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**SECTION A - ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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**Passage-I**

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Some people say that man's desire for war is due to his flight for survival and that war is necessary to preserve his virility. Yet war nowadays leaves a legacy of the weakest men and stimulates not the noble but the bestial qualities of mankind. Adventure of some kind is necessary for man; he will inevitably deteriorate physically and mentally if his life is one of ease and luxury lived in an atmosphere of 'Safety First'. This is the real reason behind our love of sports in the open air. It is no use being a millionaire if one suffers from chronic indigestion; a tramp with good innards is far happier. There is no better way to perfect health and physically fitness than to walk over a climb hills and mountains. But mountains give us much more than mere physically fitness; they exercise the mental faculties as well. Climbing a high and difficult peak is a much a mental exercise as a physical exercise. It calls for sense and judgement for planning and thinking ahead, for anticipating difficulty and danger, for responsibility towards one's companions, and best of all, it brings the mountaineer into touch with the beauties of the universe.

1. According to the passage, nothing that money can buy is worthwhile-
  - A. without love and of sports
  - B. without adventure
  - C. without good health
  - D. without good mental faculties
2. If the man leads a life in an atmosphere of 'Safety First' he will-
  - A. improve physically and mentally
  - B. deteriorate physically and mentallly
  - C. improve physically but deteriorate mentally
  - D. improve mentally but deteriorate physically
3. Which is the best way to perfect health and physical fitness, according to the passage ?
  - A. fighting
  - B. Seek inward happiness

- C. Live a life luxury
  - D. Climb hills and mountains
4. War nowadays stimulates-
- A. noble qualities of mankind
  - B. man's virility
  - C. bestial qualities of mankind
  - D. man's fight for survival
5. What is the best advantage mountaineering brings to an adventure ?
- A. Art of planning
  - B. Thinking ahead
  - C. Responsibility toward company-ions
  - D. Contact with the beauties of the universe

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### Passage-II

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Placebo literally means "I shall please" Placebo are inert substance given to some volunteer in the given study while other volunteers are treated with experimental drugs whose effect is tested by measuring the difference in response to the powerless Placebo and to the drug. Some of a group of volunteers who had just had their wisdom teeth extracted were given morphine to alleviate their pain; the others swallowed a Placebo they believed to be morphine. Many of the Placebo recipients said they experienced dramatic relief from their pain. However, when a drug that blocks the effect of endorphine was given them the pain returned almost immediately. The test confirmed something very important : When a patient believes he or she has been given a pain reliever, the brain release chemicals to substantiate that belief. In short, the Placebo effect is an act of faith. Very recent studies have determined that the Placebo effect is much more powerful than previously imagined. So be careful what you believe and pretend it may come to pass.

5. What is peculiar about the volunteers' response to drugs given following the consumption of placebo ?
- A. They experienced relief after taking the medicine
  - B. They felt pain after taking them
  - C. Their pain returned after taking these medicines
  - D. They had faith in both the placebos and the medicines
6. what does the writer prove ?
- A. The mind realizes what it believes
  - B. The mind secretes chemicals

- C. the mind cannot control the body
  - D. The body deceives the mind
7. what has the experiment confirmed ?
- A. Effectiveness of Placebos
  - B. Use of morphine
  - C. Effects of endorphine
  - D. The power of faith
8. To whom the Placebos administered ?
- A. To all patients in pain
  - B. To some volunteers in pain
  - C. To volunteers in good health
  - D. To all volunteers in pain
9. Why are Placebos administered?
- A. To measure patients' response to experimental drugs
  - B. To measure patients' response to Placebos
  - C. To measure patients' response to endorphine
  - D. To measure patients' response to prayers

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### Passage-III

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There is a general impression among the public that our schools and colleges educate students. That some kind of uncritical knowledge is imparted to the students is beyond any doubt. Students are made to copy notes, learn them by heart, and reproduce it during examination. Those who learn by heart and reproduce it to the exact letter are considered as the best. Others who do not succeed in the exercise are termed 'failures'. The examination results are all a grading in memory work which has nothing to do with education. An educated person is one who has developed qualities of mind and heart, and who can critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of his action based on factual information. The impressions that the students gather in the years of their academic life are built on what is happening in the academic institutions. The type of things that are taught, the ways and methods of communication and the mental attitudes of those who who teach are primary in education. What are some of the things taught on our institutions? The first thing that the student learns is that the teacher is always right. Students do not know.

10. What is impression of the author about our schools and college ?
- A. They are educate students
  - B. That they help students to develop qualities of mind and heart
  - C. That at best they impart some kind of uncritical knowledge
  - D. That they help students to develop right attitudes to life

11. What is the first thing that a student is made to learn in our schools ?
- A. That the teacher is always right and students are ignorant
  - B. The ways and methods of communication and right mental attitudes
  - C. That the impression he gathers in the years of their their academic life are important for their future.
  - D. That he should critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of his action based on factual information
12. Who according to the author, is an educated person ?
- A. One who learns by heart and reproduces it to the exact letter
  - B. One who is humble enough to realize that the teacher is always right
  - C. One who has developed qualities of mind and heart and can critically evaluate factual information
  - D. One who can critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of action
13. What is the prevailing impression about schools and colleges ?
- A. That they impart some king of uncritical knowledge
  - B. That they teach the students to develop qualities of mind and heart
  - C. That they educate
  - D. That they make the students humble enough to realize that they know nothing and that the teacher is always right
14. Who in our educational system, termed failures ?
- A. Those who are educated in our schools and colleges
  - B. Those who are not good at the art of learning things by memory and reproducing them exactly.
  - C. Those who learn by heart and reproduce it to the exact letter during the examinations
  - D. Those who are uncritical and subjective in their approach

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#### **Passage-IV**

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A dog is very sensitive to atmosphere. He knows when you have lost your temper almost before you do and if you want to do anything with the dog never lose your temper! Whatever you do with him, do camely and under full control, especially when you correct him. Talking of this awareness of atmosphere, his utter loyalty can lead to great jealousy. When I married, my little dog Paragon was his name-nearly wrecked the home with his jealousy. The bottom had fallen out of his life when an intruder came into the management of the house, and he would sit about with his back to us, his back a speaking picture of misery. Looking blindly

into space. It was years before he would condescend to recognize my wife's existence. More dangerous is the jealousy a dog can develop toward a new baby in the family.

Another thing to remember is that a dog is fond of company, of his own kind. In the wild state, they habitually go about in groups, either small family groups or in packs; and you see the same instinct at work, in civilization. Dogs left loose in streets and in parks will nearly always gravitate into gangs, following each other looking around for mischief, adventure like so many urchins. So it is a good thing to let your dog have plenty of friends. The lonely dog will often become a fighter.

15. The word "gravitate" in the context means----

- A. join
- B. form
- C. be attracted
- D. get into

16. A dog is the fond of company of----

- A. other dogs
- B. human beings
- C. urchins
- D. babies

17. When the writer's wife came to live with him, his dog Paragon, took years to recognize her existence. This shows the dog's---

- A. loyalty
- B. generosity
- C. hatred
- D. jealousy

18. That your dog knows when you get angry is an example of the dog's---

- A. sensitivity to atmosphere
- B. love of the master
- C. humility as a companion
- D. loyalty to the master

19. The writer compares loose dogs to urchins because they—

- A. move in streets or parks
- B. form gangs and look for mischief and adventure
- C. follow each other around thoughtlessly
- D. form gangs to fight other animals

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### Passage-V

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For the past several years, scientist have issued ominous warnings about the future of the Earth's climate. Predictions of dramatic global change arising from the continued dumping of industrial byproducts into the atmosphere and forest loss of massive scale can no longer be ignored. Compelling scientific evidence strongly suggest that world climate patterns, previously regarded as reliability stable, could be thrust into a state of turmoil. Emission of natural and synthetic gases are increasing the heat trapping capacity of the atmosphere through a phenomenon known as the green house effect. The projected impacts of this worldwide climatic disruption dwarf many of the environmental problems of the past.

