world is acknowledging the significance of India's scientific spirit, our technology and our scientific temperament. Chandrayaan Maha Abhiyan is a success not only for India but for the entire humanity.

[Extracted from the Speech made by the Prime Minister of India Shri. Narendra Modi on the occasion of the landing of Chandrayaan 3 on 26th August 2023]

47. In what did India become the fourth country in the world?

(A) Sending a spacecraft to the moon (B) Landing a spacecraft on the moon (C) Landing a man on the moon (D) Crashlanding (impacting) a spacecraft on the moon

Ans. B

Solu. Based on the passage, India became the fourth country in the world to: (B) Landing a spacecraft on the moon

48. What is the role of Pragyan?

(A) To move around the moon, leaving footprints (B) To take photographs of the moon, while moving (C) Showing these pictures to the world (D) To record the laser radiation

Ans. A

Solu. It is designed to operate on solar power. The rover moves on six wheels and is intended to traverse 500 m (1,600 ft) on the lunar surface at the rate of 1 cm (0.39 in) per second, performing on-site analysis and sending the data to its lander for relay back to the Earth.

49. Name one institution that played a major role in bringing India to the forefront.

(A) Tata Industries (B) Indian Oil Corporation (C) ISRO (D) Reliance industries

Ans. C

Solu. This is because the socioeconomic development of India has been greatly aided by ISRO's programs, which have benefited the military and

civilian sectors in a number of areas, including navigation, telemedicine, disaster management, and reconnaissance missions

50. What is the name of the moon lander and the rover?

(A) Vikram and Pragyan (B) Pragyan-2 and Vikram (C) Chandrayaan and Vikram (D) Chandrayaan and Pragyan

Ans. A

Solu. The moon lander and the rovers is named as Vikram and Pragyan. The Chandrayaan 3 lander's name, "Vikram," pays homage to India's space program's visionary pioneer, Vikram Sarabhai. 'Wisdom' is represented by the Sanskrit name of the Pragyan rover, which is investigating the lunar surface to learn more about lunar soil.

51. Whom did the Prime Minister address this to?

(A) To the people of India (B) To the world (C) To the students (D) To the scientists of ISRO

Ans. D

Solu. The Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi spoke with Team ISRO about the success of Chandrayaan-3 while visiting the ISRO Telemetry Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC) in Bengaluru. The Prime Minister was briefed on the results and advancements of the Chandrayaan-3 project during his meeting and interaction with ISRO experts involved in the mission.

52. Which of the following countries in the world had touched the surface of the moon?

(A) United States of America, USSR, China, India (B) United States of America, Russia, China, India (C) United States of America, USSR, France, India (D) United States of America, Russia, Israel, India

Ans. B

Solu. This is because these are the countries that have successfully landed spacecraft on the moon.

X. In India, the legal landscape surrounding online defamation is a subject of significant interest and debate. With the rise of social media, and online platforms, cases of online defamation have become increasingly common. Defamation refers to making false statements about someone that harm their reputation. Online defamation includes defamatory statements made on the internet, including social media, blogs, forums, and other online platforms. One critical aspect of online defamation is determining the liability of intermediaries, such as social media platforms or websites, for defamatory content posted by users. Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, provides a safe harbor for intermediaries, stating that they are not liable for third-party content if they act as intermediaries and follow due diligence in removing or disabling access to the content once notified. However, determining whether an intermediary has fulfilled its due diligence obligations can be complex. The Indian judiciary has been actively interpreting this provision. One significant case is the *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, in which the Supreme Court clarified that intermediaries are required to act upon a valid court order or government directive for content removal, not upon private complaints. The court also emphasized that the intermediaries should not take a proactive role in monitoring content, as this could potentially infringe on free speech. While the law provides a safe harbor, it does not absolve intermediaries from their responsibilities. Online defamation cases often involve a balancing act between the right to freedom of expression and the right to reputation. The Indian legal system requires a careful examination of the content, context, and intent of the statements to determine whether they qualify as defamatory. Additionally, the plaintiff in an online defamation case must prove that the statement was false, damaging to their reputation, and made with a degree of fault, such as negligence or actual malice.

53. What is the primary focus of the passage?

(A) The rise of social media in India. (B) The legal aspects of online defamation in India. (C) The role of intermediaries in online content. (D) The importance of free speech on the internet.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the legal environment around internet defamation in India is the main topic of discussion in this section.

It addresses topics including what constitutes defamation, how online platforms have become more common as venues for defamation, the function of middlemen like social media sites, and the legal protections afforded by Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

It also discusses important court rulings and rulings, like the Shreya Singhal case, which made clear the duties of middlemen and the proper ratio between the right to reputation and the freedom of speech.

Although relevant subjects like the influence of social media and the value of free speech are touched upon, they don't really center the passage's debate; rather, they help to contextualize it.

54. What is online defamation, as described in the passage?

(A) Making harmful statements about someone in person. (B) False statements made on the internet that harm someone's reputation. (C) Online harassment. (D) A form of political activism.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because according to the clause, publishing untrue things about someone online that damage their reputation is known as online defamation. It makes clear that these statements of defamation are posted online, on blogs, forums, social media, and other online venues.

Online defamation is different from harsh remarks made in person or online harassment in that it contains false assertions that cause injury to an individual's reputation.

55. What is the significance of Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, as mentioned in the passage?

(A) It defines defamation laws in India. (B) It provides safe harbor for intermediaries in cases of online defamation. (C) It regulates the content on social media platforms. (D) It allows private complaints against online defamation.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the Information Technology Act of 2000, specifically Section 79, offers a safe harbor to intermediaries (such websites or social media platforms) with respect to content submitted by third parties on their platforms. According to this, intermediaries that act as such and take reasonable steps to remove or disable access to third-party content after being notified are not liable for content created by third parties.

If intermediaries follow specific due diligence requirements, this provision is essential as it shields them from potential legal liability for defamatory content posted by users.

56. According to the Supreme Court in the Shreya Singhal v. Union of India case, under what circumstances should intermediaries act in response to content removal?

(A) Upon receiving a private complaint. (B) Upon a valid court order or government directive. (C) Proactively to monitor content. (D) Only if the content is found to be defamatory.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the Supreme Court made it clear that intermediaries must comply with legitimate court orders or official government directives before removing content. Instead of responding to individual concerns, they ought to follow guidelines or commands from qualified authority. By making this explanation clear, intermediaries can avoid potentially violating free speech by not actively monitoring content.

57. How does the Indian legal system balance the Right to Freedom of Expression and the Right to Reputation in online defamation cases? (A) By favoring freedom of expression over reputation. (B) By favoring reputation over freedom of expression. (C) By carefully examining the content, context, and intent of statements. (D) By absolving intermediaries of their responsibilities.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because the Indian legal system strikes a balance between the rights to freedom of expression and reputation in internet defamation cases by evaluating the statements' content closely to see if they are false or defamatory. Taking into account the circumstances surrounding the statements: being aware of the circumstances that led to the release. Examining the meaning underlying the statements: figuring out if the defamatory remarks were made with carelessness or malicious intent. This method enables the courts to decide defamation claims by balancing the fundamental right to free speech with the right to reputation protection.

58. In an online defamation case, what must the plaintiff prove about the defamatory statement?

(A) That it was political activism. (B) That it was made with good intentions. (C) That it was true and intended to inform the public. (D) That it was false, damaging to their reputation, and made with a degree of fault.

Ans. D

Solu. This is because in India, the plaintiff in an internet defamation action normally has three basic burdens of proof about the defamatory statement:

Falsehood: It must be demonstrated that the assertion is untrue.

Reputational Damage: The plaintiff's reputation had to be harmed by the statement.

Degree of Fault: There must have been some degree of fault in the statement, such as genuine malice or carelessness.

These requirements are succinctly summarized in Option (D), which highlights the crucial components that a plaintiff must prove in order to prevail in a defamation lawsuit.

59. What is the role of intermediaries in the context of online defamation cases?

(A) To actively monitor and censor content. (B) To act upon private complaints for content removal. (C) To completely absolve themselves of liability. (D) To encourage online defamation.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because in the context of online defamation lawsuits, intermediaries, such as websites or social media platforms—usually have a role in handling complaints over offensive material. If they receive legitimate complaints from impacted parties, court orders, or government directions, they are obligated to respond by taking appropriate action, which may include removing or blocking access to information. The Information Technology Act of 2000's Section 79 describes this function and offers intermediaries a safe harbor as long as they take reasonable steps to address concerns about offensive content. As a result, option (B) appropriately sums up how middlemen help resolve cases of internet defamation.

