

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

For decades, India's engagement with global trade was interpreted almost exclusively through the prism of merchandise flows—cotton yarn from Gujarat, tea from Assam, pharmaceuticals from Hyderabad, and steel from Jamshedpur. But over the last twenty years, this framing has become increasingly outdated. A silent structural shift has taken root in India's external sector: the rise of "invisible trade," a category that includes services, software, consultancy, intellectual labour, and private remittances. These invisibles now contribute more to India's foreign exchange earnings than all tangible exports combined, reshaping the country's economic identity.

Unlike goods shipped across oceans and airports, invisibles do not carry physical form. Yet they travel across borders daily through data packets, professional expertise, telecommunication links, and international migration. India's comparative advantage in this intangible domain emerged from two reinforcing developments: the global appetite for digital services and the massive mobility of Indian workers, especially to the Gulf, North America, and Europe. The result is an unusual economic model in which the country exports not just objects, but skills, code, knowledge, and labour.

What makes India's invisible sector remarkable is its stability amid global volatility. Merchandise exports swing with commodity cycles, shipping disruptions, and geopolitical conflicts. But services flows have proven more resilient. Even during the COVID-19 pandemic—when global supply chains collapsed and world merchandise trade contracted sharply—India's software, financial, accounting, and business-process services continued to grow. The very nature of invisibles insulates them from conventional shocks: code can be written remotely, audits can be delivered digitally, and international banking operations move seamlessly through secure servers.

Private remittances add another layer of resilience. Millions of Indian workers abroad remit small sums that accumulate into substantial inflows. These transfers rarely fluctuate with tariff battles or trade sanctions because they depend on long-term labour mobility rather than political alignments. Even countries deeply engaged in geopolitical competition with one another continue hosting Indian workers who support families back home.

Yet, this growing reliance on invisibles is not without complexities. First, it creates a paradox in which India's external stability depends disproportionately on sectors that employ a minority of its workforce. Unlike manufacturing, which absorbs labour at scale, high-skill service exports are confined to narrower segments of the population. Second, excessive dependence on remittances exposes India to vulnerabilities in foreign labour markets, especially in the Gulf states, where demographic reforms and localisation policies may gradually reduce the demand for expatriate workers.

Moreover, invisibles mask the continued weakness of India's merchandise sector. Persistent trade deficits in goods—ranging from electronics and machinery to edible oil and energy—remain structural challenges. The invisible surplus does not eliminate the deficit; it merely offsets it. A sharply negative shock to services or remittances could therefore widen the current account deficit rapidly.

Still, the rise of invisibles represents a genuine structural transformation. By exporting expertise rather than solely material goods, India has positioned itself as a global provider of digital capacity, financial intermediation, and skilled labour. Whether this advantage can be deepened and broadened—while simultaneously addressing the weaknesses of its goods sector—will determine the durability of India's external resilience in the decades ahead.

1. What is the author's primary purpose in contrasting India's merchandise trade deficit with its robust invisible surplus?

- A. To show that India's external stability increasingly depends on non-merchandise flows rather than on traditional goods trade
- B. To argue that India should abandon efforts to expand its manufacturing exports
- C. To highlight that global demand for physical goods is declining
- D. To suggest that India's manufacturing policies have been counterproductive

2. Which line of reasoning best explains the author's characterization of India as the "office of the world"?

- A. Indian goods exports now surpass China's
- B. India's surplus is driven overwhelmingly by services rather than merchandise
- C. India's service exports rely primarily on low-skill labour
- D. India's data and capital flows exceed its remittances

3. Which inference is best supported by the data trends in the passage?

- A. Merchandise exports will eventually eliminate India's trade deficit
- B. Private transfers are volatile compared to services
- C. Invisible receipts have shown long-term resilience across shocks
- D. Services exports have stagnated since 2013-14

4. The author's discussion of China's goods surplus and invisible deficit is used primarily to:

- A. Argue that China's industrial model is outdated
- B. Suggest China benefits unfairly from global trade rules
- C. Prove that merchandise surpluses are harmful
- D. Provide a contrast to demonstrate India's unique dependence on invisibles for balance-of-payments stability

5. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A. India's foreign trade has gradually shifted from goods toward services and private transfers, making invisibles the key stabiliser of its external account
- B. Invisible transfers have replaced merchandise exports as India's main employment generator
- C. India is becoming increasingly dependent on the United States for services exports
- D. Remittances now outweigh software exports in India's balance of payments

6. The author's argument that invisibles "remain immune to geopolitics and tariff wars" relies on which unstated assumption?

