

English

At four o'clock, conscious of his throbbing heart, Levin stepped out of a hired sledge at the Zoological Gardens, and turned along the path to the frozen mounds and the skating ground, knowing that he would certainly find her there, as he had seen the Shtcherbatskys' carriage at the entrance.

It was a bright, frosty day. Crowds of well-dressed people, with hats bright in the sun, swarmed about the entrance and along the well-swept little paths between the little houses adorned with carving in the Russian style. The old curly birches of the gardens, all their twigs laden with snow, looked as though freshly decked in sacred vestments.

He walked along the path towards the skating-ground, and kept saying to himself—"You mustn't be excited, you must be calm. What's the matter with you? What do you want? Be quiet, stupid," he conjured his heart. And the more he tried to compose himself, the more breathless he found himself.

An acquaintance met him and called him by his name, but Levin did not even recognize him. He went towards the mounds, whence came the clank of the chains of sledges as they slipped down. He walked on a few steps, and the skating ground lay open before his eyes, and at once, amidst all the skaters, he knew her. He knew she was there by the rapture and the terror that seized on his heart. She was standing talking to a lady at the opposite end of the ground. There was apparently nothing striking either in her dress or her attitude. But for Levin she was as easy to find in that crowd as a rose among nettles. Everything was made bright by her. She was the smile that shed light on all round her.

"Is it possible I can go over there on the ice, go up to her?" he thought.

The place where she stood seemed to him a holy shrine, unapproachable, and there was one moment when he was almost retreating, so overwhelmed was he with terror. He had to make an effort to master himself, and to remind himself that people of all sorts were moving about her, and that he too might come there to skate. He walked down, for a long while avoiding looking at her as at the sun, but seeing her, as one does the sun, without looking.

On that day of the week and at that time-of-day people, all acquainted with one another, used to meet on the ice. There were crack skaters there, showing off their skill, and learners clinging to chairs with timid, awkward movements, boys, and elderly people skating with hygienic motives. They seemed to Levin an elect band of blissful beings because they were here, near her. All the skaters, it seemed, with perfect self-possession, skated towards her, skated by her, even spoke to her, and were happy, quite apart from her, enjoying the capital ice and the fine weather.

Q1. Which of the following characteristic can be attributed to Lenin?

- a) He worries about the way looks and how he is perceived by the people.
- b) He wishes to come across as impressive to the people.
- c) He can be painted as someone who is extremely passionate.
- d) He is very cautious and wary of his surroundings.

Q2. Through the experiences of Lenin, the author tries to convey a theme. What is it?

- a) People are supposed to work hard in order to achieve anything.
- b) Life can be really unpredictable sometimes.
- c) Love is a powerful emotion.
- d) People long to have intimate company.

Q3. Which of the following statements about Levin's persona does the paragraph make the strongest case for?

- a) People believe Levin is in peril because he isn't emotionally defending himself.
- b) Levin appears to be feverish, which leads people to believe he is ill.
- c) The manner Levin is acting causes people to believe that he is irritated.
- d) Levin doesn't do anything out of the ordinary, so people assume he is normal.

Q4. Based on text, which of the following emotion does the author wish the reader to feel about Levin?

- a) Relieved
- b) Hostile
- c) Empathy
- d) Cynicism

Q5. According to the passage, how did Levin first know that Kitty was at the Zoological Gardens?

- a) Nikolay has told Levin that he had seen her there earlier.
- b) Kitty had invited him to the Zoological Garden at a certain time.
- c) Kitty's mother told Levin about her whereabouts.
- d) Levin had figured out that Kitty's carriage was parked near the garden's entrance.

In a nail-biting moment last night, the Pakistan cricket team defeated India in a Super-Four encounter in the ongoing Asia Cup Tournament in Dubai — with just one ball to remain. Naturally, then, Indian fans were beyond dejected when the defeat came in. They soon started looking for reasons and explanations for their defeat. In their lookout for singular scapegoats to take the blame for the team's defeat, they found cricketer Arshdeep Singh as a suitable target. The 23-year-old bowler had dropped a vital catch earlier in the game. And he is Sikh.

An India-Pakistan cricket match always drives up emotions on both sides of the border. In fact, Indian fans and brands have derived a lot of humor at the expense of the Pakistani side over the years, using the term Mauka, referring to a commercial from a few years ago about Pakistan never winning against the Indian side in the ICC World Cup. Given the history between the two countries, the rhetoric is one that's driven by nationalistic fervor, and it often devolves into accusations of being anti-national, seditious, or traitorous being thrown around with ease.

The phenomenon calls into question the very basis on which sports takes place — often, in the name of nationalistic pride, fans define who gets to represent the country itself. Sport is a form of diplomacy; teams embody a country's values and demographic. But when this composition is challenged and individual players are made to answer for their own loyalty, it isn't just the sport that suffers — but the idea of a nation too. Soon after the defeat, a sizeable section of fans and cricket-watchers began questioning Singh's loyalty to the country. They branded him a "Khalistani" — a name given to militant Sikh separatists — for his religion and alleged that he was in fact being loyal to his cause as a separatist by helping the "enemy" win. Fans overlooked the fact that Singh had the most economical bowling figures by an Indian bowler in the match, or that even when the winning team required only seven runs in the final over it was his bowling that dragged the match till the penultimate ball. His religion, however, was enough for spectators to unleash their abuse and vitriol at him.

The abuse got so bad that former cricketers and Singh's teammates had to publicly come out in his defense. In response, some people claimed that they had a right to criticize Singh's dropped catch since he was an

Indian player and that fans who attach so much of their emotion to the sport were bound to be angry at a performance like this. Indeed, there have been times when fans have been enraged even at legends like Sachin Tendulkar or Sourav Ganguly due to their dismal performances. However, as privileged-caste Hindus, those players and others fitting in the dominant imagery of Indian nationalism were never targeted for their religion or caste the way Singh was, and therein lies a fundamental difference between their experience and what Singh was subjected to.

Q6. Q1. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the passage?

- a) Asia Cup 2022: Did the catch drop result in the match drop?
- b) Asia Cup 2022: Pitfalls of Sports Nationalism.
- c) Sorry Arsh, being economical doesn't solve the problem.
- d) Arshdeep Singh: The man behind India's loss.

Q7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a) Players have sometimes faced backlash because of their caste or religion in the past.
- b) If it had not been an India-Pakistan game, Arshdeep would not have received the criticism he did for dropping a vital catch.
- c) Following Pakistan's victory, Pakistani media published a commercial responding to the Mauka campaign.
- d) In cricketing jargon, dragging the game till the second-to-last ball is considered favourable.

Q8. Which of the following question cannot be answered using the passage?

- a) What correlation is there between being termed a 'Khalistani' and being a Sikh?
- b) How did Arshdeep's teammates respond when the abuse crossed the line?
- c) What is the fundamental difference between the flak received by Arshdeep and other players like Sachin and Ganguly?
- d) Who was the most economical bowler in the entire match?

Q9. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

- a) In India-Pakistan games, players belonging to the sects that have been alleged to be involved in separatist activities should not be included in the team.
- b) The Author condemns the Mauka commercial as it creates an environment of hostility between the citizens of both countries.
- c) The author appreciates Singh for being the most economical bowler in the Indian side even after dropping a vital catch and dragging the match till the end.
- d) The author advocates for an inquiry against people who were involved in abusing and harassing Arshdeep.

Q10. Which of the following is closest to "Vitriol" as used in the passage?

- a) Malevolence
- b) Criticism
- c) Corrosive

d) Admiration

A certain WhatsApp forward arrives in my inbox every few months. This is supposedly an excerpt from a speech by an African dictator explaining why elections are a bad idea during wars, famines, periods of financial instability, periods of prosperity, good times, and bad times. Elections are divisive, and the election process distracts rulers and drags them away from the stern task of governance.

Enough people in my circle of acquaintances (CoA) seem to believe enough in this tripe to forward it. My CoA consists largely of educated folks who live in democratic nations. (*I've never received this forward from someone who lives in a full-blown dictatorship*).

In an unscientific way, this attitude throws light on why so many disparate authoritarians, who all share a contempt for democracy and its norms, have come to power in the 21st century. There's both an enormous body of data and lived experience to contradict the authoritarian "logic" cited above. The most obvious counter-example pertains to the Second World War. Two big-daddy authoritarians won power through elections in Italy (1924) and Germany (1932). Both Mussolini and Hitler abolished elections as soon as they could, citing the higher purpose of nation-building. Japan similarly suspended elections as it got embroiled in a war with the US. In contrast, the UK held general elections in 1940 and 1945, and the US held elections in 1942 (mid-term) and in 1944 while fighting the Second World War. Guess who won?

Apart from this rather important datapoint, we have the historical experiences of several millennia to show that authoritarianism doesn't work, except for the chap at the top. Through the vast majority of recorded history, the world has been ruled by absolute monarchs, good or bad, and they've mostly been the latter. Post-tribal societies gravitate naturally to the strongman model, and historically, the strongman usually establishes dynastic rule.

We, therefore, have the historical record and data from hundreds of dynasties. It's depressing. Dynasties tend to throw up one half-decent, or not-so-bad ruler, for every three or four incompetents, who sandwich that one outlier's reign. The modern experience with authoritarianism in Africa and Latin America is even worse. There have been innumerable loonies in charge of various nations across those two continents. It's hard to think of even one who did a reasonable job. The example of Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore is also often cited in favour of authoritarianism. True, he did a splendid job. But that one positive experience must be weighed against his hundred-odd authoritarian contemporaries, who did awful things.

More broadly speaking, sustained progress in terms of what the social scientists call the human development index (HDI) never occurred through all the millennia when absolute rulers were in power everywhere. One absolute ruler with decent governance ability would pull up HDI. The next three would push it down again. In 1 CE, Roman citizens had a similar life expectancy and better literacy than most 14th century Europeans. Sustained improvement in HDI occurred only after the Enlightenment and the Industrial Revolution and it wasn't an accident that HDI improvement coincided with the phasing out of the concept of absolute monarchy. There's an intuitive way to understand why authoritarianism doesn't work. It's true that an absolute ruler who does work selflessly for the improvement of the realm and the prosperity of subjects can accomplish a great deal. But it's even more true that individuals with such characteristics rarely seek power.

Q11. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- a) Lee Kaun Yew was initially elected through elections before switching to an authoritarian regime.
- b) The Human Development Index is not regarded as a suitable method for examining human development.
- c) Apart from the fact that they were both autocrats, Hitler and Mussolini had nothing in common.
- d) Recently, some nations have had to deal with incompetent leaders who prioritized their own interests.

Q12. The central idea of the passage is

- a) To demonstrate how autocracies if implemented properly, could greatly benefit mankind.
- b) To make the case that the paradigm of a good dictatorship is mythical and frequently misguided.
- c) To strike the right balance between successful democracies and autocracies in determining the world order.
- d) To explain the societal structures leading to the emergence of incompetent loonies in second world countries.

Q13. Which of the following is a valid inference that can be drawn from the passage?

- a) Because undemocratic behaviors are so common, almost all autocracies have experienced geopolitical backlash.
- b) Nation Building has been used as one of the reasons for the abolition of democratic systems and practices.
- c) A person is believed to only forward WhatsApp messages that they really believe in always.
- d) Unlike in all autocracies, it is the people who benefit immensely in cases of democracies.

Q14. Which of the following figures of speech has been used in the italicized line?

- a) Hyperbole
- b) Irony
- c) Paradox
- d) Antithesis

Q15. Which of the following is not synonymous to “Tripe” as used in the passage?

- a) Bushwa
- b) Flapdoodle
- c) Gammon
- d) Ambrosia

Any behaviour that is intended to hurt, harm, or cause suffering to another living thing or group of creatures is considered aggressive. In general, for a conduct to be regarded actual aggression, the victim(s) must want to avoid it. According to its ultimate goal, aggression is also classified. An aggressive act motivated by anger and designed to cause harm or pain is referred to as hostile aggression. An aggressive conduct that is considered to be a means to an objective other than causing harm or distress is referred to as instrumental aggression. For instance, torture may be used on an enemy combatant in order to obtain valuable knowledge, even though the perpetrators may not actually harbour resentment or hostility against their victim.

The idea of aggression is fairly wide and encompasses a variety of behaviour types (e.g., verbal aggression, street crime, child abuse, spouse abuse, group conflict, war, etc.). There are many theories and models of aggressiveness that have developed to explain these various types of behaviour, and these theories and models frequently fall into different categories depending on their particular areas of concentration. Based on the three crucial factors that are present anytime any aggressive act or series of acts is undertaken, the most widely used classification method divides the diverse approaches to aggressiveness into three distinct categories. The aggressor themselves is the first variable. The second factor is the environment or social setting in which the hostile act(s) take place. The target or victim of hostility is the third factor.

