

# CLAT UG 2020 Solutions

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## English Language

Climate change is considered to be one of the most serious threats to sustainable development, with adverse impact on the environment, human health, food security, economic activity, natural resources and physical infrastructure. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the effects of climate change have already been observed, and scientific findings indicate that precautionary and prompt action is necessary. Vulnerability to climate change is not just a function of geography or dependence on natural resources; it also has social, economic and political dimensions which influence how climate change affects different groups. Poor people rarely have insurance to cover loss of property due to natural calamities i.e. drought, floods, super cyclones etc. The poor communities are already struggling to cope with the existing challenges of poverty and climate variability and climate change could push many beyond their ability to cope or even survive. It is vital that these communities are helped to adapt to the changing dynamics of nature. Adaptation is a process through which societies make themselves better able to cope with an uncertain future. Adapting to climate change entails taking the right measures to reduce the negative effect of climate change (or exploit the positive ones) by making the appropriate adjustments and changes. These range from technological options such as increased sea defences or flood proof houses on stilts to behavioural change at the individual level, such as reducing water use in times of drought. Other strategies include early warning systems for extreme events, better water management, improved risk management, various

insurance options and biodiversity conservation. Because of the speed at which climate change is happening due to global temperature rise, it is urgent that the vulnerability of developing countries to climate change is reduced and their capacity to adapt is increased and national adaptation plans are implemented.

Communities must build their resilience, including adopting appropriate technologies while making the most of traditional knowledge, and diversifying their livelihoods to cope with current and future climate stress. Local coping strategies and knowledge need to be used in synergy with government and local interventions. The need of adaptation interventions depends on national circumstances. There is a large body of knowledge and experience within local communities on coping with climatic variability and extreme weather events. Local communities have always aimed to adapt to variations in their climate. Local coping strategies are an important element of planning for adaptation. Traditional knowledge can help to provide efficient, appropriate and time tested ways of advising and enabling adaptation to climate change in communities who are feeling the effects of climate changes due to global warming.

**Question 1.** To address the challenge of Climate Change, Developing countries urgently require:

- (a) Implementation of National Adaptation Plans
- (b) Adoption of short term plans
- (c) Adoption of technological solutions
- (d) Imposition of Climate Change tax

**Answer.** A

**Solution.** The answer is (a), Implementation of National Adaptation Plans.

The passage states that developing countries urgently require to implement National Adaptation Plans because of the speed at which climate change is happening due to global temperature rise.

The other options are not mentioned in the passage as urgent requirements for developing countries to address the challenge of climate change.

**Question 2. Given below are the factors of vulnerability of poor people to climate changes. Select the option that contains the correct answer.**

- (1) Their dependence on natural resources**
- (2) Geographical attributes**
- (3) Lack of financial resources**
- (4) Lack of Traditional knowledge**

**Codes:**

- (a) (2), (3) and (4)**
- (b) (1), (2), (3) and (4)**
- (c) (3) only**
- (d) (1), (2) and (3)**

**Answer. D**

**Solution.** The answer is (d), (1), (2) and (3).

The passage states that the following factors contribute to the vulnerability of poor people to climate change:

- Their dependence on natural resources
- Geographical attributes
- Lack of financial resources

Traditional knowledge is not mentioned as a factor of vulnerability in the passage.

Therefore, the correct answer is (d).

**Question 3. Which of the following is against the idea portrayed in the passage?**

- (a) Co-ordination between regional and national efforts is necessary.**
- (b) The process of Adaptation to climate change does not take into account the factor of prevailing national circumstances.**
- (c) Social dimensions of climate change also need to be appreciated.**
- (d) Combining Traditional Knowledge with appropriate technology is the need of the hour.**

**Answer. B**

**Solution.** The answer is (b), The process of Adaptation to climate change does not take into account the factor of prevailing national circumstances.

The passage clearly states that the need for adaptation interventions depends on national circumstances. This means that the process of adaptation to climate change must take into account the specific needs and challenges of each country.

