

CLAT-UG SAMPLE PAPER - 02

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The teaching and transmission of North Indian classical music is and long has been achieved by largely oral means. The raga and its structure, the of ten breath-taking intricacies of tala or rhythm, and the incarnation of rage and tala as bandish or composition, are passed thus, between guru and shishya by word of mouth and direct demonstration, with no printed sheet of notated music, as it were acting as a go-between. Saussure's conception of language as a communication between addresser and addressee is given, in this model, a further instance and a new, exotic complexity and glamour.

These days, especially with the middle-class having entered the domain of classical music and playing not a small part in ensuring the continuation of this ancient tradition, the tape recorder serves as a handy technological slave and preserves, from oblivion, the vanishing, elusive moment of oral transmission. Hoary gurus, too, have seen the advantage of this device and increasingly use it as an aid to instruct their pupils; in place of the shawls and other traditional objects that used to pass from shishya to guru in the past, as a token of the regard of the former for the latter, it is not unusual, today, to see cassettes changing hands. Part of my education in North Indian classical music was conducted via this rather ugly but beneficial rectangle of plastic, which I carried with me to England when I was an undergraduate. One cassette had stored in it, various talas played upon the tabla, at various tempos, by my music teacher's brother in-law, Hazarilalji, who was a teacher of Kathak dance, as well as a singer and a tabla player. This was a work of great patience and prescience, a one-and-half hour's performance without any immediate point or purpose, but intended for some delayed future moment when I'd practise the talas solitarily.

This repeated playing out of the rhythmic cycles on the tabla and inflected by the noises-an irate auto driver blowing a horn, the sound of overbearing pigeons that were such a nuisance on the banister, even the cry of a kulfi seller in summer – entering from the balcony of the third floor flat we occupied in those days, in a lane in a Mumbai suburb, before we left the city for good. These sounds, in turn, would invade, hesitantly, the ebb and flow of silence inside the artificially heated room, in a borough of West London in which I used to live as an undergraduate. There, in the trapped dust, silence and heat, the theka of the tabla, qualified by the imminent but intermittent presence of the Mumbai suburb, would come to life again. A few years later, the tabla and in the background, the pigeons and the itinerant kulfi seller, would inhabit a small graduate room in Oxford. The tape recorder though remains an extension of the oral transmission of music, rather than a replacement of it. And the oral transmission of North Indian classical music remains, almost uniquely, a testament to the fact that the human brain can absorb, remember and reproduce structures of great complexity and sophistication without the help of the hieroglyph or written mark or a system of notation. I remember my surprise on discovering that Hazarilalji-who had mastered Kathak dance, tala and North Indian classical music and who used to narrate to me, occasionally, compositions meant for

dance that were grand and intricate in their verbal prosody, architecture and rhythmic complexity- was illiterate and had barely learnt to write his name in large

and clumsy letters. Of course, attempts have been made, throughout the 20th century, to formally codify and even notate this music and institutions set up and degrees created, specifically to educate students in this 'scientific' and codified manner. Paradoxically, however, this style of teaching has produced no noteworthy student or performer, the most creative musicians still emerge from the guru-shishya relationship, their understanding of music developed by oral communication.

The fact that North Indian classical music emanates from and has evolved through oral culture, means that this music has a significantly different aesthetic and that this aesthetic has a different politics, from that of Western classical music. A piece of music in the Western tradition, at least in its most characteristic and popular conception originates in its composer and the connection between the two, between the composer and the piece of music, is relatively unambiguous precisely because the composer writes down in notation, his composition, as a poet might write down and publish his poem. However far the printed sheet of notated music might travel thus from the composer, it still remains his property and the notion of property remains at the heart of the Western conception of 'genius', which derives from the Latin *gignere* or 'to beget'.

The genius in Western classical music is, then, the originator, begetter and owner of his work; the printed, notated sheet testifying to his authority over his product and his power, not only for expression or imagination, but of origination. The conductor is a custodian and guardian of this property. Is it an accident that Mandelstam, in his note-books, compares the conductor's baton to a policeman's, saying all the music of the orchestra lies mute within it, waiting for its first movement to release it into the auditorium? The raga - transmitted through oral means-is, in a sense, no one's property; it is not easy to pin down its source or to know exactly where its provenance or origin lies. Unlike the Western classical tradition, where the composer begets his piece, notates it and stamps it with his ownership and remains in effect larger than or the father of his work in the North Indian classical tradition, the raga unconfined to a single incarnation, composer or performer remains necessarily greater than the artist who invokes it. This leads to a very different politics of interpretation and valuation to an aesthetic that privileges the evanescent moment of performance and invocation over the controlling authority of genius and the permanent record. It is a tradition thus that would appear to value the performer as medium, more highly than the composer who presumes to originate what effectively, cannot be originated in a single person-because the raga is the inheritance of a culture.

1. The author's contention that the notion of property lies at the heart of the Western conception of genius is best indicated by which one of the following?

- (a) The creative output of a genius is invariably written down and recorded.
- (b) The link between the creator and his output is unambiguous.
- (c) The word 'genius' is derived from a Latin word which means 'to beget.'

(d) The music composer notates his music and thus becomes the 'father' of a particular piece of music.

2. Saussure's conception of language as a communication between addresser and addressee, according to the author, is exemplified by the

- (a) teaching of North Indian classical music by word of mouth and direct demonstration.
- (b) use of the recorded cassette as a transmission medium between the music teacher and the trainee.
- (c) written down notation sheets of musical compositions.
- (d) conductor's baton and the orchestra.

3. The author holds that the 'rather ugly but a beneficial rectangle of plastic, has proved to be a 'handy technological slave' in

- (a) storing the talas played upon the tabla at various tempos.
- (b) ensuring the continuance of an ancient tradition.
- (c) transporting North Indian classical music across geographical borders.
- (d) capturing the transient moment of oral transmission.

4. The oral transmission of North Indian classical music is an almost unique testament of the

- (a) efficacy of the guru-shishya tradition.
- (b) learning impact of direct demonstration.
- (c) brain's ability to reproduce complex structures without the help of written marks.
- (d) the ability of an illiterate person to narrate grand and intricate musical compositions.

5. According to the passage, in the North Indian classical tradition the raga remains greater than the artist who invokes it. This implies an aesthetic which

- (a) emphasizes performance and invocation over the authority of genius and permanent record.
- (b) makes the music no one's property.
- (c) values the composer more highly than the performer.
- (d) supports oral transmission of traditional music.

6. Which one of the following cannot be inferred?

- (a) It is easy to transfer a piece of Western classical music to a distant place.

(b) The conductor in the Western tradition as a custodian can modify the music since it 'lies mute' in his baton.

(c) The authority of the Western classical music composer over his music product is unambiguous.

(d) The power of the Western classical music composer extends to the expression of his music.

7. According to the author, the inadequacy of teaching North Indian classical music through a codified, notation-based system is best illustrated by

(a) a loss of the structural beauty of the ragas.

(b) a fusion of two opposing approaches creating mundane music.

(c) the conversion of free-flowing ragas into stilled set pieces.

(d) its failure to produce any noteworthy student or performer.

8. Which of the following statements best conveys the overall idea of the passage?

(a) North Indian and Western classical music are structurally different.

(b) Western music is the intellectual property of the genius while the North Indian raga is the inheritance of the culture.

(c) Creation as well as performance are important in the North Indian classical tradition.

(d) North Indian classical music is orally transmitted while Western classical music depends on written down notations.

Democracy rests on a tension between two different principles. There is, on the one hand, the principle of equality before the law or, more generally of equality and on the other, what may be described as the leadership principle. The first gives priority to rules and the second to persons. No matter how skillfully we contrive our schemes, there is a point beyond which the one principle cannot be promoted without some sacrifice of the other. Alexis de Tocqueville, the great nineteenth century writer on democracy maintained that the age of democracy whose birth he was witnessing, would also be the age of mediocrity; in saying this he was thinking primarily of a regime of equality governed by impersonal rules. Despite his strong attachment to democracy, he took great pains to point out what he believed to be its negative side: a dead level plane of achievement in practically every sphere of life. The age of democracy would in his view be an unheroic age; there would not be room in it for either heroes or hero-worshippers.

But modern democracies have not been able to do without heroes; this too was foreseen with much misgiving by Tocqueville. Tocqueville viewed this with misgiving because he believed rightly or wrongly that unlike in aristocratic societies there was no proper place in a democracy for heroes and hence, when they arose, they would sooner or later turn into despots. Whether they require heroes or not, democracies certainly require leaders and in the contemporary age breed them in great profusion; the problem is to know what to do with them.



MAANSAROVAR

Law

In a world preoccupied with scientific rationality, the advantages of a system based on an impersonal rule of law should be a recommendation with everybody. There is something orderly and predictable about such a system. When life is lived mainly in small, self-contained communities, men are able to take finer personal distinctions into account in dealing with their fellow men. They are unable to do this in a large and amorphous society and organised living would

be impossible here without a system of impersonal rules. Above all, such a system guarantees a kind of equality to the extent that everybody, no matter in what station of life, is bound by the same explicit often written rules and nobody is above them.

But a system governed solely by impersonal rules can at best ensure order and stability; it cannot create any shining vision of a future in which mere formal equality will be replaced by real equality and fellowship. A world governed by impersonal rules cannot easily change itself or when it does, the change is so gradual as to make the basic and fundamental feature of society appear unchanged.