The primary focus of ideas and research on the aggressor is on the circumstances that motivate an individual's (or a group's) aggressive behaviour. Some contend that inborn, biological elements are the primary cause of aggressive urges and behaviours. All people, according to Sigmund Freud's hypothesis from 1930, have an innate death drive that predisposes us to a range of aggressive acts, such as suicide (self-directed aggression) and mental illness (possibly due to an unhealthy or unnatural suppression of aggressive urges). According to several well-known theories that argue for a biological basis for aggression, humans have an exceptionally low brain suppression of aggressive impulses compared to other species, and they have a strong drive for acquiring property and territorialism.

It is suggested that this impulse explains aggressive actions ranging from small-scale street crime to major conflicts. The development of aggressive inclinations also seems to be significantly influenced by hormonal variables. For instance, studies on animals have demonstrated that testosterone injections promote aggressive behaviour. In addition, testosterone levels are much greater in violent criminals' bodies than they are in those of nonviolent criminals. Men are generally more likely than women to engage in a range of aggressive behaviours (such as sexual assault, severe assault, etc.), according to numerous research comparing different age groups, racial/ethnic groupings, and cultures. The idea that men typically have higher levels of testosterone than women is one reason why men tend to be more aggressive.

Q16. The author discusses all of the following arguments in the passage EXCEPT that:

- a) men in general are believed to be more hormonally driven to exhibit violence than women.
- b) several studies indicate that aggression may have roots in the biological condition of humanity.
- c) the nature of aggression can vary depending on several factors, including intent.
- d) aggression in most societies is kept under control through moderating the death instinct identified by Freud.

Q17. The author identifies three essential factors according to which theories of aggression are most commonly categorized. Which of the following options is closest to the factors identified by the author?

- a) Psychologically – Sociologically – Medically.
- b) Aggressor – Circumstances of aggression – Victim.
- c) Extreme – Moderate – Mild.
- d) Hostile – Instrumental – Hormonal.

Q18. All of the following statements can be seen as logically implied by the arguments of the passage EXCEPT:

- a) the Freudian theory of suicide as self-inflicted aggression implies that an aggressive act need not be sought to be avoided in order for it to be considered aggression.
- b) a common theory of aggression is that it is the result of an abnormally low neural regulation of testosterone.
- c) if the alleged aggressive act is not sought to be avoided, it cannot really be considered aggression.
- d) Freud's theory of aggression proposes that aggression results from the suppression of aggressive urges.

Q19. An enemy combatant may be subjected to torture in order to extract useful intelligence, though those inflicting the torture may have no real feelings of anger or animosity toward their subject." Which one of the following best explicates the larger point being made by the author here?

- a) Information revealed by subjecting an enemy combatant to torture is not always reliable because of the animosity involved.

- b) When an enemy combatant refuses to reveal information, the use of torture can sometimes involve real feelings of hostility.
- c) In certain kinds of aggression, inflicting pain is not the objective, and is no more than a utilitarian means to achieve another end.
- d) The use of torture to extract information is most effective when the torturer is not emotionally involved in the torture.

Q20. The writing style of the author can be best described as

- a) Argumentative
- b) Explanatory
- c) Narrative
- d) Sarcastic

Women authors in the Victorian era were judged more by a social standard than a literary one. As a result, it was commonly believed that books written by women should reflect the writers' own modesty, religiosity, sensitivity, honesty, and chastity. However, a lot of Victorian female authors disagreed with this notion and resisted having non-literary limitations placed on their works. Publishers soon realised that even the sweetest and most idly-like female authors were tenacious and unyielding when their reputations were on the line. These female writers would not compromise their creative integrity in order to achieve monetary success.

In their professional careers, The Brontes, George Eliot, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and several lesser-known contemporaries rejected the deference that Victorian ladies would demand from Victorian males. Most women authors wanted frank and objective evaluation; they did not want reviewers to be friendly to them if that meant ignoring their literary flaws or complimenting them on their achievements just because of their gender. Instead of the nice critique they were met with, which they regarded to be patronising, they had anticipated mocking evaluations. It is known as "the comparative regard which signifies... utter disdain," according to Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

For their part, Victorian reviewers were almost fixated on determining the place of the female author in order to properly evaluate her. Many openly acknowledged that they would have found *Jane Eyre* to be a masterpiece if it had been written by a male, but would have found it repulsive or revolting if it had been by a woman. In addition, reactionary reviewers were keen to link an autonomous heroine with subtly hidden revolutionary philosophy; many saw *Jane Eyre* as a radical feminist text, which it in fact was. Their critique was offensive to Charlotte Bronte, who had called for dignity and independence without intending to be revolutionary and who believed herself to be a conservative. Such critique saw women authors as a collective group rather than as unique artists.

The incident involving Charlotte Bronte served as a cautionary tale for subsequent female authors about the stereotypes that automatically paired them with feminists and other people seen to be political extremists. Many people voiced rather conservative views on the liberation of women and highlighted their personal home achievements out of annoyance and a desire to distance themselves from a communal stereotype.

However, these authors ran into still another obstacle to their originality when they identified with other women who had chosen the typical professional route of marriage and parenthood. Due to Victorian piety, almost all experiences that were specifically feminine were unprintable. No woman in the eighteenth century dared to talk about childbirth, much less her desire for sex. Men were also not allowed to write about their sexual experiences, but they were allowed to write about sports, business, crime, and war—all pursuits that

were off-limits to women. It's hardly surprising that no woman wrote a book like War and Peace. The sheer amount of excellent writing and poetry that Victorian women did produce is astounding.

Q21. The central idea of the passage is

- a) explain the contrast between the demands placed on women authors by Victorian society and the demands placed on them
- b) reconcile the seeming discrepancy between the creative innovation of Victorian women authors and their largely conservative social perspectives.
- c) show how three Victorian women writers responded to criticism of their novels
- d) deny the claim that no Victorian female author wrote a book like War and Peace.

Q22. According to the text, Victorian women authors' artistic inventiveness may have been increased if

- a) The period's novels had been distinguished by increased artistic and structural innovation.
- b) publishers had sponsored more new women novelists
- c) critics had been kinder in reviewing the works of women novelists
- d) women had been allowed to write about a diverse range of subjects

Q23. As per the passage, Victorian women writers “would not make concessions” to publishers primarily because they felt that such concessions would

- a) go against the traditions of English letters
- b) compromise their artistic integrity
- c) disable them to limit descriptions of uniquely feminine experiences
- d) make them vulnerable to stereotyping by critics.

Q24. The attitude of Victorian women writers towards being grouped together by critics can be best described as

- a) Amusement
- b) Neutral
- c) Relief
- d) Annoyance

Q25. The author mentions Elizabeth Barrett Browning in order to describe which of the following with respect to Victorian Women Writers?

- a) They feared derisive criticism.
- b) They advocated that their works were generally misunderstood
- c) They possessed both talent and literary creativity.
- d) They resented condescending criticism.

Most illnesses or ailments get better on their own, are self-limiting, or even if they are deadly, they seldom go downhill completely. Intervention might seem to be quite effective in any situation. If you adopt the perspective of a knowledgeable practitioner of bogus medicine, this becomes much more obvious.

It is better to start treating a patient while they are becoming worse in order to benefit from the ups and downs that any disease inevitably experiences (as well as from any placebo effect). This will make it easier to ascribe everything that occurs to your amazing and possibly pricey intervention. You should take credit if the patient gets well; if he stays stable, your therapy prevented his decline. If the patient suffers, on the other hand, the amount or intensity of the treatment was insufficient; if he passes away, he was too late in seeking help.

Regardless, the rare instances when your intervention is successful will almost certainly be remembered (less frequently if the sickness in issue is self-limiting), whereas the great majority of failures will be forgotten and buried. It would be a miracle if there were no "miracle cures," but chance provides more than enough variance to explain the scattering of triumphs that will occur with nearly any treatment.

It's frequently challenging to definitively deny a recommended treatment or surgery, even in ludicrous circumstances. Think of the diet doctor who tells his patients to eat two whole pizzas, four birch beers, two pieces of cheesecake for every breakfast, lunch, and dinner, and an entire box of fig bars with a quart of milk as a bedtime snack, while claiming that other people have lost six pounds a week on such a regimen. Following his advice for three weeks, several patients discover they have gained an average of seven pounds each. Has the doctor's testimony been disproven?

Not necessary, as he may reply that a variety of auxiliary understandings weren't reached, such as that the dieters slept for sixteen hours every day or that the birch beer wasn't the appropriate brand or that the pizzas had too much sauce. However, probability and numbers serve as the foundation for statistics, which, along with logic, forms the cornerstone of the scientific method, which will ultimately resolve issues if anything can. This problematic peripheral area, however, does not contradict the essential distinctions between science and its impostors, just as the existence of pink does not undermine the distinction between red and white, and dawn does not suggest that day and night are actually the same.

Willard Van Orman Quine, a philosopher, goes even further and claims that life's experiences never compel a person to give up a specific idea. He contends that any impact of the world on the web can be spread in a variety of ways and sees science as an integrated web of interconnected hypotheses, processes, and formalisms. The argument makes the claim that we can maintain our conviction in the efficacy of the aforementioned diet, or in fact, in the legitimacy of any pseudoscience, if we're ready to make enough significant adjustments to the rest of our belief system.

Q26. The claim that "it would be a miracle if there weren't any?miracle cures' " would be most weakened by evidence that showed that:

- a) some crackpot treatments have turned out to have authentic medical benefits.
- b) the possibility of improvement is nonexistent during the course of many illnesses.
- c) the number of fraudulent medical practitioners has dwindled considerably.
- d) some patients recover from illness without any sort of intervention at all

Q27. According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be the best way to determine whether a practitioner's intervention is worthwhile or not?

- a) Keep a record of the time it takes for a patient to respond to the practitioner's treatment
- b) Keep a record of the number of patients the practitioner has treated successfully
- c) Keep a record of the dosage that the practitioner employs in his treatment

- d) Keep a record of both the successes and failures of the practitioner

Q28. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following opinions could most reasonably be ascribed to the author?

- a) Too often nothing truly effective can be done to ameliorate the illness of a patient.
- b) There is no way that pseudoscience will ever be eliminated.
- c) Beliefs can be maintained even in the absence of strong supporting evidence.
- d) Experience never forces one to reject any particular belief.

Q29. The author of the passage would most likely be inclined to agree with the individual who argues that W.V.O. Quine's philosophical views are:

- a) extreme because some beliefs can be proven to be either true or false.
- b) insightful, because any set of beliefs has to be as valid as any other.
- c) flawed because they do not explain why anyone would reject any belief.
- d) bankrupt, because they do not apply to any particular situation.

Q30. Which of the following means closest to "Ludicrous" as used in the passage?

- a) Farcical
- b) Reasonable
- c) Acerbic
- d) Burdensome

General Knowledge

(1)'s ChAd36-SARS-CoV-S COVID-19 (Chimpanzee Adenovirus Vectored) recombinant nasal vaccine has been approved by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) for primary immunization against COVID-19 in 18+ age group for restricted use in emergencies, Health Minister Mansukh Mandaviya tweeted on Tuesday. This is India's first intranasal vaccine for COVID-19. The Minister further tweeted that this step will strengthen India's collective fight against the pandemic. "India has harnessed its science, research and development, and human resources in the fight against COVID-19 under PM Narendra Modi's leadership. With the science-driven approach and Sabka Prayas, we will defeat COVID-19," he said

The product – iNCOVACC – is stable at 2-8°C for easy storage and distribution. (1) in its statement said that it has established large manufacturing capabilities at multiple sites across India including Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Telangana with operations pan-India. Dr. Krishna Ella, chairman and managing director, (1), said: "iNCOVACC will be a global game changer in intra-nasal vaccines technology and delivery systems. Despite the lack of demand for COVID-19 vaccines, we continued product development in intra-nasal vaccines to ensure that we are well prepared with platform technologies for future infectious diseases. Stating that it is designed for efficient distribution and easy administration, the company noted that iNCOVACC has been evaluated to determine its impact on safety.

Q31. Which of the following will replace (1) in the passage given above?

- A. Serum Institute of India
- B. Oxford-Astra Zeneca
- C. Bharat Biotech
- D. Sputnik

Q32. Approximately, how many people have been vaccinated against COVID-19 till date?

- A. 1.03 billion
- B. 2.14 billion
- C. 3.8 billion
- D. 1.32 billion

Q33. What is the name of the other intranasal vaccine that has received some sort of approval globally?

- A. Covinox
- B. Convidecia Air
- C. Nasovacc
- D. None of the above

Q34. Which of the following is incorrect regarding Coronavirus?

- A. The coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak came to light when on December 31, 2020, China informed the World Health Organisation of a cluster of cases of pneumonia of an unknown cause in Wuhan City in Xinjiang province.
- B. The Omicron variant, which is responsible for over 90% of the infections detected in 2022, has two prominent sub-variants, called BA.1 and BA.2.
- C. According to an Asian Development Bank (ADB) paper, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India is likely to see the highest decline in South Asia due to Covid-19 related school-shutdown.

