



DHYEYA LAW
An enterprise of Dhyeya IAS

CLAT UG 2023

MOCK TEST-III

Question Booklet No.

Admit Card Number

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(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 35 (Thirty five) 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

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

The summer he turned 82, my father lost his stories. He was still vibrant, garrulous and energetic, and initially none of us noticed that his anecdotes were getting repetitive, that he was forgetting names and places, that he was confusing times and references. A man of many narratives, we listened to his oft-repeated tales, sometimes with feigned patience and sometimes with visible impatience.

Till the day the stories stopped. The words dried out. The memories disappeared. The change happened so gradually that its final suddenness took us, his immediate family by complete surprise. And when the stories dried up, the energy seemed to drain away from his soul. This loss of energy was immediately and visibly apparent as this was one trait, above all others that characterised my father.

A child of Partition, Baba had left his native Barisal in present-day Bangladesh, on the eve of this momentous event in 1947, at the age of 14. My grandmother, widowed since the birth of my father, her youngest son, decided to leave their sprawling homestead with extensive farming lands and immigrate to the yet-to-be formed republic of India, along with her four other sons. Thus, family lore tells us, she liquidated some of her assets, packed her immediate family and necessary belongings onto a steamer and sailed into the teeming, seething city of Calcutta to set up a new life.

A seminal rupture in the subcontinent, Partition had wreaked havoc among countless families, uprooted and flung far and wide without any recourse. Baba often became that recourse – his contribution making a significant difference to families struggling to survive with some degree of dignity. It seemed his experience of early loss and deprivation had in a strangely converse way, endowed him with a generosity of soul that I have yet to encounter in another person.

It was thus shocking to see this extraordinary man with the mind, heart and soul of a Colossus shorn of his spirit. In an effort to revive his flagging interest, I urged him to start writing down stories from his life. I bought him a notebook and with great flourish announced his assignment.

Stories were my particular stock in trade. I'd nurtured an early passion for storytelling and story writing into a teaching career focussed on literacy. I used specific strategies to build a writing habit in my students, centred on the belief that we all have stories to tell. As the

children became confident and joyful storytellers, their acquisition of benchmarked literacy skills outstripped that of their peers.

Could I use these same strategies to draw the forgotten stories from Baba? Would these forgotten stories in turn help him reconstruct a sense of self?

1. Which of the following most accurately expresses the author's main idea in the passage?
 - (a) As people get older, they tend to lose their memories.
 - (b) Asking an old person who is losing their memory to write down stories from their life may help them reconstruct their sense of identity.
 - (c) Partition was a very disruptive event in our subcontinent's history, and we should ensure our grandchildren know about it.
 - (d) It can sometimes be tiresome and boring to listen to old people telling the same stories over and over again.
2. Why did the author think that asking their father to write down stories would help him?
 - (a) Because the author had come across genetics research which indicated that this had helped other people as well.
 - (b) Because the author thought that thinking about the past would help their father regain his memory.
 - (c) Because the author had seen how their students had benefitted tremendously from similar strategies in their teaching career.
 - (d) Because the author had done the same thing in the past and had regained their memory as a result.
3. What does the word 'garrulous' as used in the passage mean?
 - (a) Quiet and restrained.
 - (b) Tall and handsome.
 - (c) Moody and reflective.
 - (d) Excessively talkative.
4. What role did the author's father play for families uprooted by the Partition?
 - (a) He acted as a source of help to them in a difficult situation through his generosity of soul.
 - (b) He helped them find lost family members and put them in touch with them
 - (c) He helped them by providing food and medicines when they were in need.
 - (d) He told them stories of their homeland, since he had such a large store of stories and anec dotes.
5. Why did the sudden stop in their father's stories take the author and their family by surprise?
 - (a) Because the stop in stories was accompanied with an increase in his analysis of news and current affairs, and the author and their family were very interested in the same things.
 - (b) Because one day the author asked their father about the Partition, and he had forgotten that it had ever occurred.
 - (c) Because the author wanted to hear more stories about their grandmother, and he refused to talk about her.
 - (d) Because the author and their family used to listen to his stories impatiently since he would often repeat them, and had not noticed he was forgetting or confusing some parts of the stories.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

The old woman didn't like the look or sound of the kid. She scowled at her husband. 'Where did you pick up this kitten from? Why do we need her?' When the old man told her she was a goat kid, she picked her up and exclaimed in amazement: 'Yes, she is a goat kid!'

All night, they went over the story of how the kid had come into their hands.

That same night the old lady gave the goat kid that resembled a kitten a nickname: Poonachi. She once had a cat by the same name. In memory of that beloved cat, this goat kid too was named Poonachi. They had acquired her without spending a penny. Now they had to look after her somehow. Her husband had told her a vague story about meeting a demon who looked like Bakasuran and receiving the kid from him as a gift. She wondered if he could have stolen it from a goatherd. Someone might come looking for it tomorrow. Maybe her husband had told her the story only to cover up his crime?

The old woman was not used to lighting lamps at night. The couple ate their evening meal and went to bed when it was still dusk. That night, though, she took a large earthen lamp and filled it with castor oil extracted the year before. There was no cotton for a wick. She tore off a strip from a discarded loincloth of her husband's and fashioned it into a wick. She looked at the kid under the lamplight in that shed as though she were seeing her own child after a long time. There was no bald spot or bruise anywhere on her body. The kid was all black. As she stared at the lamp, her wide open eyes were starkly visible. There was a trace of fatigue on her face. The old woman thought the kid looked haggard because she had not been fed properly. She must be just a couple of days old. A determination that she must somehow raise this kid to adulthood took root in her heart. She called the old man to come and see the kid. She looked like a black lump glittering in the lamplight in that pitch-black night. He pulled fondly at her flapping ears and said, 'Aren't you lucky to come and live here?'

It had been a long time since there was such pleasant chit-chat between the couple. Because of the kid's sudden entry into their lives, they ended up talking a while about the old days.

6. Why did the old woman doubt her husband's story about how he had got the kid?
- (a) Because goat kids are only sold in livestock markets.
 - (b) Because she thought the story was vague, and that he had actually stolen it from a goatherd.
 - (c) Because she did not think Bakasuran was so generous as to gift him a goat kid.
 - (d) Because her husband was a habitual thief and regularly stole things from other people.
7. Why did the old woman name the goat kid 'Poonachi'?
- (a) Because the kid made small bleating noises that sounded like 'Poonachi'.
 - (b) Because the kid reminded the old woman of her husband, whose name was also Poonachi.
 - (c) Because the old woman had first thought the kid was a kitten, and so she named it after a beloved cat she had once had.
 - (d) Because 'Poonachi' was the name typically given to goat kids in the area the couple lived in.
8. What does the word 'haggard' as used in the passage mean?

- (a) Dark in colour and hard to see.
 - (b) Looking exhausted and unwell.
 - (c) Direct and outspoken.
 - (d) Furry and warm.
9. Why was the old woman not used to lighting lamps at night?
- (a) Because the couple usually ate their evening meal and slept at dusk.
 - (b) Because her daughter used to light the lamps in their household.
 - (c) Because the couple was very poor, and could not afford oil for lamps.
 - (d) Because the old couple did not usually exchange pleasant chit-chat.
10. What can we infer from the passage about why the old couple talked about the old days that night?
- (a) The old couple did not usually like talking with each other, and avoided conversation.
 - (b) The old couple was very poor, and were so tired after working all day that they did not feel like talking.
 - (c) The old woman was usually very upset with her husband and thought he was a thief.
 - (d) They spoke about the old days because of the kid's sudden entry in their lives, and the pleasant chit-chat they exchanged about it.

Passage-III

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Early one morning, before sunrise, a fisherman went to a river. On the bank, he felt something underfoot and found it to be a small sack of stones. He picked up the sack and putting his net aside, squatted on the bank to await the sunrise. He was waiting for dawn to break in order to start his day's work. Lazily he picked a stone out of the bag and threw it into the water. Then he cast another stone and then another. In the absence of anything else to do, he kept tossing the stones into the water, one by one.

Slowly the sun rose and it became light. By that time, he had thrown all the stones away except one; the last stone lay in his palm. His heart almost failed him when he saw, by daylight, what he held in his hand. It was a gem! In the darkness, he had thrown a whole sack of them away! What had he lost unknowingly! Full of remorse, he cursed himself. He sobbed and cried, almost out of his mind with grief.

He had accidentally stumbled upon enough wealth to enrich his life many times over, but unknowingly, and in the darkness, he had lost it. Yet in a way he was fortunate: still, one gem was left; the light had dawned before he had thrown it away too. Generally, most people are not even that fortunate.

There is darkness all around and time is fleeting. The sun has not yet risen and we have already wasted all life's precious gems. Life is a vast treasure trove, and man does nothing with it but throws it away. By the time we have realized the importance of life, we have wasted it away. The secret, the mystery, the bliss, the deliverance, heaven — all is lost. And one's life is spent.

