

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

The geopolitical significance of the Tianjin summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and the Beijing military parade will be debated for some time. But a brief exchange between Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese leader Xi Jinping may turn out to be far more consequential. For it pointed to the fascinating idea of transhumanism.

During a live broadcast of the parade commemorating the 80th anniversary of Japan's surrender in World War II, Putin and Xi were overheard talking about the possibility of extending human lifespans. Putin said: *"Biotechnology is continuously developing. Human organs can be continuously transplanted. The longer you live, the younger you become, and you can even achieve immortality."* Xi replied: *"Some predict that this century, humans may live to 150 years old."*

Later, Putin informed reporters that he and Xi had been reflecting on biotechnology. *"Modern means of extending the duration of life, experimental means, even surgeries of vessel and organ replacement, allow humanity to hope that active life will continue definitely after retirement,"* he said. Xi's long reign and Putin's human longevity plans may seem distant aspirations. But they reflect a temptation in different parts of the world—the recognition of significant advances in biology and technology that can extend human life.

It is not just the world's most entrenched rulers who are interested in living longer. It is hardly surprising. Putin has been in power for a quarter of a century, and under current constitutional arrangements, can remain president of Russia until 2036. Xi, who took over as China's supreme leader in 2012, has already removed the term limits that constrained his predecessors. Both leaders are convinced that they are men of destiny. So why not take advantage of science and technology in extending their life and reign?

While Russia and China are investing in anti-ageing research, the greatest flow of capital and ambition over transhumanist technologies is still in Silicon Valley. Putin and Xi are intrigued by the prospect of longer lives. The Valley's "tech bros" are obsessed with transhumanism—the idea that technological progress is no longer merely about transforming the world but also transforming the human condition itself.

With AI tycoons involved, the line between science and philosophy blurs. The Valley's billionaires are not alone. Philosophers and scientists have been building the intellectual scaffolding for transhumanism. Oxford's Nick Bostrom has defined it as an effort to transform the human condition through the application of science and technology to enhance human intellectual, physical, and psychological capacities.

The transhumanist agenda rests on rapid progress in the growing convergence of several scientific frontiers. One of these is genetic engineering and bioscience. Tools like CRISPR have raised hopes for repairing defective DNA, delaying ageing, and rejuvenating organs. Neuroscience, brain-machine interfaces like Neuralink, and communication between brains and computers restore lost capacities and even promise enhanced intelligence.

Meanwhile, cognitive enhancements and human-machine fusion are creating a new paradigm of human evolution. The potential transformation of human "minds" into digital systems might sound like science fiction, but it is seriously debated in advanced labs and philosophical circles.

The social implications of longevity research are no less profound. Radical augmentation of lifespans would have wide-ranging demographic and political consequences. Societies that already struggle with pensions, health systems, and shrinking workforces could face new disruptions.

With birth rates collapsing across much of the world, such a development could provide an answer to demographic decline. Instead of shrinking workforces and spiralling welfare costs, societies might create conditions where the aged well into their second century remain productive.

The challenges, however, are immense. The economic impact of extending human lifespans will be accompanied by moral and ethical dilemmas. The deployment of such technologies could lead to deepening inequality. Access to radical life extension or cognitive enhancement will not be universal.

In societies already scarred by disparities of wealth and power, the prospect of a biologically privileged elite—literally living longer and thinking faster—will raise sharp political and ethical questions. Worse still, the deployment of these technologies could lead to technological dystopia, with genetic editing for designer babies and eugenics.

Religious traditions condemn the ambition to “play God.” Immortality technologies appeal to modern instincts that locate eternal life in divine grace. Concepts like “mind-uploading” could be seen as usurping the human soul. By promising engineered perfection, transhumanism risks ending all that makes us human—our vulnerability, our limits, even our mortality. For critics, the movement is a secular parody of religion, offering salvation without transcendence.

Beyond this, there is post-humanism—a more radical current that rejects the assumption of human exceptionalism. Posthumanists argue for dissolving the boundaries between humans, animals, machines, and the environment. Where transhumanism seeks to perfect humanity, posthumanism imagines a future beyond it.

Putin and Xi are unlikely to live to 150, let alone achieve immortality. History suggests that political mortality is harder to avoid than biological decline. Political and managerial longevity often have their own perils. Carl Jung and Emperor Xi might agree: beware of one’s shadow. But if the quest for longer life continues to inspire the powerful, it may not be long before science catches up with philosophy.

1. Which choice best captures the immediate argumentative thrust of the passage’s opening?

- A. The Tianjin summit and the Beijing parade are trivial compared to transhumanism.
- B. A short conversation between leaders hints at a far-reaching shift — the rise of transhumanist ambition.
- C. Putin and Xi expressly endorse a global plan for human immortality at Tianjin.
- D. The passage intends to celebrate the military parades as markers of scientific progress.