D. The Ministry of Home Affairs had issued orders for an ex-gratia of Rs. 50,000 to the next of kin of those who died of Covid-19. The amount has been recommended by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

Q35. Which COVID variant was the latest variant detected in India?

- A. XE
- B. Delta+
- C. Lambda
- D. AE

India and Bangladesh should resolve all bilateral issues including the difference over the waters of the Teesta, Prime Minister (1) said here on Tuesday. After holding bilateral talks with Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the visiting leader described India as the "most important and closest neighbour" that is bound with Bangladesh through 54 common rivers and four thousand kilometres of border. The two sides signed agreements covering railways, science and technology, space cooperation, media, and water sharing.

"The two countries had resolved many outstanding issues in the spirit of friendship and cooperation and we hope that all outstanding issues including Teesta Water Sharing Treaty would be concluded at an early date," said Prime Minister (1) referring to the long standing riparian issue that has eluded resolution. The two sides however made a significant beginning in river water sharing by reaching an agreement on withdrawal of water from the common border river Kushiya that will supply water to parts of lower Assam as well as Sylhet of Bangladesh.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi highlighted the values that made India and Bangladesh to put up a joint fight in the war of 1971 and said, "In order keep the spirit of 1971 alive, it is necessary that we should confront those forces that want to hurt our common values.

Q36. Which of the following will replace (1) in the passage given above?

- A. Moudud Ahmed
- B. Kazi Zafar Ahmed
- C. Khaleda Zia
- D. Sheikh Hasina

Q37. How many agreements did India and Bangladesh sign for cooperation in areas ranging from sharing of river waters to space and unveiled new connectivity and energy initiatives?

- A. Three
- B. Seventeen
- C. Five
- D. Seven

Q38. Which of the following is incorrect regarding India Bangladesh Agreements?

- A. The two nations unveiled the first unit of the Maitree super thermal power project being built in Khulna division of Bangladesh with concessional funding from India.
- B. In 2021-22, Bangladesh has emerged as the largest trade partner for India in South Asia and the fourth largest destination for Indian exports worldwide.

- C. India has provided concessional loans worth USD 95 billion for development projects in Bangladesh.
- D. In May 2018, Defence public sector undertaking of Kolkata had signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Bangladesh to provide assistance and know-how in the design and construction of warships.

Q39. What is the length of the Rupsha rail bridge which was also inaugurated as a key part of the 64.7-km Khulna-Mongla port broad gauge railway project?

- A. 7.82
- B. 5.13
- C. 12.9
- D. 45.1

Q40. The recently unveiled Maitree super thermal power project will generate how much energy when completed?

- A. 1000MW
- B. 2981 MW
- C. 1320 MW
- D. 5000 MW

In the 1960s, hydrologist Robert L Raikes and archaeologist George F Dales put forward the theory that a series of catastrophic floods in the Indus around c. 1800 BC had wiped out the great urban centres of the Harappan civilization. Last week, Pakistan's Department of Archaeology warned that heavy rainfall in the Sindh province threatened the World Heritage status of (1), one of the largest of Indus Valley Civilization sites.

The prehistoric antiquity of (1), which flourished on the right (west) bank of the Indus River in the 3rd millennium BC was established by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1922. The ruins of the sprawling city of unbaked (burnt) brick 510 km north-east of Karachi and 28 km from Larkana in Sindh were recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1980.

The report said that the curator of the 5,000-year-old site wrote to the director of culture, antiquities, and archaeology at the end of last month saying "we have put in efforts to protect the site with our resources", but departments like irrigation, roads, highways, and forest needed to step in because "landlords and farmers had...inserted pipes and given cuts to canals and roads to release water into (1) channel"

Q41. Which of the following will replace (1) in the passage given above?

- A. Lothal
- B. Rangpur
- C. Mohenjo-daro
- D. Surkotada

Q42. The Harappa Civilization flourished during which of the following ages?

- A. Copper Age
- B. Bronze Age

- C. Iron Age
- D. Tin Age

Q43. The prehistoric antiquity of Mohenjo Daro was established by which of the following persons of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1922?

- A. Rakhal Das Banerji
- B. B.B. Lal
- C. Alexander Cunningham
- D. M.N. Deshpande

Q44. Which of the following is incorrect regarding Mohenjo Daro: UNESCO's World Heritage Site?

- A. Between August 16 and 26, 2022, the archaeological ruins of Mohenjo Daro received a record 77.5 mm of rain, which had resulted in "considerable damage to the site and partial falling of several walls, including the protection wall of the Greath Bath"
- B. It is feared that the ruins of Mohenjo Daro might be removed from the World Heritage list, therefore the authorities of Sindh have called for urgent attention towards conservation and restoration work at the site.
- C. Sites of the Indus Valley Civilisation have been found in a large area extending from Sutkagen Dor in Balochistan near the Pakistan-Iran border to Rakhigarhi in Haryana's Hisar district, and from Manda in Jammu to Daimabad in Maharashtra.
- D. The site is famous for its elaborate town planning with street grids with brick pavements, developed water supply, drainage, and covered sewerage systems, homes with toilets, and monumental buildings such as the Great Granary and the Great Bath.

Q45. The UNESCO's World Heritage Sites are embodied in an international treaty called the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO in which year?

- A. 1949
- B. 1999
- C. 1972
- D. 2000

Women in Engineering, Science, and Technology (WEST), a new I-STEM (Indian Science Technology and Engineering facilities Map) initiative called "Women in Engineering, Science, and Technology (WEST)" was launched by (1), Scientific Secretary, Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser (PSA) to the Government of India on 5th September 2022. The WEST programme will cater to women with a STEM background and empower them to contribute to the science, technology, and innovation ecosystem.

I-STEM is a national web portal for sharing research equipment/facilities and is the umbrella under which many programmes for promoting collaborations in R&D and technological innovation among and between academia and industry, especially startups, are underway.

Through the WEST initiative, I-STEM shall provide a separate platform to scientifically inclined women researchers, scientists, and technologists for pursuing research in basic or applied sciences in frontier areas of science and engineering. Women may join the WEST program and explore opportunities to become stakeholders in various domains and pursue careers in R&D at various levels: technicians, technologists, scientists, and entrepreneurs. Opportunities range from operating scientific equipment and maintaining them, to designing and manufacturing them.

The Skill Development programmes under the WEST initiative will provide training for women with S&T backgrounds to brush up on their abilities and become engaged "in the field" as lab technicians and maintenance engineers, filling crucial gaps in the R&D infrastructure of the country. This initiative will also help bring women back into S&T domains after a career break.

Q46. Which of the following will replace (1) in the passage given above?

- A. Dr Parvinder Maini
- B. Prof. Ajay Kumar Sood
- C. Dr. R. Chidambaram
- D. Prof. K. Vijay Raghavan

Q47. When was I-STEM launched in India?

- A. March 2022
- B. January 2020
- C. October 2014
- D. April 2019

Q48. A digital consortium for online discussion and immediate support has also been established through the I-STEM WhatsApp and Telegram platforms. What is it called?

- A. Support Easy
- B. India Connect
- C. Connect Quickly
- D. STEM Connect

Q49. Which of the following is incorrect regarding WEST: A New I-STEM Initiative?

- A. Through the EAST initiative, I-STEM shall provide a separate platform to scientifically inclined women researchers, scientists, lawyers and technologists for pursuing research in basic or applied sciences in frontier areas of science, humanities and engineering.
- B. The Skill Development programmes under the WEST initiative will provide training for women with S&T backgrounds to brush up on their abilities and become engaged "in the field" as lab technicians and maintenance engineers.
- C. Women can become entrepreneurs to serve as consultants for the operation and maintenance of sophisticated equipment/instruments through the I-STEM platform.
- D. I-STEM shall provide a platform/forum for women researchers to deliberate on achievements, issues, and exchange ideas on taking the country forward through advances in science, technology, and innovation.

Q50. What is the name of the Council that facilitates the Principal Scientific Adviser's Office to assess the status in specific science and technology domains, comprehend challenges in hand, formulate specific interventions, develop a futuristic roadmap and advise the Prime Minister accordingly?

- A. PM-STIAC
- B. PM-STEM
- C. PM-WEST

D. PSA-ISTEM

Only (1) of Indians, even fewer than Bangladesh (28.4 per cent), are under any sort of social protection benefit, according to a latest report on social protection by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), released on Friday.

The report titled 'World Social Protection Report 2020-22: Regional companion report for Asia and the Pacific' is a companion to the ILO's 'World Social Protection Report 2021-22', that gives a regional overview of the social protection in the Asia and Pacific region.

The report notes that owing to the relatively low investment in social protection, the amounts transferred under non-contributory benefits are usually too low to provide adequate protection. "With contributory schemes typically limited to those working in the formal sector and non-contributory schemes still mostly targeted on the poorest, India's social security benefits are lower than the five per cent of GDP per capita (\$2,277)," the report said.

However, the report appreciated India's higher coverage rate achieved through a combination of contributory and non-contributory schemes through its progressive extension of coverage by combining different tiers of social protection such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA), which offers a degree of protection for informal sector workers for up to 100 days.

Q51. Which of the following will replace (1) in the passage given above?

- A. 24.4%
- B. 19%
- C. 9.8%
- D. 3.4%

Q52. Which of the following countries have 100% social protection net?

- A. United States of America
- B. France
- C. Norway
- D. Australia

Q53. According to the report, as of 2020, only how much percentage of the global population was effectively covered by at least one social protection benefit?

- A. 73%
- B. 46.9%
- C. 12%
- D. 67%

Q54. Which of the following is incorrect regarding World Social Protection Report 2020-22?

- A. With contributory schemes typically limited to those working in the formal sector and non-contributory schemes still mostly targeted on the poorest, India's social security benefits are higher than the 10% of GDP per capita (USD 7,722).
- B. The Report is a companion to the ILO's 'World Social Protection Report 2021-22', that gives a regional overview of the social protection in the Asia and Pacific region.

C. It notes that Mongolia, New Zealand, Singapore and Australia have 100% social protection net, while in Myanmar and Cambodia, the number stands below 10%.

D. As per the report, three out of four workers in the Asia Pacific region are not protected in the event of illness or injury sustained at work.

Q55. When was the ILO established?

- A. 1947
- B. 1919
- C. 1920
- D. 1946

Justice Uday Umesh Lalit was on Wednesday appointed as the (1) Chief Justice of India with President Droupadi Murmu signing his warrant of appointment. He will assume charge on August 27 after incumbent N V Ramana demits office the day before. He will have a brief tenure as the head of India's judiciary and would demit office on November 8 after holding the charge as the CJI for nearly three months. While Supreme Court judges retire on attaining the age of 65 years, judges of the 25 high courts retire at 62.

Justice Lalit will be the second CJI who was directly elevated to the apex court bench from the Bar. Justice S M Sikri, who became the 13th CJI in January 1971, was the first lawyer to be elevated directly to the top court bench in March 1964. "In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (2) of Article 124 of the Constitution of India, the President is pleased to appoint Shri Justice Uday Umesh Lalit, judge of the Supreme Court, to be the Chief Justice of India with effect from 27 August, 2022," a law ministry notification said.

Justice Lalit has been part of several landmark judgements including the one which held the practice of divorce through instant triple talaq among Muslims illegal and unconstitutional. A renowned senior advocate, he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court on August 13, 2014.

Q56. Which of the following will replace (1) in the passage given above?

- A. 43rd
- B. 48th
- C. 49th
- D. 50th

Q57. The Chief Justice of India is appointed under which Article of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Article 124(2)
- B. Article 24
- C. Article 100
- D. Article 43

Q58. The Supreme Court, in which year ruled that the office of CJI comes under the purview of the RTI Act, 2005?

- A. 2022
- B. 2014
- C. 2019

D. 2020

Q59. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the Supreme Court of India?

- A. The promulgation of Regulating Act of 1773 established the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta as a Court of Record, with full power & authority.
- B. The Indian constitution provides for a provision of Supreme Court under Part V (The Union) and Chapter 6 (The Union Judiciary).
- C. Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Bill of 2020 has added four judges to strength. It increased the judicial strength from 34 to 38, including the CJI.
- D. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President. The CJI is appointed by the President after consultation with such judges of the Supreme Court and high courts as he deems necessary.

Q60. Which of the following is an incorrect qualification to become the Chief Justice of India?

- A. The person should have been a judge of a High Court for five years.
- B. The person should not be above the age of 68.
- C. The person should be a citizen of India.
- D. There is no minimum age limit prescribed.

The announcement by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Colombo that it has reached a staff-level provisional agreement for a (1) package to bail Sri Lanka out of its worst economic crisis is the first step in the country's long and painful road to recovery. Crisis-hit Sri Lanka has reached a preliminary agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a bailout, four sources with direct knowledge of the plan have told Reuters.

The debt-laden country has been seeking up to \$3 billion from the global lender in a bid to escape its worst economic crisis since independence from Britain in 1948. Sri Lankans have faced acute shortages of fuel and other basic goods for months, leaving it in political turmoil and inflation which is now soaring at almost 65%.