XI. The Supreme Court on September 1 held that a child born of a void or voidable marriage can inherit the parent's share in a joint Hindu family property. A three-judge Bench headed by Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud however clarified that such a child would not be entitled to rights in or to the property of any other person in the family. A voidable marriage is one that is made invalid by the husband or wife through a decree. A void marriage is invalid at its very inception. Chief Justice

Chandrachud said the first step to the inheritance of a child from a void or voidable marriage would be to ascertain the exact share of his parent in the ancestral property. This could be done by means of conducting a “notional partition” of the ancestral property and calculating how much of the property the parent would have got immediately before his death. Once the share of the deceased parent in the property is ascertained through such a notional partition, his heirs, including his children by means of void or voidable marriage, would be entitled to their portions in the share.

The Chief Justice said that Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act has statutorily conferred legitimacy to children born out of void or voidable marriages. In fact, Chief Justice Chandrachud pointed out that Section 16(3) stipulates that children from void and voidable marriages would have a right to their parents’ property. The court said the intent of granting legitimacy to such children in the Hindu Marriage Act should also be reflected in the Hindu Succession Act, which governs inheritance. Children from void or voidable marriages come within the ambit of “legitimate kinship” and cannot be regarded as illegitimate by the Hindu Succession Act when it comes to inheritance. The case before the three-judge Bench was focused on an amended provision in the Hindu Marriage Act, Section 16(3). The case was referred to a larger Bench in 2011 after a Division Bench of the apex court refused to follow past precedents and championed the cause of children born out of illegitimate marriages. [...] “With changing social norms of legitimacy in every society, including ours, what was illegitimate in the past may be legitimate today. The concept of legitimacy stems from social consensus, in the shaping of which various social groups play a vital role,” Justice Ganguly, who authored the 2011 judgment, had observed. During the hearings on the reference, Chief Justice Chandrachud had agreed with the Division Bench’s findings that children from void and voidable marriages had rights over the property, whether self-acquired or ancestral, of their parents.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from “Children from void, voidable marriages entitled to parents’ share in ancestral property: Supreme Court”, by Krishnadas Rajagopal, The Hindu,

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/children-from-void-voidable-marriages-are-legitimate-can-claim-rights-in-parents-properties-sc/article67259229.ece>]

60. Ashima and Ashok got married to each other in a traditional Hindu ceremony in Kolkata, after which they both moved to the USA, where Ashok had a job. In the USA, they had a child, whom they named Gogol. Many years later, Ashima found that Ashok was already married to Sushma before their wedding in Kolkata. Ashok and Sushma also had a child from their marriage, Arpita, who was older than Gogol by 4 years. Ashok explained to Ashima that although he had no intention of cheating on her, he had to keep his marriage to Sushma a secret since his parents would have never agreed as Sushma belonged to a different caste. Ashima is shocked to learn that her marriage to Ashok is void as per Hindu marriage laws since Ashok was already married before their wedding. She is trying to explore possibilities so that Gogol doesn't lose his inheritance from his father's side of the family. Based on your reading of the passage, what do you think is the correct position with respect to Gogol's inheritance rights?

(A) Gogol could claim the entirety of Ashok's share of the ancestral property. (B) Gogol would inherit the entire ancestral property as the only son of Ashok. (C) Gogol would inherit his share from within Ashok's share of the full ancestral property without prejudice to the inheritance of other legal heirs, including Arpita. (D) Only Sushma and Arpita are the rightful legal heirs of Ashok.

Ans. C

Solu. This implies that Gogol would be eligible to inherit a portion of his father Ashok's inheritance as he was born into a null marriage. The property would be divided hypothetically to determine this split. The rights of other legitimate heirs, including Arpita, who would also receive from Ashok's part, are not affected by Gogol's inheritance.

61. In the above fact scenario, consider a property that was purchased by Ashok from his own earnings in the USA, thereby not making it part of ancestral property but instead falling in the category of self-acquired property. Upon Ashok's death, who would have inheritance rights over the said property?

(A) Sushma and Ashima. (B) Sushma, Ashima, Arpita, and Gogol, as they are all his rightful legal heirs. (C) Sushma, Arpita, and Gogol. (D) Sushma and Arpita.

Ans. D

Solu. If Ashok used his personal funds to buy a property in the United States, it would be considered self-acquired property. The Hindu Succession Act and the relevant interpretations discussed in the passage states that Ashok's self-acquired property would be inherited by Sushma and Arpita.

In this case, Gogol, as the child of a null marriage, would not inherit from Ashok's self-acquired property because, as previously noted, the Supreme Court's rule primarily relates to ancestral property. Ashok therefore left his self-acquired property to his first wife, Sushma, and their child, Arpita.

62. Based on your reading of the passage, how did the Hindu Marriage Act influence the outcome of the case on inheritance? Select one option from below:

(A) The amended provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act grant legitimacy to children from voidable marriages and therefore this logic should be extended to children born of voidable and void marriages under the Hindu Succession Act. (B) The amended provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act give legitimacy to the second marriage and therefore this should also have an impact on the Hindu Succession Act. (C) The amended provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act grant legitimate status to children from void or voidable marriages and therefore this should also extend to the Hindu

Succession Act. (D) The Hindu Marriage Act has no bearing on the case in question.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because the Hindu Succession Act's affirmation of the children's inheritance rights was inspired by the Supreme Court's interpretation and application of Section 16(3) of the Hindu Marriage Act, which bestows legitimacy upon children from void or voidable marriages.

63. 12-year-old Kausalya was married off to 23-year-old Dashrath in her maternal home in Uttar Pradesh. She completed her education after her marriage and went on to get a job as a teacher at a government school. Dashrath's family, however, was opposed to her taking up a job outside the house and insisted that she should stay at home and look after her 2 sons, Ram and Lakshman. Kausalya, however, was very excited about starting her new job and sought advice from her younger sister, Vershini, who was training to be a lawyer. Vershini advises her that since she was married before she turned 18, her marriage was voidable and she could get it annulled. Kausalya, who was not very happy in her marriage, considers this option but is worried that her sons may lose their inheritance. Select the option that denotes correctly the status of Ram and Lakshman to inherit their father's ancestral property.

(A) Kausalya's children cannot inherit Dashrath's ancestral property but can inherit his self-acquired property. (B) Both Ram and Lakshman can inherit their father's share of the ancestral property irrespective of the voidable status of their parent's marriage. (C) If Kausalya decides to annul her voidable marriage, she and her sons would lose all rights of inheriting ancestral property from Dashrath. (D) Ram and Lakshman can only inherit ancestral property from their mother's side since she decided to annul the voidable marriage.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because according to the Hindu Succession Act, Kausalya's children Ram and Lakshman would still be entitled to receive Dashrath's

portion of the family property even if she chose to dissolve her voidable marriage.

64. Ajay is married to 2 women, Diya and Riya, and both don't know of each other. He was married to Diya first, when they were both around 23 years of age and studying together in college. They have no children. He later got married to Riya in a temple, and she had no idea about his first marriage with Diya. Ajay and Riya have 2 children, Raj and Rani. One day, Riya found out about Diya from one of Ajay's college friends. She wants to divorce Ajay but finds out that her marriage to him is void since he was already married at that time. At a loss, she goes to a lawyer to find out about the rights of her children to inherit property. Which is the most legally sound advice that the lawyer could give to her?

(A) He would say that her children can still inherit property from Ajay thanks to the Supreme Court judgment. (B) He would advise her to get her marriage registered so that they can inherit property. (C) He would advise her to ignore her marriage with Ajay since it is anyway a void marriage. (D) He would advise her to speak to Diya and sort it out with her so that her children can inherit property since she would have the final say.

Ans. A

Solu. In this scenario, the attorney would probably tell Riya that although if Ajay and Raj's marriage is null and void, their children, Raj and Rani, can still inherit property from him. This guidance is based on the Supreme Court ruling that was previously mentioned, which gives children born out of void marriages legal standing for the purposes of inheritance under the Hindu Succession Act.

65. In the above scenario, Riya wants to know if there is any way in which the judgment can come to her aid while inheriting property owned by Ajay. What would the correct position of law?

(A) No, she cannot inherit property as the judgment merely talks about the rights of children from void marriages. (B) Yes, she should fight for her rights to inherit property. (C) Yes, Ajay would have to give her property since he cheated on her. (D) She would get an equal share of property as Diya, since they are both his wives who got married to him without knowing about each other.

Ans. A

Solu. This is because the ruling from the Supreme Court that was previously mentioned mainly deals with the property rights of offspring resulting from null marriages. Due to the fact that Riya's marriage to Ajay is deemed null and void and does not immediately grant her inheritance rights under the Hindu Succession Act, it has no direct impact on her capacity to inherit property from him.

66. Srimati's first marriage was void due to being within the prohibited degree of relationship. Dhanalakshmi, who is the daughter of Srimati from her first marriage confronts her mother once she finds her identity, demanding her share in her mother's ancestral property. Srimati, however, subsequently married Dhrupad and has 2 daughters with him- Ira and Shira and is not interested in giving any property to Dhanalakshmi. Dhanalakshmi decides to assert her right in a court of law. How would Dhanalakshmi's share be determined?