20. What can no longer be ignored ?
- A. Dramatic atmospheric change
  - B. Dumping of industrial change
  - C. Predictions of globe change
  - D. Massive forest loss
21. "Ominous" in line I means—
- A. Clear
  - B. Inauspicious
  - C. Detailed
  - D. Frequent
22. "Projected" in the last sentence means---
- A. Expected
  - B. Proposed
  - C. Stated
  - D. Apprehended
23. The greenhouse effect is a phenomenon that increases-
- A. emission of natural gas
  - B. emission of synthetic gas
  - C. production of heat
  - D. retention of heat
24. That world climate patterns will change drastically is----
- A. probable
  - B. improbable
  - C. possible
  - D. impossible

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### Passage-VI

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Real policemen, both in Britain and the United States, hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV- if they ever get home in time. There are similarities, of course, but the cops don't think much of them. The first is that the policeman's real life revolves around the law. Most of his training is in criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply someone he wants to talk to. Little of his time is spent in chatting to scantily-clad ladies or in dramatic confrontations with desperate criminals. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty or not-of stupid, petty crimes. Most televisions crime drama is about finding the criminal: as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals murders and terrorist attacks- where failure to produce results reflect on the standing of the police- little effort is spent on searching. The police have an elaborate machinery which eventually shows up most wanted men.

25. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- A. Policemen feel that the image of their lives shown on TV is not accurate
  - B. Policemen feel that there is a close resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV
  - C. Police recognize no similarity in their lives and what they see on TV
  - D. Policemen love their image as projected on TV
26. The everyday life of a policeman or detective is—
- A. exciting and glamorous
  - B. full of danger
  - C. spend in recording details about small thefts and crimes
  - D. wasted or unimportant matter
27. It is essential for a policeman to be trained in criminal law--
- A. so that he can catch criminals in the streets
  - B. because many of the criminals are dangerous
  - C. so that he can justify his arrest in court
  - D. because he has to identify criminal acts
28. When murders and terrorist attacks occur the police ?
- A. Prefer to wait for the criminal to give himself away
  - B. Spend a lot of effort on trying to track their man down
  - C. Try to make a quick arrest in order to keep up their reputation
  - D. Usually fail to produce results

29. Which of the following statement is false ?

- A. A policeman requires training
- B. A policeman should know criminal law
- C. A policeman must provide evidence in the court of law
- D. A policeman does not need to know as much law as a professional lawyer

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## SECTION B - LEGAL LANGUAGE

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### Passage-I

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In a recent judgment, the Supreme Court disallowed the claim for damages raised in lieu of specific performance of contract citing the reason that the plaintiff had not specifically sought the relief of compensation in the plaint. The Court referred to Section 21(5) of the Specific Relief Act which says: “No compensation shall be awarded under this section unless the plaintiff has claimed such compensation in his plaint: Provided that where the plaintiff has not claimed any such compensation in the plaint, the court shall, at any stage of the proceeding, allow him to amend the plaint on such terms as may be just, for including a claim for such compensation”. The issue is related to contractual disputes between the appellant and the respondent. The appellant had filed a plaint seeking specific performance of the agreement with the respondent and sought a perpetual injunction against the termination notice issued by the respondent. Though the High Court granted the relief of injunction, the relief of specific performance was denied citing the bar in Section 14 (1) (b) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963. The High Court observed that the contract involves the performance of future unspecified obligations and duties, and it would not be possible for the Court to enforce specific performance of the material terms of the contract. The High Court further held that it was an open-ended agreement involving the continuous flow of technology for innovating and overhauling the products which are upgraded from time to time to meet world-class standards. Therefore, though the termination agreement was found to be not in accordance with law the specific performance of the contract was not granted. The Supreme Court noted that the judgments relied on by the appellant were distinguishable on facts. The Court held: “The scope of Section 21 (4) and (5) was examined by this Court in *Shamsu Suhara Beevi v. G. Alex and Another* (supra). This Court referred to the Law Commission of India’s recommendation that in no case the compensation should be decreed unless it is claimed by a proper pleading. However, the Law Commission was of the opinion that it should be open to the plaintiff to seek an amendment to the plaint, at any stage of the proceedings in order to introduce a prayer for compensation, whether in lieu or in addition to specific performance. In the said case no claim for compensation for breach of agreement of sale was claimed either in addition to or in substitution of the performance of the agreement. Admittedly, there was no amendment to the plaint asking for compensation either in addition or in substitution of the performance of an agreement of sale”.

30. Ankita entered into an agreement with Dhairyaa to sell her house situated in Varanasi for a sum of 500000. Rs. 100000 was to be paid in advance and the rest of the amount after



execution of the sale deed. After 4 months, Ankita filed a suit against Dhairya for specific performance of the contract alleging that Dhairya failed to execute the sale deed as per their agreement. Dhairya took the defense by stating that Ankita has only paid 50000 in advance. Decide.

- A. Ankita will succeed in a suit for specific performance because Dhairya did not execute the sale deed.
  - B. Ankita will succeed in a suit for specific performance because money is not an adequate compensation here.
  - C. Ankita will succeed in a suit for specific performance as well as compensation because Dhairya failed to perform her part of the agreement.
  - D. Ankita will not succeed in a suit for specific performance because she herself has not performed her part of the agreement.
31. Elina entered into a contract with Katrina to buy the only painting of the famous painter who is dead, and the price of the painting is unascertainable. After receiving the sum of money, Katrina refused to deliver the painting. Decide:
- A. Elina will succeed in a suit for specific performance because actual damage is unascertainable
  - B. Elina will succeed in a suit for specific performance because Katrina has taken the money
  - C. Elina will not succeed in a suit for specific performance because actual damage is ascertainable
  - D. Elina will not succeed in a suit for specific performance because money is adequate damage
32. Catelyn, a well-known painter in the town, entered into a contract with Lysa to deliver Lysa's painting in two weeks. Catelyn died before the delivery of the painting. Lysa filed a suit for the specific performance of the contract against Catelyn's son. Decide.
- A. Lysa will succeed in a suit for specific performance because actual damage is unascertainable
  - B. Lysa will succeed in a suit for specific performance against Catelyn's legal representatives.
  - C. Lysa will not succeed in a suit for a specific performance because Catelyn's son is not a painter
  - D. Lysa will not succeed in a suit for specific performance because the contract depends upon the skills
33. Rose, a famous dancer entered into a contract with Lily, a concert manager wherein it was decided that Rose will perform in the concert for consideration of 40000 Rs. per performance. On the day of the concert, Rose could not perform due to her illness. Lily filed a suit for the specific performance of the contract. Decide.
- A. Lily will succeed in a suit for specific performance because it is not based on skill or qualification
  - B. Lily will succeed in a suit for a specific performance because anyone can perform