But no matter how much treasure has been lost, even if a single moment of life is still left, something can yet be salvaged. Something can still be known; something can still be attained. In the search for life, it is never too late to feel despair. But in our ignorance, in our darkness,

we have assumed that there is nothing in life except pebbles and stones. Those who have stopped under such an assumption have accepted defeats before making any effort to search are bound to fail.

11. What is the critical message in the passage?
 - (a) All the stones one gets in life are essential.
 - (b) We shall never waste any moment of life in useless pursuits.
 - (c) Even a moment of life is sufficient to change destiny.
 - (d) What that is gone cannot return in same life.
12. What is the reason for wasting the precious gems of life as understood from the story?
 - (a) We do not know the worth of these gems.
 - (b) We do not care for the value of these gems.
 - (c) We never find gems around us.
 - (d) We do not recognize gems around us.
13. What could have stopped the fisherman from throwing gems in the river?
 - (a) The availability of light.
 - (b) Shortage of time.
 - (c) Knowledge about gems.
 - (d) His greed for gems.
14. What is the tone of the author in the passage?
 - (a) Optimistic
 - (b) Motivating
 - (c) Remorseful
 - (d) Concerning
15. Which of the following has the same message as inherent in the passage?
 - (a) The only real mistake is the one from which we learn nothing.
 - (b) The phoenix must burn to emerge.
 - (c) Giving up is the only sure way to fail.
 - (d) I have not failed; I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work.

Passage-IV

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Dreams are periods of mental activity that occur during sleep in which the sleeping person experiences imagination and visions. The science behind dreams is limited, and the exact function remains unclear – but research has shed light on some of the mechanisms behind dreaming. Long considered an intensely subjective and deeply personal experience, dreams are slowly opening out to research methodology and in the process spilling the secrets of consciousness, volition and the nature of imaginary worlds. At the absolute cutting edge of dream research today lies the study of an elusive and unusual type of dream called a ‘lucid dream’. Simply put, a lucid dream in which he knows, at the time of the dream, that one is dreaming and that one can then control the course of the dream. Although only a small percentage of people have lucid dreams, there are now methods available that can induce such dreams in people.

Keath Hearne of the University of Hull and Stephan LaBerge of Stanford University, California, realized that if a person (who was conscious that he or she was dreaming) could somehow communicate to the outside world, it would open a whole new process of dialogue between the conscious and the unconscious. Hearne exploited the fact that in dream sleep, the eyes move. He thought perhaps a lucid dreamer could signal by moving the eyes in a predetermined pattern and, in 1980, succeeded in making a volunteer move his eyes left and right eight times in succession. From there it was a simple step to use the movements in Morse Code to make whole sentences. One of the next steps envisaged is to link the Morse signals to a speech synthesizer for a real conversation to take place.

What can we expect to get out of all this? For one thing, there is a great debate going on at present about the nature of dreams that could possibly be resolved. An older school still clings to the Freudian viewpoint of dreams being representations of unconscious wish fulfilment symbolism while another newer one maintains they are nothing more than random electrochemical bursts which the brain then does its best to put into some sort of coherent scenario as visual imagery. If a person could talk about what he or she is seeing while it is happening, dream interpretation could finally take place with the dreamer participating in real-time.

On the other hand, investigators could try to stimulate various areas of the brain through electrodes to see what, if any, effect it has on the content of dreams while getting simultaneous feedback from the dreamer. This could lend support to their theory.

16. Which of the statements the author would most likely disagree with?
- (a) Dream research is chiefly developing strategies for research into eye movement.
 - (b) Research shows that the dreamer can be made to simultaneously participate in the real world.
 - (c) Visual imagery and its relation with Morse code are indeed very complex.
 - (d) Visual imagery represents wish fulfilment.
17. The most important aspect of dream research is the way it has made-
- (a) Its link of the subconscious with the unconscious.
 - (b) Its link of the conscious with the unconscious.
 - (c) Its relationship of volition with the Morse code.
 - (d) Its investigation is complete.
18. What is true regarding the Freudian concept of dreams?
- (a) It has not been antiquated.
 - (b) It relies heavily on the unfulfilled part of the unconscious.
 - (c) It is very stimulating.
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
19. What is the synonym of the word 'volition' as used in the passage?
- (a) Deliberation
 - (b) Dependency
 - (c) Dejected
 - (d) Obligatory
20. What can be assumed about the state of mind of a person during the dream?
- (a) Mind is dormant during dreams.

- (b) Mind is hyperactive during dreams.
- (c) Mind has no role in dreams.
- (d) Mind is active during dreams.

Passage-V

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

The modification of crops is nothing new; plant breeders have been doing it since agriculture began. The wonderful range of apples or potatoes we now enjoy is the result of crossing different varieties. Cabbages, cauliflower and broccoli all originated from one botanical species. Modern molecular biology has given us the ability to go much further. We can now isolate the gene for a particular characteristic of an organism and transfer it to another species. It is this practice of transforming a plant with alien genes- perhaps from an animal or bacterium – that is causing all the controversy.

There are three main concerns. Scientists can now take a gene for resistance to a particular herbicide and transfer it to crop: when these plants are sprayed with a weed killer, the weeds are destroyed while the crop is unharmed. One worry is the harmful effect this could have on the biodiversity of farmland, where so many insects, birds and other animals depend upon “weed” species.

Another fear is that alien genes from a genetically modified (GM) plant could escape into a wild population of a related species. Since plants are fertilized by pollen which is carried through the air, often for great distances, this is entirely possible. A wild species modified in this way with pesticide resistance could become a “superweed”, while a species that becomes unnaturally resistant to animals that feed on it could disrupt the food chain.

The third worry concerns a proposal to produce seeds for cereals that cannot germinate or produce next year’s seeds. This ‘terminator’ technology would be of obvious advantage to some companies since farms would be forced to buy new seeds annually. But it could be devastating to a farmer in the developing world who depends upon saving some seeds for next year’s crop.

21. Who could be the major beneficiary of the ‘terminator technology’ as per the passage?
- (a) Farmers in developing countries.
 - (b) Seed companies.
 - (c) Purchasers of cereals.
 - (d) Retailers of cereals.
22. We can summarise from the passage that GM refers to-
- (a) The transference of a gene to another species thereby modifying the latter.
 - (b) The creation of new varieties through hybridization.
 - (c) Making disease-resistant plants.
 - (d) developing better producing varieties
23. Why is the selective destruction of weeds a matter of worry?
- (a) It can affect the crop also.
 - (b) It involves GM technology about which much is not known.
 - (c) It could have undesirable and unknown effects.
 - (d) It could negatively affect the bio-diversity of farmland.

24. The fear that an alien gene could escape into a wild population is supported by the possibility of -
- (a) Pollen being carried through great distances.
 - (b) The emergence of superweed.
 - (c) A disruption in the food chain.
 - (d) The prevalence of animals that feed on superweed.
25. What can be inferred from the last line of the passage?
- (a) Farmers of only developing countries are in the habit of saving seeds for next year from current year stocks.
 - (b) Farmers from developed countries can afford to buy new seeds every year.
 - (c) Seed companies make a profit by genetically modified crops and their spread.
 - (d) Developed countries differ from the developing countries in agricultural techniques.

SECTION B - LEGAL REASONING

Passage-I

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

The Supreme Court recently invoked the doctrine of transferred malice to uphold the conviction of the appellant in a murder case under section 302 IPC. The appellant had no intention to kill the deceased as he had fired with an intention to settle his score with another person Mahendra with whom he had entered into a harsh argument. However, the court held that it made no difference since ‘Doctrine of Transfer of Malice or Transmigration of Motive’ provides that where there is ‘mens rea’ of committing an offence, it can be transferred to another. The Court illustrated ”An example could be given of a person who had intention to kill a person but by mistake kills another person, and then he would still be held guilty of committing murder even in the absence of intention to kill that particular person.”The Supreme Court bench comprising Justices Abhay S. Oka and Justice Pankaj Mithal was hearing an appeal against the Allahabad HC judgment which had upheld the conviction of the appellant under section 302 IPC in a murder case. In the present case the informant Mohd. Ali stated that on May 30, 2007, he went to a shop with his son Saddam Hussain (deceased). At the time, Mahendra and Nanhe (appellant) were quarreling. The appellant then fired a shot that pierced the neck of his son who died, while Mahendra sustained injuries. The appellant was charged under Section 304, 308 IPC, and Section 25 of the Arms Act, 1959. On May 14, 2010, the trial court found him guilty of murder under Section 302 IPC and sentenced him to life imprisonment. The High Court in 2019, affirmed the conviction and sentence. Aggrieved by the same, the appellant approached the Supreme Court. The issue before the court was whether Section 302 IPC could be reduced to culpable homicide not amounting to murder falling under the second part of Section 304 IPC since the appellant had no intention to kill the deceased? The Court referred to Section 301 of IPC which embodies the ‘Doctrine of Transfer of Malice or Transmigration of Motive. It provides that where there is a ‘mens rea’ of committing an offence, it can be transferred to another. It explained, “If a person has an intention to

commit an offense or cause the death of any person but kills one whose death he never intended to cause, he would still be guilty of causing death.”The Court held that “the intention to kill some other person is not material in as much as he had the intention of committing the aforesaid offense though accidentally he might have killed another person.”