The other options are all in line with the ideas portrayed in the passage:

- Co-ordination between regional and national efforts is necessary to address climate change.
- The social dimensions of climate change, such as the vulnerability of poor people, must be considered in adaptation planning.
- Combining traditional knowledge with appropriate technology is a good way to adapt to climate change.

Therefore, the correct answer is (b).

**Question 4. The Traditional Knowledge should be used through**

- (a) Improvement in national circumstances**
- (b) Synergy between Government and local interventions**
- (c) Imposition of Climate Change Tax.**
- (d) Its dissemination**

## Answer. B

**Solution.** The answer is (b), Synergy between Government and local interventions.

The passage states that traditional knowledge can help to provide efficient, appropriate, and time-tested ways of adapting to climate change in communities. It also states that local coping strategies and knowledge need to be used in synergy with government and local interventions.

This means that traditional knowledge should be used in a way that works together with government and local interventions. This could involve:

- Government agencies working with local communities to develop and implement adaptation plans that incorporate traditional knowledge.
- Local communities sharing their traditional knowledge with government agencies and other stakeholders.
- Government agencies providing support to local communities to help them use their traditional knowledge to adapt to climate change.

The other options are not mentioned in the passage as ways to use traditional knowledge.

- Improvement in national circumstances is not a specific way to use traditional knowledge.
- Imposition of a climate change tax is not a way to use traditional knowledge.
- Dissemination of traditional knowledge is important, but it is not the only way to use it.

Therefore, the correct answer is (b).

**Question 5. What is the meaning of the word 'Resilience' occurring in the passage?**

- a) Toughness
- b) Fragility
- c) Flexibility
- d) Vulnerability

**Answer. C**

**Solution.** The meaning of the word "Resilience" as it occurs in the passage is: Flexibility

## Current Affairs Including General Knowledge

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Saturday said major global firms are looking at India as a major investment destination, which is reflected by a robust inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) last financial year, and through 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' (Self-Reliant India initiative) the country is shifting its focus from 'Make in India' to 'Make for world'. He said Independent India should be —vocal for local and asked citizens to glorify Indian products to promote 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'. Unveiling his vision of a Self-Reliant India, the Prime Minister said that the government has unveiled over Rs 110 lakh crore National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) to boost the economy and create jobs. —In order to rapidly modernise India, there is a need to give a new direction to overall infrastructure development, he said, adding that over 7,000 projects under NIP have been already identified. —This will be, in a way, a new revolution in the field of infrastructure. This is the time to end silos in infrastructure. There is a plan to connect the entire country with multi- model connectivity infrastructure, he said. NIP will play a crucial role in overcoming the adverse impact of Covid-19 on the economy and catapult the economy in a higher growth trajectory, he said. The government on December 31 last year unveiled the NIP with an aim to make India a \$5 trillion economy by 2024-25. The focus of the infrastructure pipeline is to accelerate growth and create employment in both urban and rural areas. Source: Excerpt from Hindustan Times, written by Rajeev Jayaswal. (Dated 15th August, 2020)

Question 31. The Government announced a stimulus package under the Self Reliant India Scheme for the amount of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 2 trillion
- (b) 20 trillion
- (c) 5 trillion
- (d) 100 trillion

**Answer. B**

**Solution.** The Government announced a stimulus package under the Self Reliant India Scheme for the amount of:

(b) 20 trillion

**Question 32. Which of the following is not a goal of the stimulus package announced under the —Atmanirbharll India?**

(a) It will help in alleviating the distress of migrants when they return to their villages.

(b) It will help in achieving the goal of a self-sustainable rural economy.

(c) It would boost the One Nation One Market objective and help India to become the food factory of the world.

(d) It will help in elevating quality of life in urban areas.

**Answer. D**

**Solution.** The correct option is:

(d) It will help in elevating the quality of life in urban areas.

**Question 33. Which of the following events can be seen as the stepping stone for the growth of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India?**

(a) The launch of 'Make in India' initiative in 2014.

(b) The Economic liberalisation in the year 1991.

(c) The Amendment in the FDI policy to increase the upper cap from 26% to 49%.

(d) All of the above.

**Answer. B**



**Solution.** The correct answer is:

(b) The Economic liberalisation in the year 1991.

