



Admit Card Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(In Figures)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test : 2 hours (120 minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 150 (One hundred and fifty) Multiple Choice Question across 33 (Thirty three) pages including 2 (Two) blank pages for rough work. No additional sheet(s) of paper will be supplied for rough work.
2. You shall enter your Admit Card No. on the first page of the QB at the start of the test.
3. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate carbonised Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet Before you start the test.
4. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet. Do not use the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB.
5. You should write the QB No., and the OMR Response Sheet No., and sign in the space/column provided in the Attendance Sheet circulated during the test.
6. You should retain the Admit Card duly signed by the Invigilator, as the same has to be produced at the time of admissions.
7. The QB for the Undergraduate Five-Year Integrated Programme is for 150 marks. Every Right Answer secures 1 mark. Every Wrong Answer results in the deduction of 0.25 marks. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.
8. You may retain the QB and the candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the test.
9. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices including mobile phones, headphones and digital watches is strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other fraudulent practice may be a criminal offence, and will lead to your disqualification.

SECTION A - ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Passage-I

Climate change is considered to be one of the most serious threats to sustainable development, with adverse impact on the environment, human health, food security, economic activity, natural resources and physical infrastructure. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the effects of climate change have already been observed, and scientific findings indicate that precautionary and prompt action is necessary. Vulnerability to climate change is not just a function of geography or dependence on natural resources; it also has social, economic and political dimensions which influence how climate change affects different groups. Poor people rarely have insurance to cover loss of property due to natural calamities i.e. drought, floods, super cyclones etc. The poor communities are already struggling to cope with the existing challenges of poverty and climate variability and climate change could push many beyond their ability to cope or even survive. It is vital that these communities are helped to adapt to the changing dynamics of nature. Adaptation is a process through which societies make themselves better able to cope with an uncertain future. Adapting to climate change entails taking the right measures to reduce the negative effect of climate change (or exploit the positive ones) by making the appropriate adjustments and changes. These range from technological options such as increased sea defences or flood proof houses on stilts to behavioural change at the individual level, such as reducing water use in times of drought. Other strategies include early warning systems for extreme events, better water management, improved risk management, various insurance options and biodiversity conservation. Because of the speed at which climate change is happening due to global temperature rise, it is urgent that the vulnerability of developing countries to climate change is reduced and their capacity to adapt is increased and national adaptation plans are implemented. Communities must build their resilience, including adopting appropriate technologies while making the most of traditional knowledge, and diversifying their livelihoods to cope with current and future climate stress. Local coping strategies and knowledge need to be used in synergy with government and local interventions. The need of adaptation interventions depends on national circumstances. There is a large body of knowledge and experience within local communities on coping with climatic variability and extreme weather events. Local communities have always aimed to adapt to variations in their climate. Local coping strategies are an important element of planning for adaptation. Traditional knowledge can help to provide efficient, appropriate

and time tested ways of advising and enabling adaptation to climate change in communities who are feeling the effects of climate changes due to global warming.

1. To address the challenge of Climate Change, Developing countries urgently require:
 - (a) Implementation of National Adaptation Plans
 - (b) Adoption of short term plans
 - (c) Adoption of technological solutions
 - (d) Imposition of Climate Change tax
 2. Given below are the factors of vulnerability of poor people to climate changes. Select the option that contains the correct answer.
 1. Their dependence on natural resources
 2. Geographical attributes
 3. Lack of financial resources
 4. Lack of Traditional knowledge
- Codes:
- (a) (2), (3) and (4)
 - (b) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
 - (c) (3) only
 - (d) (1), (2) and (3)
3. Which of the following is against the idea portrayed in the passage?
 - (a) Co-ordination between regional and national efforts is necessary.
 - (b) The process of Adaptation to climate change does not take into account the factor of prevailing national circumstances.
 - (c) Social dimensions of climate change also need to be appreciated.
 - (d) Combining Traditional Knowledge with appropriate technology is the need of the hour.
 4. The Traditional Knowledge should be used through
 - (a) Improvement in national circumstances
 - (b) Synergy between Government and local interventions
 - (c) Imposition of Climate Change Tax.
 - (d) Its dissemination
 5. What is the meaning of the word 'Resilience' occurring in the passage?
 - (a) Toughness
 - (b) Fragility
 - (c) Flexibility
 - (d) Vulnerability

Passage-II

The uncovering of a private Instagram group styling itself 'Bois Locker Room' featuring students from some prominent South Delhi schools discussing their female classmates in disturbingly violent ways including plans of sexual assault is a wakeup call for parents and authorities. The group formed last month or so kicked up a social media storm when screenshots surfaced. Police have questioned a 15 year old boy to identify other members. Similar incidents involving minors discussing rape gang rape of classmates have been

reported on other digital platforms like WhatsApp too, across cities. The exchanges in the now deleted group require precise responses from police, parents and school authorities around whom the fates of the juveniles involved now revolve. It is important to recognize where a teenager spouting objectification of his female counterparts is coming from. People of all ages, not just children, are retreating deeper into the recesses of their online avatars during this lockdown. But the heavy technological investment in children's education, including flooding them with personal smartphones, has not been matched by serious conversations centred on responsible internet usage and equality. Young, impressionable minds absorb the normalisation of rape from the adults around them.

When what they see, read and hear is toxic masculinity, that is what they perform. That's what peer pressure becomes about. But if this youthful role play of macho dominance receives timely counselling, it can prevent far graver adult offences. Schools and parents have a critical role to play in educating children on gender equality. Digital platforms which claim to have zero tolerance towards content that violates community standards must also explain why such abuses go undetected, despite boasts about Artificial Intelligence-driven technologies to stop them. They should play a more proactive role in stopping the sexual harassment of real people in the guise of virtual sport.

6. What is the Central Idea being conveyed by the Author in the passage above?
- (a) Modern Social Networking platforms must take the lead in regulating young people from using these platforms for sexual abuse.
 - (b) It is significant to educate children and youngsters about gender equality.
 - (c) Digital Platforms need to have a zero tolerance policy towards content leading to sexual abuse.
 - (d) None of the above.
7. As per author, why is this incident a wake-up call for parents?
- (a) Because even the parents are indulged heavily in social networking platforms.
 - (b) Because parents have failed to stop their children from committing such blunders.
 - (c) Because it is the primary responsibility of parents to control their children.
 - (d) Because the parents have failed in educating their children regarding fair internet usage and have simply invested in the technology driven education of their children.
8. According to the author, in order to understand the root cause of such insensitive incidents, it is important to:
- (a) exposed to.
 - (b) Adopt Artificial Intelligence driven technologies.
 - (c) Strengthen the environment of discipline in schools and colleges.
 - (d) All of the above
9. On the basis of your reading of the passage, which of the following statements can be inferred?
- (a) Sexual Offenses can be reduced by timely counselling from parental and quasi-parental authorities i.e., parents and teachers respectively.
 - (b) If digital platforms implement a Zero Tolerance Policy towards such a menace, sexual offenses can be completely stopped.
 - (c) Investment in education of children is enough to curb the menace.

(d) All of the above.

10. Which of the following words are synonymous with the word 'Spouting'?

- (a) Pouring
- (b) Streaming
- (c) Erupting
- (d) All of the Above

Passage-III

The snow was falling, and the Cat's fur was stiffly pointed with it, but he was imperturbable. He sat crouched, ready for the death-spring, as he had sat for hours. It was night but that made no difference, all times were as one to the Cat when he was in wait for prey. Then, too, he was under no constraint of human will, for he was living alone that winter. Nowhere in the world was any voice calling him; on no hearth was there a waiting dish. He was quite free except for his own desires, which tyrannized over him when unsatisfied as now. The Cat was very hungry. almost famished, in fact. For days the weather had been very bitter...and the Cat's long hunt had availed him nothing. But he waited with the inconceivable patience and persistency of his race; besides, he was certain. The Cat was a creature of absolute convictions, and his faith in his deductions never wavered. The rabbit had gone in there between those low-hung pine boughs. The Cat had seen her enter...so he sat down and waited, and he waited still in the white night, listening angrily to the north wind starting in the upper heights of the mountains with distant screams, then swelling into an awful crescendo of rage, and swooping down with furious white wings of snow like a flock of fierce eagles into the valleys and ravines. The Cat was on the side of a mountain, on a wooded terrace. Above him, a few feet away towered the rock ascent as steep as the wall of a cathedral. He had often looked with wonder at the rock, and miauled bitterly and resentfully as man does in the face of a forbidding Providence. At his left was the sheer precipice. Behind him...was the frozen perpendicular wall of a mountain stream.