- A. Indian IT companies face no regulatory hurdles abroad
- B. Services trade barriers are less susceptible to sudden political escalation compared to goods tariffs
- C. Remittances will indefinitely rise regardless of global job markets
- D. Nations do not impose restrictions on service flows

7. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument that invisibles are India's most stable external buffer?

- A. India signs new free trade agreements for garments and auto parts
- B. A global recession reduces commodity demand
- C. Countries with larger merchandise sectors experience greater volatility in their external accounts
- D. India's goods exports diversify into new markets

8. Which statement would most weaken the passage's claim about the insulation of invisibles?

- A. India's service exports diversify into new sectors
- B. Remittances begin shifting from the Gulf to Europe
- C. Demand for software services rises globally
- D. Major importing countries impose data-localisation rules restricting cross-border IT operations

9. The logic behind "services offset merchandise deficits" is most analogous to:

- A. A company whose high-margin consulting division compensates for losses in its manufacturing unit
- B. A student who scores well in maths despite failing language tests

- C. A nation increasing interest rates to curb inflation
- D. A restaurant offering discounts to attract customers

10. Which inference is most justified from the passage?

- A. India will soon eliminate all merchandise trade deficits
- B. India's external stability depends increasingly on the growth and resilience of invisibles
- C. China's services sector is collapsing
- D. Remittances are India's largest source of foreign exchange



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LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Duty of care requires the claimant to be able to show that he was owed duty of care by the defendant. Most of the known duties of care have already been recognised by the courts, and are known as established duties of care. However, in cases where such duty has not been previously established, the courts will consider and apply the tests set out in *Donoghue v Stevenson* [1932] and the re-defined principle set out in *Caparo Industries plc v Dickman* [1990]. *Donoghue v Stevenson* established the “neighbour principle” which is used to determine whether or not the defendant owes a duty of care. The application of this test is based on whether or not a particular situation may be construed as one requiring a duty of care. *Caparo v Dickman* provided a clearer application of the neighbour principle. It defined the principle as requiring three elements in establishing duty of care: reasonable foresight of harm; sufficient proximity of relationship; and that it needs to be fair, just and reasonable to impose a duty. *Caparo* test will only be applied in situations where it may not be clear whether there is an established duty of care.

After having established that there was a duty to care, breach of that duty is to be determined. In order to determine whether the breach of duty of care exists, the courts will apply a two-part test. Firstly, the court will consider how the defendant should have behaved in that particular situation, and, secondly, whether the defendant’s behaviour fulfilled the required standard of care. In the case of *Blyth v Birmingham Waterworks* [1856] 11 Exch 781 it was established that the defendant must meet the standard of “the reasonable person”. This is an objective test that questions what a reasonable person would have done in that particular situation.

The law strikes a balance between providing compensation where a failure has been particularly egregious, and where a genuine accident has occurred. As such, *Donoghue v Stevenson* (and subsequent cases) have held defendants to the standard of the reasonable man. If a defendant has acted reasonably, then they will not have breached the duty of care, and vice versa. Although this seemingly suggests that defendants are always judged against objective standards, there does exist some scope to alter the test, depending on the characteristics of the defendant.

The general rule is that defendants are expected to act with a reasonable level of skill in the act with a reasonable level of skill in the activity they are undertaking. Consider the leading case of *Nettleship v Watson* where the defendant argued that as a learner driver, she should be judged against a lower standard of care. The courts rejected this, and held that some who undertakes a task should be judged against the standard of a reasonably qualified, competent person undertaking that task.