26. Tara intends to kill Falak for which she made cake and mixed poison in that but accidentally Yashi eats that cake in consequences of which Yashi died even if Tara has no intention to kill her. Decide the liability of Tara.

- (a) Tara is guilty of murder of Yashi
- (b) Tara is guilty of attempt to murder of Falak and not guilty of any offence against Yashi
- (c) Tara is not guilty of any offence as Falak did not die even if she has intention to kill her
- (d) Tara is guilty of attempt to murder of both Falak and Yashi

27. Sonu entered the house of David with intent to commit robbery. Sonu demands money from David. David refused to give. Due to this, Sonu fired at him suddenly. David’s wife Rakhi came in between them to protect her husband and died due to being shot in the head. Decide the liability of Sonu.

- (a) Sonu is guilty of robbery not murder as there was no intention to kill
- (b) Sonu is guilty of robbery and attempt to murder
- (c) Sonu is guilty of both robbery and murder
- (d) Can’t be determined

28. Aarush and Bicky are two rival gang members, who enter into a fight on a busy street, however, when Aarush was trying to stab Bicky with a knife, he accidentally stabbed a woman which killed her on the spot, however, Bicky had no intention to kill her, then:

- (a) Aarush would not be guilty of any offence as he did not have any intention to kill the woman
- (b) Aarush would be guilty of culpable homicide
- (c) Aarush would be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (d) Aarush would be guilty of attempt to murder Bicky

29. Rakshit lives in a rented apartment owned by Aman, however, one day Aman enters into the Apartment in order to forcefully evict Rakshit, however during an argument; Rakshit hits him with an iron rod which seriously injured Aman. Decide accordingly.

- (a) Rakshit would be guilty of Culpable Homicide
- (b) Rakshit would be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) Aman would be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (d) Rakshit would not be guilty of any offence as he was acting in self-defence

30. X intending to kill Y by poisoning purchases poison and mixes the same with a glass of milk. He gives the glass to Z to serve it to Y. Z drinks the milk and dies. Which one of the following statements is correct in this context?
- (a) X commits no offence as Z drinks the milk voluntarily
 - (b) X commits the offence of abetment of suicide by Z
 - (c) X commits the offence if death by rash or negligent act
 - (d) X commits the offence of murder

Passage-II

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

The Calcutta High Court recently allowed a petition seeking revision of a Trial Court order which initiated criminal proceedings against the director of “GPT Infra Projects Limited”, finding no privity of contract with the complainant M/s Vinayak Construction. A single-bench of Justice Bibhas Ranjan De observed that Vinayak Construction was hired by B2R, a partnership firm, to complete a portion of certain contract work for GPT Infra. As per the complaint, the persons employed by Vinayak Construction to oversee the work misappropriated the payments in conspiracy with B2R and GPT Infra. The bench noted that the entire complaint filed by Vinayak Constructions under 156(3) CrPC was against B2R and their own agents, and only in the last part of the complaint does it allege any illegality on part of GPT. It held, “In this case also there was no privity of contract in between GPT and M/s Vinayak Construction. Not only that, there was no specific allegation against GPT (Principle Contractor) in the complaint under Section 156(3) of CrPC...I do not find anything specific against GPT...from that point of view also petitioner i.e. Director of G.P.T cannot be held liable in absence of any transaction or entrustment between M/s. Vinayak Construction and G.P.T as I have already discussed hereinabove that there was no such allegation of transaction or entrustment...In the aforesaid view of the matter, the impugned Criminal Proceeding against the petitioner i.e. Gopal Tantia @ Gopal Prosad Tantia, Director of GPT Infra Project Limited only is liable to be quashed and set aside.” The bench thus allowed the revision application and quashed the direction for investigation into the director of GPT, holding that in the absence of specific allegations, there was no basis in the 156(3) CrPC complaint for such a direction, and because there was no privity of contract on part of GPT in the series of fraudulent acts that were claimed.

31. Roshan and Raman are good friends. Roshan borrowed a sum of Rs 20,000 by mortgaging a property at ABC, from Raman to as needed for treatment of his mother. Roshan owned a property at ABC district which he decided to sell to Vikas. Vikas promised Raman that he will pay the money on behalf of Roshan if he fails to pay. Decide.
- (a) Raman cannot sue Vikas when Roshan fails to pay the sum.
 - (b) Raman can sue both Vikas and Roshan if Roshan fails to pay the sum.

- (c) Raman only sues Vikas for the failure to pay the sum of his money.
(d) Vikas can sue Roshan if fails to pay the sum.
32. Nayan purchased a property from Lalu. Mohan was already living in that property on a three-year lease. As a part of the purchased agreement, Nayan took over the lease. There are some leakages in the house that Lalu promised to fix, as a part of the contract. After few months the leakages were still not fixed. Mohan calls Nayan, the new owner, and she informs him that it is Lalu's responsibility. Determine.
- (a) Mohan can sue Lalu for repairing the leakage.
(b) Mohan cannot sue Lalu for repairing the leakage.
(c) Mohan cannot sue Nayan for repairing the leakage.
(d) Mohan can sue both Lalu and Nayan for repairing the leakage.
33. Arjun's father had an illegitimate son, Ravi. Before he died, he put Arjun in possession of his estate with a condition that Arjun would pay Ravi an amount of Rs 5, 00,000 and transfer half of the estate in Ravi's name, once he becomes 21 years old. After attaining that age when Ravi didn't receive the money and asked Arjun about it, he denied giving him his share. Determine the action that Ravi can take.
- (a) Ravi can file a suit for recovery for the amount as well as the share of the estate.
(b) Ravi does not have the right to sue Arjun.
(c) Ravi has the right to sue Arjun's father.
(d) Ravi can sue Arjun only for recovery of the estate.
34. Ayush and Bimal entered into a contract where Bimal agreed to rent his property to Ayush for business purpose. Ayush agreed to pay a sum of Rs 20,000 per month to Bimal in exchange for letting his property to run his shop. After 6 months Ayush fall ill and asked Chetan to look after his shop. Chetan agreed to Ayush. Later Chetan failed to pay Bimal the agreed payment decided per month. Decide.
- (a) Bimal can sue Chetan for default in payment of the monthly rent.
(b) Bimal cannot sue Ayush and Chetan for default in payment of the monthly rent.
(c) Bimal can sue Ayush for default in payment of the monthly rent.
(d) Bimal can sue both Chetan and Ayush for default in payment of the monthly rent.
35. Privity of contract is subject to the exception.
- (a) Where a trust or charge is created
(b) Where payment is made to a third party
(c) Where payment is made by a third party
(d) None of them

Passage-III

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Public nuisance, within the framework of tort law, represents a critical facet of legal principles designed to address harm or interference that extends beyond individual interests to impact the broader community. It is a legal concept grounded in the idea that individuals or entities should not engage in activities or maintain conditions that result in significant inconvenience,

annoyance, or harm to the public at large. In tort law, a public nuisance claim typically requires several key elements to be established. First and foremost, there must be a substantial and unreasonable interference with public rights. This could encompass a range of activities, from environmental pollution to obstructing public spaces or creating excessive noise. The harm caused by the alleged nuisance must be of significance, affecting a considerable number of people rather than being isolated to an individual or a small group. The concept of unreasonableness is a pivotal element in public nuisance cases. Courts assess whether a reasonable person would find the interference unacceptable, considering factors such as the severity of the harm, the social utility of the defendant's conduct, and the feasibility of alternatives. In some cases, fault on the part of the defendant, whether through intentional wrongdoing, negligence, or strict liability, may be an additional element to establish liability. Public nuisance claims can manifest in various contexts. Environmental pollution, such as the discharge of pollutants into the air or water, may give rise to a public nuisance claim if it significantly impacts the health and well-being of the community. Noise pollution from industrial activities or entertainment venues can be considered a public nuisance if it disrupts the peace and quiet of residential areas. Obstruction of public spaces, such as roads or sidewalks, can impede the flow of daily life and lead to legal action. When a court determines that a public nuisance exists, it has the authority to grant a range of remedies. Injunctive relief may be issued to stop the offending conduct, damages may be awarded to compensate for harm suffered by the community, and abatement measures may be ordered to eliminate the nuisance. Defendants facing public nuisance claims can present various defenses. The coming to the nuisance doctrine, where the defendant argues that the plaintiff moved to the area with full knowledge of the alleged nuisance, is a common defense. Additionally, defendants may assert that their conduct is justified based on social utility, emphasizing the overall benefits of their actions to society. In essence, public nuisance under tort law serves as a mechanism to balance individual freedoms with the broader interests of the community. It reflects society's recognition that certain behaviors or conditions can have far-reaching consequences, necessitating legal remedies to preserve the collective well-being and rights of the public.