2. The word “transhumanism” in the context of this passage most nearly means:

- A. A political doctrine advocating perpetual presidential terms.
- B. A scientific–philosophical project aiming to transform and extend human capacities via technology.
- C. A military strategy that uses biotechnology for weaponisation.
- D. A cultural movement rejecting all technological intervention in biology.

3. Which inference about the author’s attitude is best supported by the passage?

- A. Skeptical curiosity — the author finds the exchange noteworthy and potentially consequential but not yet proven.
- B. Unqualified endorsement — the author urges immediate investment in life-extension technologies.
- C. Moral condemnation — the author condemns the leaders’ interest as hubris.
- D. Dismissal — the author thinks the remark is mere theatre without substance.

4. Which contextual link does the author implicitly draw between Putin/Xi and transhumanism?

- A. The leaders’ personal political longevity correlates with their interest in scientific life-extension.
- B. The leaders intend to impose transhumanist policies on their populations immediately.
- C. Russia and China lack scientific capacity for such research and are only posturing.
- D. The exchange confirms that transhumanism is already mainstream public policy worldwide.

5. Select the best paraphrase of the final sentence of the excerpt: “But a brief exchange between Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese leader Xi Jinping may turn out to be far more consequential. For it pointed to the fascinating idea of transhumanism.”

- A. Small, private remarks by leaders are always more important than public summits.

- B. That offhand comment hinted at a deeper trend—using technology to extend human life—which could have serious consequences.
- C. Putin and Xi definitively announced a joint transhumanist program at the summit.
- D. The summit’s military parade was irrelevant compared to the leaders’ conversation.
- 6.** Which assumption best underlies the passage’s claim that the leaders’ exchange may be consequential?
- A. Political leaders’ expressed interests can influence national priorities and resource allocation toward scientific goals.
- B. Private remarks by leaders are always leaked in full accuracy by state media.
- C. Transhumanism is currently fully realised and requires no further research.
- D. International parades have more impact on policy than bilateral conversations.
- 7.** Which development, if it occurred, would most strengthen the author’s suggestion that the exchange is consequential?
- A. Both Russia and China immediately launch multi-year national programs allocating large budgets to longevity research.
- B. A third-party newspaper reports the exchange with minor paraphrasing errors.
- C. A global ethics conference condemns transhumanism in principle.
- D. Private start-ups in Silicon Valley increase their marketing budgets for longevity products.
- 8.** A critic argues: “Even if leaders speak about transhumanism, such talk is mere rhetoric; actual scientific advances depend primarily on private innovation, not heads of state.” Which response most directly rebuts this critic while staying within the passage’s logic?
- A. Heads of state can set priorities and channel public funding, infrastructure, and regulatory frameworks that crucially affect scientific ecosystems.
- B. Private innovation has never advanced any major scientific field without state support.
- C. The passage claims heads of state are the only determinants of scientific progress.
- D. Scientists never respond to market incentives.
- 9.** Identify the flaw in this argument: “Because Putin and Xi discussed life extension, transhumanism will become the central organizing principle of global policy within five years.”
- A. Hasty generalisation — extrapolating from a small sample (a brief exchange) to a sweeping global prediction.
- B. Ad hominem — attacking the character of leaders.
- C. False dilemma — assuming only two possible outcomes.
- D. Circular reasoning — the premise assumes the conclusion.
- 10.** Which analogy best mirrors the author’s reasoning in the excerpt (i.e., elevating a small but suggestive sign as potentially important)?
- A. Spotting one termite in a beam and warning of potential structural collapse unless investigated.
- B. Seeing a single flower and declaring an entire field in bloom.
- C. Tasting one cup of soup and concluding the entire meal is spoiled.
- D. Finding a single typo in a book and banning the author.

LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Disclaimer

The following passage and all related questions are designed solely for academic and analytical training purposes to enhance legal reasoning. The facts, principles, and interpretations are illustrative. Students must answer questions based only on the principles and facts provided in the passage, even if they differ from actual legal positions.

An agreement made between two or more individual's creating responsibilities that are enforceable or otherwise recognizable at law. A contract is an agreement applicable by law. The Contracts or agreements amid various individuals are formed and validated by the Indian Contract Act.

As per the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the term "Contract" means under its section 2 (h) as an agreement enforceable by law.

The essential elements of a valid Contract are:

Offer and Acceptance

Intention to create a legal relationship

Lawful Consideration

Competent parties

Free consent

Lawful Object

Not expressly declared void

One of the main essentials of a valid contract is the competence of the parties to form a contract. Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, states that the capacity to contract for an individual to be reliant on three aspects:

attaining the age of majority

being of sound mind and

not disqualified from entering into a contract by any law that the person is subjected to.