- C. Lily will not succeed in a suit for specific performance because the contract depends upon the skills
  - D. Lily will not succeed in a suit for a specific performance because Rose will perform in future concerts
34. Dahlia entered into a contract with Jasmine to buy a thousand-year-old ancient family heirloom that once belonged to the great ancestors of Jasmine for a sum of 4 lakhs. After receiving the money, Jasmine refused to deliver the heirloom. Decide whether Dahlia will succeed in a suit for specific performance against Jasmine.
- A. Dahlia will succeed because money is not an adequate compensation
  - B. Dahlia will not succeed because money is an adequate compensation
  - C. Dahlia will succeed because it is a contract based on skills and personal qualifications
  - D. Dahlia will not succeed because it is an illegal contract

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### Passage-II

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Recently, a Division Bench of the Supreme Court reiterated the established law on the doctrine of res judicata that has been recognized by this Court in several judgments. The Court opined: "The doctrine itself is based on public policy flowing from the age-old legal maxim interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium which means that in the interest of the State there should be an end to litigation and no party ought to be vexed twice in litigation for one and the same cause". It is the case of the appellant that he was initially appointed as a Substitute Teacher on 05.12.1989. According to him, artificial breaks were created in his service by terminating him on the eve of the school vacations and thereafter reappointing him. He was again terminated on 22.09.1990, on the eve of Puja Holidays. However, he was re-engaged on 01.11.1990. Accordingly, respondent-authorities acted in terms of the true purport of the order. They subjected the appellant also to the process of screening by the Screening Committee and appointed him as Primary Teacher (Bengali Medium) in the Railway Higher Secondary School against an existing vacancy. However, aggrieved by the same, appellant approached the tribunal. The appellant's grievance was that he should have been absorbed as Assistant Teacher since he worked as a substitute Assistant Teacher and taught Classes XI and XII. The tribunal dismissed appellant's application and the same was upheld by the High Court. After hearing the arguments of both parties, the Court was of the view that the appellant's claim for absorption as Assistant Teacher in the Higher Secondary Section is not tenable. It observed that the appellant was appointed as a substitute teacher in the pay scale of a primary teacher. In fact, when he filed the first round of proceedings, no plea was raised that he worked as an Assistant Teacher in the Higher Secondary Section. Even before the Tribunal, the argument was only about regularization. Before this Court too,

no claim for regularization as Assistant Teacher in the Higher Secondary Section was made. The Screening Committee having considered him, pursuant to the orders of this Court, had thought it fit to absorb him only as a primary teacher; the Screening Committee itself was pursuant to the orders of this Court; the records of his appointment as a substitute teacher admittedly show that he was only appointed as a substitute primary teacher; it is on the completion of three months as substitute primary teacher that he acquired temporary status and on absorption now he became entitled to certain benefits.

35. On which of the following is the doctrine of res judicata based?
- A. No one should be vexed twice for the same cause more than once.
  - B. It is in the interest of the public that finality should be attached to the decisions of courts.
  - C. There should be an end to litigation.
  - D. All of the above.
36. Which of the following statements is incorrect pertaining to res judicata?
- A. The principle of res judicata is founded upon the principles of natural justice.
  - B. A final decision of the judicial authority shall be accepted as the correct decision.
  - C. The principle of res judicata is only applicable to civil proceedings.
  - D. The principle of res judicata applies to a matter that has been already adjudicated.
37. Anshu lost a property dispute against his brother Bicky through the final decision of a competent district court. He wishes to sue his brother again for the same property in dispute as earlier. Decide based on the principle stated in the passage.
- A. Anshu can sue Bicky in a parallel court of law.
  - B. Anshu cannot sue Bicky for a different disputed property.
  - C. Anshu cannot sue Bicky for the same disputed property.
  - D. Anshu can sue Bicky till he wins the case against him.
38. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true regarding the application of res judicata?
- 1. It is applicable to suits.
  - 2. It is applicable to execution proceedings.
  - 3. It is applicable to arbitration proceedings.
- A. Only 1 is correct.
  - B. Only 2 is correct.
  - C. Both 1 and 2 are correct.
  - D. Both 1 and 3 are correct.
39. Chandan lost a dispute for recovery of a certain amount of money against his brother Gaurav through the final decision of a competent district court. He wishes to sue his brother again for the same cause of action as in the earlier dispute. Decide based on the principle stated in the passage.
- A. Chandan can sue Gaurav in a parallel court of law.

- B. Chandan cannot sue Gaurav for a different dispute.
- C. Chandan cannot sue Gaurav for the same dispute.
- D. Chandan can sue Gaurav till he wins the case against him.

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### Passage-III

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In relation to a contractual dispute arising out of a coal supply agreement, the Meghalaya High Court held that party in breach would be liable to compensate the other party only to the extent of the loss suffered by such other party, unless there is a genuine pre-estimate indicated by way of liquidated damages. The case involved a coal supply agreement between Coal India Limited, and Cement Manufacturing Company Limited. The agreement stipulated that the latter would lift a certain guaranteed amount of coal periodically. However, since the private respondent failed to do so, Coal India (appellant herein) sought compensation. The writ court ruled in favour of the private respondents, holding that they were not liable to pay compensation because Coal India sold the unlifted coal to another company and thus had not suffered any loss. The primary legal question before the court was whether the private respondents should be held liable for compensating Coal India for the value of the coal that remained unlifted, especially considering that the coal had been sold to a subsequent purchaser. The private respondents argued that compensation should only cover the actual loss suffered by the aggrieved party, without allowing them to profit from the breach. The bench of Chief Justice Sanjib Banerjee and Justice W Deingdoh acknowledged the general principle that compensation cannot be treated as a penalty, as this would be prohibited by the Contract Act, 1872. Instead, the court held that the guaranteed amount or its value can be considered as liquidated damages—a pre-estimated sum representing the highest amount the appellant could have received for the unlifted coal. However, the court also recognized that if the unlifted coal had been subsequently sold, the amount realized from the sale should be deducted from the compensation claim. Nevertheless, the appellant would be entitled to reimbursement for any additional costs incurred in conducting the second sale, the bench reasoned. The court stressed the need for evidence-based calculations to determine the quantum of compensation, considering factors such as the original price of the product, the price at which it was sold to the subsequent purchaser, and the costs associated with the second sale. Drawing attention to the frequent occurrence of similar contractual breaches in international grain trade or high-sea sales of commodities, the court said, "In such a scenario, as per the law in force in this country, notwithstanding any agreement between such parties, the party in breach would be liable to compensate the other party only to the extent of the loss suffered by such other party, unless there is a genuine pre-estimate indicated by way of liquidated damages".

40. Angad enters into a contract to deliver 20 maunds of gunpowder to Brijesh, at a certain price which is to be paid at the time of delivery. Due to some reason, Angad did not delivered the gunpowder to Brijesh on time because of which Brijesh suffered monetary loss. Brijesh sued Angad for the breach of contract. Decide.
- A. Brijesh is entitled to receive compensation from Angad for the loss he suffered due to breach of contract
  - B. Brijesh is not entitled to receive any compensation from Angad because he was not obliged to perform the contract
  - C. Brijesh is entitled to receive compensation because Angad promised to pay if any breach occurs
  - D. Can't be determined
41. Which of the following statements is/are correct in relation to the Indian Contract Act, 1872?
- A. An aggrieved party can claim for direct as well as remote damages that arise due to the breach of contract
  - B. An aggrieved party cannot claim damages for breach of contract
  - C. An aggrieved party can only file a criminal complaint for a breach of contract
  - D. An aggrieved party can only claim for the direct damages which arise due to the breach of contract
42. Rohan asks a cab company to take him to Chandigarh on 14.03.2022, however, the company refuses to take him to Chandigarh on that particular day after assenting to the same earlier. Rohan rents a private plane to Chandigarh and books a 5-star hotel for his stay. He subsequently sues the company to claim the expenses. Decide the liability of the cab company.
- A. The cab company would be liable to pay all the expenses incurred by Rohan
  - B. The cab company would only be liable to pay the travel expenses incurred due to the private plane
  - C. The cab company would not be liable to pay any expenses to Rohan
  - D. The cab company would only be liable to pay reasonable expenses in line with the fare of the cab company
43. Rajesh books a car from a car dealership and also makes the advance payment for it. The car is also available at other dealerships. Later on, the car dealership refuses to deliver the car to him, and Rajesh files a suit for specific performance of the contract. Decide the liability of the car dealership.
- A. The car dealership would be obligated to perform the contract
  - B. The car dealership would only be liable to pay the damages for the loss incurred to Rajesh
  - C. The car dealership would have to perform the contract as well as pay the damages to Rajesh

D. Rajesh would not be entitled to any remedy or relief

44. A enters into a contract to repair B's house in a certain manner for which B has made an advance payment to A. A completed the repair works on time but not as per the contract.