(A) Dhanalakshmi would not have any right in her mother's share of the property since the right of inheritance pertains only to father's share of property. (B) Dhanalakshmi could demand a notional partition and get a share from Srimati's portion of her ancestral property. (C) Being a child from a void marriage, Dhanalakshmi has no rights of inheritance. (D) It is Srimati's decision as to whom she gives rights in her property.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because Dhanalakshmi would still be entitled to receive her mother Srimati's portion of the family property even though she was born into a null marriage according to the Hindu Succession Act. Dhanalakshmi might claim her rightful share from the piece of the ancestral property that would be determined by a hypothetical partition, which would determine Srimati's share.

XII. There are some advantages of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDPA), 2023. For instance, for the first time, personal data belonging to or identifying children will have to be classified separately, with such data carrying a greater degree of security and privacy. The law also seeks to reduce the rate and impact of data breaches targeting Indian businesses. The Digital Personal Data Protection law, however, goes a step beyond by imposing penalties for cases where data is breached as a result of a lack of implementation of adequate security controls. However, it could be said that the law isn't balanced, because it provides wide exemptions to the processing of personal data to the government. For instance, data can be processed "in the interest of prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of any offence ... in India." These kinds of exemptions are dangerous as they stand to legitimise widespread and unwarranted collection of data under the guise that such collection and processing may ultimately be useful for preventing or deterring a crime. Security agencies will have significant authority to collect and retain any data whatsoever, as is typically the case with exemptions relating to the maintenance of sovereignty, integrity, security of the state, preservation of public order, prevention of offences, and incitement to commit offences. The law also exempts processing of personal data held outside of India. The government is also exempt from being required to delete any data that it possesses, regardless of the purpose it may have been collected

for, on the request of an individual, or by way of a prescribed data retention period. The government is not bound by purpose limitations, allowing data collected for one specified purpose be used for a new, incompatible purpose, which stands in contrast to the regulations imposed on businesses.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions from “Digital Personal Data Protection Law Raises Questions About Consistency with Right to Privacy Ruling” published in The Wire dated 22-08-2023]

67. Mr. Lal was suffering from a rare disease and the data relating of that was collected by the government. Suppose the DPDPA, 2023 provides exemptions for the government relating to data deemed “necessary for research, archiving or statistical purposes” if the personal data is not to be used to take any decision specific to a data principal and such processing is carried on in accordance with such standards as may be prescribed. Which of the following is most appropriate?

(A) The personal data of Mr. Lal can be preserved by the government till the research on rare disease is complete. (B) The data can only be used for taking any decision regarding Mr. Lal. (C) The personal data of Mr. Lal’s health conditions and his personal data can be preserved by; the private hospital forever and used for research by them without his consent. (D) All of the above.

Ans. A

Solu. This is due to the Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDPA), 2023, which grants the government an exemption to keep personal data that is deemed necessary for research—such as research on rare diseases—as long as it is processed in accordance with established guidelines and is not used to make decisions about Mr. Lal without his consent.

68. Suppose the DPDPA, 2023 provided exemption for the processing of personal data for the purpose of ascertaining the financial position of any person who has defaulted in payment of amount due on loan taken from a nationalised bank. Mr. X Commits a default in repayment of EMI of loan taken from a nationalized bank.

(A) The bank can demand access to and process the personal data of Mr. X relating to family history of ailments from which Mr. X or his family was suffering. (B) The bank can process the personal data of Mr. X viz., the particulars of the family, wife, children, brothers etc. (C) The bank can process the data of Mr. X for the purpose of ascertaining the assets and liabilities of the defaulter. (D) All of the above.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because the exception permits the bank to handle Mr. X's personal information only in order to determine his assets and liabilities, which is directly tied to his failure to make loan repayment payments on time. In certain situations, this processing is allowed under the DPDPA, 2023 exception.

69. Suppose Mr. Y, a citizen of India, is working in an MNC in New Zealand since 2021. The MNC has obtained personal details of the employee for the purpose of recovering the amount of indemnity bond if Mr. Y left the job within three years of joining.

(A) Mr. Y can file an application in India for protection of his digital personal data under the DPDPA if he leaves the job in September 2023, and returns to India. (B) Mr. Y, being a citizen of India, can claim protection against the MNC for misuse of his personal data even while serving in New Zealand. (C) The DPDPA 2023 is not applicable since the data is held outside India. (D) The DPDPA 2023, is not applicable since the data has been obtained before the enactment of DPDPA.

Ans. A

Solu. This is because if Mr. Y quits his employment in September 2023 and goes back to India, he can apply for DPDPA protection of his digital personal data there. In light of the DPDPA, 2023, this choice is conceivable. Even if Mr. Y's personal information was acquired while he was employed in New Zealand, if the processing of the information impacts his rights in India, he may apply to have it protected under the DPDPA after returning to his home country.

70. If personal data is defined as any data about an individual who is identifiable by or in relation to such data, which of the following shall be classified as the personal data?

(A) Name of the Person. (B) Full Residential Address. (C) Aadhar Number. (D) All of the Above.

Ans. D

Solu. This is because the terms "name of the person," "full residential address," and "Aadhar number" all refer to information that can be used to identify an individual. This definition of personal data includes all of the aforementioned possibilities. Since each of these components has the potential to uniquely identify or link to a specific person, they are all considered personal data.

71. In which of the following cases, the access to personal data shall be granted and the person whose data is accessed and processed cannot claim personal data protection?

(A) Mr. Z has committed many robberies and police wants to access his Aadhar details and fingerprint data for the purpose of tracing Mr. Z. (B) It is apprehended that a person identified as Mr. G would spread hatred among various communities which would lead to riots and Police intends to use the mobile number and other personal details of Mr. G for the

purpose of preventing such crimes. (C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Neither (A) nor (B).

Ans. D

Solu. This is because in this case, access to personal information might be appropriate in specific situations pertaining to crime prevention and public safety. Generally speaking, depending on the legal framework and the particular circumstances, averting major threats to public order or safety can be grounds for accessing personal data even without the express consent of the individual involved.

According to this alternative, the individual whose data is accessed would not be denied the right to personal data protection in any scenario.

72. Which of the following is correct?

(A) Personal data collected by a health service provider can be sold to an insurance agency by the service provider without the consent of the concerned person. (B) Personal data collected by the government can be used for whatever purpose. (C) Personal data collected by the insurance company can be sold to mobile companies for mobile marketing without the consent of the concerned person. (D) All of the above.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because option (C) accurately depicts a typical situation in which personal information gathered by one organization (in this case, an insurance company) is sold to another organization (mobile firms) for uses such as marketing, usually without the persons whose data is being transferred's express agreement.

XIII. The Indian legal system places a significant emphasis on protecting the rights and welfare of children. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, is a vital piece of legislation in this regard. It is designed to ensure that children in conflict with the law receive special care, protection, and treatment, with the ultimate goal of their rehabilitation and reintegration into society. One of the key provisions of the Act is the establishment of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) at the district level. These boards consist of a Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the first class and two social workers, at least one of whom should be a woman. The primary function of the JJB is to determine the age of the juvenile, the circumstances in which the offense was committed, and whether the juvenile should be sent to a special home or released on probation. The Act makes a clear distinction between a “child in conflict with the law” and a “child in need of care and protection.” A child in conflict with the law is one who has committed an offense, while a child in need of care and protection is a child who is vulnerable or at risk and requires special care and support. The Act introduces a unique approach to dealing with children who are in conflict with the law. For children between the ages of 16 and 18, who have committed heinous offenses, they can be tried as adults, subject to a preliminary assessment by the Juvenile Justice Board. This assessment considers the child’s mental and physical capacity to commit such an offense. If the board determines that the child should be tried as an adult, the case is transferred to the regular criminal courts. The Act also places restrictions on the publication of information that could lead to the identification of a juvenile offender. This is done to protect the privacy and future prospects of the child.

73. What is the primary objective of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015?

(A) To punish child offenders. (B) To rehabilitate and reintegrate children in conflict with the law. (C) To remove all forms of violence against children. (D) To increase the age of criminal responsibility.

Ans. B

Solu. This is due to the ultimate goal of their rehabilitation and effective reintegration into society, this Act focuses on making sure that kids who run afoul of the law receive extra care, protection, and therapy. Instead of concentrating only on punitive measures, this strategy seeks to address the underlying causes of their behavior and avoid reoffending.

74. Who makes up the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)?

(A) Two Judges. (B) A Metropolitan Magistrate and two Lawyers. (C) A Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the first class and two Social Workers. (D) Three Police Officers.

Ans. C

Solu. It is because this composition guarantees a fair and impartial evaluation of cases involving minors who are in legal trouble by incorporating the views of social workers and lawyers in order to decide on the best course of action for care and rehabilitation.

