

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE &amp; LOGICAL REASONING

## PASSAGE - I

Source: The Indian Express, "The West's civil wars", by C. Raja Mohan, Wed, 17 September 2025

AS DELHI DIGESTS the significance of the recent popular revolts in Nepal and elsewhere in the Subcontinent, it is easy to miss the significance of the conflicts now brewing within the West. Civil wars have long been seen as the tragic luxury of the Global South — the result of incomplete nation-building, riven by religious, ethnic, linguistic and regional divisions over representation, minority rights, and the distribution of power and wealth.

Yet the West has had its own history of strife, from the English Civil War to the American Civil War and the continent-wide carnage of the two World Wars. In the eight decades since 1945, economic prosperity, strong democratic institutions, wider political representation and robust welfare states that co-opted forces on the left and the right helped keep internal peace. But is that happy era now ending?

In recent years, a growing chorus across the US, the UK and Europe has begun to use the term "civil war" not as a historical reference but as a dire warning about their own societies. What was once a fringe discussion has entered the mainstream, fuelled by polarisation, anti-immigrant sentiment and a sharp clash of values between entrenched liberal elites and insurgent populist movements.

The gravity of this debate is evident in recent events. The murder of American conservative activist Charlie Kirk at a university rally in Utah last week sent shockwaves through US politics. The Trump Administration and its right-wing supporters immediately framed the killing as an act of war by the radical American Left.

In London, a massive "Patriot" rally last weekend, organised by the fiery nationalist Tommy Robinson, channelled rising anti-immigrant anger and resentment at government policies on hate speech. Charlie Kirk's name echoed through the speeches. A transatlantic convergence is visible between the MAGA movement in America and the rise of British nationalism that wants to "take back" the United Kingdom.

The new phenomenon is not limited to the Anglo-Saxon world. Across Europe, the rise of anti-immigrant and populist parties — Germany's AfD and France's National Rally — shows that these sentiments are gaining ground across the West. Together, these trends raise the question of whether post-war Western polities can still contain their internal conflicts.

A full-scale armed clash between social groups in the West may not be imminent. But the rhetoric amid intensifying polarisation increasingly resembles war talk. Steve Bannon, guru of the MAGA movement, casts US politics as warfare and urges a "call to arms" against "liberal elites" and "globalists"—language that intensified after Kirk's assassination. Stephen Miller, another senior Trump aide, warns of a "terrorist movement" within the United States, not from foreign actors but from political opponents, accusing Democrats of fomenting terror against the Right.

Beyond the incendiary rhetoric, today's civil wars in the West revolve around clashing ideologies on three fronts: values, immigration and foreign policy. The liberal establishment champions individual rights, multiculturalism and global cooperation. Populists, in contrast, mobilise the losers in the West in a global order run by liberal elites. They celebrate nationalism, distinct cultural traditions and state sovereignty. To populists, liberal diversity policies betray their heritage. For the liberals, populist nationalism is a dangerous form of xenophobia. A central populist theme is restoring "Judeo-Christian values" and the traditional dominance of white majorities.

Immigration is at the frontline of the civil wars. Liberals favour relatively open borders, which also serve capitalist interests in cheap labour. Populists argue that mass — particularly illegal — migration strains public services, depresses wages and erodes social cohesion. The "Great Replacement" theory, once fringe, now sits in the mainstream, alleging that elites deliberately replace native populations with foreigners to entrench their power. This grievance against immigration is also tied to the resentment against the liberal policies of outsourcing manufacturing jobs abroad while insourcing labour at home. Reversing these policies lies at the heart of the populist agenda.

The third front is foreign policy. Liberals back globalism, multilateralism, international law and the promotion of democracy and human rights, believing institutions like the EU and NATO are essential bulwarks against instability. Populists reject this liberal internationalism. Through slogans like “America First” or “Unite the Kingdom”, they oppose foreign entanglements and alliances, claiming they serve international elites rather than citizens.

The Trump Administration’s decision to dismantle institutions such as USAID, NPR and Voice of America rests on the charge that these taxpayer-funded bodies spread liberal values abroad. MAGA leaders are even more vehement than non-Western governments in denouncing what they call the Soros-driven “NGO-industrial complex”.

