

A golden scale of justice is centered in the background of the hexagonal frame. The scales are slightly tilted, with the right pan being lower than the left. The entire scene is set against a dark golden background within a blue-bordered hexagon.

CLAT 2024

Sample Paper III

SAMPLE QUESTIONS & EXPLANATIONS
— RELEASED BY THE —
CLAT CONSORTIUM FOR CLAT 2024



Section I: English Language

Remember what it was to be me: that is always the point. It is a difficult point to admit. We are brought up in the ethic that others, any others, all others, are by definition more interesting than ourselves; taught to be diffident, just this side of self-effacing. (You're the least important person in the room and don't forget it. Jessica Mitford's governess would hiss in her ear on the advent of any social occasion: copied that into my notebook because it is only recently that I have been able to enter a room without hearing some such phrase in my inner ear.) Only the very young and the very old may recount their dreams at breakfast, dwell upon self, interrupt with memories of beach picnics and favourite Liberty lawn dresses and the rainbow trout in a creek near Colorado Springs. The rest of us are expected, rightly, to affect absorption in other people's favourite dresses, other people's trout.

And so we do. But our notebooks give us away, for however dutifully we record what we see around us, the common denominator of all we see is always, transparently, shamelessly, the implacable I. We are not talking here about the kind of notebook that is patently for public consumption, a structural concept for binding together a series of graceful pensees; we are talking about something private, about bits of the mind's string too short to use, an indiscriminate and erratic assemblage with meaning only for its maker.

I think we are well advised to keep on nodding terms with the people we used to be, whether we find them attractive company or not. Otherwise they turn up unannounced and surprise us, come hammering on the mind's door at 4 a.m. of a bad night and demand to know who deserted them, who betrayed them, who is going to make amends. We forget all too soon the things we thought we could never forget. We forget the loves and the betrayals alike, forget what we whispered and what we screamed, forget who we were. I have already lost touch with a couple of people I used to be.

It is a good idea, then, to keep in touch, and I suppose that keeping in touch is what notebooks are all about. And we are all on our own when it comes to keeping those lines open to ourselves: your notebook will never help me, nor mine you.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from "On Keeping a Notebook", *Slouching Towards Bethlehem*, by Joan Didion, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1968.]

1. Why, according to the author, should one keep a notebook?

- (a) To maintain consistency in one's actions and behavior.
- (b) To hone one's skills as a writer.
- (c) To claim and preserve a sense of self.
- (d) To document memorable events.

2. Based on the passage, which kind of entries would you be most likely to find in the author's notebook?

- (a) factual records of the day's events
- (b) carefully and elegantly crafted prose
- (c) haphazard observations and impressions
- (d) political opinions in barely legible handwriting

3. Which of the following best explains the relevance of the underlined sentence in the passage?

- (a) The anecdote illustrates the author's sharp memory and eye for detail.
- (b) The governess' words remind the author to remain modest and down-to-earth.
- (c) The author's motivation to keep a notebook is in direct contrast to the social norms that the governess articulates.
- (d) It is an irrelevant digression; that is why the anecdote is in brackets.

4. Which of the following best describes two people being on "nodding terms"?

- (a) Kabir and Amrit are close friends who share everything from trivia to their deepest desires with each other.
- (b) Sanju and Zohrab meet once in a while but are able to confide in each other without feeling judged.
- (c) Sameer and Jerin share a love-hate relationship.
- (d) Aditi and Namrata greet each other in passing.

5. What does 'implacable' mean in the passage?

- (a) unknowable
- (b) constantly shifting
- (c) adamant or unchanging
- (d) calm

Section II: General Knowledge

"Mahsa Amini, who also went by the name Jina, was with her family last week on a visit to Tehran from her home in the northwestern province of Kurdistan when she was arrested on an accusation of violating the hijab law.

The law went into effect in 1981, after the Islamic revolution. It has long been challenged by many women in

Iran and is commonly flouted across the country.

Ms. Amini, 22, died three days after her detention while in the custody of the morality police, who enforce the country's strict Islamic rules. Iran's security forces issued a statement saying that Ms.