B sued A for the breach of contract. Decide the liability A.

A. A is liable to pay damages to B for the breach of contract

B. B is entitled recover from A the cost of repair which A failed to do as per contract

C. This is not a case of breach of contract, so B is entitled for the damage

D. None of the above

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### Passage-IV

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Consumers can cheer as the /Consumer Protection Act, 2019/ (the "CPA") has replaced the three-decade old /Consumer Protection Act.1986/ Under the CPA, a consumer (that is, anyone who has bought a good or availed a service), can file a complaint against the seller or provider of the goods or services if there is any deficiency in the goods or services. One crucial change is that now the money spent on buying the product will determine the value of the case as opposed to the previous parameter of the Maximum Retail Price ("MRP") of the purchased goods/service. "Say something is bought on discount, it's only fair that the amount the consumer has paid is the determiner in place of the MRP," says the expert. In another change, the CPA allows consumers to file their complaint with a consumer court from anywhere. This comes as a big relief as earlier they were required to file complaint in the area where the seller or service provider was located. This is a fitting move considering the rise in e-commerce purchases, where the seller could be located anywhere. The CPA has provisions for product liability under which a manufacturer or a service provider has to compensate a consumer if their good/service causes injury or loss to the consumer due to manufacturing defect or poor service. For instance, if a pressure cooker explodes due to a manufacturing defect and harms the consumer, the manufacturer is liable to compensate the consumer for the injury. E-commerce will now be governed by all the laws that apply to direct selling. The CPA says that platforms like Amazon, Flipkart, and Snapdeal etc. will have to disclose seller's details, such as their address, website, email, etc and other conditions related to refund, exchange, terms of contract and warranty on their website to increase transparency. The responsibility of ensuring that no counterfeit or fraudulent products are sold on these platforms will also be with the e commerce companies, in failure of which they hold accountability.

45. Assume, in a similar case, that the website Manan discovered was selling counterfeit items, such as dupes and rejected luxury bags, shoes, outfits, and accessories. Generally, all of the items offered on the website are rejected products with manufacturing defects, bought from the manufacturer and are consequently sold at a significantly cheaper price than an original. Manan was unaware of the situation and had purchased two Luci

Vitten purses for her sister, each costing 20,000/-originally, but he only paid 3000 for the pair on the website, thinking he got a great deal. When the delivery arrived, Manan discovered that the bag had various manufacturing flaws, such as not being correctly stitched and having insufficient place for the front zip. In this circumstance, can Manan submit a direct complaint with the manufacturer regarding such defects and claim compensation?

- A. Manan cannot file any complaints with that of the manufacturer as the websites sold the rejected counterfeits products.
  - B. Manan can also file a complaint against the manufacturer as E-commerce will now be governed by all the laws that apply to direct selling.
  - C. Manan cannot claim damages for inadequate or defective service, as everyone but Manan is aware that all of the things sold on the website are rejected products and thus are consequently sold at a significantly cheaper price than an original.
  - D. Manan can file a complaint directly with that of the manufacturer of Luci Vitten as the CPA has provisions for product liability under which a manufacturer has to compensate a consumer
46. Manan, who knew nothing about baking, and randomly purchased a less expensive home baking set out of several options available on the website, for his recently retired mother so that she could spend her time doing what she enjoys the most, baking. Upon using, Shalini, as an experienced baker, quickly recognized that all the products were of low quality and were very cheap. Manan submitted an exchange request on the website shipmart.com, where customer service declined his request, stating that we do have good quality things on our website as well, which is not cheap but pricey. You had the option of purchasing that item, but you chose a cheaper alternative. As a result, we are unable to accept requests for exchange of seal damaged and used products. Decide
- A. Manan's exchange request is rightfully denied since there was defect in the service or the items received.
  - B. Manan himself chose such items and hence cannot make a guarantee for the exchange of used products
  - C. Manan's request should be granted since he was disappointed with the quality of the items.
  - D. Manan's request cannot be approved because the website provided transparency across all items offered.
47. In continuation of previous question, assume Manan's mother was not fully aware of the poor quality of the goods obtained, but as she baked the item, she detected a bad odour emanating from the baked food. She subsequently delivered the baked goodies to her daughter-in-law, who became ill after eating the rotten food. Can her daughter-in-law submit a complaint about the bad food made using the E-commerce website's products? Decide
- A. The daughter-in-law has no claim in this case since she is not the consumer of the products purchased



- B. Daughter may make a claim for the poor quality of the items she got, from which she fell ill.
- C. Daughter in law has no claim here since, despite suspecting something was amiss with the food, Manan's mother delivered it to her daughter in law for consumption.
- D. Manan and the daughter-in-law will have a legitimate claim against the poor quality of products provided from the e-commerce website.

48. Surya bought the latest Lesla car which comes with inbuilt autopilot mode of driving. Autopilot is a hands-on driver assistance system that is intended to be used only with a fully attentive driver. Full Self-Driving (FSD) Beta has all the features of a self-driving system, but they often fail, which is why it requires a driver behind the wheel at all-time to be attentive and ready to take control. This disclaimer is always advised to the drivers by all the manufacturers. Surya allegedly lost control of the vehicle before crashing into other vehicles and killing 2. The incident took place in China on November 5 in the southern province of Guangdong. Lesla has denied malfunctioning to blame the deadly crash. The US automaker on Sunday said that it will assist Chinese police investigating the crash, but the incident wasn't caused by malfunction. According to the investigation the data taken from the car showed no proof that the brake pedal had been applied by Surya before the crash. Surya sued the manufacturer for the damages and injury caused. Decide manufacturer's liability.

- A. The manufacturers should accept full responsibility in this case because the accident occurred due to faulty manufacturing, which resulted in two deaths and Surya's injury.
- B. Both the manufacturer and Surya should be held accountable because it was Surya's irresponsibility while driving and the manufacturer's fault that caused the accident.
- C. The manufacturer will be held solely responsible because the automobile caused Surya harm and loss due to a manufacturing flaw and poor servicing
- D. The manufacturer will not be held accountable since the accident was not caused by a manufacturing defect.