75. What is the role of the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)?

(A) To determine the punishment for juvenile offenders. (B) To decide whether a child should be sent to a regular prison. (C) To assess the age and circumstances of the juvenile, and make decisions on rehabilitation. (D) To prosecute child offenders.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because determining the proper course of action for children who have committed offenses is one of the JJB's most important responsibilities within the juvenile justice system. This entails determining the parameters of the infraction, their age, and the best course of action for their rehabilitation and reintegration into society. The board's primary

goals are to care for, protect, and assist young people who are in trouble with the law rather than to punish or prosecute them.

76. What is the distinction between a “child in conflict with the law” and a “child in need of care and protection” ?

(A) There is no distinction; both terms mean the same thing. (B) A “child in conflict with the law” has committed a crime, while a “child in need of care and protection” is vulnerable or at risk. (C) A “child in need of care and protection” is more likely to commit crimes. (D) A “child in conflict with the law” is an adolescent offender.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, bases its core distinction on this distinction. A child who is in legal trouble has done something that is illegal, while a child who needs care and protection needs extra attention because they are weak or in danger, regardless of whether they have committed any crimes.

77. Under what circumstances can children between the ages of 16 and 18 be tried as adults?

(A) They can always be tried as adults. (B) After a preliminary assessment by the Juvenile Justice Board. (C) When they have committed any offense, regardless of the severity. (D) When they reach the age of 18.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because a preliminary evaluation by the Juvenile Justice Board is a prerequisite for children between the ages of 16 and 18 to be tried as adults. The child's physical and mental ability to conduct the offense is one of the elements taken into account in this evaluation. Based on these considerations, the Board may decide that the kid ought to face an adult trial and forward the case to the standard criminal courts.

78. What is the purpose of placing restrictions on the publication of information related to juvenile offenders? (A) To increase the age of criminal responsibility. (B) To protect the privacy and future prospects of the child. (C) To encourage public shaming of juvenile offenders. (D) To help law enforcement track juvenile offenders.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because these regulations are in place to protect young offenders' privacy and identification, as well as to avoid any potential harm to their prospects for the future. This way, their rehabilitation and reintegration into society won't be jeopardized by stigma or public exposure.

XIV. The Editors Guild of India has expressed concern over the “draconian provisions” of the Press and Registration of Periodicals (PRP) Bill, 2023, that can have an adverse impact on freedom of the press. The Guild added: “Editors Guild of India would like the proposed bill to ensure that publishing of news in India remains free of encumbrances and intrusive checks on publishers by the Registrar, and that the primary emphasis of the Registrar and the PRP remains ‘registration’ and not ‘regulation’, as the latter has the potential of restricting freedom of the press.” “In the definitions section, the term ‘specified authority’ gives power to government agencies beyond the Press Registrar, to conduct the functions of the Registrar, which could even include police and other law enforcement agencies. Given the intrusive, expansive, and vague nature of powers that the bill in any case allows to the Press Registrar, the power to further delegate this power to other government agencies including law enforcement agencies is deeply distressing,” the Guild said. The statement says sections 4(1) and 11(4) allow the Registrar to deny the right to bring out a periodical and cancel the certificate of registration of a

periodical to persons convicted of “terrorist act or unlawful activity” or “for having done anything against the security of the State”.

“Interestingly, the PRB Act, 1867, had no such provisions. Given the liberal and arbitrary use of UAPA (which is the basis for defining ‘terrorist act’ and ‘unlawful activity’), as well as other criminal laws, including sedition, against journalists and media organisations to suppress freedom of speech, the Guild is deeply concerned by the introduction of these new provisions, and the way they can be misused to deny the right to bring out news publications to persons who are critical of governments,” it said. Among the other worrisome provisions listed by the Guild is Section 6(b), which gives power to the Press Registrar (as well as any other “specified authority”) to enter the premises of a periodical to “inspect or take copies of the relevant records or documents or ask any questions necessary for obtaining any information required to be furnished”.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions from “Editors Guild of India expresses concern over draconian provisions of the Press and Registration of Periodicals Bills, 2023” published in The Telegraph dated 07-08-2023]

79. The PRP Bill defines “newspaper” to mean a periodical of loose-folded sheets usually printed on newsprint and brought out daily or at least once in a week, containing information on current events, public news or comments on public news. Who among the following is covered by the definition of newspaper?

(A) Mr. X publishing news content on digital media. (B) Mr. Y publishing books containing the comments of the public on public news. (C) Mr. Z publishing news content in print media on weekly basis. (D) All of the above.

Ans. C

Solu. The PRP Bill defines a "newspaper" as a periodical that is printed on newsprint and published daily or at least once a week, offering commentary on public news and information on current affairs. Using this definition, the right response is:

(C) Weekly news items published by Mr. Z in print media.

Due to his weekly publication of news articles in print media, which satisfies the requirements outlined in the PRP Bill, Mr. Z meets the definition of a newspaper.

80. Who among the following is not eligible to publish a periodical as per the PRP Bill?

(A) Mr. A convicted of waging war against Government of India. (B) Mr. B, accused of unlawful activities under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act. (C) Mr. C, accused of terrorist activities under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act. (D) All of the above.

Ans. D

Solu. This is because under the PRP Bill, none of the people listed in options (A), (B), and (C)—Mr. A, who was found guilty of waging war against the Indian government; Mr. B, who was charged with criminal activity under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act; and Mr. C, who was charged with terrorist activity under the same Act—would be permitted to publish a periodical. Given their involvement in such heinous actions, the bill's provisions would probably deny them the ability to publish a monthly. As a result, choice (D) is accurate.

81. Which of the following is a threat to the freedom of press in India?

(A) Liberal use of Unlawful Activities Prevention Act against Journalists refrains journalists from tracing, tracking and publishing investigative articles because they apprehend that they might be linked with criminals. (B) Use of Sedition laws against journalists under the guise that through their articles they are promoting hatred and exciting disaffection against the government. (C) Levy of GST on newspapers. (D) Both (a) and (b).

Ans. D

Solu. This is because the freedom of the press in India is seriously threatened by both alternatives (a) and (b):

The liberal application of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) against journalists is highlighted in Option (a), which may discourage them from undertaking investigative journalism out of concern that they may be linked to criminal activity. Self-censorship and a decrease in reporting on delicate subjects may result from this.

The use of sedition laws against journalists who criticize the government is covered in option (b). These laws are occasionally applied improperly to suppress criticism and dissent, restricting press and speech freedom.

82. The PRP Bill defines “specified authority” to mean a District Magistrate or Collector or such other officer as the State Government or, as the case may be, Union territory Administration may, by notification, specify. The PRP Bill is criticised by Editors Guild of India because:

(A) The definition of specified authority is too wide and can include even officers below the level of Collector. The PRP Bill enables the specified authority to perform the functions of Press Registrar General. (B) The PRP Bill confers various powers on the Press Registrar General including the power to register, deny registration, cancel the registration, etc. (C) The PRP Bill enables the specified authority to enter the premises of a periodical for inspection (D) All of the above.

Ans. D

Solu. This is because the PRP Bill is opposed by the Editors Guild of India for a number of reasons.

According to Option (A), the term "specified authority" is defined too broadly and include officials who are lower in the hierarchy than the Collector, potentially enabling these authorities to carry out tasks that are normally only assigned to higher-ranking officials like the Press Registrar General.

According to Option (B), the PRP Bill gives the Press Registrar General a number of authority that could be used to stifle press freedom. These authority include the ability to register, refuse registration, terminate registration, and more.

Option (C) highlights concerns about invasive publisher checks and possible editorial process meddling, noting that the PRP Bill allows the designated authority to access a periodical's premises for inspection. Therefore, option (D) correctly summarizes the criticisms leveled by the Editors Guild of India against the PRP Bill.

83. Freedom of press is not specifically guaranteed under the Constitution of India but is implied in Article 19(1)(a) i.e. Freedom of Speech and Expression. Therefore, freedom of press is part of fundamental rights. (A) Freedom of press being a fundamental right, no law can be made for registration and denial of registration of newspapers. (B) Fundamental rights are not absolute rights and reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the exercise of fundamental rights and therefore, laws such as PRP Bill can be enacted. (C) Freedom of press being a fundamental right, journalists and press is exempt from the operation of general criminal law of the country. (D) None of the above.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution, which protects the right to free speech and expression, does in fact imply the freedom of the press. This encompasses press freedom as a subset of more general expressive freedom.

The freedom of the press is not unqualified, nevertheless, as are all fundamental rights. In the interest of several considerations, including Indian sovereignty and integrity, state security, public order, decency, etc., Article 19(2) of the Constitution permits the imposition of reasonable restrictions on the enjoyment of these rights.

