



FLAMES LAW ENTRANCE ACADEMY

FREE CLAT MOCK-03

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Maximum Marks- 120

Maximum Time- 120 Mins.

1. No clarification on the question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There are 120 multiple choice objective type questions.
3. There is negative marking of 0.25 for every incorrect answer. Each question carries **ONE** mark. **Total marks are 120**
4. You have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with a **BALL PEN(BLUE OR BLACK)** in the **OMR** Answer Sheet.
Example: For the question, "*Who is the prime minister of India?*", the correct answer is (b). The student has to darken the corresponding circle as indicated below:

(a) Rajnath Singh (b) Narendra Modi (c) Nitin Gadkari (d) Venkiah Naidu

Right Method



Wrong Methods



5. Answering the questions by any method other than the method indicated above shall be considered incorrect and no marks will be awarded for the same.
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong.
7. Do not write anything on the OMR Answer Sheet other than the details required and, in the spaces, provided for.
8. The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.

ALL THE BEST !

READING COMPREHENSION

Talking tough on “sicknote culture,” stopping the boats and offering billions of pounds extra for defence spending. Ahead of local elections in England and Wales this week, Rishi Sunak has been in campaign overdrive.

With the prime minister suffering the joint-lowest satisfaction rating of any Conservative or Labour leader since 1978, experts are predicting a drubbing for the Tories, with the party expected to lose as many as half the seats it is contesting. The prominent Tory mayors in the West Midlands and Tees Valley, Andy Street and Ben Houchen, could be ejected from power.

It comes at a time of financial crisis for England’s system of local government, with more local authorities going bust in the past three years than in the previous three decades. Levelling up is all but abandoned; transformed from a flagship government promise to an afterthought.

Yet, in the policy blitz before the local elections, the prime minister’s priorities have been focused elsewhere as he offers right-wing red meat to Tory rebels who could use poor local election results as a prompt to try to replace him. Sunak’s focus on welfare changes, the Rwanda bill and extra cash for the military is not without consequence for local governments, at a time when England’s town halls are crying out for more funding after years of austerity and the fallout from economic headwinds hitting their budgets.

Experts on public finances warn that raising the defence budget from 2% of national income to 2.5% by 2030 will mean difficult trade-offs for the government. One of three outcomes is required: higher taxes; adding to borrowing; or cutting expenditure elsewhere. Sunak, however, is not seriously engaging in these trade-offs.

The prime minister has said his plan is fully funded, by switching research and development funding elsewhere for the military, alongside a 70,000 reduction in civil service headcount. Economists, however, warn the numbers simply do not add up.

Reducing expenditure on warfare over recent decades has helped allow for an expansion in the welfare state, labelled by economists as a “peace dividend” in the public finances. In recent times, however, weak economic growth and spending pressures from an ageing population have made this balancing act much harder. Reversing the decline in military spending will mean adding to these headwinds yet further.

‘X’ Institute for Fiscal Studies estimates the beefed-up defence settlement means unprotected government departments will face real-terms cuts of about 4% a year after 2025 – equivalent to about two-thirds of the cuts imposed at the peak of George Osborne’s post-2010 austerity drive.

‘X’ Institute for Government warns that such “fictitious” spending assumptions undermine the quality of fiscal debate, and threaten the government’s credibility with the public finances when those policies are inevitably changed.

If the prime minister does follow the logical conclusion that spending cuts are required to balance the books, local government is most likely to be the hardest hit – following the pattern of the 2010s, when grant funding was slashed by 40%.

Councils are, however, already under intense pressure, as the cuts collide with the recent period of sky-high inflation, and as their services come under growing pressure from an ageing and increasingly unwell population.

Despite ministers adding an extra £600m to top up council funding plans for this year, MPs and council leaders from across the political divide say local authorities are still £4bn short in an “out of control” financial crisis. That’s even after a bumper £2bn increase in council tax this spring, tacitly approved by ministers, which means residents will end up paying more for services that are getting worse.

Ministers have sought to blame problems in certain local authorities on mismanagement and incompetence, rather than admit any responsibility.

There are legitimate grievances in several authorities, where councillors were dealt an awful hand by the government bet the farm on risky commercial projects in their gamble to survive and lost badly.

Source: [From welfare to warfare: Sunak's spending shift imperils local services again | Richard Partington | The Guardian](#)

Q1. Which of the following sentences correctly uses the term "drubbing" with the same meaning as in the passage?

- a. Despite their best efforts, the team managed to drub the opposing side in the championship match.
- b. The company received a drubbing in the stock market after its latest financial report disappointed investors.
- c. The school's football team suffered a drubbing in the final game of the season, losing by a margin of 30 points.
- d. After rigorous training, the boxer was able to drub his opponent and win the title belt.

Q2. How does the passage characterize the government's approach to addressing the financial crisis facing local authorities?

- a. Comprehensive and proactive.
- b. Reactive and insufficient.
- c. Collaborative and inclusive.
- d. Conservative and prudent.

Q3. What is the writing style of the author?

- a. Formal and analytical
- b. Informal and anecdotal
- c. Persuasive and argumentative
- d. Descriptive and analytical

Q4. In the passage, the phrase "___ Institute for Fiscal Studies" refers to a specific organization providing analysis on fiscal matters.

- a. The
- b. A
- c. An
- d. None needed

Q5. Which of the following can be reasonably inferred as a conclusion drawn from the passage?

- I. The government's emphasis on defence spending reflects its commitment to national security over local governance concerns.
 - II. Local authorities' financial crises are primarily caused by mismanagement rather than external economic factors.
 - III. The upcoming local elections are expected to result in a significant increase in support for the Conservative party.
 - IV. The Institute for Fiscal Studies has historically supported the government's policies regarding defence spending.
- a. I and IV.
 - b. I, II, and IV.

- c. All the above.
- d. None of these.

In the weeks after Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte seized power and declared himself Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, Karl Marx sat down to write a history of the present. The purpose of this work was straightforward. Marx wanted to understand how the class struggle in France had ‘made it possible for a grotesque and mediocre personality to play a hero’s part.’ Much of *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte* (1852/69), as the work would be known, accordingly consisted of fine-grained political and economic analysis. But Marx opened in a more philosophical vein. After quipping that history repeats itself first as tragedy and then as farce, he reflected upon the role that historical parallelism played in shaping revolutionary action:

The tradition of all the dead generations weighs like a nightmare on the brain of the living. And just when they seem engaged in revolutionizing themselves and things, in creating something that has never yet existed, precisely in such periods of revolutionary crisis they anxiously conjure up the spirits of the past to their service and borrow from them names, battle cries and costumes to present the new scene of world history in this time-honoured disguise and this borrowed language.

This tendency had pervaded European history, Marx thought, and occasionally served the ends of progress. The cloak of Roman republicanism, for instance, had helped French society lurch blindly forward during the revolution of 1789. In the present case, however, the appropriated symbolism of that earlier revolution served no higher purpose than to veil a grifter’s power grab in a more compelling guise.

Marx points toward one of the more paradoxical tendencies of modern political life: the more times feel unprecedented, the more we reach for past parallels. We do so, however, not only to legitimate new regimes. Just as often, historical analogies are invoked to explain, predict, and condemn. The past decade alone offers a trove of examples. Among them, the use of ‘fascism’ to characterize Right-wing populist movements has generated the most heat, giving rise to a multifaceted debate about the legitimacy of historical analogy as a mode of political analysis. But others have occasioned less self-reflection. In reckoning with the possibility of open conflict between the United States and China, for instance, foreign policy experts have routinely likened the escalating tension to the Cold War, the First World War, and even the Peloponnesian War. Similarly, in the early days of COVID-19, many dealt with the uncertainty of the pandemic by turning to the Spanish Flu, the Black Death, and the Great Plague of Athens for guidance. Something of the sort is also happening in real-time with generative AI. How we interpret the risk that it poses hinges largely on which analogy we favor: will it be most akin to the Industrial Revolution, the nuclear bomb, or – perhaps most horrifying of all – the consulting firm McKinsey?

If any of these parallels seem self-evident, one recurring point of reference does not: Thucydides, the ancient Athenian general and author of *History of the Peloponnesian War*. Though hardly a household name, he has been a favourite of that intent on doom-scrolling the historical record for relevant examples. In the first month of the COVID-19 shutdown, for instance, so much was written about his account of the Athenian plague that one prominent scholar deemed Thucydides himself to be a virus. Something comparable could be said of Thucydides’ role in the viral discourse surrounding Sino-American relations. Ever since the early 2010s, when Graham Allison began referring to the stress on global order produced by hegemonic rivalry as ‘Thucydides’ Trap’, foreign policy discussions have themselves often appeared trapped by the need to balance geopolitical analysis with the exegesis of an ancient text.

However strange Thucydides’ prominence may seem, the tradition of looking his way in moments of existential

crisis is well established. During the American Civil War, for example, his 'Funeral Oration of Pericles' served as a model for Abraham Lincoln's famed Gettysburg Address, while his account of Athenian defeat helped inspire an overhaul of the US Naval War College curriculum during the war in Vietnam. In Europe, English and German propagandists excerpted History of the Peloponnesian War during the First World War to support their causes, and soldiers reported reading Thucydides in the trenches. In subsequent decades, prominent writers in England and Italy used Thucydides to reflect their concerns over the rise of European fascism.

Source: [What Thucydides thought about historical analogies | Aeon Essays](#)

Q6. In the passage, what does Karl Marx suggest about the tendency to reach for historical parallels in times of crisis?

- a. Historical analogies are primarily used to legitimize new regimes.
- b. The use of historical parallels often serves to veil power grabs in a more compelling guise.
- c. Political analysis relies heavily on historical analogies to predict and condemn.
- d. The appropriation of historical symbolism is a common practice in modern political life.

Q7. What is the tone of the passage?

- a. Analytical and critical
- b. Objective and informative
- c. Reflective and contemplative
- d. Satirical and ironic

Q8. Which of the following, if true, is likely to strengthen the argument presented in the passage?

- a. Historical analyses that draw parallels between past events and contemporary crises have been influential in shaping public perceptions and policy decisions.
- b. Political leaders who utilize historical symbolism and language during times of crisis are often viewed more favourably by the public.
- c. Academic research has consistently demonstrated a correlation between the use of historical analogies in political discourse and the consolidation of power by ruling regimes.
- d. Public opinion surveys indicate that individuals are more likely to support political movements that invoke historical parallels to justify their actions.

Q9. Which modal verb should be used to complete the following sentence based on the passage?

"Political leaders _____ utilize historical symbolism and language during times of crisis to shape public perceptions."

- a. must
- b. can
- c. should
- d. may

Q10. Which word in the passage best corresponds to "to disguise or conceal something"?

- a. Analogy
- b. Lurch
- c. Veil

d. Trove

Will Dowd lost his ability to read over a decade ago. He has a condition called binocular vision disorder, which makes it difficult to coordinate his eyes. Words drift across the page, getting tangled up in one another, and the pain of trying to extract meaning from the resulting quagmire gives him debilitating migraines. Dowd had been an obsessive, devoted reader—a poet and MIT-trained science writer who lived mostly in the world of paper and ink—so the condition left him feeling exiled from himself. The act of dreaming was the only other time Dowd felt the readerly combination of total absorption and flight, and so he wondered: Could there be a connection between the two? Could reading be a kind of lucid dream? He recalled hearing about a device called the Dormio, a targeted dream inception device developed at the MIT Media Lab and wondered if it could help him simulate the reading experience. A grant from the Woodberry Poetry Room at Harvard University enabled him to test this theory out on himself over the 2022-2023 academic year. The resulting project is called Dream Fall.

How do you use the Dormio to simulate reading through dreaming?

I listen to recordings of the first lines of poems that are unfamiliar to me and use those as seed phrases to push my dream in a certain direction. After I listen to the first line, I go to sleep, and when the Dormio wakes me up, I write down every sensory detail I can remember, every leap of logic. Then I listen to the rest of the poem, and one of my favourite things is to see how they intersect. Often, there are some strange intersections, and I think that may say something about the shared human imagination. But I have also found that the seeds have only a glancing impact on the dream. It's never literal. You can often find traces, but what I'm discovering through the process is that dreams naturally do not like to be controlled. They live in the realm of the trickster.

Can you give me an example?