In essence, this means that a defendant cannot rely on their own lack of skill or knowledge as a defence. The most important general principle regarding breach is therefore that **the applicable standard of care is that of a reasonably competent person undertaking that activity.**

In *Hall v Brooklands Auto-Racing Club* [1933] 1 KB 205 the ‘reasonable man’ was described as ‘the man in the street’ or ‘the man on the Clapham Omnibus’. Essentially, the reasonable man should not be considered as acting perfectly, merely, averagely.

11. Sabika was loading bags of grain onto a truck and struck a child with one of the bags. The child’s family sued Sabika for the tort of negligence. Which of the following if true will strengthen the case of Sabika to plead that there was no duty of care in the first place?

- (a) The loading dock was near a public place, such a public sidewalk, and the child was merely passing by.
- (b) The child was trespassing on private property and the defendant didn’t know that the child was present at the time of the accident.
- (c) Sabika had asked the child to move to one side or he might get hurt by the bags.
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

12. Proximate cause relates to the scope of a defendant's responsibility in a negligence case. A defendant in a negligence case is only responsible for those harms that the defendant could have foreseen through his or her actions. Keeping the above legal principle in mind in addition to the facts given in the above case, when the child is struck with the bag of grain, the child's bicycle on which he was riding is damaged. Three days later, the child and his father drive to a shop to have the bicycle fixed. On their way to the shop, the father and son are struck by another car. The father sues Sabika for the damages suffered as in the first place, the damage was due to Sabika’s breach of duty. Decide.

- (a) The harm to the child and the damage to the bicycle was within the scope of the harm that the defendant risked by his actions.
- (b) The defendant probably could not have foreseen that the father and son would be injured on their way to having the bicycle repaired three days later
- (c) The father and son wouldn't be able to satisfy the element of proximate causation.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

13. In the landmark case of, Liebeck v McDonald's the plaintiff, a 79-year-old grandmother, ordered coffee at a drive-thru McDonald's window. She was a passenger in her grandson's vehicle. While the vehicle was still parked in the parking lot of McDonald's, she attempted to take the cover off the cup of coffee when it spilled in her lap. The coffee was so hot that it caused her third degree burns on six percent of her body. She was rushed to emergency. Like many burn victims, she had to endure surgical skins grafts due to her injuries. She was hospitalized for 3 weeks. She sued McDonald's. Which of the following facts when established will be helpful to prove the case of negligence?

- (a) The evidence presented to that jury showed that McDonald's sold its coffee at 180-190 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (b) That coffee at that temperature on a person's skin could cause third degree burns in two to seven seconds.
- (c) The evidence presented also showed that McDonald's knew about this risk for more than 10 years based on the fact that there were more than 700 other claims or reports from other customers that were also burned by McDonald's coffee being too hot.
- (d) All (a), (b) and (c)

14. Bhides owned a residential property in Collaroy. Bhides appointed Libra Collaroy Pty Limited to manage the property. In 2012, a group of school children, including the daughter of the tenant, were on the balcony when it collapsed. There was a long history of complaints regarding the state and structural integrity of the balcony from the tenant. The tenant sued the landlord and the managing agent in the District Court of NSW. Which of the following facts if true would strengthen the case of Bhides?

I. There was a cautionary signboard all over the balcony regarding the weak structure of the balcony.

II. There was no way in which the accident was unavoidable as they did not see it coming.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

15. Res ipsa loquitur is used in the cases of negligence. Which of the following is the true meaning of the latin phrase 'res ipsa loquitur'?

- (a) The facts are enough to decipher the negligence and prove the defendant guilty
- (b) Damage caused after knowing the risk cannot hold the defendant liable.
- (c) The act is void from the very beginning, not recognised in the eyes of law.
- (d) The mental state of the defendant is an important consideration.

Passage-II

In this country, employers are generally required to ensure a safe work environment for all employees. When they overlook adequate safety protocols and training, workers suffer. Experiencing workplace discrimination or sexual harassment can have a serious impact on a person's ability to earn income and enjoy a good quality of life. For that reason, it is important to hold negligent employers accountable for these lapses to compensate workers who have been hurt and prevent employees from suffering in the future. You might have an idea of what it means to be negligent but proving that your employer was negligent in a court of law is complicated. Under the law, a negligence claim must prove four separate elements:

Duty: The defendant had a duty to the plaintiff to exercise a reasonable amount of care to provide a safe workplace free of anticipated or known hazards.

