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English Language

Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

- I. In June 2022, when it engineered a split in its longstanding partner, the Shiv Sena, the BJP wouldn't have imagined, even in its wildest dreams, that the man it entrusted with the responsibility of Maharashtra's chief minister ship would plan to build his vote bank and extend his use-by-date. For the BJP, Eknath Sambhaji Shinde, when he was handed over the reins of the prized state of Maharashtra, was someone who could be fed its political agenda. But looks are deceptive, especially in politics.

Around two-and-a-half years later, Shinde has not only succeeded in rallying the politically strong Marathas behind him but also challenged the BJP's traditional OBC base. Last week, he announced the inclusion of Marathas in the OBC category.

In June 2022, when the BJP split Shinde and others from the Shiv Sena, the plan was pretty simple: Dethrone Uddhav Thackeray who, according to the party, was a traitor who deprived the BJP of Maharashtra by joining hands with Sharad Pawar-led NCP and Congress, after the 2019 assembly elections. The BJP eyed Shinde for two reasons: One, he was Uddhav's right-hand man and knew the Sena's working inside out. Always an organisation man, Shinde till then had been a low-profile leader and was not seen as being ambitious.

The second reason was Shinde's strong Maratha credentials. Though his "area of operations" has always been Mumbai's suburb of Thane, Shinde hails from Satara in the foot-hills of the popular tourist destination, Mahabaleshwar, in western Maharashtra that has produced several Maratha leaders. Like every other strong Maratha leader, Shinde too likes to portray himself as a son of a poor farmer — and poor he was — never mind the current five-star status of his farmland that produces strawberries and houses a helipad. For the BJP, Shinde had the right pedigree and profile the saffron party lacked.

The Maharashtra BJP stands on two pillars — OBCs and upper castes (read Brahmins). The politically-dominant Marathas were historically aligned with Congress and later NCP. The warrior community that boasts of serving Chhatrapati Shivaji has historically stayed away from the Jana Sangh, and later the BJP. To offset the Congress's Maratha-Muslim-minority coalition, the BJP concentrated on OBCs, who are around 33 per cent of the state's population, roughly the same as Marathas. While this resulted in the BJP making major inroads among OBCs, it also exposed its lack of a Maratha face.

In comes Eknath Shinde, a Maratha from the Shiv Sena who was no stranger to the saffron camp and was not averse to wearing saffron robes. A near-perfect candidate to lead the Shiv Sena-BJP combine. A fast learner and astute politician, Shinde was not to be the chief minister

BJP wanted. Initially perceived as a mere pawn in the BJP's hands, Shinde soon realised the importance of having his own vote base.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/girish-kuber-writes-obc-reservation-for-marathas-did-bjp-underestimate-eknath-shinde-9133602/>

1. What unexpected development occurred in Maharashtra politics after Eknath Sambhaji Shinde assumed the chief ministership?
 - (a) The Shiv Sena gained political dominance.
 - (b) The BJP's traditional OBC base was challenged.
 - (c) The Marathas aligned with the Congress.
 - (d) Eknath Shinde joined hands with Sharad Pawar-led NCP and Congress.

2. Why did the BJP eye Eknath Shinde for the chief ministership of Maharashtra?
 - (a) He had a stronghold in the city of Mumbai.
 - (b) He was Uddhav Thackeray's right-hand man.
 - (c) He was a high-profile leader.
 - (d) He belonged to the upper castes.

3. What historical alignment does the passage mention regarding Marathas and political parties?
 - (a) Marathas were historically aligned with the BJP.
 - (b) Marathas were historically aligned with the Congress and later the NCP.
 - (c) Marathas were historically aligned with the Shiv Sena.
 - (d) Marathas were historically aligned with the Janata Dal.

4. What is the significance of Eknath Shinde's announcement regarding Marathas?
 - (a) Marathas are excluded from the OBC category.
 - (b) Marathas are included in the OBC category.
 - (c) Marathas are forming a new political party.
 - (d) Marathas are joining hands with the Congress.

5. What does the passage suggest about Eknath Shinde's political transformation?
 - (a) He remains a low-profile leader without ambitions.
 - (b) He is a pawn in the hands of the BJP.
 - (c) He successfully built his own vote base.
 - (d) He aligns with Sharad Pawar-led NCP and Congress.

II. It was still too hot to play outdoors. They had had their tea, they had been washed and had their hair brushed, and after the long day of confinement in the house that was not cool but at least a protection from the sun, the children strained to get out. Their faces were red and bloated with the effort, but their mother would not open the door, everything was still curtained and shuttered in a way that stifled the children, made them feel that their lungs were stuffed with cotton wool and their noses with dust and if they didn't burst out into the light and see the sun and feel the air, they would choke.

"Please, ma, please," they begged. "We'll play in the veranda and porch—we won't go a step out of the porch."

"You will, I know you will, and then——"

"No—we won't, we won't," they wailed so horrendously that she actually let down the bolt of the front door so that they burst out like seeds from a crackling, overripe pod into the veranda, with such wild, maniacal yells that she retreated to her bath and the shower of talcum powder and the fresh sari that were to help her face the summer evening.

They faced the afternoon. It was too hot. Too bright. The white walls of the veranda glared stridently in the sun. The bougainvillea hung about it, purple and magenta, in livid balloons. The garden outside was like a tray made of beaten brass, flattened out on the red gravel and the stony soil in all shades of metal—aluminum, tin, copper, and brass. No life stirred at this arid time of day—the birds still drooped, like dead fruit, in the papery tents of the trees; some squirrels lay limp on the wet earth under the garden tap. The outdoor dog lay stretched as if dead on the veranda mat, his paws and ears and tail all reaching out like dying travelers in search of water. He rolled his eyes at the children—two white marbles rolling in the purple sockets, begging for sympathy—and attempted to lift his tail in a wag but could not. It only twitched and lay still.

Then, perhaps roused by the shrieks of the children, a band of parrots suddenly fell out of the eucalyptus tree, tumbled frantically in the still, sizzling air, then sorted themselves out into battle formation and streaked away across the white sky.

The children, too, felt released. They too began tumbling, shoving, pushing against each other, frantic to start. Start what? Start their business. The business of the children's day which is—play.

Source: <https://englishliterature.net/anita-desai/games-at-twilight>

6. Why did the children feel the urgency to go outdoors?
- (a) They wanted to escape confinement in the house.
 - (b) They needed to fetch something from the veranda.
 - (c) They were excited about a game inside the house.
 - (d) They wanted to avoid the bright sunlight.

7. How does the mother initially respond to the children's request to go outdoors?
(a) She opens the door immediately.
(b) She scolds them for making noise.
(c) She opens the door but with reservations.
(d) She ignores their request.
8. What does the description of the afternoon suggest?
(a) It was a pleasant and cool afternoon. (b) It was hot, bright, and uncomfortable.
(c) It was cloudy and overcast. (d) It was a windy and stormy afternoon.
9. What does the passage convey about the outdoor dog?
(a) The dog is actively playing with the children.
(b) The dog is lying comfortably on the veranda mat.
(c) The dog is in a state of distress or illness.
(d) The dog is chasing squirrels in the garden.
10. What is the "business of the children's day" mentioned in the passage?
(a) Homework and studies. (b) Outdoor play.
(c) Chores and responsibilities. (d) Indoor games.

III. Hyderabad and Brisbane are split by an aerial distance of 9,443 kilometres and yet on Sunday, the two cities were seemingly fused together through some cricketing magic. The old sporting trope of the underdog toppling the fancied rival was again in play as England at Hyderabad and the West Indies at Brisbane, respectively humbled their potent hosts India and Australia. Test cricket, often lost in the stardust and breathless hype that permeates its younger and faster siblings, ODIs and T20Is, found its mojo and again reiterated its durability and the potential to alter scripts and presumptions. At Hyderabad's Rajiv Gandhi International Stadium, England conceded a 190-run first innings lead to India and on a surface tipped to aid spin, it was deemed that Ben Stokes and his Bazball troops were down for the count. However, in the second innings tussle, Ollie Pope's splendid 196 and left-arm spinner Tom Hartley's seven for 62 left India stranded by 28 runs while chasing a target of 231. Pope's sweeps, both conventional and reverse, employed against the Indian spinners were effective, and debutant Hartley, whose first ball in Test cricket was hammered for a six by Yashasvi Jaiswal, made a stirring comeback in the second dig to hoodwink Rohit Sharma's men. England now leads the five match series at 1-0.

The absence of Virat Kohli, due to personal reasons, did leave a vacuum in the middle order even as the other batters, including K.L. Rahul, tried hard to bridge that gap. England spinners choking Indian batters in their backyard is not new as Phil Edmonds and Pat Pocock showed in 1984, and Graeme Swann and Monty Panesar in 2012. As the series shifts to Visakhapatnam, India will have to find a method to reiterate its dominance. Meanwhile at

Brisbane's Gabba, it was the turn of another debutant to prosper. Despite an injured toe, Shamar Joseph's fiery pace and his second innings tally of seven for 68 blew away the Australians, who pursued a target of 216. The eight-run triumph helped the West Indies draw level the two-Test series at 1-1. The stalemate hinted at the need for a minimum of three Tests to judge teams and find the real victor. The men from the Caribbean have floundered in the past, but the latest result hints at a turnaround. The West Indies had its sunshine phases in limited overs cricket, winning the ICC Champions Trophy in 2004 and the ICC T20 World Cups in 2012 and 2016. Sunday's Test victory offers a fresh path laden with hope for the West Indies.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/the-best-of-tests-the-hindu-editorial-on-hyderabad-brisbane-and-some-cricketing-magic/article67789359.ece>

11. What happened in the cricket matches involving England and the West Indies?
 - (a) England and the West Indies won their respective matches.
 - (b) Both England and the West Indies lost their matches.
 - (c) England won while the West Indies lost.
 - (d) The West Indies won, and England lost.

12. What was the significant achievement of Ollie Pope in the cricket match?
 - (a) He took seven wickets in the second innings.
 - (b) He scored a century in the second innings.
 - (c) He led England to a 1-0 lead in the series.
 - (d) He made a comeback in the second innings.

13. Why does the passage mention the absence of Virat Kohli?
 - (a) To highlight England's advantage.
 - (b) To emphasize the impact of personal reasons on the team.
 - (c) To suggest that England deliberately targeted Kohli.
 - (d) To showcase India's strong middle order.

14. What is suggested by the passage regarding Test cricket?
 - (a) Test cricket is overshadowed by ODIs and T20Is.
 - (b) Test cricket lacks excitement and hype.
 - (c) Test cricket is losing its popularity.
 - (d) Test cricket has the potential to alter scripts and presumptions.

15. What does the passage suggest about the West Indies' recent Test victory?
 - (a) It was expected given their past successes.
 - (b) It hints at a turnaround for the West Indies in Test cricket.
 - (c) It does not significantly impact the West Indies' cricket history.
 - (d) The West Indies have always been strong in Test cricket.

IV. I was born in the year 1632, in the city of York, of a good family, though not of that country, my father being a foreigner of Bremen, who settled first at Hull. He got a good estate by merchandise, and leaving off his trade, lived afterwards at York, from whence he had married my mother, whose relations were named Robinson, a very good family in that country, and from whom I was called Robinson Kreutznaer; but, by the usual corruption of words in England, we are now called—nay we call ourselves and write our name—Crusoe; and so my companions always called me.

I had two elder brothers, one of whom was lieutenant-colonel to an English regiment of foot in Flanders, formerly commanded by the famous Colonel Lockhart, and was killed at the battle near Dunkirk against the Spaniards. What became of my second brother I never knew, any more than my father or mother knew what became of me.