I think I remember this most vividly because it was my first one, but I listened to a line from a poem by an Irish poet, Padraic Colum. The narrator is a man living in a tower, and the first line is about seagulls flying around the tower. In the dream that I had, I was a child on a beach and I confronted this magician, who was showing me all kinds of Christopher Nolan Inception-style tricks that he could perform—drawing an invisible circle in the sky so that suddenly you see into another place where it is snowing. At the end, there was an invitation to follow, like a magician's apprentice, leaving the regular world, like I was getting my letter to Hogwarts. When I listened to the rest of the original Irish poem after writing this all down, I found it was about a young girl going to the tower to meet an older poet, who was very much like the magician, an older kind of mentor figure. But in that case, the poet refuses to be the mentor. He turns the girl away and recommends that she take flight on her own. That mentoring relationship was not in the seed phrase, so it is just an example of some of the synchronicities that come up. I do not try to get too mystical about that because I am more interested in creative dialogue, but it was a fascinating start to the project.

Source: [Does dream inception work? - Big Think](#)

Q11. What is the purpose of the Dormio device in simulating reading through dreaming?

- To analyse the sensory details and leaps of logic experienced during dreaming.
- To control and direct the content of dreams based on recorded seed phrases.
- To trigger specific dream scenarios based on the first lines of unfamiliar poems.
- To investigate the intersection between recorded seed phrases and dream content.

Q12. Which word in the passage means "to wander away from a certain direction or path"?

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- a. Exiled
- b. Flight
- c. Confronted
- d. Lurch

Q13. Which preposition is used to indicate the source or origin of the grant mentioned in the passage?

- a. from
- b. at
- c. by
- d. for

Q14. Which title best encapsulates the main theme of the passage?

- a. Dream Fall: Exploring the Intersection of Reading and Dreaming.
- b. The Lucid Dreamer: A Journey of Discovery and Creativity.
- c. Navigating Binocular Vision Disorder: A Poet's Struggle and Solution.
- d. MIT's Dream Inception Device: Unleashing Creativity through Dreams.

Q15. Which of the following, if true, is likely to weaken the argument presented in the passage?

- a. Studies have shown that individuals with binocular vision disorder are more likely to experience vivid and lucid dreams.
- b. The Woodberry Poetry Room at Harvard University has not provided grants for research projects since 2019.
- c. Dreamers who use the Dormio device often report experiencing dreams that are unrelated to the seed phrases they listen to.
- d. Will Dowd's project, Dream Fall, has received widespread acclaim from the academic and literary communities.

Congress president Mallikarjun Kharge said Tuesday that his party was on course to win a majority in the ongoing Lok Sabha election and that this was why Prime Minister Narendra Modi was bringing up “mangalsutra and Muslims” in his speeches.

“We are going to get a majority, and because of this, he (Modi) is always talking about mangalsutra and Muslims. He says we will steal your wealth and give it to those who have more children. Poor people always have more children... Do only Muslims have them (children)? I have five children,” Kharge said at an election rally in Chhattisgarh’s Janjgir-Champa district.

He was referring to Modi’s remarks at a rally in Rajasthan last week when the PM had said, “Earlier, when they (the Congress) were in power, they had said Muslims have the first right to the wealth of the nation. This means they will distribute this wealth to those who have more children, to infiltrators...”

Mentioning the death of his mother and uncle, who were killed when his house was set on fire in 1948, Kharge said, “I was the only son... My house was burnt and everyone died... (My father) said, ‘I am alive only to see your children’. So, the poor, who do not have money, have children. Why do you (Modi) target only Muslims? Muslims are in their country...they are Indians. Brothers, do not get misled by them (BJP) and let us build the country together...let us not break this country.”

He pointed out that the Congress had been in power in the country for 55 years and that it had not stolen anyone’s mangalsutra. “Did we forcibly apply taxes and misuse the ED and CBI to put people in jail? ... (Former Congress

president) Sonia (Gandhi) ji showed courage and brought the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act... did they (BJP) take any such measure? We also brought the Food Security Act. We did not say this is our guarantee but we did this to ensure no one goes hungry in the country, and crores benefited," he said.

He insisted that Modi could not be compared to former PMs like Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. "Can you compare such a person to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi ji, Lal Bahadur Shastri ji, Rajiv Gandhi ji? ... You (Modi) are nothing compared to them... They gave the country steel factories, coal mines, dams, and public sector enterprises. What did you do? Just jumlas," Kharage said.

Source: [‘Do only Muslims have children? I have five’: Kharage on Modi’s ‘mangal sutra and Muslims speeches’ | Elections News - The Indian Express](#)

Q16. According to Mallikarjun Kharage's remarks in the passage, what is the main reason he attributes to Prime Minister Narendra Modi's focus on "Mangal sutra and Muslims" in his speeches?

- a. Modi is attempting to gain support from minority communities.
- b. Kharage believes Modi is trying to divert attention from his failures.
- c. Kharage suggests that Modi is intentionally targeting Muslims to create division.
- d. Kharage accuses Modi of promoting discriminatory policies against certain groups.

Q17. Which literary device is most prominently used in the following excerpt: "We are going to get a majority, and because of this, he (Modi) is always talking about mangalsutra and Muslims"?

- a. Metaphor
- b. Alliteration
- c. Hyperbole
- d. Irony

Q18. What is the tone of Mallikarjun Kharage's remarks in the passage?

- a. Accusatory and confrontational
- b. Indignant and defensive
- c. Assertive and confident
- d. Sarcastic and dismissive

Q19. What inference can be drawn from Mallikarjun Kharage's statements in the passage?

- a. Kharage is confident that the Congress party will win the ongoing Lok Sabha election.
- b. Kharage believes that Prime Minister Narendra Modi's policies have significantly benefited minority communities.
- c. Kharage implies that the Congress party has historically prioritized the welfare of the poor and marginalized.
- d. Kharage suggests that Prime Minister Narendra Modi lacks the leadership qualities of past prime ministers.

Q20. Based on the passage, which assumption can be reasonably made about Mallikarjun Kharage's perspective?

- a. Kharage believes that Narendra Modi's speeches have been effective in gaining public support.
- b. Kharage assumes that the Congress party's policies have failed to address the needs of the Indian population.
- c. Kharage appears to assume that most voters are influenced by issues related to religion and identity.
- d. Kharage assumes that the Indian electorate prioritizes economic development over social welfare initiatives.

January 2022 saw the death of Edna O'Shaughnessy, a leading child psychoanalyst who once called herself 'Melanie Klein's handmaiden'. O'Shaughnessy trained at the Tavistock Clinic and practised privately for many decades in north London, in 2015 publishing a collection of essays reflecting on her services to a number of clients. Three of these essays draw upon her analysis of an 11-year-old boy she names Leon.

The merest glance at Leon in their first encounter in what O'Shaughnessy called the 'playroom' told her that a daunting challenge lay ahead. 'As [the parents] had made no mention of depression,' she recalls, 'I was not expecting the very depressed child who arrived for a first session: a crushed, lumpy boy who sat himself down in front of me on a small bench.' Before long, O'Shaughnessy came to believe that Leon wasn't just depressed; he lived in a world of lurid symbols. The cushions surrounding him on his seat, she reports, 'are de-sexualised parents whom he holds apart and around himself'. In the door of the playroom, Leon is said to have discerned 'a penis with testicles', and in the patina of the floor he made out 'a confused vagina and mouth'.

Narratives by Kleinian analysts, it is safe to say, are meant for fellow professionals, who would regard Leon's grotesquery as part of a day's work. But after recently discovering O'Shaughnessy's essays, I found myself less favourably disposed. It didn't take me many pages to realise that, in fact, lumpy Leon was me. I recognised myself not from the phantasies ascribed to me but from the circumstances of my case and from snatches of conversation that O'Shaughnessy, too, found memorable.

My father had become professionally involved with Tavistock, which in the 1980s was a hotbed of Kleinian analysts. In 1986, he signed me up with O'Shaughnessy, and I began what proved to be three years of private sessions – four days each week, around 40 weeks a year – in O'Shaughnessy's Hampstead home.

Nothing, however, was going on with me that required almost daily psychoanalysis for months and years. To be sure, I was shy and sometimes reluctant to join in with new activities. But by no means was I depressed. Besides nervousness at the prospect of starting secondary school, I was a contented child. And, significantly, my parents had disagreed as to whether intervention was even needed. 'Mother,' O'Shaughnessy writes, 'was humbly dubious about this, insisting that Leon was just an ordinary boy, not academic, no trouble at all.'

O'Shaughnessy is at pains to emphasise that the setting in which she saw clients was a clinical one. If that had truly been the case, however, her process of diagnosing and treating the putative issues would have been much more rigorous. One would expect a genuine enquirer to ask more searching questions. Is this child distressed at all? If he is, does he need four hours a week of therapy? Do the trade-offs of taking him away from schoolwork and socialising outweigh the potential benefits of therapy? And even if all these stars align, is psychoanalysis the appropriate intervention?

Source: [My dismal years in psychoanalysis with Melanie Klein's disciple | Aeon Essays](#)

Q21. Based on the passage, which of the following statements about Edna O'Shaughnessy's approach to psychoanalysis can be reasonably inferred?

- O'Shaughnessy primarily targeted her writings towards a general audience, rather than fellow professionals.
- O'Shaughnessy's diagnostic approach was thorough and comprehensive, considering various factors before recommending therapy.
- O'Shaughnessy's therapeutic approach was heavily influenced by her association with the Tavistock Clinic and the Kleinian tradition.
- O'Shaughnessy often relied on the opinions of parents rather than conducting independent assessments of her clients' needs.

Q22. This passage is likely to be an excerpt from:

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- a. A memoir recounting personal experiences with psychoanalysis.
- b. An academic article discussing the theories and practices of child psychoanalysis.
- c. A critical analysis of psychoanalytic methods and their efficacy.
- d. An obituary or tribute to Edna O’Shaughnessy, reflecting on her contributions to psychoanalysis.

Q23. Which word from the passage best describes Edna O’Shaughnessy’s perception of the 11-year-old boy named Leon during their initial encounter?

- a. Daunting
- b. Lurid
- c. Humble
- d. Rigorous

Q24. What is the writing style of the passage?

- a. Academic and analytical
- b. Reflective and introspective
- c. Narrative and descriptive
- d. Persuasive and argumentative

Q25. Which statement best summarizes the main theme or message conveyed in the passage?

- a. The passage highlights the effectiveness of psychoanalytic therapy in addressing childhood behavioural issues.
- b. It emphasizes the importance of rigorous diagnostic assessment and treatment planning in psychoanalysis.
- c. The passage critiques the therapeutic approach of Edna O’Shaughnessy, suggesting it lacked sufficient justification for intervention.
- d. It explores the intersection of personal experience and professional analysis in the context of psychoanalytic therapy.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Faced with an onslaught of negative social media messages, which put out names of some officers from a Manipur community who are operating in the ethnic violence-hit state, the Army put out a statement Thursday night refuting the “hideous message” alleging favouritism.

“The very officers being discredited have spent sleepless nights, gone without food and water, rescued thousands and have provided refuge to people beyond religion, caste or creed in Manipur,” said the statement by the Dimapur-based [X] Corps, also known as the Spear Corps.

The statement follows social media posts giving out names of [Y] officers belonging to one of the two communities which broke out in clashes last month — the Kukis and the Meiteis— who are posted in the Army and the Assam Rifles.

The message on social media said while Director General of Police (DGP) P. Doungel, a 1987 batch IPS officer from Manipur, was removed Thursday for belonging to one of the communities, officers who belong to the other group also need to be removed. Rajiv Singh has been given charge of the post of DGP in Manipur.

“Compounding with casting aspersions on their loyalty and integrity towards the nation, the message is aimed at maligning the very foundation and ethos of officers of Indian Army,” the statement by the Spear Corps said.

Manipur, which has been hit by ethnic conflict for nearly a month, witnessed a spurt in clashes and firing between militants and security forces Sunday, after a relative lull for over a fortnight. The toll since the violence began has gone up to 87.

The eruption of violence on 3 May followed a solidarity march called by the All Tribal Students' Union of Manipur to oppose the Meitei demand for Scheduled Tribe status.

It was preceded by tension over the eviction of Kuki villagers from reserve forest land.

The Army, which has been deployed in Manipur for evacuation and putting down the violence following requests by the state government, said in its statement, "All ranks of the Indian Army are race, caste, creed and gender agnostic — fair to all and fear none".

It added that officers and troops of the Indian Army are posted to all parts of the country according to requirement of the organisation, and said that the numbers depicted in the list represent a minute fraction of the total number of officers posted in all formations and units in Manipur currently.

"The (social media) post is an attempt to undermine the institution that is a microcosm of the nation and has never let regional biases interfere in its functioning and Indian Army strongly refutes his hideous message," the statement added.