In order to guarantee that the press functions within legal frameworks that strike a balance between freedom of expression and other societal interests, the PRP Bill, which calls for the registration and regulation of periodicals, might be passed under these justifiable constraints.

84. PRP Bill denies the right to publish periodicals to a person who has been found to have committed a terrorist act and has been convicted by a competent Court in India. Which of the following is most appropriate reason?

(A) The right to publish a periodical is denied because criminals do not possess any fundamental rights. (B) The right to publish a periodical is denied because such a person is a threat to the society and nation. (C) The right to publish a periodical is denied because they may not be neutral in reporting and may incite violence and spread disaffection against the state being themselves involved in terrorist acts. (D) All of the above.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because it specifically addresses the issue of people who have been found guilty of terrorist crimes. These people might spread dissatisfaction with the government, provoke violence, or manipulate public opinion using their positions as journalists or publishers. This ban aims to stop people who have been involved in significant criminal activity from abusing the journalism or publishing platforms. It guarantees that information is distributed through publications in an ethical and legal manner.

XV. Students have been abuzz over how artificial intelligence tools can do their homework and programmers over how these can increase their productivity or take away their jobs. As much as digitization has transformed the country in recent years, there is a widespread feeling that at some point around the horizon, AI shall rejig everything in even more fundamental, fantastic, and frightening ways. This is why deciding how the coming changes should be regulated is very important. TRAI has made a strong case for an independent statutory authority to ensure the

responsible development and use of AI in the country, a global agency along similar lines shall likely be pitched at the G20 leaders' summit, and interestingly even American MNC Microsoft has floated a blueprint for AI governance in India. The great size and diversity of its "data points" make India of great interest to all developers of AI technologies. But India is only at their receiving end, nowhere close to the US and China's advances. Although lately, it is becoming obvious how much state censorship is encumbering China's large language modeling, the country is still very much in the game with PhDs in fields related to AI, investments in AI chip hardware design, and domestic generative models like Wu Dao. The scientific accomplishments of India's Chandrayaan mission have seen it being wooed for various international space collaborations. This promises spinoff technological benefits across Indian industry and is also geo-strategically useful. Likewise, it is only with sufficient AI prowess that India shall really get to play at the high table of global rulemaking for AI. Knowing how much Indians' future shall be shaped by generative AI needs matching efforts to create indigenous models. In this and at this stage, a proactive government role is key, rather than just waiting on some large corporation to do the needful. Missing this bus will after all be even more costly than missing the chip research one. Plus, GOI alone can push academia-industry collaborations with the necessary weight and urgency. This does not let other institutions off the hook. A US judge has rejected the copyright for an AI-generated artwork. Indian courts should start engaging with the broader issue of non-human agency rather than wait for precedence to be set elsewhere. Indian schools need to think beyond the ban-ChatGPT mindset. Let us lead instead of only being led.

[Extracted from "First, get the tech: Unless India develops domestic AI heft, it wouldn't play any meaningful part in global regulatory efforts", Times of India]

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

(A) AI regulation is the responsibility of the legislature alone. (B) AI regulation is the responsibility of courts and can't be addressed through

standalone statutory rules. (C) AI regulation is a collaborative effort involving all the institutions of the State. (D) AI regulation is the domain of private industry.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because the section addresses a number of topics related to AI regulation, such as the function of governmental initiatives, the role of courts, and the potential input of private businesses. It implies that in order to effectively regulate and develop AI, many state institutions—including the government, court, and maybe academia—as well as corporate partnerships must work together. This suggests that regulating AI should be a team effort rather than the domain of a single organization.

86. Based on the author's arguments, which of the following would result in weakening, rather than strengthening India's position at the forefront of generative AI?

(A) Investing in indigenous AI chip hardware design and domestic generative models. (B) Exploring spinoff technological benefits with other scientific advancements like the Chandrayaan mission. (C) Introducing generative models like Wu Dao which have demonstrated success in other jurisdictions. (D) Locally developing technologies such as indigenous AI models.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because the author stresses how crucial it is for India to advance its own domestic AI skills and technology. Suggestions for bolstering India's standing include investing in homegrown AI chip hardware design, investigating the technological advantages of scientific breakthroughs like the Chandrayaan project, and locally creating indigenous AI models. Incorporating generative models such as Wu Dao, which have demonstrated efficacy in other regions, could potentially indicate dependence on foreign technologies instead of promoting

indigenous innovation and advancement. This would make it harder for India to lead autonomously in AI and make a significant impact on the development of AI regulations and technology worldwide.

87. The author states that, “Missing this bus will after all be even more costly than missing the chip research one.” For this statement to be true, with which of the following statements about chip research must the author most likely agree?

(A) India lead chip research from its frontiers. (B) India was right to leave regulation of chip industry and research to MNCs. (C) India should have proactively played a role in responding to new research in chip technology. (D) The failure to respond to new developments in chip technology was a bigger loss than the potential failure to regulate generative AI.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because the analogy drawn between missing the AI development bus and the chip research bus suggests that India has lost out on important chances in the past due to a lack of initiative. Therefore, the author would probably contend that India ought to have been more proactive in interacting with and reacting to new advancements in chip technology in order to highlight the significance of avoiding making the same mistake with AI. This is consistent with the requirement for proactive participation in the creation and governance of generative AI.

88. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

(A) The best way to deal with the advancement of AI is to leave its regulation to market forces. (B) Government-driven control of AI is inefficient and shall promote red-tapism. (C) Private companies with their large capital and infrastructure design the most efficient AI governance

models. (D) Government-led initiatives of AI regulation and development lead to efficient outcomes.

Ans. D

Solu. This is because the sentence highlights how crucial it is for India to build its own AI capabilities and actively engage in global AI governance. It makes the case that the government should regulate and advance AI on its own, as opposed to depending just on the demands of the market or powerful businesses. Like TRAI's proposal, the author mentions the necessity of an independent statutory authority for AI regulation and emphasizes the possible advantages of government-driven initiatives in promoting local AI models and industry-academia collaborations.

89. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the main argument of the passage?

(A) Governments that lead the initiative on regulating and responding to the advancement of AI tools benefit the most from them. (B) Governments that don't engage with generative AI and remain at its receiving end stay risk-averse with nothing to lose. (C) Governments that actively incentivise MNCs to participate in AI governance make the most out of the advancements in the field. (D) Governments that explore models of public-private partnership strike the right balance in regulating generative AI.

Ans. A

Solu. This is because India is urged in the section to actively participate in global AI governance and to build its own AI capabilities. The significance of government-led programs to control AI and support homegrown AI models is emphasized. Governments that take the lead in regulating and responding to AI developments stand to gain the most from new developments in AI technologies, as Option (A) suggests. This supports the claim made in the paragraph that India cannot meaningfully participate in global AI regulation and development without a proactive government strategy.

90. Based only on the author’s statement that “Indian courts should start engaging with the broader issue of non-human agency rather than wait for precedence to be set elsewhere”, which of the following would the author be most likely to agree with?

(A) Courts should take the initiative by being innovative and laying down rules where no precedents exist. (B) Courts should wait for precedents and in the meantime refrain from engaging with the challenges presented by generative AI. (C) Courts should stop relying on precedents and decide cases on the basis of judicial wisdom. (D) Precedents are the best possible safeguard against arbitrary decision-making.

Ans. A

Solu. This is because the author argues that non-human agency and generative AI provide new legal issues that Indian courts should proactively address. It may take longer to develop the required legal structures and expertise in this area if we wait for precedents made elsewhere. This position is supported by Option (A), which proposes that courts should take the lead in developing new guidelines and creating precedents even in the absence of current ones. This would allow them to successfully handle the particular difficulties posed by generative AI. Based on the given statement, this option thus represents the author's most likely point of view.

XVI. In a world where aspirations for upward mobility are fervent, the opportunities for achieving such dreams remain limited. When one generation falls short, the mantle of ambition passes to the next, embedding within it a heavy burden of responsibility. Failing to meet these expectations can lead to profound sorrow, and in the direst cases, even to suicide. It’s in this landscape that coaching institutes assume a significant role, cultivating an atmosphere of uncertainty among students and parents. A stark discrepancy emerges between preparation for board

examinations and competitive tests, amplifying the inequalities that plague the education system. The coaching industry's massive marketing campaigns further exacerbate the situation, with some strategies veering into ethical grey areas. The tests themselves, designed to be more challenging than standardised exams, set the stage for feelings of inadequacy and self-doubt when not conquered. Our educational system is tailored to gauge an individual's merit through examinations. Eminent thinker Michael J Sandel dubs this system the "tyranny of merit", a sentiment echoed by the Supreme Court of India. Upholding the OBC reservation judgment, the Court called for a deeper evaluation of the "idea of merit", highlighting its nuanced nature. Merit as a concept remains shrouded in misunderstanding and often goes unexamined within school curriculum. Adapting to new living arrangements, sourcing nourishing meals, battling isolation, and grappling with commutes form the backdrop against, which education unfolds. For marginalised communities and gender minorities, these hurdles are often amplified. Social media algorithms exacerbate mental health concerns, sowing loneliness and impeding attention spans and creativity. Technology emerges as a potential equaliser in this landscape. Online platforms now offer preparation opportunities from the comfort of one's home. Government-curated or market-driven content could usher in a new era of accessibility.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions from "Kota suicides: Coaching institutes manufacture insecurity — moving beyond the tyranny of merit might help" authored by Akash Kumar and published in The Indian Express dated September 2, 2023]

91. Which of the following is correct regarding the inequalities mentioned by the author?

(A) There is no difference between the preparation of board and competitive examination. (B) Education system accommodates the inequalities. (C) Competitive examination leads to social equality. (D) There are existing inequalities which are enlarged by the competitive examinations.