The sources, who declined to be named ahead of an official announcement planned for Thursday, did not say how much money Sri Lanka might get but optimism around the news sent the country's bonds to their highest level in two months. The IMF said its team, that has been in the country for a week, had extended its stay by a day and that a news conference would be at the Sri Lankan central bank on Thursday

Q61. Which of the following will replace (1) in the passage given above?

- A. 2.9 billion
- B. 5 billion
- C. 1 billion
- D. 9 billion

Q62. Currently, Sri Lanka is in a debt of how many USD due to various reasons?

- A. 21 billion
- B. 100 million
- C. 51 billion
- D. 92 billion

Q63. The IMF programme for Sri Lanka aims to reach a primary surplus of what percentage of GDP by 2024?

- A. 1.2%
- B. 2.3%
- C. 5.9%
- D. 0.8%

Q64. Who is the current President of Sri Lanka?

- A. Ranil Wickremesinghe
- B. Gotabaya Rajapaksa
- C. Maithripala Sirisena
- D. Mahinda Rajapaksa

Q65. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the IMF Bailout to Sri Lanka?

- A. The IMF package is to be paid in tranches over the next two years, which is more than what India provided to Sri Lanka over six months.
- B. The package must be approved by the IMF's board of directors which is contingent on Sri Lanka's international creditors.
- C. It can boost the receiving country's credit ratings, and the confidence of international creditors and investors who may then chip in to provide bridge financing to close the gaps between the tranches.
- D. Its program will aim to boost government revenue, encourage fiscal consolidation, introduce new pricing for fuel and electricity, hike social spending, bolster central bank autonomy, and rebuild depleted foreign reserves

Legal Reasoning

The preamble is also known as the spirit and backbone of the Indian Constitution. It is the preamble which gives a brief idea about why the constitution has been prepared. The preamble can be classified or broke into 3 parts: According to the first part, the people of India solemnly resolved India into a “Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic.” The second part says to secure the liberty, equality, justice and to promote unity and integrity among all. The last part is declaratory, where the people of India in their constituent assembly adopt, enacted and gave themselves this constitution. A preamble means a declaration made by the legislature with the objective for the passing of the statute and is helpful in the interpretation of any of the statute. A preamble may be used for other reasons, such as, to limit the scope of certain expression or to explain facts or introduce definitions. The term We the people clearly states the participation of the citizen of the country. It defines that the sovereign authorities are the citizen of India. It clears the fact that all power vested in the government is given by the people themselves.

Sovereignty - means India is the supreme power and no other nation can rule or imply their dominance in the country. The people of India are the sovereign power of India, they transfer their power to their elected representative.

Socialist - The term was included in the constitution by the 42nd Amendment. socialist means a political-economic system. The main reason why the term was inserted in the preamble was to provide the equality in opportunity and a better life for the people.

Secular-The word secular was also inserted through the 42nd Amendment in 1976, the word secular means that India does not has any religion and treats all the religions equally, and with equal respect.

Democratic-The term democracy is derived from the Greek word ‘Demo’ which means the people and ‘Kratos’ which means authority. Democracy means government by the people. It is the form of the government in which people elect their representative and participate in government activities.

Republic-The concept of Republic is completely different from the concept of monarchy, in monarchy the king, the queen then their child becomes the head of the state i.e. hereditary is being followed, but in the concept of a republic, the state is headed by the head of the state elected by the citizen

Justice-The concept of justice was inserted in the preamble to secure its citizens political, social, economic justice. Generally, the term justice means to secure the people from all sorts of inequalities like wealth, opportunity, race, religion etc, and their economic interest like equal work, payment for their works etc.

66. The United Nations is an organization in which all the countries of the world are member states. The role of the United Nations is to create peace, harmony, good trade relations etc. among the member states. However, last month a new resolution was passed in which it was 3 observed that the domestic law of each country shall be decided by the United Nations. Do you think such an act would be justified?

A. The resolution passed by the United Nations would be valid in India as it is a member state and has to obey all the resolutions.

B. The resolution passed by the United Nations is unjustified because India is a sovereign country and no other nation or organization can rule on it.

C. The resolution passed by the United Nations is justified because India is a signatory to the resolution and has given its consent to the United Nations.

D. The resolution passed by the United Nations is unjustified because the permission of the President of India was not taken.

67. The festival of Diwali was around the corner. Various news channels were telecasting that the council of ministers were taking part in a Puja which was held according to the Hindu rituals. One social activist said

that the Council of Ministers shall not take part in such ceremonies as state does not have any religion. Choose the correct answer.

- A. The activist was right in stating so as there is no religion of the state and Council of Ministers taking part in the Puja shows that they are promoting one religion.
- B. The activist was wrong in stating so because everyone is a citizen of India and has the freedom to promote any religion of their choice.
- C. The activist was right in stating so because he was just exercising his right to speech and expression.
- D. Adequate information not provided.

68. The Government of India has decided that from the next year, the elections for the Panchayats shall be discontinued because a lot of money is wasted in the elections and desired candidates are not elected. So the Government will appoint the members of the Panchayat directly. But rest of the elections will take place as per the schedule. In your opinion, do you think there is anything wrong in this situation?

- A. The decision of the Government is justified because it has to look at the finances as well.
- B. The decision of the Government is unjustified because the people have the right to choose their representatives.
- C. The decision of the Government is justified because it has the power to decide who shall be elected or not.
- D. The decision of the Government is unjustified because the permission of the Panchayats was not taken before taking such decision.

69. Kartik and Pranshu are studying in the 12th standard. They both have applied for admission to the engineering college. After the interview, Rohan was selected and Radhika was not selected and the reason given by the authorities was that a girl will find engineering difficult. In your opinion, the grounds of rejection are in accordance with the preamble?

- A. No, the grounds of rejection are not in accordance with the preamble because it violates the principle of good education.
- B. No, the grounds of rejection are not in accordance with the preamble as it discriminates on the basis of the gender.
- C. Yes, the grounds of rejection are in accordance with the preamble as welfare of the females has been taken into account.
- D. Both A) and B)

70. According to the information provided in the above passage, which of the following statements can be correctly inferred?

- A. The preamble of the Indian Constitution establishes the fact that international bodies can govern our nation.
- B. The preamble of the Indian Constitution states that Indian Government does not have to be elected by the people of India.
- C. The preamble of the Indian Constitution provides that the representatives are elected by the people of India which are for the people only.
- D. The preamble of the Indian Constitution only declares to the fact that the males have the right to vote and elect.

Cheating is a criminal and wrongful offense and it has many crimes in relation to it. It exists in various forms. In layman terms, cheating can be a dishonest or unfair act to gain an advantage over the other person or party. Cheating is saying or doing something wrong which makes someone believe that a thing is true when actually it is not.

Section 415 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) states:

415. Cheating. – Whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the person so deceived to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation or property, is said to "cheat".

Explanation.- A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of this section.

As can be seen from the definition above, there are certain constituents of this offence. They are dealt with in more detail as follows:

- i. Acting dishonestly: Section 24 of the IPC defines the term 'acting dishonestly' as, "when the doing of any act or not doing of any act causes a wrongful gain of property to one person or a wrongful loss of property to a person, the said act is done dishonestly."
- ii. Property: Property has a much larger meaning. It does not only include money but other things also. These other things are those which are measurable in terms of money. Moreover, the property should be in full-fledged ownership of the person and he must have the complete right to enjoy its use.
- iii. Fraudulently: Being fraudulent means something which includes deception and mainly criminal deception. Hence, it is evident from fraud. According to section 25, "a person is said to do a thing fraudulently if he does that thing with intent to defraud but not otherwise."
- iv. Mens rea: Mens Rea is an intention or action to perform a crime. It has to be proved beyond any doubt that the accused deliberately contributed to a crime. Moreover, that crime must affect another person's property.

71. Kevin, a young singer wants to participate in a music competition in his city. He approaches Kanishk who he has heard of being in the music industry in some capacity. Kanishk tells Kevin that he has performed at various music festivals across the country and that he has three albums to his name. Taking his word to be true, Kevin pays Kanishk a certain amount in order to train him musically. However, later, Kevin discovers that Kanishk has only one album to his name and that he has only performed in the northern part of the country, and nowhere else. Can Kanishk be held liable for cheating?

- a) No, as Kanishk did not cause any damage to Kevin either in his body, mind, reputation or property.
- b) No, as Kanishk did not have the requisite mens rea to perform the crime of cheating.
- c) Yes, as Kanishk dishonestly concealed the facts, thereby cheating Kevin.
- d) Yes, as Kevin later discovered that Kanishk had lied to him.

72. Yash borrowed Harsh's (his brother) guitar for a week. While the guitar was with Yash, his friend Parth told him that certain strings in the guitar need to be tuned properly and that he can get it done from a shop he often visits. Yash handed the guitar to Parth, with the assurance that he would get it back in two days. However, Yash later discovers that Parth ran away with the guitar and his brother Harsh mentioned that the guitar strings was perfectly in tune. Can Parth be held liable for cheating Yash?

- a) Yes, as Parth made Yash give him the guitar by deceiving him.

- b) Yes, as Parth had the intention of stealing the guitar from Yash.
- c) No, as Parth did not intend to defraud Yash.
- d) No, as the guitar did not belong to Yash.

73. Consider that in the above question, Harsh sought to claim the offence of cheating. Can Parth be held liable for cheating Harsh?

- a) Yes, as the guitar belonged to Harsh, only he can claim the offence of cheating.
- b) Yes, as it was Harsh who was deprived of his property.
- c) No, as Parth caused Yash to depart with the guitar by deceiving him.
- d) No, as Harsh did not have any knowledge about these events.

74. Ameya and Meenal enter into a contract for the supply of handmade paper to be supplied by Ameya to Meenal, on the receipt of which Meenal would pay an amount stipulated in the contract. On the day of delivery of the goods, Meenal doesn't receive any product but Ameya claims that he delivered the goods to Meenal's sister, thereby performing his part of the contract. In reality, Ameya has not delivered the paper. When Meenal discovers this, she sues Ameya for the offence of cheating. Can Ameya be held liable for the same?

- a) No, as Ameya did perform his part of the contract, i.e. delivery of the handmade paper.
- b) No, as Ameya did not intend to cause any damage to Meenal.
- c) Yes, as Ameya deceptively led Meenal to believe that he performed his part of the contract.
- d) Both a & b.

75. Consider that in the above question, Ameya makes the delivery of the product on time to Meenal. However, as the product had some defects, Meenal refused to make payment. Can Meenal be held liable for cheating Ameya?

- a) Yes, as she deceptively led Ameya to believe that she would pay the amount upon delivery of the product.
- b) Yes, as she intentionally wanted to deprive Ameya the amount upon delivery of the goods, as per the contract.
- c) No, this is only an issue of breach of Contract which has to be decided on merits.
- d) No, as the product had defects, Meenal was not bound to pay Ameya the amount stipulated under the contract.

In Ancient times, the concept of divorce was not known to anyone. They considered marriage as a sacred concept. According to Manu, the husband and wife cannot be separated from each other, their marital tie cannot be broken. Later the concept of divorce came in the picture and established as a custom to put the marriage to an end. The provision related to the concept of divorce was introduced by the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The Hindu Marriage Act defines divorce as a dissolution of the marriage. For the interest of the society, the marriage or the marital relationship needs to be surrounded by every safeguard for the cause specified by law. Divorce is permitted only for a grave reason otherwise given other alternative. Some of grounds of Divorce as per The Hindu Marriage Act Adultery

The concept of Adultery may not be considered as an offence in many countries. But as per the Hindu Marriage Act, in the matrimonial offence, the adultery is considered as one of the most important ground for seeking divorce. Adultery means the consensual and voluntary intercourse between a married person with another person, married or unmarried, of the opposite sex. Even the intercourse between the husband and his second wife i.e. if their 2 marriage is considered under bigamy, the person is liable for the Adultery.

Cruelty- includes mental as well as physical cruelty. The physical cruelty means when one spouse beats or causes any bodily injury to the other spouse. But the concept of mental cruelty was added as the spouse can also be mentally tortured by the other spouse. Mental Cruelty is lack of kindness which adversely affects the health of the person. Well it is easy to determine the nature of physical cruelty but difficult to say about mental cruelty Desertion means the permanent abandonment of one spouse by the other spouse without any reasonable justification and without his consent. In General, the rejection of the obligations of marriage by one party.

Conversion-If one of the spouses converts his religion to any other religion without the consent of the other spouse, then the other spouse can approach the court and seek the remedy of divorce.

Insanity-when the person is of unsound mind. Insanity as a ground of divorce has the following two requirements The respondent has been incurably of unsound mind and The respondent has been suffering continuously or intermittently from mental disorder of such a kind and to such an extent that the petitioner cannot reasonably be expected to live with the respondent.

Leprosy- Leprosy is an infectious disease of the skin, mucous membranes, nervous system etc. this disease is transmitted from one person to another. Thus it is considered as the valid ground for divorce

76. Leprosy has recently been added as a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act. Which of the following most appropriately justifies “leprosy” being a valid ground for divorce?