Q26. Which of the following will be redacted as [X]?

- a. 2nd Corps
- b. 3rd Corps
- c. 4th Corps
- d. None of the above

Q27. Which of the following will be redacted as [Y]?

- a. 15
- b. 17
- c. 19
- d. 21

Q28. What is the capital of Manipur?

- a. Dispur
- b. Aizwal
- c. Imphal
- d. Itanagar

Q29. In which North-Eastern state were IAF bombings carried out in 1966 in order to quell the rebellion?

- a. Arunachal Pradesh
- b. Manipur
- c. Assam
- d. Mizoram

Q30. When did Manipur attain statehood?

- a. 1971
- b. 1970
- c. 1972
- d. 1975

Geological Survey of India (GSI) recently identified two geological heritage sites in the Indian Himalayan Region of India. The sites identified are Siwalik Fossil Park, [X] and Sikkim. With the inclusion of these two sites, there are [Y] Geological Heritage Sites in India. Earlier, the GSI identified certain geological sites across the Northeast for promotion of geo-tourism.

Geo-heritage refers to the geological features which are inherently or culturally significant offering insight into earth's evolution or history to earth science or that can be utilized for education.

Geological Survey of India (GSI) is the parent body that is making efforts toward the identification and protection of geo-heritage sites/national geological monuments in the country.

Q31. Which of the following will be redacted as [X]?

- a. Assam
- b. Himachal Pradesh
- c. Arunachal Pradesh
- d. Uttarakhand

Q32. Which of the following will be redacted as [Y]?

- a. 38
- b. 42
- c. 34
- d. 36

Q33. Where are the HQ of GSI located?

- a. Dehradun
- b. New Delhi
- c. Bengaluru
- d. Kolkata

Q34. Which state has the highest number of GSI sites in India?

- a. Andhra Pradesh
- b. Madhya Pradesh
- c. Rajasthan

d. Assam

The U.S. House of Representative had passed a legislative amendment that approves an India-specific waiver for punitive CAATSA sanctions. Authored and introduced by Indian-American Congressman Ro Khanna, the amendment urges the Biden administration to use their authority to provide India with a Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAASTA) waiver to help deter aggressors like China. The legislative amendment was passed on Thursday by voice vote as part of an en bloc (all together as a single unit) amendment during floor consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). "The United States must stand with India in the face of escalating aggression from China. As Vice Chair of the India Caucus, I have been working to strengthen the partnership between our countries and ensure that India can defend itself along the Indian Chinese border," said Mr. Khanna. "This amendment is of the utmost importance, and I am proud to see it pass the House on a bipartisan basis," he said. In his remarks on the House floor, Mr. Khanna said there is no relationship of greater significance to U.S. strategic interests than the US-India partnership." My bipartisan NDAA amendment marks the most significant piece of legislation for US-India relations out of Congress since the US-India nuclear deal," Mr. Khanna said.

Q35. When was CAATSA passed?

- a. 2018
- b. 2019
- c. 2017
- d. 2016

Q36. Which district does Ro Khanna represents?

- a. South Dakota
- b. New York
- c. Illinois
- d. California

Q37. Who was the president of the USA when the NDAA was passed?

- a. Dwight Eisonhower
- b. Franklin Roosevelt
- c. Lyndon Johnson
- d. John F Kennedy

Q38. Why was CAATSA waiver discussion for India being held?

- a. Because of India's close relations with Russia and high purchase of Crude Oil.
- b. Because of the purchase of S 400 missiles from Russia.

- c. Because of India's continuing close relations with Iran.
- d. Both a & b

Q39. When was India designated a major defense partner of the US?

- a. 2018
- b. 2017
- c. 2016
- d. 2019

Q40. Who is the current president of USA?

- a. Joe Biden
- b. Barack Obama
- c. Donald trump
- d. None of the above

US Senator Bob Menendez, who once suggested sanctioning India if it didn't stop buying Russian defence equipment, has called Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to America a "significant moment" in the Indo-US relationship.

The Prime Minister Tuesday embarked on his state visit to the US, which has been portrayed as a 'milestone' in the relationship between New Delhi and Washington, aimed at strengthening and broadening their partnership. In a video message, Senator Menendez, a [X] representing New Jersey, said that he joins the "vibrant and important" Indian-American community in his home state in welcoming PM Modi to Washington DC.

"I would like to join the vibrant and important Indian American community in my home state in saying welcome to Washington DC, Prime Minister Modi," he stated.

Recalling his trip to India in 2019, the US Senator, who also serves as the chairman of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed his hope that Modi would have 'same opportunities to experience' during his US tour.

"I saw India's biggest mosque. I saw the Akshardham Temple in Delhi. I spent a day at the Golden Temple, and I celebrated Gandhi's 150th birthday. I hope Prime Minister Modi will have the same opportunities to experience all the richness of the United States during his visit," Menendez added.

The US Congressman further emphasised the "critically important ties" between the two countries, including trade and economic engagement, security cooperation, and people-to-people relations.

In a letter in March 2021, ahead of US Defense Secretary Lloyd's visit to India, Menendez had asked him to raise democracy and human rights concerns during his discussion with the Modi government. He also cautioned New Delhi that they were open to imposing sanctions if it proceeded with its intended purchase of a Russian anti-missile system.

"If India chooses to go forward with its purchase of the [Y], that act will clearly constitute a significant, and therefore sanctionable, transaction with the Russian defence sector under Section 231 of CAATSA," Menendez wrote in his letter dated 17 March, 2021.

Q41. Which of the following will be redacted as [X]?

- a. Republican
- b. Democrat
- c. Independent
- d. None of the above

Q42. How many seats are there in the US Senate?

- a. 80
- b. 100
- c. 54
- d. 75

Q43. Which of the following will be redacted as [Y]?

- a. THAAD
- b. Peacock
- c. Iron Dome
- d. S400

Q44. When was CAATSA enacted by the US administration?

- a. 2018
- b. 2017
- c. 2020
- d. 2019

Q45. Which US ally has been sanctioned under CAATSA?

- a. France
- b. UK
- c. Saudi Arabia
- d. Turkey

Jammu and Kashmir was accorded special status because of the circumstances in which it acceded to India soon after Independence. Sandwiched between the two new Dominions of India and Pakistan, the State did not make an immediate decision on which country to join, as it had vital economic and cultural links with both. Maharaja Hari Singh, in August 1947, offered to have 'Standstill Agreements', which meant that existing arrangements will continue on all matters, with both Pakistan and India. Pakistan agreed immediately. India offered to negotiate a 'Standstill Agreement', but no such pact materialised. However, by [X] 1947, the Maharaja was faced with regular military attacks from the Pakistan side by "soldiers in plainclothes, desperadoes with modern weapons". There was mass infiltration by heavily armed tribesmen from the North-West Frontier into Kashmir, and the Maharaja felt this could not happen without the support of the governments of Pakistan and of the North-West

Frontier Province. In a desperate letter to India's Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, on [X] 26, 1947, he sought help from India, noting that "naturally they cannot send the help asked for" without his State acceding to the Dominion of India. Therefore, he attached an 'Instrument of Accession' with the letter.

Q46. Which of the following will be redacted as [X]?

- a. November
- b. October
- c. December
- d. September

Q47. Was Article 370 really abolished from the Indian Constitution?

- a. Yes, it was abolished as its deletion took place on 5th August 2019.
- b. No, as it still needs to be abolished by the J&K state assembly.
- c. Yes, as Kashmir has now completely become part of India.
- d. No, it wasn't abolished but was made defunct through the sub-provisions existing within Article 370.

Q48. Who is the current LG of J&K?

- a. Satyapal Malik
- b. Manoj Sinha
- c. G.C. Murmu
- d. Najeeb Jung

Q49. How many Parliamentary seats are there in J&K at present?

- a. 6
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 7

Q50. When was the first CM in J&K made?

- a. 1952
- b. 1948
- c. 1955
- d. 1965

India has reached out to its close partners — the US, the UK and Australia — over the diplomatic row with Canada, and has made it clear to them that it is willing to cooperate, provided [#] furnishes evidence to back its claims. Government sources told that it was also conveyed in the strongest terms that Canada has never cooperated with India when it comes to New Delhi's apprehensions about those with criminal cases in India finding safe haven in Canada. It is learnt that a decision was taken to reach out to partners, who are incidentally also part of the Five Eyes — an intelligence alliance comprising the US, the UK, Australia, Canada and [X].

“We have made it clear that India is ready to cooperate. But we can only (do that) once any evidence is presented,” said one source. The source underlined that while Justin Trudeau in his speech in the House of Commons alleged the involvement of “agents of the Indian government” in the killing of a Sikh separatist in Surrey, and expelled an Indian diplomat, the Canadian prime minister failed to present any evidence to back his claims.

“It was also conveyed in the strongest terms that Canada has never cooperated with India when it comes to even Indian gangsters who have found safe haven there. Forget about cooperation when it comes to convicted terrorists and pro-Khalistan separatists, not even plain gangsters and narco-traffickers,” the source added.

This communication to the US, the UK and Australia comes at a time when Canada has already reached out to them, seeking their support. Sources explained that for any cooperation, Canadian authorities would have to name suspects and provide evidence of the involvement of an Indian in the killing of Hardeep Singh Nijjar. They also said that Canada broke the universal code followed by all countries of not naming intelligence personnel of another country at the time of expulsion. During his weekly press conference Thursday, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) spokesperson Arindam Bagchi also spoke about Canada not having presented any ‘specific evidence’ to back its claims. As reported earlier, between August 2021 and September 2023, NIA shared information with Canadian authorities eight times through the MoU route regarding involvement of Canada-based terrorists / gangsters /organisers of criminal networks, but to no avail.

Sources said till date, [Y] extradition requests sent by India are pending with Canadian authorities, some of which are unrelated to separatist activities. “It appears that the Canadian system deliberately moves slowly for all lawful requests made by India,” said a second source.

Q51. Which of the following will be redacted as [X]?

- a. France
- b. Japan
- c. Israel
- d. New Zealand

Q52. When was this Five Eyes intelligence alliance established?

- a. 1950
- b. 1946
- c. 1960
- d. 1955

Q53. Which of the following will be redacted as [Y]?

- a. 20
- b. 15
- c. 26
- d. 32

Q54. When were the diplomatic relations between India and Canada established?

- a. 1950

- b. 1955
- c. 1947
- d. None of the above

Q55. What is the capital of Canada which is redacted as [#]?

- a. Toronto
- b. Vancouver
- c. Ottawa
- d. Montreal

LEGAL REASONING

Q56-Q60: Indian law on consideration is contained mainly in section 10 and section 25 of the Indian Contract Act. Consideration is defined in section 2(d) of the Act. To understand the substantive features and the normative basis of the consideration requirement in Indian law, we will have to look closely at the language of consideration as given in Section 2(d) of the Act and analyze it harmoniously with the language of the Act. We will then draw from the accounts produced above to understand the substantive features of the consideration requirement in Indian Law. Let us look at the definition once again: “When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing, or does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or to abstain from doing, something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise.” This definition has to be read with Section 10 of the Act which makes consideration a requirement of a contract. Furthermore, Section 25 of the Act carves out certain exceptions to the rule that consideration is a requirement for an enforceable contract. Now let us look at some of the substantive features of consideration requirements in Indian law. The requirement that consideration be given “at the desire of the promisor” ensures that there are two sides to a contract. This also ensures that consideration is the reason for the promise and vice versa. As we have seen earlier, consideration and promise must purport to be ‘mutually inducing’. This means that whatever may be the actual motive for the promise, on an objective interpretation of express and implied terms of the contract, consideration, and promise must be found to be the motive of each other.

{Extracted with edits from Considering Consideration in the Indian Law An Analysis of the Requirement of Consideration in the Indian Contract Act, 1872 by Aishwarya Sharma
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3674969}*

Q56. Megatron and Optimus Prime, live on a planet called “Cybertron” (400 lightyears away from Earth). Sentinel Prime, is the ruler of the planet and under him, 14 Jury governs the Planet, Megatron was awarded life imprisonment by 14 Jury Council. Megatron asked Optimus Prime, to seek a pardon from the King Sentinel Prime, promising him to pay 10,000 Cybercoins for his efforts. Optimus, successfully obtained the pardon as requested, but Megatron failed to pay the promised amount. Based on the principles outlined in the above passage, what would be the likely legal outcome?

- a. Megatron, is not obligated to pay Optimus Prime because seeking a pardon is not a valid consideration for a promise of payment.