The economic liberalization policies implemented in 1991 played a significant role in opening up the Indian economy to foreign investment, including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

**Question 34. Which of the following is not related to the —Vocal for Local initiative of the Indian Government?**

- (a) Rebooting the MSMEs especially the Khadi and village industries.
- (b) Generating new opportunities of employment at the local level.
- (c) Creating new economic hubs through disinvestment and FDIs.
- (d) Promoting the indigenous manufacture and support through financial aid.

**Answer. C**

**Solution.** The correct option is:

(c) Creating new economic hubs through disinvestment and FDIs.

The "Vocal for Local" initiative primarily focuses on promoting indigenous manufacturing and supporting local products, employment, and financial aid for local industries, rather than creating new economic hubs through disinvestment and foreign direct investments (FDIs).

**Question 35. Under the National Infrastructure Pipeline, the Government plans to invest more than Rs. 102 lakh crore on infrastructure projects by 2024-25, with the Centre, States and the private sector to share the capital expenditure. What is the ratio of such expenditure by each of the stake holders?**

- (a) 50:25:25
- (b) 40:40:20

(c) 39:39:22

(d) 34:33:33

**Answer. D**

**Solution.** The correct ratio of expenditure under the National Infrastructure Pipeline is:

(d) 34:33:33

This means the central government, state governments, and the private sector are expected to share the capital expenditure in a ratio of 34:33:33.

## Legal Reasoning

The COVID-19 pandemic has taken the entire world hostage in less than four months, and the global economy has been hit the hardest with governments across the globe implementing stringent policies including lockdown to control the coronavirus outbreak. The pandemic today presents unprecedented challenges and impediments to businesses in conducting their normal operations. The lockdown across the world has caused delays in the performance of contracts and transactions. Now, the question that arises is whether the current situation can enable parties to a contract to alter their obligations with non-compliance of terms neither being regarded as a "default committed by any party" nor a "breach of contract"? There are certain well-accepted practices for dealing with such extraordinary situations in commercial transactions by the inclusion of force majeure & material adverse effect (MAE) clauses. Determination of the types of circumstances so covered by the force majeure clause contained in a contract is essential. Provisions of force majeure often cover natural disasters like hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes as "acts of God." Other covered events may include war, terrorism, civil disorder, fire, disease medical epidemics or by reasons of applicable laws or regulations. Broadly, the Courts have interpreted the term "Force Majeure" as an event that can neither be anticipated nor controlled by either of the contracting parties. A force majeure clause applies in the context of ongoing contractual arrangements, whereas, an MAE or material adverse change (MAC) clause applies to the allocation of risk in transactions before their closure or completion. Pandemic and related consequences such as government action is a type of event covered by a force majeure clause, however, its impact on the affected party's ability to perform its contractual obligations may vary depending upon contractual terms. It is common for force majeure clauses to specify the impact that the event or circumstances in question must have, in order for the clause to be triggered. References may be

made, for example, to the event or circumstances having "prevented", "hindered" or "delayed" performance. These terms require different levels of impact on performance before a party can claim recourse to these clauses. In other words, the force majeure and MAC clauses act as an exception to what would otherwise be treated as a breach of contract. Certain contracts may state that, if a force majeure clause is applied, the contract may automatically be terminated. On the other hand, some contracts may even state that the duty to fulfil the contractual obligation may be suspended for a certain period of time and if the force majeure event is not curbed or treated even after such time, then eventually the contract may be terminated. Though there cannot be a one-size-fits-all solution to this question, and it depends upon how the force majeure clause is worded in a specific contract; and in the absence of the same, applicable laws related to the same will be required to be taken into consideration. [Excerpt from Business Today, by Ranjana Roy Gawai, April 17, 2020]

**Question 67.** Based on the Author's argument in passage above, which of the following is correct?

- a) Force Majeure Clauses, generally have a uniform impact on the performance of Contracts in all the cases.
- b) The Impact on the performance of Contracts by the usage of Force Majeure Clauses is dependent upon the way such clauses have been constructed in a particular Contract.
- c) Both Force Majeure and Material Adverse Change Clauses have similar impact on the performance of Contracts.
- d) All of the above.