Before him was the way to his home. When the rabbit came out she was trapped; her little cloven feet could not scale such unbroken steeps. So the Cat waited. The tangle of trees and bushes clinging to the mountain-side with a stern clutch of roots, the prostrate trunks and branches, the vines embracing everything with strong knots and coils of growth, had a curious effect, as of things which had whirled for ages in a current of raging water, only it was not water, but wind, which had disposed everything in circling lines of yielding to its fiercest points of onset. It was as if ice needles pricked his skin through his beautiful thick fur, but he never faltered and never once cried. He had nothing to gain from crying, and everything to lose; the rabbit would hear him cry and know he was waiting.

11. Which of the following suggests a synonymous meaning to the words 'Providence' and 'Crescendo' respectively?

- (a) Nemesis, Apex
- (b) Zenith, Nadir
- (c) Laxity, Prudence
- (d) Short-sightedness, Upsurge

12. The passage has been adorned with numerous figure of speeches. Which of the following combinations is correct?
- (a) Irony and Sarcasm
 - (b) Alliteration and Pun
 - (c) Simile and Personification
 - (d) Metaphor and Onomatopoeia
13. The passage best demonstrates which one of the following motifs of Cat's Life?
- (a) To satisfy the pangs of hunger
 - (b) To survive the harsh winters
 - (c) A never ending wait
 - (d) To hunt for Rabbit
14. The Author's description of "...he was under no constraint of human will, for he was living alone..." implies:
- (a) Cat's absolute freedom from everything
 - (b) Cat's no association with human beings
 - (c) Cat's loneliness
 - (d) Cat's tyrannical demeanour
15. The lines, "...but he never faltered and never once cried. He had nothing to gain from crying, and everything to lose.....", suggest that the Cat is:
- (a) Reflective
 - (b) Apologetic
 - (c) Resilient
 - (d) Frustrated

Passage-IV

I am losing my interest in human beings; in the significance of their lives and their actions. Someone has said it is better to study one man than ten books. I want neither books nor men; they make me suffer. Can one of them talk to me like the night – the Summer night? Like the stars or the caressing wind?

The night came slowly, softly, as I lay out there under the maple tree. It came creeping, creeping stealthily out of the valley, thinking I did not notice. And the outlines of trees and foliage nearby blended in one black mass and the night came stealing out from them, too, and from the east and west, until the only light was in the sky, filtering through the maple leaves and a star looking down through every cranny.

The night is solemn and it means mystery. Human shapes flitted by like intangible things. Some stole up like little mice to peep at me. I did not mind. My whole being was abandoned to the soothing and penetrating charm of the night. The katydids began their slumber song: they are at it yet. How wise they are. They do not chatter like people. They tell me only: "sleep, sleep, sleep." The wind rippled the maple leaves like little warm love thrills. Why do fools cumber the Earth! It was a man's voice that broke the necromancer's spell. A man came today with his "Bible Class." He is detestable with his red cheeks and bold eyes and coarse manner and speech. What does he know of Christ? Shall I ask a young fool who was born yesterday and will die tomorrow to tell me things of Christ? I would rather ask the stars: they have seen him.

16. Why has the author lost interest in human beings?
(a) Because they make the author suffer.
(b) Because the human beings do not bring with them the warmth and the comfort which comes naturally with the night, stars and the wind.
(c) Because human beings are not mysterious.
(d) All of the above.
17. The author has compared the night with:
(a) The Katydids
(b) The Necromancer's spell
(c) Stars
(d) All of the above.
18. Why has the author called the =katydids' wise?
(a) Because they sing a slumber song.
(b) Because they tell the author to only 'sleep'.
(c) Because they do not indulge in unnecessary and unimportant talks.
(d) Because they are not fools.
19. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
(a) Being close to nature can bring one closer to God.
(b) Nature is just a mystery.
(c) Books and Man are both detestable.
(d) None of these.
20. Which of the following words from the passage mean =rough' ?
(a) Solemn
(b) Caressing
(c) Coarse
(d) Slumber

Passage-V

It was the strangest murder trial I ever attended, where the old woman was found battered to death. He was a heavy stout man with bulging bloodshot eyes. All his muscles seemed to be in his thighs. The clock had just struck two in the morning.

Mrs Salmon in 15 Northwood Street had been unable to sleep: she heard a door click shut and thought it was her own gate.

So she went to the window and saw Adams (that was his name) on the steps of Mrs Parker's house. He had just come out and he was wearing gloves. He had a hammer in his hand and she saw him drop it into the laurel bushes by the front gate.

But before he moved away, he had looked up at her window. The fatal instinct that tells a man when he is watched exposed him in the light of a streetlamp to her gaze-his eyes suffused with horrifying and brutal fear, like an animal's when you raise a whip.

Mrs Salmon was called in the Court. 'And do you see the man here in court?'

[She looked straight at the big man in the dock, who stared hard at her with his Pekingese eyes without emotion.]

'Yes,' she said, 'there he is.'

'You are quite certain?'

She said simply, 'I couldn't be mistaken, sir.'

'Thank you, Mrs Salmon.'

[Counsel for the defence rose to cross-examine.]

'Now, Mrs Salmon, you must remember that a man's life may depend on your evidence.'

'I do remember it, sir.'

'Is your eyesight good?'

'I have never had to wear spectacles, sir.'

'You are a woman of fifty-five?'

'Fifty-six, sir.'

'And the man you saw was on the other side of the road?'

'Yes, sir.'

'And it was two o'clock in the morning. You must have remarkable eyes, Mrs Salmon?'

'No, sir. There was moonlight, and when the man looked up, he had the lamplight on his face.'

'And you have no doubt whatever that the man you saw is the prisoner?'

'None whatever, sir. It isn't a face one forgets.'

Then he said, 'Do you mind, Mrs Salmon, examining again the people in court?'

No, not the prisoner. Stand up, please, Mr Adams!

And there at the back of the court with thick stout body and muscular legs and a pair of bulging eyes, was the exact image of the man in the dock.

'Now think very carefully, Mrs Salmon. Can you still swear that the man you saw drop the hammer in Mrs Parker's garden was the prisoner and not this man, who is his twin brother? Of course she couldn't. [Excerpts from „The Case for the Defence? by Graham Greene]

21. Why do you think, has the Author called the trial, 'strangest' murder trial he ever attended?

- (a) Because the accused had a very strange personality.
- (b) Because, despite having a potential witness and evidence against the accused, his wrong could not be prove
- (c) Because, Mrs. Salmon's evidence could not be proved before the Court.
- (d) None of these.

22. His eyes suffused with horrifying and brutal fear, like an animal's when you raise a whip." can be called as:

- (a) Personification
- (b) Simile
- (c) Onomatopoeia
- (d) None of the above

23. The expression 'Pekingese eyes' used in the passage refers to which of the following?

- (a) Bulging eyes
- (b) Red eyes
- (c) Small eyes
- (d) None of them

24. Why was Mrs. Salmon convinced that the man she saw had committed the crime?

- (a) Because she saw the man on the steps of Mrs. Parker's House and he was wearing gloves.

- (b) Because he had a hammer in his hand and she saw him drop it into the laurel bushes by the front gate.
- (c) Because when he looked up at her window, his eyes were suffused with horrifying and brutal fear.
- (d) Because she had seen him clearly in the light of street lamp.
25. Who was murdered in the scene described in the passage?
- (a) Mrs. Wheeler
- (b) Mrs. Parker
- (c) Mrs. Salmon
- (d) It cannot be inferred.

Passage-VI

The world has very few devices left to fight COVID-19 with, but technology remains one of them. Whether it is employing the state-of-the-art technology in the discovery of cures or vaccines, or traditional technology services to enhance health care and consultations, or even tools that keep people at home occupied/productive, it is clear that technology will serve humanity at one of its darkest moments. The pandemic has contributed, in no small measure, to the understanding of the myriad ways in which available technologies have not been put to better use, and presented people with multiple opportunities to harness these devices, techniques and methods to get on with life in the time of lockdown. Among the primary uses is telemedicine, rendered inexorable now, by the temporary paralysis brought on by a freeze on movement. The Centre's recent guidelines allowing for widespread use of telemedicine services came as a shot in the arm for telehealth crusaders in the country, among them the Telemedicine Society of India that has long been battling to use the technology in its complete arc to reach remote areas in India. This move finds consonance with the rest of the world where several nations, also deeply impacted by the pandemic, have deployed telemedicine to reach people who have been unable to come to hospital, to reduce footfalls in hospitals, and to even provide medical and mental health counselling to countless people. It was way back in 2000 that telemedicine was first employed in India, but the progress has been excruciatingly slow, until the pandemic. However, it does seem as if the medical community was only held back by the lack of legislation to enable tele consultations. For no sooner was the policy announced, than hospitals and clinicians hurried to jump onto the bandwagon, advertising contact information for patients. The advantages are peculiar in the current context, when putting distance between people is paramount, as tele consultations are not barred even when health care professionals and patients may have to be quarantined. The advancement of telecommunication capabilities over the years has made the transmission of images and sound files (heart and lung sounds, coughs) faster and simpler. Pilot telemedicine experiments in ophthalmology and psychiatry have proven to be of immense benefit to the communities. Telemedicine's time is here, finally. While unleashing the full potential of telemedicine to help people, experts and government agencies must be mindful of the possible inadequacies of the medium, and securing sensitive medical information; such cognisance should guide the use of the technology. [From an Editorial published in „The Hindu? on April 17, 2020]