Whether these tensions escalate into more widespread violence or not, the traditional liberal-democratic consensus built on shared values and institutions is fracturing under populist discontent. The stability of Western societies is no longer assured. Can the Western liberal democracies bridge the widening chasm within?

India, with its large diasporas in the West, especially in the Anglo-Saxon world, needs to pay close attention to the new dynamic. Indian elites have benefited immensely from the West’s open-border policies since the 1960s, which enabled large numbers of Indian professional and skilled workers to make a living abroad. Already some of the populist ire has turned against India and its diaspora — and it is likely to intensify.

Populist anti-globalisation policies and liberal accommodation of them will also hurt India. As a late globaliser, India (and South Asia) missed the export-led growth opportunities that other Asian countries, including China, exploited in the 20th century. Today, as the West retreats from globalisation, India faces harder choices.

During the Biden years, Indian elites fretted over contradictions with Western liberals on democracy and human rights — one reason for the Indian establishment’s enthusiasm for Trump. But Delhi is now waking up to the reality that its contradictions with Western populists on immigration and economic globalisation are even more serious. The liberal bark on human rights rarely matched its bite, but populists can inflict real damage in short order.

The West today is divided both across nations and within them. India’s political class and the national security establishment must therefore engage more closely, and at a micro-level, with the different political formations within the West. Our think tanks and academia too need to devote more resources to studying Western politics and societies.

The West’s deepening internal churn also means the Indian elite must shed its simplistic assumptions about a monolithic “collective West”. Understanding the deepening internal cleavages within the West will hold the key to India’s longer-term engagement with the US, the Anglo-Saxon world, and Europe.

**1. The author uses the term “civil war” in the West primarily to indicate:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. A rise in rhetoric signalling deep internal ideological conflict | B. An inevitable armed conflict across Western states |
| C. A historical recurrence of old European wars                     | D. A decline in liberal democratic systems            |

**2. The populist argument against immigration, as per the passage, centres on the claim that it:**

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A. Increases cultural diversity | B. Weakens wages, cohesion, and public services |
| C. Promotes globalization       | D. Improves economic innovation                 |

**3. According to the author, India must watch Western developments closely because:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. Western populism threatens Indian diaspora interests   | B. India wants to emulate Western welfare models |
| C. India plans to shift its foreign policy towards Europe | D. India’s economy is dependent on Western aid   |

**4. Liberal elites in the West are criticised by populists for:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. Upholding nationalist cultural values | B. Weakening national sovereignty through globalism |
| C. Rejecting multicultural ideas         | D. Opposing foreign policy realignments             |

**5. The author suggests that India's engagement with the West must:**

- A. Shift from viewing the West as a monolithic bloc
- B. Prioritise military alliances with European states
- C. Reduce diaspora-based diplomacy
- D. Focus only on relations with populist leaders

**6. If Western populist parties gain decisive power, which outcome is MOST consistent with the passage's reasoning?**

- A. Increased openness to immigration
- B. Stricter border controls and reduced foreign labour inflows
- C. Expansion of multilateral institutions
- D. Greater trade liberalisation

**7. Which inference logically follows from the author's argument?**

- A. India should avoid all engagement with Western countries
- B. Western democracies will collapse imminently
- C. India must diversify its diplomatic approach to multiple Western factions
- D. Populist movements are coordinated globally by a central actor

**8. If liberal globalist policies weaken and populist policies advance, what is a probable effect on India?**

- A. India will gain easier access to Western markets
- B. Indian immigration to the West will increase
- C. India may face harsher immigration and economic barriers
- D. India will benefit from Western political fragmentation

**9. Which of the following best describes the author's underlying assumption?**

- A. Internal Western political tensions have external geopolitical consequences
- B. Populist movements are short-lived and cyclical
- C. Western nations will integrate more strongly over time
- D. India is insulated from Western domestic politics

**10. Suppose the liberal establishment loses influence sharply. Which scenario aligns MOST with the passage?**

- A. Greater Western support for multilateral institutions
- B. Increased export of liberal values abroad
- C. Decline in support for open borders, human rights diplomacy, and globalism
- D. Neutral stance on immigration

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## LEGAL REASONING

### PASSAGE - I

Private Nuisance is that kind of nuisance in which a person's use or enjoyment of his property is ruined by another. It may also injuriously affect the owner of the property by physically injuring his property or by affecting the enjoyment of the property. Unlike public nuisance, in private nuisance, an individual's usage or enjoyment of property is ruined as distinguished from the public or society at large. The remedy for private nuisance is a civil action for damages or an injunction or both.