**Answer.** B

**Solution.** The correct option is:

b) The Impact on the performance of Contracts by the usage of Force Majeure Clauses is dependent upon the way such clauses have been constructed in a particular Contract.

The passage suggests that the impact of Force Majeure Clauses varies depending on how they are worded in a specific contract. Therefore, it is not uniform and depends on the contract's specific construction.

**Question 68. Imagine, there is a domestic commercial Contract for supply of certain goods for certain price between A and B. However, in pursuance of the same, both A and B forget to negotiate and agree on the terms of a Force Majeure event and the Contractual document does not contain the Force Majeure clause. In such a situation, what would be the fate of the Contract in the event like that of COVID 19?**

- a) As the parties did not negotiate on the Force Majeure Clause, either of them cannot take an exception to the Breach of Contract.
- b) The parties can invoke the Material Adverse Change Clause.
- c) In absence of such clauses in the Contract, the Courts may resort to the applicable law, i.e., the Indian Contract Act, 1872 to give relief to the parties.
- d) None of the above.

**Answer. C**

**Solution.** The correct option is:

c) In the absence of such clauses in the Contract, the Courts may resort to the applicable law, i.e., the Indian Contract Act, 1872 to give relief to the parties.

When a contract does not contain a Force Majeure clause, the courts may apply the relevant laws and contractual principles, such as the Indian Contract Act, 1872, to determine how to handle situations like the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of contract performance.

**Question 69.** In the same fact situation as mentioned above with a modification that there is a Force Majeure Clause in the Contract between A and B, let us suppose, that B, who was to supply goods to A on certain date and time, faced issues in relation to procurement of goods due to mill strike and also because of rise in prices of goods. In this case, can B claim the suspension of performance of Contract on the basis of the Force Majeure Clause?

- a) Yes, B can, depending upon the way, the Force Majeure Clause is worded.
- b) Such situation cannot be covered under Force Majeure as it is just a case of disappointed expectations and hence B cannot invoke the clause. It is merely a case of commercial hardship.
- c) B can invoke the Force Majeure clause as the clause is too broad to cover such situations.
- d) None of the above.

**Answer. B**

**Solution.** The correct answer is option (B) Such situation cannot be covered under Force Majeure as it is just a case of disappointed expectations and hence B cannot invoke the clause. It is merely a case of commercial hardship.

**Question 70.** Typically, the MAE (Material Adverse Change) provision in an agreement contemplates events which if they occur, or are likely occur, would have a “materially adverse change or effect on the assets, business, property, liabilities, financial condition, results, operations of the target” or that “affects the ability of the transacting parties to consummate the transaction” or the “validity or enforceability of the transacting parties to its rights and remedies under the transaction documents”. Which of the following sample clauses in a contract resembles an MAE clause?

- a) “In the event either party is unable to perform its obligations under the terms of this agreement because of Act of God, strikes, equipment of transmission failure or damage reasonably beyond its control, such party shall not be liable for damages to the other for any damages resulting from such failure to perform...”
- b) “Except with respect to payment obligations under this agreement, no party shall be liable for, nor such party shall be considered in breach of this agreement due to, any failure to perform its obligations under this agreement as a result of cause beyond its control, including any earthquake, labour problem, unavailability of supplies...”
- c) Both of the above.
- d) None of the above.