26. Which one of the following words from the passage means =unavoidable‘?

- (a) Inexorable
 - (b) Myriad
 - (c) Excruciatingly
 - (d) Bandwagon
27. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (a) It is time to unleash the full potential of Telemedicine.
 - (b) It is time to unleash the full potential of Telemedicine with cognisance of its possible flaws.
 - (c) Technology has not been utilised to its fullest to suit the current needs.
 - (d) People should not be skeptical about the advantages of telemedicine.
28. Which of the following is a significant factor contributing in slow employment of Telemedicine in India?
- (a) Telemedicine was never employed in India.
 - (b) There was an absence of regulations regarding the use of telemedicine consultations and medication systems.
 - (c) Telemedicinal Society of India failed in its efforts to promote the importance of such a system in the country.
 - (d) All of the above.
29. Telecommunication based medication has the potential for an easy outreach because:
- (a) Pilot experiments in telemedicine have been proved to be successful.
 - (b) It helps in easier communication of medical images from one place to another.
 - (c) It helps in securing sensitive medical information.
 - (d) All of the above.
30. What is the meaning of the expression 'Shot in the arm' used in the passage?
- (a) Hitting the nail on its head.
 - (b) Bull's Eye
 - (c) Positive Impact on something
 - (d) All of the above

SECTION B - LEGAL REASONING

Frustration is a helplessness arising from impossibility. The doctrine of frustration therefore discharges parties from their obligation to perform a contract when a contract is hit by an event that makes its performance impossible. Even though, the semantic meaning appears simple, it has become a complex subject because of a thin line of distinction between several concepts such as the impossibility of performance governed by the conditional contract; the impossibility of performance under the contract which is non-conditional; and the impossibility of performance arising from man-made frustrating and non-manmade events or *force majeure*. The origin of the doctrine of frustration is traced to the principle of absolute liability which formed the basis of contracts. A general rule is that the parties to a contract founded in *vinculum juris*, are obliged to fulfil their obligations and therefore, in the case of a breach of contract, the party breaching the contract is liable to compensate for the loss suffered by the affected party. the common law of contract as codified under the Indian Contract Act of 1872. Even though the Act does not use the expression frustration,

Section 56 has incorporated the doctrine in three parts. Firstly, the section declares that an “agreement” to do an impossible act is “itself void”. Secondly, though the second part of the section is not happily worded, declares that the contractual act, which after the “contract” is made becomes impossible to perform due to some event that the promisor couldn’t prevent from happening or because the performance of the act would be unlawful, the contract is void. Thirdly, the section declares that the compensation is payable for the breach of contract by the promisor if the promisor had known or might have known by the exercise of his due diligence, but if the promisor did not know, then the promisor must pay compensation for non-performance of his promise. The first part uses the word “agreement” which is wider than the term “contract” used in the second part of the section. The agreement includes all bilateral acts that create rights, transfer rights or extinguish rights. However, the contract is an agreement that creates rights *in personam*. If this test is applied, the second part of Section 56 applies only to contracts that create only the rights *in personam* and the first of the section part applies to all other agreements. If so, it follows that the contracts attract the doctrine of frustration only if the contractual act, which after the “contract” is made becomes impossible to perform due to some event that the promisor couldn’t prevent from happening or because the performance of the act would be unlawful. However, the agreements attract the doctrine of frustration irrespective of the fact whether the event disables or hinders the performance of an agreed act or whether doing an agreed act exposes to unlawfulness arising from law made before or after the agreement. The third part of the section talks about the remedy of compensation payable to the injured promisor. The section consciously doesn’t use the words agreement or contract and therefore, it applies to both.

31. Bansi is married to Shilpa and works for an MNC. He was keen to get promoted in the consequence of which he enters into a contract to marry his manager’s daughter Koel. Decide the validity of the contract.
- (a) Such contract is void
 - (b) Contract is valid if Shilpa agrees that her husband can marry Koel.
 - (c) Voidable at the option of Koel
 - (d) None of the above
32. Manisha agrees to buy a cow from Noel. Later, it is found that the cow was dead at the time of the bargain, though neither Manisha nor Noel were aware of the fact. Determine the validity of such a transaction.
- (a) The contract is void by impossibility.
 - (b) The contract is legally enforceable for another cow.
 - (c) The contract is illegal in nature.
 - (d) The contract is valid in law.
33. T entered into a contract with S for the purchase of certain exotic mushrooms from his country. However, due to a global pandemic, a ban on import from S’s country was effectuated for a certain period of time. Determine the nature of the contract subsequent to the ban imposed on the import.
- (a) Valid contract.
 - (b) Unlawful contract.
 - (c) Voidable contract.
 - (d) Void contract.

34. Kabir enters into a contract with Shabir who is a renounced magician to make his dead pet cat alive again through the use of his magic. Kabir agrees to pay him Rs. 50,000 for the act. Later, when Shabir tries to bring back the cat to life, Kabir refuses to pay the money to him. Shabir sues Kabir for damages due to non-payment of the agreed consideration by him. Decide.
- (a) The court would direct Kabir to pay the agreed amount to Shabir.
 - (b) The suit would fail as the contract was void ab initio.
 - (c) The court would direct Kabir to only pay compensation to Shabir for rescinding the contract.
 - (d) The court would allow Shabir to perform his magic procedure to bring back the dead cat to life.
35. Which of the following is the correct meaning of the legal maxis “*vinculum juris*” as mentioned in the passage?
- (a) Legal tie
 - (b) Thing speaks for itself
 - (c) From the beginning
 - (d) A friend of the court

PASSAGE -II

The Supreme Court observed that Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code does not attract when the final outcome or offence committed is distinctly remote and unconnected with the common intention. The judgment contains discussion about the scope of Section 34 IPC as follows:

“Accordingly, to attract applicability of Section 34 IPC, the prosecution is under an obligation to establish that there existed a common intention before a person can be vicariously convicted for the criminal act of another. The ultimate act should be done in furtherance of common intention. Common intention requires a pre-arranged plan, which can be even formed at the spur of the moment or simultaneously just before or even during the attack. For proving common intention, the prosecution can rely upon direct proof of prior concert or circumstances which necessarily lead to that inference. However, incriminating facts must be incompatible with the innocence of the accused and incapable of explanation by any other reasonable hypothesis. By Section 33 of IPC, a criminal act in Section 34 IPC includes omission to act. Thus, a co-perpetrator who has done nothing but has stood outside the door, while the offense was committed, may be liable for the offense since in crimes as in other things “they also serve who only stand and wait”. Thus, common intention or crime sharing maybe by an overt or covert act, by active presence, or at a distant location but there should be a measure of jointness in the commission of the act. Even a person not doing a particular act but only standing as a guard to prevent any prospective aid to the victim may be guilty of common intention. Normally, however, in a case of an offense involving physical violence, physical presence at the place of actual commission is considered to be safe for conviction but it may not be mandatory when the pre-arranged plan is proved and established beyond doubt. Facilitation in the execution of the common design may be possible from a distance and can be tantamount to actual participation in the

criminal act.”The expression “common intention” should also not be confused with “intention” or “mens rea” as an essential ingredient of several offenses under the IPC - For some offenses, mental intention is not a requirement, but knowledge is sufficient and constitutes necessary mens rea. Section 34 IPC can be invoked for the said offence also - In some cases, intention, which is an ingredient of the offense, maybe identical with the common intention of the co-perpetrators, but this is not mandatory.

36. A group of armed people decided to steal cash from the ABC Bank. While other members of the gang were involved in committing the offense, Bhagat was standing at the outside gate to make sure that no one enters the bank. They asked the Branch manager about the cash to which he did not reply and pulled the alarm therefore. In the apprehension to be caught by the police they shot the branch manager with the gun and ran away without even taking cash. The police caught Bhagat who argued that he was merely standing there as a guard, and he has nothing to do with the offense: Decide:

- (a)
- (a) Bhagat will be liable for the death of the postmaster
- (b) Bhagat will only be liable for the attempt of robbery and not the death
- (c) Bhagat will only be liable for the theft
- (d) Bhagat will not be liable for anything because he was merely a guard

37. A group of five people decided to commit the theft in XYZ society at night. They break into Mily’s house with the Knife and Gun with the intention to steal all the cash and jewellery. When they were stealing cash, Mily’s husband caught them and tried to stop them as a consequence of the fight, Mily’s husband was shot dead by one of the member M. Decide the liability of the other 4 members of the group:

- (a) All the members of the group will be liable for theft and murder
- (b) All the members will be liable for theft, but M will be liable for murder
- (c) All the members will be liable for murder, but M will be liable for theft
- (d) Nobody will be liable for murder

38. Consider the following statement(s) with respect to Common intention under Indian Penal Code:

Statement I: Common intention and *mens rea* are two distinct terms

Statement II: For some offenses under IPC knowledge is sufficient *mens rea*

- (a) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
- (b) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
- (c) Both the statements are correct.
- (d) None of the statements are correct.