Elements which constitute a private nuisance

- The interference must be unreasonable or unlawful. It is meant that the act should not be justifiable in the eyes of the law and should be by an act which no reasonable man would do.
- Such interference has to be with the use or enjoyment of land, or of some rights over the property, or it should be in connection with the property or physical discomfort.
- There should be seeable damage to the property or with the enjoyment of the property in order to constitute a private nuisance.

**11. A professional drummer moves into a new house. Due to his constant drumming the neighbor is irritated and files for nuisance. Will the drummer be held liable?**

- (a) Yes, the drummer will be held liable because no one can take drumming for that long.
- (b) No, the drummer will not be held liable because he needs to drum due to his profession.
- (c) Yes, the drummer will be held liable because constant use of drums is unreasonable.
- (d) No, the drummer will not be held liable because it is justifiable in the eyes of law.

**12. What would strengthen the neighbours' case in the above situation?**

- (a) A has a recording studio that he refuses to use.
- (b) A keeps his windows open on purpose everytime he drums.
- (c) A does drumming part-time.
- (d) A has other professions which he earns from.

**13. A and B are two neighbours. A does not like B so he gets a powerful fan, turns it toward a tree with dying leaves and switches it on. Due to this all the leaves fly off the tree and land into B's garden. B catches him in the act and sues him. Will A be liable?**

- (a) A will not be liable as it is possible for all the leaves to be in B's garden naturally.
- (b) A will be held liable as his act was unreasonable and resulted in B needing to clean his garden.
- (c) A will not be held liable as he did not interfere with B's property physically.
- (d) A will be held liable because he did it out of a grouse with B.

**14. In the above case, if instead of the fan A was getting his old tree hacked although in a manner that all the leaves ended up going in B's garden, will A still be held liable?**

- (a) No, there is nothing unlawful in getting a tree on your property cut.
- (b) No, there is no indication of A acting unreasonably.
- (c) Yes, because A does not like B which is why he wants to cause him this inconvenience.
- (d) Yes, because A should have taken care of putting a net between their gardens to collect the leaves.

**15. Which of the following is the section for Private Nuisance?**

- (a) S 265 IPC
- (b) S. 268 IPC
- (c) Cannot be determined
- (d) It doesn't have a section to itself.



### Passage-II

It is an accepted legal position that when the defendant has deliberately made a false statement and caused loss to the plaintiff, who relied on the statement, the defendant would be liable for fraud. The question now to be considered is, as to how far the defendant would be liable for a statement honestly but negligently made by him, when such a statement causes some harm to the plaintiff.

As far back as 1888, in *Cann v. Wilson*, an action for negligent misstatement was recognized and damages awarded. There, the defendants who were valuers of property, over-valued certain property. At that time, they knew that the property was being valued for the purpose of mortgage. On the strength of the valuation, the plaintiff granted loan to the owner of certain property. When the owner of the property defaulted in repayment, the plaintiff found that the true value of the property was not sufficient to satisfy the mortgage debt. He wanted to recover the loss from the defendants. The defendants were held liable because in these circumstances, they "incurred a duty towards the plaintiff to use reasonable care in the preparation of the document."

In 1889, in *Derry v. Peek*, the House of Lords decided that there could be no liability for deceit in respect of negligent statement, it could be there only for a dishonest statement. This decision was subsequently understood to mean that there could be no liability at all for a mere negligent misstatement; for the purpose of liability, the statement must be deceitful. It was because of such an interpretation that the decision in *Cann v. Wilson* was considered to be inconsistent with *Derry v. Peek* and deemed to be overruled thereby. Further, several subsequent rulings also held that a person making the statements can absolve his liability by an express caveat in that regard.