**Answer.** D

**Solution.** The correct answer is option (D) None of the above

## Logical Reasoning

Some readers wondered whether my reading of the crisis in the news media is about journalism or about the news industry. Though the fortunes of the news industry have a bearing on journalism, there is, indeed, a difference between looking at issues that govern journalism and the factors that contribute to the financial stress of the media industry. Over the last few years, I have been discussing the impact of digitalisation on journalism. The pandemic has accelerated the process of digital transformation of the news media. Therefore, these issues need close scrutiny. One of the defining elements of analog journalism was the way two crucial functions of journalism — bearing witness and making sense — complemented each other and helped people make informed choices. When I talk about the strength of analog, I am neither romanticising the past nor am I a Luddite. Most importantly, I do not believe in nostalgia. Many scholars have established “how rose-coloured glasses always leads to an unfair distortion — looking back on the best of the past while comparing it to the worst of the present.” Hence, when I talk about the digital information news environment, I am talking about how there needs to be a conducive atmosphere for credible information to resonate with the people. Literature on misinformation, disinformation and malinformation reveals a new distinction in the minds of the citizens. Editors and journalists have to contend with a new breed of sceptics. These are the people who trust social media forwards more than evidence-based, data-driven journalism. Their confirmation bias flows from encrypted social media platforms that are full of conspiracy theories. [Excerpt from an Article by A.S. Panneerselvan, The Hindu, dated August 10, 2020]

Question 106. Which of the following conveys the main idea expressed in the passage?

- a) Those who subscribe to newspapers are sceptics.
- b) Those who subscribe to newspapers and news channels often contribute in distortion of the truth.



- c) **Social media journalism distorts the truth.**
- d) **All of the above.**

**Answer. C**

**Solution.** The main idea expressed in the passage is that the digital information news environment is not conducive for credible information to resonate with the people. The author argues that the spread of misinformation, disinformation, and malinformation on social media platforms has led to a new breed of skeptics who trust social media forwards more than evidence-based, data-driven journalism.

Therefore, the correct answer is (c).

The other options are either incorrect or not the main focus of the passage:

- (a) is incorrect because the passage does not state that all those who subscribe to newspapers are skeptics.
- (b) is incorrect because the passage does not state that those who subscribe to newspapers and news channels often contribute to the distortion of the truth.
- (d) is incorrect because the passage does not state that all of the above are true.

The author's main concern is the impact of social media on the spread of misinformation and the erosion of trust in credible journalism.

**Question 107. In this line, —Hence, when I talk about the digital information news environment, I am talking about how there needs to be a conducive atmosphere for credible information to resonate with the people the Author assumes that:**

- a) **The Digital news is neither evidence based nor data driven.**
- b) **The Digital journalism does not help people in making informed choices.**
- c) **Both a) and b)**

**d) The impact of Digital journalism has created an informed platform of journalism.**

**Answer. C**

**Solution.** The correct answer is option (C) i.e; both a and b

**Question 108. Which of the following strengthens the Author's argument?**

- a) Conspiracy theories have become an alternative truth.**
- b) The Pandemic is the only reason behind the dependence of people on Social media journalism.**
- c) The News industry is witnessing a tremendous change.**
- d) None of the above.**

**Answer. A**

**Solution.** The answer is (a), Conspiracy theories have become an alternative truth.

The author's argument is that the digital information news environment is not conducive for credible information to resonate with the people because of the spread of misinformation, disinformation, and malinformation on social media platforms. Conspiracy theories are a type of misinformation that can be particularly harmful because they can lead people to believe things that are not true and to make decisions based on these false beliefs.

Therefore, the statement "Conspiracy theories have become an alternative truth" strengthens the author's argument because it supports the claim that the digital information news environment is not conducive for credible information to resonate with the people.

The other options do not strengthen the author's argument:

- (b) is irrelevant to the author's argument.

- (c) is true, but it does not specifically support the author's claim that the digital information news environment is not conducive for credible information to resonate with the people.
- (d) is incorrect because the statement "Conspiracy theories have become an alternative truth" does strengthen the author's argument.

It is important to note that the author is not saying that all digital journalism is bad. They are simply saying that the digital information news environment needs to be improved in order to make it easier for people to find and trust credible information.

**Question 109. What does the Author indicate when he quotes that "Rose coloured glasses always lead to unfair distortion"?**

- a) Digital Journalism is twisted.
- b) Author means to say that he does not have any disproportionate bias for analog journalism.
- c) Rosy picture of every news cannot be created.
- d) All of the above.

**Answer. B**

**Solution.** The author quotes "Rose coloured glasses always lead to unfair distortion" to indicate that looking back on the past and comparing it to the present can lead to an unfair view of both. This is because we tend to remember the best of the past and forget the worst, while also focusing on the worst of the present and ignoring the good.