39. Arjan and Bhirav both dislikes their one of the batchmate Karan but for different reasons.

Arjan wants to kill him because Karan was involved in the murder of Arjan’s uncle and Bhirav dislikes him because he has refused to return his Rs. 2 lakhs which he borrowed a year back. On the 1st of July, Arjan planned to kill Karan and entered his house at night with a hockey stick and gave him a blow on his head while he was sleeping. On the same night, Bhirav decided to take his money back from Karan and entered his

house and saw that Karan is lying on the floor. Unaware of the fact of his death, Bhirav gave another blow on his head with a flower vase lying nearby. Decide:

- (a) Arjan and Bhirav will be liable under 302 r/w Section 34 of IPC because there was a common intention
- (b) Arjan and Bhirav will not be liable under 302 r/w Section 34 of IPC because there was no common intention but they will be liable for murder individually
- (c) Arjan and Bhirav will be liable under 302 r/w Section 34 of IPC because they both hated Karan
- (d) Arjan and Bhirav will not be liable under 302 r/w Section 34 of IPC they did not intend to kill Karan

40. D and S both hated T. One day S saw D beating T with a stick, S also joined him and helped in killing T. Decide:

- (a) D and S will be liable under 302 r/w Section 34 of IPC because they shared a common intention
- (b) D and S will not be liable under 302 r/w Section 34 of IPC because they did not share a common intention
- (c) D and S will not be liable under 302 r/w Section 34 of IPC because the act was not done in furtherance of common intention
- (d) D and S will not be liable under 302 r/w Section 34 of IPC because they have just met

PASSAGE-III

In a significant judgment, the Supreme Court affirmed the applicability of the principle of *res ipsa loquitur* in the context of medical negligence cases, emphasizing its applicability in cases where negligence is evident and shifts the burden of proof onto the hospital or medical practitioners. *Res ipsa loquitur* means "the thing speaks for itself". The Court affirmed this principle while awarding Rs 1.5 crore compensation to an ex-Indian Air Force official who contracted HIV during a blood transfusion at a military hospital. In this case the court observed that "the condition in which the appellant found himself, was the direct consequence of the two hospital establishments and their breach of the standards of care, resulting in the transfusion of the HIV-positive infected blood into the appellant, which was the causative factor. The necessary foundational facts, to hold that the application of *res ipsa loquitur* was warranted, were proved in all detail. The respondents failed to discharge the onus that fell upon them, to establish that due care was in fact exercised and all necessary care standards, applicable at the time, were complied with. As a result, it is held that the respondents are liable to compensate the appellant for the injuries suffered by him." The Court held both the Indian Army and the Indian Air Force jointly and severally liable for medical negligence.

The Court began by citing *Charlesworth & Percy on Negligence* to define this principle as a case that "calls for some answer from the defendant and will arise upon proof of:

- (1) the happening of some unexplained occurrence;

(2) which would not have happened in the ordinary course of things without negligence on the part of somebody other than the claimant; and

(3) the circumstances point to the negligence in question being that of the defendant, rather than that of any other person.”

“The maxim *res ipsa loquitur* does not require the raising of any presumption of law which must shift the onus on the defendant. It only, when applied appropriately, allows the drawing of a permissive inference of fact, as distinguished from a mandatory presumption properly so-called, having regard to the totality of the circumstances and probabilities of the case. *Res Ipsa* is only a means of estimating logical probability from the circumstances of the accident.” “As a result, the respondents are liable to compensate the appellant for the injuries suffered by him, that are to be reckoned in monetary terms.”

41. Raghav was riding a motorcycle when he met with a major accident on his way to home. He was brought to the hospital by his relatives and were informed by the doctor that Raghav has lost excess blood and requires blood transfusion immediately otherwise he can lose his life and asked his relatives to sign the consent form. Raghav’s brother signed the form and asked the doctors to start the procedure immediately. There was shortage of tubes in the medical equipment which was required for the transfusion and they have no time to bring the new one. So, one of the medical staff with the permission of the doctor used the tube for the blood transfusion of the Raghav due to which Raghav has contracted with HIV and sued the hospital for the medical negligence. Decide the liability of the hospital or medical staff.

- (a) Hospital is responsible, as they fail to take proper standard of care towards their patient
- (b) Hospital is not responsible, as the consent form was signed by the brother of Raghav
- (c) Hospital is responsible, as they have not informed Raghav about the about the blood transfusion process
- (d) None of the above

42. Sheela got herself operated for the removal of her uterus in the defendant’s hospital, as she was diagnosed with a cyst in one of her ovaries. A small foreign object was left in her abdomen due to the negligence of the surgeon, who operated her. The same was removed by a second surgery. Decide the liability of the surgeon.

- (a) Surgeon cannot be held responsible because it is merely a human error
- (b) Surgeon can be held responsible but Sheela will have to prove in the court of law that the surgeon was grossly negligent
- (c) Surgeon will be responsible and Sheela need not to prove surgeon’s negligence because presence of abdominal pack in her abdomen is sufficient proof therefore
- (d) None of the above

43. David was diagnosed with the infection in his kidney and is suggested by his doctor to get it operate soon without any delay otherwise the infection will spread and can cause damage to his other organs as well. David ignored his doctor advice which resulted

cancer in his intestine due to which he has to undergo a major surgery. At the time of operation doctor gave him anaesthesia more than the required dose. Due to the excessive anaesthesia, David woke with the paralysis in his right arm. He later sued the doctor for the medical negligence. Decide the liability of the doctor.

- (a) Doctor is responsible for the medical negligence, as the excessive dose of the anaesthesia is enough for the applicability of the doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur*
- (b) Doctor is not responsible for the medical negligence, as he warned David about the future consequences
- (c) David is responsible, as he ignored the doctor's advice and equally contributed in the negligence
- (d) None of the above

44. In a case where the doctors negligently failed to remove the suction tube used during the operation from the stomach of the patient, which of the following doctrines will apply?

- (a) *Res Ipsa Loquitur*
- (b) *Damnum Sine Injuria*
- (c) *Respondent Superior*
- (d) *Qui Facit Per Alium Facit Per Se*

45. Veronica was operated for sterilization at Sanjeevni Hospital. During the operation, Dr. Rashmi left a towel inside her body. This caused peritonitis to Vernica and as a consequence, she died. Which of the following maxim will apply in Veronica's case as proof of evidence?

- (a) *Res ipsa loquitur*
- (b) *Damnum Sine Injuria*
- (c) *Respondent Superior*
- (d) *Qui Facit Per Alium Facit Per Se*

PASSAGE-IV

With the rapid globalisation and opening up of the Indian economy, "Intellectual Capital" has become one of the key wealth drivers in the present international trade. Intellectual property rights have become significantly conspicuous on the legal horizon of India both in terms of new statutes and judicial pronouncements. India ratified the agreement for establishing the World Trade Organization (the "WTO"), which contains the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). Indian Statutes, enforcement provisions and methods of dispute resolution with respect to intellectual property (IP) protection are now fully TRIPS-compliant. India recognises the concept of the "Well-known Trademark" and the "Principle of Trans-border Reputation". A well-known Trademark in relation to any goods or services means a mark that has become so to the substantial segment of the public, which uses such goods or receives such services such that the use of such a mark in relation to other goods and services is likely to be taken as indicating a connection between the two marks. The Trans-border Reputation concept was recognised and discussed by the Apex Indian Court in the landmark case of N. R.

Dongre v Whirlpool (1996) 5SCC 714. The Trademark “WHIRLPOOL” was held to have acquired reputation and goodwill in India. The mark “WHIRLPOOL” was also held to have become associated in the minds of the public with Whirlpool Corporation on account of circulation of the advertisements in the magazines despite no evidence of actual sale. Hence, the trademark WHIRLPOOL was held to have acquired a trans-border reputation which enjoys protection in India, irrespective of its actual user or registration in India.