**16. Larry gave some loan on the mortgage of certain property on the basis of a certificate given by Gould. Gould, who was a surveyor, had negligently given this certificate to the builder of the property who had employed him. Larry sued Gould on the basis of the false certificate issued by him for the purpose of negligence. Decide.**

- (a) There could be no action for mere negligence.
- (b) Gould actively defrauded Larry and thereby Larry's action is maintainable.
- (c) Larry could only sue Gould if there were a contract in place.
- (d) None of the above.

**17. Hedley and Co. were advertising agents who had been instructed by their customer, Eveready Ltd. to obtain substantial advertising contracts for them. Hedley and Co. were also anxious to know the credit worthiness of Eveready. They requested their own bankers to ascertain the financial position of Eveready from Eveready's bankers. On an enquiry whether Eveready were trustworthy to the extent of 1,00,000 pounds a year, Eveready's bankers replied that they were a respectably constituted company, considered good for their ordinary business engagements. The letter also mentioned that this information was for their private use without responsibility on the part of the bank or its officials. On the basis of such statements, Hedley and Co. went ahead with the contracts made on behalf of Eveready. Eveready subsequently went into liquidation and Hedley and Co. suffered massive losses which they had spent on the orders. They sued Eveready's bankers contending that the negligent misstatement made in this case amounted to a breach of duty. Decide.**

- (a) Eveready's bankers were liable as they had deliberately misrepresented facts to Hedley and Co. so that they could continue engaging with Eveready.
- (b) Eveready's bankers were not liable as they had protected themselves by stating that the statement had been without any responsibility on their part.
- (c) Eveready's bankers were liable as their statement amounted to a deceitful statement, knowingly made.
- (d) None of the above

**18. What would your answer to the above question be, if you were told that the law also stated that when someone possessed of special skills who undertakes, irrespective of a contract, to apply that skill, for the assistance of another person who relies on such a skill, a duty of care will arise. If in a sphere in which a person is so placed that another could reasonably rely on his judgment or his skill or on his ability to make careful inquiry, a person takes it on himself to give information or advice to another person who places reliance on it, then a duty of care will arise. All other facts remain the same.**

- (a) The bankers would not be liable as they did not themselves volunteer the information to Hedley and Co.
- (b) The bankers would be liable as they should have been aware that the information supplied by them would be made use of by Hedley and Co. for business engagement purposes.
- (c) The bankers would not be liable as they still maintain the fact that the information imparted by them was without responsibility.
- (d) The bankers would be liable as they specialize in the knowledge of the affairs of the business of Eveready.

**19. Consider that in the factual scenario presented in the second question under this passage, Hedley and Co. didn't approach Everyday's banker for any information. However, before they can take the final decision of going ahead with the contracts on behalf of Eveready, their own bank is required to give them clearance, in terms of raising any possible red flags in the business undertaken by Eveready. The bank does the same without adequate due diligence. However, Eveready subsequently went into liquidation and Hedley and Co. suffered massive losses which they had spent on the orders. Can they sue their own bank for breach of duty of care? (Do apply the legal stipulation stated in the third question of this passage)**

- (a) No, as their bank did not undertake to provide any information about Eveready's business.
- (b) Yes, as in this situation their bank is under a duty to provide them with information.
- (c) No, as there was only negligence on part of the bank, and no deceit.
- (d) None of the above.

**20. Suppose there is a new ruling of the Supreme Court which states that "one must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which one can reasonably foresee would be likely to injure one's neighbour". Neighbours are understood to mean persons so closely and directly affected by one's act that one ought to reasonably have them in contemplation as being so affected when one directs one's mind to the acts or omissions which are called in question. In light of the above, what would be your answer to the second question of this passage if the caveat absolving the responsibility of the bank for their information is not present?**

- (a) Hedley and Co. can be understood to be the banker's "neighbour" as per the above definition, and therefore they were owed a duty of care by them.
- (b) The liquidation of Eveready was something that should have been reasonably foreseeable by their bankers and therefore, they owed a duty of care to inform the same to Hedley and Co.
- (c) The bankers would not be liable as neither do they qualify as neighbours to Hedley and Co. nor are they required to abide by the ruling as quoted above.
- (d) None of the above.