As per the Indian Majority Act, 1875, the age of majority in India is specified as 18 years. Even a day short of the specified age of entering in a contract disqualifies the individual from being a party to it. Any individual, domiciled in India, who has not attained the age of 18 years, is referred to as a minor. As per Indian law, minor's agreement stands void, which means that it has no stand whatsoever in the eyes of the law. So, a contract with minor stands null and void since either party cannot impose it. And even after the person attains majority, the same agreement cannot be ratified by him.

However, a minor is not competent to form a contract, nothing in the Contract Act stops him from making the other party bound to the minor. Therefore, a promissory note executed adequately in favour of a minor is not void and could be sued upon by him. A minor is not allowed to become a partner in a partnership firm. But an underage person might with the consent of all partners, be admitted to the benefits of a partnership. Even if a minor incorrectly represents himself as a major as well as takes a loan or enters into a contract, he could plead minority. The rule of estoppel does not apply to a minor. He could plead his minority in his defence.

11. Rajat, aged 17 years and 10 months, studying in Delhi, approached *Classic Motors Pvt. Ltd.* to buy a second-hand car worth ₹2.5 lakh. The company agreed to sell it in three instalments after Rajat presented a fake voter ID showing him as 19. After paying the first instalment, Rajat defaulted, and the company repossessed the car and demanded the balance, arguing that Rajat's fraudulent representation barred him from pleading minority. Rajat's father sued for refund of the instalment already paid, asserting the contract was void ab initio. The company claimed that since Rajat had misrepresented his age, he should be estopped from denying contractual liability and at least be compelled to pay restitution.

Based on Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act and the *Mohri Bibee* principle, determine whether the company can recover the remaining amount or retain what it has already received.

- A. Rajat must repay since he misrepresented his age.
- B. The contract is voidable and can be ratified later.
- C. The company can retain the first instalment.
- D. The contract is void ab initio; estoppel doesn't apply.

12. Prisha, a 17-year-old graphic designer, signed a six-month freelance agreement with *PixelEdge Studios* for ₹1 lakh. She submitted half her work and then withdrew, citing academic pressure. The company alleged breach and sued for damages, arguing that professional minors engaging commercially should be treated as competent since they act knowingly for economic benefit. It further asserted that by accepting part payment and delivering work, Prisha had demonstrated contractual understanding equivalent to majority. Her parents countered that she remained a minor under Section 11, incapable of contracting, and that no quantum meruit or partial performance claim could alter the void nature of such contracts. The firm claimed that allowing such immunity encourages deliberate exploitation by talented minors for profit without responsibility.

Is the contract enforceable against Prisha?

- A. The contract is valid since she performed a professional service.
- B. The contract is void ab initio; skill or partial performance cannot create capacity.
- C. The contract is voidable at the company's option.
- D. The contract is enforceable since she accepted payment.

13. Anant, aged 16, entered into an agreement with *GreenHomes Pvt. Ltd.* to construct a luxury treehouse on his father's property for ₹5 lakh. He promised to pay from his savings but later refused to pay, claiming minority. The company sued, arguing the treehouse was meant for Anant's residential comfort and thus a "necessary suited to his condition." His father argued that a recreational structure cannot be considered a necessary. The company contended that the treehouse, designed as an educational reading space, directly contributed to his well-being and intellectual development. Anant's father insisted that since the property wasn't in Anant's name, he couldn't incur obligations for personal comfort.

Under Section 68 of the Indian Contract Act, determine whether *GreenHomes* can recover payment.

- A. The treehouse qualifies as a necessary and recovery is possible from Anant's property.
- B. The company can recover only partial payment.
- C. The contract is valid as he acted independently.
- D. The contract is voidable at Anant's option.

14. Manav, aged 17, applied for a government innovation grant of ₹1 lakh, misrepresenting his age as 19. He received funds and used ₹70,000 for app development, leaving ₹30,000 unused. Upon discovery, the department sought full repayment. Manav claimed minority, arguing the grant contract was void ab initio. The government argued that public funds must be restored under the equitable doctrine of restitution, even if a minor cannot be bound by contract. The official correspondence revealed that Manav had knowingly forged documents to secure eligibility. He maintained that since the contract was void, no obligation of repayment existed. The government responded that while the contract was unenforceable, unjust enrichment principles required return of traceable benefit.

Based on Indian Contract Act principles and equity, determine the correct position.

- A. Manav is personally liable to repay the entire amount.
- B. The contract is void ab initio, but restitution applies to traceable benefit.
- C. The contract becomes valid upon attaining majority.
- D. The department cannot claim recovery under any ground.