- b. Megatron, must pay Optimus Prime, the promised 10,000 Cybercoins because Optimus's successful efforts to obtain the pardon constitute valid consideration.
- c. Megatron is only obligated to pay Optimus if there is a written contract specifying terms of payment.
- d. Megatron is not obligated to pay Optimus because the promise was made after Optimus's performance had already been completed

Q57. Suresh a furniture shop owner got the der from Mr. Pal, but due to a lack of workforce, Suresh requested permission from Mr. Pal to deliver the goods later. Mr. Pal agreed to the delay, but upon the delivery, Mr. Pal refused to accept the goods. Decide what would be the likely legal outcome regarding Mr. Pal's right to insist on timely delivery.

- a. Mr. Pal must accept the goods despite the delay because he had previously agreed to the variation in delivery terms.
- b. Suresh is not obligated to deliver goods because Mr. Pal refused to accept them upon delivery.
- c. The variation of the original contract did not require consideration, as it was a waiver of Mr. Pal's right to timely delivery.
- d. Suresh must compensate Mr. Pal for the delay in delivery since the original contract terms were not met.

Q58. Mukesh an investor, who was a resident of Agartala was requested by the district collector to invest some money in the improvement of a market, which Mukesh, did as requested. Subsequently, the shopkeepers in the market promised to pay Mukesh, a commission on their sales. However, the shopkeepers later refused to pay the promised commission. Decide the legal outcome regarding Mukesh's demand for payment from the shopkeepers.

- a. Mukesh can demand payment from the shopkeepers because they promised to pay him a commission on their sales.
- b. Mukesh cannot demand payment from the shopkeepers because he invested in the improvement of the market at the request of the collector, not the shopkeepers.
- c. Mukesh can demand payment from the shopkeepers if he can prove that the investment, he made directly increased their sales.
- d. Mukesh cannot demand payment from the shopkeepers unless he has a written contract specifying the terms of the commission.

Q59. Kamla elderly woman executed a deed of gift, transferring certain property to her daughter Kusum, with the condition that she pay her aunt, Paridhi (sister of Kamla), a specific sum of money annually. On the same day, Kusum agreed with Paridhi to fulfill this obligation. However, Kusum later refused to make payments arguing that no consideration had been provided by Paridhi. Decide what would be the likely legal outcome regarding P's entitlement to receive the annual payments.

- a. Paridhi is entitled to receive the annual payments because consideration moved from Kamla to her daughter Kusum.
- b. Paridhi cannot maintain the suit against Kusum because the agreement between them lacked consideration.
- c. Paridhi is entitled to receive the annual payments only if she can prove that she provided some additional benefit or consideration to Kusum.
- d. Paridhi's entitlement to receive the annual payments depends on whether the elderly woman intended for the

payments to be legally enforceable.

Q60. Ajeet and Sujeet, both merchant officers decided to desert their ship, leaving the rest of the crew in a difficult situation. Captain Sukhpal Singh, desperate to ensure a safe journey home, promises the remaining crew members that he will divide the wage of deserters among them if they assist in bringing the ship safely to its destination. The Crew agrees and completes the journey. Later, the captain refuses to fulfill his promise, stating that the crew is already duty-bound to take the ship home. Decide the legal outcome of the captain's promise.

- a. Crew's assistance was valuable and beyond their existing duty, Captain Sukhpal must fulfill his promise to divide the wages.
- b. Crew was already duty-bound to take the ship home. Captain Sukhpal is not obligated to fulfill his promise.
- c. Crew's willingness to assist in the challenging situation constitutes a valid consideration. Captain Sukhpal is obligated to fulfill his promise.
- d. Either a or b

Q61-Q65: Although, Indian laws prohibit abduction and kidnapping, since 2005, more than 100,000 kidnapping and abduction cases have come up in India. People have continued to take advantage of the tender age of minors to kidnap them and exploit and force them to perform horrendous acts. Such offenses are an attack on the liberty and freedom of citizens and must be prevented.

Section 359 to 374 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 provides for punishments for these offenses. Kidnapping means taking away a person against his/her will by force, threat, or deceit. Usually, the purpose of kidnapping is to get a ransom, or for some political or other purposes, etc. Kidnapping is classified into two categories in Section 359 of the Indian Penal Code and defined in Sections 360 and 361 of the Indian Penal Code. According to a survey, India stands in second position in the world's highest percentage of kidnapping cases. The leading country in the world is Mexico, while the neighbors of India i.e., Pakistan rank third in the list while Afghanistan lists seventh on the list. This simply means that India has the second highest rank of recorded cases of kidnapping and abduction around the world. In India, though till now kidnapping and abduction are not being used as an organized business but rather as a means of taking revenge or selling innocent witnesses for various trades such as organ trafficking, sex trade, etc. One of the reasons for being India at second place in the world is the sheer size of the population in India. Thus, it explains why the number of kidnapping and abduction cases is relatively large in number to other smaller countries.

Various steps are taken by the government of India and the Judiciary alike to decrease the number of cases of kidnapping and abduction around the country. Both kidnapping and abduction are punishable under the Indian Penal Code. Section 359 to section 369 of the Indian Penal Code have defined kidnapping and abduction as punishable with different levels of severity of crime. the main object behind these provisions is to protect the personal liberty of the citizens and also to protect both children and people of vulnerable groups who are kidnapped or abducted because of their weaknesses. Kidnapping and abduction are done for various reasons most common of which are kidnapping for ransom, selling victims for various trades, political kidnapping, kidnapping by militants for recruiting victims, or for various other reasons.

{Extracted with edits from: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/kidnapping-and-abduction-sections-359-to-374-under-ipc->

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1860/ and Volume 2, July 2018 ISSN 2581-5504 Pen Acclaims (www.penacclaims.com) Page 1 “Kidnapping and Abduction: Psychology and Physical Effects on the Coping Survivors” Mohit Raj Bhatiya1 B.A.L.L.B. (Hons) Indore of Institute. <http://www.penacclaims.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Mohit-Raj-Bhatiya.pdf> }

Q61. Manthan and Tejaswini were best friends. They both went to a birthday party together and while coming back they decided to visit the local cafe. Tejaswini’s parents got worried seeing that she hadn’t returned from the birthday party and started searching for her in the neighborhood and enquired about her whereabouts. Nadini, a friend of Tejaswini informed her parents that she was at a local cafe with Manthan. Tejaswini’s parents got furious at Manthan because he took Tejaswini to the cafe without their permission. They decide to report him to the police for committing the offense of Kidnapping. Will Manthan be charged with kidnapping?

- a. He will be charged since he took Reema without her parent's permission.
- b. He will not be charged since his act was not grave enough to be charged with kidnapping.
- c. He will be charged since he enticed Reema to go with him to the café.
- d. He will not be charged since he did not commit the offense of Kidnapping.

Q62. Rohan, Nandini, and Ritu are first-year students at New Law College. All are minors, they decide to travel to Ooty. Ritu does not receive permission from her parents to travel, while Rohan and Nandini receive permission from their parents to go. Ritu decided to flee and travel with Nandini and Rohan. Ritu's parents called the police after becoming concerned about her disappearance. At a hotel in Rishikesh, police discovered Ritu with Rohan and Nandini. Since Ram Kumar, the hotel manager, served as an accomplice, they intend to accuse him together with Rohan and Nandini of the crime of kidnapping. Determine whether you can prosecute them for kidnapping.

- a. Only Rohan and Nandini will be charged with kidnapping since they enticed Ritu to go with them.
- b. They will not be charged with Kidnapping since Rohan and Nandini are themselves minors.
- c. They will not be charged with Kidnapping since they did not entice Ritu.
- d. They all will be charged since the Hotel manager also played a part as an accomplice.

Q63. Rushikesh and Khushi are best friends and are in the same New Law College. They both fell in love. Rushikesh asks Khushi to go on a trip with him to Mahabaleshwar. Khushi refuses saying her parents won’t allow but Rushikesh continues to compel her to go with him. She finally gives in and goes on the trip without informing her parents. Khushi’s parents are furious about finding out that she is missing and decide to file a police complaint against Rushikesh for the offense of Kidnapping. Will Rushikesh be charged with kidnapping?

- a. He will be charged with kidnapping since he took Kushi without her parent’s permission.
- b. He will be charged with kidnapping if he took Kushi against her will.
- c. He will not be charged since he did not commit the offense of kidnapping.
- d. He will be charged since he compelled her to go on a trip which amounts to enticing.

Q64. Kamala’s parents are in the process of getting a divorce. The court gives Kamala’s custody to her mother. Kamal’s father has visitation rights. Her father visits her every Saturday. Kamala insists that her father take her to a concert happening in Goa on Sunday. On seeing her willingness her father decides to

take her to the concert on Sunday. Kamla's mother got furious and decided to file a kidnapping case against Kamla's father. Will her mother succeed in her claim?

- He will not be charged with kidnapping since he is her father.
- He will be charged with kidnapping since he took her to Goa for the concert.
- He will be charged with kidnapping since he enticed her and took her to Goa.
- He will not be charged with kidnapping since parents cannot be charged for kidnapping their children.

Q65. Suhani, a 14-year-old, faces attempts by Sudhir to persuade her to leave her father's custody and go live with him. Suhani's father aware of Sudhir's intention, prohibits Sudhir from visiting their home. In response, Sudhir begins sending messages to Suhani through his friend Raj. One day Raj approaches Suhani and invites her to his house. Later, he sends his daughter to bring Suhani to his house. At Raj's house, he instructs Suhani to come at midnight, promising to take her to Sudhir. That night, when Suhani arrives at Raj's house, he proceeds to take her to Sudhir.

- Raj cannot be held guilty under section 361, as Suhani went to his house.
- Raj could be held guilty under section 361, as his actions persuaded Suhani to leave her father's custody against her father's wishes.
- Raj is exempted from any charges, as Raj's consent is immaterial under section 361.
- None of the above.

Q66-Q70: India is a country of diversity, which means that it has different types of people from different races, cultures, ethnicities, places of birth, religions, caste, and so on. In a nutshell, India seems to be the perfect place to co-exist with different people and to share and learn the values and teachings of the cultures provided. However, when put under a microscope, it is much too far away from the truth. In a country, where there is such a vast and expansive population, there tends to be a certain and ever-prevailing difference in opinion of a sort. One might not enjoy, what others might have to do or say in a particular matter at hand. This leads to conflict on various levels, which finally destroys the law and order of the country. Then again, opinions are meant to be formed, and every individual has the right and is entitled to their own opinions regardless of the specific topic. The Constitution of India was established to tackle the contentions in the law and order of the country and to develop an ideal nation for the people to exist. There are numerous laws provided in the Constitution, that tackle such situations of difference in opinion, however, it is necessary then. It is the duty of the Government, and the Judiciary of the country to give people their rights, along with maintaining the volatile factors that might lead to problems, threatening the peace of the nation. The aforementioned rights are known as the Fundamental Rights, and they are listed in three different Articles of the Indian Constitution, namely, Article 14, Article 19, and Article 21. They are the rights, to which every single individual is entitled, in any given situation. These articles, although might seem the same, yet are subtly different from one another, when looked into in depth. They form, what is known as the Golden Triangle.

{Extracted with edits from The Golden Triangle of the Indian Constitution Archisman Chakrabortya Amity University, Kolkata, India Received 21 July 2022; Accepted 20 August 2022; Published 22 August 2022, <https://heinonline.org/HOL/Print?collection=journals&handle=hein.journals/juscrp2&id=6528> }

Q66. It cited the right to equality under Article 14 of the Constitution as a reason. The decision resulted in the removal of some 25 sections that criminalized forms of begging from the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act of 1959. Begging, the court suggested, was not a disease but a consequence of stigmatization that made

its criminalization an offense: ‘To criminalize begging is not only to plague the poorest of the poor while they are alive but also to subject them to humiliating punishment as if the poor suffer from a venereal disease ... In a civilized society, it is understandable that a person suffering from an undoubted disease is treated with compassion. It is only reasonable that the throwing of her entrails at the feet of society by a poor mendicant call for the same compassion.’ Criminalizing begging, the court concluded, infringed on the fundamental rights of the poorest of the poor, whose struggle to survive was to obtain the minimum requirements for decent human existence – food and shelter.

Invoking the rationale in Harsh Mander v UOI, 2018 Del HC, why was the homeless decriminalized by discontinuing to treat begging under the law?

- a. Given its decision effectively safeguarded the rights of the sick and poor – groups associated with business failure – the court’s logic could no longer be ignored.
- b. The court wished to enforce more stringent rules on begging, to penalize the suspicious classes who had recourse to it.
- c. It can be proven that decriminalizing begging restores equality and thus evades any discrimination against the section of our society that is marginalized.
- d. Begging became a de-criminalized activity to provide impoverished people with legitimate economic activities as a means of reducing poverty.