Being the third son of the family and not bred to any trade, my head began to be filled very early with rambling thoughts. My father, who was very ancient, had given me a competent share of learning, as far as house-education and a country free school generally go, and designed me for the law; but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea; and my inclination to this led me so strongly against the will, nay, the commands of my father, and against all the entreaties and persuasions of my mother and other friends, that there seemed to be something fatal in that propensity of nature, tending directly to the life of misery which was to befall me.

My father, a wise and grave man, gave me serious and excellent counsel against what he foresaw was my design. He called me one morning into his chamber, where he was confined by the gout, and expostulated very warmly with me upon this subject. He asked me what reasons, more than a mere wandering inclination, I had for leaving father's house and my native country, where I might be well introduced, and had a prospect of raising my fortune by application and industry, with a life of ease and pleasure. He told me it was men of desperate fortunes on one hand, or of aspiring, superior fortunes on the other, who went abroad upon adventures, to rise by enterprise, and make themselves famous in undertakings of a nature out of the common road; that these things were all either too far above me or too far below me; that mine was the middle state, or what might be called the upper station of low life, which he had found, by long experience, was the best state in the world, the most suited to human happiness, not exposed to the miseries and hardships, the labour and sufferings of the mechanic part of mankind, and not embarrassed with the pride, luxury, ambition, and envy of the upper part of mankind.

Source: <https://englishliterature.net/daniel-defoe/robinson-crusoe>

16. What was the protagonist's original family name, and how did it become Crusoe?
- (a) His original family name was Robinson Kreutznaer, and it evolved to Crusoe.
 - (b) His original family name was Crusoe, and it changed due to a corruption in England.
 - (c) His original family name was Robinson Kreutznaer, and it remained unchanged.
 - (d) His original family name is not mentioned in the passage.

17. What was the father's advice to the protagonist regarding his inclination to go to sea?
- (a) The father supported the protagonist's decision.
 - (b) The father was indifferent to the protagonist's choice.
 - (c) The father strongly opposed the protagonist's desire to go to sea.
 - (d) The father did not provide any advice.
18. What was the father's view of the protagonist's life choices?
- (a) The father believed the protagonist's choices were admirable.
 - (b) The father thought the protagonist's choices were too ambitious.
 - (c) The father believed the protagonist's choices were suited to human happiness.
 - (d) The father did not express any opinion on the protagonist's choices.
19. Why did the father warn against going abroad for adventures?
- (a) He believed the protagonist was not adventurous enough.
 - (b) He thought the protagonist would face miseries and hardships abroad.
 - (c) He considered foreign countries to be unsuitable for the protagonist.
 - (d) He believed that adventures were only for the desperate or those with superior fortunes.
20. Why did the protagonist's head get filled with "rambling thoughts" early on?
- (a) His father's influence.
 - (b) His inclination to go to sea.
 - (c) Lack of education.
 - (d) A desire for wealth.

V. Fighter is Bollywood's Republic-Day release on a Republic Day that did not feel like one. On the drive to Central Delhi where I saw the Siddharth Anand-directed film on January 26, the tricolour was less visible than the rows and rows of saffron flags. The latter were everywhere, announcing their presence aggressively. Walking around Connaught Place, I looked for the Indian flag and barely found it. For those of us brought up on a healthy dose of scepticism towards overt displays of national symbols, this is perhaps the first time in our adult lives that spotting the Indian flag felt like an assurance.

Eventually, I found a flag — in the film. An extended sequence with a looming tricolour, meant to invite applause and awe. In itself, the moment appeared surprisingly old-fashioned and out-of-touch with the immediate world outside the theatre. Soon, though, conventional jingoism followed. Fictionalising the events around the 2019 Balakot strike by the Indian Air Force, Fighter is set among a bunch of IAF pilots that include the stylish Shamsheer Pathania "Patty" (Hrithik Roshan) and Minal Rathore "Minnie" (Deepika Padukone) among others. In contrast, the Pakistani characters look like stereotypes that came to life. Their dialogues, motivation and styling are as unimaginative as they are stale.

Not surprisingly perhaps, the tricolour scene is a set-up for a brutal massacre of CRPF jawans that follows, inspired by the 2019 Pulwama attack. That is its use in the film. As the film revealed the scale of the number of deaths, the people sitting behind me in the theatre were very vocal in their expressions of shock. The narrative was building a case for the aggression that is required to put Pakistan “in its place” — show them who the baap (father) is, goes one dialogue — and it seemed to be working. The logic is that the memory of the massacre would ensure that no remorse is felt. That we will “enjoy” the brutal bombing of the enemy that is to follow even more. Truly, we get the films we deserve.

The hyper-masculine action film, with its obsession with fathers and enemies and often traitors, even when professing better politics like *Jawan* or Anand’s previous *Pathaan*, is an inherently limited genre. It is also a limiting genre colonising our ideas of what an entertaining film looks and feels like. *Fighter*, which is also a war film, appears more calculative. There is an old-style “good” Indian Muslim character whose sacrifice seems to be necessary to establish his loyalty. Would he otherwise always be under suspicion? (the running couplet about the flag being the most beautiful kafan/shroud is strategically placed). There is a sub-plot of gender disparity to remind us that casting Deepika Padukone as a fighter plane pilot is a statement of progressive politics.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/fighter-released-on-r-day-its-audience-9130326/>

21. What is the central theme of the movie "Fighter" as described in the passage?
 - (a) The film celebrates the heroism of Indian Air Force pilots.
 - (b) The film criticizes the aggressive nationalism portrayed through overt displays of the Indian flag.
 - (c) The film highlights the sacrifices made by Indian CRPF jawans.
 - (d) The film focuses on the gender disparity in the Indian Armed Forces.

22. Why does the author find the moment of the tricolour scene in the film surprising?
 - (a) The tricolour scene lacked creativity and felt out-of-touch with the contemporary world.
 - (b) The tricolour scene was aggressive in announcing the presence of the Indian flag.
 - (c) The tricolour scene was excessively prolonged.
 - (d) The tricolour scene was well-received by the audience in the theatre.

23. What is the author's opinion regarding the portrayal of Pakistani characters in the film?
 - (a) The Pakistani characters are depicted realistically.
 - (b) The Pakistani characters are portrayed with imagination and creativity.
 - (c) The Pakistani characters are depicted as stereotypes.
 - (d) The Pakistani characters are portrayed positively.

24. What is the effect of the brutal massacre scene in the film, as described in the passage?
- (a) The audience expresses shock and horror at the scale of deaths.
 - (b) The scene builds a case for aggression against Pakistan.
 - (c) The audience becomes indifferent to the brutality depicted.
 - (d) The scene is strategically placed to evoke remorse.

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Current Affairs and General Knowledge

Each set of questions in this section is based on topics that arise out of the excerpted passage. Answers may be implied by facts mentioned in the passage but need not be so. Please answer each question on its own merit on the basis of your knowledge of current affairs and general knowledge.

- VI. The pro-talks faction of the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), and the central and Assam governments will sign a tripartite peace accord on Friday, in the presence of Union Home Minister Amit Shah, Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma and other top leaders of the pro-talks faction of the ULFA. www.lawpreptutorial.com

The accord will aim to end a decades-old insurgency in the northeastern state and will take care of a host of long-standing political, economic and social issues concerning Assam, news agency PTI reported. The hardline faction of the ULFA led by a)_____ will not be part of the agreement as he has been consistently rejecting the olive branch offered by the government.

The ULFA faction, headed by Arabinda Rajkhowa, had begun unconditional talks with the central government in c)_____, despite strong Opposition from the hardline faction led by a)_____, who is believed to be residing at a place along the China-Myanmar border.

The ULFA was formed in b)_____ with the demand for a "sovereign Assam".

Since then, it has been involved in subversive activities that led to the central government declaring it a banned outfit in 1990.

Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/ulfa-faction-assam-government-centre-sign-tripartite-peace-accord-to-end-insurgency-2481828-2023-12-29>

25. In, 1990 which operation was launched which resulted in the capture of a large number of ULFA rebels, Assam was labeled a 'disturbed area,' prompting the imposition of President's rule and invoking the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA).
- (a) Operation Sheet Lahar (b) Operation Sanghralya
(c) Operation Sashakt Seema (d) Operation Bajrang
26. In the recent peace talks, how much investment for Assam's holistic development is asked for by the Central government from ULF?
- (a) Rs. 1.5 lakh crore (b) Rs. 2.5 lakh crore
(c) Rs. 3.5 lakh crore (d) Rs. 4.5 lakh crore
27. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
- (a) Gogoi (b) Anup Chetia
(c) Bolin Das (d) Paresh Baruah

28. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
(a) 1975 (b) 1979
(c) 1985 (d) 1989

29. Which of the following will come in place of c)_____ in the passage?
(a) 2011 (b) 2012
(c) 2015 (d) 2019

VII. MoEF&CC has submitted three nominations from India for Wetland City Accreditation (WCA) of Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) & a)_____ (Rajasthan) under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. These are the first three Indian cities for which nominations have been submitted for WCA based on the proposals received from respective State Wetlands Authorities in collaboration with the Municipal Corporations. The wetlands situated in and around these cities provide a plethora of benefits to its citizens in terms of flood regulation, livelihood opportunities, and recreational and cultural values. Sirpur Wetland (Ramsar site in Indore), Yashwant Sagar (Ramsar site closer to Indore), Bhoj Wetland (Ramsar Site in Bhopal), and several Wetlands (Lakes) in and around a)_____ are lifelines to these cities. Recognizing the importance of wetlands in urban and peri-urban environments and to take appropriate measures to conserve and protect these wetlands, the Ramsar Convention during COP12 held in the year b)_____ approved a voluntary Wetland City Accreditation system under Resolution XII which recognizes cities which have taken exceptional steps to safeguard their urban wetlands. The Wetland City Accreditation scheme aims to further promote the conservation and wise use of urban and peri-urban wetlands, as well as sustainable socio-economic benefits for local populations. Additionally, the Accreditation seeks to encourage cities that are close to and dependent on wetlands, primarily Wetlands of International Importance, but also wetlands with other conservation category status, to develop and strengthen a positive relationship with these valuable ecosystems. To be formally accredited, a candidate for the Wetland City Accreditation should satisfy the standards used to implement each of the six international criteria mentioned Operational Guidance for WCA of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. This voluntary scheme provides an opportunity for cities that value their natural or human-made wetlands to gain international recognition and positive branding opportunities for their efforts in demonstrating strong positive relationships with wetlands.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1993224>

30. Wetland City Accreditation is valid for how many years?
(a) 5 years (b) 6 years
(c) 10 years (d) 15 years

31. The 2023-24 budget has allocated how much crores to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change?
(a) Rs 3,079.40 Crores (b) Rs 5892.80 Crores
(c) Rs 5192.56 Crores (d) Rs 5120.90 Crores
32. Which wetland was the first Indian wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention?
(a) Kolleru lake (b) Bhoj Wetland
(c) Thane creek (d) Chilika Lake
33. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) Ajmer (b) Jodhpur
(c) Jaipur (d) Udaipur
34. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
(a) 2011 (b) 2013
(c) 2015 (d) 2017

VIII. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi today, in Kavaratti, Lakshadweep, inaugurated Kochi-Lakshadweep islands submarine optical fiber connection (KLI-SOFC) project among various developmental projects worth more than Rs a)_____ crore covering a wide range of sectors including technology, energy, water resources, healthcare and education.