For any kind of basic or fundamental change a push is needed from within a kind of individual initiative which will create new rules, new terms and conditions of life.

The issue of leadership thus acquires crucial significance in the context of change. If the modern age is preoccupied with scientific rationality, it is no less preoccupied with change. To accept what exists on its own terms is traditional, not modern and it may be all very well to appreciate tradition in music, dance and drama, but for the society as a whole the choice has already been made in favour of modernization and development. Moreover, in some countries the gap between ideal and reality has become so great that the argument for development and change is now irresistible.

In these countries no argument for development has greater appeal or urgency than the one which shows development to be the condition for the mitigation, if not the elimination of inequality. There is something contradictory about the very presence of large inequalities in a society which professes to be democratic. It does not take people too long to realize that democracy by itself can guarantee only formal equality; beyond this, it can only whet people's appetite for real or substantive equality.

From this arises their continued preoccupation with plans and schemes that will help to bridge the gap between the ideal of equality and the reality which is so contrary to it. When pre-existing rules give no clear directions of change, leadership comes into its own. Every democracy invests its leadership with a measure of charisma and expects from it a corresponding measure of energy and vitality. Now, the greater the urge for change in a society, the stronger the appeal of a dynamic leadership in it. A dynamic leadership seeks to free itself from the constraints of existing rules, in a sense that is the test of its dynamism. In this process it may take a turn at which it ceases to regard itself as being bound by these rules, placing itself above them. There is always a tension between 'charisma' and 'discipline' in the case of a democratic leadership and when this leadership puts forward revolutionary claims, the tension tends to be resolved at the expense of discipline. Characteristically, the legitimacy of such a leadership rests on its claim to be able to abolish or at least substantially reduce the existing inequalities in society. From the argument that formal equality or equality before the law is but a limited good, it is often one short step to the argument that it is a hindrance or an obstacle to the establishment of real or substantive equality. The conflict between a

'progressive' executive and a 'conservative' judiciary is but one aspect of this larger problem. This conflict naturally acquires added piquancy when the executive is elected and the judiciary appointed.

9. Dynamic leaders are needed in democracies because

- (a) they have adopted the principles of 'formal' equality rather than 'substantive' equality.
- (b) 'formal' equality whets people's appetite for 'substantive' equality.
- (c) systems that rely on the impersonal rules of 'formal' equality lose their ability to make large changes.
- (d) of the conflict between a 'progressive' executive and a 'conservative' judiciary.

10. What possible factor would a dynamic leader consider a 'hindrance' in achieving the development goals of a nation?

- (a) Principle of equality before the law
- (b) Judicial activism
- (c) A conservative judiciary
- (d) Need for discipline.

11. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the above passage?

- A. Scientific rationality is an essential feature of modernity.**
- B. Scientific rationality Results in the development of impersonal rules.**
- C. Modernisation and development have been chosen over traditional music, dance and drama.**
- D. Democracies aspire to achieve substantive equality.**

- (a) A, B and D but not C
- (b) A and B but not C and D
- (c) A and D, but not B and C
- (d) A, B and C but not D.

12. Tocqueville believed that the age of democracy would be an unheroic age because

- (a) Democratic principles do not encourage heroes.
- (b) There is no urgency for development in democratic countries.
- (c) Heroes that emerged in democracies would become despots.
- (d) Aristocratic society had a greater ability to produce heroes.

13. A key argument the author is making is that

- (a) In the context of extreme inequality, the issue of leadership has limited significance.
- (b) Democracy is incapable of eradicating inequality.
- (c) Formal equality facilitates development and change.

(d) Impersonal rules are good for avoiding instability but fall short of achieving real equality.

14. Which of the following four statements can be inferred from the above passage?

A. There is a conflict between the pursuit of equality and individuality.

B. The disadvantages of impersonal rules can be overcome in small communities.

C. Despite limitations, impersonal rules are essential in large systems.

D. Inspired leadership rather than plans and schemes is more effective in bridging inequality.

(a) B and D but not A and C

(b) A and B but not C and D

(c) A and D but not B and C

(d) A and C but not B and D.

The effects of the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression are forcing changes on state governments and the US economy that could linger for decades. By one Federal Reserve estimate, the country lost almost an entire year's worth of economic activity - nearly \$14 trillion - during recession from 2007 to 2009. The deep and persistent losses of the recession forced states to make broad cuts in spending and public workforces. For businesses, the recession led to changes in expansion plans and worker compensation. And for individual Americans, it has meant a future postponed, as fewer buy houses and start families.

Five years after the financial crash, the country is still struggling to recover. "In the aftermath of [previous] recessions there were strong recoveries. That is not true this time around," said Gary Burtless, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "This is more like the pace getting out of the Great Depression." For years, housing served as the backbone of economic growth and as an investment opportunity that propelled generations of Americans into the middle class. But the financial crisis burst the housing bubble and devastated the real-estate market, leaving millions facing foreclosure, millions more underwater, and generally stripping Americans of years' worth of accumulated wealth. Anthony B Sanders, a professor of real-estate finance at George Mason University, said even the nascent housing recovery cannot escape the effects of the recession. Home values may have rebounded, he said, but the factors driving that recovery are very different than those that drove the growth in the market in the 1990s and 2000s.

Sanders said more than half of recent home purchases have been made in cash, which signals investors and hedge funds are taking advantage of cheap properties. That could freeze out average buyers and also means little real economic growth underpins those sales. Those effects are clear in home ownership rates, which continue to decline. In the second quarter of this year, the US home ownership rate was 65.1%, according to Census Bureau data, the lowest since 1995. In the mid-2000s, it topped 69%, capping a steady pace of growth that began after the early 1990s recession.

Reversing that will be a challenge, in part because credit has tightened and lending rules have been toughened in an effort to avoid the mistakes that inflated the housing bubble in the first place.

"Credit expanded, and now contracted, and it's going to be tight like this as far as the eye can see," Sanders said. "We so destroyed so many households when the bubble burst, there's just not the

groundswell to fill the demand (again)." Some are skeptical that the tight credit market and new efforts to regulate the financial markets, like the Dodd-Frank law, will prove lasting. Americans have often responded with calls for regulation after financial-sector-driven crises and accusations of mismanagement, according to Brookings' Burtless. "But eventually, those fires cool down," he said.

"It's not as though this memory of what can go wrong sticks with us very long." That can be seen in the intense efforts to water down Dodd-Frank's regulations, Burtless said. Federal regulators have already made moves to relax requirements for some potential home owners who were victims of the recent housing crisis. Even those steps and an unlikely return to easy credit might not fuel a full housing recovery without economic growth to back it up. As Sanders, referring to the growth in low-wage and part-time employment, put it: "At those wages, it's tough to scramble together down payments and mortgages."

Turmoil in the housing market has already reshaped the makeup of households nationwide. Home ownership rates among people with children under 18 fell sharply during the recession, declining 15% between 2005 and 2011, according to Census Bureau data. In some states it was far worse. For Michigan, the decline in home ownership was 23%, and in Arizona and California it was 22%. Lacklustre job growth has outlived the downturn. A study by the Economic Policy Institute showed wages for all workers, when adjusted for inflation, grew just 1.5% between 2000 and 2007. But the last five years wiped out even those modest gains—the study found wages declined for the bottom 70% of all workers since the recession began. However, some areas have seen manufacturing jobs climb back from recessionary lows, and the energy sector has been a boon for some Midwestern states. One hopeful sign for workers is the shift away from manufacturing growth in the typically low-wage South back towards the Rust Belt states, reversing a movement that was taking hold before the downturn. That trend is documented in a 2012 report from the Brookings Institution, *"Locating American Manufacturing: Trends in the Geography of Production"*. From 2000 to 2010, both the Midwest and South lost manufacturing jobs at about the national rate of 34%. But the Midwest has seen nearly half of all manufacturing jobs gained since 2010, almost double the increase in the South. For Michigan, the growth was 19%; in Indiana, 12%. Even with that growth, there are caveats. Autoworker unions have ceded ground with companies on wages and benefits, for example, allowing new hires to work for lower pay and fewer benefits than those who've held their jobs longer. Unemployment remains stubbornly high in some states, and the jobs created have leaned heavily towards part-time and low-pay work. A study from the San Francisco Federal Reserve found the proportion of US jobs that are part-time is high, as many of the jobs lost during the recession have not returned.

15. How, according to the passage, plunge in the economy devastated the life of the Americans?

- (a) It has led to huge loss of revenues amounting to almost \$14 trillion.
- (b) Due to degrading economy there has been voluminous cuts in spending.

- (c) It has led to a wide-scale increase in the number of people buying homes.
(d) Both (a) and (b).

16. What can be sighted as the prime cause of this economic slump?

- (a) Changes in expansion plans and worker compensation.
(b) The expansion in the credit which has upheld the investment in manufacturing sector.
(c) The tight credit market which has resulted in the decline of real estate business.
(d) Deregulation of the financial markets which has slowed down the economy.

17. Why have the employers been preferring part-time jobs to regular full-time jobs since the downfall in economy?

- A. To downslide the debt curtailed over the organizations.**
B. So that more number of jobs can be raised from a single job.
C. Because lots of jobs lost during the recession have not returned yet.