- A. Leprosy is a contagious disease.
- B. Leprosy causes embarrassment for the spouse.
- C. Leprosy restricts the conjugal rights of the spouse.
- D. It may be inherited by the offsprings.

77. Marriage has been considered to be a sacred, unbreakable institution in the ancient times. Later on, divorce came into the picture as a custom, which was then became a law under the Hindu Marriage Act. In light of the passage, what is the most relevant difference between law and custom?

- A. Custom is established before the law.
- B. Custom is uncodified whereas law is codified.
- C. Custom is a societal phenomenon whereas law is a legal phenomenon.
- D. Custom is an organic development, whereas law is a positive act.

78. X and Y are married to each other, X being the wife and Y being the husband. One day, X found out that Y had been married once before their marriage and had been visiting Z, his wife from the earlier marriage, once in a month. He also had a son from his marriage with Z. X filed for divorce on the ground of adultery, stating that the marriage between Y and Z is bigamous and the fact that they have a son establishes the fact that they have had intercourse. Is X likely to be granted divorce on the ground of adultery?

- A. Yes, as Y’s marriage with Z being bigamous, intercourse between them amounts to adultery on part of Y.
- B. No, as Z is the first wife of Y, making X his second wife.
- C. No, as Y and Z do not live together.
- D. Yes, as even though X is the second wife, Y cannot cheat on her.

79. Neena and Ajay had been married for 10 years. However, she had not been able to conceive despite trying various medications and medical methods. This attracted severe condemnation from her 5 husband and her in-laws, to the extent that her husband threatened her of divorcing her and getting another wife for himself. This led he to slip into severe depression and loss of memory. One day, on realizing what her situation had become,

she filed for divorce on the ground of mental cruelty. While it is difficult to establish mental cruelty, do you think she is inclined towards success in getting divorce on the ground of cruelty?

- A. No, as mental cruelty is very difficult to establish.
- B. Yes, as she has the right to bear a child whenever she wants.
- C. Yes, since depression shows mental disturbance.
- D. It is completely the discretion of the court.

80. Maya and Rishi, a married couple, had been having constant arguments and fights for the last 1-year. On one of the days, Maya had confessed to Rishi that she had been disloyal to him with another man for the last 1 year. Rishi reacted to this very strongly and decided to leave Maya and stay with his parents. When he was leaving the house, Maya did not attempt to stop him. Later, Rishi offered to give the marriage a chance and stay with Maya again, but she had made up her mind to file for divorce on the ground of desertion. Is she likely to succeed?

- A. Yes, as Rishi had left the house without Maya's consent.
- B. Yes, as Rishi had no reason to leave the house since Maya herself had confessed.
- C. No, as Maya is guilty of adultery.
- D. No, as Rishi had left temporarily with a reason, and Maya did not even object to him leaving.

Battery is purposely touching or applying force on other persons or things related to the person without his consent with the intention to harm the person is known as a battery. It is only considered when there is an actual physical contact without the consent of the person to harm the person. Generally, assault is followed by the battery which is the reason assault and battery are mostly used together.

In common law, assault is a tort, an act of the defendant which causes to the plaintiff reasonable apprehension of the infliction of a battery on him by the defendant. When the defendant creates his act by an apprehension in the mind of the plaintiff that he is going to commit battery against the plaintiff, the wrong of assault is completed. The wrong consists of an attempt to do harm rather than the harm being caused thereby. In assault charges must include conduct that is offensive which is offensive or causes another person to the fear of their safety. This clearly means that one can be guilty of assault even if he/she did not physically harm the victim. Elements of the crime of assault are: An act or conduct intended to create:-To prove a criminal attack, the defendants' behaviour must be motivated to create a situation of fear or danger in the victim's mind.. A reasonable 2 apprehension:- Further, the victim must reasonably believe that the defendant's conduct will harm or humiliate him. The victim must understand the defendant's potentially harmful or offensive acts. Of imminent harm:- The victim's fear must be a direct response to a threat that is imminent.. In addition, there must be some kind of perceived physical threat to the victim in the loss;. It is believed that the defendant's actions would cause physical danger or abusive behaviour to the victim.. All of the above elements must be present and the evidence must be supported with evidence if found guilty for the attack. It can be difficult to prove whether the defendant actually intended the attack. Similarly, judges often spend a lot of time determining whether a defendant's actions are considered harmful or abusive. In determining this, they will consider what an average person may perceive as harmful or aggressive.

Both assault and battery are the types of intentional tort. The assault is generally an attempt to harm someone else which also includes threats against other people. So, assault is a planned attempt to violently harm another person. While the battery is intentional touching another person without the person's consent. In the battery, the personal liberty of the person is compromised to cause physical harm to the person.

81. Read the passage mentioned above and in the opinion of the author decide which of the following is not a tort described as 'trespass to the person'?

- A. Battery
- B. False imprisonment
- C. Public nuisance
- D. Assault

82. Read the passage mentioned and based on the passage decide what is the legal meaning of the word 'Battery'?

- A. Cells as used in torch, tape recorder etc.
- B. Battering a person to death.
- C. Actual or intended striking of another person.
- D. Assault resulting in, at least, 6 months hospitalisation.

83. Lakshya was in his car when he was approached by a police officer who told him to move the vehicle. Lakshya did so, reversed his car and rolled it on to the foot of the police officer. The officer forcefully told him to move the car off his foot at which point Lakshya swore at him and refused to move his vehicle and turned the engine off. Lakshya was convicted for assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty. Is he liable for battery or assault?

- A. He is not liable because there cannot be an assault in omitting to act and that driving on to the officer's foot was accidental, meaning that he was lacking men's rea when the act causing damage had occurred.
- B. He is not liable as the act neither amount to an attempt nor a threat to commit a battery that amounts to an actionable tort of assault.
- C. Lakshya's crime was not the refusal to move the car but that of having driven on to the foot of the officer and decided not to cease the act, he had established a continual act of battery.
- D. He is neither liable for assault nor battery as he accidentally drove his car on the police officer's foot.

84. 'Arman ' used to work in city which is 50 Km away from the place where he resides. He goes to work by train daily. Bharat who was the neighbor and school friend of Arman also worked in the same organization and he also used to accompany Arman in train daily. Later their relation got bittered when Bharat in order to gain promotion, stole the work of Arman, and portrayed that the work was done by him. Both Arman and Bharat became fierce enemy of each other. Often they use to have verbal fights. During fights Arman used to tell Bharat that 5 someday I will teach you a lesson. Once when Arman was going office by train. He saw Bharat running towards the train, but the due to speed of the train Bharat was unable to catch it. Seeing Bharat, Arman got infuriated and he started abusing Bharat loudly and he aggressively started shaking his fists towards 'Bharat'. Frightened by this gesture Bharat approached police. Decide whether Arman can be held liable for the assault?

- A. Yes, as Arman and Bharat was enemy and, Arman always wanted to teach Bharat a lesson, Arman was having Mens-Rea to apply force on Bharat and by his gesture he has caused fear of assault in the mind of Bharat
- B. No, as Bharat deserved the behaviour of Arman because he has falsely claimed the work done by Arman as his own, and the anger of Arman is genuine.
- C. No, Arman has not committed assault against Bharat.

D. Yes, as Arman and Bharat was enemy and, Arman always wanted to teach Bharat a lesson, Arman was having Mens-Rea to apply force on Bharat and by his gesture he has caused apprehension of assault in the mind of Bharat

85. One morning when Mithlesh and his friends, Shivam and Sudheer, were hanging out at the Grand Infinity pub. Sudheer pointed out a very beautiful girl to Mithlesh. The girl was sitting alone at the bar. Mithlesh, with the intention of flirting with her. He went up to her and introduced himself. Before he could say anything more, the girl threw her drink in his face as she was suffering from heartbreak and did not want to talk to him. Mithlesh decides to sue the girl for battery.

A. The girl cannot be blamed as she was suffering from heartbreak. Mithlesh got what he deserved.

B. The girl realized that Mithlesh was flirting with her and her behaviour can be justified on the grounds of self defence.

C. The girl had a justification to throw the drink in his face. The use of force was completely lawful and hence battery has not been committed.

D. The girl has committed battery as she used unlawful force to ward off Mithlesh. Moreover, her act was intentional

The law of contract is quintessential branch of Mercantile Law. Without such a law it would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry on any trade or business in a smooth manner. The law of contract is applicable not only to business but also to all day-to-day personal dealings. In fact, each one of us enter into a number of contracts from sunrise to sunset.

Contract Act defines a Contract as “An agreement which is enforceable by Law”. An Agreement is a settlement between two parties, which contains obligations or promises which both parties need to ful fill. When such an agreement is made binding by Law it becomes a Contract. Therefore an agreement consists of reciprocal Promises which are to be performed by parties to the contract. Promises are reciprocal when both parties have to perform something for the other.

Conditions which are required for a contract to be valid are Firstly, there must be an offer and acceptance of offer. Offer from either party, without an Offer a contract cannot arise and The Offer must be accepted and accepted by the person to whom it was intended, though acceptance is important, there must be “Consensus adidem”. Further there must be an intention among the 2 parties to create a legal relationship, If an agreement is not capable of creating a legal obligation it is not a contract.

Most importantly presence of consideration. It is the price for a promise – a quid pro quo. It is the value received as incentive for the promise. A contract without consideration is not binding on the parties. It is also defined as the price paid by one party to buy the promise of the other. The essential features of a valid consideration are: It is given ‘at the desire of the promisor’; It may move from any person; It can be past, present or future consideration; It must be real and possess value. It must be something other than the Promisor’s existing obligation; It must be lawful need not always be in terms of money it must have some value in the eyes of law. However, the consideration need not be adequate. For a contract to be valid, the consideration should also be lawful. The consideration is considered lawful. Hence all agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void. The “persons competent to contract”; means “Every person who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject. The object of an agreement must be lawful. An agreement made for any act which is prohibited by law will not be valid.

86. Aditya had two red coloured cars. One of his cars was 'A' model and the other was a 'B' model. Aditya offered to sell one of the cars to Ashish for Rupees 10 lakh. Ashish paid the consideration thinking that he is buying that car which was model 'B'. When Aditya went to deliver the car which was model 'A', Ashish said that he had breached the contract by delivering him the wrong car. As per the information given in the passage, in your opinion was there a valid contract?

- A) It is a valid contract because all the essentials of a contract were present in the above situation.
- B) There is no valid contract because there no consensus ad-idem present in the agreement.
- C) It is not a valid contract because the parties are not competent to enter into contracts.
- D) It is a valid contract because Aditya had performed his part of the contract.

87. Rajiv was looking to buy a second hand car. He asked one of his friends 'B' and told 'B' that he should sell his car to him and for the same he will pay him 10 rupees. 'B' agreed to it. As per the 4 information given in the passage, is there a valid contract or not?

- A) In the contract in is not specified whether the car was a new car or a second hand car and therefore the contract is not valid.
- B) The consideration for the car is in adequate in nature and thus, amounts to invalid contract.
- C) The contract is invalid because the parties to the contract do not have consensus ad-idem.
- D) Since all the essentials of a contract have been fulfilled, there is a valid contract.

88. As per the information provided above, which of the following instance can be termed as unlawful object?

- A) An agreement made to put poison in the food of a person so that after the death, his property can be shared by others.
- B) An agreement made to take possession of a house wrongfully in the owner's absence.
- C) An agreement made to steal a car worth Rupees 40 lakhs and in return will be given Rupees 5 lakhs.
- D) All of the above.

89. Abhishek, aged 16 years, is a student. He wanted to buy a watch from his neighbor. The neighbor asked him to sign a contract that on the delivery of the watch, Abhishek will pay him 2000 rupees. Abhishek signed the contract. However, when the delivery was made, Abhishek only paid half of the amount and refused to pay the rest. The neighbor sued Abhishek for breach of contract. Choose the correct answer.

- A) The neighbor cannot get the damages due to the breach as there was no valid contract.
- B) The contract in question is void ab initio as Abhishek was not competent to enter into any contract.
- C) The neighbor is entitled to damages as he has performed his part of the contract and is entitled to compensation.
- D) Both A and B.

90. As per the above passage which of the following statement is false in regard to the validity of a contract and its components?

- A) The agreement which is for an act prohibited by law is void ab initio.
- B) The object for which the contract is formed for has to lawful and not to perform an illegal act.
- C) A person who has attained the age of majority is competent to enter into contract.
- D) None of the above

The Supreme Court on Wednesday upheld the Union Government's "One Rank One Pension" ("OROP") Scheme in Defence Forces. As per the said scheme, uniform pension is to be paid to armed services personnel retiring in the same rank with the same length of service, irrespective of the date of retirement and the rates of pension would be revised at periodic intervals. The petitioners sought 'annual revision of pension' under OROP. They had contended that the 2011 Report of the Rajya Sabha Committee on Pensions; subsequent speeches of Ministers and intra departmental communication indicated that as per the initial definition of OROP future enhancement in the rate of pension was to be "automatically passed on to the past pensioners". The final definition in the communication dated 07.11.2015, is in the teeth of the prior assurances of the Union Government. The Hon'ble Supreme Court was of the view that the doctrine of legitimate expectation cannot be invoked in the present case as the Union Government cannot be said to have taken a policy decision before the letter dated 07.11.2015.