The KLI-SOFC project will lead to an increase in internet speed unlocking new possibilities & opportunities. For the first time since independence, Lakshadweep will be connected through Submarine Optic Fibre Cable. The dedicated submarine OFC will ensure a paradigm shift in communication infrastructure in the Lakshadweep islands, enabling faster and more reliable internet services, telemedicine, e-governance, educational initiatives, digital banking, digital currency usage, digital literacy etc.

Addressing the gathering, the Prime Minister recalled the guarantee given by him in 2020 about ensuring fast internet within 1,000 days. He said, "Kochi-Lakshadweep Islands Submarine Optical Fiber Connection (KLI - SOFC) project has been dedicated to people today and will ensure 100 times faster Internet for the people of Lakshadweep". He added, "This will improve facilities like government services, medical treatment, education and digital banking. The potential of developing Lakshadweep as a logistics hub will get strength from this".

The Prime Minister assured the people of Lakshadweep that the government will continue to take every possible step to ensure their ease of living, ease of travel and ease of doing business. The Prime Minister highlighted that "Lakshadweep will play a strong role in the creation of a Viksit Bharat".

Administrator of UT of Lakshadweep, Shri Praful Patel was present on the occasion among others.

Source:

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1992734#:~:text=Prime%20Minister%2C%20Shri%20Narendra%20Modi,%2C%20energy%2C%20water%20resources%2C%20healthcare>

35. What is the total link distance for KLI project?
(a) 1987 kms (b) 1868 kms
(c) 1786 kms (d) 1654 kms
36. Lakshadweep is an archipelago consisting of how many islands?
(a) 21 (b) 29
(c) 30 (d) 36
37. In 2020, the Lakshadweep Islands administration established the world's first conservation area for?
(a) Dolphins (b) Oysters
(c) Seals (d) Sea-Cucumbers
38. Which agency was the project executing agency for this project?
(a) BSNL (b) Reliance
(c) Adani (d) Airtel
39. Which of the following will come in place of a)___ in the passage?
(a) Rs 800 crores (b) Rs 980 lakh crores
(c) Rs 1,150 crores (d) Rs 2250 crores

- IX.** India and Pakistan on Monday exchanged a list of their nuclear installations under a bilateral pact that prohibits the two sides from attacking each other's atomic facilities, continuing an annual practice that began in 1992.

"India and Pakistan today exchanged, through diplomatic channels simultaneously at New Delhi and Islamabad, the list of nuclear installations and facilities, covered under the agreement on the prohibition of attack against nuclear installations and facilities between India and Pakistan," the MEA said in a statement Monday.

It was done simultaneously through diplomatic channels in New Delhi and Islamabad.

The agreement was signed on December 31, 1988, and came into force on January 27, 1991. The pact mandates the two countries to inform each other of nuclear installations and facilities to be covered under the agreement on January 1 of every calendar year. "This is the a)___ consecutive exchange of such lists between the two countries," the MEA statement said.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-pakistan-exchange-list-nuclear-installations-9090660/>

40. The Agreement on the Prohibition of Attack against Nuclear Installations and Facilities was signed on 31st December, 1988, by which Pakistani Prime Minister?
(a) Mian Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif (b) Liaqat Ali Khan
(c) Khawaja Nazimuddin (d) Benazir Bhutto
41. While other factors might have played a role, the direct trigger for the negotiation and signing of the agreement was the tension generated by the 1986-87 exercise. Which exercise is being talked about here?
(a) Operation Trishul (b) Operation Tsentr
(c) Operation Brasstacks (d) Operation ZAPAD
42. India imposed a _____ tariff on Pakistani imports in 2019, when Pakistan's Most Favored Nation (MFN) designation was removed in the aftermath of the Pulwama terrorist incident?
(a) 100% (b) 200%
(c) 300% (d) 400%
43. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____in the passage?
(a) 21st (b) 25th
(c) 28th (d) 33rd
- X.** India will be providing Rs a)_____to the Multinational Square Kilometer Array (SKA) project, whose telescope arrays or groups of telescopes will be built in Australia and South Africa. This week, the Union Cabinet approved the monetary contribution to the international astronomical collaboration involving more than a dozen countries. Once constructed, the telescopes will scan the skies faster than any previous of its kind, mapping out all visible galaxies up till the edge of the universe, in more detail than ever before.
Survey data from SKA observation will provide deep insights into the early days of evolution of our galaxy, and the telescope will also search for signs of life elsewhere outside the Earth. The SKA will be built in two phases in both places, with the first phase of construction of SKA1 having begun in December 2022. It is expected to begin operations by b)_____.SKA will be a group of radio telescopes operating out of South Africa and Australia in two different ranges of radio frequency. Its headquarters are at the Jodrell Bank Observatory in the UK.
The project aims to answer a wide variety of long-standing questions in physics and cosmology, by observing the universe. It will study the Milky Way in great detail. Since our home galaxy's view is better from the Southern Hemisphere, the arrays are being constructed there.Once constructed, the SKA will be the most powerful telescope ever built, and is expected to make unanticipated discoveries of the unknown. It will also be one of the world's largest collaborative research projects, involving thousands of researchers and the world's fastest supercomputers.


Source: <https://theprint.in/science/all-about-square-kilometre-array-worlds-largest-radio-telescope-project-and-indias-contribution/1908390/>

44. Which is the Fastest Supercomputer in the World?
(a) 442 PFLOP/s Fugaku system (b) LUMI
(c) Frontier (d) Summit
45. Which of the country is not a part of SKA?
(a) UK (b) Italy
(c) Germany (d) Brazil
46. Gravitational wave research, as evidenced by the _____ Nobel Prize awarded for the first detection using Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO), holds immense potential for scientific breakthroughs?
(a) 2015 (b) 2016
(c) 2017 (d) 2019
47. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) 1350 crore (b) 1250 crore
(c) 1150 crore (d) 1050 crore
48. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
(a) 2026 (b) 2027
(c) 2028 (d) 2029
- XI.** Supreme Court judge Justice a)_____ has been nominated as the Chairman of the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee (SCLSC), replacing Justice Sanjiv Khanna – the senior most judge of the top court after the Chief Justice of India (CJI). A notification issued by the Department of Justice on December 29, 2023, announced Justice a)_____ nomination. Here is what the committee is, and what the law says on legal services in India. The Supreme Court Legal Services Committee was constituted under Section 3A of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, to provide “free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society”, in cases falling under the top court’s jurisdiction. The need for providing legal services has been underlined in many provisions of the Indian Constitution. Article b)_____ states, “The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.”
Under the Act, NALSA was constituted in c)_____ to monitor and evaluate the implementation of legal aid programmes and to lay down policies for making legal services available. A

nationwide network has been envisaged under the Act for providing legal aid and assistance. It also disburses funds and grants to State Legal Services Authorities and NGOs for implementing legal aid schemes and programmes. Subsequently, in every state, State Legal Services Authorities (SLSA) were established to implement NALSA's policies and directions, give free legal services to people, and conduct Lok Adalats. An SLSA is headed by the Chief Justice of the respective High Court and includes the senior HC judge as its Executive Chairman. While the HC Chief Justice is the patron-in-chief of the SLSA, the CJI is the patron-in-chief of NALSA. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/everyday-explainers/justice-gavai-sc-legal-services-committee-chairman-aid-india-nalsa-9095489/>

49. The idea of a legal aid programme was floated in 1950's, it was in 1980 that a committee was formed under the chairmanship of?
- (a) Mr. Justice P.S. Kailasam (b) Mr. Justice PN Bhagwati
(c) Mr. Justice V.D. Tulzapurkar (d) Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh
50. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
- (a) Justice Surya Kant (b) Justice Annirudha Bose
(c) Justice A.S. Oka (d) Justice B.R. Gavai
51. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
- (a) 39A (b) 43A
(c) 43B (d) 48
52. Which of the following will come in place of c)_____ in the passage?
- (a) 1991 (b) 1992
(c) 1993 (d) 1995

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Legal Reasoning

Each set of questions in this section is based on the reasoning and arguments, or facts and principles set out in the preceding passage. Some of these principles may not be true in the real or legal sense, yet you must conclusively assume that they are true for the purposes of this Section. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. Do not rely on any principle of law other than the ones supplied to you, and do not assume any facts other than those supplied to you when answering the questions. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

- XII.** A judge may be removed from office through a motion adopted by parliament on grounds of 'proven misbehaviour or incapacity'. While the constitution does not use the word 'impeachment', it is colloquially used to refer to the proceedings under Article 124 (for the removal of a Supreme Court judge) and Article 218 (for the removal of a high court judge). Article 121 of the Indian Constitution- "No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge." The constitution provides that a judge can be removed only by an order of the president, based on a motion passed by both houses of parliament. The procedure for removal of judges is elaborated in the Judges Inquiry Act, 1968.
- Under the Act, an impeachment motion may originate in either house of parliament. To initiate proceedings: (i) at least 100 members of Lok Sabha may give a signed notice to the speaker, or (ii) at least 50 members of Rajya Sabha may give a signed notice to the chairman. The speaker or chairman may consult individuals and examine relevant material related to the notice. Based on this, he or she may decide to either admit the motion or refuse to admit it.
- If the motion is admitted, the speaker or chairman (who receives it) will constitute a three-member committee to investigate the complaint. It will comprise: (i) a Supreme Court judge; (ii) chief justice of a high court; and (iii) a distinguished jurist. The committee will frame charges based on which the investigation will be conducted. A copy of the charges will be forwarded to the judge who can present a written defence.
- After concluding its investigation, the committee will submit its report to the speaker or chairman, who will then lay the report before the relevant house of parliament. If the report records a finding of misbehaviour or incapacity, the motion for removal will be taken up for consideration and debated.
- The motion for removal is required to be adopted by each house of parliament followed by President's assent by: (i) a majority of the total membership of that house; and (ii) a majority of at least two-thirds of the members of that house present and voting. If the motion is adopted by this majority, the motion will be sent to the other house for adoption.

Source: <https://prsindia.org/articles-by-prs-team/explainer-how-a-sitting-judge-can-be-removed-from-office>

53. Justice Palaswamy held the esteemed position of Chief Justice of India. However, allegations arose during his tenure that he accepted a bribe from Mr. Adati, a notable figure, to sway a case in Adati's favour. In clear violation of ethical standards, Justice Palaswamy indeed delivered a judgment favouring Mr. Adati. Upon discovering this misconduct, Mr. Sandhi, the opposition leader, promptly lodged a complaint with the police. Following an investigation, the police substantiated Mr. Sandhi's claims, prompting him, along with two-thirds of members from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, to take collective action against the perceived corruption within the judicial system. Evaluate the options.
- (a) Justice Palaswamy is slated to be removed from the position of judge.
 - (b) Justice Palaswamy is set to face criminal charges.
 - (c) Justice Palaswamy is slated to be removed from the position of judge after assent of the President.
 - (d) The correct procedure has not been followed in this instance.
54. Facts remain consistent with the previous question; however, Mr. Sandhi has 65 members of the Rajya Sabha. What will be the course of action now?
- (a) The Chairman will form a committee.
 - (b) No course of action will arise.
 - (c) The President will form a committee.
 - (d) Justice Palaswamy will be removed from his post.
55. Facts remain consistent with the previous question; however, Mr. Sandhi now has 65 members of the Lok Sabha. What will be the course of action?
- (a) The Chairman will form a committee.
 - (b) No course of action will arise.
 - (c) Justice Palaswamy will face criminal charges.
 - (d) Justice Palaswamy will be removed from his post.