Breach: Somehow the defendant breached that duty, exposing the plaintiff to workplace hazards.

Damage: The plaintiff suffered harm when the defendant breached that duty to provide a safe work environment.

Causation: The defendant's breach of duty directly led to the plaintiff's suffering. To establish these four elements and prove your claim, your employment lawyer will carefully review every detail surrounding your claim to determine if your employer was negligent in any way.

Damages for Employer Negligence: If your employment lawyer determines your employer was negligent in some way that led to your suffering, you may be entitled to a monetary award for the losses you sustained. Compensatory damages cover obvious, concrete evidence, such as wages for the time you are unable to work. Punitive damages are designed to punish the employer for a reckless or negligent act and deter them from doing it again in the future. Punitive damages are a bit more challenging to obtain, but not impossible, especially if your employer ignored obvious measures to protect you and your co-workers. General damages cover more abstract losses, such as emotional and physical pain and suffering and future earnings. Your potential damages depend on the unique circumstances surrounding your claim.

16. Adam works as a Fireman in Mumbai. According to contract, his employer provided him with adequate training and safety equipment. Once while Adam was saving a person from fire, he was injured. It comes out that the reason for his injury was that he was not wearing a particular safety helmet and if he had, he would not be injured. He filed a suit against his employer for negligence. However, the employer puts the argument that he had given adequate safety equipment to Adam including that particular helmet, but it got damaged two days ago of the accident. And that particular kind of helmet required at least ten days to arrive at the employer's place.

- (a) Employer would be liable because he owes a duty of care to his employee, which was breached and due to this loss is suffered by the employee.
- (b) Employer would not be liable because he has taken reasonable care of his employee by giving him all safety equipment and it is unreasonable to expect the employer to arrange a particular safety equipment within two days.
- (c) Employer would be liable because he should not have allowed Adam to go to rescue a person from fire, if he did not have enough safety equipment.
- (d) Employer would not be liable because the employee was injured due to his own negligence and there was no fault of the employer.

17. After working for seven years in United limited Bank, MrSoham, a very diligent employee, decides to open his own start-up. And thus, he quit his job at a bank and opened an office in Mehru Nagar Delhi. As he was financially constrained, he rented a place at mehru nagar. The place was decent but there were some problems like trailing cables, uneven flooring, slippery flooring etc. His team at work involves four people. All of his employees were very happy with their employer. One day one of his employees fell over the staircase because of a slippery floor and fractured his leg. He filed a case against his employer.

- (a) Employee will win, because the employer breached duty of care because of which employee suffered from injury.
- (b) Employee will not win, because he did not breach his duty of care towards his employee.
- (c) Employee will win, because the employer knows the possibility that someone can fall off the staircase, however he did nothing to rectify the situation.
- (d) Employee will not win, because he fell from the staircase because of his negligence and the employer can be made liable for employee's negligence.

18. Mr Sen used to work in manufacturing company "United Power Limited". The company used to deal with some poisonous gases required to manufacture medicines. Me Sen worked there as labourer. His contract with the company clearly mentions the dangerous nature of his job. One of the clauses in his employment contract says "Despite taking reasonable care of all the employees, if any of the employees suffered loss or injury while working in the premises of company, employer would not be liable" After working for a while, Mr Sen got infected from the gas. His medical report suggests that he fell sick because he inhaled a large amount of poisonous gas and because he has not taken adequate safety measures. Mr Sen filed a case against his employer for negligence?

- (a) Employer is liable because he has not taken a reasonable amount of care of his employees because of which Mr Sen got injuries.
- (b) Employer is not liable, because he has taken adequate care of his employees and Mr Sen suffered due to his allergy.
- (c) Employer is liable because he should have given adequate medical treatment to all his employees.
- (d) Employer is not liable, because before starting a job, Mr Sen has entered into a contract with his employer and thus he can't sue his employer.