46. Which of the following statements best defines a trademark?

- (a) Trademark resides in literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works in” original’ cinematic films, and in sound recordings set in a concrete medium.
- (b) A trademark is a special right granted to the owner of an invention to manufacture, use, and market the invention, provided that the invention meets certain conditions laid down in law.
- (c) Trademark is a specific sign used to make the source of goods and services public in relation to goods and services and to distinguish goods and services from other entities.
- (d) Trademark is a name or sign used on certain products which corresponds to a geographic location or origin of the product, the use of geographical location may act as a certification that the product possesses certain qualities as per the traditional method.

47. Which of the undermentioned options qualify as intellectual property under the Indian law?

- 1. Plant varieties
 - 2. Industrial design
 - 3. Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits
 - 4. Copyrights
- (a) 1, 2 and 3.
 - (b) Only 4.
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4.
 - (d) All of the above

48. Identify the incorrect statement from among the following statements.

- (a) By the application of the doctrine of fair use, the law of copyright balances private and public interests.
- (b) Copyright law deals with the protection and exploitation of the expression of original ideas in a tangible form.
- (c) Design protection deals with the outer appearance of an article, including decoration, lines, colours, shape, texture and materials.

(d) Patents suggest to the consumer that the goods come from this area where a given quality, reputation or other characteristics of goods are essentially attributable to the geographic region.

49. Amyra was the author of a romantic novel who seeks to publish the same. Which of the following IPR protections shall she apply for?

- (a) Patent
- (b) Copyright
- (c) Trademark
- (d) Design

50. Suman opened a cafe with a special name and logo which gained popularity and goodwill with the masses and soon spread to other cities. However, upon visiting another city, she noticed that a deceptively similar name and logo was used by another cafe owned by Raja. Decide the legal recourse available to Suman.

- (a) Suman can file for trademark infringement against Raja.
- (b) Suman can file for copyright infringement against Raja.
- (c) Suman cannot claim any relief against Raja.
- (d) Suman can file for patent infringement against Raja.

PASSAGE-V

In adjudicating a claim of restitution, the court must determine the illegality which led the contract to become void and the role **that** the party claiming restitution has played in it. In this case, the appellant “Loop Telecom” approached Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (**hereinafter referred as TDSAT**) claiming a refund of Rs 1454.94 crores, the Entry Fee (together with interest) paid by it for 2G licences for twenty-one service areas. The 2G licences which were granted by the Union of India, including **that of the** appellant, were quashed by the **Hon’ble** Supreme Court in Centre for Public Interest Litigation v. Union of India (**2012**). The TDSAT held that the quashing of the appellant’s licences by this Court cannot be equated with the UASL agreements becoming void within the meaning of Section 65 of the Indian Contract Act and therefore it cannot claim restitution under Section 65. **It was** held that, in any case, the claim for restitution under Section 65 would be governed by the principle of in pari delicto potio rest condition defendentis. Section 65 of the Contract Act, which recognizes the principle of Restitution, reads as follows: When an agreement is discovered to be void, or when a contract becomes void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement or contract is bound to restore it, or to make compensation for it, to the person from whom he received it. The bench further observed: “Thus, in determining a claim of restitution, the **claimant’s** legal footing in relation to the illegal act (and in comparison, to the defendant) must be understood. Unless the party claiming restitution **has** participated in the illegal act involuntarily or the

rule of law offers them protection against the defendant, they would be held to be in pari delicto and therefore, their claim for restitution **would** fail. **Also referring** to the judgments of the **Supreme Court of India**, the bench observed: 'Hence, in adjudicating a claim of restitution under Section 65 of the Indian Contract Act, the court must determine the illegality which caused the contract to become void and the role the party claiming restitution has played in it. If the party claiming restitution was equally or more responsible for the illegality (in comparison to the defendant), **then** there shall be no **reason for granting** restitution. This has to be determined on the **basis of facts and circumstances of each case**.

51. Eliza pays Ishan 5,000 rupees, in consideration of **Ishan's promise** to marry Eliza's **daughter, Kain**. Kain was actually dead at the time of the promise. Ishan refuses to repay 5,000 claiming that it is not his fault that Kain was dead. Decide:
- (a) The agreement is void but Issac must repay 5,000 rupees to Erica.
 - (b) The agreement is void and Issac need not repay 5,000 rupees to Erica.
 - (c) The agreement is valid, and Issac need not repay 5,000 rupees to Erica.
 - (d) The agreement is valid but Issac must repay 5,000 rupees to Erica.
52. Derek contracts with Scott for the delivery of 250 roses on 20th June 2020 for his wife's birthday celebration. Scott delivers only 170 roses on 20th June 2020, and none after. Derek retains the 170 roses and refuses to pay for them. Decide:
- (a) Derek is bound to pay Scott for 170 roses.
 - (b) Derek is bound to pay Scott for 250 roses.
 - (c) Derek is not bound to pay Scott for 170 roses.
 - (d) Derek is bound to pay Scott for anything.
53. Laila, a singer, contracts with Ali, a manager of a theatre, to perform at **the latter's** theatre for two nights every week during the months of January and February for which, Ali will pay her Rs. 1000 for each night's performance. Laila wilfully absents herself from the theatre on the Eighth night, in consequence of which Ali, rescinds the contract.
- (a) Ali must pay Laila for all the nights agreed upon.
 - (b) Ali must pay Laila for the nights on which she had performed.
 - (c) Ali need not pay Laila because the contract is rescinded.
 - (d) Ali need not pay Laila for anything.
54. Mellisa contracts to perform for Satomi at a concert for 2 lakh rupees, which are paid in advance. Mellisa is too ill to perform. Satomi asks Mellisa to pay her 2 lakh rupees along with the money **which** she would have **earned** if Mellisa had been able to perform. Decide:
- (a) Mellisa is bound to make compensation to Satomi for the loss of the profits which Satomi would have made if Mellisa had been able to perform
 - (b) Mellisa is not bound to make compensation to Satomi for the loss of the profits that Satomi would have made if Mellisa had been able to perform

- (c) Mellisa is not bound to make compensation to Satomi for anything
- (d) It is discretionary on the part of Mellisa if she wants to make compensation to Satomi

55. What does the phrase *in pari delicto potio rest condition defendentis* mean as used in the passage?

- (a) In unequal fault, better is the condition of the possessor.
- (b) In equal fault, better is the condition of the possessor.
- (c) In equal fault, better is the condition of no one.
- (d) In equal fault, worst is the condition of the possessor.

PASSAGE-VI

The Supreme Court has commuted the death sentence awarded to a man accused of rape and murder of four-year-old girl. Regarding the death sentence awarded for murder, the bench made the following observation: "While affirming the view taken by the courts below with regard to the conviction of the appellant for the offences charged against him, deem it proper to commute, and accordingly commute the sentence of death for the sentence of imprisonment for life, for the offence punishable under Section 302 IPC. Since, Section 376A IPC is also applicable to the facts of the case, considering the gravity and seriousness of the offence, the sentence of imprisonment for the remainder of appellant's natural life would have been an appropriate sentence, however, we are reminded of what Oscar Wilde has said - "The only difference between the saint and the sinner is that every saint has a past and every sinner has a future". One of the basic principles of restorative justice as developed by this Court over the years, also is to give an opportunity to the offender to repair the damage caused, and to become a socially useful individual, when he is released from the jail. The maximum punishment prescribed may not always be the determinative factor for repairing the crippled psyche of the offender. Hence, while balancing the scales of retributive justice and restorative justice, we deem it appropriate to impose upon the appellant-accused, the sentence of imprisonment for a period of twenty years instead of imprisonment for the remainder of his natural life for the offence under section 376A, IPC. The conviction and sentence recorded by the courts below for the other offences under IPC and POCSO Act are affirmed. It is needless to say that all the punishments imposed shall run concurrently." The bench observed that the maximum punishment prescribed may not always be the determinative factor for repairing the crippled psyche of the offender.

56. Zara shoots an arrow in the bushes with the intention of killing the rabbit she has been chasing for hours. The arrow hits Golu who was hiding in the bushes and Zara had no idea about that. Golu dies in consequence. Decide the liability of Zara:

- (a) Zara is liable for murder because Golu died as a result of her shot.
- (b) Zara is liable for murder because she intentionally killed Golu.
- (c) Zara is not liable for murder because she did not kill Golu intentionally.
- (d) Zara is not liable for murder because it is Golu's fault that he was hiding in the bushes.