56. Justice Joseph, a judge of the Delhi High Court, faced challenges during his tenure due to mental health issues. Diagnosed with dementia, a condition prevalent among older individuals, he exhibited symptoms of short-term memory loss. Struggling with the delivery of judgments, he occasionally rendered incorrect decisions. With 50 members in the Rajya Sabha, the chairman initiated the formation of an inquiry committee. Following the committee's investigation, it concluded that Justice Joseph was mentally incapable of continuing in his role as a judge. Decide.
- (a) He will be removed from the post of judge due to being found mentally incapable by the committee.
 - (b) He will be removed after obtaining a special majority in the Delhi Legislative Assembly with the assent of the Governor because he is a High Court judge.
 - (c) He will not be removed from the post after the report.
 - (d) He will only be removed upon reaching the age of retirement.
57. Justice Mallya, a Supreme Court judge, garnered attention for his extravagant lifestyle, boasting multiple villas and associations with Bollywood celebrities. Mrs. Sengupta, a Lok Sabha member, sparked a debate in the Lok Sabha on the imperative of reducing the salaries of Supreme Court judges, using Justice Mallya as a prominent example. The discussion likely revolved around the perceived incongruity between judicial remuneration and public service, raising questions about the accountability and transparency of high-ranking officials. Decide.
- (a) Justice Mallya will be removed from the post of judge.
 - (b) A Committee will be formed after that by the speaker.
 - (c) Action against Mrs. Sengupta will be taken for violation of the constitution.
 - (d) No course of action will be taken.
- XIII.** The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees citizenship at birth to almost all individuals born in the United States or in U.S. jurisdictions, based on jus soli. Certain individuals born in the United States, such as children of foreign heads of state or foreign diplomats, do not obtain U.S. citizenship under jus soli. Rights of the soil extend to infinity above. This article will explain the rules for jus soli citizenship, or citizenship by virtue of the place of birth, in the United States. With a limited exception for children of certain diplomatic officials, any person who is born in the United States gains citizenship at birth. Because this applies regardless of the immigration status of the parents, the United States has extremely generous citizenship acquisition laws in this regard.
- Citizenship by birth in India can be granted if both of his parents are citizens of India; or one of whose parents is a citizen of India and the other is not an illegal migrant at the time of his birth, shall be a citizen of India by birth.
- Section 3(2) of Citizenship Act — A person shall not be a citizen of India by virtue of this section if at the time of his birth—

- (a) either his father or mother possesses such immunity from suits and legal process as is accorded to an envoy of a foreign sovereign power accredited to the President of India and he or she, as the case may be, is not a citizen of India; or
- (b) his father or mother is an enemy alien and the birth occurs in a place then under occupation by the enemy.

Under the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, for the purposes of determining the obligations under the convention, a birth on a ship or aircraft in international waters or airspace shall be treated as a birth in the country of the ship or aircraft's registration. However, the convention applies only to births where the child would otherwise be stateless. Dual citizenship is prohibited by the Indian constitution and existing legislation. The latter, as the name implies, is a situation in which a person is considered a citizen of two countries. Such a person will have the same rights and privileges as any other bona fide citizen of either country. The United States of America is an excellent example of a country that grants dual citizenship.

Source: <https://best-citizenships.com/2023/01/24/airborne-citizenship-for-child-born-in-a-flight/#>

<https://myattorneyusa.com/the-citizenship-clause-and-jus-soli-citizenship-citizenship-by-birth-in-the-united-states>

58. Olivia is a Mexican citizen who finds herself in a difficult situation. Despite facing extreme poverty and lacking other family members, she is eight months pregnant and residing in a camp near the USA border. In the dark of night, she crossed into the USA and gave birth to her child. Shortly after delivering her baby, she was apprehended by the USA armed forces, detained, and informed of her imminent deportation back to Mexico. In her defence, she argued that while she is a Mexican citizen, her child is a citizen of the USA. Now, a decision needs to be made regarding this complex situation.
- (a) Since the child does not have any relatives in the USA, it will not have any citizenship rights.
- (b) As Olivia is Mexican, the child can only have Mexican citizenship and not American.
- (c) Her child is now a citizen of the USA and cannot be deported.
- (d) As she was an illegal immigrant, her child is not automatically a citizen.
59. Suppose in the facts mentioned in the above case, instead, Olivia, a citizen of Bangladesh, gave birth to her child inside the Indian border. Now, determine the child's citizenship.
- (a) Since the child does not have any relatives in India, it will not have any citizenship rights in India.
- (b) Her child will be a dual citizen of both the country.
- (c) Her child is now a citizen of India and cannot be deported.
- (d) As Olivia is an illegal immigrant, her child is not a citizen.

60. Iqbal was born in 1990 to a Pakistani father in PoK, and was residing in Pakistan occupied Kashmir, an area that was unlawfully occupied by Pakistan from India during the 1948 war. Being a member of the LGBTQ community, he encountered significant challenges in this region. His grandparents were born in India, he decided to apply for citizenship of India saying that the Indian government considered Pakistan occupied Kashmir as a part of India in foreign relations and maps, which is true. Decide the citizenship status of Iqbal.
- (a) Iqbal is an Indian citizen by virtue of his birth in India.
 - (b) Iqbal is an Indian citizen because his grandparents were born in India.
 - (c) Iqbal is not an Indian citizen by virtue of his birth in PoK.
 - (d) Internationally, India does not control POK, so it is irrelevant to grant citizenship to Iqbal.
61. In the given scenario, Aisha, a pregnant woman, was traveling from New Delhi to New York on a commercial international flight. While in route to the United States of America, she unexpectedly went into labour and gave birth to a baby girl on the airplane. Aisha is a citizen of India, and the flight was operated by an American airline. During the birth, the plane was over Rhode Island, which is under the control of the USA. Determine the citizenship status of Aisha's baby.
- (a) The baby is eligible for Indian citizenship by virtue of her mother's citizenship.
 - (b) The baby is eligible to be a citizen of the USA.
 - (c) The baby will get dual citizenship in both the country.
 - (d) Both (a) and (b).
62. Shyam's citizenship journey begins in Chennai, India, where he was born. At a mere two months old, his Indian parents embarked on a life-changing move to the United States, eventually acquiring U.S. citizenship through naturalization. Shyam's current citizenship status unfolds as a nuanced narrative, intertwining his birth in India with his parents' transformation into U.S. citizens. The complexities of dual citizenship regulations come into play, prompting a careful examination of Shyam's nationality.
- (a) Shyam is a citizen of the USA.
 - (b) Shyam is a citizen of India.
 - (c) Shyam has dual citizenship in both the USA and India.
 - (d) Shyam is stateless.

XIV. Granting relief to the Apollo group, the Madras High Court recently observed that the trademark "Apollo" was a well-known mark in the healthcare and pharmaceutical industry and was entitled to highest level of protection as the public associated the name "Apollo" only with the healthcare group. Justice Abdul Quddhose was hearing a plea by Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Ltd to declare their "Apollo" mark as a well-known trade mark and to injunct the defendant, DR Dheeraj Saurabh, proprietor of New Appolo Hospital in Bihar from using their marks.

With respect to the grant of recognition as well well-known mark, the court observed that after amendment in 2018, the Trade Marks Rules empowered the trademark registry to grant recognition of a trademark as a well-known mark within the meaning of Section 2(1) of the Trade Marks Act 1999 in a particular country. However, the court noted that the amendment had not taken away the court's power to grant such recognition. The court thus observed that the court and the registry had concurrent powers to recognise a mark as a well-known trademark.

The court noted that for adjudicating whether a trademark is a well-known mark in a particular country, ten factors had to be considered.

- (i) The extent of knowledge of the mark vis-à-vis the relevant public segment,
- (ii) Duration of use;
- (iii) Extent of product and services to which the mark is being used,
- (iv) Method, frequency and duration of advertising and promotion of the mark
- (v) Geographical extent of trading area where the mark is being used
- (vi) Registration of the mark
- (vii) Volume of goods and services being sold under the mark
- (viii) Nature and extent of use of same or similar marks by other parties,
- (ix) Extent to which rights claimed in the mark have been successfully enforced, and
- (x) Actual number of consumers consuming goods or availing services under the brand.

In the present case, the court observed that Apollo had satisfied all the tests for granting recognition as a well-known mark and thus entitled to the highest level of protection. The court also opined that the defendants were using the mark in the same area of business only with a dishonest intention of making undue profits and if they were allowed to use the name 'New Appolo', it will cause confusion in the minds of public who would believe it to be hospital run by the plaintiff. Thus, the court observed that the defendant had not only infringed the plaintiff's trademark but also committed an act of passing off. Thus, the court permanently injuncted the defendant from using the registered trademark of Apollo.

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/high-court/madras-high-court/madras-high-court-apollo-well-known-trademark-permanent-injunction-granted-242776>

63. Viomi, a well-known brand in China that designs and manufactures consumer electronics, related software, home appliances, and household hardware, has its primary manufacturing units in Beijing, China. Viomi intended to begin manufacturing and selling its electronic products in the country of Sindia. However, Viomi later discovered that a company named Viomy, which also manufactures and sells the same products as Viomi, is already operating in Sindia. Upon learning this, Viomi filed a case against Viomy, alleging that Viomy infringed its trademark and dishonestly used its name to create confusion in the minds of customers. Evaluate the options accordingly.
- (a) Viomi's claim was justified, as Viomy was using Viomi's trademark in the same area of business only with a dishonest intention of making undue profits.
 - (b) Viomi's claim was justified, as 'Viomi' was a well-known mark in the electronics industry, and the use of the name 'Viomy' created serious doubts in the minds of customers.
 - (c) Viomi's claim was not justified, as there is a difference between 'i' and 'y' in the names of 'Viomi' and 'Viomy' respectively.
 - (d) Viomi's claim was not justified, as Viomi's main business was in China, and in Sindia, Viomi was not a well-known mark.
64. Simpsons, a well-known law firm established in Berlin, Germany, has gained significant popularity in India over the past 25 years. The firm extended its services to Indian clients and employed aggressive promotional techniques to establish a strong presence in the Indian market. Due to its efficient work and extensive advertising efforts, Simpsons became widely recognized throughout India. Recognizing its popularity, Simpsons decided to file an application with the Trademark Registry to officially recognize its trademark as a well-known mark. This recognition would prevent unauthorized use of its name for dishonest financial gain. Unfortunately, the Trademark Ministry rejected the application. Decide whether the rejection of the application by the Trademark Registry is right or not. www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) The rejection of the application by the Trademark Registry is right as any company cannot request the Trademark Registry to recognize its trademark as a well-known mark. It is the discretionary power of the Registry to recognize a trademark as a well-known mark.
 - (b) The rejection of the application by the Trademark Registry is right as it is the court's power to recognize whether a trademark is a well-known mark or not.
 - (c) The rejection of the application by the Trademark Registry is right as the trademark of Simpsons is registered in Germany not in India.
 - (d) The rejection of the application by the Trademark Registry is an error apparent on the face of it as Simpsons is very popular among Indians and has provided its services in India over the past 25 years.