Amini had collapsed from a heart attack at the detention center while receiving training on hijab rules. Her family disputed this claim, saying she was perfectly healthy before her arrest, according to news reports.

Her death quickly struck a national nerve and gave a human face to the public's long-simmering anger over the religious laws. Many women ripped off and burned their head coverings to protest the hijab law ...As anger has gripped the country, more and more Iranians have joined the demonstrations, turning the crisis into an outlet for broader frustrations with the government.

Many embittered Iranians have directed their hostilities toward the heart of the country's system of government: the supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.... The government response has used well-rehearsed tactics seen in previous anti-government uprisings.

This is not the first time the theocracy at the helm of the Iranian government has cracked down on women protesting for greater rights.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from "What's Driving the Protests in Iran", The New York Times]

1. In February 2022, some Muslim students of a junior college in India who wanted to wear hijab to classes were denied entry on the grounds that it was a violation of the college's uniform policy. The issue spread to other schools and colleges as well, and the matter subsequently reached the High Court. In which state did this incident take place?

- (a) Kerala (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Karnataka (d) West Bengal

2. In October 2022, a two-judge Bench of the Supreme Court gave a split decision on the High Court ruling on the hijab ban. Justice Hemant Gupta upheld the order of the High Court. Who was the other judge on the Bench?

- (a) Justice Abdul Nazeer (b) Justice N.V. Ramanna
(c) Justice Dhananjaya Chandrachud (d) Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia

3. Addressing a press conference in Chennai (in June 2022) after the two day long Central Governing council meet of concluded in Kanchipuram, its joint general secretary said that all state governments should enact laws to curb illegal conversions and Love Jihad. Which is the organisation in question?

- (a) Vishva Hindu Parishad (b) Bajrang Dal
(c) Akal Takht (d) Tablighi Jamaat

4. In 1951, the Iranian Parliament nationalised the oil industry by taking over the assets of the Company. Subsequently the democratically elected Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh was deposed in a coup and replaced by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. What was the name of the company?

- (a) Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (b) Persian Gulf Star Oil Company
(c) National Iranian Oil Company (d) National Iranian South Oil Company

5. On 16 January 1979, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi left Iran and went into exile following a mass uprising, which came to be known as the Iranian Revolution. He was replaced by a Shi'ite cleric who remained the Supreme Leader of Iran until his death in 1989. Who was this person?

- (a) Abdolkarim Haeri Yazdi (b) Ruhollah Khomeini
(c) Ali Khamenei (d) Muqtada al-Sadr

6. The novel Snow published in 2002, refers to actual incidents of suicides that occurred in Turkey when teenage girls were prevented from wearing head-scarves. The author of the novel received the 2006 Nobel Prize in literature. Who is the author?

- (a) Aziz Nesin (b) Elif Shafak
(c) Orhan Pamuk (d) Abdulrazak Gurnah

7. In 2021, two of Iran's neighbouring states engaged in a border conflict in the provinces of Syunik and Gegharkunik, as part of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Which of the following countries are involved in this conflict?

- (a) Armenia and Azerbaijan (b) Oman and Yemen
(c) Qatar and Saudi Arabia (d) Georgia and Russia

Section III: Legal Reasoning

During the COVID lockdown reports of domestic violence have increased. Addressing domestic violence has become an urgent issue not only for the government, as it is a public health crisis and a criminal act, but also for the society.

There are several laws protecting a woman from abuse from her husband or her husband's relatives. These apply to married women alone. Under Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, harassment for dowry by the husband or his family is considered a crime. This harassment can be either mental or physical. Even though

marital rape is not recognised as a crime in India, forced sex with one's wife can be considered cruelty under this section. Section 498A has a wide scope. It also covers any and all wilful conducts against a woman which drive the woman to commit suicide or cause grave injury or risk to life, limb or overall health. Again, health includes the mental and physical health of the woman.

The practice of dowry at the time of marriage is also made illegal under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Despite this, if dowry has been given to and taken by anyone other than the woman, she is entitled to that money/ property as the case may be under this Act.