36. Vinayak dug a drain on a public road, which led to huge traffic and delays to the general public on that route in consequence of which Neetu failed to reach her exam centre on time due to the same. Determine the liability.
- (a) Vinayak is not liable for public nuisance.
 - (b) Neetu should leave early for her exam.
 - (c) Vinayak is liable for private nuisance.
 - (d) Vinayak is liable for public nuisance.
37. Madan and Kiran were friends. One night, Madan enters Kiran's house without obtaining Kiran's consent. Determine Madan's liability in the given case.
- (a) Madan is liable for causing public nuisance.
 - (b) Madan is liable for trespassing on Kiran's property.
 - (c) Madan is not liable for any offence.
 - (d) Madan and Kiran are both liable for nuisance.

38. Certain branches from an outgrown tree in D's garden kept falling into F's garden. Despite multiple requests, D failed to trim the branches. Determine the course of action that can be taken by F under these circumstances.
- F can hold D liable for causing nuisance.
 - F can hold D liable for causing trespass.
 - F cannot hold D liable for unlawful interference.
 - F has no recourse against D under the law.
39. Identify the incorrect statement(s) from among the following based on the information provided in the passage.
- Nuisance is actionable per se, without the proof of actual damage.
 - Trespass does not need to include a direct physical interference with the use or enjoyment of one's property.
 - A nuisance may be in respect of either property or physical discomfort.
- Only 3
 - Only 2
 - Only 1
 - 1 and 2.
40. Rashmi played loud music on her speakers early in the morning. Rashmi lives in a locality where this behaviour of hers disturbs and causes annoyance to her neighbor Prakash, who has asked her to stop the music numerous times. Determine.
- Rashmi can be held liable for trespassing on Prakash's property.
 - Rashmi can be held liable for creating private nuisance to Prakash.
 - Rashmi cannot be held liable for any offence.
 - Rashmi must learn to live by society's rules.

Passage-IV

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

The "Freedom of Information Act, 2002" was enacted by the Indian Parliament to promote transparency and accountability in administration. Later on, this Act was repealed by the new enactment, "the Right to Information Act," made by the legislation of Parliament of India. The Right to Information Act was passed by Parliament on June 15, 2005, and became fully operational from October 12, 2005. Under this new law, the Indian citizens are empowered to seek any accessible information from a Public Authority, making the Government and its functionaries more accountable and responsible. The Right to information is a part of the fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression, enshrined under Article 19(1) of the Constitution of India. The Right to Information has been made a statutory right through the Parliament's enactment, the Right to Information Act, 2005. This Act is often termed as revolutionary, as a common man can demand any government agency to furnish information by using this right. Further, this Act mandates timely response to citizens' requests for government information. The motive behind making the Right to Information a statutory right is to secure access to information for the citizens which are

under the control of public authorities. To empower citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the Government, contain corruption, and make our democracy work in the real sense is the basic objective of the Right to Information Act. As it goes without saying that an informed citizen is better equipped to keep necessary vigil on the instruments of governance and make them more accountable to the governed. The Act is an initiative towards making the citizens well-informed about the activities of the Government and all the public authorities under it. As per Section 2(f) of the RTI Act, 2005, 'information' means material in any form, including records, documents, memos, e-mails, opinions, advice, press releases, circulars, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, data material held in any electronic form and information relating to any private body which a public authority can access under any other law for the time being in force. According to this definition provided by the RTI Act, citizens can seek information from any Public Authority. The power given to the citizens under the RTI Act is limitless. Yet, the Public Authority can refuse details sought through an RTI application pertaining to national security and defence or some personal information. Public Authority is defined under Section 2(h) of the RTI Act.

41. which of the following statements can be inferred to be true with respect to the above passage?
- (a) The RTI Act is more citizen-centric and gives the power to seek information and transparency in the administration of public services.
 - (b) Any individual has the right to seek and have access to the information from the public authority.
 - (c) The citizens cannot avail the access to information directly from the public authority and ask for transparency in the process of administration.
 - (d) The public authorities are not bound to provide all the information to the citizen.
42. Based on the above passage, who among the following can be termed as 'public authorities' under the RTI Act?
- (a) Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Planning Commission
 - (b) Companies incorporated under the Companies Act 2013
 - (c) Intelligence and Security Organization
 - (d) National Security Council Secretariat
43. Mr. Mohan requested information under the RTI Act of India with respect to bank accounts of certain members of Mulloor Rural Co-operative Society Ltd. However, the request to access the information was refused by the Society pertaining to the confidential nature of the information. The Society also argued giving access to information would violate commercial confidence. The society also argued that the information requested had no relationship to any 'public authority'. Analyse the situation and choose the correct answer.
- (a) Co-operative Society has the right to reserve access to information and deny its access to Mohan.

- (b) Non-disclosure of the information to Mohan violated provisions of RTI Act and Society is liable to be punished for non-compliance.
- (c) Mohan does not have the right to seek information from the members of bank accounts as the information asked for falls under the ambit of confidential information.
- (d) Co-operative Society does not come within the purview of 'public authorities' as described in the RTI Act.

44. X was studying at Central Government University. X appeared for his final exams for graduation. On declaration of the results, X was disappointed with the marks awarded to him by the University. He expected that he had performed well and would pass the exam with distinction. X thought his answer sheets were misevaluated. Therefore, X requested an application for inspection and re-evaluation of his answer sheet. His request was rejected by the University.

- (a) Rejection of request by the University is fair and uniform for eliminating chances of subjectivity.
- (b) Accepting the request would have led to confusion pertaining to the elaborate procedure of examination and valuation.
- (c) Re-evaluation would hamper the credibility of the University as well as the teacher's capacity.
- (d) Rejection of request violates the provision of RTI and the answer sheets must undergo re-evaluation.

45. Identify the correct option from the following two statements of Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R):

Assertion (A): Citizens have the right to know about the affairs of the Government elected by them.

Reasoning(R): Each government organ is susceptible to corruption and to avoid this, there must be complete transparency in all governmental processes.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct; and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct; but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.
- (d) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.

Passage-V

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Justice Verma Committee was constituted to recommend amendments to the Criminal Law so as to provide for quicker trial and enhanced punishment for criminals accused of committing sexual assault against women.

A three member Committee headed by Justice J.S. Verma, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was constituted to recommend amendments to the Criminal Law so as to provide for quicker trial and enhanced punishment for criminals accused of committing sexual assault against women.

The Committee submitted its report on January 23, 2013. It made recommendations on laws related to rape, sexual harassment, trafficking, child sexual abuse, medical examination of victims, police, electoral and educational reforms.

Some of the key recommendations included:

Rape: The Committee's report stated that rape is an expression of power and should not be considered a crime of passion. Also, only peno-vaginal intercourse is not the only form of rape. Any non-consensual penetration of sexual nature, whether or not involving the penis or vagina, has to be considered as rape. The Committee also recommended doing away with marital rape as a carve-out.

Sexual Assault: Currently, "assault or use of criminal force to a woman with the intent to outrage her modesty" is punishable under Section 354 of the IPC with 2 years imprisonment. The Committee recommended that non-penetrative forms of sexual contact should be regarded as sexual assault. The offence of sexual assault should be defined so as to include all forms of non-consensual non-penetrative touching of a sexual nature.

Verbal Sexual Assault: The report suggested that the current law needed to be repealed in context to the verbal sexual assault. According to the present Section 509 of Indian Penal Code, 1860, words and gestures that can cause insult to a woman's modesty are considered to be a criminal offense. However, there is no definition or mention of the phrases that can be considered to be criminal in nature. The report suggested that the creation of unwelcome threat of sexual nature should be considered as criteria to determine verbal sexual assault.

Sexual Harassment: There were some key recommendations made by the Committee on Sexual Harassment in reference to the then Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012 (now Act). The recommendations were as follows: The Bill should include domestic workers. the bill stated that the complainant and the respondent are required to attempt conciliation atfirst. It is contrary to the judgment passed by the Supreme Court of India in Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan, which was aimed at securing a safe workplace for women. The woman who has suffered sexual harassment should get compensation from the employer. The Bills made it compulsory for the employer to institute an internal complaints committee that will be responsible for receiving complaints and taking necessary actions. Such an internal committee makes the purpose of the Bill null and void. Instead, there should an Employment Tribunal that should receive and adjudicate all complaints.