65. Maple is a technology company headquartered in New Delhi, India, operating for the last 20 years with a registered trademark for the name 'Maple.' On the outskirts of New Delhi lies Ganjapur, a technologically backward and socially excluded village unaware of Maple's existence. One day, a local vendor in Ganjapur established a new technology company named 'Mapple' and began selling its products offered from original Maple. Upon discovering this, Maple filed a case against Mapple and its owner, alleging trademark infringement and dishonest use of its name to create confusion among customers. Decide whether Maple's claim is justified or not.
- (a) There is no trademark infringement as there was no dishonest intention.
 - (b) There is a trademark infringement as this has created serious doubts in the minds of customers.
 - (c) There is no infringement of the trademark because the mark was used in different area of business
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
66. Hell is an Indian-based technology company specializing in computers and laptops, involved in the development, sale, repair, and support of computing devices and related services. Owned by Hell Technologies, it is a relatively new brand in the Indian market and has not gained significant popularity. Hell holds a registered trademark in India and sought recognition as a well-known mark through an application to the Trademark Registry. Although the Trademark Registry accepted the request, some competitors challenged the decision in court. The court ruled in favour of the challengers, stating that Hell's trademark should not be considered a well-known mark. Decide whether the decision of the court is justified or not.
- (a) The decision of the court is justified as the court has the power to recognize whether a trademark is a well-known mark or not.
 - (b) The decision of the court is not justified as the court does not have the power to recognize a trademark as a well-known mark as per the 2018 amendments in the Trade Rules.
 - (c) The decision of the court is justified as Hell is not a well-known brand in India.
 - (d) The decision of the court is justified as has the power to recognize whether a trademark is a well-known mark or not as well as Hell is relatively a new brand in the Indian market and is not a well-known brand to the Indians.

67. Dominos is a well-known pizza delivery chain in the region of the National Capital Territory of New Delhi. Dominos has the registered trademark in India, as per the Trademark Rules. Tanishk, a well-known jewellery distributing chain in South India introduced an online application for buying and selling its gold and diamond jewellery with the name of Dominoz. Dominos came to know about this and they decided to file a suit against Tanishk for infringing their trademark. After consulting a lawyer, Dominos filed a suit against Tanishk. Decide whether the suit would be maintainable before the court of law.
- (a) The suit filed by Dominos would be maintainable as the name 'Dominoz' will cause reasonable confusion in the minds of the public.
 - (b) The suit filed by Dominos would be maintainable as the name 'Dominoz' as Tanishk used the name of Dominos with the dishonest intention to gain undue profit that will also cause reasonable confusion in the minds of the public.
 - (c) The suit filed by Dominos would not be maintainable as the name 'Dominoz' will not cause reasonable confusion in the minds of the public as the subject area of business of both Dominos and Dominoz are totally different.
 - (d) The suit filed by Dominos would not be maintainable as the name 'Dominoz' will not cause reasonable confusion in the minds of the public as Dominos is a well-known brand only in the region of the National Capital Territory of New Delhi and no one knows about Dominos in South India.

- XV.** Observing that "inmates are not to be unnecessarily subjected to cruel or degrading treatment", the Punjab & Haryana High Court has set aside an order passed by Additional Director General of Police (Jails), Punjab, which limited the release of prisoners lodged in high security zone to only two hours in the open atmosphere.

Justice Vinod S Bhardwaj said, "Prisons/Correctional facilities being a crucial part of the Criminal Justice System, plays a significant role. It is paramount that the rehabilitation and reformation of offenders represent the ultimate aspiration of jail administration." The court added that the fundamental principle of humanity is that every person, regardless of their legal status, deserves to be treated with respect and dignity. Inmates are not to be unnecessarily subjected to cruel or degrading treatment, thus upholding their basic human rights provided by the Constitution of India itself under Article 21.

"This may also involve offering psychological support to help inmates. Noteworthy among these considerations is the imperative of allowing inmate's access to adequate outdoor exposure, as the absence of such provisions may exacerbate tension, precipitate incidents of violence, and pose risks to the inmates' well-being". These observations came in response to a plea challenging limitation of high-risk prisoners' release in the open atmosphere to one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening. The State contended that after the escape of high-risk prisoners from High Security Jail, Nabha in 2016, specific orders had been made for safety and security of the prisoners as per Section 329(1) of the Punjab Jail Manual, 1996.

After hearing the submissions, the court perused provisions of Punjab Jail Manual, 1996 and an earlier decision in *Rajia v. State of Punjab and others*, in which similar order was challenged and it was held that: "Security measures can be imposed only up to a limit and this limit is placed by Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India, which are available even to prisoners. Simultaneously, strict measures need to be adopted against jail personnel so that those, guilty of aiding the criminals are punished in an exemplary manner. Such steps, based on available information, appear to be lacking in their quest for improving jail discipline and making prisons crime free. Instead, the authorities have gone overboard and have violated valuable Fundamental Rights of the prisoners. Intention behind the act is immaterial as the act fails the test of reasonableness."

It also took note of the Apex Court's decision in *State of A.P. v. Challa Ramkrishna Reddy & Ors.*, where it was held that a prisoner, whether a convict or undertrial, does not cease to be a human being and while lodged in jail he enjoys all his fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India including the right to life.

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/high-court/punjab-and-haryana-high-court/punjab-haryana-high-court-ruling-high-risk-prisoners-cannot-be-deprived-basic-human-rights-243385>

68. In a hypothetical nation, the government faces a severe threat from a terrorist organization known for recruiting individuals forcibly. In an attempt to eliminate this threat, the government passes a law allowing the pre-emptive detention of individuals suspected of having ties to the organization without presenting evidence or providing access to legal representation. Assess the implications of this law on the right to life as outlined in Article 21.
- (a) This law is justified in the interest of national security, outweighing the temporary suspension of individual rights.
 - (b) The law violates the right to life by denying due process and imposing arbitrary detention.
 - (c) Protecting the nation from potential terrorism justifies any compromise on individual rights.
 - (d) The law aligns with Article 21 by prioritizing the safety of the majority over the rights of a few individuals.
69. In a futuristic society, advanced technology allows for the identification of genetic markers associated with criminal behaviour. The government decides to implement a program that identifies individuals deemed predisposed to criminality based on their genetic makeup. These individuals are then subject to pre-emptive incarceration to prevent future crimes. Evaluate the ethical implications of this program in relation to the right to life under Article 21.
- (a) Genetic pre-determination justifies pre-emptive incarceration to protect society.
 - (b) The program violates the right to life by punishing individuals for potential, not actual, crimes.
 - (c) Safeguarding society from potential criminals justifies any infringement on individual rights.
 - (d) Implementing the program aligns with the right to life by preventing potential harm to innocent individuals.

70. In a fictional democracy, the government, facing economic crises, decides to allocate healthcare resources based on an individual's contribution to society. Those who have made significant contributions are given priority in receiving life-saving treatments, while others may face delays or denial of essential medical care. Analyse the ethical dimensions of this healthcare allocation strategy in the context of the right to life as per Article 21.
- (a) Prioritizing contributors to society in healthcare is justifiable to maintain economic stability.
 - (b) Denying healthcare based on contributions violates the fundamental right to life.
 - (c) Economic considerations justify prioritizing certain individuals in healthcare resource allocation.
 - (d) The strategy aligns with Article 21 by promoting the welfare of society over individual rights.
71. In an imaginary jurisdiction, a government introduces a policy allowing for the forced relocation of indigenous communities from their ancestral lands to facilitate economic development projects. The government argues that the economic benefits will ultimately improve the quality of life for the entire population. Examine the ethical implications of this policy concerning the right to life under Article 21.
- (a) Forced relocation is justified for the greater economic good, even if it temporarily disrupts the lives of indigenous communities.
 - (b) The policy violates the right to life by forcibly displacing individuals from their homes without consent.
 - (c) Economic development justifies any sacrifice, including the displacement of indigenous communities.
 - (d) The policy aligns with Article 21 by prioritizing the overall improvement of societal well-being.
72. In a society grappling with a rapidly spreading infectious disease, the government implements strict quarantine measures, including the forced isolation of individuals showing symptoms. The government argues that these measures are necessary to contain the outbreak and protect the general population. Assess the ethical implications of these quarantine measures in relation to the right to life as per Article 21.
- (a) Quarantine measures, even if forceful, are justified to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and protect the right to life of the majority.
 - (b) Forced isolation of individuals with symptoms violates the right to life by depriving them of their liberty without proper justification.
 - (c) The government's responsibility to protect public health justifies any infringement on individual rights, including forced isolation.
 - (d) Implementing quarantine aligns with Article 21 by prioritizing the collective well-being over individual freedoms.

XVI. The Supreme Court, today (on November 28), while setting aside the conviction under attempt to murder, gave weightage to two factors. Firstly, the Court noted that there were no repeated or severe blows caused. Secondly, injuries on victims were simple in nature. Imperatively, while doing so, the Court also relied upon several landmark cases, including *Jage Ram v State of Haryana* (2015) 11 SCC 366. Therein, the Top Court had observed that while grievous or life-threatening injury was not necessary to maintain a conviction under Section 307, IPC, 'The intention of the accused can be ascertained from the actual injury if any, as well as from surrounding circumstances. Among other things, the nature of the weapon used, and the severity of the blows inflicted can be considered to infer intent.' Pertinently, Section 307 of the IPC prescribes punishment for attempt to murder. The punishment can extend up to 10 years and in case the victim is hurt, then the maximum punishment is imprisonment for life.

The Division Bench, comprising Justices Vikram Nath and Ahsanuddin Amanullah, made these observations while considering a criminal appeal wherein the High Court of Madras had confirmed the conviction of the accused under Section 307 of the IPC; however, the sentence of ten years rigorous imprisonment, which the trial court awarded was reduced to five years rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution's stance was such that there was previous enmity between the victim and the accused regarding the lane dispute. This also resulted in a wordy altercation between them. Pursuance to this, accused persons hatched the conspiracy to do away with the life of the victim. This led to the accused persons attacking not only a victim but also his mother. Due to this, the victim suffered injuries on his right shoulder and left thumb, while his mother sustained simple injury on her back.

In the instant appeal, the appellants objected to the conviction under Section 307, IPC, primarily because the injuries were simple. Moreover, it was also submitted that had the appellants come with the motive to kill victims; they would have easily done so because they were armed with knives.

Apart from this, it was also asserted that while the charge under Sections 323 (Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt) and 324 (Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means) of the IPC was justified, under Section 307, IPC it was not. Per contra, the State had argued that the fact that appellants were armed with knives (one each) clearly indicated that their intention to kill. After hearing both sides, the Apex Court made the aforesaid observations after examining Section 307. Apart from that, the Court was also of the view that only offences under Sections 323 and 324 of the IPC can be made out. Thus, the Court rendered the conviction under Section 307 as unsustainable.

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/s-307-ipc-simple-injuries-no-repeated-or-severe-blows-supreme-court-overturns-conviction-for-attempt-to-murder-243360>

73. An assailant used a firearm with the intent to kill a person in a fair organised in Delhi Haat, New Delhi but misses the target. How might the court weigh the absence of harm against the evident intent to determine charges under Section 307 IPC, considering the potential consequences if the attempt had been successful?
- (a) Intent holds no significance if no harm is caused.
 - (b) The absence of harm renders Section 307 inapplicable.
 - (c) Both intent and potential consequences are crucial in determining charges under Section 307.
 - (d) The court only considers the act itself, irrespective of intent or harm caused.
74. An individual assaults another with a knife, aiming for a vital organ, while also using threatening language during the attack. How might the court assess the combination of a deadly weapon, specific targeting, and verbal threats to ascertain the intent under Section 307 IPC, incorporating aspects of previous judgments highlighting the nature of the weapon, manner of use, and part of the body targeted?
- (a) Verbal threats have no bearing on determining intent under Section 307.
 - (b) The court solely relies on the part of the body targeted in determining intent.
 - (c) The combination of a deadly weapon, specific targeting, and verbal threats contributes to determining intent under Section 307.
 - (d) Intent is determined solely by the use of a deadly weapon.
75. An assailant uses a firearm with the clear intent to kill but misses the target. How might the court differentiate this scenario from an incident where an attacker, armed with a knife, causes severe injuries, taking into account the potential lethality of the weapon and the immediate consequences of the act? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) The court disregards the potential lethality of the weapon.
 - (b) The severity of injuries is inconsequential in Section 307 cases.
 - (c) Both scenarios are treated similarly under Section 307.
 - (d) The potential lethality of the weapon and immediate consequences are crucial in differentiating the scenarios under Section 307.
76. In a legal discourse, the defense argues that an assailant's intent to cause harm is insufficient without actual harm being caused. How might the court address this argument, considering the potential implications on interpreting Section 307 IPC, and taking inspiration from cases that emphasize both intent and the act itself in determining guilt?
- (a) Intent is irrelevant if no harm is caused, contrary to legal precedents.
 - (b) Actual harm is the sole determinant in charging under Section 307.
 - (c) Legal precedents emphasize the importance of both intent and the act itself, regardless of harm caused.
 - (d) The court disregards the act itself and focuses solely on the intent.