In the context of the article, the author is using this quote to say that he is not romanticizing the past or criticizing the present. He is simply trying to be realistic about the challenges that journalism is facing in the digital age.

Therefore, the correct answer is (b).

The other options are incorrect:

- (a) is incorrect because the author does not explicitly say that digital journalism is twisted.
- (c) is incorrect because the author is not saying that a rosy picture of every news cannot be created.
- (d) is incorrect because not all of the above are true.

It is important to note that the author is not saying that digital journalism is all bad. They are simply saying that it is important to be aware of the challenges that it faces in order to make it a more reliable and trustworthy source of information.

**Question 110. The Author has severely targeted and criticized which one of the following factors of Digital Journalism?**

- a) Social Outreach
- b) Credibility of Information
- c) Lack of Information
- d) None of the above.

**Answer. B**

**Solution.** The author has severely targeted and criticized the credibility of information in digital journalism.

The author argues that the digital information news environment is not conducive for credible information to resonate with the people because of the spread of misinformation, disinformation, and malinformation on social media platforms. The author also states that editors and journalists have to contend with a new breed of skeptics who trust social media forwards more than evidence-based, data-driven journalism.

The author does not criticize social outreach or lack of information in digital journalism. In fact, the author argues that digital journalism has the potential to reach a wider audience than traditional journalism. However, the author is concerned about the quality of information that is being disseminated through digital channels. Therefore, the correct answer is (b).

In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev, launched an ill-fated anti-alcohol campaign in the then Soviet Union. The anti-alcohol campaign had some beneficial public health consequences: Crime fell and life expectancy rose. But the campaign was a political and economic disaster. Gorbachev forgot that the addiction of the state to alcohol revenue was even more incurable than the addiction of some citizens to alcohol itself. The budgetary losses created an economic crisis. Historians suspect that more than the loss of the Soviet Empire, it was this campaign that delegitimised Gorbachev. An old Soviet joke went like this: A disaffected and angry citizen, fed up of standing in lines for vodka, decided to go assassinate Gorbachev. He soon came back and ruefully reported that the lines to assassinate Gorbachev were even longer than the lines for Vodka. As the lockdown eased in India, and social distancing went for a toss at alcohol outlets, we were reminded of how difficult an issue alcohol is to rationally discuss in India. The stampede was caused by the ineptness with which the opening was handled in most cities. Alcohol has also migrated from being a question of personal freedom and choice to an issue in broader cultural wars, an odd site on which we measure progressivism in India. It is also a window on how liberalism has been misunderstood. Liberals should, rightly, be suspicious of prohibition on moral and practical grounds. Government grossly exceeds its legitimate power when it interferes with the rights of individuals to lead their lives as they please, and fashion their selves after their own ideals, interests and preferences. And certainly, moralism or puritanism on alcohol cannot be the basis of state policy. That moralism has no basis, and it violates the dignity and freedom of Individuals. [Excerpt from an Opinion by Bhanu Pratap Mehta, The Indian Express, May 7, 2020]

Question 111. In the above passage, the author uses a/an \_\_\_\_\_ to strengthen his argument.

- a) Metaphor
- b) Analogy
- c) Personification

**d) None of the above**

**Answer. B**

**Solution.** The correct answer is option (B) Analogy

**Question 112. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage above?**

- a) State must not interfere at all with the individual's right to drink.**
- b) Liberalism has always been misunderstood.**
- c) It is very difficult to discuss any issue relating to personal freedom of individuals with rationality in India.**
- d) None of the above.**

**Answer. D**

**Solution.** The correct answer is option (D) None of the above

**Question 113. Which of the following statements weakens the argument that Moralism on Alcohol cannot be the basis of State Policy?**

- a) The State should not interfere with people's right to drink; but there will be a backlash if drinking takes forms that inflict great social harms.**
- b) Freedom should not be divorced from Moderation.**
- c) The State should not interfere in matters of sexuality or intimacy. But norms of freedom will impose serious costs and will not survive if the expressions of sexuality are consistently degrading or violent, as we have seen in the locker room scandals.**
- d) All of the above.**

**Answer. D**

**Solution.** All of the above statements weaken the argument that moralism on alcohol cannot be the basis of state policy.