15. Tanvi, aged 17 years and 8 months, booked an “educational Europe tour” through *Global Escapes Pvt. Ltd.* for ₹50,000 in advance. Later, her parents cancelled the trip and sought a refund. The agency refused, claiming that her age was undisclosed and that the trip was an “educational necessity” suited to her status. The company further contended that minors who misrepresent age while availing travel services must bear responsibility. The parents argued that the agency never verified her age and that international trips were luxuries, not necessities. The firm insisted the trip enhanced her academic exposure and, hence, recovery wasn’t warranted. The issue reached the consumer court, where Tanvi’s father relied on *Mohri Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose*, arguing that any contract involving minors is void ab initio.

Can the travel company legally retain the advance payment?

- A. The agency may retain payment as the contract was partly performed.
- B. The trip isn’t a necessary; refund must be granted.
- C. The contract is valid since Tanvi consented voluntarily.
- D. The contract is voidable upon parental objection.

16. Kiran, aged 17 years and 9 months, was admitted to the *benefits of partnership* in a textile firm, *Breeze Traders*, with her uncle’s consent. She was entitled to 10% profit but exempt from losses. During financial difficulty, Kiran signed cheques and negotiated with suppliers as an emergency measure. Later, when the firm collapsed, creditors sued her personally, arguing that her active role made her a de facto partner. Kiran’s guardian contended that under Section 30 of the Indian Partnership Act, a minor cannot be held personally liable even if she manages business operations. Creditors maintained that her conduct and profit participation created ostensible partnership, invoking estoppel to prevent her from denying liability.

Can Kiran be made personally liable for the firm’s debts?

- A. Kiran is personally liable as she acted like a partner.
- B. She cannot be held liable; minors admitted to partnership benefits aren’t bound by losses.
- C. Her guardian bears vicarious liability.
- D. Her acts converted the firm’s contract into a valid one.

17. Arjun, aged 17, a rising film actor, signed a contract with *DreamFrame Studios* to star in a movie for ₹10 lakh. After shooting for three weeks, he withdrew citing health issues. The studio sued for damages, arguing that minors engaging in professional agreements should bear responsibility. It contended that since Arjun voluntarily performed part of the contract, he validated it through conduct. His guardian countered that partial performance doesn’t confer legal capacity, and contracts with minors remain void ab initio. The studio added that his participation caused financial losses in sets and scheduling.

Can *DreamFrame Studios* recover damages from Arjun?

- A. The contract is void ab initio; partial performance doesn’t validate it.
- B. Arjun must pay damages since he accepted part payment.
- C. The contract becomes binding once work begins.
- D. The contract is voidable by the studio.

18. Rhea, aged 16, took an education loan of ₹40,000 from *EduLoan Pvt. Ltd.* to pay her college fees, with her guardian’s oral consent. After completing the course, she refused repayment. The lender argued that education is a “necessary,” allowing recovery from the minor’s assets. Her guardian claimed oral consent and lack of written approval invalidated any such claim. The company contended that since Rhea used the funds for tuition and lodging, the purpose was within the meaning of “necessaries suited to condition in life.” Rhea argued that she no longer possessed the money, and restitution couldn’t apply.

Can the lender recover the loan amount?

- A. Rhea is personally liable for repayment.
- B. The lender may recover from her property as it was spent on necessities.

- C. The guardian becomes automatically liable.
- D. The contract is void due to oral consent.

19. A start-up hired 17-year-old app developer Krish to design a logistics software for ₹2 lakh. He completed 80% of the work and was paid ₹1.2 lakh. Later, the company refused to pay the remaining ₹80,000, claiming the contract was void because Krish was a minor. Krish sued, arguing that the contract, being beneficial to him, could be enforced against the company even though he couldn't bind himself. The firm contended that if contracts with minors are void, they can't selectively bind adults. Krish's counsel argued that the principle of equity allows minors to enforce beneficial agreements.

Can Krish succeed in enforcing the contract?

- A. The contract is void and unenforceable.
- B. The company is bound; beneficial contracts can be enforced by minors.
- C. The contract is voidable since partly performed.
- D. Payment can't be claimed once voided.

20. Manu, aged 16, rented an apartment in Bengaluru for ₹20,000/month to attend an online training course. After three months, he vacated without paying rent. The landlord sued, asserting that lodging for education constituted "necessaries." Manu argued the agreement was void and that he couldn't be held personally liable. The landlord claimed recovery from his guardians as the property was used for beneficial purpose. Manu's lawyer stated that only the minor's estate could be used for reimbursement, not personal income or future wages. The landlord emphasized that rent was essential expenditure under Section 68 of the Contract Act.

Can the landlord recover rent from Manu?