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### Passage-V

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The Supreme Court held that the First Information Report (FIR) is a public document defined under Section 74 of the Evidence Act. The statement by an injured person recorded as FIR can be treated as a dying declaration and such a statement is admissible under Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, the bench of Justices observed while convicting Prabhunath Singh, a former Member of Parliament. One of the issues raised in this case was whether the FIR or Bayan Tahriri can be said to be proved as a piece of reliable prosecution evidence and if so, what would be the position of law on the issue of treating the FIR or Bayan Tahriri as the Dying Declaration? The court held: "In this respect various earlier pronouncements of this Court have clarified the position of law that the statement by an injured person recorded as



FIR can be treated as a dying declaration and such a statement is admissible under Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act. It was also held that the dying declaration must not cover the whole incident or narrate the case history. Corroboration is not necessary for this situation; a dying declaration can be the sole basis for conviction". On the issue of whether FIR is a public document, the bench, referred to various High Court judgments and said:"This Court endorses the above view and holds that FIR is a public document defined under Section 74 of the Evidence Act".

The court clarified that any public document does not stand proven by the mere fact of its production. The court made the following observations:

1. "It is proved in the usual manner of proof when an objection to it is taken. The Court usually accepts a fact as proved when, after considering the document and the evidence before it, concludes that what is stated in the document is believable based on what the document, on the face of it, states along with what a witness to the document states about the contents and how the document was prepared/authored."
  2. "According to the common practice of Trial Court and also according to the General Rules (Criminal) as applicable in the case, all the papers and documents filed and produced during any inquiry and trial of a criminal case are marked as 'Paper No.' and at the stage of evidence, when any article, weapon, material, 105 or document is admitted as evidence, it is marked as an exhibit, be it in any manner whatsoever either by use of alphabets or by use of numbers (generally as Ex-Kha for prosecution evidence and Ex-Kha as defence evidence)."
  3. "At the stage of evidence, when any document/paper is formally produced for being treated as a piece of evidence, the Court looks at two basic aspects. Firstly, the existence of the document on the Court's record and, secondly, the proof of its execution or its contents being sufficiently deposed to by a witness having requisite knowledge thereof, where after, the document in question is marked as exhibit. At the stage of exhibiting any document as a piece of evidence, the truth of what is stated in the document is not considered. It is left open to final evaluation at the trial after cross-examination, and the entire testimony of the witness about the existence and contents of the document is weighed in conjunction with various other factors emerging during a trial. At the final evaluation stage, the Trial Court concludes whether the document speaks the truth and decides what weight to give it for final decision. In other words, its evidentiary value is analysed by the Courts at the time of final judgment."
49. Arnab was riding a motorcycle when he met with an accident by a truck and in the consequence he badly got injured. As per the statement made by Arnab (as a FIR) to the police officer in the hospital, truck driver was heavily drunk. After giving the statement to police Arnab died. Decide the validity of Arnab's statement.

- A. It will be considered as dying declaration
  - B. It will not be considered as dying declaration
  - C. Statement made by Arnab is merely a complaint, hence it has no value in the eyes of law
  - D. Can't be determined
50. Suppose in the above case facts, Arnab remains in hospital for 8 days but did not die and his statement has been recorded as the dying declaration because doctor informed everyone that he will lose his life after the accident, what is the evidentiary value of statement made Arnab in such scenario?
- A. Statement made by Arnab will be considered as dying declaration
  - B. Statement made by Arnab will not be considered as dying declaration
  - C. It is not a case which needs to file FIR
  - D. None of the above
51. A was charged with the offence of murder of D by cutting her throat with a razor blade. Subsequent to the incident, D was taken to the police station and then the dispensary by her mother, where she was alive till the morning. When D was taken to the police station, she was questioned by her mother in the presence of a sub-inspector, deputy magistrate, and subsequently by the assistant surgeon. She was unable to speak but conscious and able to make gestures and signs. Magistrate asked D, as to who had wounded her and by what means, but due to the injured condition, D was unable to speak. After that, the magistrate mentioned several names one by one and asked if they had wounded her. D moved her hand forward and backwards and made negative and affirmative signs. Subsequently, the magistrate asked whether A had wounded her and subsequently mentioned the razor blade, for which D waved her hand and made the sign in the affirmative, the magistrate recorded the statement. Determine what constitutes the dying declaration.
- A. The statement made by A denying any involvement in the murder of D.
  - B. The gestures made by D to the magistrate affirming the involvement of A.
  - C. The signs and gestures made by D to her doctor while she was in excruciating pain.
  - D. None of the above.
52. A, a surgeon, delivered a baby to S on a particular date and regularly maintained a diary of the relevant surgeries performed by him during the day. Later on, A dies. Determine the relevant fact as to the birth date of the child of S, based on the principle stated in the passage.
- A. Deceased A's diary entry of the delivery of S's baby.
  - B. A's record of surgeries performed prior to the birth of S's child.
  - C. S is the mother so she has a choice to decide the date of birth.
  - D. None of the above.

53. Identify the incorrect statement pertaining to the provision of dying declaration in law.
- A. The dying declaration is made by the near friend or legal representative of the deceased.
  - B. The dying declaration made can be in oral, written or by conduct of the deceased party.
  - C. The statements made as a dying declaration are treated as evidence and are admissible in the court of law.
  - D. The person who is conscious of *Compos Mentis* and knows that death is about to happen can make a dying declaration.

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### Passage-VI

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In a heart wrenching case, where a girl committed suicide by setting herself on fire due to physical and mental torture committed by her in-laws demanding dowry, the Supreme Court convicted the appellants under Section 306 IPC (abetment of suicide) and Section 498A(cruelty against a married woman)read with Section 34 IPC based on the dying declaration made by her.Her dying declaration even while suffering burn injuries(70-80%) proved critical in the end, even as her own father and all other witnesses had turned hostile in this case.The Court observed that “dying declaration made while suffering burn injuries upto 70-80% would be acceptable if made consciously.” It also summed up the principles related to dying declaration in *Vikas v. State of Maharashtra*.In this case, the conviction under Section 304B (dowry death) could not be sustained, due to lack of a direct connection between the dowry demand and the death. But at the same time, the Court held that ”a conviction under Section 498-A can be upheld despite acquittal under section 304-B IPC since the former has a broader scope.”The Court observed that “Omission to frame charge doesn’t disable court from convicting accused for an offence proved by evidence on record.” Therefore, it held that ”accused persons are liable to be convicted for the offence punishable under Section 306 IPC though charge was not framed.”

54. A newly married wife committed suicide as a result of persistent demand for a T.V set, refrigerator, and scooter by her husband. She was put through harassment with a view to coerce her to ask her brothers to meet that unlawful demand, and once the brothers had to pay a sum of Rs 5000, it only encouraged the husband to continue harassing her. Decide.
- A. The husband is guilty under section 498A for asking for dowry from his wife.
  - B. The husband is not guilty under section 498A for cruelty to his wife.
  - C. The husband is guilty under section 498A for driving his wife to commit suicide by making persistent demands.
  - D. The husband is liable for committing the murder of his wife.