77. An individual uses a potentially lethal weapon, causing injuries, but the immediate clarity of intent is lacking. How might the court navigate this situation, considering aspects such as the nature of the weapon, manner of use, and the part of the body targeted, drawing inspiration from cases that highlight the significance of these factors in determining intent under Section 307 IPC?
- (a) Lack of immediate clarity of intent renders Section 307 inapplicable.
 - (b) The court solely relies on the part of the body targeted in determining intent.
 - (c) The nature of the weapon, manner of use, and part of the body targeted are crucial in determining intent under Section 307.
 - (d) Intent is determined solely by the severity of injuries caused.

XVII. In the law of torts, there is a duty on every person do acts with reasonable care in order to avoid any harm which may occur due to their failure of taking such care. For e.g., If a person is driving his car, he has a duty to drive the car safely and within speed limits so that no accident occurs which can also harm any other person.

This is the general rule in torts but there are certain exceptions which are allowed in these cases and these called as defences to tort. Under these defences, a defendant can escape liability and volenti non-fit injuria is also one such defence which is available for the defendant. In case a person gives his consent to doing of an act which leads to him getting injured, then even if an injury is caused by the other person, he cannot claim any damages from that person because the act was one for which he voluntarily consented. The consent of the plaintiff acts as a defence and this defence is called volenti non fit injuria which means to a willing person no injury happens.

For the application of the defence of volenti non fit injuria there are some essential elements or conditions which should be present in a case and only when they are fulfilled, this defence can be taken to prevent liability.

There are 2 essential elements in this defence:

1. The plaintiff has the knowledge of the risk
2. The plaintiff with the knowledge of risk has voluntarily agreed to suffer the harm.

Thus, whenever the plaintiff is aware of the possibility of harm which is likely to be caused by an act and when he still accepts to do that act and therefore agrees to suffer the injury, a defendant is relieved of his liability. But only having knowledge about the risk is not enough for the application of this defence, It is known as Scienti non fit injuria, which means that mere knowledge does not mean consent to the risk. Thus, having knowledge is only a partial fulfilment of the conditions for the application of volenti non fit injuria. In the cases where the defendant is taking the defence of volenti non fit injuria, the burden of proof is on him to show that the plaintiff had full knowledge of the act and he had consented to the risk involved in the act and the defendant has to show that the plaintiff was also aware of the extent of risk which was involved in the act for successfully taking this defence.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/volenti-non-fit-injuria/>

78. In a scenario where a highly skilled surgeon, Dr. Smith, practicing in Apollo Hospital, informs Patient A about the inherent risks of a complex medical procedure, emphasizing potential complications and adverse outcomes. Patient A, fully understanding the risks involved, consents to the surgery. During the procedure, a rare unforeseen complication arises, leading to harm to Patient A, even after all the precautions done by the doctor. However, Patient A goes into temporary Coma. The family members of the patient filed a case against Dr. Smith under negligence. Can Dr. Smith raise the defense of Volenti non fit injuria?
- (a) No, because unforeseen complications are always the surgeon's responsibility.
 - (b) Yes, because Patient A provided informed consent, acknowledging the known risks.
 - (c) No, if Patient A can demonstrate that Dr. Smith did not follow standard medical protocols.
 - (d) Yes, unless Patient A can prove that the surgical equipment was defective.
79. Consider a situation where an extreme sports enthusiast, E, decides to engage in a perilous stunt under the guidance of an experienced instructor in Bombay Ghat near Petrol pump of Bahadurgarh, Rajasthan. Before the stunt, the instructor meticulously outlines the dangers involved, and E, a seasoned enthusiast, willingly proceeds to that stunt. Despite thorough briefing, an unprecedented event occurs, causing E harm. Can E successfully claim damages for negligence against the instructor?
- (a) Yes, because extreme sports instructors should guarantee absolute safety.
 - (b) No, because E assumed the known risks voluntarily, invoking the defense of volenti non fit injuria.
 - (c) Yes, if E can prove that the instructor failed to provide adequate emergency measures.
 - (d) No, unless E can demonstrate that the safety equipment was substandard.
80. In a daring experiment, Scientist S recruits Volunteer V to test a potentially ground-breaking but risky prototype. S thoroughly briefs V on the experimental risks and the uncertainties involved. With a comprehensive understanding, V willingly participates. If an unexpected malfunction occurs, resulting in harm to V, can V hold Scientist S accountable for negligence?
- (a) Yes, because scientists are responsible for ensuring foolproof experiments.
 - (b) No, because V, with full awareness, voluntarily assumed the known risks.
 - (c) Yes, if V can prove that the prototype was inadequately tested.
 - (d) No, unless V can demonstrate that safety measures were not properly implemented.
81. Imagine a scenario where a highly skilled race car driver, D, competes in a professional racing event. Before the race, organizers outline the potential dangers, including high-speed collisions and mechanical failures. D, acknowledging the risks, voluntarily enters the competition. If an unforeseen mechanical failure leads to an accident and injury, can D sue the event organizers for negligence?
- (a) Yes, because event organizers must ensure flawless race conditions.
 - (b) No, because D willingly assumed the known risks by participating in the race.
 - (c) Yes, if D can prove that the organizers did not enforce safety regulations.
 - (d) No, unless D can demonstrate that the racetrack was poorly maintained.

82. In a medical research trial, Participant P volunteers to test a new drug after being informed of potential side effects and uncertainties. P, fully comprehending the risks, willingly agrees to participate. If an unexpected adverse reaction occurs, causing harm to P, can P seek damages for negligence against the pharmaceutical company conducting the trial, and why or why not?
- (a) Yes, because pharmaceutical companies are strictly liable for all trial outcomes.
 - (b) No, because P provided informed consent, acknowledging the known risks.
 - (c) Yes, if P can prove that the pharmaceutical company failed to disclose certain risks.
 - (d) No, unless P can demonstrate that the drug was not properly tested.
83. In a construction project, Worker W is assigned to operate heavy machinery. Despite having limited experience, W is assured by the supervisor that proper training will be provided on-site. However, due to unforeseen circumstances, the training is delayed, and W is asked to start operating the machinery immediately. W agrees despite knowing the potential risks. In the process, W suffers an injury. Can W successfully claim damages based on *volenti non fit injuria* against the construction company, and why or why not?
- (a) Yes, because the construction company failed to provide adequate training, leading to the injury.
 - (b) No, because W willingly took on the job, and the delay in training was beyond the company's control.
 - (c) Yes, if W can prove that the construction company was aware of the delayed training but proceeded anyway.
 - (d) No, unless W can demonstrate that the heavy machinery was faulty.
84. In a theme park, a visitor, V, decides to try an exhilarating roller coaster ride. Before entering the ride, V is given a brief overview of the potential risks, including the intense speed and sudden drops. V, feeling uneasy, expresses hesitation, but the ride operator assures that it's safe for all visitors and thereafter consents to the same. During the ride, V experiences extreme anxiety and has a panic attack. Can V successfully claim damages based on *volenti non fit injuria* against the theme park, and why or why not?
- (a) Yes, because theme parks are responsible for ensuring the emotional well-being of their visitors.
 - (b) No, because V voluntarily chose to go on the ride despite expressing hesitation.
 - (c) Yes, if V can prove that the theme park failed to provide accurate information about the ride's intensity.
 - (d) No, unless V can demonstrate that the safety restraints on the roller coaster were defective.

Logical Reasoning

Each set of questions in this section is based on the reasoning and arguments set out in the preceding passage. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. Do not rely on any information or facts other than the ones supplied to you. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

XVIII. The judiciary should not be seen as legitimising recurring, communally motivated attempts to change the status of places of worship. In yet another order that may end up expediting the project of converting a mosque into a temple by indirect means, the Allahabad High Court has ruled that a set of suits filed in 1991 for a declaration that a part of the site of the Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi as the property of Lord Vishweshwar is not barred by law. The court has decided, as it had done earlier on a 2022 suit by a group of Hindu worshippers, that the old suits are not barred by the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991, which invalidates legal proceedings that may lead to altering the status of any place of worship as it stood on August 15, 1947. In what seems to be specious reasoning, the court has held that the Act is not applicable as the “religious character” of the structure is yet to be determined. In other words, instead of nipping the cunning piece of litigation in the bud, the court has allowed a full civil trial to decide whether the structure in the Gyanvapi compound is a mosque or a temple and stated that unless this status is determined based on evidence, it cannot be called a temple or a mosque. Such an approach may only end up driving modern society into a revanchist mindset seeking to avenge medieval depredations.

In the case of the 2022 suits by women worshippers, the court had noted that the proceedings were aimed at asserting a right to worship the deities on the mosque precincts, and not to convert it into a temple. However, the 1991 suits explicitly seek a declaration that the main part of the site is a mosque and also want the mosque administrators to remove all their religious effects. Despite this explicit relief being sought, the court has chosen to treat it as a suit that is maintainable and not barred by the Places of Worship Act. The order has also upheld the order for a survey of the premises by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), but asked for the ASI survey done on the basis of the 2022 suits for the purpose of deciding the 1991 suits also. It has provided for a further survey, if necessary. What is disconcerting in the High Court order is that it claims that the dispute raised in the case is “of vital national importance”. This is an astounding claim for a judicial institution to make while adjudicating litigation between two parties. The judiciary must stay committed to the constitutional vision of secularism and enforce the statutory bar on converting or reconverting the status of places of worship.

Source:

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/legitimising-revanchism-on-the-gyanvapi-case-and-the-allahabad-high-court/article67676954.ece>

85. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (a) "The Judicial Predicament: Balancing Legal Technicalities and Communal Sensitivities in Property Disputes"
 - (b) "A Critique of Judicial Decisions on Religious Structures: The Case of the Gyanvapi Mosque and Secularism"
 - (c) "The Evolution of Legal Frameworks in India: Adjudicating Religious Property Disputes in a Modern Context"
 - (d) "The Role of Archaeological Surveys in Resolving Contemporary Religious Litigations: Insights from Recent Court Rulings"
86. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument regarding the judiciary's approach to the litigation involving places of worship and its implications for secularism?
- (a) Historical analyses indicate that the Places of Worship Act was specifically designed to prevent judicial interventions in altering the religious character of historical sites.
 - (b) A constitutional law expert opines that the High Court's approach to the Gyanvapi Mosque case aligns perfectly with the principles of secularism outlined in the Indian Constitution.
 - (c) Survey data reveals a significant increase in communal tensions in regions following court rulings that alter the religious status of disputed sites.
 - (d) The Supreme Court has previously set precedents that strongly discourage any change in the religious status of places of worship as per the Places of Worship Act.
87. Based on the statement, "instead of nipping the cunning piece of litigation in the bud, the court has allowed a full civil trial to decide whether the structure in the Gyanvapi compound is a mosque or a temple and stated that unless this status is determined based on evidence," what can be inferred about the court's approach to the Gyanvapi case?
- (a) The court demonstrates a proactive stance in favouring quick resolutions to disputes involving religious structures, prioritizing swift legal closure over detailed investigation.
 - (b) The court's decision to allow a full civil trial indicates a commitment to a thorough and evidence-based judicial process, despite potential criticisms of prolonging the litigation.
 - (c) The judiciary is inclined to avoid civil trials in matters involving religious structures, typically favouring summary judgments to prevent communal tensions.
 - (d) The court's allowance for a full civil trial reflects an underlying bias towards one party in the dispute, indicating a departure from judicial impartiality.