The Justice J.S. Verma Committee played a pivotal role in shaping the discourse on women's safety and sexual violence in India. Its comprehensive report laid the foundation for significant legal reforms and raised awareness about the urgent need to address gender-based violence. The committee's work contributed to the subsequent amendment of India's criminal laws concerning sexual offenses, often referred to as the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013

46. Anuradha was walking on the road, when Arjun remarked her by saying, “you are beautiful like Madhuri Dixit and started singing song”, she filed a case of verbal sexual assault against Arjun. As per the report, will Anuradha succeed?
- (a) No, because her modesty is outraged
 - (b) No, because there is no threat of sexual nature
 - (c) Yes, because her modesty is outraged
 - (d) Yes, because there is threat of sexual nature
47. Kamna, a cleaning lady, worked at Mantosh’s office on weekdays and at his home on weekends. One Saturday, Mantosh makes a sexual advance at Kamna. She sues him for sexual harassment. Decide, as per the recommendations of the Report.
- (a) Since the sexual advance has been made on Saturday, it means it was at Santosh’s home and not the workplace. Hence it is not sexual harassment.
 - (b) For a cleaning lady, the home of the employer is her workplace and hence it is sexual harassment.
 - (c) If Mantosh had made the advance in office it was a different matter, but what he does inside his own house is his private matter.
 - (d) None of the above.
48. Sanjana works at XYZ Pvt Ltd as a Software Engineer. Mohit works as a manager in the same company. Sanjana is sexually harassed by Mohit on a daily basis at their office. One day Sanjana finally reports the matter to the Human Resources Department who wants Sanjana and Mohit to clear it all. Sanjana refuses. The Human Rights Department decided to close the matter as it felt it was not a serious issue. Sanjana decides to file a case. Which of the following option is correct as per the recommendations of report?
- (a) The internal Human Rights Department is the complaints committee to which complaints must be filed as required by law.
 - (b) Sanjana must be allowed to approach the Employment tribunal which is empowered to receive and adjudicate all complaints.
 - (c) Either the Human Rights Department or the Employment Tribunal will do.
 - (d) Sanjana and Mohit must first attempt conciliation.
49. Rajesh is an upcoming politician with a dark past. He was contesting the local elections and meanwhile, a case of sexual harassment was filed against him by one of his female staff. Decide.
- (a) He cannot be disqualified as only a charge sheet has been filed and he is not yet convicted.
 - (b) He cannot be disqualified as his crime did not relate to terrorism, untouchability, secularism, fairness of elections, sati and dowry.
 - (c) He can be disqualified as filing of charge sheet is sufficient grounds.
 - (d) He can be disqualified as his crime related to a sexual offence, which is a sufficient ground.
50. Rupesh works for an MNC where he had a female boss who he hates a lot. One night, he stopped her way in the parking lot and said, “I will take all my revenge today, I will

rape you just because I am a man” after saying this he physically forced himself upon her. Afterwards, he was arrested for rape and pleaded that it was a spur-of-the-moment decision. In the above scenario, Rupesh takes the defence that there was no peno-vaginal penetration when he forced himself on his boss and that only non-peno-vaginal penetration was involved. Decide according to the Report.

- (a) The law states that only peno-vaginal penetration is rape. So Rupesh is not guilty
- (b) Any form of penetration of sexual nature is rape, and so Rupesh is guilty
- (c) Rupesh is guilty because he had a bad intention. If he had done the same thing without the desire to assert his power, and merely out of lust, he would have been not guilty
- (d) Rupesh is not guilty because only crime of passion is recommended as an offence by the Report and not expressions of power

Passage-VI

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

One of the necessary requirements of a legally binding contract, according to Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872, is “free consent.” Section 13 defines consent as when two contracting parties agree on the same item in the same meaning. Its name comes from the Latin phrase “consensus ad idem,” which means “union of thoughts.” Free consent may not always be present when signing the contract, and consent may be induced in an illegitimate manner, which may be illegal. The contract will be voidable at the option of the injured party, who would have the choice of declaring the agreement void or continuing with it under the former terms. Coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation, or mistake can all impair or influence free consent. If consent is acquired by coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation, a contract can be declared voidable under Section 19 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872; however, Section 19A provides the capacity to set apart a contract formed by undue influence. The act of forcing other individuals to engage in a contract while using violence or the threat of force simply to acquire his or her consent is known as coercion. Fraud is defined as the deliberate misrepresenting of facts by one party.

51. Johnson is the manager and David is an employee of ABC co. ltd. Recently, David became insolvent and only has his beet farms left with him. Johnson knowing about this situation made an offer to David to buy his beet farm; however, David refused to sell the same. The next day, Johnson forced David to sell his farm to him or else he would destroy his career at the office. David agrees due to his fear of being insolvent. Decide.
- (a) The contract is valid as there was consent on the part of David to sell his beet farm.
 - (b) The contract is void as it was made without free consent of David.
 - (c) The contract is voidable at the end of David as he did not make his decision with free consent.

- (d) The contract is valid as Jim will give money to David after he purchases the farm.
52. Naisha offered to sell hairpins to Palak, to which Palak agreed. The hairpins were to be delivered on the bus called 'Sun' according to the agreement. Interestingly, the Sun was the name of two buses. Palak thought they had agreed on the first bus, which leaves in the evening. Naisha thought they had agreed in the agreement over the second bus, which was scheduled to leave in the morning. When Palak refused to accept the hairpins, Naisha was forced to sue to collect damages. Decide the liability in this case
- (a) Palak shall be liable to pay the damages as the hairpins did reach her and she refused to accept it.
 - (b) Naisha shall be liable as she did not take note of the particular bus.
 - (c) Both Naisha and Palak will be liable as they did not particularly define which bus in the agreement.
 - (d) Neither of them would be liable as there was no meeting of minds and the contract would be void.
53. Aman, having a malafide motive was traveling from Srilanka to the Maldives in a boat with Mohak. Aman threatened Mohak to enter into a contract to sell Mohak's boat at a gunpoint to which Mohak reluctantly agreed. After that Aman diverted the ship to India and then Mohak brought a suit against Aman for coercion. Decide the liability in this case
- (a) Aman is not liable as he threatened Mohak outside the borders of India's boundaries and would thus not be liable in the Indian subcontinent.
 - (b) Aman is liable as he diverted the boat and stole it from Mohak without giving anything in return.
 - (c) Aman is liable for coercion as he threatened Mohak with his life.
 - (d) Aman is not liable as just threatened Mohak and he could have refused.
54. Mr. Rupesh, the husband of Mrs. Vinita asks her to sign a document by telling her that he is mortgaging two lands belonging to her to pay of his debts. Mrs. Vinita being illiterate does the same. He mortgages five lands belonging to her. Can Mrs. Vinita sue her for fraud?
- (a) Mr. Rupesh is liable for fraud as he deliberately concealed the facts that were material for Mrs. Vinita to know.
 - (b) Rupesh is not liable as he is the husband and can take her assets.
 - (c) Rupesh will not be held liable as mere silence to facts does not amount to fraud.
 - (d) Rupesh will be held liable as he sold five lands.
55. Penny was the highest bidder in a painting auction of Sheldon that she wanted to be on a rent basis for her shop. The rent was 70,000 per year and the said rights of the painting were auctioned for three years. Penny assumed the rent amount to be for all three years together and when Sheldon sued her she said the same to be a mistake.
- (a) Sheldon cannot sue her as this was genuinely a mistake.
 - (b) Sheldon can sue her as this was a one-sided mistake from Penny about a material fact to the contract.

- (c) Sheldon cannot sue her as he himself did not specify that this was one month's rent.
- (d) Sheldon can sue her as she failed in paying him.

SECTION C-CURRENT AFFAIRS

Passage-I

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

In another step towards digitalization, Chief Justice of India (CJI) DY Chandrachud Monday announced the launch of the electronic Supreme Court Reports (e-SCR) project.

The CJI, who was sharing the bench with Justice PS Narasimha, wished lawyers on the first working day of the year and then gave the details of the e-SCR projects. "This is a free service available for lawyers across the country. Young juniors do not have to pay.

There is an elastic search facility. We are improving upon the search engine by incorporating the followed, distinguished and incorporated judgements in a few weeks..." the CJI said.

He said as of now, the judgements, delivered by January 1, 2023, will be made available.

"We are also introducing neutral citations. Delhi and Kerala High Court already have it,"

Chandrachud said. He said a committee comprising three judges - Justice Rajiv Shakhder of the Delhi High Court, Justice Raja Vijayaraghavan of the Kerala High Court and Justice Suraj Govindraj of the Karnataka High Court - has been constituted to work on the process of "neutral citations". Lawyers, while arguing in courts, refer to the reported judgements supporting their matters by using law journals including 'Supreme Court Reports'.