57. Balwant knowing well that Ishan is suffering from an illness where a blow will likely cause his death. He knowingly strikes him with the intention of causing him bodily injury and as a consequence of this, Ishan dies. If the blow was of such a nature that was not sufficient to cause death in an ordinary situation, decide the liability of Balwant:
- (a) Balwant is liable for murder because she intentionally caused such bodily injury.
 - (b) Balwant is liable for murder because she unintentionally caused death.
 - (c) Balwant is not liable for murder because she did not cause any bodily injury.
 - (d) Balwant is not liable for murder because such bodily injury was not sufficient to cause death.
58. Harry intentionally gives an injury sufficient to cause the death of a man in the ordinary course of nature to Varun who dies as a consequence of such injury. Decide the liability of Harry if he did not intend to cause Varun's death.
- (a) Harry is liable for murder because he intended to kill.
 - (b) Harry is liable for murder because he caused injury sufficient to cause death.
 - (c) Harry is not liable for murder because he did not intend to cause death.
 - (d) Harry is not liable for murder because he only wanted to injure.
59. Peter, without any excuse, fires a loaded gun into a crowd full of people present in the market. Two people die as a consequence of his act. Decide his liability if, he knew that his act is so imminently dangerous that it must, in all probability, cause death or such bodily injury likely to cause death.
- (a) Peter is liable for murder because he was aware of the outcome and still performed it.
 - (b) Peter is liable for murder because firing in the public place should be avoided.
 - (c) Peter is not liable for murder because he did not intend to cause death.
 - (d) Peter is not liable for murder because he did not intend to cause bodily injury.
60. Consider the following statement(s) with respect to Culpable homicide is not amounting to murder.
- (a) Acts done in the sudden and grave provocation given by a public servant in lawful exercise of powers.
 - (b) Acts done in the sudden and grave provocation given by anything done in lawful exercise of right to private defence.
 - (c) Acts done in the sudden and grave provocation given by anything done in obedience to law.
 - (d) None of the above

SECTION C-CURRENT AFFAIRS

Passage-I

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) will be experimenting with a crew module up righting system that will ensure that a crew module making a splashdown in the sea after a space mission stays upright and does not get inverted in the water. A basic crew module used in the TV-D1 mission on October 21 this year did not contain such a system, resulting

in the module floating in an upside-down position when recovered by naval divers in the Bay of Bengal. The TV-D1 mission was part of preparations for ISRO's first human spaceflight [1] mission scheduled around 2024-25. A crew module up righting system will be among multiple systems that will be tested in a second test mission (TV-D2) for the crew module on the new test vehicle scheduled for next year before a full-fledged unmanned test flight into space for the crew module on the LVM3 rocket that is going to be part of the [1] mission, according to the TV-D1 mission director S Sivakumar. The first test of the crew module and crew escape system in the TV D1 mission, where an abort sequence in the launch phase of a human mission was simulated, has been deemed a complete success after receiving all the data from the systems tested in the mission. The [1] project plans to demonstrate human spaceflight capability by launching a crew (of around three members) to an orbit of 400 km in space on a three-day mission. The mission aims to bring the human crew back to earth safely by landing in Indian sea waters.

61. Which of the following is the ISRO's first human space flight mission, represented as [1] in the above passage?
- (a) Chandrayaan-3
 - (b) Gaganyaan
 - (c) LeOS-2
 - (d) Aditya-L1
62. The ISRO has collaborated with which of the following organizations to organize an exhibition "Space on wheels" in Arunachal Pradesh?
- (a) VIBHA
 - (b) Prasar Bharati
 - (c) Aajtak Channel
 - (d) None of the above
63. India becomes _____ nation to reach South Pole of moon as Chandrayaan-3.
- (a) First
 - (b) Second
 - (c) Third
 - (d) Fourth
64. Which country has launched Gaofen Earth-observation satellite?
- (a) Russia
 - (b) China
 - (c) India
 - (d) USA
65. Skyroot Aerospace has recently unveiled which rocket, scheduled to be launched in early 2024?
- (a) Vishaal-1
 - (b) Aditya-L1
 - (c) Casper-1
 - (d) Vikram-1

Passage-II

Surgical oncologist [1], Director of the Cachar Cancer Hospital and Research Centre (CCHRC) in Assam, is one of the Ramon Magsaysay Awardees for 2023. He is credited with revolutionising cancer treatment in Assam through people-centric and pro-poor healthcare. [1] Hails from Chennai, where he earlier worked at the Cancer Institute, Adyar, before moving to Silchar in 2007. He became the Director of the CCHRC in that year. According to the citation on the website of the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation, under [1] leadership, the CCHRC became a full-fledged comprehensive cancer hospital and research centre. From having limited facilities when he came on board, the hospital now has 28 departments covering oncology, pathology, radiology, microbiology, epidemiology, tumour registry, and palliative care. From 23 personnel, the hospital now employs 451 persons. The hospital introduced pro-poor initiatives such as free treatment, food and lodging, *ad hoc* employment for caregivers, and a homecare programme as patients could not continue their treatment due to difficulty in travelling long distances, and cost, with the underlying reason being poverty. Hospital team members travelled long distances to train family members in pain management and palliative care, and provided free medicines. As a result, patient compliance rate in treatment rose from 28% to 70%. The CCHRC now provides free or subsidised cancer care treatment to an average of 5,000 new patients annually, catering to approximately 20,000 poor patients for treatments and follow-ups, the citation read. [1] Said the award belongs to all who had joined hands to make the lives of those suffering from cancer better. He said they were now focussing on “decentralising cancer care by setting up smaller hospitals in different parts of the State and also in Tripura so that people do not have to travel far to reach a hospital for treatment”.

66. Who among the following has won the Ramon Magsaysay award, 2023 for revolutionising the treatment of cancer in Assam through his people-centered and pro-poor programmes (offering free treatment, food, lodging, and employment for caregivers), represented as [1] in the above passage?

- (a) Priya A S
- (b) Dr. Ravi Kumar Kannan
- (c) Dalai Lama
- (d) R.K. Narayan

67. What is the theme for Ramon Magsaysay Award, 2023?

- (a) Transforming World, Inspiring Asia
- (b) Transforming Asia, Inspiring World
- (c) Greatness of borders beyond spirit
- (d) None of the above

68. Who was the first Indian woman to receive the Ramon Magsaysay award?

- (a) Fatima Begum
- (b) Mother Teresa
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) None of the above

69. The Ramon Magsaysay award is given in which of the following categories?

- (a) Emergent leadership

- (b) Government services
 - (c) Public Services
 - (d) All of the above
70. Egypt conferred the 'Order of the Nile' honour to which personality?
- (a) Ratan Tata
 - (b) Narendra Modi
 - (c) Droupadi Murmu
 - (d) Rajnath Singh

Passage-III

The Indian Navy positioned the first artefact at the National Maritime Heritage Complex (NMHC) in [1] which is a Sea Harrier 609 maritime fighter aircraft. Over 300 such artefacts will be installed at NMHC to inspire visitors with amazing stories of the growth of the Indian Navy. On July 2 a memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Indian Coast Guard, Indian Navy, and Indian Port Rail and Ropeway Corporation Ltd. for the planning, development, construction, and commissioning of a gallery at the National Maritime Heritage Complex in [1]. The MoU was signed for the planning, development, construction, and commissioning of a gallery on the theme "Evolution of the Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard" at the National Maritime Heritage Complex (NMHC), which is being constructed at the historic Indus Valley civilization region of [1], stated a press release from Ministry of Defence. The signing of the MoU took place in the presence of Sarbananda Sonowal, Minister of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways, and Bhupendra Patel, Chief Minister of Gujarat. The Government of India is building the National Maritime Heritage Complex (NMHC) at the historic Indus Valley civilization region of [1] (Gujarat) under the aegis of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways. The foundation stone for the NMHC project was laid by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in March 2019. Comprising a maritime museum, a lighthouse museum, maritime theme parks, amusement park centres, etc., the NMHC will showcase the maritime heritage of the country from ancient to modern times by adopting an edutainment approach using the latest technology to spread awareness about India's maritime heritage.

71. Which of the following will replace [1] in the above passage?
- (a) Rajkot
 - (b) Lothal
 - (c) Vadodara
 - (d) Kutch
72. The National Maritime Heritage Complex has been developed under which of the following programs?
- (a) Sabarmati Program
 - (b) Sagarmala Program
 - (c) Samarth Program
 - (d) Karmayogi Scheme
73. Which of the following features is not related to the National Maritime Heritage complex?
- (a) Fourteen galleries
 - (b) Four theme parks

- (c) Coastal states pavilion
 - (d) None of the above
74. Which archeologist led the team who discovered the Harappan site of lothal?
- (a) BN Rao
 - (b) SR Rao
 - (c) KS Rao
 - (d) AK Rao
75. Which is the India's grandest naval museum?
- (a) Maritime life aquarium
 - (b) National Maritime Heritage complex
 - (c) Marine world
 - (d) All of the above

Passage-IV

The Lok Sabha has passed amendments to two Goods and Services Tax (GST) bills for levying [1] per cent tax on online gaming, casinos and horse race clubs during the monsoon session of Parliament. Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman introduced two bills, namely the Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023, and The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023, in the lower house earlier today. The proposed modifications involve adding clauses to Schedule III of the CGST Act, with the intention of providing clear instructions for the taxation of activities within casinos, horse racing, and online gaming. Likewise, an amendment to the IGST Act aims to establish GST responsibilities for foreign entities involved in online money gaming, requiring them to register for GST in India. Furthermore, these changes include provisions to block access to offshore online gaming platforms if they fail to comply with registration and tax payment obligations. These changes to the Central GST (CGST) and Integrated GST (IGST) laws received approval from the GST Council last week. Significantly, the council approved the implementation of a [1] percent GST on the total nominal value of initial bets in the realms of online gaming, casinos, and horse racing.