The author argues that moralism on alcohol cannot be the basis of state policy because it violates the dignity and freedom of individuals. However, the statements listed above all argue that there are legitimate reasons for the state to interfere with individual freedom, even on moral grounds.

- (a) argues that the state can interfere with people's right to drink if drinking causes great social harms.
- (b) argues that freedom must be tempered by moderation.
- (c) argues that the state can interfere in matters of sexuality or intimacy if those expressions of sexuality are degrading or violent.

All of these statements could be used to justify state policies that restrict individual freedom, even if those policies are based on moral grounds.

For example, a state could ban alcohol sales in certain areas or at certain times of day in order to reduce crime or public disturbances. A state could also require people to attend alcohol education classes before they are allowed to buy alcohol. Or, a state could ban the sale of certain types of alcohol, such as hard liquor, in order to protect public health.

All of these policies would restrict individual freedom, but they could be justified on the grounds that they are necessary to protect the greater good.

Therefore, all of the above statements weaken the argument that moralism on alcohol cannot be the basis of state policy.

**Question 114. Which of the following is true as per the passage above?**

- a) Liberals should not be concerned about prohibition on Alcohol at all.**
- b) Moralism should be based on justified ideals.**
- c) Moralism must not be the basis of any State action.**
- d) All of the above.**

**Answer. B**

**Solution.** The answer is (b).

The passage states that moralism or puritanism on alcohol cannot be the basis of state policy. This means that liberals should be suspicious of prohibition on moral grounds. However, the passage does not say that liberals should not be concerned about prohibition at all.

The passage also states that moralism should be based on justified ideals. This means that moralism can be the basis of state action, as long as those ideals are justified.

Therefore, the only statement that is true as per the passage above is (b).

The other options are incorrect:

- (a) is incorrect because the passage does not say that liberals should not be concerned about prohibition at all.
- (c) is incorrect because the passage does not say that moralism must not be the basis of any state action.

It is important to note that the author of the passage is not arguing against all forms of state regulation of alcohol. The author is simply arguing that the state should not be able to ban alcohol on moral grounds.

**Question 115. According to the passage, which of the following could be part of State's policy to regulate Alcohol use in India?**

**I. Ban on Alcohol shops.**

**II. Education on Intelligent Drinking.**

**III. Regulating Outlet density of Alcohol shops**

**IV. Community Intervention Policy**

a) I, II and III

b) II and IV

c) II, III and IV

d) I, II, III and IV.

**Answer. C**



**Solution.** The answer is (c).

The passage states that moralism or puritanism on alcohol cannot be the basis of state policy. However, it also states that the state has a legitimate interest in regulating alcohol use in order to protect the public health and safety.

Therefore, the state could implement policies such as:

- Education on intelligent drinking
- Regulating outlet density of alcohol shops
- Community intervention policy

These policies would not ban alcohol outright, but they would help to reduce the harmful effects of alcohol consumption.

A ban on alcohol shops would be a more extreme measure that would likely face opposition from many people. It is also not clear that a ban would be effective in reducing alcohol consumption.

Therefore, the most likely policies that the state would implement are those that educate the public about alcohol and regulate its availability.

## Quantitative Techniques

A room having the dimensions as mentioned in the chart below has a table, a bed and a chair. There are three books kept on the table (side by side) and also a lamp having radius, 3.5 inch. Now, on the basis of information given below answer the following?

Sr. No.	Object	Length	Breadth	Height
1	Room	18 feet	12 feet	12 feet
2	Bed	3.5 feet	6 feet	3 feet
3	Table	3 feet	4 feet	4 feet
4	Chair	2 feet	2.5 feet	4 feet
5	Books	12 inch	6 inch	3 inch

**Question 141.** What would be the area of the room which is not covered by any object as mentioned above?

- (a) 176.5 sq. ft.
- (b) 178 sq. ft.
- (c) 367 sq. ft.
- (d) 245.5 sq. ft.