56. Which of the following statements regarding the Electronic Supreme Court Reports (e-SCR) Project is correct?
- (a) To facilitate unrestricted electronic accessibility to the official legal reports encompassing judgments
 - (b) To transform all the documentation within the Supreme Court into a digitized format.
 - (c) To establish a platform enabling electronic submission of cases within the Supreme Court.
 - (d) To establish a comprehensive digital repository housing all the legislative enactments
57. Where will the implementation of the e-SCR project take place?
- (a) On the official website of the Supreme Court.
 - (b) Within the mobile application specifically designed for the Supreme Court.
 - (c) On the Judgment portal integrated within the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)
 - (d) The project will be deployed across all the aforementioned options.
58. From which year will the entire gamut of judgments be available on e-SCR?
- (a) 1950
 - (b) 1960
 - (c) 1970
 - (d) 1980

59. What novel attributes have been identified in the most recent stage of the e-Courts Project?
- (a) Implementation of courts that operate in a digital and paperless manner.
 - (b) Establishment of an online court system.
 - (c) Broadening the extent of virtual courts.
 - (d) The inclusion of all the aforementioned options.
60. Who helped develop the search engine for the e-SCR project?
- (a) National Law University
 - (b) Judicial Academies
 - (c) National Informatics Centre
 - (d) High Courts of India

Passage-II

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

On the occasion of the 74th Republic Day, President Droupadi Murmu honoured the Bravehearts of Indian forces. During the Republic Day 2023 parade, the President took the salute and admired the gallantry award winners. The proud winners of the highest gallantry awards include the winners of Param Vir Chakra and Ashok Chakra. The Param Vir Chakra is awarded for the most conspicuous act of bravery and self-sacrifice in the face of the enemy, while the Ashok Chakra is awarded for similar acts of valour and self-sacrifice but, other than, in the face of the enemy. The parade commenced with the President taking the salute commanded by Parade Commander, Lieutenant General Dhiraj Seth, Ati Vishisht Seva Medal, a second-generation Army officer. Major General Bhavnish Kumar, Chief of Staff, HQ Delhi Area was the Parade Second-in-Command. President Droupadi Murmu is leading the nation in celebrating the 74th Republic Day from Kartavya Path, with Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi as the Chief Guest. Building on last year's "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav" celebrations, this year's celebrations will include patriotic fervour and community participation, as envisioned by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

61. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Param Vir Chakra, the highest gallantry award in India?
- (a) The Param Vir Chakra can only be awarded to members of the Indian Army.
 - (b) The Param Vir Chakra was established in 1950 and is awarded for the highest degree of gallantry in the face of the enemy.
 - (c) The Param Vir Chakra is awarded annually even to civilians who display exceptional bravery.
 - (d) All of the above
62. Who was the first recipient of the Param Vir Chakra?
- (a) Major Somnath Sharma
 - (b) Naik Jadunath Singh
 - (c) Lance Naik Karam Singh

- (d) Lieutenant Colonel Ardeshir Burzorji Tarapore
63. Who among the following is the only Air Force personnel to have been awarded the Param Vir Chakra?
- (a) Flying Officer Nirmal Jit Singh Sekhon
(b) Air Marshal Subroto Mukerjee
(c) Air Chief Marshal Pratap Chandra Lal
(d) Wing Commander Rakesh Sharma
64. Which of the following awards is the peace-time equivalent of the Param Vir Chakra?
- (a) Vir Chakra
(b) Ashoka Chakra
(c) Kirti Chakra
(d) Shaurya Chakra
65. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Yudh Seva Medal of India?
- (a) It's a military decoration awarded for the highest degree of distinguished services in an operational context which includes times of war, conflict, or hostilities.
(b) It is the highest wartime gallantry award in India, awarded posthumously to the families of military personnel.
(c) It is a peacetime gallantry award given for valour, courageous action, or self-sacrifice away from the battlefield.
(d) It's a military service award presented to personnel of all ranks of the Armed Forces for a high degree of distinguished service in peace.

Passage-III

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) will launch Singapore's TeLEOS-2 satellite on April 22, from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota. This is the second satellite developed by ST Engineering to be launched by ISRO. In 2015, ISRO launched TeLEOS-1, the first Singapore commercial Earth Observation Satellite, which was launched into a low Earth orbit for remote sensing applications. ISRO has so far launched nine satellites belonging to Singapore. The PSLV-C55 is ISRO's third launch this year and the last PSLV mission was in November last year.

66. Which of the following is the main aim behind the launch of TeLEOS-2 satellite?
- (a) To study the atmosphere of earth
(b) To explore the moon
(c) To provide high-resolution of Earth's surface
(d) To search for life in another planet
67. What is the weight of the TeLEOS-2 satellite?
- (a) 741 kg
(b) 674 kg
(c) 817 kg

- (d) 936 kg
68. What is the resolution of the high-resolution camera equipped on TeLEOS-2 satellite?
- (a) 1 meter
 - (b) 10 meters
 - (c) 100 meters
 - (d) 1000 meters
69. What is the significance of the PSLV launch vehicle developed by ISRO?
- (a) It is the first Indian launch vehicle to be equipped with liquid stages
 - (b) It is the first Indian launch vehicle to reach Mars
 - (c) It is the first Indian launch vehicle to be equipped with solid stages
 - (d) It is the first Indian launch vehicle to be equipped with both liquid and solid stages
70. What is the objective of the “Space Science and Technology Awareness Training (START)” programme launched by ISRO?
- (a) To train primary school students about space science and technology
 - (b) To provide advanced-level training to post-doctoral students in space science and technology
 - (c) To provide introductory-level online training to post-graduate and final-year undergraduate students of physical sciences and technology
 - (d) To provide hands-on training in space science and technology to engineering students

Passage-IV

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCCCR) has written to the Chairman/Secretary Education Boards of all States and Union Territories, stating it is the duty of schools to ensure that children with Type 1 diabetes (1D) are provided with proper care and required facilities. In its letter, the NCPCR said it had taken cognisance of the petitions it received from parents of the children diagnosed with juvenile diabetes or T1D in the country. In 2017, the CBSE issued a circular allowing children with T1D in Classes X and XII to carry certain eatables with them to the board examination hall, to prevent occurrence of hypoglycaemia or low sugar episodes. The NCPCR chair Priyank Kanungoo raises a hat tip to the CBSE and says that more such concessions should be granted to all children with T1D in schools. As per the note, a child with T1D who requires a mid-afternoon snack should be permitted by the class teacher to consume it. Those writing exams may be allowed to carry medicines, snacks and water with them, a glucometer and glucose testing strips to test blood sugar and continuous/flash glucose monitoring devices or insulin pumps. In fact, the NCPCR appeals to States that in case a smart phone is required to monitor sugar levels, it should be allowed and can be held by the invigilator in the hall.

71. What is the current status of children and adolescents living with Type I Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM) in India, according to the International Diabetes Federation Atlas 2021?
- (a) India has the lowest number of children and adolescents living with T1DM in the southeast Asia region
 - (b) India has the second-highest number of children and adolescents living with T1DM in the southeast Asia region
 - (c) India has the highest number of children and adolescents living with T1DM in the southeast Asia region
 - (d) India has no cases of T1DM in children and adolescents
72. What is Type 1 Diabetes (T1D)?
- (a) A chronic condition in which the pancreas produces excessive insulin, leading to low blood sugar levels
 - (b) A chronic condition in which the pancreas produces little or no insulin, leading to high blood sugar levels
 - (c) A condition that only affects adults, in which the pancreas produces too much insulin
 - (d) A condition that only affects children, in which the pancreas produces too little insulin
73. What is Type 2 Diabetes?
- (a) It is a condition in which the pancreas does not produce insulin
 - (b) It is a condition in which the body's immune system attacks and destroys the insulin-producing cells in the pancreas
 - (c) It is a condition in which the body still makes insulin, but it does not use it properly
 - (d) It is a condition in which the body produces too much insulin
74. What is the goal of the Global Diabetes Compact launched by the World Health Organization (WHO)?
- (a) To promote awareness about the risk factors of diabetes
 - (b) To provide access to affordable insulin for people with diabetes
 - (c) To strengthen infrastructure for diabetes prevention and management
 - (d) To facilitate international collaboration for diabetes research and development
75. In India, what is the role of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)?
- (a) It promotes the incorporation of child rights into the school curriculum.
 - (b) It undertakes and promotes research in the field of child rights.
 - (c) Both A & B
 - (d) Only A

Passage-V

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

India's first underwater metro service, the East-West Metro Corridor project is expected to be completed by December 2023. Some rehabilitation works are in process and other issues are delaying the completion of the underwater metro project." It is worth mentioning that the East-West corridor of the [1] Metro is 15 Km-long and spans from Salt Lake Stadium.

It costs about 120 crore per kilometre to build the tunnel but the manufacturing cost of the tunnel underwater, which is deep in the [2] river costs increased to around 157 crores by per kilometre.

Metro Railway Corporation has taken up the difficult task of making the tunnel with the help of German machines and the best experts. Work inside the tunnel is still in progress. The project completion will bring great relief to lakhs of commuters as it will connect the busy railway stations as well as the north-south line of the Metro at Esplanade.