- A. Manu is personally liable.
- B. Rent for housing during education qualifies as necessary; recovery allowed from minor's property.
- C. The lease is void and unenforceable.
- D. The contract is valid since premises were used.

Passage-II

The word contingent means when an event or situation is contingent, i.e., it depends on some other event or fact. Now, the 'contingent contract' means enforceability of that contract directly depends upon happening or not happening on an event. In simple words, contingent contracts are the ones where the promisor performs his obligation only when certain conditions are met. The contracts of insurance, indemnity, and guarantee are some examples of contingent contracts. For example, if A contracts to pay to B Rs. 20,000 if B's house is burnt. This is a contingent contract.

The essentials of the term contingent contract are as follows:

Section 32 and 33 of the Act talks about enforcement of the contingent contract on the happening or not happening of the events respectively.

The contract will be valid only if it is about performing or not performing an obligation.

The condition for which the contract has been entered into must be a future event, and it should be uncertain.

If the performance of the contract is dependent on an event, which is although a future event, but certain and sure to happen, then it'll not be considered as a contingent contract.

The event on whose happening or non-happening of the event on which the performance of the contract is dependent should not be a part of the consideration of the contract. The happening or non-happening of the event should be collateral to the contract and should exist independently.

The event so considered as for contingency should not at all be dependent on the promisor. It should be totally a futuristic and uncertain event.

Provisions related to the enforcement of the contingent contract are given under section 32 to 36 as follows:

- The contingent contracts to do or abstain from doing something if an uncertain future event happens. However, the contract cannot be enforced by law unless the event takes place. If the event becomes impossible, such contracts become void.
- The contingent contracts to do or abstain from doing something if an uncertain future event does not happen can be enforced when the happening of that event becomes impossible. If the event takes place, then the contingent contract is void.
- If a contract contingent upon how a person will act at a future time, the event shall be considered impossible when such person does anything which makes it impossible for the event to happen.
- Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if a future uncertain event happens within a fixed time. Such a contract is void if the event does not happen and the time lapses. It is also void if before the time is fixed, the happening of the event becomes impossible.

21. Aryan contracts with Bina to pay her ₹5 lakh if her ship “MV Sunrise” arrives safely at the Chennai port. Before the ship could reach, news reports confirm that it was captured by pirates and set ablaze in international waters. A week later, however, a salvage team recovers the vessel, and it is tugged into Chennai, heavily damaged but afloat. Bina now claims Aryan’s payment under the original contract, arguing that the event of arrival—though uncertain—eventually occurred. Aryan refuses, asserting that the event had already become “impossible” once the ship was reported destroyed, and thus, the contract had become void under Section 32. Bina insists that impossibility cannot be claimed if the ship ultimately arrived.

Is Bina entitled to payment?

- A. Yes, because the ship eventually arrived.
- B. No, because pirates’ capture made performance risky, not impossible.
- C. Yes, because the impossibility was temporary.
- D. No, because the event became impossible once destruction was confirmed.

22. Kavya agrees to sell her farmland to Manish for ₹50 lakh if the government legalizes commercial construction in that region within one year. Six months later, the Supreme Court issues an interim stay on such approvals pending environmental clearance, which remains unresolved even after one year. Kavya refuses to sell, claiming the condition was not fulfilled. Manish sues, arguing the stay didn’t make construction “impossible,” only delayed, and the contract should continue once clearance is given later. Kavya argues the one-year period was the contractual limit, and since legalization didn’t occur within that fixed time, the contract became void.

Decide the issue under Section 35 of the Indian Contract Act.

- A. The contract remains valid beyond one year.
- B. The contract is void after lapse of the fixed time as the condition didn’t occur.
- C. The contract is voidable at Manish’s option.
- D. The contract automatically extends until clearance.

23. Deepak promises to pay Pooja ₹1 lakh if Pooja’s brother returns safely from a military mission in a conflict zone. During the mission, news spreads that the entire regiment has gone missing, presumed dead. Two years later, Pooja’s brother unexpectedly returns alive. Deepak now refuses payment, arguing the contract had become void due to impossibility when death was presumed. Pooja argues the event—safe return—did happen, hence enforceability revives.

Should Deepak pay Pooja?

- A. Yes, since the event finally occurred, the contract becomes enforceable.
- B. No, the contract became void upon presumption of death.

- C. Yes, the contract was suspended, not void.
- D. No, contracts can't revive after impossibility.

24. Reema agrees to sell her vintage car to Priyansh for ₹10 lakh if Priyansh's insurance claim for fire damage succeeds. While the claim is pending, Priyansh withdraws it voluntarily, citing delayed processing. Reema later refuses to perform, arguing the event (claim success) became impossible once Priyansh withdrew the case. Priyansh contends that since he could refile later, the event wasn't permanently impossible. Reema cites Section 34, claiming the event's happening depended on Priyansh's own act, making it impossible through his conduct.