According to the Bench, the government policy formulated in terms of Article 73 by the Union or Article 162 by the State is to be gauged from the policy documents and in the present case the communication dated 7 November 2015 is to be considered as the policy decision of the Union Government. It was of the view that the Koshiyari Committee Report cannot be enforced as a statement of government policy. The Bench observed

"The doctrine of legitimate expectations can be invoked if a representation made by a public body leads an individual to believe that they would be a recipient of a substantive benefit. Doctrine of legitimate expectations, a public law concept, is premised on the principles of fairness and non-arbitrariness in state action. The doctrine of legitimate expectations emerges as a facet of Article 14 of the Constitution"

91. Mamata Bannerjee, during the campaign for elections in 2021, announced the scheme of interest-free loans for students upto Rs 10lakh if voted to power. On the basis of the said scheme, Ayushman voted for the CM. However, for next 5 years, the Government of West Bengal did not announce such a scheme. Ayushman sued the Government of West Bengal for not fulfilling its promise. Will such issue be justiciable by the Courts?

- (a) The issue will be justiciable by using the doctrine of legitimate expectation since he is asking his promise to be fulfilled by the same government who had made the promise
- (b) The issue will be non-justiciable because the principle of legitimate expectation will not be applicable.
- (c) The issue will be justiciable because if a person acts on the promise of another, then the principle of legitimate expectation will be applicable.
- (d) This cannot be answered as the passage does not talk about non-fulfilment of the promises made during elections.

92. Harsh and Rishabh are batch-mates and study in a private law college. The college announced a scheme for providing fee concession to students of North India only. Harsh is a North Indian whereas Rishabh is a South Indian. Rishabh sues the college authorities citing discrimination on grounds of race and contending that there is a violation of Article 14 and Legitimate Expectation. Decide the liability of the school.

- (a) College will be liable because principle of fairness is being violated and hence the doctrine of legitimate expectation shall be applicable.
- (b) College will not be liable because there is no violation of the principle of fairness and hence the doctrine of legitimate expectation will not be applicable.
- (c) College will be liable because discriminating merely on the grounds being a south-north Indian is a violation of fairness and hence a violation of doctrine of legitimate expectation.
- (d) None of the above

93. Damodaran Power Plant is established in the city of Bhilai, Chhatisgarh by the state government. Satwik is a Level-3 employee in the power plant and Rony is a level-4 employee. The Power Plant announced that there shall be a fully-functioning canteen for Level-3, Level-2 and Level-1 employees, whereas Level-4 employees will have to get their own tiffins. Rony approached the trade union of Level-4 employees to file a civil suit against the government. As per the passage, will the suit be maintainable?

- (a) The acts of the Power Plant are arbitrary and hence there is a violation of doctrine of Legitimate Expectation.
- (b) The acts of the Power Plant are not arbitrary and hence there is no violation of doctrine of legitimate expectation.
- (c) The Principle of legitimate expectation shall not be applicable as it is applicable on state actions only.
- (d) None of the above.

94. In order to curb the menace of pickpockets, the state legislature of West Bengal passed the West Bengal (Anti Pickpockets) Act, 2018. The said Act mandated the State Government to make a special police wing in order to investigate the incidents of pickpockets in a time-bound manner. However, the current government of West Bengal did not form any such wing. A few residents of West Bengal filed a writ petition before the Supreme Court. In light of the passage, is such writ petition maintainable on grounds of legitimate expectation?

- (a) The doctrine of legitimate expectation shall be applicable
- (b) The doctrine of legitimate expectation shall not be applicable
- (c) The doctrine of legitimate expectation shall not be applicable though the petition is maintainable on other grounds
- (d) This question can't be answered

95. Which of the following options correctly describe the doctrine of legitimate expectation in light of the passage?

- (a) It is a doctrine to give justiciability to the expectations of equality by the government
- (b) It is a doctrine to give justiciability to the reasonable expectations of the public by the government
- (c) It is a doctrine to give justiciability to the fundamental rights of the public
- (d) It is a doctrine to make promises by the government non-justiciable.

Citizenship law in India is governed by the Citizenship Act 1955 and The Constitution of India. India is one of few countries whose citizenship law is incorporated in the constitution itself. Due to unavoidable circumstances arose because of the partition of India and Pakistan and the freedom of Indian state to either join the Union or leave it, the citizenship law had to be incorporated in the constitution itself Article 5 says that either of conditions are to be fulfilled to be a citizen of India i.e. The person should have taken birth in the Indian territory or Either of the parents has taken birth in the Indian territory or if a person has been staying for more than five years in the territory of India. Citizenship by Birth-A Person Born in India shall be Citizen Under the Following Condition

- I. On or after the 26th day of January 1950 but before the 1st day of July, 1987.
- II. On or after the 1st day of July, 1987, but before 7th July 2004 and either of whose parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth.
- III. After 7th July 2004 where both of his parents are citizens of India or one of whose parents is a citizen of India and the other is not an illegal migrant at the time of his birth, shall be a citizen of India by birth. A person

shall not be a citizen of India by virtue of this section if at the time of his birth— Either his father or mother possesses such immunity from suits and legal process as is accorded to an envoy of a foreign sovereign power accredited to the President of India and he or she, as the case may be, is not a citizen of India. His father or mother is an enemy alien and the birth occurs in a place then under occupation by the enemy. Citizenship of India by registration can be acquired by –

I. Persons of Indian origin who or either of whose parents was born in undivided India and who are ordinarily resident in India for seven years.

II. Persons of Indian origin who are ordinarily residents in any country or place outside undivided India.

III. Persons who are or have been married to a citizen of India and who are ordinarily resident in India for five years.

IV. Minor children both whose parents are Indian citizens. V. A citizen of Singapore and Canada who is resident in India for five years and eight years respectively. Citizenship of India by naturalisation- can be acquired by a foreigner who is ordinarily resident in India for twelve years 8 (continuously for the twelve months preceding the date of application and for eleven years in the aggregate in the fourteen years preceding the twelve months).

96. Stephen who is a foreigner has been living in India from 12th January, 2011. He has been working in an MNC and has bought a house in India as well. Since he wanted to live in India in future, he thought that he should apply for the citizenship on 12th January 2020 so that he can avail other rights as well. Do you think he is eligible for the Indian Citizenship?

A. He is not eligible for Indian Citizenship because he is a foreigner as he was not born within the Indian Territory.

B. He is eligible for Indian Citizenship because he has been living in India for the past many years have not visited any other country.

C. He is not eligible for Indian Citizenship because he has not been living in India for at least 12 years till the date of application.

D. He is eligible for Indian Citizenship because he has filled the application form correctly and all the documents were provided.

97. According to the author of the passage, which of the following statement is incorrect with regard to the citizenship?

A. Indian citizenship has been given in the Constitution of India because it is a fundamental right to get the citizenship.

B. Indian citizenship can be achieved through various options. It is not necessary that the person has to be born within India.

C. Indian citizenship has been entailed in the Constitution of India as well as the Citizenship Act, 1955.

D. All of the above.

98. Mahesh was born in the year 1947. He used to live in the present India at the time of independence but later shifted to Pakistan. He said that he is entitled to the Indian citizenship by birth because he was born in 1947 in India. But his citizenship was refused. What would be the basis of rejection of Mahesh's Indian citizenship?

A. His citizenship was rejected because he should apply for citizenship by naturalisation.

B. His citizenship shall not be rejected because he was born in the territory of India which was created after independence.

C. His citizenship was rejected because to get citizenship by birth, the individual has to be born on or after 1950 but Mahesh was born in the year 1947.

D. Both A and C.

99. Ankita was married to Ajay for the past 15 years. Ajay is a citizen of India and has been residing in India for the past 10 years. Ankita was however, a Canadian citizen. She has been living in India for the past 7 years. So she applied for the Indian citizenship. According to which of the following method can Ankita get the Indian citizenship?

A. Ankita can apply for citizenship by naturalisation because she has been living in India for the past 12 years.

B. Ankita can apply for citizenship by birth as she was born in the Indian Territory in the year 1960.

C. Ankita can apply for citizenship by registration because she is married to Indian citizen who has been residing in India for the past 5 years or more.

D. She is not eligible for the Indian citizenship by any of the above method.

100. Mohan was born in Singapore in the year 1998. He had shifted to India in the year 2019. He found a suitable job in India and he decided that he will live in India for the next few years. So he thought that since he wanted to vote, he should apply for the Indian citizenship by registration. In your opinion, would Mohan be granted the Indian citizenship?

A. Yes, he will be granted the Indian citizenship because all the citizens of Canada and Singapore can apply for citizenship by registration.

B. No, he will not be granted the Indian citizenship because even though he is a citizen of Singapore, he has not ordinarily resided in India for 5 years or more.

C. Yes, he will be granted the Indian citizenship because he has been residing in India for the past 5 years.

D. No, he will not be granted the Indian citizenship because he has to apply for citizenship by naturalization.

The tort of trespass can be defined as an unjustifiable physical interference of land in possession of one party by another. The maxim that is used for trespass is 'trespass quare clausam fregit' which means "because he (the defendant) broke or entered into the close". The tort of trespass requires essentially only the possession of land by the plaintiff and just encroachment by some way by the defendant. There requires no force, unlawful intention or damage nor the breaking of an enclosure. The express mention of the word interference is mainly there to imply permission. Permission to encroach onto one's land can either be obtained by the person in possession or by virtue of authority. One of the most important ingredients of a tort of trespass is the fact that the land in question which has been encroached upon essentially needs to be in the direct possession of the plaintiff and not just mere physical presence on it. Another essential provision of the tort of trespass includes in the directness of the act. If the act is direct i.e. arising out of the natural consequences of the act of the defendant then it is valid. If the consequences of the act are a result of a remote effect of an act then it is not held to be a valid suit. Further it is to be noted that an occupier is not, normally liable to a trespasser except in respect of wilful act intended to cause harm or done with reckless disregard.

There is a thin line between nuisance and trespass. Trespass is encroachment upon property whereas nuisance is interference upon another's right to enjoy his property. This is the test to be applied to segregate the tort of trespass from the tort of nuisance. But it is worthy of being noted that directly causing an object to enter onto another's land does amount to trespass.

Furthermore the owner of a land is entitled to the airspace above him but aerial trespass has a very important ingredient which is that the object that enters his land aerially should be at such height that it violates his right to enjoy his property and moreover violate his right of ordinary use of his land. Justification is a valid defence – Certain times there is a lawful justification to the encroachment of a person or his land. This justification is backed by a lawful reason which has either been given by statute or by judicial precedent. But when a person has the authority of the law to enter upon the land of the another but later is guilty of an act such as misfeasance or misconduct making his original entry tortious. Here he is liable for damages for both entering the land and further misconduct.

101. Read the passage mentioned above and based on the passage identify which of the words mentioned below is /are inaccurate pertaining to trespass to land? (i) Indirect (ii) physical (iii) unlawful (iv) ownership

A. (i), (ii) and (iv)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iv)

D. All of the words

102. Read the passage mentioned and based on the passage decide which of the following does not count as land for the purposes of trespass to land?

A. the surface of the land

B. any buildings erected on the land

C. the airspace above the land to an unlimited height

D. the subsoil to a reasonable depth

103. Parth, was a army man, he was a big shot in the locality had kept a ferocious dog to guard his house. Due to the fact that Parth was in the army he used to usually stay from his home. Hence he has strictly instructed all his servants not to go near that dog and there was a special attendant who was to take care of the dog. There was a prominent board warning the visitors about the ferocious dog. One day, a 18 year old boy playing in the neighbourhood, running after his ball got into the house. The dog attacked him and killed him. Parth was sued for damages.

A. Parth is not liable, because the boy was a trespasser.

B. Parth is not liable, because a 18 year boy ought to have known about the presence of the ferocious dog.

C. Parth is liable for the negligence of his servant to keep watch on such a ferocious dog during the day time.

D. Parth is not liable since he had taken reasonable precautions to prevent unnecessary harm.

104. Queenfishers, was a company which provided navigation and GPS services and devices. Recently they were working on creation of an app which provide navigation facility. Hence in pursuance of the same on one day the executives of Queenfishers were taking aerial photographs for mapping purposes. They were spotted by Ramesh Gandhi, when the helicopter was passing several hundred feet over his house and taking photographs. He sued Queenfishers, alleging trespass of his airspace. Decide.