55. Consider the following statements with respect to Cruelty as provided under the Indian Penal Code?
- A. Any misunderstanding between husband and wife which gives rise to abuse occasionally amounts to cruelty.
  - B. Cruelty by the husband stops his wife from committing any offence such as adultery.
  - C. A woman is said to be subjected to cruelty when her husband harasses her mentally and physically and beats her black and blue daily after coming home drunk.
  - D. A woman is said to be subjected to cruelty if the husband does not willfully neglect to maintain her and take care of her medical needs.
56. X married Y in 2003 where Y's parents demanded a dowry of Rs 50,000 from X's parents. X's parents were able to pay a sum of Rs 20,000 and assured to pay the remaining in the coming days. Y, being in the army, stayed away from home for more than 6 months and X lived with Y's parents. A few years later, in the absence of Y, X's in-laws started to consistently demand a sum of Rs 30,000 and a motor vehicle. Her in-laws also used to give her all the house chores and slap her and pull her hair if she failed to complete the chores. Their objective was to fulfil their demand for the sum of the money. X had tried to reach out to her parents and explain how she was ill-treated. Unfortunately, she set herself on fire as her parents were not able to fulfil her in-law's demands. Decide.
- A. Y will be punishable under section 498A for subjecting his wife to cruelty in exchange for demanding dowry.
  - B. Both Y and his parents will be held liable for subjecting X to cruelty under section 498A.
  - C. Y's parents are liable to be punished under section 498A for subjecting X to cruelty.
  - D. Y's parents are liable for the offence of committing the murder of X.
57. Assume that in April 2021, the government changes Section 498A of the IPC. The effect of this change is that asking a married woman to do household chores even for their own family by herself would be considered cruelty, and therefore, an offence under the Section. Few days later when this change came into effect, Shamita, Ashima's friend at work, shares with her that her husband has been forcing her to do all the household work by herself. Ashima tells Shamita that her husband's actions would amount to an offence under Section 498A of the IPC, even though Ashima herself has been unsuccessful in having her husband Ashwin convicted under this Section in the past. Is Ashima's advice to Shamita correct?
- A. Yes, since Section 498A has now been changed, and Shamita's husband's actions would now be an offence under the changed Section 498A.
  - B. No, since Ashima has been unsuccessful in having Ashwin convicted under that Section in the past.

- C. Yes, since the passing of the Protection of married Women Act has resulted in Shamita’s husband’s actions being made illegal.
- D. No, since Ashima is only Shamita’s friend and only the married woman herself can file a complaint under Section 498A of the IPC.

58. Frustrated and upset with her marriage, Ankita applies for and is granted a divorce from Ashish in November 2020. Since she and Ashish had been friends for many years before they got married, she stays in touch with him. She moves into her own apartment and starts going to office regularly at a new job. Ashish is very upset at this and starts treating Ashish very cruelly. Ashish again claims that Ashish has committed an offence under Section 498A of the IPC. Is she right?
- A. Yes, since Ankita has, as we are told, treated her cruelly.
  - B. Yes, since Ashish has been her husband.
  - C. No, since Ashish was understandably upset at Ankita’s behavior.
  - D. No, since she is no longer married to Ashish.

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## SECTION C - GENERAL AWARENESS

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### Passage-I

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India successfully hosted the [1] Meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). The world witnessed another “SCO moment”. Leaders of the SCO member-states signed the New Delhi Declaration, and issued the statements on countering radicalisation and exploring cooperation in digital transformation. The summit granted Iran full SCO membership, signed the memorandum of obligations of Belarus to join the SCO as a member-state, and adopted the SCO’s economic development strategy for the period until 2030. These significant outcomes have demonstrated the vitality of the “SCO family”. Over the years, the SCO has been committed to becoming a community with a shared future for mankind, firmly supporting each other in upholding their core interests, and synergising their national development strategies and regional cooperation initiatives. Member-states have carried forward the spirit of good neighbourliness and friendship, and built partnerships featuring dialogue instead of confrontation, and cooperation instead of alliance. The SCO has been a guardian of and contributor to regional peace, stability and prosperity. These achievements manifest the common aspirations of all countries so that there is peace, development and win-win cooperation. The SCO’s leading and exemplary role can help strengthen unity and cooperation, seize development opportunities, and address risks and challenges. Going forward in a new era, the SCO member-states should strengthen strategic communication, deepen practical cooperation, and support each other’s development and rejuvenation. As we build a better homeland together, more certainty and positive energy

will be brought to the world. The SCO's success story is part of the broader global partnership of emerging economies and developing countries. As changes to the global landscape unfold, emerging economies and developing countries continue their collective rise with greater cohesion and global weight. We are increasingly acting as a progressive force for world fairness and justice. Over the next two months, South Africa and India will preside over the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) and G-20 summits, respectively. These will be significant moments to shape a multi-polar world order, promote inclusive global development, and improve international governance architecture. China is committed to working with India, South Africa and other partners from the South to put into action the Global Security Initiative, Global Development Initiative and Global Civilization Initiative, to contribute to world peace, security and prosperity. We need to pursue common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, respect each country's independent choice of the path to development and social system, and abide by the purpose and principles of the UN Charter. The reasonable security interests of all countries deserve consideration. Dialogue and diplomacy offer the best hope to address international disputes by peaceful means. And, security challenges in conventional and non-conventional domains should be dealt with in a holistic manner. We need to forge a united, equal, balanced and inclusive global development partnership, promote humanity's common values of peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom, and get global governance to evolve in a fairer and more reasonable direction.

59. India hosted which SCO summit for the year 2023, represented as [1] in the above passage?
- A. 21<sup>st</sup>      B. 22<sup>nd</sup>  
C. 23<sup>rd</sup>      D. 24<sup>th</sup>
60. Which of the following country will host the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Summit for the year 2024?
- A. China  
B. Republic of Kazakhstan  
C. Bangladesh  
D. Afghanistan
61. Which of the following countries is not among the dialogue partners of the SCO?
- A. Armenia      B. Cambodia  
C. Russia      D. Nepal
62. What is the theme of the SCO summit for the year 2023?
- A. Towards a secure SCO  
B. Together we are  
C. Connectivity for regional prosperity  
D. None of the above

63. Which of the following is the joint military exercise conducted by the SCO member countries?
- A. Exercise SCO Peace Mission
  - B. Exercise SCO Cooperation
  - C. Exercise SCO Unity
  - D. Exercise SCO Friendship

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### Passage-II

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Chief Justice of India D Y Chandrachud has said that fashioning entirely a “new legislative regime” to allow same-sex marriages falls under the domain of Parliament and striking down provisions of the Special Marriage Act for it would have amounted to coming out with a prescription “worse than the disease itself”. The observations on recent same-sex marriage verdicts and other key aspects of the Indian judiciary were made by the CJI in the 3rd Comparative Constitutional Law discussion co-hosted by the Georgetown University Law Center, Washington and the Society for Democratic Rights (SDR), New Delhi on the topic – ‘Perspectives from the Supreme Courts of India and the United States’. Justice Chandrachud, who is in the US, referred to the Special Marriage Act and said it was a secular law to deal with the marriage of heterosexuals belonging from different religions and holding some of its provisions for not allowing same-sex marriages, would not have been the perfect thing.”It was argued that the Special Marriage Act is discriminatory because it applies only to heterosexual couples. Now, if the Court were to strike down that legislation, the consequence would be as I said, in my judgment, it would amount to going back to the position as it obtained even before independence, which was that there was no legislation at all for people belonging to different faiths to get married. “So striking down the legislation... would not be adequate and would have been like coming out with a prescription which is worse than the disease itself.”On October 17, a five-judge Constitution bench headed by the CJI unanimously refused to accord legal recognition to same-sex marriage, saying there was “no unqualified right” to marriage and said that it is a matter of parliament to implement law for such and Judiciary has nothing to do with it. However, the CJI and Justice S K Kaul were in minority on the issues of right to form civil union and right of adoption of queer couples.