Q67. A prison administration decides to make a rule that all criminals who have been convicted in the past must be handed deadly handcuffs as punishment. You are the representative of an inmate, who challenges the rule using several arguments. You maintain that the administration’s rule means that all prisoners, whether they have committed crimes or not, must be handed deadly handcuffs. You argue that this is ‘inhuman’ and a fundamental violation of the constitutional rights of all prisoners. You tell the prisoners to look back to the Sunil Batra v Delhi Administration case, where the Supreme Court ruled that: ‘Handing over of deadly handcuffs to the convicted criminals has been held as unconstitutional.’ By bringing a hand grenade, the inmates would have been violating Art 21, which ‘gives a right of protection to [both] the convicted and the accused.’

Given the aforesaid principles established in Sunil Batra’s case, which of the following is the best available legal option?

- a. On the other hand, the court might not overrule the administration’s policy as a legitimate maintenance of prison discipline and order.
- b. The policy of the administration to deport unaccompanied minors is likely to be declared unconstitutional by the court. It is in breach of the Article 21 constitutional right to be free from inhumane treatment.
- c. In this solution, the court orders the administration to change the policy so that the handcuffs, while they still serve the purpose of maintaining security, will be something other than lethal.
- d. According to the court, the prisoners have no standing to challenge such a rule, because a prison administration is generally deemed to have broad discretion to pursue policies that discipline criminals.

Q68. Rahul is a transgender who works in a firm. All other employees there are treated as equals, but Rahul is not. The reason is his gender. While Rahul has the educational qualifications to be good at his job and has performed well on multiple occasions, his job performance is unnoticed by his employer, who would never consider promoting him or allowing him to sit with his colleagues. Instead, Rahul’s employer consistently

bullies him and he is the regular victim of transphobia on the shop floor. Outrageously, Rahul's employer openly discriminates against him. Rahul sues his employer for a rights violation under Article 14 (the prohibition of discrimination based on gender). What do you think his legal redress would be?

- a. The court can dismiss Rahul's petition since the discrimination suffered by transgender persons is not a part of Article 14 of the constitution.
- b. The court can grant relief to Rahul since the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 14 of the Constitution equally applies to transgender persons and others as it does to cisgender women, based on gender identity, and prohibits discrimination.
- c. Rahul will win only if he can show that his employer discriminated against him because he was transgender.
- d. The court might rule that Rahul would have to instead file a petition seeking relief as a trans person under transgender rights legislation because Article 14 (equality) does not encompass discrimination based on gender identity.

Q69. Arjun is a social activist. He is responsible for democratically organizing the members of a large group of poor, marginalized communities to demonstrate against what he sees as a government policy that threatens them with losing their livelihood. Arjun also personally donates his time and money to make the demonstration happen in a peaceful and orderly manner. He secures all the necessary permission that the law demands if there is a requirement for permission. The demonstration is also carried out by procedural rules that are mandated by the law. Nonetheless, the police evicted the demonstrators violently, injuring many of them, including Arjun, who takes serious offense to their behavior. Arjun now files a case against the authorities alleging violation of his right under Article 21. According to the principles laid down in *Maneka Gandhi v Union of India*, which of the following is the legally probable outcome?

- a. The court could order that Arjun's application should not go ahead because what the government was asking for was the minimum that the law-and-order situation permits.
- b. However, the court might require Arjun to show that his right to life was threatened by the actions of the state itself to pursue the case further.
- c. Arjun's case may proceed only if he can establish that the act (of enacting the law) that the judiciary is asked to rule upon was irrational, unfair, or unjust in some other way.
- d. Article 21 rights to life and personal liberty, including the right to assembly and protest. Overall, the court will regulate Arjun's actions more to enable his exercise of rights.

Q70. A young woman named Riya lives and works in the northeastern Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. She is a freelance graphic designer. But after a period of unrest in the region, the government orders an indefinite shutdown of the internet, citing the need to maintain public order and national security. Riya's work comes to a halt: she cannot contact her clients, nor access vital online platforms that she uses for her profession. Frustrated by the internet shutdown and its economic costs, Riya challenges the government's decision in court as a violation of her fundamental rights. Which of the following is the most likely legal outcome based on the legal standard established by the Supreme Court's ruling on shutdowns in India?

- a. The court will probably rule in favor of Riya since while the state has the power to shut down the internet, it has to demonstrate that such a measure is necessary and proportionate, and any orders authorizing it must be made public and open to judicial review.
- b. The court can order Riya to present evidence that her lack of access to the internet 'caused or threatens to cause

significant economic harm to or loss of employment opportunity to the person filing the petition' before proceeding with the case

c. Riya's case may be upheld only if she can show that the blockage interfered directly with her rights and was not justified by considerations of public order or national security.

d. The court should dismiss Riya's case, as the government's decision to shut down the internet was found to be necessary to ensure public order and national security.

Q71-Q75: Marriage under Hindu law is the voluntary union of one man with a woman to the exclusion of all others. According to Hindu text, a man cannot be said to have a material existence until he takes a wife. In the Vedic period, the sacredness of the marriage was repeatedly emphasized. It was a religious necessity, rather than a mere physical luxury for a Hindu, to marry and to have a son. In the Vedic period Hindu marriage performed through any of the modes, namely Brahma, Prajapati, Arsha, and Daiva is regarded as indissoluble. According to Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, marriage was considered a Sacrament, a holy union, a union of flesh with flesh, bone with bone, and soul with soul to continue even in the next world. In the case of Gopal Kishan V. Mithilesh Kumar¹, the Allahabad High Court observed that "the institution of matrimony under the Hindu Law is a sacrament and not a mere socio-legal contract. The sacramental aspect under Hindu Law has three characteristics, (a) Marriage was to be solemnized with the performance of sacred rites and ceremonies, (b) Marriage once entered cannot be dissolved, and (c) It is an eternal union. Hindu Marriage Act 1955, has brought radical changes in the concept of marriage. It simply lays down five conditions for a valid Hindu marriage. At present largely it has destroyed the sacramental aspect. With the amendment in 1976, the element of consent was introduced. In Muthusami V. Masilamani, the court observed „A marriage, whatever else it is, i.e. a sacrament and institution, is undoubtedly a contract entered into for consideration with co-relative rights and duties.". Marriage under Hindu Law is not only Sanskar or Sacrament, but the only Sanskar prescribed for women. It was accepted that a Hindu marriage is also a contract.

{Extracted with edits from VOID AND VOIDABLE MARRIAGE: AN OVERVIEW Dr. Laxmi Kanta Das Assistant Professor Lajpat Rai Law College, University College of Law, Sambalpur, Odisha, India. <https://ijcrt.org/papers/IJCRT1807340.pdf>}

Q71. Rahul enters into a marriage with Priya, who at the time of the marriage is – and was at the time when she was asked whether she wanted to marry Rahul – of unsound mind, and could not understand the nature of the emoluments that she would have to bear as Rahul's wife and also the responsibilities involved. However, she consents to the marriage. Many years later, Priya recovers from her mental illness, and her mental faculties are restored to normal health. As a result, she is aware of the circumstances surrounding the marriage. She now claims that her consent at the time of the marriage was vitiated because she was of unsound mind, and seeks to set aside the marriage on the ground of unsoundness of mind.

Based on the information presented, what marital status do you think is most likely to be assigned to Rahul and Priya's marriage?

a. The marriage is void ab initio; because at the time of the marriage, Miss Priya was of unsound mind, and so not capable of giving valid consent to the marriage.

b. The marriage is valid, because, while Priya's consent to the marriage was given at a time of unsoundness of mind, she has now become legally free from unsoundness of mind.

c. The marriage is a 'voidable marriage'.

d. The marriage is valid, but Priya can sue Rahul for any problems caused by her past incapacity (for example,

financial compensation).

Q72. Aditya and Sukriti were married, Aditya having obtained Sukriti's consent by fraud. Before this, Aditya had faked his financial status and his plans regarding the marriage. Sukriti discovers the truth immediately after (or on the day of) her wedding ceremony, and she believes that her consent was obtained by fraud. Decide whether the marriage is voidable or not.

- a. The marriage is void ab initio as at the time Sukriti was induced to agree to it under a misrepresentation of material facts, she could not have intentionally entered into a legally binding marriage agreement.
- b. The marriage is valid, as the law considers that Sukriti's consent – even though it resulted from fraud – can still be sufficient to validate her marriage.
- c. The marriage is therefore voidable, since Sukriti discovered the fraud after the marriage, giving consent to the marriage might be vitiated.
- d. The marriage is valid, but Sukriti may have grounds for relief from Aditya in an action for fraudulent inducement to marry.

Q73. Rahul wants to divorce his wife Priya based on the recurrent nature of her epilepsy making their marriage eligible for dissolution under Section 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act. The argument he advances is as follows. Priya, a person suffering from recurring epilepsy, is eligible to be freed from the bond of matrimonial relations as is provided for under Section 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act. The argument can be summarised as follows: Whether epilepsy is curable or not is irrelevant since recurrent epilepsy is provided for under Section 12. Priya opposes Rahul's argument and contends that her epilepsy is indeed curable, which in turn makes it ineligible to be classified under Section 12 and be cited as grounds for the dissolution of the marriage. Decide whether Rahul's petition for divorce is relevant or not.

- a. Rahul has the right to divorce Priya under Section 13 because her repeated epileptic fits are in itself reason irrespective of curability.
- b. Priya's argument is valid; since her epilepsy is curable, the husband's conviction that a permanent separation is required does not constitute 'mental cruelty' under Section 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act.
- c. Rahul's petition for divorce may be considered invalid, as the recurrence of epilepsy alone, without considering its curability, is insufficient grounds for dissolution of marriage under Section 12.
- d. The burden placed on Rahul to prove Priya's recurrent epilepsy as an irretrievable break in the marriage should be lessened since epilepsy falls within the group of mental conditions that are specifically mentioned in Section 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act.

Q74. Rohan and Sunita have been married for five years, but still have not had any children. They go to their doctor and the doctor finds that Sunita is sterile: she is not able to menstruate, and therefore not capable of having children. However, they have a healthy sex life. Rohan wants to get a divorce and for this ground, he turns to the law. Decide whether Rohan's petition for divorce is valid or not.

- a. Rohan's prayer for divorce is maintainable, as Sunita's sterility falls within the meaning of 'impotence' under the law and is therefore good ground for dissolution of marriage.
- b. Sunita's infertility could not be described as 'impotence' under the law, because that term applied to the inability to consummate the marriage – and not to the inability to have children.
- c. The court can entertain Rohan's divorce petition, but before it could grant one, Sunita's sterility would have to

be found to be a form of ‘impotence’ under the law, a point that would require more medical evidence.

d. Since Sunita’s sterility hasn’t affected Rohan and Sunita’s sexual relationship, the court may refuse to consider Rohan’s petition because ‘impotence’ must be established by an inability to consummate the sexual act.

Q75. Raj married Maya two years ago but has been unable to engage in sexual intercourse with her due to her structural malformations of the vagina, which render her incapable of such intercourse. Maya subsequently underwent surgery to correct the malformations. As a result, she is now capable of sexual intercourse. Raj approached a lawyer to discuss the possibility of a divorce on the basis that Maya was incapable of the applicable act before she underwent surgery.

a. Raj has grounds to divorce Maya. These grounds consist in the fact that Maya had structural anomalies in her vagina at the time of marriage, which rendered her incapable of sexual intercourse, thereby amounting to grounds for the dissolution of the marriage.

b. Post-operation Maya is no longer legally impotent, so Raj’s petition for divorce will not be considered valid.

c. The court might decide to accept the petition of divorce from Raj, but would require additional medical evidence to establish whether Maya’s earlier ‘condition of structural malformations rendered him impotent within the meaning of the [law]’.

d. Now that Maya has undergone surgery to correct the malformations and is capable of normal sexual intercourse, the court will dismiss Raj’s petition for divorce, as the state of impotence no longer exists in Maya as it did at the time of marriage.

Q76-Q80: The Doctrine of Quasi-Contract, often referred to as “implied contract” or “contract implied in law,” is a fundamental concept in contract law. It serves to address situations where no formal or express agreement exists between parties, yet a legal obligation arises to prevent unjust enrichment or unfair detriment to one party. The Doctrine of Quasi-Contract acts as a crucial safety net in Indian contract law, bridging gaps left by the absence of formal agreements to uphold fairness, justice, and equity. In India, the Doctrine of Quasi-Contract finds its roots in the Indian Contract Act, of 1872, and is supported by various Supreme Court precedents.