A. Clicking photos of his house trespasses on his right of privacy, hence Queenfishers is liable.

B. There was no trespass since Queenfishers did not go on to his land or property.

C. Ramesh Gandhi does own the entire airspace above his sky, but only to the reasonable extent that is necessary for his enjoyment. Hence, Queenfishers are not liable for trespass.

D. The fact that the helicopter was right over his house and clicking pictures of it, both of which bothered Ramesh Gandhi, is enough to sustain a claim of trespass due to interference on his enjoyment.

105. A farmhouse belonging to Narendar Gandhi had its fencing electrified. The object was to ensure that the farm was secured from any wild animals in the vicinity . As the area was densely populated and situated in forest there was high probability of wild animals to enter the farm house rather than human, so there was no warning signal kept. One day for summer camp the children of the nearby Vishambar Nath Public School came to play cricket on the ground situated nearby the farmhouse. During the cricket match a cricket ball, hit from a nearby playground, fell within the farm. Rahul Modi, the coach conducting the summer camp for school going children there, attempted to jump the fence to retrieve the ball, got injured on account of the electric shock sustained. Rahul Modi files a suit against Narendar Gandhi for relief decide.

A. Narendar Gandhi will not be liable, because Rahul Modi was a trespasser.

B. Narendar Gandhi will not be liable, because the occupier has whole right to enjoy, and protect his property on exclusion of others . Moreover, as the area was densely populated and situated in forest , it was justified for him to protect the land from wild animals.

C. Narendar Gandhi will be liable because he must have taken note of the adjacent playground.

D. Narendar Gandhi will not be liable since Rahul Modi should have taken permission before jumping in the property of another

Critical Reasoning

As West Bengal is witnessing the pathology of the prevalent electoral politics, the illusory character of the "cultural capital" the Bengali Bhadrak Community boasts of is becoming increasingly clear. Yes, this Bhadrak class- quite often fixated at the glory of the late 19th and early 20th century Bengal - loves to live with a belief that they are "different" and would like us to believe that Bengal is. "unique" as it is free from what prevails in Bihar, UP, Gujarat or any other part of India primarily, the politics based on limiting identity markers like caste and religion, or the violent/stimulant culture with gross emotions.

Not even scintilla of evidence is available to substantiate the claim as the fact is that the politico-cultural landscape of Bengal is n less toxic, gross and violent. And in recent times, particularly, after the fall of the arrogant Left establishment, the rising Hindutva discourse with its mix of militant nationalism and promise of neoliberal developmentalism, and the resultant survival anxiety of the vulnerable Trinamool Congress, the signs of collective decadence are quite visible.

To begin with, let's look at some activities. Well, even though every political party. irrespective of its colour, is eager to show its close "attachment" to the ideals of Vivekananda, Tagore and Bose, there is hardly any trace of idealism or profound civilizational vision in Bengal's everyday politics; there is desperate urge to remain close to the centre of power and grab its privileges at any cost. And even the leftists seem to have forgotten their "secular" lessons as they play their religion card with Abbas Siddiqui, a Muslim cleric.

The moot question is whether it is a vulgar "reality show" we have been seduced to consume. No qualitative transformation is possible without people's movement. political, cultural and spiritual. Unless with our awakened intelligence, we transform ourselves from passive spectators or consumers of this sort of toxic politics to active agents of social transformation, the prevalent form of electoral politics will continue to give us "democratically elected" masters with varying degrees of authoritarianism.

106. Each of the following options, if true, weakens the claim by the people of Bhadrak Community, except:

- a. Bengal witnessed massive communal tension and bloodshed in 1946-47, and cross-religious dialogue was hardly seen
- b. The sample size taken for the survey that has emphasized domination of forward class in almost every sphere of life in Bengal correctly captures the mood of citizenry
- c. Unlike their past trajectory, leftists now play on the religion grounds as well.
- d. The state legislators use discourse that is not significantly different from that used by legislators in other states.

107.. Which of the following correctly aligns with the statement "even though every...in Bengal's everyday politics"?

- a. Political parties are desperate to grab the power at any cost.
- b. Absence of moral/intellectual conviction in the prevalent political culture.
- c. The ideologies of these people may be aligned with the ideologies of political parties that show affiliations.
- d. Vivekananda, Tagore and Bose are well-known throughout the nation.

108. Which of the following the main argument of the passage?

- a. The Bhadrak Community's portrayal of the political situation in accurate.

- b. Political environment of India may not be very pleasing. Bengal is not
 - c. Contrary to the position advanced by Bhadrak-Community people, situation in Bengal is not unlike that found in other parts of the country.
 - d. Bengal's model of development is not the same as that shown by other states.
109. The author is likely to agree with each of the following except which one?
- a. Political discourse in India reflects lack of concern for intellectual inquiry.
 - b. The politics in India is not democratic.
 - c. Political parties are not significantly different from one another as far as political narrative is concerned
 - d. Voters do not participate actively, leading to a type of politics that cannot be called truly sustainable.
110. When the author mentions "Unless with our awakened intelligence... varying degree of authoritarianism", the author assume that
- a. Political discourse caters to the aspirations of the voters
 - b. The current political discourse reflects the aspirations of the voters
 - c. Silence leads to corrupt political practices
 - d. Revolt is necessary for radical overhaul of the political environment in India.

Spending curbs on ministries are gone, at last. Better late than never. Ministries have been asked not to bunch spending in the last quarter. This is fine. But the government, which had budgeted to spend around Rs 30.4 lakh crore in 2020-21, should borrow more to sustain its own (read: unforeseen) expenditure and to fund the states' planned expenditure out of devolutions from the Centre and GST compensation. As states account for around 65% of the total government expenditure their spending going is most important to sustain demand in the economy.

Centre must on-lend its market borrowings to the states to bring down the interest outgo on total borrowing. This will enable states to prevent large cutbacks in capital expenditure.

Fiscal expansion is also unlikely to push up yields or inflation when private demand for investment finance is low. The focus should be on improving outcomes across the board. Invariably, ministries bunch spending in the last quarter to forestall cut in their budget allocations in the next fiscal. Earlier, the Rangarajan Committee had recommended shifting to a multi-year time horizon, and basing budget outlays on detailed project reports that set milestones, final targets and funding needs at every stage. This makes eminent sense and the government should adopt these recommendations. Governance services efficient should go hand in hand. ce reforms to make the delivery of This is the time to enlarge the divisible pool for states, by bringing petro fuels under GST and paring cess and surcharge to the minimum. The Centre would do well to focus spending on its constitutionally assigned responsibilities, while not frittering away its own resources on state subjects, such as healthcare.

111. Which of the following is the author's main purpose of writing this passage?
- a. To highlight the problem of inappropriate and unfair distribution of funds by the government.
 - b. To highlight the dispute of distribution of funds between central and the stat government.

- c. To highlight the unwanted government expenditure.
- d. To appreciate the efforts of government.

112. Which of the following is not an inference made from the above passage?

- a. Appropriate allocations of fund between central and state government will be fruitful for the economy and people as well.
- b. Bringing petro fuels under GST will not enlarge divisible pool for the states.
- c. Government should adhere to their responsibilities by using their own resources.
- d. None of the above.

113. Which of the following is the assumption made by the author in the passage?

- a. Interest rate would drop if central government issues market borrowings to the states.
- b. Interest rate would increase if central government issues market borrowings to the states.
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above

114. "This is fine. But the government, which had budgeted to spend around Rs 30.4 lakh crore in 2020-21, should borrow more to sustain its own (read: unforeseen) expenditure and to fund the states' planned expenditure out of devolutions from the Centre and GST compensation. As states account for around 65% of the total government expenditure, keeping their spending going is most important to sustain demand in the economy."

Which of the following can be inferred from the above-mentioned lines?

- a. Government has no money to give to states as their shares from GST revenue.
- b. Government is not providing enough funds to the state governments.
- c. Allocation of funds is absolutely correct and transparent and states are getting 65% of the total expenditure money.
- d. None of the above

The early 1990s was a moment of fragile hope and anxiety in India. The nation had just 'opened up' its economy to join the world of free markets, a post-Cold War global world. The seductive formula held out the promise of foreign investments, high economic growth, and of unleashing the caged spirit of Indian enterprise. It also promised more consumer choices to Indian citizens, dreams of a better life and, most of all, a chance to set the nation's course to resplendent 21st-century futures. The forward march to market liberalisation also entailed breaking away from India's legacy of economic nationalism: the anticolonial economics of swadeshi or self-reliance. Swadeshi had dominated Indian economic policy and thinking since national independence, and it prioritised autonomy over the nation's resources. The boycott of foreign-made goods was the most popular expression of swadeshi politics.

New Indian economic policy in the 1990s threw open the consumer market to foreign goods. Swadeshi-school economic thinkers termed it the 'coca-colonisation of India'. In this dramatic transition to free-market capitalism, Coca-Cola became both a sign of the worldly pleasures now available to Indian consumers, and of the treachery of 'selling out' to foreign corporations. In 1977, Coca-Cola had been banned by the Indian state. The company was subsequently turned into a nationalist venture that sold an Indian brand of soft drinks called Thumbs Up. By the 1990s, Coca-Cola was not only back in the newly liberalised India, it bought the Indian

brand to expand its operations in the market. The corporate sale of Thumbs Up to Coca-Cola illustrated how liberalisation and globalisation had displaced the principles of swadeshi economic nationalism. The free-market lobby, it was ruefully remarked, had 'sold out to big business' and turned its back on India's anticolonial dream of economic Independence.

115. Which among the following is not one of the supporting ideas of the passage?

- a. India's opening up to foreign markets was detrimental for swadeshi economics.
- b. Coca-Cola went on to become a major corporate of India in the 1990s after being banned by it.
- c. The economic liberalisation and opening up of markets in India in the 1990s achieved its goals.
- d. None of the above

116. Which among the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a. The promise of high economic growth and free markets during the economic liberalisation was a well-intended move.
- b. Coca-Cola was able to bounce back in India after ban by exploiting India's 'Swadeshi' national economic nationalism.
- c. Indian Economic Policy was aligned with India's post-independence legacy of anti-colonial economic nationalism.
- d. Both (b) and (c).

117. Which among the following is a central theme of the passage?

- a. India's economic policy of 1990s: A dream comes true
- b. 1990s: Shift in India's economic policy
- c. Swadeshi Economics: Anticolonial and Anti-development
- d. Coca-Cola: Legendary comeback

118. Which among the following cannot be inferred about 'Swadeshi' economics?

- I. It prioritised Indian goods over foreign ones.
 - II. This idea was propagated by India's freedom fighters.
 - III. It is better than New Economic policy of 1990s.
 - IV. It is worse than New Economic policy of 1990s.
- a. Only IV
 - b. Both I and III
 - c. Both II and IV

d. II, III and IV

119. Which among the following is used as a premise by the author in the passage?

- a. Coca-Cola was turned into a nationalist venture.
- b. Coca-Cola acquired Thumbs up in 1990s.
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Neither (a) nor (b)

Politicians in India believe that power is equal to mastery in every sphere. Education, for example, is firmly in their hands, irrespective of their experience of academia. Usually, governments are reluctant to lose the chance of inserting the ruling party's point of view into teaching materials or methods. Funding education, a public good, becomes a route for control, which is why autonomy has remained elusive for educational institutions. One positive feature of the Trinamool Congress government in West Bengal is that it did not try experimenting with school syllabi, such as postponing the learning of English till Class V, as an earlier government had done. Rather, the present government has shown some positive achievements: according to the ASER Report last September, Bengal ranked first in the country in reducing the percentage of school drop-outs.

[1] Government schemes and policies have helped to improve the condition of schools across the state. But happy endings are rare. The state government's pride in the growing number of schools, colleges and universities built in the last decade seems misplaced in the context of the lack of teachers. It is not just delaying in recruiting teachers but also the thrust to appoint politically preferred candidates that are eroding the positive effects of the government's declared schemes. It is no coincidence that teachers and teacher candidates are growing increasingly unhappy. Universities and colleges are complaining of similar political interference, which has not lessened at all since the last regime. Perhaps the tragedy at the school level is more poignant, since the government has obviously tried hard in this sector. But all its efforts will go to waste unless the ruling party stops stepping on the toes of the administration of higher education institutions.

120. Which among the following is the main conclusion made by the author?

- a. The ruling government should not intervene, in any way, with the matters of the educational institutions; else this will cause peril for the pupils.
- b. All the hard work of the Bengal government might go down the drain if it interferes politically with the working of the higher education institutions.
- c. Political interference with the working of the schools is undesirable, though it is not so unwanted in case of colleges or universities.
- d. The ruling party of West Bengal has worked hard enough to improve the condition of its universities, it should prevent its efforts from going to waste.

121. Which among the following, if true, will weaken the author's claim made in Statement [1]?

- a. Bengal was fastest in reaching out to pupils during the coronavirus lockdown.
- b. The government distributed mid-day meal schemes across the state when the

pupils could not attend school.

c. The Bengal government is the slowest in inoculating its senior citizens against tuberculosis.

d. None of the above

122. Which among the following can be inferred to be true, according to the passage?

I. Political interference with the working of the higher education institutions has been a regular practice in Bengal.

II. The author of the passage has suggested an opportunity of political interference by the ruling party into the working of educational institutions.