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## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

### Passage-I

The Genome India Project (GIP) is one of the most ambitious scientific initiatives undertaken in the country to map the genetic diversity of its vast population. Approved in 2020, the project aims to create a comprehensive reference database of whole-genome sequences representing India's numerous ethnic, linguistic, and regional groups. India's population is unique due to its long history of migrations, endogamy, and genetic drift, making such a genomic repository scientifically valuable for understanding disease predispositions, population structures, and evolutionary histories.

The project is being coordinated by the Centre for Brain Research (CBR) at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru, which functions as the nodal agency. It brings together over 20 prominent institutions, including national research labs, medical colleges, and universities. Their task is to collect, sequence, and analyze genomic samples from individuals across different geographic and social backgrounds. The aim is to sequence the genomes of at least 10,000 individuals. Through this exercise, researchers hope to establish a reference panel that can serve as a benchmark for genetic studies related to disease traits, rare disorders, and population-specific variations.

A major justification for the project is the need to strengthen India's genomic medicine capabilities. Currently, most global genomic data originates from European populations, creating a bias in diagnostic and therapeutic research. India's population-scale genomic resource can help develop more accurate diagnostics for diseases such as cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular ailments, and neurodegenerative disorders. Moreover, it can allow policymakers to anticipate the burden of genetically influenced diseases and allocate resources more efficiently.

The project also has implications for ethical governance and data protection. As genomic information is highly sensitive, GIP emphasizes strict anonymization, informed consent, and compliance with national guidelines on data sharing. The project aligns with India's broader digital health agenda, particularly the push toward personalized medicine and preventive healthcare. However, the initiative also raises questions about long-term data storage, potential misuse, and the adequacy of current legal frameworks governing genetic databases.

Internationally, GIP puts India in line with other genome projects such as the 100,000 Genomes Project in the United Kingdom and the All of Us Research Program in the United States. Yet, unlike these initiatives, GIP must contend with the extraordinary genetic heterogeneity among Indian populations, making it both more challenging and more scientifically rewarding. If successful, it could significantly advance biomedical research, improve the understanding of genetic diseases, and enhance India's scientific standing globally.

#### 21. Consider the following statements regarding the Genome India Project (GIP):

1. It is implemented by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT).
2. It aims to sequence the genome of 1 lakh Indians.
3. It involves participation from more than 20 institutions across India.

#### Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

#### 22. With reference to genomics, consider the following statements:

1. Indian populations show high genetic drift due to longstanding endogamy.
2. Genome sequencing helps identify population-specific disease risks.
3. Genomic data alone is sufficient to determine environmental impacts on disease patterns.

#### Which of the above are correct?

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

**23. The Genome India Project can significantly contribute to which of the following fields?**

1. Precision medicine
2. Pharmacogenomics
3. Gene-environment interaction studies
4. Predictive healthcare planning

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

**24. Consider the following statements about ethical governance in genomics:**

1. In India, ICMR issues guidelines for biomedical and genetic research.
2. Informed consent is mandatory before collecting human genomic samples.
3. Private companies cannot participate in genomic research in India.

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

**25. Which of the following is a major scientific challenge faced by GIP?**

- A. Excessive genetic homogeneity among Indian populations
- B. High computational requirements for large-scale genomic analysis
- C. Lack of ethical frameworks in India
- D. Absence of trained genomic scientists in India

**26. In the context of genome sequencing, the term “reference genome panel” refers to:**

- A. A database of genetic variants representative of a population.
- B. A laboratory protocol for manual DNA sequencing.
- C. A universal genome applicable to all human populations.
- D. A list of international researchers working on genome science.

**27. Which of the following best explains “pharmacogenomics,” a field strengthened by GIP?**

- A. Study of the genetic response of populations to medicinal plants
- B. Study of how genetic variations affect individual responses to drugs
- C. Use of pharmaceuticals to alter gene expression permanently
- D. Process of removing defective genes using targeted medicines

**28. Which of the following can potentially benefit from GIP data?**

1. Early diagnosis of rare genetic disorders
2. Customised drug dosage predictions
3. Agricultural trait selection
4. Personalised risk assessment for chronic diseases

**Select the correct answer:**

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

**29. Consider the following statements about global genome initiatives:**

1. Iceland’s deCODE project is the earliest large-scale population genome project.
2. UK Biobank focuses on integrating genomic data with lifestyle and environmental factors.
3. The US “All of Us” program works on a precision-medicine approach.