The Indian Contract Act, of 1872, provides the legal framework for contracts in India. While the Act primarily deals with express contracts, it also recognizes the Doctrine of Quasi-Contract in Section 68 to Section 72. These sections lay down the principles governing obligations created when no official agreement exists.

Section 68 of the Indian Contract Act stipulates that if a person, who cannot enter into a contract, is supplied with necessaries (essential goods or services) that are suitable to their condition in life, the supplier is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the incapable person. This section is designed to protect those who provide essential items to individuals unable to contract, such as minors or individuals of unsound mind.

Section 69 deals with situations where an individual pays money on behalf of another person who is ultimately liable for the payment. In such cases, the person making the payment has the right to be reimbursed by the individual who should have made the payment originally.

Section 70 of the Act covers instances where a person enjoys the benefit of a non-gratuitous act, which means an act performed without expecting payment or compensation, performed by another. Even if there is no formal

agreement for compensation, the law implies an obligation to compensate the person who performed the act.

The Doctrine of Quasi-Contract under the Indian Contract Act, of 1872, plays a crucial role in ensuring fairness and justice in situations where no formal agreement exists. It prevents unjust enrichment and protects the interests of the parties involved. Recent Supreme Court precedents, such as "Bhim Singh v. Kan Singh" and "Union of India v. Ram Charan," have reaffirmed the significance of this doctrine in upholding the principles of equity and justice in contract law.

In essence, the Doctrine of Quasi-Contract serves as a legal safety net, filling the gaps when formal agreements are absent, and ensuring that parties are treated fairly and equitably in the eyes of the law.

{extracted with edits from: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/doctrine-quasi-contract-vllp2017#:~:text=The%20Indian%20Contract%20Act%2C%201872%2C%20provides%20the%20legal%20framework%20for,when%20no%20official%20agreement%20exists.>}

Q76. Contractor Ravi renovates the house of his customer Rahul, but Rahul fails to pay him. After the renovation is complete, the market value of the house increases substantially on account of the renovations done by Ravi. Ravi winds up suing Rahul for the payment.

- The court will dismiss Ravi's claim. There is no express contract between Ravi and Rahul for the renovation work. Accordingly, the Doctrine of Quasi-Contract does not apply.
- Since there was no written or signed contract as such in place for this renovation work, which Ravi agrees was done voluntarily by him, the court is likely to dismiss his claim, because there is no legal liability for Rahul to provide compensation.
- The court may hear Ravi's claim but will require evidence before it is determined whether Rahul has been unjustly enriched via Ravi's expense and thus whether the Doctrine of Quasi-Contract may be invoked.
- Ravi is entitled to the payment as he has supplied useful services which has enhanced the value of Rahul's assets and the Doctrine of Quasi-Contract picks up the vibration of their transaction

Q77. Priya works as a bureaucrat. She finds out that, over the preceding weeks, Rahul, her colleague, had been covering her shifts at work, without any formal agreement or any compensation. His shifting has enabled Priya to tend to important personal exigencies. Today, Priya is finally going to quit her job, and she writes a letter to her employer to claim compensation from the government for the shifts covered by Rahul. Decide whether Priya's claim for compensation is valid or not.

- Priya cannot claim compensation for Rahul's assistance with childcare because there wasn't a contract between her and the government under which services could be rendered and compensation paid or recovered. In particular, Section 70 of the Indian Contract Act cannot apply in this case.
- The court will order that Priya's claim for compensation be considered: while Rahul's non-gratuitous acts of covering Priya's shifts benefit Priya, his acts appear to create an obligation on the government to compensate her for the value of the work she has done. He owes her this much under Section 70 of the Indian Contract Act.
- The court will dismiss Priya's compensation claim as no evidence would be available to suggest that Rahul's help was rendered under an expectation of consideration as per Section 70 of the Indian Contract Act.
- As Priya resigned from her job voluntarily, and as the court does not recognize any contract of service between Rahul and the company, she is not entitled to pay for the shifts that Rahul covered for her, and the claim could be dismissed.

Q78. Amar is a small businessman who sells small handmade crafts. At the end of the first quarter of this year, in a wrongful and unfortunate mistake, Amar incorrectly paid his quarterly sales tax by far too much money. This summer, Amar, discovering his mistake, approaches the tax authority and asks to be returned the money that he overpaid. Decide whether Amar can claim reimbursement or not.

- a. Amar is entitled to reimbursement because he put in the tax that was not legally due so he is said to be entitled to reimbursement based on the principle of unjust enrichment of the state.
- b. We can reject Amar's claim because there's no legal basis for reimbursement under a quasi-contract for the tax that he overpaid because of a mistake
- c. The court could still take Amar's claim seriously but it would need evidence that the taxman has been enriched at Amar's expense to trigger a judicial remedy based on quasi-contract.
- d. The court will probably refuse to grant relief to Amar, who paid the tax voluntarily in the absence of a contract with any binding obligation to do so, as he has no reasonable claim to get the money back under the law.

Q79. Maya finds a package addressed to her neighbor, Ravi. She opens the package and finds that it contains hardware devices of high value. Because his department has been sending a lot of electronic devices to various academic facilities, Ravi has not paid proper attention to his courier delivery. He calls the courier company to complain about the missing delivery. Maya chooses to keep the hardware devices with her. Decide how would the court likely interpret Maya's actions.

- a. Because Maya kept the package that she had been instructed to deliver to Ravi, against her agreement, Maya committed a breach of contract.
- b. Maya would have committed a tort: her conduct in retaining Ravi's package amounted to a wrongful act committed without Maya's consent.
- c. Maya's conduct would fall under the category of restitution or quasi-contract because she received the advantages of the electronic equipment at Ravi's expense, which gives rise to a legal obligation to return the instrument or pay Ravi for the expense.
- d. Maya has not broken any legal rule: she had no contract or agreement with Ravi for this package to be delivered to her, and therefore she is under no legal obligation to do so.

Q80. Anusha hires Rohit, a contractor, to do up her kitchen. They have an issue with the materials, and Rohit goes ahead and purchases the more expensive materials and sends Anusha the invoice without her consent. The invoice is more than Anusha is willing to pay. Anusha decides to keep the material for herself without compensating Rohit for those expenses. Upon the action of Anuska, Rohit decides to file a suit against her. Decide will likely categorize Anuska's action.

- a. Anusha's actions were a violation of this agreement since she failed to pay Rohit back for the expenses, he incurred for purchasing the materials required for renovation.
- b. Both Anusha's behavior would fall under the law of torts. It involves a wrongful act done when the purchased materials are not given back to Rohit, without his consent.
- c. In light of Anusha's conduct, the legal ground can fall under restitution/ quasi-contracts. She is held liable for having derived benefits of the expensive raw materials, at the cost and expense of Rohit, thereby holding a legal duty to either return the materials or pay back the expenses.
- d. Anusha is not legally bound to make good on her purchase, because there was neither any express agreement or

even undertaking from her, or even with Rohit that materials were to be purchased or that she was obliged to obtain materials.

Q81-Q85: On August 17, 2021, the Gwalior Bench of the Madhya Pradesh High Court delivered an important judgment in which it granted monetary compensation for miscarriage of justice that resulted in over 11 years of wrongful imprisonment of 3 innocent persons (appellants).

While doing so, the Bench of Justices **GS Ahluwalia** and **RK Shrivastava** invoked the doctrine of Constitutional Tort and directed the State to pay a compensation of ₹3 lakh to each appellant. It further observed that the State is at liberty to recover the compensation amount from the salary/pension of the investigation officer who connived with the complainant to frame the appellants. This was not the first case of compensating a victim of wrongful imprisonment. Though many courts have done it in the past, in some cases, courts did not order for payment of compensation as no legal framework exists for India. In this piece, I will reflect on the principle of Constitutional Tort and the problems associated with its enforcement due to the lack of legislation.

Further, I will enlist model legislation developed in foreign jurisdictions for reference. In conclusion, I suggest the adoption of the Law Commission of India's recommendations in its report on wrongful prosecution.

Constitutional Tort is a liability imposed on the State and its officials for remedying the violations of fundamental rights by way of monetary compensation. Explaining the concept, the US Supreme Court in *Biven v. Six Unknown Persons* had observed that in the absence of the explicit right to file a civil lawsuit against federal government officials who have violated fundamental rights, this right could be invoked. Constitutional protection would not be meaningful if there was no way to seek a remedy for its violation, the Court held.

In India, the absence of a legislative framework doesn't restrict Constitutional courts from exercising their inherent powers to award monetary compensation for wrongful imprisonment. The Supreme Court in *Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar* held,

"...that Articles 226 and 32 cannot be used as a substitute for enforcement of rights and obligations which can be enforced efficaciously through ordinary processes of courts. However, the Court will award compensation as a public law remedy under 226 to victims of assault, battery, and false imprisonment. In the absence of a law, the only effective method open to the judiciary to prevent violation of that right and secure due compliance with the mandate of Article 21, is to award monetary compensation."

Along similar lines, the Supreme Court and several High Courts have awarded monetary compensation for wrongful imprisonment, custodial torture, and custodial death. Further, India's obligation to award compensation stems from Articles 9(5) and 14 (6) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which obligates India to compensate victims of wrongful prosecution by law.

{Extracted with edits from Time to enact legal framework on compensation for victims of wrongful imprisonment. <https://www.barandbench.com/columns/time-enact-legal-framework-victim-compensation-wrongful-imprisonment>}

Q81. Mark, the security guard at the shopping mall, detains Sarah, the shopper, for wearing a religious

symbol around her neck. Sarah objects to being detained and explains why she is wearing it. Mark frowns and tells her to stay right there until he can find out what happened and talk to the manager. His official excuse is that he is looking out for everyone's safety and security. Mark detains Sarah for several minutes and checks on her consistently. The source of his suspicion is Sarah's appearance and the religious symbol she is wearing.

- a. Mark's conduct would not amount to false imprisonment. He was acting in the performance of his public duty, enforced by the superior force of law, and charged with securing the mall and its users.
- b. Mark's actions amount to false imprisonment. He unlawfully confined Sarah to his home on the sole basis of her clothing and the cross she was wearing and without any justification under the law.
- c. Mark has committed no offense, security guard is permitted to retain any person in their private power whom they regard as suspect and potentially dangerous to the property in which they are acting.
- d. Mark's conduct will amount to false imprisonment only if Sarah suffered physical injury or harm during detention, but mere non-physical detention does not constitute false imprisonment under the law.

Q82. Nurse Emily, while in charge of patient Paul Johnson, keeps Paul away from seeing his family who have arrived to see him. Paul Johnson asks again and again to see his family, but Nurse Emily refuses to let him out of his room. The nurse later gives Mr. Johnson a medication without his consent, and threatens him with physical violence if he does not take the medication. Decide whether this constitutes false imprisonment or not.

- a. The actions taken by Nurse Emily do not amount to false imprisonment since she was merely following hospital policies and exercising disciplinary commands.
- b. Nurse Emily's actions in seeking to stop Mr. Johnson from seeing his family, and in administering medication against his wishes and under physical duress, constitute false imprisonment.
- c. Nurse Emily would be acting within the confines of nursing protocols which allow caregivers to impose restrictions on patient interactions and administer medications as their clinical judgment suggests.
- d. None of the above.

Q83. John buys a ticket for a ferry ride across a river and pays the fare for the trip. He then decides to leave the ferry terminal without taking another ferry. The ferry company tells him that he must pay an additional fee to go back inside the terminal. He does not want to pay the additional fee, so the ferry company keeps him in the terminal.

- a. By not paying the extra charge to re-enter, John is unlawfully imprisoned.
- b. John does not have to pay the additional fee because he has already paid for A (ferry ride) and therefore he should not have to pay again for J (leaving the terminal without boarding a ferry).
- c. John has been falsely imprisoned only if he can show that the ferry company was entitled to detain him only for as long as it took him to pay the extra fee.
- d. If he was only held by the ferry company (physical detention), so there was no actual physical harm to him; John would not have a false imprisonment claim against the ferry company.

Q84. There is a building owned by Jack, whose elevator is broken. He is warned by the maintenance men working at the building that the elevator is broken. The two men who were employed by him to repair the elevator were Tom and Harry. While Tom and Harry were working on the elevator to repair it, the two

repairmen were seriously injured and died because they were working on a faulty machine. Despite being informed about the facts; they didn't pay any attention.