64. Under which of the following case title, Supreme Court refuses to recognize same-Sex Marriages and asks Union Govt to form committee to determine Rights of Queer Unions?
- A. Sunil Vs. Union of India
  - B. Supriyo vs. Union of India
  - C. Naz Foundation vs. Union of India
  - D. NALSAR vs. Union of India



65. In which of the following case, section 377 of IPC which criminalises the consensual sexual conduct between adults of same sex was held as unconstitutional?
- A. Naz Foundation vs. Govt of NCT
  - B. Navtej Singh Johar vs. Union of India
  - C. NALSAR vs. Union of India
  - D. None of the above
66. Which Article of Indian constitution empowers the Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the national interest?
- A. Article 123
  - B. Article 245
  - C. Article 249
  - D. Article 368
67. Who among the followings are eligible for the applicability of Special Marriage Act?
- A. All Indian citizens
  - B. People performing Inter-caste marriage
  - C. People performing Inter-Faith marriage
  - D. All of the above
68. Which article of Indian constitution deals with the Supreme Court's power to exercise its jurisdiction and pass an order for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it?
- A. Article 124
  - B. Article 132
  - C. Article 136
  - D. Article 142

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### Passage-III

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India has climbed eight places in the annual Gender Gap Report, 2023, and is ranked [1] out of 146 countries in terms of gender parity, from 135 last year. But this improved statistic, closing 64.3% of the overall gender gap, is hardly a cause for cheer. On the four key markers of the index – economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival and political empowerment – India has a window of opportunity to improve in each so that one half of the most populous country in the world may contribute to the economy, growth and overall wellbeing of society. India has fared well in education, and in political empowerment, with representation of women of over 40% in local governance, thanks to efforts on the ground after the 73rd and 74th amendments. But, as the report points out, women represent only 15.1% of parliamentarians, “the highest for India since the



inaugural 2006 edition.” This should spur Parliament to take it to the next level by acting on the long-pending Women’s Reservation Bill, which proposes to reserve 33% of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for women, and was first introduced in the House way back in 1996. To understand where things stand on women’s participation in politics, consider this: Nagaland, which became a State in 1963, elected its first two women MLAs only in 2023. On providing even access for men and women on economic participation and opportunity, India ranks near the bottom with less than 40% parity. On the one hand, there are upticks in parity in wages and income, but then shares of women in senior positions and technical roles have dropped. Another concern is India’s performance in health and survival, though an improvement in sex ratio at birth has driven up parity after more than a decade of slow progress. It is imperative that girls get access to education through all levels of school and college; and they also need paid work. Women end up doing so much unpaid work at home that many do not have the time or energy to opt for paid work. Providing girls with a job-assured education will automatically improve all development indices including nutrition, and break the vicious cycle of early marriage leading to poor maternal and child health. If the pandemic revealed the fragility of life, it was infinitely harder on women, with their labour participation rates dropping, thus reducing household incomes. Often, even if they get a job, women are constrained by patriarchal and cultural norms; besides, there are serious safety concerns. The pandemic may have stalled progress to achieve gender equality by 2030, but work towards bridging the gap must go on in earnest.

69. Which rank has been bagged by India in the Global Gender Gap Report, 2023 redacted as [1] in the above passage?

- A. 125<sup>th</sup>
- B. 126<sup>th</sup>
- C. 127<sup>th</sup>
- D. 128<sup>th</sup>

70. The Global Gender Gap report is prepared by which of the following organisations?

- A. World Economic Forum
- B. International Monetary Forum
- C. United Nations General Assembly
- D. International Court of justice

71. Which country has topped in the Global Gender gap index, 2023?

- A. Norway
- B. Iceland
- C. Switzerland
- D. Russia

72. What rank has been bagged by India in the report of World Happiness Index for the year 2023?

- A. 120<sup>th</sup>
- B. 122<sup>nd</sup>

- C. 126<sup>th</sup>                      D. 130<sup>th</sup>

73. What rank has been bagged by India in Global Hunger Index report, 2023?

- A. 110<sup>th</sup>                      B. 111<sup>th</sup>  
C. 112<sup>th</sup>                      D. 113<sup>th</sup>

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### Passage-IV

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India's top oil firm IOC unveiled the nation's first green hydrogen-powered bus that emits just water as it takes the lead in bringing out unrivaled tools to replace fossil fuels. Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) will produce close to 75 kg of hydrogen by splitting water using electricity from renewable sources. This hydrogen will be used to power two buses which will ply across the national capital region for trial runs. Oil Minister Hardeep Singh Puri, flagging off the buses, said hydrogen will be India's transition fuel for moving away from fossil fuels. IOC's R&D Centre at Faridabad is producing green hydrogen for the pilot run. Four cylinders with a capacity of 30 kg can run the buses for 350 km. It takes 10-12 minutes for the four tanks to fill. Hydrogen when burnt emits only water vapour as a by-product. With three times the energy density and the absence of harmful emissions, hydrogen shines as a cleaner, more efficient choice to meet the energy requirement. As much as 50 units of renewable electricity and 9 kg of deionized water are needed for the production of one kilo of green hydrogen. Hydrogen can be used as a fuel for fuel cells. Mr. Puri said by the end of 2023, IOC will scale up the number of buses to 15. IOC will undertake operational trials of 15 fuel cell buses powered by green hydrogen on the identified routes in Delhi, Haryana, and UP. Under this programme, the first set of 2 fuel cell buses was launched on Monday. "Our government has ambitious plans on clean and green energy. India has taken many steps towards low carbon development- through emerging fuels like hydrogen and bio-fuels and shall account for 25 per cent of global incremental energy demand growth over the next two decades," Mr. Puri said. Upon the launch of the two buses, a cumulative mileage of more than 3 lakh kilometers will be covered for long-term assessment of performance and durability of the new technology. India has one of the largest synchronous grids in the world, capable of handling intermittent renewable energy and it has achieved 'One Nation-One Grid-One Frequency'." "With the low cost solar, synchronous grid, large demand and engineering, India will be a global champion in production and exports of hydrogen and is set to emerge as the hub for green hydrogen," he said. Mr. Puri said recently the world's first BS 6 (Stage II) Electrified Flex Fuel vehicle prototype was launched that encompasses both the flex fuel engine as well as an electric powertrain that offers higher use of ethanol combined with better fuel efficiencies. Hydrogen is deemed as the fuel for the future with immense potential to help India meet its decarbonization targets. The global demand for hydrogen is expected to increase by four to seven times to 500-800 tonne by 2050. Domestic demand is expected to increase by four times, from the current 6 tonne at present to 25-28 tonne by 2050. Oil and gas PSUs shall produce around 1 million tonne per annum of green hydrogen by 2030." This

green hydrogen-powered bus is going to transform the face of city transport in the country. I shall be closely monitoring the project and wish you all the very best for successfully executing this project of national importance,” he added.”The success of this project can catapult India from being a net importer of fossil energy to becoming a net exporter of clean hydrogen energy; and provide global leadership to other countries in terms of technology transfer while becoming a large green hydrogen producer and supplier of manufacturing parts.”

74. India’s first indigenous hydrogen fuel bus launched at which place?

- A. New Delhi
- B. Pune
- C. Ahmedabad
- D. Bengaluru

75. Among the following which country has launched world’s first hydrogen fuel cell powered train?

- A. Canada
- B. India
- C. Germany
- D. China

76. Consider the following statements in relation with Hydrogen Fuel Cell technology

**Statement I:** Storage of hydrogen as a liquid requires cryogenic temperatures.

**Statement II:** Green Hydrogen is a clean energy vector that enables deep decarbonisation of difficult-to-abate emissions from most polluting industries.