76. India's first underwater metro service is going to start at which place, redacted as [1] in the above passage?

- (a) Dispur
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) Kochi

77. Which of the following rivers will replace [2] in the above passage?

- (a) Majuli
- (b) Cauvery
- (c) Krishna
- (d) Hooghly

78. Salt Lake Stadium is located at which place in India?

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Mumbai

79. India's first aqua park is going to build at which state in India?

- (a) Manipur
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

80. The first water Metro project in India is launched at which place?

- (a) Kochi
- (b) Bengaluru

- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Udaipur

SECTION D - LOGICAL REASONING

Passage-I

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

English narrators know that their language is strange. So do people loaded with learning it non-natively. The peculiarity that we all distinguish most readily is its spelling, which is indeed a nightmare. For a normal language, spelling at least pretends a basic correspondence to the way people pronounce the words. But English is not usual.

Spelling is a matter of writing, of course, whereas language is primarily about speaking. Speaking came long before writing, we speak much more, and all but a couple of hundred of the world's thousands of languages are rarely or never written. Yet even in its spoken form, English is weird.

But our monolingual tendency leaves us like the proverbial fish not knowing that it is wet. Our language feels 'normal' only until you get a sense of what normal really is.

For example, there's no other language that's close enough to English that we'll be able to get about half of what people say without training and the rest with little effort. German and Dutch are like that, as are Spanish and Portuguese, or Thai and Lao.

The closest an Anglophone, or English speaker, can get is with the obscure Northern European language called Frisian. Overall, however, we can find that Frisian is more or less German.

We think it's a annoyance that so many European languages assign gender to nouns for no reason, with French having female moons and male boats and such. But actually, it's us who are odd: almost all European languages belong to one family - Indo-European - and of all of them English is the only one that *doesn't* assign genders that way. Why is our language so peculiar? Just what is this thing we're speaking, and what happened to make it this way? English started out as, essentially, a kind of German. Old English is so unlike the modern version that it feels like a stretch to think of them as the same language at all.

81. Which of the following is the author's assumption?

- (a) In Indo-European languages, the spellings of most words do not correspond to how they are pronounced.
- (b) A large number of English words are not spelt the way they are pronounced.
- (c) Most European people can speak many languages.
- (d) It is possible to be able to write a language without being able to speak it.

82. Which of the following is most likely to be dis-agreed by the author?

- (a) The fact that things don't have genders makes English easy to learn for Europeans.
- (b) Speakers of Old English would understand people speaking in Frisian.
- (c) Speakers of New English do not understand people speaking in Old English.
- (d) The Bengali language is odd as it does not assign genders to things.

83. What situation is not identical to that of fish referred to in the passage?
- (a) Frogs in a well.
 - (b) Children in a classroom.
 - (c) Monkeys in a jungle.
 - (d) Ants in an anthill.
84. If the arguments contained in this passage are correct, which of the following is true?
- (a) Most English speakers cannot spell correctly.
 - (b) A Dutch speaker would learn German faster than he would learn English.
 - (c) Native and non-native speakers of English speak different versions of English.
 - (d) If one knows German, one can understand English.
85. Which of the following is not a premise for the author's belief that English is an odd language?
- (a) English is like Frisian which is like German.
 - (b) In English, things do not have gender.
 - (c) English words are not spelt as they are pronounced.
 - (d) English speakers cannot understand any other language without learning it.

Passage-II

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

A health study was showed over the course of a month in the country of Maristan wherein a group of 600 volunteers participated. They were divided into 3 equal groups. Care was taken to have in each group people of different ages and ethnic backgrounds. Each person in the first group was simply asked to keep a record of the number of hours per day per week he or she exercised. Motivational speakers and health specialists spoke to the people in the second group and explained to them the benefits of regular exercise, in precise on cardiac health and the resultant reduction in the risk of contracting coronary heart disease. The participants were given pamphlets and links to various relevant sites on the internet to supplement this information. The third group was in addition asked to make an honest appraisal and make out a plan stating when and where and for how long he or she would exercise.

It was found that each person in the first group exercised on an average for about half an hour once a week. The second group seemed not to have benefited much from the talks and the reading material and reported exercising for only a slightly higher number of hours per week. The report of the third group was, however, startling. They reported an average of five hours of exercise over six days per week.

Experts conceived that this was an example of the efficacy of 'implementation intention'.

When an individual makes out a plan or expresses his intention, he is very likely to implement it in practice. To help him remember his intention, a person may need the help of reminders. For example the smell of his mother's cooking reminds Lokesh that he has an hour to

exercise before breakfast is served. However, the simplest reminder is time, and setting an alarm works best for most people.

86. What is not an example of “implementation intent” as set forth in the passage by the author?
- (a) Tarun set the alarm for 10 AM to remind himself to clean the kitchen.
 - (b) Rajshri decided to wait for her father to leave for office before switching on the TV.
 - (c) Robbin loves watching football highlights at 7 PM everyday on ESPN since childhood.
 - (d) Shreya has made a pact with her friends that they will study as a group on the weekends.
87. Which of the following is similar to how the other group was prepared?
- (a) The pastor greeted everyone who came to the church each Sunday as it kept them motivated.
 - (b) My gym trainer just texted me to ask how often I consumed proteins.
 - (c) Junaid managed to convince his friends to take up gymming
 - (d) The teacher explained to her students how regularity with homework would help them in all exams.
88. Based on that passage, which of the following methods could be most effective in providing a proper exercise regimen?
- (a) Incentivising the participants with benefits that they individually value.
 - (b) Formulating an exercise regimen for oneself based on the advice of a professional.
 - (c) Watching motivating presentations about the health benefits of exercise.
 - (d) Fixing reminders that are pleasurable such as the smell of chocolate chip cookies.
89. In the above passage, which of the following can we be inferred?
- (a) No amount of motivation will be successful without intention.
 - (b) Writing down the plan, its time and method of execution is essential for its success.
 - (c) If people are asked to read motivational material, they probably don't.
 - (d) Britishers are careless about their coronary health.
90. In view of the information mentioned in the above passage, which one do you suppose to be most reliable?
- (a) The risk of developing coronary heart disease is quite high for the average citizen of Maristan.
 - (b) Maristanis do not pay heed to motivational talks.
 - (c) Maristanis love their mother's cooking.
 - (d) The primary cause of heart disease in Maristan is the lack of exercise.

Passage-III

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

There's a lot of talk about adverse impacts such as global warming, pollution and the extinction of several species due to human activity. There is another systemic collapse to be added to this list. The consequences of this digital revolution for humans are just beginning to be acknowledged by researchers, and they're not the same as climate change. The Digital Revolution can also be compared to the building of railroads and interstate highways, which was part of the revolution that took place. The ability to connect with people has been greatly facilitated by all these new technologies. The digital revolution has made it possible to share one's views with anyone, anywhere and at any time. One's got the ability of reaching big audiences in a short time. The information ecosystem is a product of recent times and has grown swiftly, and has the potential to spread harm all across humanity even faster than its rate of growth. This is also visible in the spread of misinformation, deliberately doctored information and a low level of responsibility and verifiability. Intentional corruption of the information ecosystem that underlies modern civilisation has consequences far beyond imagination. It is now possible for anyone to be a propagandist or a hatemonger. Even the results of supposedly fair elections have been affected by deliberate misinformation. Another problem is the dependence on advertisers for revenue, which leads to a bias in news dissemination. Some media organizations ask for donations from their readers, so that they can't use advertising to fund them. They might consider setting aside a budget to fund an ethical information ecosystem, just as projects for reducing negative environmental impacts are financed by the Ethical Corporate Fund.

91. Which of the following is the author of the passage above least likely to agree with?
- (a) People take all broadcasts with a pinch of salt.
 - (b) It is easy for any rational person to distinguish between the truth and falsehood.
 - (c) The administration is ever vigilant about the spread of hate messages.
 - (d) It is not possible to fool people all the time.
92. Which of the following is the author of the passage above most likely to agree with?
- (a) Unethical use of the information ecosystem is harming only the urban people as rural people do not have any need for information.
 - (b) People have the choice to not access information, so the sender is not to be blamed.
 - (c) Humans will not intentionally mislead another.
 - (d) Those who are proved to have uploaded false information should be punished.
93. The author introduces creative solutions to a more ethical information ecosystem; which of the following does he propose?
- (a) A website asks for donations for flood relief.
 - (b) Newspapers should hire staff from amongst their readers.
 - (c) The staff of TV channel put in two hours of unpaid work per week to research the truth about racial violence.
 - (d) A website organizes an essay contest on the topic 'child abuse'.

94. As described in the above passage, which of the following is an example of unethical use of the information ecosystem?
- (a) Many coaching institutes offered free online classes during the lockdown.
 - (b) A reporter based his report on mob violence on facts as narrated by four of his friends from that locality.
 - (c) People were asked to fill out a form giving some details about their preferences and based on a random draw, one participant would get a gift from the organizers, Jhakajhak soap company.
 - (d) Jagatbandhu Industries put in an ad in the paper stating that they were the manufacturers of the strongest iron rods in the country.
95. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments in the passage above?
- (a) Climate change is much more devastating than unethical use of the information ecology.
 - (b) The opening up of highways was useful to only those who had carriages.
 - (c) Any person can check the truth of any claim at any time by accessing the web.
 - (d) It is impossible for political parties to misinform voters as the other party would prevent that happening.