Ans. D

Solu. This is because the chapter explores how the emphasis on competitive exams and the coaching sector exacerbate disparities in education. It demonstrates how differences in test-taking strategies for competitive exams and board exams accentuate rather than lessen already-existing discrepancies.

92. Which of the following statements reflects the use of online platforms for education as per the author?

(A) It provides equal opportunity to all the students irrespective of caste or creed. (B) It encourages the students to prepare for examination. (C) It should be the only means to education. (D) It cannot be accessed by majority of the people due to technological impediments.

Ans. A

Solu. This is because the passage indicates that equal access to educational opportunities could be achieved through online platforms, supporting choice (A). The author's viewpoint on how technology can serve as an equalizer in education by granting access irrespective of socioeconomic criteria such as caste or creed is reflected in this choice.

93. Which one of the following is not a challenge for quality education? (A) Influence of social media. (B) Mental health of the students and parents. (C) Availability of online resources. (D) Lack of competitive atmosphere among the peers.

Ans. D

Solu. This is because in the paragraph, a number of obstacles to high-quality education are discussed, such as the impact of social media, mental health concerns in parents and kids, and the availability—or lack thereof—of internet resources. It does not, however, specifically address the lack of competition among peers.

94. As per the author, which one of the following is not likely leading to suicide among the students?

(A) Incorrect marketing strategies by the coaching institutes. (B) Burdening of ambitions by one generation to another. (C) Creation of hostile environment by the coaching institutes. (D) Living in a surrounding with different background and culture.

Ans. D

Solu. This is because in the paragraph mainly addresses the causes of student suicides in relation to coaching facilities and the Indian educational system. It draws attention to problems like the weight of aspiration that is passed down from generation to generation, the fierce pressure and competition that coaching centers create, the differences between competitive tests and board exams, and the difficulties that students from underrepresented groups, including women and students from marginalized communities, face. However, the sentence makes no mention of living in an environment where people have diverse backgrounds and cultures as a contributing factor to student suicides.

95. Which of the following is not true regarding the education system as per the opinion of the author?

(A) It is primarily based on the merit of the students. (B) Merit of the students is not the determining factor. (C) Examination plays a pivotal role in the education system. (D) An individual's merit cannot be identified without examination.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because as per the passage, the education system is primarily shown as being based on the merit of students (option A), examinations are crucial (option C), and exams are usually used to

determine an individual's merit (option D). The passage, which is consistent with choices A, C, and D, describes how the educational system emphasizes exams as a means of determining merit. Thus, from the perspective of the paragraph, option (B) is clearly false.

96. Which of the following strengthens the argument regarding the 'idea of merit' as per the above-mentioned passage?

(A) True merit is multifaceted and extends beyond performance in a single competitive examination. (B) Pervasive inequalities can only be identified with the help of a single competitive examination. (C) True merit is not multifaceted and does not extend beyond performance in a single competitive examination. (D) The school education ensures the proper implementation of the idea of merit.

Ans. A

Solu. This is because according to the text, merit is more complicated and subtle than just doing well on a single competitive exam. It challenges the existing educational system's emphasis on exams as the exclusive yardstick of merit and makes the case for a more inclusive definition of merit that takes into account a person's abilities and circumstances. Option (A) supports this viewpoint by highlighting the fact that actual merit is more than merely exam results and hence reinforces the argument made in the passage.

XVII. Words remain an enigma, their presence within human sphere is a unique mystery. They form the intricate tapestry that convinces us of our existence, blurring lines between fact and fiction. An engagement with words is the most captivating, enchanting, and sometimes daunting encounter with the world. A word, a symbolic entity formed from the ethereal, exists neither as animate nor inanimate, yet pulsates with life. It

can emanate warmth or coldness, absorb emotions, or stand as dry as a rock. Words can provoke smiles and elicit joy. They are like glow-worms, momentarily dispelling the surrounding darkness and act as life-saving rafts amid the tumultuous ocean waves. Words grant us the ability to explore the universe, and “to see a world in a grain of sand.” as William Blake noted. They impart a semantic existence to the lifeless, and bestow aesthetic form upon the formless. Scriptures say the word is the world. I say the world within the word is the abode of faith.

97. “An engagement with words is the most captivating, enchanting, and sometimes daunting encounter with the world.” Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statement?

(A) Words can be used to manipulate others. (B) The power of words should be used carefully. (C) Words can capture the atrocities of the world. (D) Words can paint a picture of the world in all its different colours.

Ans. D

Solu. This is because the statement highlights the wide-ranging and significant influence words have on how we perceive the world. It emphasizes that interacting with words may be fascinating, alluring, and intimidating, implying that words have the power to express and encapsulate the complexity of the world.

98. Which of the following strengthens the author’s idea of words being “like glow-worms momentarily dispelling the surrounding darkness”?

(A) Words help in understanding reality. (B) Words illuminate the mind of the reader. (C) Words help in escaping reality. (D) Words cast darkness in the mind of the reader.

Ans. B

Solu. This is because the metaphor used by the author to compare words to "like glow-worms momentarily dispelling the surrounding darkness" implies that words have the ability to enlighten and bring forth clarity. Thus,

this comparison is strengthened by the notion that words brighten the reader's mind, highlighting the ability of words to provide wisdom and insight.

99. In the context of the passage, what is the significance of the “world within the word”?

(A) It refers to the power of language to create inspiration, energy and faith. (B) It signifies the author’s love for the global community. (C) It represents the mysteries hidden in language. (D) It describes the author’s mission to explore different cultures.

Ans. A

Solu. This is because the "world within the word" refers to the passage's profound allusion to language's capacity to enliven, inspire, and foster faith. The author emphasizes the transformational and life-affirming power of words, highlighting their capacity to evoke strong feelings and profound meaning.

100. What is the central theme of the passage?

(A) The history of the human language (B) The impact of words on human existence (C) The importance of storytelling (D) The mystery of human cognition

Ans. B

Solu. This is because in this text, it is discussed how words have a great impact on human life, their mysterious nature, and how they affect our perception of the world and ourselves. It looks at the different aspects of words, such as their power to evoke strong feelings and their function in providing context for our experiences.

**101. According to the passage, what does a 'word' symbolize?
(A) An inanimate object (B) An animate entity (C) A tangible entity (D) An intangible concept**

Ans. D

Solu. This is because the paragraph emphasizes the immaterial nature of words by describing them as "symbolic entities" that "exists neither as animate nor inanimate." It implies that words are intangible notions since they have a significant influence on human emotions and perceptions despite not being physical objects.

**102. How does the passage describe words' ability to affect emotions?
(A) Words can only evoke positive emotions. (B) Words can absorb emotions and become emotion themselves. (C) Words have no impact on emotions. (D) Words can be devoid of emotions.**

Ans. B

Solu. This is because a word "can emanate warmth or coldness, absorb emotions, or stand as dry as a rock," according to the passage, suggesting that words have the ability to generate and embody emotions on their own.

XVIII. Imagine you have just been appointed as a consultant for a manufacturing company that is experiencing a decline in its production efficiency. The company produces a wide range of products, and the management is concerned about the overall output. Your task is to identify the root causes of this decline and recommend solutions. As you begin your investigation, you gather information and observe the following:

- The company recently introduced a new production system that is more automated but requires highly specialized operators.
- The workforce has reported a lack of motivation and job satisfaction, which has led to increased absenteeism.
- There have been several breakdowns in the new machinery, leading to production delays and quality issues.
- The company's competitors have adopted similar automation technologies and are experiencing increased productivity.
- Customer complaints about product quality have increased in recent months.

103. How might the increased absenteeism affect production efficiency?
(A) It might lead to increased quality issues. (B) It might result in longer machinery breakdowns. (C) It could lead to delays in production. (D) It has no impact on production efficiency.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because workforce absenteeism has a direct effect on production timelines and schedules. Workflow interruptions can result from employee absences, particularly in manufacturing settings where specific skills may be needed to manage operations or operate machines. Due to the possibility of jobs not being finished on time, this might cause production delays and overall inefficiencies in reaching production targets.