**Statement III:** Hydrogen cannot be used in Internal Combustion Engines.

- A. I and II only
- B. II and III only
- C. I and III only
- D. 1, II and III

77. By what year India has set an ambitious goal to become a leader in the electric vehicle market?

- A. 2025
- B. 2027
- C. 2030
- D. 2035

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### Passage-V

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To augment the training infrastructure of Special Forces and combat free-fallers, the Army's Special Forces Training School (SFTS) at [1], got the Army's first Vertical Wind Tunnel (VWT). It was virtually inaugurated by Army Chief General [2]. "The state-of-the-art wind tunnel is set to refine the Combat Free Fall (CFF) skills of armed forces personnel," the Army said in a statement. "Functioning as a free-fall simulator, the VWT creates a column of air at specific velocities, orchestrating different CFF conditions. The system offers a controlled environment, enabling trainees to enhance their skills by simulating real-life free-fall conditions." Stating that the VWT's integration into the CFF training curriculum at SFTS brings forth numerous pay-offs, the Army said that the system simulates varied free-fall scenarios which is crucial in assessing individual reactions to numerous situations in an airborne operating environment."It reduces potential instability in the air and during parachute deployment thereby assisting trainees to get used to free-fall conditions. The VWT is not only beneficial for beginners but also an exceptional resource for delivering advanced training to seasoned free-fallers and CFF instructors," the statement said. In the past, the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) had pulled up the Army for extreme delays in installation of the VMT.

78. The Army's first Vertical Wind Tunnel launched at Army's special forces training school is located at which place, redacted as [1] in the above passage?
- A. Maharashtra
  - B. Himachal Pradesh
  - C. Uttar Pradesh
  - D. New Delhi
79. Who among the following is currently serving as the Chief of the Army Staff, represented as [2] in the above passage?
- A. Manoj Nirvane
  - B. Manoj Pande
  - C. Dalbeer Singh Suhag
  - D. Bipin Rawat
80. The first edition of Indian Military Heritage festival has been inaugurated by defence minister of India at which place?
- A. Pune
  - B. Mumbai
  - C. New Delhi

D. Dehradun

81. The Indian Army has established the world's first mobile tower and base transceiver station (BTS) at which place?

- A. Gangotri Glacier      B. Siachen Glacier  
C. Zemu Glacier        D. Machoi Glacier

82. The Indian Air Force will acquire its first Airbus, named as?

- A. C-295                      B. A-340  
C. A-321                      D. None of the above

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### Passage VI

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Gwalior and [1] from India are among the 55 new cities which have joined the UNESCO Creative Cities Network. UNESCO made the announcement on its official website. These new cities were acknowledged for “their strong commitment to harnessing culture and creativity as part of their development strategies, and displaying innovative practices in human-centred urban planning”, the world body said in a statement. On World Cities Day, 55 cities joined the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN), following their designation by UNESCO Director-General [2], it added. UNESCO has shared the full list of the new 55 cities which include Bukhara Crafts and Folk Art, Casablanca Media Arts, Chongqing Design, Kathmandu Film, Rio de Janeiro Literature, and Ulaanbaatar Crafts and Folk Art. World Cities Day designated by the United Nations falls on October 31. With the latest additions, the UCCN now counts 350 cities in more than a hundred countries, representing seven creative fields: Crafts and Folk Art, Design, Film, Gastronomy, Literature, Media Arts and Music, UNESCO said in its statement. “The cities in our Creative Cities Network are leading the way when it comes to enhancing access to culture and galvanizing the power of creativity for urban resilience and development,” Audrey Azoulay, UNESCO Director-General, was quoted as saying in the statement. An upcoming policy paper “The added value of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network at local, national and international level” will testify to the leading role played by cities towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda while demonstrating ways in which UNESCO supports the UCCN members by fostering dialogue, peer-to-peer learning and collaboration, it said. The newly designated Creative Cities are invited to participate in the 2024 UCCN Annual Conference (July 1-5, 2024) in Braga, Portugal, under the theme “Bringing Youth to the table for the next decade”, the statement said.

83. Which of the following cities along with the Gwalior are among the 55 new cities which have joined the UNESCO Creative Cities Network, redacted as [1] in the above passage?

- A. Kozhikode                B. Indore  
C. Goa                        D. Shimla

84. Who among the following will replace [2] in the above passage?

- A. Saumya Swaminathan
- B. Audrey Azoulay
- C. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
- D. Antonio Guterres

85. Which of these sites was in the first group added to the World Heritage List?

- A. Historic Cairo, Egypt
- B. Old Havana, Cuba
- C. Yellowstone National Park, U.S.
- D. Venice, Italy

86. UNESCO has collaborated with which state to implement UN recommendations on the ethics of AI?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Telangana
- C. Karnataka
- D. Kerala

87. Who has become the first Indian recipient for UNESCO's Michel Batisse Award?

- A. Jayant Kumar
- B. Madanjit Singh
- C. Mahendra kumar Sharma
- D. Jagdish Sudhakar Bakan

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### SECTION D -QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

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88. Water flows at the rate of 5 m per min from a cylindrical pipe 8 mm in diameter. How long will it take to fill up a conical vessel whose radius is 12 cm and depth 35 cm?

- A. 315 s
- B. 365 s
- C. 5 min
- D. None of these

89. A conical vessel whose internal radius is 10 cm and height 72 cm is full of water. If this water is poured into a cylindrical vessel with internal radius 30 cm, the height of the water level rises in it is:

- A.  $2\frac{2}{3}$  cm
- B. 3 cm
- C. 5 cm
- D. None of these

90. A sphere of radius 9 cm is dropped into a cylindrical vessel partly filled with water. The radius of the vessel is 12 cm. If the sphere is submerged completely, then the surface of the water rises by

- A. 27.5 cm
- B. 12 cm
- C. 27 cm
- D. 6.75 cm

91. The average of 40 numbers is 35. If two of the numbers, 43 and 54, are not included, what is the average of the remaining numbers?

- A. 34.3      B. 33.4  
C. 30.4      D. 32.3

92. The average of 25 numbers is 8. If each number is multiplied by 12, then what will be the new average?

- A. 20              B. 28  
C. 4                D. 96

93. A class of 20 boys wrote a test. Five boys scored 50 marks each, seven boys scored 45 marks each, six boys scored 25 each and two boys scored 15 marks each. Find the average mark of the class in the test.

- A. 32.25          B. 35.5  
C. C. 37.25      D. 37.5

94. A, B and C can do some work in 36 days. A and B together do twice as much work as C alone and A and C together can do thrice as much work as B alone. Find the time taken by C to do the whole work.

- A. 72 days        B. 96 days  
C. 108 days      D. 120 days

95. A can do some work in 24 days, B can do it in 32 days and C can do it in 60 days. They start working together. A left after 6 days and B left after working for 8 days. How many more days are required to complete the whole work?

- A. 30              B. 25  
C. 22              D. 20

96. Two pipes can fill a cistern in 14 and 16 hours respectively. The pipes are opened simultaneously and it is found that due to leakage in the bottom of the cistern, it takes 32 minutes extra for the cistern to be filled up. When the cistern is full, in what time will the leak empty it?

- A. 114 hours      B. 112 hours  
C. 100 hours      D. 80 hours

97. A can do a piece of work in 10 days, B can do it in 12 days can C do it in 15 days. In how many days they can complete the work, working together?

- A. 6                B. 4  
C. 5                D. 10

98. A can do a piece of work in 8 days, B can do it in 16 days, while C can do it in 80 days. In how many days they can complete the whole work, working together?

- A. 5                B. 6  
C. 3                D. 5

99. A can do a piece of work in 10 days. B can do it in 24 days. If C also works with them then it takes only 6 days to complete the whole work. In how many days C alone can complete the whole work?

- A. 25              B. 40  
C. 65              D. 75