Furthermore, the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (the DV Act) prohibits a wide range of abuse against women - physical, emotional, sexual and economical and all these are extensively defined under the DV Act. The scope of the DV Act covers women who are in a live-in relationship and are not married. A woman has the choice to be free from violence and has various options for remedies under this Act. She has a right to get an order of protection against her husband and his family, to continue living in the same house, i.e. she cannot be thrown out of her matrimonial home even if she reports her abusers, to claim a monthly sum to maintain herself, to have custody to her children and to claim compensation.

Under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ("CCP"), a woman does not have to necessarily file for a divorce or report abuse to have a right to receive maintenance (the monthly sum to maintain oneself from her husband. The nature of a married relationship is such that it makes it incumbent on the man to provide maintenance for his wife in cases where she is unable to provide for herself. That is, a petition for maintenance is maintainable even in the absence of one for divorce.

1. Rita was married to Raju in 2017. She lived with Raju's family in their ancestral home. From mid-2019, Raju's family began to taunt Rita for not being able to bear a child. Initially, the taunts were verbal. Over time, they began to hit her and threatened to instigate Raju to divorce her. They also warned her not to tell Raju of their demands. Rita was deeply distressed. She began eating less. Her sleep was severely affected. She constantly suffered from migraine attacks and repeatedly had to be taken to the doctor. Rita's parents want to file a case against Raju's family under Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code. Will they succeed?

- (a) No, because Section 498A extends only to Raju, not his family.
- (b) No, because Section 498A can be availed only once the woman has committed suicide.
- (c) Yes, because Raju's family wilfully caused grave injury to Rita's physical health.
- (d) Nor because Rita owed an obligation to Raju and his family to bear them a grandchild.

2. Mara and John have been married for 12 years. John and his family were given a house and three cars at the time of the marriage. Over the years, the relationship between Mara and John deteriorated. They decided to get a divorce. Mara's lawyer filed a petition in the District Court claiming that the house ought to be transferred to Mara, along with one of the cars. Mara was not employed during the period of her marriage with John, and did not have the financial capacity to rent a house or car on her own. Her parents disapproved of the divorce and refused to support her economically. Thus, obtaining access to the house and the car would be central to Mara's well-being post-divorce. John's lawyer, in response, argued that dowry is illegal under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Thus, Mara has no claim over the property given to John as dowry. Who will succeed in Court?

- (a) Mara, because dowry is illegal so all property given as dowry automatically goes back to Mara's family from whom she can inherit the property.
- (b) Mara, because even when dowry is illegal, she has a legal entitlement to the property.
- (c) John, because the property was transferred to him at the time of the wedding, and it is now his choice as to who he transfers the property to.
- (d) Neither, because an illegal transaction does not vest legal rights in anyone.

3. Jeevan and Jisha are married. They live by themselves, with their three young children, who are 3.6, and 9 years of age. Jeevan is an alcoholic. When under the influence of alcohol, he abuses Jisha physically, emotionally, sexually, and economically. Jisha decides to file a case under the DV Act. Her petition asks for the following remedies from the court:

- i. Sending Jeevan to jail for abusing Jisha
- ii. Custody of the children
- iii. A right to stay in the marital home
- iv. Requiring Jeevan to pay Jisha Rs. 35,000 every month so that she and the children can meet their everyday expenses.

Which of the following remedies cannot be issued under the DV Act?

- (a) Remedy I
- (b) Remedy iii
- (c) Remedies i and iii
- (d) Remedies ii and iv

4. Ramesh and Sita are unmarried. They are living together. Ramesh's family visits them for six months a year,

and stays in their house. Ramesh's family abuses Sita because it is on her insistence that she and Ramesh have not yet gotten married. Ramesh's family calls her names, bad mouths her to her neighbours, repeatedly tells her that she is running their sons life, and threatens to file spurious criminal cases against her. Sita approaches the police. She wishes to know possible legal recourses available to her. Which of the following options are open to her?