19. Gunter used to work at Zoo. Gunter's work involves feeding and caring of animals in Zoo. According to the contracts signed between him and zoo authorities, zoo would be liable only for those injuries to its employees that can be foreseeable by a reasonable man. Once while he was feeding a Chimpanzee, he suddenly got rattled and started creating raucous in his cage. These types of situations have happened earlier also and Gunter thought that he could control him, but this time, it was of very high intensity and thus Gunter ended up injuring himself. He sued his employer.

- (a) Employers would be liable because they had failed to take reasonable care of their employees and failed to prevent foreseeable harm.
- (b) Employer would not be liable, because this situation is not foreseeable by a reasonable man.
- (c) Employers would be liable, because in a zoo these types of situations are foreseeable and thus employers should have done something to prevent them.
- (d) Employer would not be liable because Gunter signed the contract and he knew before entering into the employment contract that such a type of situation could come and he had consented to it.

20. Mr Haider is the head of "MKB transport" company. His company used to provide transport facilities within the city and outside the city. Harman worked as a driver in this company and used to drive a school bus. According to the employment contract, from a monthly salary of 20,000, Harman would be given 19,000 every month and 1,000 would be given as premium for his insurance policy. Also, according to the employment contract, employers will not be liable for employees' negligent driving. In the month of July, after dropping kids to school, Harman had a terrible accident because of his own fault. When Harman claimed an insurance amount, the insurance company informed Harman that his insurance policy expired in the month of May as they have not been given any premium amount after that. Harman sued his Employer.

- (a) Mr Haider is liable because he had failed to pay insurance premium amount and thus has breached his duty of care.
- (b) Mr Haider is not liable as the accident happened because of Harman's negligence.
- (c) Mr Haider is liable as Harman was injured due to his employer's negligence and thus Haider should pay him compensation.
- (d) Mr Hider is not liable as Harman signed a contract with his employer and thus, he cannot sue him.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

India's Critical Mineral Mission (CMM) represents one of the most significant strategic policy interventions undertaken in the last decade to secure the nation's mineral supply chains for the clean-energy and high-technology transition. As India pushes toward energy transition targets, electric mobility penetration, advanced defence manufacturing, and semiconductor ambitions, the availability of minerals such as lithium, cobalt, nickel, graphite, Rare Earth Elements (REEs), and Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) has become indispensable. Recognising that India imports over 90% of several key minerals, the government launched the CMM as a long-term strategic programme under the Ministry of Mines, in coordination with the Geological Survey of India (GSI), Khanij Bidesh India Ltd. (KABIL) and other public-sector entities.

The Mission aims to achieve three fundamental objectives: identifying domestic critical-mineral deposits, establishing secure international supply chains, and ensuring value-addition within India through refining and processing capabilities. In 2023-24, India notified a list of 30 critical minerals, a significant expansion from earlier lists, reflecting dynamic global technological trends. Lithium reserves discovered in Reasi (Jammu & Kashmir) and potential deposits in Rajasthan and Karnataka have placed India into renewed exploration mode. However, these are preliminary estimates requiring extensive techno-economic feasibility assessments.

One of the central pillars of the Mission is KABIL's strategic geographical outreach, including joint ventures and government-to-government partnerships with Argentina, Australia, Chile and several African states. These arrangements focus on securing long-term offtake agreements, mineral block acquisitions, and exploration rights. Simultaneously, the Mission emphasises domestic beneficiation capability. India has historically lacked commercial-scale refining of lithium, nickel or REEs, making processing a central challenge. Technologies such as hydrometallurgy, advanced solvent extraction, and ion-adsorption clay processing are being evaluated for potential deployment.

The Mission also aligns with India's commitments under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME), and the Semiconductor Mission. Demand modelling suggests that India's requirement for lithium, for instance, could multiply by 40 times by 2035. Hence, the Mission promotes circular-economy approaches, particularly battery recycling, as an additional domestic supply source.