Is Reema correct?

- A. No, since Priyansh can refile.
- B. Yes, because Priyansh's voluntary withdrawal made the event impossible.
- C. No, since withdrawal doesn't equal impossibility.
- D. Yes, because the insurance outcome was uncertain.

25. Harsh agreed to pay Tia ₹1 lakh if the monsoon failed in Rajasthan in 2025. However, by June 2025, meteorological reports confirmed early heavy rainfall across the state. Harsh immediately declared the contract void, saying the event (non-occurrence of monsoon) had become impossible. Tia argued that the entire monsoon season wasn't over yet and that partial rains didn't amount to the event's happening.

Can Tia enforce the contract?

- A. Yes, since rains occurred only regionally.
- B. No, because the event (failure of monsoon) had already become impossible.
- C. Yes, since future conditions might still alter.
- D. No, because rainfall rendered the contingency void under Section 33.

26. Isha contracts to pay Neel ₹2 lakh if Neel's newly developed software passes government security certification within six months. After three months, Neel's code is permanently blacklisted by the Cyber Security Department for vulnerability issues. Neel insists on payment later, claiming the rejection doesn't prove impossibility, only delay. Isha argues the blacklisting made certification permanently impossible.

Decide under Section 32.

- A. Neel must be paid once bugs are fixed.
- B. The contract is void; blacklisting made the contingency impossible.
- C. The contract remains suspended until code is improved.
- D. The contract is voidable at Isha's discretion.

27. Dev promises to pay Payal ₹50,000 if a specific cargo train arrives from Gujarat "within ten days." The train faces mechanical failure and arrives on the 11th day. Payal claims payment, arguing the train's arrival fulfills the contingency, though delayed. Dev refuses, citing lapse of the fixed period. Payal argues that "within ten days" is flexible and shouldn't void the obligation.

Under Section 35, can Payal succeed?

- A. No, since fixed-time contracts become void when time lapses.
- B. Yes, since the event happened, albeit late.
- C. Yes, because the clause wasn't essential to contract formation.
- D. No, because delay made the event impossible within stipulated time.

28. Ravi promises to give Leela ₹1 lakh if the cricket team "Royal Hawks" wins the national championship this year. The team is banned midway through the tournament for match-fixing. Ravi refuses payment. Leela argues the team could appeal and be reinstated. Ravi asserts the event's happening has become impossible as per Section 32. Decide.

- A. The event is merely postponed.
- B. The event became impossible once the team was banned.
- C. The event remains possible until appeal is dismissed.
- D. The contract is voidable.

29. Simran agreed to pay Karthik ₹80,000 if he secured admission to a specific government college in 2025. Before results were out, the college was permanently closed due to administrative orders. Karthik demanded enforcement later, arguing closure wasn't final as the government could reopen it. Simran refused, claiming the event's happening was impossible.

Decide under Sections 32–33.

- A. Karthik can sue once the college reopens.
- B. The contract becomes void once the event is impossible.
- C. The contract is suspended until policy change.
- D. The contract remains enforceable.

30. Meera contracts to pay Naresh ₹2 lakh if the new metro line between Lucknow and Kanpur opens by December 2025. Due to unforeseen land disputes, the project halts indefinitely. The state government issues a press release saying completion “may take another 3–5 years.” Naresh insists that “delay” doesn't equal impossibility. Meera refuses payment, claiming under Section 35 that the event's non-happening within fixed time made the contract void. Naresh argues that unless the project is officially cancelled, impossibility isn't final. Decide.

- A. The contract is still valid; the event is only postponed.
- B. The contract becomes void once fixed time lapses without occurrence.
- C. The contract is voidable at Naresh's discretion.
- D. The event remains uncertain, so enforcement continues.

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

The Jal Sanchay – Jan Bhagidari Initiative represents India's evolving strategy toward participatory water conservation, blending traditional wisdom with modern hydrological planning. Emerging from the national ethos of “Sabka Prayas” under the Amrit Kaal Vision 2047, this initiative emphasizes community ownership in water resource management rather than top-down state interventions. It operates as a component of the larger Catch the Rain Campaign and complements Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), focusing on decentralized water storage and sustainable groundwater management.

Launched under the aegis of the Ministry of Jal Shakti, the initiative integrates three key pillars: (1) local water harvesting, (2) rejuvenation of traditional bodies such as ponds and wells, and (3) behavioral transformation through mass awareness. It aims to move beyond infrastructure creation toward ecosystem stewardship, where citizens become custodians of their local hydrology.