- a. Jack, the owner of the building, is liable for the deaths of Tom and Harry because he owes a duty of care to anyone work on his premises who might not be aware of any risks involved.
- b. Jack is not liable for the deaths of Tom and Harry, even though he intended the accident, because they were warned about the hazards of the elevator yet decided to go forward and fix it nevertheless.
- c. Assuming no contributory negligence on Jack's part, how his liability is determined will turn on whether he should reasonably have repaired the lift, or at least put up a warning sign about the lift's malfunction before the incident occurred.
- d. Jack would be liable only to recover damages for the injury to Tom and Harry's families but not subject to criminal prosecution for their deaths.

Q85. The police close off one quadrant of a public road for an upcoming boat race. All other directions of the public road remain open points of access except, of course, that one quadrant is blocked by the police. The plaintiff wishes to cross it and the police stop him. The plaintiff decides to file a suit against the policeman. Decide whether the suit will be entertained by the court and how the court likely assess this situation.

- a. The plaintiff is entitled to the damages reclaimed for false imprisonment: any restraint by the police is false imprisonment.
- b. The plaintiff could not claim false imprisonment in this case since he was allowed to pass through the other directions of the public road and was only prohibited from passing through a particular sector of the road (secured area).
- c. The plaintiff has not been falsely imprisoned unless the police restrained them with their bodies.
- d. If the police failed to inform the plaintiff that a particular part of the public road was closed off, then the plaintiff could claim false imprisonment

CRITICAL REASONING

U.S. federal authorities have arrested Jack Teixeira, 21, a member of the Air National Guard, in the case of classified information of the Pentagon that was leaked on social media in recent months, which analysts say has exposed sensitive data regarding the war efforts in Ukraine, potentially undermining Kyiv's plans to push back the Russian invasion. The top-secret files that were first leaked on social media websites Discord and 4chan in March this year also caused a flutter for the Joe Biden administration when it revealed confidential and unflattering information about U.S. allies, including South Korea, Israel, and other nations of West Asia and Africa, and assessments of China's developing cyber-attack capabilities. Potentially most damaging, though, were the leaker's posts, which, reports said, genuinely contained classified information of the U.S. military, on Ukraine's air defences being compromised owing to a shortage of missiles in February. Also possibly undermining the tactical plans and the element of surprise for Ukrainian forces were files that spoke of the embattled country's long-planned spring counter offensive to beat back Russian forces starting on April 30 with 12 Ukrainian brigades.

While no explicit propagandistic post of the leaker has been revealed yet, it is obvious that the dots join to paint a clear picture of Mr. Teixeira's intention to discredit the war effort of Ukraine and its western allies and show up the

Biden administration in a bad light amongst its global partners. One thing is clear: Mr. Teixeira is no whistle-blower and, certainly, comparisons to Chelsea Manning or Edward Snowden would be misplaced. The latest leak of U.S. federal government information lacks the moral clarity and ethical underpinning of the WikiLeaks files and the NSA global surveillance exposé that Ms. Manning and Mr. Snowden respectively shared with the world in a bid to highlight the excesses of the U.S. government and spur conversations on human rights, foreign policy and privacy in the digital age. Whistle-blowing in the latter contexts led to introspection, policy dialogue and reforms to bring about greater transparency in U.S. government actions, within limits. The 2023 Pentagon leaks have, contrarily, achieved nothing of this sort but fuelled insecurity between the U.S. and other global powers, and potentially hobbled the war strategies of the Ukrainian armed forces in their bid to fight off Russian troops attacking their country.

Mr. Teixeira has, appropriately, been charged for the leaks under the U.S. Espionage Act. The critical next step for the Biden White House is now to examine how and why he got top security clearance to handle classified information, and take steps to further secure and limit the distribution of sensitive information whose release could seriously undermine U.S. national security interests.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from The Hindu]

Q86. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the primary consequences of Jack Teixeira's leaks of classified information?

- a. The leaks have led to significant policy dialogue and government transparency reforms, similar to the outcomes of Chelsea Manning and Edward Snowden's actions.
- b. The leaks have primarily resulted in increased global cooperation and trust, as countries became more aware of each other's capabilities and intentions.
- c. The leaks served to discredit the war effort of Ukraine and its western allies, potentially undermining the tactical plans and national security interests of the U.S. and its partners.
- d. The leaks have led to a drastic increase in cyber-attacks against the U.S. and its allies, as the exposed information revealed weaknesses in their security systems.

Q87. Which of the following is the author of the passage most likely to agree with?

- a. Jack Teixeira's actions, like those of Chelsea Manning and Edward Snowden, were fundamentally driven by ethical considerations and a desire for government transparency.
- b. The leaked information primarily served to foster global collaboration by revealing areas of mutual interest among nations involved in the conflict.
- c. Jack Teixeira's leaks have jeopardized the effectiveness of Ukraine's war efforts, undermined trust among global powers, and exposed vulnerabilities in the U.S. national security system.
- d. The revelation of classified information concerning the U.S. military and its allies has led to a significant reduction in military conflicts and tensions worldwide.

Q88. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments?

- a. The leaked information actually helped Ukraine and its allies to devise new strategies, leading to more effective war efforts.
- b. Jack Teixeira had a personal grievance against a specific individual within the military, and the leak was not intended to have broader implications.
- c. The classified information leaked was outdated and did not reveal any current vulnerabilities in the U.S. or its

allies' military strategies.

d. The leaked information was widely dismissed as fake in an attempt to salvage the situation.

Q89. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's arguments?

- a. The leaked information was confirmed to have directly led to the failure of a critical Ukrainian military operation against Russian forces.
- b. The leaked information was found to have been exaggerated, causing only minor disruptions in military strategies and international relations.
- c. The leaked information sparked a global debate on the ethics of government surveillance and transparency, overshadowing the impact on the war efforts.
- d. The leaked information prompted an internal investigation within the U.S. military, but no significant changes to security protocols were made.

Q90. Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?

- a. The U.S. government has already implemented significant security reforms in response to the Pentagon leaks.
- b. The leaks have had a substantial and detrimental impact on international trust and Ukraine's war efforts.
- c. Jack Teixeira's motivations for leaking the classified information are clear and fully understood.
- d. The leaked information revealed only negative aspects of the U.S. government's foreign policy decisions.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the National Commission for Women (NCW) have done well to initiate action by taking Suo-motu notice of a newspaper report which says that men in Rajasthan are selling their young daughters and sisters to repay loans. CM Ashok Gehlot, who initially tried to dismiss the report as an 'old one', has had to bow down as clamour grew over the horrible happenings. Along with the CM's promise of catching and punishing the guilty, the NHRC and NCW intervention should instil fear of the law of the land into anyone commodifying women. Inevitably, the sold girls end up being sexually abused, tortured, enslaved and trafficked.

One such girl, a minor whose father had to sell her for Rs 6 lakh, is reported to have been sold three times and become pregnant four times. The moneylenders are rich sharks who exploit poverty-ridden families stuck in the quagmire of loans taken for the treatment of a sick family member or other exigencies. The scenario is the main reason for the prevalence of an organized trafficking ring run by the high and mighty, enjoying impunity. A thorough investigation and exemplary action against the criminals are warranted. This regressive mode of justice is being delivered by caste panchayats, whose writ still runs in many rural areas of North India.

The disputing parties prefer to approach these kangaroo courts; non-compliance of the verdict is a crushing ostracism from the community. Settling matters of marriage, inheritance and also, apparently, loans, these panchayats have been largely known for ordering the 'honor killing' of couples who opt for inter-caste or inter-faith marriages. It is abominable that such practices giving ownership rights over girls and women to men should still be around in this age. Education of both boys and girls is the key to gender equality and justice. It can change notions of what constitutes right and wrong. That some khaps in Haryana are tilting towards progressive ideas is encouraging and should inspire Rajasthan.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from The Times of India]

Q91. Why do people in rural areas of north India comply with the verdict of caste panchayats?

- a. They would be taken to the courts and prosecuted.

- b. They fear being shunned from their social life.
- c. Caste panchayats are an established institution.
- d. They would be highly regarded for compliance.

Q92. Which of the following is the most crucial logical course of action according to the author to prevent trafficking in Rajasthan?

- a. To disperse and dismiss the proceedings of the caste panchayats
- b. To ensure that all moneylenders are put behind bars
- c. To ensure that all girls who have been sold are taken to safety
- d. To find a way to minimize the loans taken by the villagers

Q93. The best representation of the main concern of the passage is:

- a. Education and gender equality would help to minimize the issue of the Rajasthan incidents and even similar ones.
- b. Preventive measures are more relevant than curative ones in human trafficking.
- c. Selling of girls is inhuman and intolerable in present times.
- d. Administration must admit responsibility for its blunders in Rajasthan.

Q94. What can be inferred from the information present in the passage?

- a. The CM of Rajasthan had tried to evade the issue by calling it false.
- b. The caste panchayats in villages is a novel form of justice delivery system.
- c. Education would help the villagers to avoid taking loans from money-lenders.
- d. It sometimes takes uproar for the authorities to react to miss-happenings.

Q95. Out of the following, which incident is furthest from the incidents in Rajasthan where men sell their sisters and daughters to repay loans?

- a. A man borrowed Rs. 15 lakhs from his neighbour and was forced by the Caste panchayats to give their daughter.
- b. A man had to subject his mother to rape for not being able to repay loan that he took for his child's good health.
- c. A man was made to hand over his daughter to the creditor to settle the debt he took for his mother's health costs related to an accident.
- d. None of the options listed here.

The States Reorganisation Commission, appointed in 1953, went about its task, recognising the cost of change, the unity and security of India, language and culture, financial viability, regional planning, balanced economy and the issue of smaller vs larger states. Broadly, the creation of states on a linguistic basis was already agreed upon. The Commission recommended 16 states and three Union Territories. However, the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 created 14 states and six UTs. But these were far from the final redrawing of India's internal boundaries. Not surprisingly, Bombay State was bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat in 1960 and Haryana split from Punjab in 1966. Between 1956 and 2019, India has been reorganised into 28 states and nine UTs, and several demands for statehood persist.

Elevated to statehood in 1972, Manipur is covered by asymmetrical federal provisions of Article 371C. It empowers the President of India to constitute a committee of the MLAs from the hill areas to modify rules of business. Section 158 of the Manipur Land Reforms and Land Revenue Act, 1960, providing special provisions regarding Scheduled

Tribes, safeguards against the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals in order to preserve tribal customs and their land-holding system. It does not mitigate alienating the purchasing rights of indigenous communities other than the tribal communities; it lays down a double procedure to prevent land alienation, requiring the permission of the Deputy Commissioner and the consent of the District Council, bestowing great responsibilities on these institutions.

The 1972 presidential decree, 'The Manipur Hill Areas Committee Order', empowered the tribal Legislative Assembly members (19/20 members) as a committee to protect and safeguard the interest of the tribal (hill) areas against state legislation and executive actions, specifically those introduced by the dominant community legislatures. The Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill Areas) Act, 1956, a parliamentary legislation, safeguards and protects the institution of the tribal chief, but non-tribals do not have the right to be elected to or participate in election to this office. These areas of the state were given an elected District Council to maintain the sharing of sovereignty at the sub-state level. Since not only 19 ST seats in the legislative Assembly and two Lok Sabha seats are reserved, the question being asked is if these should be considered adequate reservation. Aside from that, Meiteis also resented their lack of rights in the hills. Kukis, on the other hand, resent the preferential treatment of Meiteis. [Extracted with edits and revisions from The Hindustan Times]

Q96. Which among the following option captures the central idea of the passage?

- The passage discusses the historical and political background of the state reorganisation in India, with a focus on the case of Manipur and its special provisions.
- The passage analyses the role of the States Reorganisation Commission in the creation of states based on different parameters and challenges, with special reference to Manipur concerning reservation of tribes having different rights and interests.
- The passage describes the legal and constitutional provisions that govern the state reorganisation in India, and how they affect the socio-cultural and economic aspects of Manipur and its people.
- The passage argues for the need of a more inclusive and equitable state reorganisation in India, taking into account the aspirations and grievances of Manipur and its diverse communities.

Q97. Which among the following option can be inferred from the passage?

- The state reorganisation in India has been a smooth and consensual process, with minimal disputes and grievances among different regions and communities.
- The state reorganisation in India has been influenced by various factors, such as language, culture, economy, security, etc., and has resulted in different arrangements and provisions for different states and UTs.
- The state reorganisation in India has been a rigid and fixed process, with no scope for further changes or adjustments according to the changing needs and aspirations of different regions and communities.
- The state reorganisation in India has been a biased and unfair process, with some regions and communities getting more privileges and benefits than others.