- (a) Only A (b) Only C (c) Both B and C (d) Both A and B.

18. Home ownership has drastically decreased since the economic downturn. Explain.

- (a) Because of the changes made in the credit laws.
(b) Due to the sudden shift in the nature of the federal laws towards the middle-class Americans.
(c) Due to sudden losses incurred in the real-estate business of a large number of people.
(d) Because people are making broad cuts in their spending.

19. Which of the following statements is/are NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (a) Federal regulators are tightening the lending rules to avoid mistakes which inflated housing bubble lately.
(b) The US economy could linger for decades due to this economic recession.
(c) There has been steep increase in low-pay work to reduce unemployment slowly but steadily.
(d) None of these.

20. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?

- (a) The Economic Downturn
(b) The Economic Paralysis
(c) 2008 Financial Crisis Impact still hurting States
(d) The Declining Economy.

The current global food situation is very serious and hence, we need to understand the reasons for such a dramatic increase in food prices in a short period. It is argued the increases in energy costs are resulting in cost push inflation but contribution of energy costs to overall costs in agriculture may

not explain the huge increase in food prices. Related to the current elevated energy prices, there has been a diversion of corn and edible to bio-fuels, which is significantly influenced by policy mandates. Very clearly this diversion to bio-fuel is a policy induced new reality, which coincides with price escalation in precisely those products and hence, is noteworthy.

The financialisation of commodity trade and current extraordinary conditions in global financial markets could have influenced the spurt in prices. The recent reductions in interest rate in the US and the injection of liquidity have resulted in investors seeking new avenues such as commodity markets, in view of the turbulence in financial markets and the low returns in treasuries. The relatively easy liquidity and low interest rates by themselves make holding of inventories attractive and thus induce greater volatility in commodity markets. The weakening of the US dollar is also advanced as a reason for the recent volatility in commodity markets, including food items. It is evident that this phenomenon is now also coinciding with the across-the-board rise in food prices. In brief, while there are demand and supply side pressures on food items, there is considerable merit in the argument that the recent extraordinary increases in food prices are closely linked to public policy responses to high energy costs in advanced economies and the turbulence in financial markets and financial institutions. It is said that the impact of such policy induced diversion of food to bio-fuels is significant at this juncture and reflects a preference to fill the fuel tank of automobiles rather than fill the empty stomachs of people. Similarly, it is sometimes held that the weight accorded to financial stability in public may now be at the expense of stability in real sector especially of sensitive commodities like food. At the same time, there is a general consensus that public policy in regard to food in many economies around the world has not provided adequate incentive to farmers to increase the supply of food and other agricultural products to comfortably match the growing demand over the medium term.

21. In what way are bio-fuels responsible for the increasing cost of goods?

A. It is a policy mandate to use bio-fuels in place of petroleum products especially in developing countries.

B. Certain essential food commodities are being used for manufacturing alternative fuels.

C. The low cost of bio-fuels has created fluctuation in prices of other agricultural commodities.

(a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Only C (d) A and B.

22. Which of the following situation(s) has/have prompted investors to look towards commodity markets?

A. Dip in rates of interest in the US.

B. Easy liquidity.

C. Volatility in commodity prices.

- (a) A and B (b) B and C (c) A and C (d) All of these.

23. The passage lays emphasis on which of the following central theme(s)?

- A. The abysmally throw away prices offered for food commodities.
B. The worldwide acute shortage of food commodities.
C. Promoting the use of bio-fuel for automobiles.

- (a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Only C (d) All of these.

24. Which of the following statements is false in the context of the passage?

- A. Unusual conditions in global financial markets have aggravated the food price.**
B. No government would prefer fuelling vehicles to feeding the hungry.
C. Maintenance of financial stability in public policy will be at the cost of stability in the real sector.

- (a) A and B (b) B and C (c) Only B (d) Only C.

25. Which of the following shows a cause- effect relationship between its two components?

- (a) Reduction in interest rates and abundance of food commodities.
(b) Reduction in energy prices and increase in food commodity prices.
(c) Turbulence in financial markets and escalation in production of food commodities.
(d) Dipping of US dollar value and volatility in commodity markets.

LEGAL REASONING

The legal aspects related to resolution of family disputes through mediation is given under Section 5 of the Family Courts Act, 1984. It provides a provision for the government to require the association of Social Welfare Organization to hold the family court to arrive at a settlement. Section 6 of the Act provides for appointment of permanent counsellors to effect and facilitate settlement in family matters. Moreover, Section 9 of the Family Courts Act, 1984, Section 89 and Order XXXII A of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 make it obligatory on part of the court to give a fair chance to a negotiated settlement before adjudication is embarked upon. Also, Section 23 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 concentrates on attempting reconciliation by the judge.

Judicial Separation was added by the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act of 1976. It merely implies legal separation without divorce. It is a sort of a last resort before the legal breakup of the marriage, i.e., divorce. The reason for the presence of such a provision under the Hindu Marriage Act is that the tensions, strain, and anxiety of everyday life should not result in the abrupt breakup of a marital relationship. There is no effect of a decree of judicial separation on the subsistence and continuance of marriage; the effect, however, is on their co-habitation. As soon as a decree for judicial separation

is passed, a husband or a wife, whosoever has approached the court, is under no compulsion to live with his/her spouse. The aggrieved party to the marriage may present a petition on any of the grounds stated in the provisions for divorce under section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955,

praying for a decree of judicial separation. If there is no resumption of cohabitation between the parties to the marriage for one year or upwards after the passing of the order for judicial separation, the couple may apply for divorce.

26. A and B got married in 2008. It was a happy marriage; but after two years A committed adultery and B applied for divorce before a Court.

Choose the appropriate course of action for the Court.

- (a) The Court should listen to both the parties and decide the matter judicially.
- (b) The Court should punish A for the crime of adultery.
- (c) The Court should obligate order for reconciliation before any adjudication between the parties.
- (d) The Court should not take up the matter.

27. A is the wife of a rich businessman X who is often out of country for business trips.

A is suspicious of X's extramarital relationships. When A confronted X, he hurled abuses on her stating that he is the bread earner of the family and she had no right to ask questions. A applied for judicial separation. Six months after the judicial separation was granted by the court, A fell in love with Z who is X's colleague. They decide to get married and hence A applied for divorce from X. According to above passage,

- (a) A should be granted divorce because she is in love with Z and wants to marry him.
- (b) A should not be granted divorce since A can only apply for divorce when there is no resumption of cohabitation between A and X for one year or upwards.
- (c) A should be granted divorce since it is the mutual will of A and X.
- (d) A should not be granted divorce since her act of falling in love at the time of judicial separation is immoral.

28. A and B are married for one year. One day, they had a fight over keeping a cat or a dog in the house. A, the husband went to the office and when he came back, he found that B had left for her matrimonial home. She did not come back for one month. As a matrimonial lawyer and A's friend, what will be your advice to A, according to the information given in the passage?

- (a) To apply for divorce since B's act of leaving the house on a petty matter amount to cruelty on A
- (b) To apply for restitution on conjugal rights since the reason for B's leaving the house is not reasonable.
- (c) Advise him to not to talk to B till she gets in the right mood.

(d) Advise him to call her parents and ask them to tell B come home.

29. According to the author, which of the following can be directly attributed from the passage?

- (a) The matrimonial rights of the couple are codified in the personal laws.
- (b) There is no effect of a decree of judicial separation on the subsistence and continuance of marriage; the effect, however, is on their co-habitation.
- (c) There is indeed an impact of judicial separation on the parties which often leads to a full and final legal break up.
- (d) The conjugal rights are not available if the reason of withdrawal from the society of the other spouse is trivial.

30. What, according to the passage, is the reason for inclusion of judicial separation in the Hindu Marriage Act?

- (a) The aim is to restore a relationship which has got estranged for whatever reasons.
- (b) The aim is to give one more chance to the relationship.
- (c) The reason is that the tensions, strain, and anxiety of everyday life should not result in the abrupt breakup of a marital relationship.
- (d) None of the above.

The procedural mechanism contemplated for restrictions on the Internet is found under the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act), the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (Cr.P.C.) and The Telegraph Act, 1885 (Telegraph Act). Section 69A of the IT Act read with the Information Technology (Procedures and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009 allows blocking of access to information. The aim of the section is not to restrict/block the internet as a whole, but to block access to particular websites on the internet. Prior to 2017, any measure restricting the internet generally or even shutting down the internet was passed under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.). The position has changed since 2017, with the passage of the Suspension Rules under Section 7 of the Telegraph Act. The Rules state that an order passed thereunder should be a reasoned order. The order should be forwarded to a Review Committee which has been set up under the Suspension Rules, within one working day. The Review Committee should undertake a periodic review of the orders passed and record its findings of whether the order issued under the Suspension Rules is in accordance with the provisions of the main statute, viz., Section 5(2) of the Telegraph Act.

The orders under consideration are subject to the satisfaction of the government or the authority concerned as to the existence of a "public emergency". A "public emergency" has been held to mean that which raises problems concerning the interest of the public safety, the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or the

prevention of incitement to the commission of an offence. The orders should be made freely available, through some suitable mechanism, since it affects lives, liberty and property of people. This should also be amenable to judicial review. The restrictions contemplated under the

Suspension Rules are temporary in nature. The same must not therefore be allowed to extend beyond that time period which is necessary.