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



**30. In the Indian context, which of the following digital systems can benefit significantly from genomic data integration in the future?**

1. National Digital Health Mission (NDHM)
2. Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)
3. CoWIN vaccination database
4. National Population Register (NPR)

**Select the correct answer:**

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

### PASSAGE – II

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) has emerged as a pivotal platform for strengthening regional cooperation in maritime science, climate resilience, and blue economy governance. India, leveraging its scientific leadership in the Indian Ocean region, has expanded its marine research capabilities by integrating them with BIMSTEC's broader agenda of sustainable maritime development. The initiative has gained strategic significance as the Bay of Bengal becomes increasingly central to global discussions on climate vulnerability, monsoon behaviour, fisheries management, and ocean pollution.

India's marine research network includes institutions such as the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology (CMLRE), and the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS). These agencies contribute to ocean observation systems, coastal vulnerability assessments, high-resolution bathymetric mapping, marine biodiversity studies, and real-time forecasting models. Within BIMSTEC, India promotes collaborative research on ocean acidification, coral reef decline, and changing marine food webs, acknowledging that climatic and anthropogenic pressures in the Bay of Bengal are transboundary in nature.

A key outcome of India's engagement has been the push for a BIMSTEC Ocean Observation Mechanism. This proposed framework would harmonise data collection protocols, facilitate the exchange of satellite-derived oceanographic information, and expand regional early-warning capacities for cyclones, storm surges, and coastal flooding. Given that BIMSTEC countries collectively host over 1.6 billion people and possess extensive low-lying coastlines, improved marine forecasting is seen as essential for disaster risk reduction.

India's commitment to a marine research network also aligns with its Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI), particularly the pillars related to maritime ecology, capacity building, and resource development. India supports training programmes for BIMSTEC scientists, provides access to floating laboratories, and enables joint expeditions for understanding deep-sea processes in the Bay of Bengal. These efforts expand the scientific base needed for sustainable exploitation of marine resources, such as deep-sea minerals, marine genetic resources, and blue biotechnology applications.

However, the initiative faces several challenges. BIMSTEC member states vary significantly in scientific capacity, data-sharing norms, and funding levels. Political sensitivities related to maritime boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) sometimes complicate joint surveys or shared monitoring systems. Moreover, the absence of a binding legal framework for regional marine science cooperation means that much of BIMSTEC's progress relies on voluntary commitments. Despite this, India's leadership in marine domain awareness and ocean technology remains central for shaping a resilient, knowledge-driven maritime environment in the Bay of Bengal.

**31. Consider the following statements regarding BIMSTEC's role in maritime cooperation:**

1. BIMSTEC has officially recognised "Blue Economy" as a priority sector.
2. The BIMSTEC Centre for Weather and Climate is located in India.
3. BIMSTEC has adopted a Coastal Vulnerability Index for all member states.

**Which of the above are correct?**

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

**32. With reference to marine ecosystem studies under regional organisations, consider the following statements:**

1. BIMSTEC countries jointly conduct coral reef monitoring missions.
2. BIMSTEC has a coordinated programme on ocean acidification.
3. BIMSTEC's marine research is aligned with the UN Decade of Ocean Science.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

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

**33. Consider the following statements regarding ocean information services:**

1. INCOIS provides tsunami early warning services to several Indian Ocean nations.
2. NIOT is responsible for coastal radar surveillance across all BIMSTEC coasts.
3. CMLRE focuses mainly on marine living resources and biodiversity research.