Critical Mineral Mission planning is being linked to the proposed National Critical Mineral Strategy, which seeks to map demand for various sectors, forecast long-term import dependencies, and build strategic stockpiles for minerals categorised under "severe supply-risk." Furthermore, the Mission embeds India into global initiatives such as the Minerals Security Partnership (MSP) and the Quad Critical Minerals Working Group, both aimed at reducing over-dependence on geographically concentrated producers.

Overall, the CMM is not just an economic initiative but a geopolitical and technological strategy supporting India's ambitions across clean energy, national security, high-technology manufacturing, and global supply-chain stability.

21. Consider the following statements:

1. India has notified 30 critical minerals under its latest list.
2. Lithium reserves discovered in Reasi are still at preliminary exploration stage.
3. India is fully self-reliant in refining lithium and cobalt.

Which of the above are correct?

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

22. The CMM supports which national mission most directly?

- A. Digital India Mission B. National Green Hydrogen Mission
C. Ayushman Bharat D. National Supercomputing Mission

23. Which process is relevant for refining lithium and nickel under the CMM?

- A. Photo-oxidation B. Hydrometallurgy C. Biogas methanation D. Vacuum pyrolysis

24. Which of the following countries is *NOT* listed among India's targeted mineral-resource partners under KABIL?

- A. Argentina B. Chile C. Australia D. Japan

25. Circular-economy solutions under the Mission focus primarily on:

- A. Mineral taxation reforms B. Battery recycling C. Artificial rainfall D. River interlinking

26. Which of the following best describes India's current critical-mineral processing capability?

- A. India already hosts the world's largest lithium refinery
B. India lacks commercial-scale refining for lithium and cobalt
C. India imports all raw minerals but refines everything domestically
D. India has banned private investment in mineral processing

27. Which global grouping also works on critical-mineral diversification?

- A. Quad B. BIMSTEC C. SAARC D. IORA

28. The rise in lithium demand in India is MOST closely tied to which sector?

- A. Fertilizer production B. Electric vehicles C. Agricultural irrigation D. Pharmaceutical exports

29. Which technological method is relevant to Rare Earth Element extraction?

- A. Ion-adsorption clay processing B. Carbon capture and storage
C. Hydropower fracturing D. Optical pumping

30. The National Critical Mineral Strategy seeks to:

- A. Forecast long-term demand and supply-risks B. Eliminate public-private partnership models
C. Reduce mineral exploration budgets D. Stop foreign collaboration in mining

PASSAGE - II

The United Nations (UN), established in 1945, today consists of a complex architecture of principal organs, specialised agencies, funds, and programmes that collectively engage in global governance, humanitarian response, development cooperation, and international security. While the UN Security Council (UNSC), General Assembly (UNGA), Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Secretariat, International Court of Justice (ICJ), and Trusteeship Council form the six principal organs, the network of specialised agencies extends the UN's operational influence far beyond political diplomacy. These agencies, though legally autonomous, report through ECOSOC and collaborate with the UN on mandate-based global issues.

Specialised agencies include the World Bank Group, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNESCO, International Labour Organization (ILO), and International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), among others. Agencies such as UNESCO and WHO deal with normative knowledge creation, standards, and regulatory guidance, while the IMF and World Bank engage in macroeconomic management, development financing, and global financial stability. Although part of the UN family, they have independent governance structures, voting systems, and financing arrangements.

UN funds and programmes—such as UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA, and WFP—operate differently from specialised agencies. They rely mainly on voluntary contributions and have a more field-oriented operational design. Their intervention spectrum ranges from humanitarian relief and refugee resettlement to poverty alleviation, electoral reform, and capacity-building in developing economies. The World Food Programme—the world's largest humanitarian organisation—is jointly governed by the UNGA and FAO, reflecting increasing inter-agency cooperation.

The Security Council, responsible for international peace and security, has faced increasing scrutiny due to geopolitical polarisation, veto politics, and institutional paralysis in humanitarian crises. Simultaneously, new actors—regional organisations, multinational corporations, and civil-society networks—have started influencing agenda-setting processes previously dominated by traditional UN structures. Despite these challenges, the UN continues to play an indispensable role in climate negotiations, peacekeeping, disaster management, and development coordination.