The concept of “Jal Sanchay” (water conservation) is rooted in indigenous practices of watershed management, seen historically in johads of Rajasthan, ahars-pynes of Bihar, and baolis of Delhi. However, Jan Bhagidari (public participation) gives this initiative a modern democratic character by institutionalizing community-led committees, gram sabha involvement, and school-level water literacy drives. This structure aligns with India's National Water Policy 2012 and supports the goals of the Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal) funded partly by the World Bank.

The initiative also aligns with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 — “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.” By promoting local watershed mapping and “grey-to-green” conversion of degraded catchments, it addresses climate-induced water stress. The program encourages each district to prepare a Water Security Plan (WSP), linking hydrological data with GIS-based monitoring systems for real-time tracking.

Further, Jal Sanchay integrates cross-sectoral convergence with schemes such as MGNREGA for labor support, PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop) for irrigation efficiency, and Swachh Bharat Mission for greywater reuse. States such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan have emerged as frontrunners, using rainwater harvesting pits, percolation tanks, and check dams to increase water table recharge.

Despite its progress, challenges persist: irregular maintenance, lack of hydrological expertise at local levels, and limited women's participation in water committees. Yet, as India moves toward climate resilience, Jal Sanchay demonstrates that community-led, data-backed participatory governance is the key to sustainable water security.

31. Consider the following statements about the Jal Sanchay – Jan Bhagidari Initiative:

1. It is implemented under the Ministry of Jal Shakti.
 2. It emphasizes community-led water conservation.
 3. It primarily focuses on constructing large dams for interlinking rivers.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only B. 1 and 3 only C. 2 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

32. Which of the following are the *three core pillars* of the Jal Sanchay Initiative?

1. Local water harvesting
2. Rejuvenation of traditional water bodies
3. Behavioral transformation through awareness
4. Centralized policy regulation on groundwater pricing

A. 1, 2 and 3 only B. 1 and 4 only C. 2, 3 and 4 only D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

33. Assertion (A): Jal Sanchay encourages Gram Sabha involvement in local water conservation planning.

Reason (R): It aims to replace the role of the State Water Department entirely.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

34. Which traditional water systems are referenced as models for the Jal Sanchay initiative?

- 1. Ahars-Pynes
- 2. Baolis
- 3. Johads
- 4. Karez tunnels

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

35. Which of the following correctly matches the scheme with its objective as per Jal Sanchay's convergence model?

- 1. MGNREGA – Labour-intensive water harvesting structures
- 2. PMKSY – Micro-irrigation and “Per Drop More Crop”
- 3. Swachh Bharat Mission – Greywater reuse

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 1 only

36. Which of the following statements about *Water Security Plans (WSPs)* is correct?

- A. They are mandatory for each district under Jal Sanchay.
- B. They are prepared by NITI Aayog directly.
- C. They are prepared by the World Bank.
- D. They are optional for urban districts only.

37. Which of the following states have been highlighted for their effective Jal Sanchay practices?

- 1. Bihar
- 2. Madhya Pradesh
- 3. Rajasthan
- 4. Kerala

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

38. Which of the following challenges are faced in implementing the Jal Sanchay initiative?

- 1. Limited technical expertise at grassroots levels
- 2. Lack of women's participation in water committees
- 3. Excessive rainfall variability
- 4. Over-dependence on satellite-based monitoring

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 2, 3 and 4 only

39. Which of the following programs is directly linked to *catchment area treatment and water budgeting*?

- A. Jal Shakti Abhiyan
- B. Digital India Mission
- C. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- D. PM Awas Yojana

40. Which of the following correctly differentiates Jal Jeevan Mission from Jal Sanchay Initiative?

- 1. JJM focuses on water supply, while Jal Sanchay focuses on conservation.
- 2. JJM provides tap connections; Jal Sanchay builds recharge structures.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Passage - II

In India's climate governance architecture, two complementary mechanisms — the Green Credit Program (GCP) and the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) — are envisioned to create an integrated ecosystem for environmental restoration and emission reduction. While both aim to incentivize sustainable practices, they differ fundamentally in scope and application.

The Green Credit Program, formally launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in October 2023, is a voluntary market-based mechanism that assigns Green Credits (GCs) to individuals, institutions, and private entities undertaking environment-positive actions. It was developed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in collaboration with the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), which serves as the technical secretariat.

Unlike traditional carbon trading, the GCP's focus is broader — it encompasses tree plantation, water conservation, sustainable agriculture, waste management, mangrove restoration, and air pollution abatement. The credits thus generated are recorded digitally on a National Green Credit Registry and can be traded or redeemed by entities obligated to undertake environmental offsets.