- (a) DV Act only
(b) 498A IPC only
(c) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
(d) DV Act and 498A IPC

5. Tina and Rahul fell in love during their undergraduate degree. They got married soon after they graduated. Tina got pregnant 15 months after their marriage. Tina was just beginning a job then. She did not want to continue her pregnancy, as she wanted to wait 3-4 years before having children. However, Rahul, his family and Tina's family are very excited about the pregnancy. So Tina placed her apprehensions aside and decided to go ahead with the pregnancy. She had a difficult pregnancy. For years after it, she experienced significant health issues, which made it difficult for her to work or participate in life outside the home. As a result, she was financially dependent on Rahul. Rahul regulated his finances carefully. Tina had to ask him for money for every little expense, on an everyday basis. She felt humiliated. She approached a lawyer, to know if she had a legal claim to a monthly sum from Rahul, for her expenses. What will the lawyer say?

- (a) No, because she is entitled to maintenance only after divorce
(b) Yes, because she has a legal entitlement to maintenance under Section 125 of the CCP
(c) Yes, because she had a difficult pregnancy
(d) No, because she always had the option for filing for divorce

Section IV: Logical Reasoning

Lay persons have a hard enough time understanding how natural events could result from natural laws, rather than supernatural will. They have an even harder time comprehending how many things that happen in society could be the product of human action but not human design. When people observe social trends-inequality rises or falls, people get richer or poorer, morals about sex become stricter or looser-they jump to the conclusion that some powerful person or group chose to create the change. You see this trend most especially in politics... You can make a lot of money selling such conspiracy theories. What economists and political scientists have discovered, but most people don't know, is that social trends and systematic behaviours rarely result from puppet masters pulling strings. We explain systematic behaviour not by suggesting bad character or malicious intent, but instead by examining the incentives and constraints that individuals face. When people are rewarded for doing something, they will do more of it. When they are punished, they will do less. If lots of people do something bad, it's probably because the incentives induce them to do it.

In turn, we can explain the incentives people face by examining the institutions under which they live. As the Nobel laureate and economist Douglass North puts it, institutions are "the rules of the game in a society or, more formally, are the humanly devised constraints that shape human interaction."

Furthermore, the rules we live under often appear by accident, or emerge spontaneously from previous trends, or result because of external constraints. There is rarely some mastermind behind the curtain. Good and bad things happen, but not because anyone planned for them to happen. In short: Big trends emerge from individual behaviour without anyone running the show.

Institutions create incentives, and incentives determine behaviour

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from *Cracks in the Ivory Tower: The Moral Mess of Higher Education*, by Jason Brennan and Phillip Magness, Oxford University Press, New York, 2019]

1. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments in the passage above?

- (a) Social and economic trends are not the result of malicious actions on the part of powerful people.
(b) A small group of extremely powerful people control and direct social and economic trends to suit their own agenda.
(c) Social and economic trends emerge because of incentives that affect behaviour, not because powerful people will them into being.
(d) Good and bad things happen because some people planned them to happen.

2. Which of the following most accurately explains what the author identifies as the difference between the way economists and political scientists have discovered about social changes and how lay persons understand things?

- (a) Lay persons tend to believe that social changes are the result of the incentives and constraints that people face, while economists and political scientists attribute these to deliberate interventions by some people.
(b) Lay persons, economists, and political scientists all attribute social changes to deliberate interventions by some people.
(c) Lay persons tend to believe that social changes are the result of deliberate interventions by some people,

while economists and political scientists attribute these to the incentives and constraints that people face.

(d) Lay persons, economists, and political scientists all attribute social changes to the incentives and constraints that people face.

3. Based on the author's arguments in the passage above, which of the following would be the most effective way to get someone to do something good?

(a) By rewarding them for doing it, and punishing them if they do not do it

(b) By explaining to them why one thinks it is the right thing to do although they do not benefit from it

(c) By appealing to their altruistic nature, and asking them to do it without any hope or expectation of benefiting from it

(d) By punishing them for doing it and rewarding them if they do not do it

4. Which of the following must necessarily be true if Douglass North's comments in the passage are true?

(a) The institutions we live under have no effect on our behaviour with others.

(b) The way we behave with each other will not change if the institutions under which we live change.

(c) The institutions we live under is the only factor that affects the way we interact with each other.

(d) The way we behave with each other will change if the institutions under which we live change.

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

(a) The rules we live under are frequently the result of accidents or previous trends.