76. Which of the following will replace [1] in the above passage?
- (a) 12%
 - (b) 18%
 - (c) 28%
 - (d) 32%
77. When Goods of Services Tax did come into force?
- (a) 2006
 - (b) 2012
 - (c) 2017
 - (d) 2023
78. India's first online gaming Centre of Excellence is to be set up in which state/UT?
- (a) Sikkim
 - (b) Karnataka
 - (c) Meghalaya
 - (d) Gujarat

79. The Women's Reservation Bill passed by parliament recently, will be implemented by?
- (a) 2024
 - (b) 2025
 - (c) 2027
 - (d) 2029
80. Which of the following types of GST will be applicable for the Interstate supply of goods?
- (a) SGST
 - (b) IGST
 - (c) CGST
 - (d) All of the above

Passage-V

India was ranked at [1] out of 146 countries in terms of gender parity an improvement of eight places from last year, according to the annual Gender Gap Report, 2023 of the [2]. India was ranked 135 in the report's 2022 edition. The country had improved by 1.4 percentage points and eight positions since the last edition, marking a partial recovery towards its 2020 parity level, the report stated. The country had attained parity in enrolment across all levels of education, it said. India was ranked at 127 out of 146 countries in terms of gender parity an improvement of eight places from last year, according to the annual Gender Gap Report, 2023 of the [2]. India was ranked 135 in the report's 2022 edition. The country had improved by 1.4 percentage points and eight positions since the last edition, marking a partial recovery towards its 2020 parity level, the report stated. The country had attained parity in enrolment across all levels of education, it said. India had closed 64.3% of the overall gender gap, the report said. However, it underlined that India had reached only 36.7 % parity on economic participation and opportunity. The index ranked India's neighbors Pakistan at 142, Bangladesh at 59, China at 107, Nepal at 116, and Sri Lanka at 115 and Bhutan at 103. Iceland is the most gender-equal country in the world for the 14th consecutive year and the only one to have closed more than 90% of its gender gap, according to the report. In India, while there had been uptick in parity in wages and income, the share of women in senior positions and technical roles had dropped slightly since the last edition, the report pointed out. On political empowerment, India has registered 25.3% parity, with women representing 15.1% of parliamentarians the highest for the country since the inaugural report in 2006. Out of the 117 countries with available data since 2017, 18 countries including Bolivia (50.4%), India (44.4%) and France (42.3 %) have achieved women's representation of over 40% in local governance. This comes after Women and Child Development Minister Smriti Irani earlier this year said the WEF recognised the need to enumerate women's participation in local government bodies in its Gender Gap Report after the government raised the issue with it in Geneva. For India, the 1.9 percentage point improvement in sex ratio at birth had driven up parity after more than a decade of slow progress, the report said.

81. Which rank has been bagged by India out of 146 countries in Global Gender Index report 2023, redacted as [1] in the above passage?

- (a) 125
 - (b) 126
 - (c) 127
 - (d) 128
82. The Global gender index report is associated with which of the following organizations, represented as [2] in the above passage?
- (a) World Health Organizations
 - (b) World Economic Forum
 - (c) United nations economic and security council
 - (d) Security Council
83. What rank has been bagged by India in the Global Gender Index report 2022?
- (a) 130th
 - (b) 136th
 - (c) 142nd
 - (d) 150th
84. Which institution is responsible for releasing the ‘Prospects for children in the polycrisis’ Report?
- (a) NITI Aayog
 - (b) World Bank
 - (c) UNICEF
 - (d) World Economic Forum
85. Which country ranks first in AI skill penetration and talent concentration, as per the recent NASSCOM report?
- (a) USA
 - (b) India
 - (c) China
 - (d) Russia

Passage-VI

The nagging dispute over the water share of the [1] between Andhra Pradesh (A.P.) and Telangana remains unresolved, even nine years after the bifurcation of the combined State. The dispute dates back to the formation of Andhra Pradesh in November, 1956. Before the formation of Andhra Pradesh, four senior leaders each from different regions of Andhra, including the Rayalaseema Region and the Telangana region, signed a Gentlemen’s Agreement on February 20, 1956. Among others, one of the provisions of the agreement was the protection of Telangana’s interests and needs with respect to the utilisation of water resources with equitable distribution based on treaties followed globally. However, the focus of the combined dispensation with respect to irrigation facilities was on Andhra, which already had systems developed by the British at the cost of in-basin drought-prone areas in Telangana a fact which was argued by the leaders of the latter region from the beginning. Further on, in 1969, the Bachawat Tribunal (KWDT-I) was constituted to settle the dispute around water share among the riparian States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh (before bifurcation). The Tribunal allocated 811 tmcft dependable

water to Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh government later apportioned it in the 512:299 tmcfratio between Andhra and Telangana, respectively, based on the command area developed or utilisation mechanism established by then. In October 2020, Telangana raised its voice for an equal share, till water shares are finalised. At a Board meeting held earlier this month, Telangana put its foot down for an equal share and refused to continue the existing arrangement. Unable to convince the member States, the river Board has referred the matter to the Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS). Telangana has been asking the Centre to finalise water shares from day one of its formation. Citing treaties and agreements followed globally in sharing river waters, Telangana has been arguing that as per the basin parameters, it is entitled for at least a 70% share in the allocation of the 811 tmcft. Besides, it has been highlighting how Andhra Pradesh has been diverting about 300 tmcft water to the areas outside the basin from fluoride-affected and drought-prone areas within the basin in Telangana. On the other hand, Andhra Pradesh has also been staking claim for a higher share of water to protect the interests of command areas already developed. The Centre has convened two meetings of the Apex Council comprising the Union Minister and Chief Ministers of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in 2016 and 2020 without making any attempt to deal with the issue. Following a suggestion made by the MoJS in 2020, Telangana has withdrawn its petition over the issue in the Supreme Court as the Ministry had assured to refer the matter of water shares to a Tribunal. However, the Centre has been sitting over the issue for over two years now even as the two States continue to spar over the matter day in and day out.

86. Which of the following article of the Indian constitution deals with the Interstate water dispute?

- (a) Article 162
- (b) Article 167
- (c) Article 262
- (d) Article 265

87. Which of the following will replace [1] in the above passage?

- (a) Godavari River
- (b) Krishna River
- (c) Cauvery River
- (d) Damodar River

88. Consider the following statement(s) in relation with the case of disputes related to waters.

Statement I: Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of or any inter-State River.

Statement II: Parliament may, by law provide that the Supreme Court or any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint.

- (a) Only Statement I
- (b) Only Statement II
- (c) Both Statement I and Statement II

- (d) None of the above statements
89. Which of the following river originates as well as ends in the territory of India?
- (a) Brahmaputra
 - (b) Indus
 - (c) Kosi
 - (d) Chambal
90. Krishna Raja Sagara Dam, located in Karnataka is built on which of the following river?
- (a) Cauvery
 - (b) Godavari
 - (c) Krishna
 - (d) Mahanadi

SECTION D - LOGICAL REASONING

Passage-I

The energy balance model implies that the only way foods can influence body fat is through their energy content or calories, which in turn are absorbed without excreting and available to be oxidised or stored. It's the implication of the phrase 'a calorie is a calorie', which, by the 1960s, had become a mantra of nutrition and obesity researchers, evoked invariably to support the belief that only calories count when it comes to understanding and treating human obesity. The sugar industry's livelihood is based on this logic. If sugar had been unique in toxicity, it would need to be regulated by the government's health agencies since it has certain characteristics which allow us to respond to this with fat accumulation or diabetes. When all the sugar does is add calories to diets, as every food does, it's in effect harmless. When the sugar industry embarked on a nationwide advertising offensive to knock down reports that sugar is 'fattening', it did so on the seemingly sound scientific basis that sugar is neither a "reducing food" nor a "fattening food". 'There are no such things. All foods are supplying calories, and there's no difference in the amount of calories coming from sugar or steak or grapefruit or ice cream:

But, is the energy-balance hypothesis of obesity correct? Obesity is not an energy-balance disorder but a disorder of excess fat accumulation and so, clearly, a hormonal and metabolic disorder - the result of an 'endocrine disturbance'. By this logic, which is more appealing than that of the previous model, the foods we eat influence fat accumulation not because of their caloric content but because of their macronutrient content, the proteins, fats and carbohydrates they contain. This model attends to how organisms (humans, of course, in particular) carefully 'partition' the macronutrient fuels they consume, determining whether they will be burned for energy or stored or used to rebuild tissues and organs.