In recent years, the UN's governance model has been criticised for inadequate representation of Global South countries, especially in the UNSC and Bretton Woods institutions. Efforts toward institutional reform—such as changes in financing models, greater transparency, and more inclusive decision-making—remain ongoing. Additionally, emerging areas such as digital governance, AI regulation, pandemic preparedness, and blue-economy frameworks have required the UN to expand beyond its original post-war mandate.

The UN's relevance in the 21st century now depends on its ability to adapt to multipolar geopolitics, strengthen multilateral cooperation, and build capacity for future global risks. For UPSC aspirants, understanding UN organisations is crucial to analysing international politics, development frameworks, global economy, and India's diplomatic engagements.

31. Which of the following is *NOT* a principal organ of the United Nations?

- A. ECOSOC B. WHO C. UNSC D. ICJ

32. Consider the following statements regarding specialised agencies:

1. They are autonomous bodies.
2. They all have compulsory funding models.
3. They work with the UN through ECOSOC.

Which statements are correct?

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

33. UNDP primarily focuses on:

- A. Development and capacity-building operations B. Aviation safety
C. Refugee protection D. Nuclear monitoring

34. Which organisation is jointly governed by the UNGA and FAO?

- A. WFP B. WHO C. ILO D. WTO

35. Which of the following bodies deals with global macroeconomic stability?

- A. IMF B. UNESCO C. UNFPA D. UNEP

36. Which UN body has the mandate of *international peace and security*?

- A. UNSC B. ECOSOC C. UNGA D. UN Secretariat

37. "Veto power" is exercised by:

- A. Five permanent members of the Security Council B. All Security Council members
C. All UN member states D. Only P5 + G4

38. Which organisation creates global labour standards?

- A. ILO B. FAO C. WHO D. ICAO

39. Which organ of the UN elects judges to the ICJ?

- A. UNSC and UNGA B. Only UNGA C. UNSC alone D. ECOSOC

40. Which area is identified in the passage as an emerging UN agenda?

- A. Digital governance
B. Animal rights
C. Global sporting regulations
D. Heritage law enforcement

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Study the following information and answer the given question:

In Organization A, Ratio of female and male is 6:7. Female at Organization C is 750 more than Male at Organization A In Organization B, Male and Female are equal. Male at D is 250 more than the double of Female at A Female at D is 2550. Male and Female ratio at D is 11:15. Total Male are 5655. And Male at C is double the Female at A.

41. 20% Female of D are doing MBA and 25% Female of B are doing MBA What is total no. of Female doing MBA from these organizations?

- (A)655 (B)743 (C)815 (D)735

42. What is the average (approx.) Male in all the organizations together?

- (A)1414 (B)5699 (C)5234 (D)4567

43. Out of the Total people doing job at A in three departments, marketing, accounts, and IT are in the ratio of 4:3:2 respectively. Then total people in IT department?

- (A)234 (B)450 (C)760 (D)390

44. Find out the ratio between male of organization C and female of organization B?

- (A)2:3 (B)81:61 (C)61:81 (D)5:6

45. find out the total number of Female in all organization together?

- (A)6765 (B)6275 (C)7500 (D) NOT

Passage-II

Direction Study the following information and answer the given question:

A and B start a business with capital Rs 25000 and Rs 20000. After 4 months B invest Rs 5000 more and C join the business with capital Rs 40000. A is the working partner, for which he take 10 % of the total profit as his salary. At the end of the year the total profit Rs 44000 recorded.

46. Find out the share of profit of B?

- (A)12300 (B)12320 (C)14000 (D) 13200

47. The profit receive by A is what % to the total profit distributed among them?

- (A)16.67% (B)15% (C)6.25% (D)33.33%

48. How much total amount receive by A?

- (A)12300 (B)17320 (C)17600 (D)13200

49. Find out the ratio of share of profit of A and C?

- (A)15:16 (B)16:15 (C)6:7 (D)9:10

50. Investment of A is how much % less than the investment of C?

- (A)37.5% (B)15% (C)16.25% (D)27.25%



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