(b) The rules we live under always emerge as the result of deliberate planning and action by some people.

(c) The rules we live under do not happen because someone planned for them to happen.

(d) The rules we live under are many times the result of external constraints.

6. If people continue to behave in ways that make climate change worse, which of the following is the author most likely to recommend as a way of making them change their behaviour?

(a) Create a regulatory body that would provide financial rewards for climate conscious behaviour.

(b) Create a regulatory body that would impose financial penalties for climate conscious behaviour

(c) Do nothing about the problem, and hope that people would realise the need for climate-conscious behaviour themselves.

Invest in scientific advancements that would remove climate change-inducing gases from the atmosphere.

Section V: Quantitative Techniques

The following passage describes the estimated forest cover and area under trees and mangroves in India from 2003-2013 in hectares and square kilometres.

Very Dense forest cover in 2003, 2005, 2009, 2011 and 2013 was 5.5 million hectares, 8.3 million hectares, 8.4 million hectares, 8.3 million hectares and 8.4 million hectares respectively.

Moderately Dense forest cover was 33.4 million hectares, 32.0 million hectares, 31.9 million hectares, 32.1 million hectares and 31.9 million hectares respectively. Open Forest cover was 28.9 million hectares, 28.7 million hectares, 28.8 million hectares, 28.8 million hectares and 29.6 million hectares respectively. Total Estimated forest cover is the sum of Very Dense, Moderately Dense and Open Forest cover.

The area under trees (tree cover) and area under mangroves (mangrove cover) in 2003 was 4448 square kilometres and 99896 square kilometres respectively, in 2005 - 4581 square kilometres and 91663 square kilometres respectively, in 2007 - 4639 square kilometres and 92768 square kilometres respectively, in 2011 - 4663 square kilometres and 90844 square kilometres respectively and in 2013 it was 4628 square kilometres and 91266 square kilometres respectively.

(1 Sq. Km. = 100 Hectares)

[Data Source: Based on report of Forest Survey of India, with edits and revisions.]

1. Which of the following statements is correct according to the data in the passage above?

(a) As per the data, the increase in the Total Estimated forest cover in the hill and tribal districts of the country in 2013 is about 2436 Sq. Kms compared to 2011 whereas north eastern states accounting for one fourth of the country's forest cover saw a net decline of 627 Sq. Kms.

(b) As per the data, in 2005 India's Total Estimated forest cover is 69 Million hectares compared to 67.8 Million hectares in 2003. While Very Dense Forest doubles, Moderately Dense Forest and Open Forest decrease by more than 10% in the same time period.

(c) As per the data, over the decade (2003-2013) India's forest cover increased by more than 25,000 Sq. Kms and 180 Sq. Kms under mangroves. There is an increase of less than 30000 Sq. Kms of Open Forest but a decrease of more than 10,000 Sq. Km in Dense Forest.

(d) As per the data in 2013 India's forest cover is 69.9 Million hectares and 4,628 Sq. Kms under mangroves. While there is an increase of 7000 Sq. Kms in the forest cover of the country compared to 2011, there is a loss of 2000 Sq. Kms of Moderately Dense Forest.

2. Which of the following statements is correct according to the data in the passage above?

- (a) India's tree cover decreases substantially from 99,896 Sq. Kms in 2003 to 91663 Sq. Kms in 2005 but decreases steadily over the decade whereas India's mangrove cover increases steadily over the decade.
- (b) Mangroves in India account for 0.14% of country's total geographical area and for about 3% of the World's mangrove vegetation and 8% of Asian Mangroves. West Bengal has nearly half of the country's mangroves. Very dense mangrove comprise 29.2% of the mangrove cover, moderately dense about 31.49% and open mangrove about 39.31% of mangrove cover.
- (c) Mangroves in India covered 4,628 Sq. Kms in 2013. Globally mangroves are disappearing per year: but, in India, mangrove cover increased by 58 sq. Kms (2005-07) and 24 Sq. Kms (2007-11). It however decreased thereafter by 35 Sq. Kms (2011-13). Tree cover has been estimated as 91,266 Sq. Kms in 2013. Globally tree cover loss continues but is down from peak highs and in India tree cover increased by 1,105 Sq. Kms (2005-2007) but decreased by 1924 Sq. Kms (2007-2011) and increased again by 422 sq. Kms (2011-2013).
- (d) In the time period given in the passage, in the years in which the tree cover increases, the mangrove cover decreases, and vice-versa.

3. Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage above?

- (a) In 2009, Very Dense Forest was 84,000 Sq. Kms, Moderately Dense Forest was 3,19,000 Sq. Kms, Open Forest was 2,87,000 Sq. Kms and Total Estimated Forest Cover was 6,91,000 sq. Kms.
- (b) Between 2005 and 2009 Moderately Dense Forest changed by 1000 Sq. Kms, whereas between 2005 and 2011, in Very Dense Forest there was no increase or decrease and between 2011 and 2013 Total Estimated Forest Cover increased by over 5000 sq. Kms.
- (c) Between 2003 and 2013 Open Forest changed by more than 10,000 Sq. Kms whereas Total Estimated Forest Cover increased by more than 20000 Sq. Kms.
- (d) Between 2005 and 2013, there has been no significant change in Very Dense Forest and a decrease in Moderately Dense Forest as well as Open Forest but the Total Estimated Forest cover has increased.

4. If in 2013, India's forest cover was 21.23% of its total geographical area; out of this, 2.54% is very dense forest, 9.70% moderately dense forest, and the rest 8.99% is open forest. The rest of the total geographical area of India is 1.26% scrub and the rest is classified as Non-Forest. If the area covered by scrub is 41,500 Sq. Kms. what is the area covered by Non-Forest?

- (a) 255 million hectares (b) 287 million hectares
(c) 193 million hectares (d) 246 million hectares

5. In 2013, very dense mangrove comprise 29.2% of India's mangrove cover, moderately dense about 31.49% and open mangrove about 39.31% of mangrove cover.

The area covered by very dense mangrove is:

- (a) 1,284 sq. Kms (b) 1,457 sq. Kms
(c) 1,351 sq. Kms (d) 1,388 sq. Kms

Sample Paper III: Answers & Explanation

Section I: English Language

1. Answer: C
2. Answer: C
3. Answer: C
4. Answer: D
5. Answer: C

Section II: General Knowledge

1. Answer: C
2. Answer: D
3. Answer: A
4. Answer: A
5. Answer: B
6. Answer: C
7. Answer: A

Section III: Legal Reasoning

1. Answer: C

Explanation: The correct answer is (c) - yes, because Raju's family wilfully caused grave injury to Rita's physical health. Section 498A extends to the married woman's husband and his family. It includes cases where the husband or family wilfully causes grave injury to overall health of the woman.

Here, both conditions are satisfied. Raju's family wilfully caused injury to Rita because she was not able to bear a child. They caused injury to Rita's physical health, as mentioned in the passage.

They also caused injury to her mental health, harming her health overall. Thus, (C) is the answer. Section 498A is not restricted to Raju alone. It also extends to his family. So, (a) is not the answer.

While Section 498A includes cases where the woman is compelled to commit suicide, it is not restricted to these cases, as the passage indicates. Thus (b) is not the answer. While Raju's family might think that Rita owed an obligation to bear them a grandchild, this is not a condition under the law, and thus (d) is not the answer.

2. Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is (b) - Mara, because even when dowry is illegal, she has a legal entitlement to the property. The passage makes clear that even though the Dowry Prohibition Act (DPA) prohibits the practice of dowry, if dowry has been given to and taken by anyone other than the woman, she is entitled to that money/property as the case may be under this Act. Here, dowry was given to John and his family, entitling Mara to the property (the house and cars). As per the passage, the DPA does not provide that the dowry given, due to its illegality, goes back to the woman's family (from whom the woman can then inherit). The DPA makes clear that the woman (here, Mara) has an entitlement to the property given as dowry. Thus, it is not John's choice as to whether he would like to transfer the property to Mara or not. Thus (c) is not the answer. The DPA makes clear that even though the practice of dowry is illegal, Mara has an entitlement to the property, so (d) is not the answer.