III. According to the author, the education sector is one among the few sectors which is interfered by a ruling party.

a. Both I and II

b. Both II and III

c. Both I and III

d. I, II, and III

123. In which among the following ways does the ruling party interfere with the working of educational institutions?

a. By controlling the flow of money

b. By favouring a particular teacher candidate during recruitment

c. Neither (a) nor (b)

d. Both (a) and (b)

124. Consider this piece of evidence: 'The Bengal government is the slowest in inoculating its senior citizens against tuberculosis'. What role does this statement play in the context of the passage?

a. It strengthens the author's argument.

b. It weakens the author's argument.

c. It must be true, for the author's argument to hold.

d. It does not affect the author's argument.

Thousands of workers in Tamil Nadu's famed fireworks industry remain trapped in unsafe conditions despite an unending series of accidents that keeps drawing attention to their plight. In the latest accident at a fireworks unit in Virudhunagar, at last count, 20 lives have perished, while 28 workers are in hospital. Such tragedies, caused predominantly by gross violation of norms governing the hazardous industry and human error in handling explosive substances, have occurred with some regularity now. While the dead end up in statistical records, on the ground there is only short-term action: registration of cases, arrests, identification of causes,

token inspections, issuance of warnings and safety advisories. Preliminary investigation into the current tragedy has also revealed sub-leasing of works to several persons. The very nature of work in a hazardous industry makes sub-leasing a byword for safety compromise. It leads to conversion of every shed in a manufacturing unit into a 'factory' in itself with inflammable chemicals stored all over. Consequently, the limit on workers to be deployed is violated resulting in crowding in each shed. Supervision of the quantum of chemicals to be mixed or stored — a key task to avoid friction — becomes a casualty.

Untrained workers and the piece-rate system, which induces people to race to produce more units per day, have also caused accidents. While the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation offers training for workers, shortage of labour has prompted the industry to hire new recruits with limited skills. The industry continues to be labour-intensive, although a decade ago Parliament was informed that automation of the hazardous manufacturing process would be undertaken. Periodic inspections at factories, sustained crackdown and stringent penal action against violators are non-negotiable. A sustained political push for labour reforms and technological innovations within the industry is also essential. After all, there can be no joy during any celebrations using fireworks if those making it lead a life of dangerous uncertainty.

125. Which among the following is the most appropriate main conclusion of the passage?

- a. The incident at the fireworks industry is a grim reminder of the attitude of the state government and administration towards the workers of the industry.
- b. Untrained workers and piece-rate system are two of the main reasons for the accident at the fireworks industry in Tamil Nadu.
- c. The death of twenty workers at an incident in the fireworks industry was unfortunate and unpredictable; the culprits must be prosecuted.
- d. None of the above

126. What does the author suggest in the passage?

- I. The training offered to the workers at the Petroleum and Explosives Industry Organisation is enough to prevent accidents.
 - II. Short-term action by the administration has not proved fruitful to prevent the accidents.
 - III. The Parliament has showed a lackadaisical approach towards ensuring safety of workers at fireworks factories in Tamil Nadu.
- a. Both I and II
 - b. Both II and III
 - c. Both I and III
 - d. I, II, and III

127. The passage does not answer which among the following questions?

- a. What are the factors responsible for the fire incident in Tamil Nadu?
- b. What kind of response is expected from the Stakeholders?
- c. Both (a) and (b)

d. Neither (a) nor (b)

128. Which among the following is used as a premise by the author?

a. Sub-leasing leads to conversion of every shed in a manufacturing unit into a 'factory' in itself.

b. Tragedies such as the accident at the fireworks industry have occurred with some regularity now.

c. Both (a) and (b)

d. Neither (a) nor (b)

129. Some of the author's claims in the passage have been marked with bold font. Which among the following, if true, will not strengthen these claims made by the author?

a. In the past 11 months, 25 lives were lost in major blazes in three other fireworks factories.

b. In the latest incident, the explosion was triggered by a worker who was possibly fatigued and had hurriedly emptied semi-finished crackers.

c. More women than men were killed in the latest incident in the fireworks industry.

d. All of the above do not strengthen the bold-faced claims.

130. Prime Minister: Even though India was an agrarian economy, it imported ₹ 65,000-₹70,000 crore worth edible oils. We can stop this. But we need policies to make this happen. This money can go to the farmers. There are many products that farmers can grow for the nation as well for exports. For this, it is important that all States need to plan their agro-climatic regional policy strategy and help farmers as per that. Even during corona, agri-exports have increased but the prospects are a lot more.

Which among the following can be inferred from the Prime Minister's Statement?

a. Agricultural produce and exports from Indian farmers have reached a plateau.

b. Agro-climatic regional policy strategy is an obligation to help farmers grow their agricultural produce.

c. An agrarian economy can sustain itself without importing large amounts of edible oils.

d. The States should make use of technology so that the farmers reach their potential.

With the focus moving to delivering vaccines in difficult to reach areas, the Centre and state governments are taking the drone route to get to such terrains. On one hand, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has sought bids from drone operators to supply medicines and vaccines; on the other, the Telangana government has launched 'Medicines from Sky Project' to check delivery feasibility of medical supplies. Companies with logistics experience including Flipkart and Dunzo have announced their consortia under Telangana's drone delivery scheme to develop and execute drone deliveries there.

As per ICMR's June 11 tender document, floated by HLL Infra Tech Services on its behalf, the aim is to develop a "feasible" model for vaccine delivery to ensure last-mile coverage of "difficult" terrains in "selected" locations. It was floated using the preliminary results of a "successfully" conducted feasibility study with IIT-Kanpur to deliver vaccines using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

In April, the Ministry of Civil Aviation had granted a conditional exemption to ICMR for its study with IIT-Kanpur on feasibility of beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS) operations for vaccine deliveries. Based on the experience from this study, ICMR is seeking UAVs capable of operating BVLOS and can cover distances of 35 km at "minimum" altitudes of 100 m. It should be capable of carrying a minimum payload of 4 kg and adhere to the DGCA and the Ministry of Civil Aviation's safety and weight standards. The feasibility study has made it clear that parachute-based deliveries will not be preferred. However, while 20 consortia have been picked by the Ministry for experimental BVLOS operations, none have been cleared to carry out these operations as yet. Current rules stipulate that drone operators only fly their UAVs when in line of sight. On the lines of the conditional exemption granted to ICMR, the Centre also exempted Telangana from the BVLOS restrictions to allow drone operations to test feasibility for vaccine deliveries.

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

- (a) The technological development can make logistics work easier.
- (b) Vaccine delivery through drones is the only "feasible" model for vaccine delivery to ensure last-mile coverage of "difficult" terrains in "selected" locations.
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Neither A nor B

132. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

- (a) The trials that is being carried out by ICMR and Telangana government will succeed because trials carried out by IIT-Kanpur earlier succeeded.
- (b) HLL Infra Tech Services, which floated tender on behalf of ICMR, is a government enterprise.
- (c) If the trials turned out to be effective, last-mile coverage of vaccines to "difficult terrains" will be ensured.
- (d) If 'drones' turned out to be ineffective for vaccine delivery, transporting vaccines to last-mile of "difficult" terrains in "selected" locations will be impossible.

133. Why did the authors talk about the drone trials?

- (a) Because if the present trials succeeds, then drones can also be used to deliver food.
- (b) Because it is important to find a means to transport vaccines to last-mile of "difficult" terrains in "selected" locations and 'drones' are a potential means for such transportation.
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Neither A nor B

134. Which of the following strengthens the Author's argument?

- (a) The safest means to transport vaccines to last-mile of "difficult" terrains in "selected" locations is through drones.

- (b) The study showed that delivery of vaccines through parachute was inaccurate because vaccines often got damaged as a result of landing at unintended place.
- (c) The combination of parachute and drone based deliveries will ensure transportation of vaccines to last-mile of “difficult” terrains in “selected” locations.
- (d) None of the above

135. Which of the following is the main idea behind the passage?

- (a) The success of drone trials by ICMR and Telangana government is important to ensure delivery of vaccines to last-mile of “difficult” terrains in “selected” locations.
- (b) As the central government exempted ICMR for drone trials, it was obligated to exempt Telangana government for the same.
- (c) It is important to identify potential means to ensure transportation of vaccines to last-mile of “difficult” terrains in “selected” locations.
- (d) Both a) and b)

Quantitative Techniques

Directions :(136-140) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

The following table shows the total number of students studying in various courses in various Law colleges in the year 2022 and the percentage of girls among them.

Course	NLSIU		NALSAR		Symbiosis Pune	
	Total	% of girls	Total	% of girls	Total	% of girls
Family Law	250	52	220	55	190	40
Contracts	200	44	180	45	175	52
CPC	140	35	160	40	150	38
Torts	180	55	175	56	220	55
Jurisprudence	225	48	140	35	225	44

136) Find the difference between the total number of boys in Contracts and Torts course in NLSIU to that of total number of girls in Family Law and Jurisprudence course in Symbiosis Pune?

- a) 18
- b) 29
- c) 35
- d) 44

137) Find the ratio between the total number of students in CPC course to that of Torts course in all the given colleges together?

- a) 15: 32
- b) 27: 49
- c) 18: 23
- d) 53: 69

138) Total number of girls in Family Law course in NALSAR is approximately what percentage of total number of boys in CPC course in Symbiosis Pune?

- a) 115%
- b) 130%
- c) 90%

d) 145%

139) Find the average number of girls in Family Law, CPC and Jurisprudence courses in NALSAR?

a) 124

b) 180

c) 152

d) 78

140) Total students in NLSIU is approximately what percentage more/less than the total students in Symbiosis Pune in all the given courses together?

a) 15 % less

b) 4 % more

c) 15 % more

d) 22 % less

Directions : (141-145) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

NLSIU is well known for its cultural events. One such event is the Univ Week where every day is filled with different events decided by Culcomm. For Day 2, Culcomm collected the following data. There are 400 artists in all who are participating in four different events viz- Drama, Dance, Skit, and Singing. The ratio of male to female artists is 2:3. 25% of the female artists are participating in Drama. 40% of the female artists are participating in Dance. The remaining female artists are participating in Skit and Singing in the ratio of 4:3. The ratio of male artists who are participating in Drama and other events together is 1:7. 25% of those male artists who are not participating in Drama are participating in Singing. The remaining male artists are participating in Dance and Skit in the ratio of 3:4.

141) What is the total number of female artists who are participating in Drama and Skit together?

a. 106

b. 104

c. 108

d. 112

142) What is the difference between the male artists participating in Skit and the female artists participating in Singing?

a. 20

b. 24

c. 22

d. 25

143) What is the ratio of the female artists participating in Singing to those male artists participating in Dance?

a. 2:3

- b. 5:6
- c. 3:4
- d.4:5

144) What is the total number of artists participating in Dance and Drama together?

- a. 221
- b. 222
- c. 208
- d. 228

145) What is the ratio of the male artists participating in Singing to the female artists participating in Skit?

- a. 39:47
- b. 38:47
- c. 36:47
- d. 35:48

Directions (146-150): Study the following information carefully to answer the questions that are based on it.

Anish, a sweet seller, bought three types of sweets Besan Ladoo, Rasmalai and Gulab Jamun in the ratio of 6:10:9. Gulab Jamun costed him a total of Rs. 18,900 at rate of 420 per kg. By selling Gulab Jamun at a discount of 5% he earned a profit of $13\frac{2}{21}\%$. On Kaju Katli (which was marked Rs. 500 per kg) he earned Rs. 5 less profit per kg as compared to that on Gulab Jamun by selling Kaju Katli at 10% discount. Anish spent a total of Rs. 46,400 on buying these sweets, while he earned a total profit of Rs. 5875 on selling all bought sweets. Besan Ladoos were marked 40% above cost price per kg.

146. Find the average cost price of three sweets together?

- (a) Rs. 365.8
- (b) Rs. 371.2
- (c) Rs.420.5
- (d) Rs.325.2

147. If Anish gave an extra discount of 20% on Gulab Jamun, then his gain% or loss% was:

- (a) $9\frac{11}{21}\%$ profit
- (b) $8\frac{11}{21}\%$ loss
- (c) $10\frac{11}{23}\%$ loss
- (d) $9\frac{11}{21}\%$ loss

148. Find the total quantity of sweets bought by Anish?

- (a) 135 kg

- (b) 126 kg
- (c) 125 kg
- (d) 120 kg

149. If 10kg of Kaju Katli was wasted due to some reason. Find profit% or loss% by selling the remaining Kaju Katli as per given condition.

- (a) 10% loss
- (b) 10% gain
- (c) 12% loss
- (d) 15% loss

150. Cost price per kg of Gulab Jamun was what percent less than marked price per kg of Gulab Jamun?

- (a) 18%
- (b) 16%
- (c) 15%
- (d) 12%