Q98. Which among the following option would strengthen the argument that the State Reorganisation Commission in India has not been able to address the demands and aspirations of different regions and communities?

- The state reorganisation Commission in India has been based on arbitrary and political considerations, rather than objective and rational criteria.
- The State Reorganisation Commission in India has been opposed by various regional and national parties, who have mobilised mass protests and agitations for their causes.

- c. The state Reorganisation Commission in India has been accompanied by various socio-economic and environmental problems, such as migration, displacement, pollution, etc.
- d. The State Reorganisation Commission in India has been challenged by various constitutional and legal petitions, which have questioned the validity and legitimacy of the process.

Q99. Which among the following options would weaken the argument that the state reorganisation in India has not been able to address the demands and aspirations of different regions and communities?

- a. Protesters are migrants from other states where they had their demands fulfilled by State Reorganization Commission.
- b. Protesters have been assured that their demands will be considered by the State Reorganization Commission.
- c. The state-reorganisation in India has been accompanied by various socio-economic and environmental benefits, such as development, integration, conservation, etc.
- d. The state reorganisation in India has been upheld by various constitutional and legal authorities, which have affirmed the validity and legitimacy of the process.

Q100. Which of the following is most similar to the author's arguments in the given passage?

- a. The reservation policy in India has not been able to address the issues of social justice and equality, as evidenced by the persistence of caste discrimination and violence.
- b. The education system in India has not been able to address the needs and aspirations of different regions and communities, as evidenced by the persistence of linguistic and cultural diversity and conflicts.
- c. The health care system in India has not been able to address the challenges and problems of different regions and communities, as evidenced by the persistence of infectious diseases and malnutrition.
- d. The foreign policy in India has not been able to address the interests and concerns of neighbouring nations surrounding India, as evidenced by the persistence of linguistic and cultural disputes.

Indian sport is on the cusp of a new age. If recent trends are anything to go by, Indian stars are now winning medals in almost every international competition across sports and the fundamental reason why this is now a reality is that there is a lot more money in sports. With direct intervention from the prime minister, sport is now a priority for the government and the results have started to show. And all this has been possible because of the money that has come into sports. Even rewards have grown exponentially for medal winners and sports stars now earn considerable wealth in the course of a successful career; take the case of Neeraj Chopra. He is now one of India's highest-paid stars.

Chopra received nearly ₹15 crore in the form of rewards after winning a gold medal in Tokyo and is now one of India's most sought-after celebrities. The same applies to PV Sindhu. Her two Olympic medals have made her one of India's best-known global stars and these athletes now come close to film personalities in terms of earnings. What is also a welcome sign is how some states have taken to sport and are now investing considerable wealth in creating world-class infrastructure.

The one state that has taken the lead in this regard is Odisha. After multiple visits to the state and seeing the infrastructure, I can say with certainty that Odisha will soon be the sporting capital of India in terms of infrastructure. With 22 hockey pitches spread across Sundergarh, Rourkela, and Bhubaneswar, football, shooting, badminton, and India's first athletics indoor stadium, the direct involvement of Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik has gone a long way to making the state stand out in the sporting domain.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from The Indian Express]

Q101. What is the intention of the author in the sentence, ‘all this has been possible because of the money that has come into Sports’?

- a. He is hinting at the increased investment in sports.
- b. He is enthusiastic about the increased private interest in sports to make profit.
- c. He is informing that nowadays sportsman being rewarded handsomely.
- d. He is informing about the increased budget of governments for sports facility.

Q102. What can be assumed in the opening statement of the passage?

- a. India is doing well in on-going international events.
- b. Indian sport is picking up with change of attitude.
- c. Now Indian public is opening up to other sports as well.
- d. Indian sportsmen are giving results despite lack of facilities.

Q103. What can be concluded from the passage?

- a. Will power of sportsmen can produce flying results.
- b. Vision of people in important positions can lead to growth of a field.
- c. Money is main motivational factor in the field of sports.
- (d. Indian sports have come out of age of desperation.

Q104. What can be concluded about ‘celebrities’ from the passage?

- a. Celebrity status is temporary.
- b. Celebrity can come from any field.
- c. Celebrity fame is instantaneous.
- d. A lot of money comes with celebrity status.

Q105. The advent Odisha as the sporting capital of India can translate in –

- a. Odisha getting an international sports event to host soon.
- b. Other states would follow the suit.
- c. It will be hosting majority of national championships.
- d. More quality sportsman can rise from Odisha in future.

That the first meeting of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBG) in Bengaluru could only release a “Chair’s Summary and Outcome Document” instead of a communique owing to a lack of consensus in the wording of the text indicates that the Ukraine war is likely to shadow Delhi’s G20 presidency. Russia and China opposed the paragraphs in the communique that condemned Russia’s war on Ukraine that started a year ago. The summary and outcome document has instead kept the words of the G20 Bali Leader’s Declaration regarding the war. However, the meeting covered a lot of ground on issues relating to international financial architecture, sustainable finance and infrastructure. The summary note points out that even as the global economic outlook has improved modestly, risks to growth persist.

It notes that the continuing persistence of high inflation and tighter global monetary conditions “could worsen debt

vulnerabilities” of many economies. The G20 has recognised the need to address the “debt vulnerabilities” of many low and middle income countries. To ensure relief for indebted countries coordination is required between various agencies including multilateral agencies and private creditors. The group is hopeful of a quick conclusion on debt treatment of countries like Zambia, Ethiopia, Ghana and Sri Lanka. Another area where progress is being made is on the contentious issue of crypto currencies. The G20 has welcomed the work by the financial stability board to ensure that the crypto ecosystem is subject to “robust regulation, supervision and oversight to mitigate potential risks to financial stability”.

The board is expected to finalise its recommendations by July 2023, following which along with the International Monetary Fund, it will jointly submit a paper on the issue in September. Considering that countries the world over are grappling with issues concerning the crypto ecosystem which range from regulation to oversight, this would perhaps be a step towards developing an international governance architecture. The Ukraine war has sharpened the geopolitical divide. With the Russia-China axis and the US-Europe bloc pulling in different directions, building a consensus on any big ticket initiative aimed at tackling high inflation and tightening financial conditions in the post pandemic world is not going to be easy. With the G20 foreign ministers set to meet later this week in Delhi, India has its task cut out. The visiting German Chancellor Olaf Scholz hinted as much when he referred to India’s G20 presidency and said, Delhi has “a very responsible task at a difficult point in time”.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from The Hindustan Times]

Q106. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- The G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors met in Bengaluru and released a communique condemning Russia's war on Ukraine.
- The G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors met in Bengaluru and released a summary note highlighting the need to address debt vulnerabilities of low and middle-income countries, progress made on cryptocurrencies, and the difficult task ahead for India's G20 presidency.
- The G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors failed to reach a consensus on any agenda item during their meeting in Bengaluru, including the issue of debt vulnerabilities of low and middle-income countries.
- The G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors met in Bengaluru and released a communique on the issue of debt vulnerabilities of low and middle-income countries, but failed to address the issue of cryptocurrencies.

Q107. Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting in Bengaluru?

- The meeting achieved consensus on all issues discussed and released a detailed communique.
- The meeting primarily focused on addressing the debt vulnerabilities of low and middle income countries.
- The meeting was overshadowed by the Ukraine war and failed to achieve consensus on condemning Russia's actions.
- The meeting made significant progress towards developing an international governance architecture for crypto currencies.

Q108. Which of the following statements could weaken the author's argument regarding the importance of the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting?

- The G20 has hysterically struggled to reach a consensus on global financial issues, making it unlikely that any meaningful progress will be made at future meetings.
- The global economic outlook has improved modestly, suggesting that the G20 meeting was unnecessary in the

first place.

- c. While the G20 discussed important issues such as international financial architecture and sustainable finance, it failed to address pressing concerns like income inequality and climate change.
- d. The G20's lack of progress on the issue of crypto regulation highlights the group's inability to take decisive action on emerging financial technologies.

Q109. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with except?

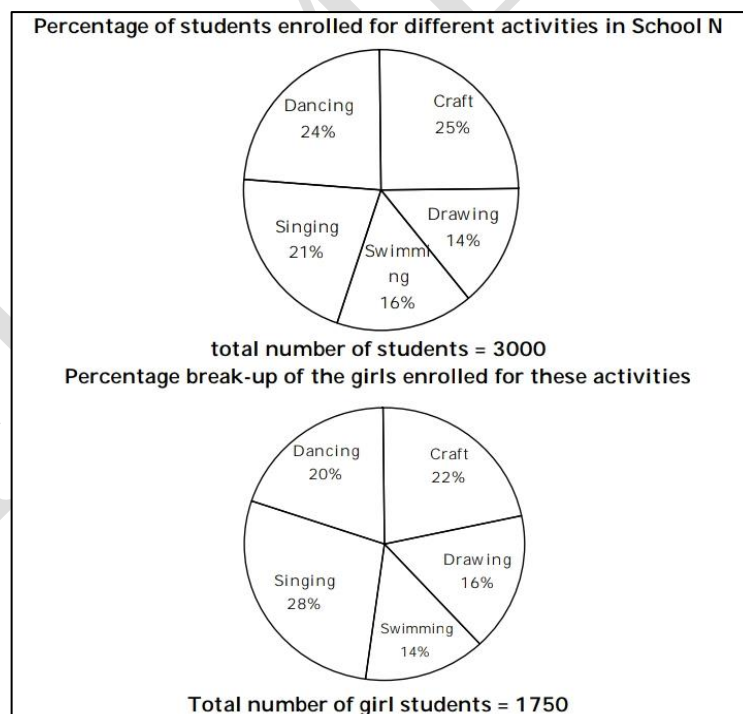
- a. The G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' meeting in Bengaluru covered a lot of ground on issues relating to international financial architecture, sustainable finance and infrastructure.
- b. Russia and China opposed the paragraphs in the communique that condemned Russia's war on Ukraine that started a year ago.
- c. Building a consensus on any big-ticket initiative aimed at tackling high inflation and tightening financial conditions in the post pandemic world is going to be easy.
- d. The G20 has recognized the need to address the "debt vulnerabilities" of many low and middle-income countries.

Q110. What is the author's opinion on the impact of the Ukraine war on the G20 presidency of India?

- a. The Ukraine war will have no impact on the G20 presidency of India.
- b. The Ukraine war will overshadow the G20 presidency of India.
- c. The Ukraine war will result in a consensus among G20 member nations.
- d. The Ukraine war will lead to the cancellation of the G20 meeting in Delhi

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Q111-115. Study the following pie charts carefully to answer the given questions.



Q111. The number of girls enrolled for Dancing forms what percent of the total number of students in school N? (approx)

- a. 12.35
- b. 14.12
- c. 11.67
- d. 10.08

Q112. How many boys are enrolled for Singing and Craft together?

- a. 505
- b. 610
- c. 485
- d. 420

Q113. What is the ratio of the number of girls to the number of boys enrolled for Swimming?

- a. 47 : 49
- b. 23 : 29
- c. 29 : 23
- d. 49 : 47

Q114. What is the total number of girls enrolled for Swimming and Drawing together?

- a. 480
- b. 525
- c. 505
- d. 495

Q115. What is the approximate percentage of boys in the school?

- a. 34
- b. 56
- c. 28
- d. 42

Q116-120. In cities A and B, there are four types of people living, i.e., Plumbers, Waiters, Chefs, and Drummers. Plumber of city B is 20% more than the Plumber of A. The ratio of the Waiters in cities A and B is 7:5. Drummer at A is 14 less than the Waiter at B and Drummer at B is 28 less than the Waiter at A. The total number of Drummers is 78. The difference between Chefs A and B is 12. The ratio of the Chefs of A and B is 17:13. Plumber at B is 48.

Q116. What is the ratio of the total plumbers and Waiters in A with the total Drummers and Chefs in B?

- a. 112:12
- b. 111:76
- c. 110:81

d. 111:132

Q117. Total Plumber is what percent of total Chef?

- a. 97.78
- b. 98.81
- c. 93.23
- d. 92.45

Q118. Find Ratio of total people of A with total people of B?

- a. 191:167
- b. 193:197
- c. 193:199
- d. 197:179

Q119. Total Waiters in both A and B is how much percent more or less than the total Chef?

- a. 29
- b. 33.33
- c. 12.2
- d. 25

Q120. What is the difference between Plumber, Waiter, Drummer at A together with the Waiter, Drummer and Chef at B?

- a. 13
- b. 23
- c. 45
- d. 15