31. There was a protest called by the students of a University against a law made by the Parliament. The Government ordered to suspend the internet due to public emergency. According to the passage,

- (a) The order is not valid as public emergency does not mean that people of the country cannot protest against the government.
- (b) The order is valid as public emergency does mean that people of the country cannot protest against the government.
- (c) The order is valid since protests endanger public safety
- (d) None of the above.

32. The government suspended the internet of the entire state because of riots in the state. The government denied to restore the internet even after three months of subsiding of riots. Is the decision of the government valid?

- (a) Yes, as the government knows the situation and is therefore the sole decision maker.
- (b) No, the suspension rules are temporary and cannot extend beyond the time period which is necessary.
- (c) Yes, the government is the authority to decide the public emergency.
- (d) No, the suspension of internet is violation of the fundamental right.

33. There was a sudden shutdown of the internet in the state of Madhya Pradesh, for which there was no public order released by the government. Mr. X who is a lawyer filed an RTI with the government to know the exact reason for the shutdown but was denied by the official stating that the state government is not obligated to tell him the reason. Is the action of the official valid?

- (a) No, since it affects lives, liberty and property of people, they must know the order.
- (b) Yes, it is the privilege of the government to disclose the order.
- (c) No, since it is not how officials should behave with the citizens of a country.
- (d) Yes, the officials are the people who are supposed to treat citizens in this manner.

34. In the above question, if Mr. X approached the court challenging the validity of the order, would the suit be maintainable?

- (a) Yes, because such orders are amenable to judicial review.
(b) No, because such orders are not amenable to judicial review.

- (c) No, because government is the sole decision maker in such cases.
(d) Yes, because he is a lawyer; he can do so.

35. Which of the following can be correctly attributed to the passage?

- (a) Prior to 2017, any measure restricting the internet generally or even shutting down the internet was passed under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C).
(b) Any order which suspends the right to internet is amenable to judicial review.
(c) The restrictions contemplated under the Suspension Rules are temporary in nature.
(d) All of the above.

It cannot be disputed that a contract of sale like any other contract would be vitiated if the consent of either party is given by a person of unsound mind as provided in Section 11 of the Contract Act. Contract entered into by a person of unsound mind is void ab initio. Under Section 12 of the Act, a person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making the contract, if at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests. A person of unsound mind is thus not necessarily a lunatic.

It is sufficient if the person is incapable of judging the consequences of his acts. Drunkenness has been treated at par with unsoundness of mind. Black's Law Dictionary says: "As a ground for voiding or annulling a contract or conveyance, insanity does not mean a total deprivation of reason, but an inability, from defect of perception, memory and judgment, to do the act in question or to understand its nature and consequences."

The relevant time when a person should be intelligent enough to form a rational judgment as regards the transaction is the time of making that transaction. If a person who is usually of unsound mind is proved to be having lucid intervals; he is capable of making a valid contract during such intervals. If such a person makes a contract or executes a document, the burden of proving that at the time of making such transaction he was of unsound mind lies on the person who challenges the validity of the transaction.

36. A and B entered into a contract of sale. B was of unsound mind when he entered into the contract. A was aware of B's mental condition when he entered into the contract. Whether this contract would be valid or not?

- (a) Contract is valid. (b) Contract is void
(c) Contract is void ab initio. (d) None of the above.

37. X, a person of sound mind entered into a contract with Y. During the making of such transaction X was drunk. Whether this contract is valid or not?

- (a) Contract is valid because Y did not raise any objection on X being drunk.
- (b) Contract is void ab initio.
- (c) Contract is void
- (d) None of the above.

38. Jai, a person of unsound mind made a contract. Jai is known to have lucid intervals very frequently, and during these intervals he regains his sanity. Contract made by Jai is

- (a) Void ab initio
- (b) Valid
- (c) Valid, only if made during lucid intervals.
- (d) None of the above.

39. In the above question, the burden of proving that at the time of making such transaction Jai was of unsound mind lies on

- (a) Jai
- (b) The person who challenges the validity of the transaction.
- (c) Both Jai and the person who challenges the validity of the transaction.
- (d) Any party affected by the transaction.

40. Which of the following is not attributable to the passage?

- (a) A person of unsound mind is not necessarily a lunatic.
- (b) Drunkenness has been treated at par with unsoundness of mind.
- (c) The relevant time when a person should be intelligent enough to form a rational judgment as regards the transaction is the time of making that transaction.
- (d) Under Section 11 of the Act, a person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making the contract, if at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests.

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution protects life and personal liberty of an individual. But the judicial intervention expands the scope of Article 21 by which it paves way to include the various types of rights including right to enjoyment of pollution free and healthy environment, the right to health and medical care, emergency aid to medical facilities, right to livelihood, right to live a dignified life, right to social security and right to live with proper or just reputation of a person in his valuable asset.

Apart from these above, there are so many landmark judgments, which directly help to uplift the vulnerable position of the deprived citizens. Right to have shelter, right to free legal aid, right to speedy trial, right against inhuman treatment, are some of those. It is noteworthy to mention here that in a landmark judgment, the Apex Court has held that the state is bound to protect the life and

liberty of every human being whether he is a citizen or non-citizen. In another landmark judgment, the Apex Court has held that the people who are starving because of their inability to purchase food grains have the right to get food under Article 21 and therefore they ought to be provided the

same, free of cost by the States out of the surplus stock lying with the States particularly when it is unused and rotting. The Court held that under such a situation food grains be provided to all those who are aged, infirm, disabled, destitute, etc.

Accordingly, the Court directed the States to make surplus food grains lying in godowns available to all of them immediately through PDS shops to avoid starvation and malnourishment. In this context, two recent judgments are noteworthy to be mentioned. (i) Firstly, right to electricity is included in right to life; and (ii) secondly, the Court held that the wife could not object to the donation of an organ by her husband to his ailing father on the ground of violation of her fundamental right to life under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

41. Pujari is an India born German citizen; she came to India to work with a Human Rights Organisation. She filed a petition in the Court for the death of many immigrants due to starvation. Is the petition valid in the Court?

- (a) No, since the immigrants are not citizens.
- (b) No, since right to life does not cover right to food.
- (c) Yes, since right to life is also available to non-citizens.
- (d) Yes, since Pujari is an elite German lawyer.

42. There is a village in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The State Government established a power plant in order to generate electricity. The villagers were also given electricity connection through the same source. Ramya's was the only house in the village which was not given a connection.

- (a) The action of the state is discriminatory and a violation of the right to life
- (b) The action of the state is valid as electricity is not a public resource.
- (c) The action of the state is valid as there is no bar on the power of the state.
- (d) The action of the state is violative of Ramya's legal rights.

43. According to the passage, which of the following is not mentioned as a part and parcel of Article 21?

- (a) Right to healthy environment
- (b) Right to privacy
- (c) Right to healthcare facilities
- (d) Right to livelihood.

44. Rahul is a rich businessman. He filed a case against the government stating that if the government is giving free food to the poor, he should also be given free food since the government cannot discriminate between people.

- (a) Article 21 is applicable to all the citizens and hence everybody should be given free food.
- (b) Article 21 is applicable to everybody but free food is to be supplied only to the people who are starving because of their inability to purchase food grains.
- (c) Free food for starving people does not come under Article 21.
- (d) None of the above

45. Ranjhi is an undertrial prisoner. He has no family outside and no source of income. When he asked for a lawyer to represent him, the police denied to give him a lawyer.

- (a) Ranjhi should be given free legal aid; it is his right protected under Article 21.
- (b) Ranjhi should not be given free legal aid; it is a waste of state resources.
- (c) Ranjhi should be given free legal aid as he is a citizen of India.
- (d) Ranjhi should not be given free legal aid as criminals deserve to be prosecuted.

Any declaration if it pertains to the cause of the death of the declarant and also as to the circumstances that brought about the death is provable under Section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 as dying declaration. Where the police officer recorded the statement on the very day of the incident and the victim died after a lapse of 25 days, the statement made by the victim is to be regarded as declaration admissible in evidence, since there is a nexus between the circumstances stated by the victim and her death.

Here the declaration relating to circumstances is not as wide as circumstantial evidence, which includes all relevant facts. Evidence cannot be given of the circumstances unless they are proximately connected, i.e., closely connected with the actual occurrence of the event. The words "as to any of the circumstances of the transactions which resulted in his death" appearing in Section 32 must have some proximate relations to the actual occurrence; in other words, it means that the statement of the deceased relating to the cause of death or the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in the death must be sufficiently or closely connected with the actual transaction.

Suicide note falls within the purview of Section 32(1). Where the deceased woman left a suicidal note before committing suicide in which she held the accused person responsible for uttering vulgar words and spreading rumours about her chastity and also demanding her to fulfill his lust, thus creating circumstances leading her to death is admissible as her dying declaration to sustain the conviction of the person for abetment of suicide. Where a husband was charged with cruelty of the childless wife to commit suicide, the dying declaration made by the deceased wife stating that she could not bear the tag of a 'barren woman' by her husband for not bearing a child, is not relevant as the deceased became emotional and committed suicide.