104. What could be a possible solution to address the decline in production efficiency?

(A) Hire more specialized operators for the new system. (B) Implement a motivation and job satisfaction program for the workforce. (C) Upgrade the machinery to reduce breakdowns. (D) Purchase new machinery to replace the automated system.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because of the one aspect that has been highlighted as contributing to the reduction in production efficiency is the new machinery's frequent breakdowns. Maintaining constant output levels and avoiding production delays may be achieved by upgrading the machinery to increase dependability and decrease breakdowns. This strategy goes after one of the primary sources of the company's operational problems.

105. Based on the information provided, what is a potential consequence of increased customer complaints about product quality?

(A) It indicates that the company's competitors are also experiencing quality issues. (B) It suggests that the company's products are meeting customer expectations. (C) It may lead to a loss of customers and reputation damage. (D) It shows that the company's automated system is performing well.

Ans. C

Solu. This is because customer discontent with the company's products is usually indicated by an increase in complaints over product quality. Customers may move to competitors who provide higher-quality products as a result of this unhappiness, costing the business business clients. Recurring problems with product quality can also harm a company's standing in the marketplace, which will have a negative effect on sales and overall performance.

106. Based on the information provided, which of the following is a potential root cause of the decline in production efficiency?

(A) The introduction of a new production system (B) Lack of motivation and job satisfaction among the workforce (C) Increased absenteeism (D) Breakdowns in machinery

Ans. D

Solu. This is because production delays and quality problems have been attributed to malfunctions in the new machinery. This immediately affects production efficiency by interfering with output and workflow. Breakdowns

in machinery tend to be a more direct cause impacting immediate production outputs, while other factors including the introduction of a new production system (option A), loss of motivation and job satisfaction (option B), and increasing absenteeism (option C) also contribute. Option (D) is the right response as a result.

107. What makes the introduction of the new production system a potential contributing factor to the decline in efficiency?

(A) The system is highly automated (B) It requires specialized operators (C) The machinery is prone to breakdowns (D) Competitors have adopted similar technologies

Ans. B

Solu. This is because One factor contributing to the decrease in efficiency may be the implementation of a new manufacturing system that calls for highly skilled workers. The reason behind this is Potential skill shortages could result from the difficulty in finding, training, and retaining specialized operators. Specialized operator training can be time- and resource-consuming, which can affect output at first. Operator errors, inefficiencies, and possibly increased rates of machine downtime might result from incomplete proficiency.

108. What is a critical difference between the company's situation and that of its competitors?

(A) Both the company and its competitors have introduced new production systems. (B) The competitors have experienced increased customer complaints. (C) The company's workforce lacks motivation and job satisfaction. (D) The company's machinery is prone to breakdowns.

Ans. D

Solu. This is because the business has implemented a new manufacturing system with machinery that is prone to malfunctions, which can cause delays in production and problems with quality.

While using comparable automation technology, the competitors' productivity has grown, which may indicate that their machinery is less prone to malfunctions or that they have better ways of handling malfunctions.

XIX. A survey was conducted about the population of a particular region having working population of three lacs and information was collected about self-employed persons, casual wage workers, regular salaries employees of both urban and rural areas of the region. Self-employment is a key source of income in both rural and urban areas but it is more prevalent in rural areas (56% of the rural population) than in urban areas (40% of the urban population). Rural population was 48% of the total population. Regular salaried workers in urban areas were 48% of the urban population whereas in rural areas, regular salaried workers constituted 12% of the rural population. During the survey, the casual wage workers were found to be more common in rural areas than in urban areas. Casual wage workers in rural areas were 32% of the rural population whereas it was 12% of the urban population in urban areas. Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

109. If urban population of the region increased from 52% to 56% and percentage of self employed in urban region remains same, then number of self-employed people in urban areas are:

(A) 66840 (B) 68640 (C) 62700 (D) 67200

Ans. C

Solu. Given data:

- Total working population = 300,000 (3 lacs)
- Urban population initially = 52%
- Rural population initially = 48%

- Self-employed in rural areas = 56% of rural population
- Self-employed in urban areas = 40% of urban population
- Urban regular salaried workers = 48% of urban population
- Rural regular salaried workers = 12% of rural population
- Urban casual wage workers = 12% of urban population
- Rural casual wage workers = 32% of rural population

Let's calculate step by step:

1. Calculate initial urban population:

$$\text{Urban population} = 0.52 \times 300,000 = 156,000$$

2. Calculate initial rural population:

$$\text{Rural population} = 0.48 \times 300,000 = 144,000$$

3. Calculate initial number of self-employed in urban areas:

$$\text{Self-employed in urban areas} = 0.40 \times 156,000 = 62,400$$

4. Given that urban population increases to 56%:

$$\text{New urban population} = 0.56 \times 300,000 = 168,000$$

5. Calculate new number of self-employed in urban areas (assuming percentage remains the same):

$$\text{Self-employed in urban areas (new)} = 0.40 \times 168,000 = 67,200$$

Therefore, the number of self-employed people in urban areas after the population increase is 67200

**110. What is the total number of regular salaried employees of the region?
(A) 90216 (B) 91260 (C) 92160 (D) 96210**

Ans. C

Solu. Given data:

- Total working population = 300,000 (3 lacs)
- Urban population = 52% of total population
- Rural population = 48% of total population
- Regular salaried workers in urban areas = 48% of urban population
- Regular salaried workers in rural areas = 12% of rural population

Therefore-

Urban population = $0.52 \times 300,000 = 156,000$

Rural population = $0.48 \times 300,000 = 144,000$

Regular salaried workers in urban areas = $0.48 \times 156,000 = 74,880$

Regular salaried workers in rural areas = $0.12 \times 144,000 = 17,280$

Total regular salaried employees = $74,880 + 17,280 = 92,160$

Therefore, the total number of regular salaried employees of the region is 92160

**111. What is the percentage of regular salaried employees in rural areas corresponding to the number of casual wage workers in urban areas?
(A) 72.3% (B) 79.8% (C) 88.7% (D) 92.3%**

Ans. D

Solu. In order to determine the ratio of regular salaried workers in rural areas to the number of casual wage workers in metropolitan areas, we must first compute these figures using the provided data.

Given data:

Total working population = 300,000 (3 lacs)

Urban population = 52% of total population

Rural population = 48% of total population

Regular salaried workers in urban areas = 48% of urban population

Regular salaried workers in rural areas = 12% of rural population

Casual wage workers in urban areas = 12% of urban population

Casual wage workers in rural areas = 32% of rural population

Therefore:

Urban population = $0.52 \times 300,000 = 156,000$

Rural population = $0.48 \times 300,000 = 144,000$

Regular salaried workers in urban areas = $0.48 \times 156,000 = 74,880$

Casual wage workers in urban areas = $0.12 \times 156,000 = 18,720$

Regular salaried workers in rural areas = $0.12 \times 144,000 = 17,280$

Casual wage workers in rural areas = $0.32 \times 144,000 = 46,080$

Percentage of regular salaried employees in rural areas corresponding to casual wage workers in urban areas:

Percentage = $(\text{Regular salaried workers in rural areas} / \text{Casual wage workers in urban areas}) \times 100$

Percentage = $(17280 / 18720) \times 100 \approx 92.31\%$

Therefore, the percentage of regular salaried employees in rural areas corresponding to the number of casual wage workers in urban areas is approximately 92.3%

112. If 60% of the total working population of the region were self-employed in rural areas and 40% of total population were self-employed in urban areas, then what is the ratio of rural self-employed to urban self-employed?

(A) 2:3 (B) 3:2 (C) 13:18 (D) 18:13

Ans. D

Solu. Given data:

- Total working population = 300,000 (3 lacs)
- Urban population = 52% of total population
- Rural population = 48% of total population
- Self-employed in urban areas = 40% of urban population
- Self-employed in rural areas = 56% of rural population
- Regular salaried workers in urban areas = 48% of urban population
- Regular salaried workers in rural areas = 12% of rural population
- Casual wage workers in urban areas = 12% of urban population
- Casual wage workers in rural areas = 32% of rural population

Therefore-

Urban population = $0.52 \times 300,000 = 156,000$

Rural population = $0.48 \times 300,000 = 144,000$

Self-employed in urban areas = $0.40 \times 156,000 = 62,400$

Self-employed in rural areas = $0.56 \times 144,000 = 80,640$

Ratio of rural self-employed to urban self-employed
= $80640/62400 = 18/13$

Therefore, the ratio of rural self-employed to urban self-employed is 18:13

**113. By what percentage the number of self-employed workers in rural areas is more than the number of self-employed workers in urban areas?
(A) 29.23 (B) 33.24 (C) 35.01 (D) 34.32**

Ans. A

Solu. The number of self-employed workers in both rural and urban areas will be calculated using the provided percentages in order to ascertain by what percentage the number of self-employed workers in rural areas surpasses the number in urban areas.