Passage-IV

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

The Caribbean island of Saint Maarten, which is popular with North Americans during their winter holidays from December to March, as well as South Americans and Europeans during April to August, has crystal clear, blue water and a magnificent sun. In the 1600s, France and Netherlands established themselves on that island; it has been divided into two sides ever since. The capital of France is Marigot, and the capital of the Netherlands is Philipsburg. The tourist will soon find out about the interesting history of St Maarten. The relics found on the island are 6,000 years old, and they were made in the Stone Age! The tourists also learn about the Arawak Indians, who occupied every island of the West Indies for 1,200 years and were peaceful people whose chiefs directed their lives. After the Arawaks first arrived on Saint three hundred years ago. In the 1300s, a hostile tribe of Indians from South America defeated them and forced them to abandon the island. The Carib name had been given to this new tribe. They've been named after the Caribbean Sea. Unlike the Arawaks, they didn't have a permanent leader or commander except in times of war. And they've been quite warlike.

Worse, they were cannibalistic, eating the enemy warriors they captured. In fact, the very word cannibal comes from the Spanish name for the Carib Indians. In the 15th century, the Spaniards arrived, and unfortunately, they brought with them diseases that the Indians did not have immunity to. Many Indians succumbed to common European illnesses; others died from the hard labor forced upon them.

96. What can be inferred from the passage, around the year, the Stone Age people

- lived on St. Maarten.
- (a) 6000 H.C.
 - (b) 4000 H.C.
 - (c) 800 A.D.
 - (d) 1300 A.D.
97. In respect of the Carib Indians, which of the following is not true?
- (a) The sea was named after them.
 - (b) They were peaceful fishermen, hunters, and farmers.
 - (c) They ate human flesh.
 - (d) They settled after defeating the Arawak Indians.
98. According to this passage, the Carib Indians have finally been defeated by
- (a) Sickness and forced labor.
 - (b) The more aggressive Arawak tribe.
 - (c) The Dutch West India Company.
 - (d) The French explorers.
99. The underlined word *strife* can be inferred from this passage as?
- (a) Cannibalism.
 - (b) War.
 - (c) Duty-free.
 - (d) Chief.
100. According to the passage, what's the current state of St. Maarten?
- (a) Belongs to the Spanish.
 - (b) is independent.
 - (c) is shared by the French and the Dutch.
 - (d) is part of the US Virgin Islands.

Passage-V

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

A growing number of countries around the world have adopted regulations that restrict agricultural slurry to watercourses. The simplest and often the most economically sound practice returns the material to the land as semisolid manure or as sprayed slurry. This dilutes its concentration in the environment to what might have occurred in a more primitive and sustainable type of agriculture and converts pollutant into fertilizer. Organic substances from waste water and slurry are broken down by soil microorganisms, which in turn enable vegetation to absorb more of the mineral nutrients.

The excess input of nutrients, both nitrogen and phosphorus-based, from agricultural runoff (and human sewage) has caused many 'healthy' oligotrophic lakes (low nutrient concentrations, low plant productivity with abundant water weeds, and clear water) to change to eutrophic condition where high nutrient inputs lead to high phytoplankton productivity (sometimes dominated by bloom-forming toxic species). This makes the water turbid, eliminates large plants and, in the worst situations, leads to anoxia and fish kills; so called cultural eutrophication. Therefore, important ecosystem services, such as

the provision of fishing services for wild caught fish and cultural services related to recreational activities, are lost.

For some time, it has been established how cultural eutrophication of the lakes occurs. However, for the last few years scientists had noticed a great variety of “dead zones” in oceans adjacent to river channels, namely those draining areas like North America’s Mississippi and China’s Yangtze. The nutrient-enriched water flows through streams, rivers and lakes, and eventually to the estuary and ocean where the ecological impact may be huge, killing Virtually all invertebrates and fish in areas up to 70000 sq km in extent. More than 150 sea areas worldwide are now regularly starved of oxygen as a result of decomposition of algal blooms, fuelled particularly by nitrogen from agricultural runoff of fertilizers and sewage from large cities. Oceanic dead zones are typically associated with industrialised nations and usually lie off-’ countries that subsidise their agriculture, encouraging farmers to increase productivity and use more fertilizer.

What, in accordance with this passage, is the reason for limiting discharges of agricultural slurry to watercourses? It’s not a good practice economically to lose nutrients like this. Bacterial organisms that can break down organic matter of agricultural slurry are not present in watercourses.

101. Use the following codes to select the right answer in case of discharge into waters that might lead to eutrophication
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1 and 3
 - (d) All of these
102. The passage refers to the conversion of ‘pollutant to fertiliser.’ What is pollutant and what is fertilizer in this context?
- (a) Decomposed organic component of slurry is pollutant and microorganisms in soil constitute fertilizer
 - (b) Discharged agricultural slurry is pollutant and decomposed slurry in soil is fertilizer
 - (c) Sprayed slurry is pollutant and watercourse is fertilizer
 - (d) None of the above expressions is correct in this context
103. What are the consequences for indiscriminate use of fertilisers, based on this passage?
- 1) Addition of pollutants to the soil and water.
 - 2) Destruction of decomposer microorganisms in soil.
 - 3) Nutrient enrichment of water bodies.
 - 4) Creation of algal blooms.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (a) I, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1, 3 and 4
 - (c) 2 and 4
 - (d) All of these
104. What are the characteristics of a water body with cultural eutrophication?
- 1) Loss of ecosystem services.

- 2) Loss of flora and fauna.
- 3) Loss of mineral nutrients.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) All of these

105. What's the main theme of this passage?

- (a) Appropriate legislation is essential to protect the environment
- (b) Modern agriculture is responsible for the destruction of environment
- (c) Improper waste disposal from agriculture can destroy the aquatic ecosystems
- (d) Use of chemical fertilisers is undesirable in agriculture

SECTION E-QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Directions : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.

There are four colleges A, B, C and D and each college has different number of boys and girls. The number of boys in college A is 112 and the average of the number of boys in college A and D together is 104. The number of total students in college D is 228. The ratio of the number of girls in college B to D is 5:6. The number of boys in college C is 14 more than the number of girls in college B. The number of girls in college C is 90. The total number of students in college B is 218. The ratio of the number of girls in college A to number of boys in college B is 10 : 9.

106. Find the number of boys in college C.

- (a) 124 (b) 132
- (c) 138 (d) 108

107. What is the total number of students in college A?

- (a) 256 (b) 244
- (c) 232 (d) 212

108. What is the ratio of the number of girls to boys in college D?

- (a) 8 : 9 (b) 7 : 10
- (c) 5 : 8 (d) 11 : 8

109. Find the number of boys in college B.

- (a) 102 (b) 96
- (c) 120 (d) 108

110. What is the average of the number of girls in college B and D together?

- (a) 132 (b) 124
- (c) 121 (d) 112

111. Find the total number of boys in all the given colleges.

- (a) 440 (b) 452
- (c) 442 (d) 450

112. The number of girls in College A is what percent of the number of girls in College C?

- (a) 75 (b) 133.33

- (c)150 (d) 87.5
113. What is the ratio of total students of College A to that of College B?
 (a) 118 : 109 (b)117 : 109
 (c)116 : 109 (d)118 : 109
114. Find the difference between the number of girls in College B and the number of girls in College C.
 (a) 25 (b) 15
 (c) 18 (d) 20
115. What is the average of the total number of Girls in all the given colleges?
 (a) 110 (b) 115
 (c) 112 (d) 113
116. The difference between a two-digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the digits is 27. If the digit at ten's place is 60% more than the digit at unit's place, what is the original number?
 (a) 85 (b) 58
 (c) 75 (d) 57
117. Two numbers A and B are such that the sum of 5% of A and 4% of B is two-third of the sum of 6% of A and 8% of (B) Find the ratio of A : B is
 (a) 4 : 3 (b) 3 : 4
 (c) 1 : 1 (d) 2 : 3
118. A train passes a platform in 40 sec and a woman standing on the platform in 30 sec. If the speed of the train is 108 km/hr, what is the length of the platform?
 (a) 100 m (b) 300 m
 (c) 900 m (d) 1020 m
119. A committee of 3 members is to be made out of 6 men and 5 women. What is the probability that the committee has at least two women?
 (a) 10/33 (b)14/33
 (c) 14/15 (d)13/25
120. A man can do a piece of work in 5 days, but with the help of his son, he can do it in 3 days. In what time can the son do it alone?
 (a) 6 days (b) 7 days
 (c) 7 days (d) 8 days