A dying declaration cannot be rejected merely because it was certified by a duty doctor but not by the doctor who treated the patient that the patient was in a fit condition to make a dying declaration, as it is sufficient so long as the person recording dying declaration was satisfied that the declarant is mentally in a fit condition to make the dying declaration. But where the doctor recording the dying

declaration of the deceased who has been assaulted with sword and axe certified that the deceased was in a fit condition for recording his declaration, the dying declaration cause the doctor failed to cannot be rejected merely because the mention in his certificate that the deceased throughout remained conscious while recording his declaration.

46. 'X', the deceased had given a loan of Rs. 10,000 to his friend 'Y' in Delhi. X lived in Bhopal. Y wrote a letter to X asking him to come to Delhi for the purpose of collecting the money, which was due to him. X showed the letter to his wife and told her that he was leaving for Delhi to collect the money. The next day, his body was found in a dumpster near the New Delhi Railway Station. Y was an accused in this case. Whether the statement made by X to his wife is admissible as a dying declaration?

- (a) Yes, as it related to the circumstances that brought about his death.
- (b) No, because it was not related to his death.
- (c) No, because the statement was not closely connected to the death of the accused.
- (d) None of the above.

47. X was severely injured with a knife and a doctor recorded his dying declaration in the hospital. The doctor declared that he was in a fit condition to record the statement, but failed to mention in his certificate that X remained conscious throughout while recording the statement. Whether X's declaration is valid?

- (a) No, because there is no record that X remained conscious throughout the recording of the statement.
- (b) Yes, because the dying declaration cannot be rejected merely because the doctor failed to mention in his certificate that the deceased throughout remained conscious while recording his declaration.
- (c) No, because X was severely injured with knife and there is a great possibility that he was unconscious during the recording of the statement.
- (d) Both (a) and (c).

48. Which of the following is not correct?

- (a) Evidence can be given of the circumstances even if they are not proximately connected.
- (b) The declaration relating to circumstances is as wide as circumstantial evidence.
- (c) Suicide note falls outside the purview of Section 32(1).
- (d) All of the above.

49. The statement of the deceased was recorded by the duty doctor and not by the doctor that treated him. The statement was made when the deceased was not in a fit condition to record it. Whether it is admissible as a dying declaration?

- (a) No, because it was recorded by the duty doctor.

- (b) No, because it was recorded when the deceased was in an unfit condition.
(c) Both (a) and (b).

(d) Depends on the discretion of the court.

50. A deceased wife wrote a suicide note in which she blamed her husband for calling her a bad wife and due to his incessant complaints, she committed suicide. Whether her letter was relevant as a dying declaration?

- (a) Yes, her letter describes the circumstances of her death.
(b) No, because she became emotional and committed suicide.
(c) Depends on the facts and circumstances of the case.
(d) None of the above.

For false imprisonment the detention should be without any lawful justification. Making false complaint to the police by the defendants leading to the arrest of the plaintiffs, without any justification, will make the defendants liable for false imprisonment. A person may be liable for false imprisonment not only when he directly arrests/detains the plaintiff, but also when he was active in promoting or causing the arrest or detention. Bad faith is not necessary to be proved. If a police officer orders an arrest without having such a power or 'reasonable suspicion', he is responsible for the same. If reasonable suspicion arises subsequent to the arrest as a result of questioning the accused, the arrest and detention till that stage would be invalid. A policeman should disclose the reason for the arrest. Otherwise he will be liable for false imprisonment. Similarly, when a prisoner's jail sentence is over, his detention thereafter will result in false imprisonment.

A person arrested by the orders of a judicial officer cannot sue the judicial officer for false imprisonment, unless the judicial officer acts recklessly, illegally or maliciously, i.e. he cannot be said to be acting judicially. A person detained by a private individual must be quickly handed over to the police, otherwise it will amount to false imprisonment.

When detention is justified - If a man entered certain premises subject to certain reasonable conditions it is no wrong to prevent him from leaving the premises until and unless those conditions are fulfilled. Thus, not allowing a person to go until he pays reasonable charges is no false imprisonment. Similarly, when there is *volenti non fit injuria* on the part of the plaintiff, the defendant cannot be made liable. Thus, a miner going into coal mine by his own consent cannot sue for false imprisonment if he himself wrongfully stops the work and wants to be taken out before the usual time.

Law permits the arrest of a person when he has committed some offence. Such arrest may be made by a magistrate, a police officer or a private individual according to the circumstances. In *John Lewis & Co v. Times*, (1952) 1 All ER 1203, the plaintiff and her daughter went to a shop, where the daughter committed theft. Both of them were detained in the office and were told to wait for the managing director's decision; they remained there for an hour. He decided to hand them over to the police. On trial the daughter was found guilty of theft, but the mother was not. The mother sued for

false imprisonment. The defendants were held not liable, in as much as she was not detained beyond a reasonable time for the managing director to make the decision.

51. X, a police officer orders the arrest of 'Y because he was a repeated offender and was found near a crime scene. Whether the police officer is liable for false imprisonment?

- (a) No, because there was a reasonable suspicion in the mind of the officer.
- (b) No, because police officers have immunity in these cases.
- (c) No, because he was under the impression that Y is the one who committed the crime.
- (d) All of the above.

52. In the previous question, if X arrested Y just because he was a repeated offender and later formed a reasonable suspicion on questioning him, then in such a case, whether X is liable for false imprisonment?

- (a) Yes, X is liable for false imprisonment.
- (b) Yes, X is liable. But the detention after he formed a suspicion is valid.
- (c) No, Y was a repeated offender and this was sufficient reason to arrest him.
- (d) None of the above.

53. Akshay was arrested at a grocery store for shoplifting. He was confined in the basement and was physically abused. He agreed to pay the price for the goods and also agreed for the police to be called. But the owner in order to get revenge, physically abused him for a couple of hours and set him free. Whether this amounts to false imprisonment?

- (a) No, as the action taken by the owner was in retaliation of shoplifting.
- (b) Yes, as the behaviour of the owner was unreasonable and unlawful.
- (c) No, because the action of the owner was reasonable and generally expected in such cases and the principle of *volenti non fit injuria* is applicable in this case.
- (d) Both (a) and (c).

54. If in the previous question, Akshay was handed over to the police within a reasonable time, then in such a case would the owner be liable for false imprisonment?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) Maybe
- (d) Depends on the discretion of the court.

55. Which of the following is attributable to the passage above?

- (a) When there is volenti non fit injuria on the part of the plaintiff, the defendant cannot be made liable.
- (b) For false imprisonment, the detention should be without any lawful justification.
- (c) When a prisoner's jail sentence is over, his detention thereafter will result in false imprisonment.
- (d) All of the above.

LOGICAL REASONING

56. Which of the following best completes the passage below? In a survey of job applicants, two-fifths admitted to being at least a little dishonest. However, the survey may underestimate the proportion of job applicants who are dishonest because_____.

- (a) Some dishonest people taking the survey might have claimed the survey to be honest.
- (b) Some generally honest people taking the survey might have claimed the survey to be dishonest.
- (c) Some people who claimed the survey to be at least a little dishonest may be very dishonest.
- (d) Some people who claimed the survey to be dishonest may have been answering honestly.

57. The average life expectancy for the United States population as a whole is 73.9 years, but children born in Hawaii will live an average of 77 years, and those born in Louisiana, 71.7 years. If a newlywed couple from Louisiana were to begin their family in Hawaii, therefore, their children would be expected to live longer than would be the case if the family remained in Louisiana. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the conclusion drawn in the passage?

- (a) Insurance company statisticians do not believe that moving to Hawaii will significantly lengthen the average Louisianan's life.
- (b) The governor of Louisiana has falsely alleged that statistics for his state are inaccurate.
- (c) The longevity ascribed to Hawaii's current population is attributable mostly to genetically determined factors.
- (d) Thirty per cent of all Louisianans can expect to live longer than 77 years.

58 . The average life expectancy for the United States population as a whole is 73.9 years, but children born in Hawaii will live an average of 77 years, and those born in Louisiana, 71.7 years. If a newlywed couple from Louisiana were to begin their family in Hawaii, therefore, their children would be expected to live longer than would be the case if the family remained in Louisiana. Which of the following statements, if true, would most significantly strengthen the conclusion drawn in the passage?

- (a) As population density increases in Hawaii, life expectancy figures for that state are likely to be revised downward.

(b) Environmental factors tending to favour longevity are abundant in Hawaii and less numerous in Louisiana.

(c) Twenty-five per cent of all Louisianans who move to Hawaii live longer than 77 years.

(d) Over the last decade, average life expectancy has risen at a higher rate for Louisianans than for Hawaiians.

59. Insurance Company X is considering issuing a new policy to cover services required by elderly people who suffer from diseases that afflict the elderly. Premiums for the policy must be low enough to attract customers. Therefore, Company X is concerned that the income from the policies would not be sufficient to pay for the claims that would be made. Which of the following strategies would be most likely to minimise Company X's losses on the policies?

(a) Attracting middle-aged customers is unlikely to submit claims for benefits for many years.

(b) Ensuring only those individuals who did not suffer any serious diseases as children.

(c) Both of the above

(d) None of the above

60. A programme instituted in a particular state allows parents to prepay their children's future college tuition at current rates. The programme then pays the tuition annually for the child at any of the state's public colleges in which the child enrolls. Parents should participate in the programme as a means of decreasing the cost of their children's college education. Which of the following, if true, is the most appropriate reason for parents NOT to participate in the programme?