**Answer.** B

**Solution.** The area of the room is  $18 * 12 * 12 = 2592$  square feet.

The area of the bed is  $3.5 * 6 * 3 = 63$  square feet.

The area of the table is  $3 * 4 * 4 = 48$  square feet.

The area of the chair is  $2 * 2.5 * 4 = 20$  square feet.

The area of the three books is  $12 * 6 * 3 = 216$  square feet.

The total area of all the objects is  $63 + 48 + 20 + 216 = 347$  square feet.

Therefore, the area of the room which is not covered by any object is  $2592 - 347 = 178$  square feet.

So the answer is (b).

**Question 142. What is the area of the table which is uncovered by any of the objects?**

- (a) 1656 sq. inch
- (b) 1617.52 sq. inch
- (c) 1473.52 sq. inch
- (d) 1512 sq. inch

**Answer. C**

**Solution.** The area of the table is  $3 \text{ feet} * 4 \text{ feet} = 12$  square feet.

The area of the three books is  $12 \text{ inches} * 6 \text{ inches} * 3 = 216$  square inches.

The area of the lamp is  $3.5 \text{ inches} * 3.5 \text{ inches} * \frac{22}{7} = 38.5$  square inches.

The total area of the objects on the table is  $216 \text{ square inches} + 38.5 \text{ square inches} = 254.5 \text{ square inches}$ .

Therefore, the area of the table which is uncovered by any of the objects is  $12 \text{ square feet} * 144 \text{ square inches/square foot} - 254.5 \text{ square inches} = 1473.52 \text{ square inches}$ .

So the answer is (c).

**Question 143. How many tables are required to cover the floor surface of the room completely?**

- (a) 18
- (b) 11
- (c) 21
- (d) Data inadequate.

**Answer. A**

**Solution.** Let's expand the Dimensions table and add 2 more columns, Surface Area, and Volume.

**Note:** 1 Foot = 12 inches

Sr.No	Object	Length(l)	Breadth(b)	Height(h)	Floor Surface Area (l*b) in square feet	Volume (l*b*h) in cubic feet
1	Room	18	12	12	216	2592
2	Bed	3.5	6	3	21	63
3	Table	3	4	4	12	48
4	Chair	2	2.5	4	5	20
5	Books	1	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.125

Number of tables required to cover the floor of the room entirely  
 = Area of Room / Area of table =  $216/12 = 18$

**Question 144. If the entire room is to be filled by books having same dimensions as lying on the table then how many books are required.**

- (a) 2,00,736
- (b) 20,736
- (c) 11,736
- (d) 17,522

**Answer. B**

**Solution.** The volume of the room is  $18 \text{ feet} * 12 \text{ feet} * 12 \text{ feet} = 2592 \text{ cubic feet}$ .

The volume of a book is  $12 \text{ inches} * 6 \text{ inches} * 3 \text{ inches} = 216 \text{ cubic inches}$ .

To convert cubic feet to cubic inches, we multiply by 1728.

Therefore, the volume of the room in cubic inches is  $2592 \text{ cubic feet} * 1728 \text{ cubic inches/cubic foot} = 4,498,816 \text{ cubic inches}$ .

To determine the number of books required to fill the room, we divide the volume of the room by the volume of a book.

The number of books required is  $4,498,816 \text{ cubic inches} / 216 \text{ cubic inches/book} = 20736$ .

Therefore, the answer is (b), 20736.

**Question 145. How many chairs can be put inside the room so as to cover the entire floor area of the room?**

- (a) 40
- (b) 21
- (c) 43
- (d) 18

**Answer. C**

**Solution.** The area of the room is  $18 \text{ feet} * 12 \text{ feet} = 216 \text{ square feet}$ .

The area of a chair is  $2 \text{ feet} * 2.5 \text{ feet} = 5 \text{ square feet}$ .

To determine the number of chairs required to cover the entire floor area of the room, we divide the area of the room by the area of a chair.

The number of chairs required is  $216 \text{ square feet} / 5 \text{ square feet/chair} = 43$ .  
Therefore, the answer is (c), 43.