88. Which of the following most closely aligns with the underlying assumption in the statement, **"The judiciary must stay committed to the constitutional vision of secularism and enforce the statutory bar on converting or reconverting the status of places of worship"**?
- (a) The judiciary inherently possesses a bias towards religious issues, requiring constant reminders to uphold secular principles as per the constitution.
 - (b) The statutory bar on altering the status of places of worship is crucial for maintaining communal harmony and upholding the constitutional principle of secularism.
 - (c) The constitutional vision of secularism in India mandates an active role for the judiciary in determining the religious status of places of worship.
 - (d) The enforcement of laws regarding places of worship is secondary to the judiciary's role in preserving the historical and cultural integrity of religious sites.
89. What can be inferred from the statement, *"Despite this explicit relief being sought, the court has chosen to treat it as a suit that is maintainable and not barred by the Places of Worship Act"*?
- (a) The court's decision to maintain the suit suggests a legal interpretation that potentially conflicts with the intent of the Places of Worship Act. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (b) The Places of Worship Act is rendered ineffective by the court's decision, indicating a shift in the legal approach to religious property disputes.
 - (c) The court upholds the suit as maintainable under the Places of Worship Act, indicating a broad and inclusive interpretation of the Act's provisions.
 - (d) The court's decision reflects a judicial preference for resolving religious disputes through litigation rather than upholding statutory prohibitions under the Places of Worship Act.
90. What can be inferred from the statement, *"Such an approach may only end up driving modern society into a revanchist mindset seeking to avenge medieval depredations"*?
- (a) The approach referred to promotes historical reconciliation and is likely to foster a forward-looking perspective in modern society.
 - (b) The referenced approach could potentially incite a backward-looking, retributive attitude in society, focused on rectifying historical grievances.
 - (c) This approach indicates a progressive societal shift towards embracing global historical narratives, distancing from a narrow, regional focus.
 - (d) The approach implicitly supports the notion of historical continuity, aiming to preserve medieval traditions and values in modern society.

XIX. If you ask people in my life, who don't quite know what to make of my research in digital cultures and AI systems, they vaguely refer to me as 'doing something with computers and AI'. This means that through several inter-generational networks, I often get questions that are filled with anxiety, from people who find themselves lagging behind in the fast-paced, almost breathless development of digital technology systems.

With the unleashing of Generative AI technologies (like ChatGPT, Midjourney, Bing and Bard), questions such as these have increased in the last few months. "Is my phone hacked?" "How do I know if somebody is spying on me?" "How do I trust a message from a bank or my phone company?" "Can somebody leak my pictures from my personal account?" "Is this person I met on a dating site real?" "My friend sent me this information with a link but it doesn't seem right." "I just got locked out of my laptop because my security app is not recognising my face!" "I am worried that my partner is being radicalised into extremist behaviour without him knowing it." "My company is restructuring. Am I going to be replaced by an algorithm?" "Is it safe for me to voice my dissent to a populist movement or will I be targeted and prosecuted for it?" "I saw a picture of me being shared that is fake. How do I stop that?"

Of course, AI is driving innovation, making advancements in cancer research, discovering impossible mathematical numbers, creating models to understand climate crises, streamlining distribution of resources to support people in crises, making art and incredible works of fantasy. AI is wonderful, but in our everyday practice, AI is just creepy. It seems to be everywhere and in everything. It drives our phones, our cars and our friendships. It seems to know us better, faster, and in more intimate ways than anybody else, and uses our weaknesses to exploit us into taking action that can go against our own safety. AI is invisible, and we don't know what its intentions are as the system slowly shapes all parts of our life, changing how we think of the three most basic blocks of living: I, you, and us.

So alarming is the pace of this transformation that earlier this year, a lot of influential people in the big tech industry—many of them responsible for the making of these AI systems—called for a pause to develop and deploy Generative AI systems because we are running a losing race in preserving fundamental values and civil liberties as these applications run wild without regulation, accountability, or predictable outcomes. The wildfire spread of AI systems has ushered in the most unregulated experiment in social, political, and economic engineering and there seems to be very little we, as individual users can do, except keep our fingers crossed and hope for the best.

While it is true that AI systems can be technology blackboxes and difficult to understand or control, that cannot be the reason why we give up on aligning it with fundamental values and principles of being human. The idea that AI is too large for us to do anything produces a repetition of doom, gloom, and despair, convincing us that our AI futures are in the hands of the select few who know and can control these Franken-monsters. As a researcher working with computers and algorithms, it is not in my training to predict what AI futures will look like, but I can perhaps offer three different ways to put the 'I' back into AI—an approach that calls for Human-Centered AI.

Source: <https://www.newindianexpress.com/opinions/2024/jan/01/protecting-the-individual-from-the-ai-2646571.html>

91. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) The public is overwhelmingly confident in the security and reliability of Generative AI technologies, showing minimal concern about privacy or misinformation.
 - (b) There is a growing sense of uncertainty and apprehension among the public regarding the impact of Generative AI technologies on personal security, privacy, and authenticity.
 - (c) Public concerns are primarily centered around the economic impact of Generative AI technologies, such as job security and company restructuring.
 - (d) The predominant concern among the public is the technical malfunctioning of AI technologies, such as face recognition errors and software glitches.
92. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument?
- (a) A comprehensive study shows a drastic improvement in global economic productivity and efficiency due to the integration of AI in various industries.
 - (b) Research findings indicate a significant increase in incidents of algorithmic biases and ethical violations in AI applications across different sectors.
 - (c) Surveys reveal that public awareness and understanding of AI technology have improved markedly, leading to better-informed decisions by users.
 - (d) AI technology companies report a record high in profits and user satisfaction rates, underscoring the commercial success of AI systems.
93. Suggest a suitable title for the passage from amongst the given titles:
- (a) "The Digital Dilemma: Navigating the Complexities of AI in Modern Society"
 - (b) "AI: The Revolutionary Tool Transforming Cancer Research and Climate Modeling"
 - (c) "Human-Centered AI: Reclaiming Control in the Era of Technological Overreach"
 - (d) "The Rise of Generative AI: Challenges and Opportunities in the Tech Industry"
94. According to the passage, what assumption does the author make about the current state of AI development and regulation?
- (a) The pace of AI development is outpacing regulatory efforts, leading to uncontrolled experimentation.
 - (b) AI systems are inherently malicious and uncontrollable, posing a threat to fundamental values and civil liberties.
 - (c) AI systems are beneficial for society, despite concerns about their potential misuse and lack of regulation.
 - (d) Big tech companies are primarily responsible for the lack of regulation and accountability in AI development.

95. What can be inferred from the statement, "It seems to know us better, faster, and in more intimate ways than anybody else, and uses our weaknesses to exploit us into taking action that can go against our own safety"?
- (a) AI systems are designed primarily to enhance user safety and security by understanding their behaviours and preferences in depth.
 - (b) The sophisticated understanding of users by AI systems leads to an enhancement of personal autonomy and decision-making capabilities.
 - (c) AI technology possesses an advanced ability to understand users, which can lead to manipulation and actions detrimental to the users' own interests.
 - (d) The intimate knowledge AI systems have of users is consistently utilized to ensure ethical usage and protection against potential privacy invasions.
96. What inference can be drawn from the statement, "AI is invisible, and we don't know what its intentions are as the system slowly shapes all parts of our life, changing how we think of the three most basic blocks of living: I, you, and us"?
- (a) AI technology is a transparent tool, and its visible impact on individual and collective life is well-understood and predictable.
 - (b) The imperceptible influence of AI on personal and social aspects of life raises concerns about its unknown intentions and the alteration of fundamental human interactions.
 - (c) AI's influence is limited to specific technological domains and does not significantly affect fundamental aspects of human life such as personal identity and relationships.
 - (d) The intentions behind AI systems are clearly aligned with enhancing human connections and personal identities, making them central to social advancements.
- XX.** The Finance Ministry, last Friday, issued a statement titled 'Factual position vis-à-vis IMF's Article IV consultations with India'. For context, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), under its Articles of Agreement, holds bilateral discussions with members, usually every year. IMF staffers collect economic and financial information, and discuss policies with top officials, before preparing a report that is discussed by the Fund's executive board. The Ministry statement, four days after the IMF released its latest India consultation details, noted that "certain presumptions have been made taking into account possible scenarios that does not reflect factual position". In particular, the Ministry was referring to an IMF view that adverse shocks could lift India's general government debt to, or beyond 100% of GDP in the medium-term (by 2027-28). The Ministry asserted this was only a worst-case scenario and not a fait accompli, and emphasised that other IMF country reports show much higher extreme 'worst-case' scenarios, for instance, at 160%, 140% and 200% of GDP, for the U.S., the U.K. and China, respectively.
- The combined debt of central and State governments stood at 81% of GDP in 2022-23, from 88% in 2020-21. Under favourable circumstances, the IMF reckons this could even go down to 70% by 2027-28. The shocks faced by India so far in this century were global, and affected the

entire world economy, be it the 2008 financial crisis or the pandemic, the Ministry pointed out. Reacting to initial news flashes, it further clarified its statement was not a rebuttal to the IMF but “an effort to arrest misinterpretation or misuse” of its comments to imply that General Government debt would exceed 100% of GDP in the medium term. Semantics experts may argue whether the communiqué was confrontational or clarificatory. India’s Director on the IMF Board had already placed on record reservations about its staff’s conclusions on debt risks [“sounds extreme”], and some other aspects of the economy. In the broader picture, IMF staff’s perceptions of India’s fiscal position have actually improved over the past year. From arguing in 2022 that India’s fiscal space is at risk, they now believe sovereign stress risks are moderate. This is in no small part due to the ability of the Centre, whose debt levels were about 57% of GDP last year, to meet fiscal deficit targets in recent times. Reducing debt and spends to stay the course on its commitment to bring the deficit to 4.5% of GDP by 2025-26 from an estimated 5.9% this year, is critical. While reacting to an adverse detail in a report sometimes ends up drawing more attention to it, actions tend to always speak louder than words.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/debt-debate-on-the-imfs-latest-india-consultation-details-finance-ministrys-response/article67673966.ece>

97. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage?
- (a) "The IMF’s Pessimistic Outlook on India’s Economy: An Unwarranted Alarm?"
 - (b) "India's Fiscal Health: Navigating through Global Economic Challenges and Projections"
 - (c) "The IMF and India: A Confrontation Over Economic Predictions and Fiscal Realities"
 - (d) "India’s Economic Resilience: A Rebuttal to IMF’s Debt Predictions and a Comparative Analysis"
98. What inference can be drawn from the statement, "The shocks faced by India so far in this century were global, and affected the entire world economy, be it the 2008 financial crisis or the pandemic, the Ministry pointed out"?
- (a) India's economic challenges have been largely due to internal policy decisions and unique national circumstances, distinct from global economic trends.
 - (b) The economic difficulties faced by India are a result of global phenomena that have impacted economies worldwide, not just India-specific issues.
 - (c) Global economic trends have had minimal impact on India's economy, which has remained largely insulated from worldwide financial crises and pandemics.
 - (d) India’s economic resilience is solely attributable to its internal financial policies, which have effectively shielded it from global economic shocks.