(a) The parents are unsure about which public college in the state the child will attend.

(b) The amount of money accumulated by putting the prepayment funds in an interest-bearing account today will be greater than the total cost of tuition for any of the public colleges when the child enrolls.

(c) The annual cost of tuition at the state's public colleges is expected to increase at a faster rate than the annual increase in the cost of living.

(d) Some of the state's public colleges are contemplating large increases in tuition next year.

61. Company Alpha buys free-travel coupons from people who are awarded the coupons by Bravo Airlines for frequently flying on Bravo aeroplanes. The coupons are sold to people who pay less for the coupons than they would pay by purchasing tickets from Bravo. This making of coupons results in lost revenue for Bravo. To discourage the buying and selling of free-travel coupons, it would be best for Bravo Airlines to restrict the

(a) number of coupons that a person can be awarded in a particular year.

(b) use of the coupons for those who were awarded the coupons and members of their immediate families.

(c) days that the coupons can be used from Monday through Friday.

(d) amount of time that the coupons can be used after they are issued.

62. The ice on the front windshield of the car had formed when moisture condensed during the night. The ice melted quickly after the car was warmed up the next morning because the defrosting vent, which blows on the front windshield, was turned on full force. Which of the following, if true, most seriously jeopardises the validity of the explanation for the speed with which the ice melted?

(a) The side windows had no ice condensation on them.

(b) Even though no attempt was made to defrost the back window, the ice there melted at the same rate as the ice on the front windshield.

(c) The speed at which ice on a window melts increases as the temperature of the air blown on the window increases.

(d) The warm air from the defrosting vent for the front windshield cools rapidly as it dissipates throughout the rest of the car.

63. To prevent some conflicts of interest, Congress could prohibit high-level government officials from accepting positions as lobbyists for three years after such officials leave government service. One such official concluded, however, that such a prohibition would be unfortunate because it would prevent high-level government officials from earning a livelihood for three years. The official's conclusion logically depends on which of the following assumptions?

(a) Laws should not restrict the behaviour of former government officials.

(b) Lobbyists are typically people who have previously been high-level government officials.

(c) Low-level government officials do not often become lobbyists when they leave government service.

(d) High-level government officials who leave government service are capable of earning a livelihood only as lobbyists.

64. A conservation group in the United States is trying to change the long-standing image of bats as frightening creatures. The group contends that bats are feared and persecuted solely because they are shy animals that are active only at night. Which of the following, if true, would cast the most serious doubt on the accuracy of the group's contention?

(a) Bats are steadily losing natural roosting places, such as caves and hollow trees, and are thus turning to more developed areas for roosting.

(b) Bats are the chief consumers of nocturnal insects and thus can help make their hunting territory more pleasant for humans.

(c) Bats are regarded as frightening creatures not only in the United States but also in Europe, Africa, and South America.

(d) People know more about the behaviour of other greatly feared animal species, such as lions and alligators, and greatly feared animal species, such as lions, alligators and snakes, than they do about the behaviour of bats.

65. Meteorite explosions in the Earth's atmosphere as large as the one that destroyed forests in Siberia, with approximately the force of a twelve-megaton nuclear blast, occur about once a century. The response of highly automated systems controlled by complex computer programs to unexpected circumstances is unpredictable. Which of the following conclusions can most properly be drawn, if the statements above are true, about a highly automated nuclear-missile defence system controlled by a complex computer program?

(a) Within a century after its construction, the system would react inappropriately and might accidentally start a nuclear war.

(b) The system would be destroyed if an explosion of a large meteorite occurred in the Earth's atmosphere.

(c) It would be impossible for the system to distinguish the explosion of a large meteorite from the explosion of a nuclear weapon.

(d) It is not certain what the system's response to the explosion of a large meteorite would be if its designers did not plan for such a contingency.

66. The fewer restrictions there are on the advertising of legal services, the more lawyers there are who advertise their services, and the lawyers who advertise a specific service usually charge less for that service than lawyers who do not advertise. Therefore, if the state removes any of its current restrictions, such as the one against advertisements that do not specify fee arrangements, overall consumer legal costs will be lower than if the state retains its current restrictions. If the statements in the passage are true, which of the following must be true?

(a) Some lawyers who now advertise will charge more for specific services if they do not have to specify fee arrangements in the advertisements.

(b) More consumers will use legal services if there are fewer restrictions on the advertising of legal services.

(c) Most lawyers who advertise specific services do not lower their fees for those services when they begin to advertise.

(d) If more lawyers advertise lower prices for specific services, some lawyers who do not advertise will also charge less than they currently charge for those services.

67. The fewer restrictions there are on the advertising of legal services, the more lawyers there are who advertise their services, and the lawyers who advertise a specific service usually charge less for that service than lawyers who do not advertise. Therefore, if the

state removes any of its current restrictions, such as the one against advertisements that do not specify fee arrangements, overall consumer legal costs will be lower than if the state retains its current restrictions. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the argument concerning overall consumer legal costs?

- (a) The state has recently removed some other restrictions that have limited the advertising of legal services.
- (b) The state is unlikely to remove all of the restrictions that apply solely to the advertising of legal services.
- (c) Lawyers who do not advertise generally provide legal services of the same quality as those provided by lawyers who do advertise.
- (d) Most lawyers who now specify fee arrangements in their advertisements would continue to do so even if the specification were not required.

68. Defense Department analysts worry that the ability of the United States to wage a prolonged war would be seriously endangered if the machine-tool manufacturing base shrinks further. Before the Defense Department publicly connected this security issue with the import quota issue, however, the machine-tool industry raised the national security issue in its petition for import quotas. Which of the following, if true, contributes most to an explanation of the machine-tool industry's raising the issue above regarding national security?

- (a) When the aircraft industries retooled, they provided a large amount of work for builders.
- (b) The Defense Department is only marginally concerned with the effects of foreign competition on the machine tool industry.
- (c) The machine-tool industry encountered difficulty in obtaining governmental protection against imports on grounds other than defence.
- (d) A few weapons that are important for defence consist of parts that do not require extensive machining.

69. Opponents of laws that require automobile drivers and passengers to wear seat belts argue that in a free society, people have the right to take risks as long as the people do not harm others as a result of taking risks. As a result, they conclude that it should be each person's decision whether or not to wear a seat belt. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the conclusion drawn above?

(a) Many new cars are built with seat belts that automatically fasten when someone sits in the front seat.

(b) Automobile insurance rates for all automobile owners are higher because of the need to pay for the increased injuries or deaths of people not wearing seat belts.

(c) Passengers in aeroplanes are required to wear seat belts during takeoffs and landings.

(d) The rate of automobile fatalities in states that do not have mandatory seat belt laws is greater than the rate of fatalities in states that do have such laws.

70. The cost of producing radios in Country Q is ten per cent less than the cost of producing radios in Country Y. Even after transportation fees and tariff charges are added, it is still cheaper for a company to import radios from Country Q to Country Y than to produce radios in Country Y. The statements above, if true, best support which of the following assertions?

(a) Labour costs in Country Q are ten per cent below those in Country Y.

(b) Importing radios from Country Q to Country Y will eliminate ten per cent of the manufacturing jobs in Country Y.

(c) The tariff on a radio imported from Country Q to Country Y is less than ten per cent of the cost of manufacturing the radio in Country Y.

(d) The fee for transporting a radio from Country Q to Country Y is more than ten per cent of the cost of manufacturing the radio in Country Q.

71. Look closely at the letter pattern and choose the series from the options given that will correctly fill the blank at the end of the series.

FAG, GAF, HAI, IAH, _____

(a) JAK

(b) HAL

(c) HAK

(d) JAI

72. Fill in the blank

ELFA GLHA ILJA _____ MLNA

(a) OLPA

(b) KLMA

(c) LLMA

(d) KLLA

73. In a top secret message, if LIVING is coded as KGSHLD. How will BUDDHA be coded?

(a) ATEEIB

(b) ATACFX

(c) ATCCGZ

(d) KGSHLD

74. -Suresh, the son of Mahesh is married to Sia, whose sister Jia is married to Amar, the brother of Suresh. How is Jia related to Mahesh?

(a) Daughter in law

(b) Cousin

(c) Sister in law

(d) Sister

75. Smith said, "Lilly is wife of the grandson of my sister's mother." How is Smith related to Lilly?

- (a) Father (b) Father-in-law (c) Brother-in-law (d) Grand Father

76. In an archery match, Peter's team got more scores than David's team but not as many as Smith's team. Smith's team got more scores than Taiwa's team. Taiwa's team got less score than David's team.

Which team is in second place in the descending order of scores?

- (a) Smith's team (b) Taiwan's team (c) Peter's team (d) David's tea

Each question contains one statement and two courses of actions I and II. Assuming the statements to be true, decide which of the two courses of action most logically follows.

77. Statement: Indian children are very talented but are instead weak in science and mathematics.

I. Teaching and textbooks are not available in mother language.

II. Education based on experiments in both the subjects is lacking.

- (a) If only I follows (b) If only II follows
(c) If either I or II follows (d) If neither I nor II follows

78. Statement: Despite of child labour laws, children can be seen working in hotels, shops, houses very frequently.

I. The Government should not make such laws which cannot be enforced.

II. A proper education system for the primary level particularly for lower caste community may eradicate this problem.

- (a) If only I follows (b) If only II follows
(c) If either I or II follows (d) If neither I nor II follows.