In contrast, the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme, notified in June 2023 under the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act, 2022, falls under the purview of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and the Ministry of Power. It creates a compliance market targeting greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions across energy-intensive sectors such as steel, cement, transport, and power generation. Each carbon credit represents a verified reduction of one metric tonne of CO₂ or its equivalent gases.

Both schemes operate through market-based environmental incentives but differ in their unit of measurement, implementing ministry, and intended outcomes. Green credits target environmental restoration and sustainable resource management, whereas carbon credits target quantifiable emission reductions in industrial activity.

The integration between GCP and CCTS is being explored to ensure complementarity rather than duplication. India aims to link the two under its broader climate finance framework and align them with its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. The ultimate goal is to establish India's position as a global hub for green finance and voluntary carbon markets.

Challenges persist: verification and validation of environmental outcomes, potential double-counting of credits, and lack of standardized methodologies. Nevertheless, both schemes mark India's transition from policy-based environmental governance to incentive-driven environmental economics — positioning sustainability as a tradable asset, not just a moral imperative.

41. Which ministry is primarily responsible for the implementation of the Green Credit Program (GCP)?

- A. Ministry of Power
- B. Ministry of Finance
- C. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- D. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

42. Which legislation provides the legal basis for the Green Credit Program?

- A. Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- B. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- C. Energy Conservation Act, 2001
- D. Biological Diversity Act, 2002

43. Which of the following entities acts as the technical secretariat for the Green Credit Program?

- A. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)
- B. Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE)
- C. NITI Aayog
- D. National Green Tribunal

44. Which organization is responsible for operationalizing the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS)?

- A. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)
- B. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- C. NITI Aayog
- D. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)

45. Which of the following is *not* an activity eligible for Green Credit generation under GCP?

- A. Mangrove plantation
- B. Air pollution abatement
- C. Industrial energy efficiency improvement
- D. Water conservation

46. Which of the following statements about *carbon markets* is correct?

- 1. Compliance markets are regulated by governments.
- 2. Voluntary markets operate without binding obligations.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

47. Which international mechanism inspired the creation of domestic carbon markets like India's CCTS?

- A. Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- B. Montreal Protocol
- C. Cartagena Protocol
- D. Nagoya Protocol

48. Which of the following countries recently launched its *Green Credit Trading System* similar to India's GCP?

- A. Japan
- B. Indonesia
- C. Kenya
- D. Canada

49. In India, carbon market development aligns with which national strategy?

- A. Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS)
- B. National Food Security Mission
- C. National Education Policy 2020
- D. National Urban Transport Policy

50. Which of the following correctly states India's overall climate goal linked to both GCP and CCTS?

- A. Net-zero emissions by 2070
- B. Net-zero by 2050
- C. Halving emissions by 2030
- D. 100% renewable energy by 2040

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Answer the following question based on the information given below.

Every year, a survey of 1000 people is conducted by the Health department of Bihar. Health department of Bihar found that in the year 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 the percentage of people affected by Dengue were 30%, 40%, 30%, 20% and 45% respectively. Health department of Bihar also found that every year out of the affected people 60% were students, 10% were house-wives and 30% were drivers. The number of house-wives, students and drivers were in the ratio 20 : 11 : 9, every year.

51. In the year 2017, find the number of house-wives affected by Dengue?

- (A)40 (B)30 (C)50 (D)20

52. In the year 2019, find the number of drivers who were not affected by Dengue?

- (A)120 (B)45 (C)90 (D)23

53. The number of Student is how much % to the total number of house wives?

- (A)34% (B)68% (C)20% (D)55%

54. Find the ratio of the number of Student affected by dengue in the year 2015 to that affected by Dengue in the year 2018.

- (A)2:3 (B)3:2 (C)6:1 (D)1:6

55. In the year 2016, how many house - wives affected by dengue?

- (A)30 (B)40 (C)50 (D)60

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Passage - II

Study the given information and answer the following question.

In a inter college of 700 students, each student likes at least one of the three colors- Red, Green and Blue. 109 students like only red color, 150 students like only green color and 125 students like only blue color. The number of students who like red and green colors only is 70% of the students who like only green color. The number of students who like red and blue colors only is 60% of the students who like only blue color. 100 students like all the colors.

56. Find out the total number of Student who like Green color.

- (A)389 (B)391 (C)139 (D)931

57. How many Student like at least two type of color.

- (A)316 (B)361 (C)280 (D)208

58. Number of Student who like only Red color is what % to the number of Student like only Blue color.

- (A)72.8% (B)86.9% (C)65.8% (D)87.2%

59. How many Student like green and blue color only?

- (A)67 (B)42 (C)36 (D)63

60. Find out the ratio of the number of Student who like only green to the number of Student who like Red and green only.

- (A)7:10 (B)10:7 (C)2:3 (D)5:7



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