91. What conclusion can be drawn by the author in the above passage?
- (a) Some people become obese because they eat more than their body requires.
 - (b) Diabetes is not linked to obesity even though obesity is linked to excess calorie intake.

- (c) A dis-balance in the endocrine system is the cause of obesity and not excess calorie intake
- (d) Human beings have a special ability to decide which nutrient shall be used for which function.

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

- (a) Though obesity and diabetes usually occur together, overeating is not the cause for their occurrence
- (b) Obesity is caused when excess calories available to the body are stored as fat.
- (c) A diabetic person may eat sweets as long as his calorie intake is within limits.
- (d) Human beings are the only animals that suffer from diabetes.

93. What do you think the author agrees with?

- (a) The calories from sugar are different from the calories obtained from other food.
- (b) The government health agencies wish to promote the sugar industry.
- (c) The human body is designed to store all consumed sugar as fat deposits.
- (d) A person who eats in moderation might still become obese if his metabolism is defective.

94. If true, which of the following would have weakened the second model of the causes of obesity?

- (a) Mice fed exclusively on a protein diet developed diabetes.
- (b) Wounds of soldiers healed only when they fed a diet high in protein.
- (c) The biological systems of the human body cannot distinguish amongst proteins, fats and carbohydrates.
- (d) Some island dwellers have never eaten sugar in their entire lives.

95. What is the sugar industry's assumption when it promotes sugar?

- (a) Calories obtained from different foods are different and are used differently by the body
- (b) Even if a person ate extra sugar, a healthy human body would excrete the excess.
- (c) Sugar is no more toxic to humans than any other food.
- (d) Government health agencies regulate the use of substances toxic to humans.

Passage-II

Instead of passing the responsibility every year, Centre and state governments could take note of the deeper linkages to air pollution. For instance, waste burning continues in Delhi despite the air quality dip. That leads us to the problem of solid waste management. Blaming the woefully dysfunctional municipal corporations is pointless. This requires the Centre and State governments to lend their expertise. Or look at Gurgaon, as if it were the "Millennium City," but entirely dependent on diesel generators because Haryana isn't yet good at distributing energy to its prized urban income generator.

Cut to agriculture where Green Revolution solved food shortages but farmers, indulged with power subsidies, pump out groundwater at unsustainable rates in Punjab and Haryana for water gulping paddy cultivation. In an incredible administrative improvisation, the two governments enacted laws rescheduling sowing closer to monsoons, but this has pushed the kharif harvest uncomfortably near to rabi sowing. Farmers are now in a annoyed rush

to burn paddy stubble, which itself is a remnant of combine harvesters, hardly an irritant in their native Western mono-cropped lands unlike India. In order to remedy these shortcomings, a total of 80 central subsidies have been pointlessly supported for happy ploughs, rotavators, mulches and all sorts of ancillary techniques in the management of straw. It is obvious that, in response to policy responses, new problems or negative outcomes require more bureaucratic and technological solutions which will inevitably lead to a lasting chain of causation. This year's big hope is a microbial decomposer which can turn crop residue into manure in 20-25 days, certainly less machine intensive but perhaps more farmer friendly. In order to make waste burning and generator installations redundant, cities need to put solid waste management in place and secure reliable power supply. To tackle farm fires, market and ecology distorting incentives for paddy, a crop not endemic to Haryana or Punjab, must end, sooner rather than later. Our biggest problem remains the correct implementation of basic principles.

96. What is the author's principal argument?

- (a) The Centre governments should play pivotal role in forming new policies against air pollution and assist the State governments regarding their implementation.
- (b) The problem of air pollution cannot cease to exist as every new policy by the government poses fresh problems, which ultimately results in an unending chain of causation.
- (c) The Centre and the State governments need to collectively aim to fix the basics of air pollution instead of mindlessly introducing new policies which maintain the status quo.
- (d) The main reason behind the air pollution in the country is the ineffective solid waste management system, which needs to be fixed by the respective State governments at the earliest.

97. What are the statements most damaging to the author's main argument?

- (a) Both the Centre and the State governments have created abundant number of laws curbing air pollution but they lack in implementation to dismal functioning of the municipal corporations.
- (b) The Centre government has provided the farmers with enough subsidies to switch to better means of waste management systems, however the air pollution does not cease to exist.
- (c) Both the governments focus merely on providing solutions for better waste management, but not on providing agency to the farmers to transition to the efficient method, which would still maintain the problem of air pollution.
- (d) None of the above.

98. In line with the above passage, which of the following statements could be next?

- (a) Therefore, we need a consensus between the Centre and the State governments in order to draft a robust policy curbing air pollution.
- (b) Therefore, we need to weigh in the advantages of the current waste disposal system against the ill effects produced by it in order to curb the air pollution.

- (c) Therefore, both the governments must aim at providing better subsidized waste disposal mechanisms which are accessible by all the farmers.
- (d) Therefore, both the governments must work together in identifying and rectifying the root causes of air pollution to avoid an unending chain of causation.

99. What is a suitable title for this passage, amongst the following statements?

- (a) Air pollution and its menace in the country
- (b) Tackling air pollution - A joint responsibility to be carried effectively
- (c) Air pollution and the tussle between Centre and State governments
- (d) Curbing air pollution - an effort in vain

100. Which of the following statements is most likely to be agreed upon by the author?

- (a) Most of the distress caused to the farmers is due to the illogical and unreasonable execution of policies by both the governments.
- (b) A huge subsidy on efficient waste disposal mechanism by the Centre government has shown promising results, curbing the air pollution.
- (c) The policies by the governments need to fix the root causes of air pollution rather than being a reactionary mechanism to fresh problems.
- (d) All of the above.

SECTION E-QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Directions: Read the following Questions carefully and choose the right answer:

111. Evaluate : $777 - \times 51 - 42$

- (a) 538.68 (b) 678.98
- (c) 439.93 (d) 772.27

112. The difference between two numbers is 2500. When the larger number is divided by the smaller number, the quotient is 8 and the remainder is 50. The smaller number is

- (a) 250 (b) 280
- (c) 350 (d) 400

113. The average of ten numbers is 7. Each number is multiplied by 12, then 6 is added to each number, and at last each number is divided by 15. The average of new set of numbers is

- (a) 6 (b) 9
- (c) 10 (d) 15

114. In the year 2000, expenditure of company A was 5 million. If in year 2001, expenditure of company A was 5.23 million, then what was the percentage change in the expenditure?

- (a) 5.8% (b) 4.6%
- (c) 4.9% (d) 6.4%

115. Rahul borrowed Rs. 830 from Mr. Lal at the rate of 12% p.a. SI for 3 years. He then added some money to the borrowed sum and lent it to Shobha for the same period at the rate of 14% p.a. interest. If Rahul gains Rs. 93.90 in the whole transaction, what amount did he add from his side?

- (a) Rs. 115 (b) Rs. 120
- (c) Rs. 125 (d) Rs. 105

116. A property dealer purchases two flats for Rs. 60 lakhs. He sells one at a loss of 5% and the other at a gain 10%. He loses 10% in the entire transaction. What is the cost of each flat?
- (a) Rs. 50 lakhs (b) Rs. 48 lakhs
(c) Rs. 54 lakhs (c) Rs. 46 lakhs
117. A and B undertake a piece of work for Rs. 600. A alone can complete it in 6 days, while B alone can complete it in 8 days. With the help of C, then finish it in 3 days. Find B's share.
- (a) Rs. 250 (b) Rs. 245
(c) Rs. 225 (d) Rs. 260
118. A train running at 54 km/hr takes 20 sec to cross a platform and 12 sec to pass a man walking in the same direction at a speed of 6 km/hr. Find the length of the train and the platform.
- (a) 140 m (b) 180 m
(c) 165 m (d) 172 m
119. A group of 10 teachers which includes Jones, Rao and Anil wishes to select a committee containing is selected at random. What is the probability that the committee selected Jones and Rao, if it contains Anil?
- (a) $1/36$ (b) $1/26$
(c) $1/56$ (d) $1/46$
120. A plane at a height of 3125 m from the ground passed another plane which is vertically upward to the plane. If angle of elevation to these two planes from a certain point on the ground is 30° and 60° respectively, then what is the vertical distance between these two planes?
- (a) 6050 m (b) 6110 m
(c) 6250 m (d) 6300 m