79. Statement: Kyoto protocol on environment is signed by almost every country of the world.

I: As a result air, water and soil pollution have come down.

II: Increasing production of automobiles, refrigerators and fertilisers do not affect our environment.

- (a) If only I follows (b) If only II follows
(c) If either I or II follows. (d) If neither I nor II follows.

80. Statement: School dropout rate is very high in the rural areas as children support their parents in income earning activities.

I. Public awareness programme on primary education should be expanded immediately to educate parents.

II. Compensation is not a remedy.

- (a) If only I follows (b) If only II follows
 (c) If either I or II follows (d) If neither I nor II follows

81. Statement: Smoking is one of those human weaknesses which tend to test the will power of the smoker of the edge.

I. It is very difficult for the smoker to give up smoking even if they want to do so.

II. Human beings have other weaknesses as well.

- (a) If only I follows (b) If only II follows
 (c) If either I or II follows (d) If neither I nor II follows

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Direction: - From the data given below solve the questions:

Two brothers, Jatin and Jai bought four acres of land in 1990 and started cultivating it in 1991. They produced 1,000 kg of jowar per acre that year. Being the elder brother, Jatin decided the proportion in which the total production would be shared. He retained 1,800 kg and gave the rest to Jai. In 1994, when the production was twice that in 1991, Jatin gave 60% of the production to Jai. Jai found that Jatin was more considerate in that year than in 1992, when he had received 2,700 kg which was only 200 kg more than what Jatin would have retained, had the production been divided equally. In 1995, when the production was twice that of 1993, Jatin retained 9,000 kg, which was 75% of the total production in 1995.

82. In 1991 Jatin and Jai had shared the production in the ratio

- (a) 1:1 (b) 9: 11 (c) 11 : 9 (d) None of the above

83. The increase in production between 1993 and 1994 was

- (a) 1,000 kg (b) 1,500 kg (c) 2,000 kg (d) 3,500 kg

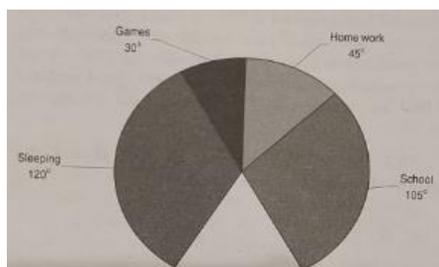
84. The quantity of jowar received by Jatin in 1991 as a ratio of quantity received in 1995 is closer to

- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 1 : 3 (c) 1 : 5 (d) 1 : 4

85. The quantity received by Jai in 1994 was:

- (a) four times the production of 1993 (b) one-fourth the production of 1993
 (c) twice the production of 1992 (d) 40% of the production of 1995

Directions: The following pie chart shows the hourly distribution (in degrees) of all the major activities of a student.



86. The percentage of time which he spends in school is

- (a) 37% (b) 30% (c) 40% (d) 27%

87. How much time (in per cent) does he spend in games in comparison to sleeping?

- (a) 30% (b) 35% (c) 25% (d) None of these

88. If he spends the time in games equal to the home work and remains constant in other activities, then the percentage decrease in time of sleeping (assume that all the extra game time came from reducing sleeping time)

- (a) 15% (b) 12.5% (c) 20% (d) None of these

89. What is the difference in time (in hours) spent in school and in home work?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 8

90. If he spends 1/3rd time of homework in Mathematics then the number of hours he spends in rest of the subjects in home work is

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

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE INCLUDING CURRENT AFFAIRS

The Laureus World Sports Awards 2025 marked another milestone in the celebration of sporting excellence, uniting athletes, coaches, and sports personalities from across the world. Established in 2000, the Laureus Awards are often called the “Oscars of Sports,” recognizing the year’s most inspiring achievements. The 2025 ceremony was held in Madrid, Spain, drawing attention not only for the winners but also for the global conversations it sparked about inclusivity, sustainability, and technology in sports.

This year’s event reflected a shift in global sporting culture — focusing on athletes who use their influence beyond the playing field. From advocating for gender equality to promoting mental health awareness, many awardees were recognized for their off-field contributions as well. The awards are decided by the Laureus World Sports Academy, comprising 70 legendary athletes who vote on nominations across categories such as Sportsman of the Year, Sportswoman of the Year, Team of the Year, and Breakthrough Athlete.

A significant highlight was the acknowledgment of emerging nations making an impact on world sports. Athletes from Asia and Africa were recognized for their achievements, signaling the growing democratization of sports excellence. The 2025 edition also celebrated para-athletes, showcasing the power of perseverance and resilience.

What makes the Laureus Awards unique is their underlying philosophy — “Sport has the power to change the world.” This idea, rooted in Nelson Mandela’s 2000 speech at the first Laureus ceremony, continues to guide the foundation’s mission. Over the years, the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation has funded more than 250 community projects across 50 countries, using sports to tackle issues like discrimination, violence, and inequality.

As the world moves into an era where artificial intelligence, biomechanics, and analytics reshape training and performance, the Laureus Awards stand as a reminder that sports are not just about medals — they are about human stories of courage, compassion, and change.

91. The Laureus World Sports Academy was founded in which year?

- (a) 1999 (b) 2000 (c) 2002 (d) 2005

92. The Laureus Awards are supported by which luxury car brand?

- (a) BMW (b) Mercedes-Benz (c) Audi (d) Jaguar

93. In which year did India first win a Laureus Award?

- (a) 2018 (b) 2019 (c) 2020 (d) 2021

94. Which of the following athletes was the winner of the “World Sportsman of the Year” award at the Laureus Awards 2025?

- (a) Roger Federer (b) Mondo Duplantis (c) Novak Djokovic (d) Usain Bolt

95. At the 2025 Laureus Awards, who won the “World Sportswoman of the Year” award?

- (a) Aitana Bonmatí (b) Serena Williams (c) Simone Biles (d) Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce

In early 2025, Uttarakhand made history by becoming the first Indian state to implement the Uniform Civil Code (UCC), marking a transformative step toward ensuring uniformity in personal laws governing marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption. The decision came after months of deliberation, committee recommendations, and public consultations across the hill state. The UCC replaces religion-based personal laws with a common legal framework applicable to all citizens irrespective of faith, gender, or community.

The Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly passed the UCC Bill with a significant majority, with the stated objective of promoting gender equality and secularism as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The law seeks to standardize civil matters such as marriage registration, divorce procedures, inheritance rights, and adoption norms. Provisions within the Code emphasize mandatory registration of marriages, equal property rights for daughters, and simplified legal processes for family disputes.

The move, however, was not without controversy. Several religious groups and opposition parties raised concerns about the possible erosion of cultural diversity and the impact on personal religious practices. Supporters hailed it as a step toward social justice and gender neutrality, echoing Article

44 of the Directive Principles of State Policy, which encourages the State to secure a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens.

The introduction of the UCC in Uttarakhand has sparked debates across India, with other states such as Gujarat and Assam expressing interest in studying its model before implementation. The move also triggered a wider national conversation on balancing India's pluralism with the

constitutional goal of equality. Legal experts believe the Uttarakhand experience could set a precedent for national-level discussions and judicial scrutiny in the years ahead.

As the first practical application of a UCC in independent India, the development has placed Uttarakhand at the center of India's legal and political landscape. The coming years will determine how effectively the law harmonizes equality with diversity in one of the world's most vibrant democracies.

96. Which country has a Uniform Civil Code that inspired debates in India's legal system?

- (a) United States (b) France (c) Turkey (d) Brazil

97. Who was the chairperson of the committee that drafted Uttarakhand's UCC Bill?

- (a) Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai (b) Justice Kurian Joseph
(c) Justice Deepak Misra (d) Justice H.L. Dattu

98. The term "secular" was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by which amendment?

- (a) 42nd Amendment (b) 44th Amendment (c) 52nd Amendment (d) 73rd Amendment

99. The Uniform Civil Code debate is most closely associated with which area of law?

- (a) Criminal Law (b) Personal Law (c) Administrative Law (d) Corporate Law

100. In which year did the Supreme Court, in *John Vallamattom v. Union of India*, discuss the need for a UCC?

- (a) 1980 (b) 1990 (c) 2003 (d) 2010

Karnataka became the first Indian state to implement the Supreme Court's 2023 directive on the right to die with dignity, operationalizing the legal framework for terminally ill patients to refuse life-sustaining treatment through Advance Medical Directives (living wills). The state has set up medical boards in hospitals to review and approve such requests, ensuring ethical safeguards and reducing delays. This initiative respects patient autonomy, balances medical judgment, and offers comfort to families in difficult times. Karnataka's program strictly adheres to passive euthanasia rules, differentiating it from euthanasia or assisted suicide, and aims to prevent misuse through multi-level medical assessments.

The Supreme Court, in its 2018 judgment in *Common Cause vs Union of India*, had first upheld the passive euthanasia principle, allowing individuals to draft living wills. However, the 2023 directive simplified the earlier complex procedures that made implementation nearly impossible. It permitted digital authentication of living wills, involvement of fewer medical boards, and clear provisions for verification and withdrawal of consent, thereby ensuring both ethical control and accessibility.