Given data:

- Total working population = 300,000 (3 lacs)
- Urban population = 52% of total population
- Rural population = 48% of total population
- Self-employed in urban areas = 40% of urban population
- Self-employed in rural areas = 56% of rural population

Therefore:

$$\text{Urban population} = 0.52 \times 300,000 = 156,000$$

$$\text{Rural population} = 0.48 \times 300,000 = 144,000$$

$$\text{Self-employed in urban areas} = 0.40 \times 156,000 = 62,400$$

$$\text{Self-employed in rural areas} = 0.56 \times 144,000 = 80,640$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Difference} &= \text{Self-employed in rural areas} - \text{Self-employed in urban areas} \\ &= 80,640 - 62,400 = 18,240 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Percentage increase} &= (\text{Difference} / \text{Self-employed in urban areas}) \times 100 \\ &= (18,240 / 62,400) \times 100 \approx 29.23\% \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the number of self-employed workers in rural areas exceeds the number in urban areas by approximately 29.23%

114. What is the ratio of urban and rural working population?

(A) 12:13 (B) 11:12 (C) 13:12 (D) 03:08

Ans. C

Solu. Using the above percentages of urban and rural populations, we can calculate the ratio of working-age people in urban and rural areas.

Given data:

$$\text{Total working population} = 300,000 \text{ (3 lacs)}$$

$$\text{Urban population} = 52\% \text{ of total population}$$

$$\text{Rural population} = 48\% \text{ of total population}$$

$$\text{Urban population} = 0.52 \times 300,000 = 156,000$$

Rural population = $0.48 \times 300,000 = 144,000$

Ratio = (Urban population/Rural population) = $156,000/144,000$
= 13/12

Therefore, the ratio of urban working population to rural working population is 13:12.

XX. Automobiles are the most preferred mode of transport because they allow us to cover large distance quickly. Resultantly, vehicles have been developed that run on diesel, petrol and even on electricity, which is a remarkable innovative development. During a survey about the percentage wise distribution of cars in four different states, the information regarding ratio between the diesel engine cars, petrol engine cars and electric cars was collected. Total number of cars for which data was collected was 8000. Of these, State 1 had 15% of the total cars in the ratio of 3:4:1 (diesel, petrol and electric); State 2 had 20% of the total cars in the ratio of 5:3:2 (diesel, petrol and electric); State 3 had 30% of the total cars in the ratio of 4:5:3 (diesel, petrol and electric), and; State 4 had 35% of the total cars in the ratio of 7:5:2 (diesel, petrol and electric). Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

**115. What is the ratio of diesel cars in State 4 to electric cars in State 3?
(A) 7:3 (B) 3:7 (C) 7:4 (D) 4:7**

Ans. A

Solu. Let's first compute the number of diesel and electric automobiles in each state using the provided data in order to determine the ratio of diesel cars in State 4 to electric cars in State 3.

State 4:

- Percentage of total cars = 35% of 8000 = $0.35 * 8000 = 2800$ cars
- Ratio of diesel, petrol, electric = 7:5:2
- Total parts = $7 + 5 + 2 = 14$

Number of diesel cars in State 4:

$$\text{Diesel cars} = \frac{7}{14} \times 2800 = 1400$$

Number of electric cars in State 4:

$$\text{Electric cars} = \frac{2}{14} \times 2800 = 400$$

State 3:

- Percentage of total cars = 30% of 8000 = $0.30 * 8000 = 2400$ cars
- Ratio of diesel, petrol, electric = 4:5:3
- Total parts = $4 + 5 + 3 = 12$

Number of diesel cars in State 3:

$$\text{Diesel cars} = \frac{4}{12} \times 2400 = 800$$

Number of electric cars in State 3:

$$\text{Electric cars} = \frac{3}{12} \times 2400 = 600$$

Now, calculate the ratio of diesel cars in State 4 to electric cars in State 3:

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Diesel cars in State 4}}{\text{Electric cars in State 3}} = \frac{1400}{600} = \frac{7}{3}$$

Therefore, the answer is **(A) 7:3**.

116. Compute the percentage of total electric cars to total cars in all the States.

(A) 19.37% (B) 18.37% (C) 18.73% (D) 19.57%

Ans. B

Solu. Let's first get the total number of electric cars in order to determine the percentage of electric cars to total cars across all states.

State 1:

- Percentage of total cars = 15% of 8000 = $0.15 * 8000 = 1200$ cars
- Ratio of diesel, petrol, electric = 3:4:1

Number of electric cars in State 1:

$$\text{Electric cars} = \frac{1}{8} \times 1200 = 150$$

State 2:

- Percentage of total cars = 20% of 8000 = $0.20 * 8000 = 1600$ cars
- Ratio of diesel, petrol, electric = 5:3:2

Number of electric cars in State 2:

$$\text{Electric cars} = \frac{2}{10} \times 1600 = 320$$

State 3:

- Percentage of total cars = 30% of 8000 = $0.30 * 8000 = 2400$ cars
- Ratio of diesel, petrol, electric = 4:5:3

Number of electric cars in State 3:

$$\text{Electric cars} = \frac{3}{12} \times 2400 = 600$$

State 4:

- Percentage of total cars = 35% of 8000 = $0.35 * 8000 = 2800$ cars
- Ratio of diesel, petrol, electric = 7:5:2

Number of electric cars in State 4:

$$\text{Electric cars} = \frac{2}{14} \times 2800 = 400$$

Now, calculate the total number of electric cars in all states:

$$\text{Total electric cars} = 150 + 320 + 600 + 400 = 1470$$

Total number of cars in all states = 8000

Now, calculate the percentage of total electric cars to total cars:

Percentage

$$= (\text{Total electric cars} / \text{Total cars}) \times 100 = (1470 / 8000) \times 100 \approx 18.375\%$$

Rounding to two decimal places, the percentage is approximately **18.37%**.

Therefore, the answer is **(B) 18.37%**.

117. What is the difference between number of petrol cars in State 3 and diesel cars in State 1?

(A) 350 (B) 400 (C) 500 (D) 550

118. What is the average number of diesel cars in all the States?

(A) 810 (B) 862.5 (C) 886 (D) 912.5

Ans. B

Solu. By calculating the number of diesel cars in each state using the provided ratios and the overall number of cars, we can determine the average number of diesel cars across all states.

Calculations for each state:

State 1:

- Total cars: 15% of 8000 = 1200 cars
- Ratio of diesel, petrol, electric = 3:4:1

- Diesel cars in State 1:

$$\text{Diesel cars in State 1} = \frac{3}{8} \times 1200 = 450$$

State 2:

- Total cars: 20% of 8000 = 1600 cars
- Ratio of diesel, petrol, electric = 5:3:2
- Diesel cars in State 2:

$$\text{Diesel cars in State 2} = \frac{5}{10} \times 1600 = 800$$

State 3:

- Total cars: 30% of 8000 = 2400 cars
- Ratio of diesel, petrol, electric = 4:5:3
- Diesel cars in State 3:

$$\text{Diesel cars in State 3} = \frac{4}{12} \times 2400 = 800$$

State 4:

- Total cars: 35% of 8000 = 2800 cars
- Ratio of diesel, petrol, electric = 7:5:2
- Diesel cars in State 4:

$$\text{Diesel cars in State 4} = \frac{7}{14} \times 2800 = 1400$$

Total number of diesel cars across all states:

$$\text{Total diesel cars} = 450 + 800 + 800 + 1400 = 3450$$

Average number of diesel cars:

$$\text{Average} = \left(\frac{\text{Total diesel cars}}{4} \right) = \left(\frac{3450}{4} \right) = 862.5$$

Therefore, the average number of diesel cars in all the states is **862.5**.

119. If 45% of the electric cars in State 4 are air conditioned (AC) and remaining are non-AC, what is the number of non-AC cars?

(A) 380 (B) 240 (C) 220 (D) 180

Ans. C

Solu. The number of non-AC electric cars in State 4 is-

Total number of cars in State 4:

- Total cars: 35% of 8000 = $0.35 \times 8000 = 28000$ cars.
- Ratio of diesel, petrol, electric = 7:5:2

Calculating the number of electric cars in State 4:

- Ratio of electric cars in State 4 = 2
- Total electric cars in State 4 = $(2/7+5+2) \times 2800 = 2/14 \times 2800 = 400$ cars

Number of air-conditioned (AC) electric cars in State 4:

- 45% of electric cars are AC
- AC electric cars = $0.45 \times 400 = 180$ cars

Number of non-AC electric cars in State 4:

- Non-AC electric cars = Total electric cars - AC electric cars
- Non-AC electric cars = $400 - 180 = 220$ cars

Therefore, the number of non-AC electric cars in State 4 is 220.