3. Answer: A

Explanation: The correct answer is (a) - remedy i. Remedy i sends Jeevan to jail for abusing Jisha. As per the list of remedies Jisha has a right to under the DV Act, sending Jeevan to jail is not one of them. Thus remedy i cannot be issued under the DV Act, meaning (a) is the answer. Remedies ii, iii, and iv can be issued under the DV Act, as provided for in the passage. This (b), (C) and (d) are not answer.

4. Answer: A

Explanation: The correct answer is (a) - DV Act only. As Ramesh and Sita are unmarried, only the DV Act is open to Sita. Both the Dowry Prohibition Act and 498A IPC apply to married women, as the passage makes clear. Thus, (a) is the correct answer; (b). (C) and (d) are not correct answers.

5. Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is (b) - yes, because she has a legal entitlement to maintenance under Section 125 of the CCP. Section 125 entitled a woman to maintenance from her husband even if they are not divorced if she is unable to provide for herself. Here, Tina is unable to provide for herself. After her pregnancy, she has had significant health issues, making it difficult for her to work, earn an income and fend for herself. Thus, even though they are not divorced, Tina can claim maintenance from Rahul under Section 125. Under Section 125, maintenance can be claimed even without applying for divorce. Thus, (a) is not the answer. A woman having a difficult pregnancy alone does not entitle her to maintenance under Section 125; so, (C) is not the answer. Just because Tina had the option of filing for divorce does not mean that she falls outside the scope of Section 125; there is no information in the passage to suggest that. Thus, (d) is not the answer.

Section IV: Logical Reasoning

1. Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is (b) - A small group of extremely powerful people control and direct social and economic trends to suit their own agenda.

The author argues that social and economic trends do not arise from malicious intent or puppet masters' behind the scenes, but from institutionally created incentives. If the statement in option (b) is true, it would weaken the author's arguments, and so, it is the correct answer. Since the other options all support the author's arguments, none of them can be the correct answer.

2. Answer: C

Explanation: The correct answer is (C) - Lay persons tend to believe that social changes are the result of deliberate interventions by some people, while economists and political scientists attribute these to the incentives and constraints that people face.

The statement in option (C) is supported by the author's statements in the first two paragraphs of the passage, and so it is the correct answer. Since option (a) contradicts this, it cannot be the correct answer. Options (b) and (d) indicate that lay persons, economists, and political scientists all understand social changes in a similar manner, and so, neither of them can be the correct answer

3. Answer: A

Explanation: The correct answer is (a) - By rewarding them for doing it, and punishing them if they do not do it The author says that "When people are rewarded for doing something, they will do more of it. When they are punished, they will do less." Since option (a) follows directly from this argument, it is the correct answer. Since option (d) contradicts this, it cannot be the correct answer. Options (b) and (c) do not follow from the author's arguments, since they do not account for the reward that the author says the person needs to be motivated to do that good thing. Therefore, neither can be the correct answer

4. Answer: D

Explanation: It is understood from the second last paragraph and from the last line also. If institutions change the behavior also changes.

5. Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is (b) - The rules we live under always emerge as the result of deliberate planning and action by some people.

The author says that "the rules we live under often appear by accident, or emerge spontaneously from previous trends, or result because of external constraints. There is rarely some mastermind behind the curtain". Since the statement in option (b) contradicts this, it is most likely that the author would disagree with this statement. Since options (a) and (c) support the author's arguments, neither can be the correct answer. Option (d) captures part of the author's argument without denying the possibility of admitting the remainder of their argument, and so it is likely that the author would disagree with it. Therefore, it cannot be the correct answer.

6. Answer: A

Explanation: The correct answer is (a) - Create a regulatory body that would provide financial rewards for climate-conscious behaviour.

The author says that "Institutions create incentives, and incentives determine behaviour." If this is true, then a regulatory body that provides financial rewards as incentives would result in people behaving in a more climate conscious manner. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer. By the same logic, option (b) would worsen the problem, and so, it cannot be the correct answer. Option (c) offers no incentive for climate-conscious behaviour, and so it cannot be the correct answer.