Karnataka's Health Department, in accordance with this directive, issued detailed guidelines to hospitals and medical practitioners in 2024, setting the stage for responsible enforcement.

The move highlights Karnataka's leadership in compassionate and humane healthcare, encouraging other states to follow. The policy draws on Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees the right to life with dignity, and aligns with global standards on end-of-life care. It also raises ethical considerations about informed consent, protection from coercion, and the emotional impact on families, prompting nationwide discussion on medical ethics and palliative care

101. Which ministry in the Government of India is primarily responsible for framing policies related to medical ethics?

- (a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
(c) Ministry of Law and Justice (d) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

102. Which European country was among the first to legalize passive euthanasia or withdrawal of life support?

- (a) Netherlands (b) Germany (c) Denmark (d) Sweden

103. The right to die with dignity in the context of medical law is most closely associated with which principle?

- (a) Autonomy (b) Beneficence (c) Justice (d) Non-maleficence

104. Who is the current Chief Minister of Karnataka as of 2025?

- (a) B. S. Yediyurappa (b) Siddaramaiah (c) Basavaraj Bommai (d) Dinesh Gundu Rao

105. In which year did the Supreme Court of India first recognize the legal validity of passive euthanasia?

- (a) 2015 (b) 2018 (c) 2020 (d) 2023

The Justice Hema Committee, constituted by the Kerala government in the wake of the 2017 abduction and assault case involving a prominent Malayalam actress, has brought renewed national attention to gender inequality and sexual harassment in the Indian film industry. This committee, chaired by retired Justice K Hema, included former actress Sharada and retired IAS officer KB Valsala Kumari, and was tasked with investigating the prevalence of sexual and workplace harassment in Malayalam cinema. The report, finalized in 2019 and made public only recently, documents over a dozen forms of exploitation experienced by women and junior artistes, ranging from casting couch practices and cyber harassment to the absence of reliable complaints mechanisms.

In 2024 and 2025, the Kerala government faced growing demands from the Women in Cinema Collective (WCC) and civil society for transparent action based on the report's findings. The probe led to new Special Investigation Teams reviewing dozens of older and new complaints, resulting in resignations from high-profile industry leaders after allegations surfaced. The government, however, has been criticized for delays and selective responses, with critics arguing that genuine gender parity requires sustained commitment beyond mere inquiries.

The committee's revelations exposed systemic issues in the entertainment sector, including discrimination in pay, lack of Internal Complaints Committees as mandated by law, and the dominance of male actors, producers, and directors. Many women reported facing harsh retaliation for speaking out, and the absence of safe working environments remains a major concern in 2025. Advocates highlight that meaningful change requires both legislative intervention and a shift in cultural attitudes towards gender in the workplace.

The Justice Hema Committee's work is significant not only for the Malayalam film industry but also as a catalyst for broader conversations on sexual harassment and gender injustice throughout India. The episode emphasizes the continuing relevance of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, known as the POSH Act, and echoes the need for robust legal implementation. As the debate persists in 2025, this case exemplifies the challenges and progress in India's struggle for equality and safety for women, particularly in high-visibility professions like cinema.

106. Which high-profile Malayalam film association faced pressure and criticism post the Hema Committee report's findings?

- (a) Cine Artistes Association
- (b) Kerala Film Chamber
- (c) AMMA (Malayalam Film Artistes Association)
- (d) South Indian Artists Guild

107. What major challenge do the women in the Malayalam film industry face, according to the committee, apart from harassment?

- (a) Discrimination in pay and benefits
- (b) Excessive working hours without overtime
- (c) Lack of technical training opportunities
- (d) Exclusion from film premieres

108. Under the POSH Act, what minimum number of employees requires an organization to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC)?

- (a) 5
- (b) 10
- (c) 20
- (d) 50

109. The Women in Cinema Collective (WCC), instrumental in bringing attention to harassment in Malayalam cinema, was formed in which year?

- (a) 2015
- (b) 2017
- (c) 2019
- (d) 2021

110. Which Indian ministry is responsible for implementing and overseeing the POSH Act?

- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (b) Ministry of Women and Child Development
- (c) Ministry of Labour and Employment

- (d) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

The 130th Constitutional Amendment Bill, introduced in India's Parliament in August 2025, seeks to amend Articles 75, 164, and 239AA of the Constitution. Its main provision mandates the removal of the Prime Minister, Chief Ministers, or any Union or State Ministers from office if they are arrested and detained continuously for 30 days on serious criminal charges punishable by five or more years of imprisonment. If the arrested minister does not resign by the 31st day of detention, they automatically cease to hold office from that day onward. The President (for Union Ministers) or the Governor (for State Ministers) is required to remove the minister on advice from the Prime Minister or Chief Minister, respectively.

This amendment is significant as it introduces a condition of automatic removal based on detention duration rather than conviction, which is a departure from existing laws where disqualification takes effect after conviction and sentencing. Additionally, the Bill allows for the reappointment of ministers once they are released from custody, maintaining their political rights post-release.

The scope of this amendment includes the Union government, all state governments, and Union Territories such as Delhi, Puducherry, and Jammu & Kashmir. It thus affects the highest offices of executive power at all levels of government in India.

The government justifies the amendment as a tool to cleanse politics by preventing convicted or seriously accused individuals from holding positions of power while in custody, aiming to protect constitutional morality, public trust, and good governance. However, critics raise concerns regarding potential misuse for political vendettas, threats to federalism by weakening elected state executives, and the undermining of the fundamental principle of "innocent until proven guilty." They argue that this bypasses parliamentary confidence mechanisms and judicial verdicts by creating extrajudicial grounds for removal.

Overall, the 130th Constitutional Amendment Bill marks a radical shift in political accountability and governance norms in India's constitutional framework. It is a landmark legal reform addressing contemporary challenges related to corruption, criminalization of politics, and governance ethics in 2025, while also inviting debates on due process, separation of powers, and democratic principles.

111. The 130th Amendment Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha by which Union Minister?

- (a) Finance Minister
- (b) Law Minister
- (c) Home Minister
- (d) Parliamentary Affairs Minister

112. The power to dissolve the Lok Sabha lies with the:

(a) Prime Minister

(b) President

(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha

(d) Chief Justice of India

113. Who has the authority to advise the President on the removal of a Union Minister under the 130th Amendment Bill?

(a) Supreme Court

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Parliament

(d) Cabinet Secretary

114. The 130th Amendment Bill relates to the removal of ministers due to charges punishable with imprisonment for a minimum of how many years?

(a) 3 years

(b) 5 years

(c) 7 years

(d) 10 years

115. Who became Chief Justice of India in May 2025?

(a) Justice Sanjiv Khanna

(b) Justice Bhushan Ramkrishna Gavai

(c) Justice Indu Malhotra

(d) Justice Ruma Pal

In 2025, the Indian Parliament passed The Online Gaming Regulation Act, 2025, a landmark step toward creating a transparent and safe environment for digital gaming in India. This law came in response to the rapid growth of online gaming, which had expanded beyond social recreation into large-scale monetary platforms. The Act aims to regulate the industry, protect players, and curb illegal betting and addiction-related risks.

Under the Act, games have been classified into three categories: online money games, online skill games, and e-sports. While skill-based games and e-sports are permitted with strict guidelines, money-based online gaming involving wagering or betting has been prohibited.

To ensure implementation, the government has established a National Online Gaming Commission, responsible for licensing, monitoring, and enforcing compliance among platforms.

The Act makes age verification, self-exclusion options, and spending limits mandatory for all gaming platforms.

It also requires companies to maintain data transparency and ensure that no platform is used for money laundering or illegal financial activity. Violating the Act can lead to penalties, including imprisonment of up to three years or fines up to ₹1 crore.

Economically, the Act is expected to bring structure to India's booming online gaming sector, valued at over USD 3.5 billion in 2024 and projected to reach USD 9 billion by 2029. However, the law has also faced criticism from sections of the industry that argue it could affect innovation and employment in the gaming sector.

For India's youth, the Act strikes a balance between technological opportunity and responsible gaming. It seeks to promote gaming as a sport rather than gambling, with a focus on ethics, mental health, and digital discipline.

The Online Gaming Regulation Act, 2025, thus stands as a crucial attempt to align India's digital future with safe entertainment and social accountability.

116. Which of the following is the main objective of the Online Gaming Regulation Act, 2025?

- (a) To ban all forms of online gaming
- (b) To regulate online gaming and protect players from fraud and addiction
- (c) To promote online casinos in India
- (d) To allow free global gaming without restrictions

117. Which year marked the formal passage of the Online Gaming Regulation Act in India?

- (a) 2023
- (b) 2024
- (c) 2025
- (d) 2022

118. Who is the current Minister of Electronics and Information Technology (as of 2025)?

- (a) Rajeev Chandrasekhar
- (b) Ashwini Vaishnaw
- (c) Anurag Thakur
- (d) Dharmendra Pradhan

119. Which Indian law governs cases of money laundering that may apply to illegal gaming platforms?

- (a) PMLA, 2002
- (b) FERA, 1973
- (c) FEMA, 1999
- (d) ITA, 2000

120. Which authority has been created under the Online Gaming Regulation Act, 2025 to oversee licensing and compliance?

- (a) National Digital Security Bureau
- (b) Central Gaming Monitoring Authority
- (c) National Online Gaming Commission
- (d) Online Entertainment Regulatory Council