99. What inference can be drawn from the statement, "The Ministry asserted this was only a worst-case scenario and not a fait accompli, and emphasised that other IMF country reports show much higher extreme 'worst-case' scenarios, for instance, at 160%, 140% and 200% of GDP, for the U.S., the U.K. and China, respectively"?
- (a) The Ministry's statement suggests a comparative optimism about India's economic scenario, even in worst-case projections, relative to other major economies.
 - (b) The Ministry is indicating that the IMF's projections are overly pessimistic and unrealistic for all countries, including India.
 - (c) The statement implies that India's economic situation is far worse than other major economies in the worst-case scenarios projected by the IMF.
 - (d) The Ministry's emphasis on other countries' worse scenarios indicates a lack of concern about India's own economic challenges.
100. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument about the improving perception of India's fiscal position and its commitment to reducing fiscal deficit?
- (a) The IMF revises its future projections for India, predicting an increase in fiscal deficit due to unforeseen economic downturns and policy failures.
 - (b) Independent economic analyses confirm that India's fiscal management strategies have been ineffective in reducing debt levels over the past few years.
 - (c) Recent data indicates that India has consistently met or exceeded its fiscal deficit reduction targets, leading to a lower debt-to-GDP ratio than predicted.
 - (d) Other emerging economies have shown similar patterns of fiscal deficit reduction, but without the positive re-evaluation from the IMF observed for India.
101. According to the passage, what is the paradoxical nature of India's fiscal position as perceived by the IMF?
- (a) Despite global economic shocks affecting India, the IMF predicts a decrease in general government debt.
 - (b) While IMF staff perceive India's fiscal space as improving, they also warn of potential risks of debt exceeding 100% of GDP.
 - (c) The Finance Ministry's statement indicates both disagreement with IMF conclusions and acknowledgment of improved perceptions.
 - (d) The IMF forecasts a decrease in India's general government debt, despite acknowledging adverse global economic shocks.

102. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument regarding the Finance Ministry's response to the IMF's projections?
- (a) Recent data shows that India's current economic trajectory is aligning closely with the IMF's worst-case scenario projections.
 - (b) The IMF retracts its statement about possible adverse shocks to India's economy, admitting a miscalculation in their analysis.
 - (c) Comparative analysis reveals that the debt-to-GDP ratios of the U.S., U.K., and China are significantly lower than the worst-case scenarios presented by the IMF.
 - (d) Expert reviews suggest that the IMF's projections are generally conservative and have historically underestimated the debt-to-GDP ratios of countries, including India.

XXI. The Indian space programme has fired the country's imagination and gained respect in the international community with some of its recent achievements. The list is quite long and starts with the landing close to the lunar south pole. Meanwhile, preparations for Gaganyaan—India's first manned space mission—is on in full swing and will surely enthuse and inspire a generation of young people to take up careers in science and technology.

The moon mission was exciting not just because of the successful touchdown, but also the technological capabilities it demonstrated. The mission handled unplanned experiments such as the lander hopping from the initial touchdown point—a manoeuvre that could be essential for a future mission's ability to re-launch from the lunar surface. The propulsion module was brought back to the Earth's orbit from the lunar one—another capability important for the future.

All this is part of a vision to ramp up the scope of India's space missions. S Somanath, chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), recently presented a roadmap to the government. It included having an Indian space station module by 2028 and a crewed landing on the lunar surface by 2040. Also being planned are follow-up missions such as Chandrayaan 4, Mangalyaan 2, a Venus Orbiter Mission, and newer technologies and heavier launch vehicles. The idea is to increase payload capacities and get better scientific outcomes from interplanetary missions.

Outside the ambit of government-led space activities, India has witnessed a tremendous interest in space entrepreneurship—over \$250 million of capital has been raised by space start-ups in the last three years. The government has responded to it by creating an Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre or IN-SPACE, an agency that would interface between ISRO and non-governmental entities.

Indian space programme, which for several decades has largely been focused on civilian applications, is now looking at defence applications too. Mission DefSpace, which is being coordinated by Innovations for Defence Excellence or iDEX, has started introducing challenges aimed at encouraging the indigenous design, development and manufacture of space technologies that can serve defence needs. This initiative has served as an R&D co-investment pathway for the Indian space industry.

Jitendra Singh, the Union Minister overseeing science and technology, atomic energy and space, has projected India's space economy to grow to \$40 billion by 2040 from the estimated \$8 billion now.


With all these exciting developments, the country finds itself at a crossroads where several actions need to be taken for the entire ecosystem to mature and reach the ambitious goals.

One of the key challenges is how support would be given to the Indian industry to move from being vendors in providing manufacturing support to ISRO to independently building spacecraft and launching vehicles. Only such complete competence will allow the Indian industry to be a serious contender in the global market. Several start-ups are trying their best to get investments to develop technologies to have spacecraft and launch vehicles built.

Source: <https://www.newindianexpress.com/opinions/2023/dec/30/isro-can-take-indian-space-firms-to-the-moon-2646061.html>

103. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the current stage and future aspirations of the Indian space industry?
- (a) The Indian space industry is currently focused on outsourcing spacecraft and launch vehicle production to international companies to boost global market presence.
 - (b) Indian space start-ups are primarily concentrating on manufacturing support roles for ISRO without any significant efforts to develop independent capabilities.
 - (c) The Indian space industry, including start-ups, is striving to transition from manufacturing support roles to independently developing spacecraft and launch vehicles for global competitiveness.
 - (d) Indian industry's collaboration with ISRO has already established it as a dominant player in the global market for spacecraft and launch vehicles.
104. Suggest a suitable title for the passage that encapsulates its main theme:
- (a) "The Dawn of India's Space Defense: A Shift Towards Military Applications"
 - (b) "India's Space Odyssey: Pioneering Missions and Future Aspirations"
 - (c) "Indian Space Industry: The Journey from Government-Led Projects to Private Sector Participation"
 - (d) "Funding Challenges in India's Space Program: The Struggle of Start-ups"
105. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument about the expansion and diversification of India's space program?
- (a) Reports indicate a decline in private investment in space start-ups, suggesting a lack of interest in space entrepreneurship in India.
 - (b) A significant increase in collaborations between ISRO and international defense agencies is observed, focusing exclusively on civilian space applications.
 - (c) New data shows a marked rise in the number of successful space technology projects by Indian start-ups aimed at defense applications.
 - (d) The Indian government announces plans to reduce funding for Mission DefSpace and divert resources back to solely civilian space projects.

106. What flaw in reasoning can be identified in the author's argument regarding India's space program?
- (a) The author assumes that the successful landing on the moon guarantees India's capability to independently build spacecraft and launch vehicles.
 - (b) The author overlooks the potential environmental impacts of increased space exploration activities.
 - (c) The author fails to acknowledge the role of international collaboration in India's recent space achievements.
 - (d) The author underestimates the challenges of securing funding for space start-ups in India.
107. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the future direction of India's space program as envisioned by ISRO?
- (a) ISRO is focusing solely on perfecting lunar missions, with no immediate plans for other interplanetary explorations or advancements in space technology.
 - (b) The primary objective of ISRO's future missions is to demonstrate technological prowess in space travel, with scientific research being a secondary goal. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (c) ISRO's roadmap includes diversifying into various interplanetary missions and developing advanced technologies to enhance scientific research and exploration.
 - (d) The future plans of ISRO are limited to developing more powerful propulsion modules, with no specific goals related to lunar landings or space stations.
108. Which of the following statements would the author of the passage most likely agree with?
- (a) The Indian space program should prioritize international collaborations over indigenous development to enhance its global competitiveness.
 - (b) The focus of India's space program should remain exclusively on civilian applications, without diversifying into defense technology.
 - (c) Developing an independent capability in spacecraft and launch vehicle production is essential for India's space industry to compete globally.
 - (d) The significant investment in space startups suggests that the government should reduce its funding and involvement in the space sector.

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Quantitative Techniques

Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage, graph or other representation. Please answer each question by deriving information from such passage, graph, or other representation, or applying mathematical operations on such information as required by the question.

XXII. This data is regarding total number of employees working in Management, Technical and other departments of I.T. division of Companies P and Q.

The total number of employees working in both the companies together is 9600. The respective ratio of number of employees in companies P and Q is 5 : 7. Each employee works in only one of the 3 Departments

i.e. Management, Technical and Others.

In company P, 70% of the total employees are males. 60% of the total male employees work in Technical out of the remaining male employees, 1/8th work in Management. Out of the total female employees, 24% work in Management and 5/8th of the remaining female employees work in Technical.

In company Q, 80% of the total employees are males. 65% of the total male employees work in Technical. Number of male employees who work in other departments in Company Q is 20% more than the male employees who work in 'Other Departments' in company P. Number of female employees who work in Technical in Company Q are less than the number of male employees who work for Technical in the same company by 75%. Out the remaining female employees, 1/4 work in Management.

109. What per cent of the total number of male employees in company P work in 'other' departments?
 (a) 45 (b) 25
 (c) 30 (d) 35
110. What per cent the total number of female employees in company Q work in management department?
 (a) 18.5 (b) 8.75
 (c) 14 (d) 16
111. What is the total number of female employees who work on Technical in Company P and Q together?
 (a) 1362 (b) 781
 (c) 1378 (d) 1298

112. What is the difference between the average number of males working in Management in both the companies together and average number of females working 'Other Departments' in both companies together?
(a) 52 (b) 72
(c) 32 (d) 48
113. In company Q, what is the respective ratio between the total number of employees (both male and female) who work in Management and the total number of employees (both male and female) who work in 'Other Department' in the same company?
(a) 2 : 3 (b) 1 : 3
(c) 1 : 4 (d) 3 : 5
114. What is the difference in the number of male employees working in technical department in company P and the number of female employees working in other department in company Q?
(a) 1386 (b) 1442
(c) 1294 (d) 1380
- XXIII.** Three companies A, B and C sold bikes in 3 different months January, February and March. In January, A sold 30% more bikes than February. Ratio of bikes sold by B in February to C in March was 16:13. Total number of bikes sold by A in three months together was 1930. B sold 350 more bikes than C in February. In February, A sold 62.5% of bikes sold by B in same month. There was decrease in 12.5% of bikes sold from February to March by B. Total number of bikes sold in March by three companies together was 2130. Total number of bikes sold by C in three months together was 1500 and B sold 600 bikes in January.
115. What is the difference between total number of bikes sold by A and B in three months together?
(a) 100 (b) 120
(c) 190 (d) 170
116. Find ratio of bikes sold by A in February and March together to bikes sold by C in January and February together.
(a) 28 : 13 (b) 128 : 85
(c) 115 : 91 (d) 23 : 17
117. Bikes sold by A and B in February together is what percentage (approx) of bikes sold by all three in January?
(a) 73% (b) 79%
(c) 82% (d) 90%

118. Average rate per bike sold by A in January was Rs. 80,000 and same for C in March was Rs. 88,000. What was the difference of revenue earned by A in January and C in March?
- (a) Rs. 52,40,000 (b) Rs. 43,60,000
(c) Rs. 64,20,000 (d) Rs. 52,00,000
119. Find the total number of bikes sold by all three companies in three months together.
- (a) 5200 (b) 5500
(c) 5530 (d) 4800
120. If in April A sold 20% less bikes than January, B sold 15% more bikes than February and C sold the same number bikes as sold in March then what will be the total number of bikes sold by all three companies together?
- (a) 2130 (b) 2030
(c) 2260 (d) 2090

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