**Which of the statements are correct?**

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

**34. Which of the following is a key limitation of BIMSTEC's marine cooperation framework?**

- A. All member states have identical marine legislation  
B. Absence of binding legal obligations for scientific collaboration  
C. Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of member states overlap entirely  
D. BIMSTEC has limited membership compared to SAARC

**35. In marine research, the use of "floating laboratories" allows:**

- A. Real-time offshore experimentation on biological, chemical, and physical parameters  
B. Replacement of long-term coastal observatories  
C. Elimination of need for satellite oceanography  
D. Operations only within territorial waters

**36. Which of the following correctly describes the legal status of the Bay of Bengal in international law?**

- A. It is a "high seas" area beyond national jurisdiction  
B. It is classified as an enclosed sea under UNCLOS  
C. It is bordered by multiple EEZs governed by UNCLOS norms  
D. It is governed under a separate regional marine treaty

**37. Consider the following countries:**

1. Thailand
2. Myanmar
3. Sri Lanka
4. Indonesia

**Which of the above are BIMSTEC members?**

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

**38. BIMSTEC's Secretariat is located in:**

- A. Colombo      B. Dhaka      C. New Delhi      D. Thimphu

**39. Which global programme aims to improve ocean health, resilience, and sustainability for 2021–2030?**

- A. UN Decade of Ocean Science  
C. IOC Blue Shield Programme  
B. Global Marine Heritage Project  
D. Sustainable Seas Caucus

**40. “Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)” influences:**

- A. Temperature reversal in polar currents  
C. Salinity changes in Arctic seas  
B. Rainfall variability over the Indian subcontinent  
D. Ocean floor spreading in the mid-Atlantic

### Quantitative Technique

#### Passage-I

**Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.**

Archana wants to pursue her B-Tech from Banaras Institute of Technology, Varanasi but to be able to afford it, she has to take an education loan. The loan agreement guaranteed to pay 80% of all her expenses. This way she only had to bear the remaining costs. As soon as she landed in the Varanasi, she had to pay the rent for her new apartment. The apartment rent was Rs. 5500 per month. She then paid her tuition fee for the current semester worth Rs. 250000. On an average she spent Rs. 3400 on utilities and groceries per month. Given that, Archana's course lasted a total of two years (comprising of 2 semesters per year) and the bank gave 80% of the total expenses of two years at the beginning of her course.

**41. How much did the bank have to pay in total for two years on behalf of Archana?**

- (A)Rs.900000 (B)Rs.854200 (C)Rs.970880 (D)Rs. 902880

**42. If the bank charges simple interest at the rate of 15% per annum, then find the total interest amount that Archana paid after 2 years. (Assume she pays off the entire loan after 2 years of completion)**

- (A)Rs.291264 (B)Rs.219264 (C)Rs.192264 (D)Rs. 219224

**43. The annual amount spent on utilities is what percentage less than the annual amount spent on rent? (Approximate)**

- (A)50% (B)38% (C)42% (D)54%

**44. Archana gets an internship for a period of 3 months. The company where she'll be doing internship pays Rs. 120000 per month. The utilities and rent for these 3 months is what percentage of the total amount she earns from the internship?**

- (A)7.41% (B)5.41% (C)17.41% (D)15.41%

**45. Archana decides to live with her relatives for 6 months so she will not have to pay for rent and utilities. How much does she save on rent and utilities?**

- (A)Rs.83400 (B)Rs.106800 (C)Rs.53400 (D)Rs. 89400

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### Passage – II

**Study the following information and answer the given question:**

A School consist of 2500 student. The ratio of boys to girls is 3:2. All the student are involved in 5 different games hockey, boxing, tennis, football and volleyball. 28% of the girls are in hockey, 16% of the boys are in tennis. One fifth of the boys are in volleyball, the ratio of girls to boys in tennis is 2:3. 25% of the total number of a student are in boxing. Girls in volleyball are 60% of the boys in the same game. 22% of the girls are in football. The remaining girls are in boxing. 18% of the boys are in hockey and the remaining in football.

**46. Number of boys in tennis is what percent to the number of girls in the same game?**

- (A)120%      (B)150 %      (C)134%      (D)65%

**47. What is the number of total Student in volleyball?**

- (A)300      (B)150      (C)480      (D)165

**48. Number of girls in hockey is what percent of the total number of a student in that school?**

- (A)12.50%      (B)11.2%      (C)13.4%      (D)16.5%

**49. What is the total number of boys in tennis and hockey together?**

- (A)510      (B)150      (C)341      (D)465

**50. What is the number of boys in boxing?**

- (A)234      (B)453      (C)236      (D)465



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