While option (d) may help solve the problem of climate change, the question relates to how people's behaviour in this regard can be changed; as such, option (d) would have no effect on people's behaviour, and so it cannot be the correct answer.

Section V: Quantitative Techniques

1. Answer: D

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect as the passage does not represent the data described.

Option (b) is incorrect because although India's forest cover in 2005 is 69 Million hectares compared to 67.8 Million hectares in 2003, Very Dense Forest does not double nor do Moderately Dense Forest and Open Forest decrease by more than 10%.

Option (c) is incorrect as over the decade (2003-2013) India's forest cover increased by less than 50,000 Sq.

Kms. although the area under mangroves did increase by 180 Sq. Kms. The rest of the statement can be ignored. Therefore, option (d) is correct. No need to calculate.

2. Answer: C

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect for although India's tree cover decreases substantially from 99,896 Sq. Kms in 2003 to 91663 Sq. Kms in 2005, it reduces and increases alternately over the decade whereas India's mangrove does increase between 2003 and 2011 but decreases between 2011-2013. Option (b) is incorrect as the graph does not represent the data described.

Option (c) is correct as all the data can be verified. However, there is no need to calculate as all the other options have errors.

Mangroves in India cover 4,628 Sq. Kms in 2013.

Mangrove cover in 2007 - Mangrove cover in 2005 = 4639 - 4581 = 58 Sq. Kms - increased Mangrove cover in 2011 - Mangrove cover in 2007 = 4663 - 4639 = 24 Sq. Kms - increased Mangrove cover in 2011 - Mangrove cover in 2013 = 4663 - 4628 = 35 Sq. Kms - decreased Tree cover has been estimated as 91,266 Sq. Kms in 2013.

Tree cover in 2007 - Tree cover in 2005 = 92768 - 91663 = 1,105 Sq. Kms - increased

Tree cover in 2007 - Tree cover in 2011 = 92768 - 90844 = 1,924 Sq. Kms - decreased

Tree cover in 2013 - Tree cover in 2011 = 91266 - 90844 = 422 Sq. Kms - increased

Option (d) is incorrect as although the statement is true for 2003-2005, 2007-2011 and 2011-2013, between 2005-2007 the tree cover and mangrove cover both increase.

3. Answer: B

Explanation: Option (a) is incorrect because in 2009, Very Dense Forest was 84,000 Sq. Kms, Moderately Dense Forest was 3, 19,000 Sq. Kms and Total Estimated Forest Cover was Sq. Kms but Open Forest was Sq. Kms.

Option (b) is correct because between 2005 and 2009 Moderately Dense Forest (320000 — 3190(1)) changed by 936 Sq. Kms and between 2005 and 2011, Very Dense Forest was the same at Sq. Kms and between 2011 and 2013 Total Estimated Forest Cover (699000 — 692000) increased by over 5000 Sq. Kms.

Option (c) is incorrect because between 2003 and 2013 although Total Estimated Forest Cover increased by more than 20000 Sq. Kms., Open Forest did not change by more than 10000 Sq. Kms Option (d) is incorrect because between 2005 and 2013, there has been an increase in Very Dense Forest and a decrease in Moderately Dense Forest, the Total Estimated Forest cover increased whereas Open Forest cover remained the same.

4. Answer: A

Explanation: In 2013, 21.23% is the forest cover and 1.26% is scrub. Therefore, Non Forest = 100 - 21.23 - 1.26 = 77.51%

If 1.26% = 41500 Sq. Kms, 77.51% = $(4.15 * 77.51) / 1.26 = 255.2$

$(4.15 * 77.5) / 1.25 = 257.3$. The answer must be slightly lower than this which rules out (b) and (c) completely, (d) is much lower so the answer is (a).

5. Answer: C

Explanation: Mangroves in India cover 4,628 Sq. Kms in 2013.

Therefore, the area covered by Very dense mangrove is = 29.2% * 4628 = 1351.37 Sq. Kms. 30% of 4628 = 1388. Therefore, the answer must be less than 1388. This rules out options (b) and (d) as they are equal to or higher than 1388

The difference between the answer and 1388 must be 0.8% * 4628 which is approximately 37.

Therefore, (C) is the correct option.