

No of Questions : 150

Duration:120 Min, (Max. Marks: 150)

## Instructions to the candidates

1. No clarification on the question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are' -
2. There are 150 multiple choice objective type questions. Answer ALL the questions.
3. Each question carries ONE mark . Total marks are 150
4. Negative Marking : 0.25 for every wrong answer.
5. Candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with HB pencil in the OMR Answer sheet
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong.

## BREAK UP OF MARKS

Section	Subject	Marks	Question No.
A	English Language	30	1-30
B	General Knowledge	40	21-70
C	Legal Reasoning	40	71-110
D	Logical Reasoning	25	111-135
E	Quantitative Techniques	15	136-150

## SECTION – A (ENGLISH LANGUAGE)

## PASSAGE - 1

Once people wore garlic around their necks to ward off disease. Today, most Americans would scoff at the idea of wearing a necklace of garlic cloves to enhance their wellbeing. However, you might find a number of Americans willing to ingest capsules of pulverized garlic or other herbal supplements in the name of health.

Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), which includes a range of practices outside of conventional medicine such as herbs, homeopathy, massage, yoga, and acupuncture, holds increasing appeal for Americans. In fact, according to one estimate, 42% of Americans have used alternative therapies. A Harvard Medical School survey found that young adults (those born between 1965 and 1979) are the most likely to use alternative treatments, whereas people born before 1945 are the least likely to use these therapies. Nonetheless, in all age groups, the use of unconventional healthcare practices has steadily increased since the 1950s, and the trend is likely to continue.

CAM has become a big business as Americans dip into their wallets to pay for alternative treatments. A 1997 American Medical Association study estimated that the public spent \$21.2 billion for alternative medicine therapies in that year, more than half of which were “out-of-pocket” expenditures, meaning they were not covered by health insurance. Indeed, Americans made more out-of-pocket expenditures for alternative services than they did for out-of-pocket payments for hospital stays in 1997. In addition, the number of total visits to alternative medicine providers (about 629 million) exceeded the tally of visits to primary care physicians (386 million) in that year.

However, the public has not abandoned conventional medicine for alternative healthcare. Most Americans seek out alternative therapies as a complement to their conventional healthcare whereas only a small percentage of Americans rely primarily on alternative care. Why have so many patients turned to alternative therapies? Frustrated by the time constraints of managed care and alienated by conventional medicine’s focus on technology, some feel that a holistic approach to healthcare better reflects their beliefs and values. Others seek therapies that will relieve symptoms associated with chronic disease, symptoms that mainstream medicine cannot treat.

Some alternative therapies have crossed the line into mainstream medicine as scientific investigation has confirmed their safety and efficacy. For example, today physicians may prescribe acupuncture for pain management or to control the nausea associated with chemotherapy. Most U.S. medical schools teach courses in alternative therapies and many health insurance companies offer some alternative medicine benefits. Yet, despite their gaining acceptance, the majority of alternative therapies have not been researched in controlled studies. New research efforts aim at testing alternative methods and providing the public with information about which are safe and effective and which are a waste of money, or possibly dangerous.

So what about those who swear by the health benefits of the “smelly rose,” garlic? <sup>®</sup>

Observational studies that track disease incidence in different populations suggest that garlic use in the diet may act as a cancer-fighting agent, particularly for prostate and stomach cancer. However, these findings have not been confirmed in clinical studies. And yes, reported side effects include garlic odor.

**1. The author’s primary purpose in the passage is to**

- a) confirm the safety and effectiveness of alternative medicine approaches.
- b) convey the excitement of crossing new medical frontiers.
- c) describe the recent increase in the use of alternative therapies.
- d) explore the variety of practices that fall into the category of alternative medicine

**2. The author describes wearing garlic as an example of**

- a) an arcane practice considered odd and superstitious today.
- b) the ludicrous nature of complementary and alternative medicine.
- c) a scientifically tested medical practice.
- d) a socially unacceptable style of jewelry.

**3. The word conventional as it is used in the passage most nearly means**

- a) appropriate.
- b) established.
- c) formal.
- d) moralistic.

**4. The author most likely uses the Harvard survey results to imply that**

- a) as people age they always become more conservative.  
b) people born before 1945 view alternative therapies with disdain.  
c) the survey did not question baby boomers (those born between 1945–1965) on the topic.  
d) many young adults are open-minded to alternative therapies.
5. **The statistic comparing total visits to alternative medicine practitioners with those to primary care physicians is used to illustrate the**  
a) popularity of alternative medicine.  
b) public's distrust of conventional healthcare.  
c) accessibility of alternative medicine.  
d) affordability of alternative therapies.
6. **In the given passage, complement most nearly means**  
a) tribute.  
b) commendation.  
c) replacement.  
d) addition.
7. **The information in 4th para indicates that Americans believe that conventional healthcare**  
a) offers the best relief from the effects of chronic diseases.  
b) should not use technology in treating illness.  
c) combines caring for the body with caring for the spirit.  
d) falls short of their expectations in some aspects.
8. **The author suggests that crossing the line into mainstream medicine involves**  
a) performing stringently controlled research on alternative therapies.  
b) accepting the spiritual dimension of preventing and treating illness.  
c) approving of any treatments that a patient is interested in trying.  
d) recognizing the popularity of alternative therapies.
9. **In the given passage, the author refers to garlic use again in order to**  
a) cite an example of the fraudulent claims of herbal supplements.  
b) suggest that claims about some herbs may be legitimate.  
c) mock people who take garlic capsules.  
d) reason why some Americans are drawn to alternative health methods.
10. **Which of the following best describes the approach of the passage?**  
a) matter-of-fact narration  
b) historical analysis  
c) sarcastic criticism  
d) playful reporting

## PASSAGE - 2

American dietitians and members of the medical community have ridiculed low-carbohydrate diets as quackery for the past thirty years, while extolling a diet that cuts down on fat, limits meat consumption, and relies on carbohydrates as its staple. Many Americans are familiar with the food pyramid promoted by the U.S. government, with its foundation of carbohydrates such as breads, rice, and pasta, and its apex allotted to fats, oils, and sweets. Adhering to the government's anti-fat, pro-carbohydrate gospel, food manufacturers have pumped out fat-free grain products that lure consumers with the promise of leaner days. Then, why are Americans getting so fat? Could the dietary recommendations of the last twenty years be wrong? And what's more, could the proponents of diets that push protein and fat be right?

Fact: Obesity rates have soared throughout the country since the 1980s. The United States Centers of Disease Control reports that the number of obese adults has doubled in the last twenty years. The number of obese children and teenagers has almost tripled, increasing 120% among African-American and Latino children and 50% among white children. The risk for Type 2 diabetes, which is associated with obesity, has increased dramatically as well. Disturbingly, the disease now affects 25% to 30% of children, compared with 3% to 5% two decades ago.

What is behind this trend? Supersized portions, cheap fast food, and soft drinks combined with a sedentary lifestyle of TV watching or Internet surfing have most likely contributed to the rapid rise of obesity. Yet, there might be more

to it: is it a coincidence that obesity rates increased in the last twenty years—the same time period in which the low-fat dietary doctrine has reigned? Before the 1980s, the conventional wisdom was that fat and protein created a feeling of satiation, so that overeating would be less likely. Carbohydrates, on the other hand, were regarded as a recipe for stoutness. This perception began to change after World War II when coronary heart disease reached near epidemic proportions among middle-aged men. A theory that dietary fat might increase cholesterol levels and, in turn, increase the risk of heart disease emerged in the 1950s and gained increasing acceptance by the late 1970s. In 1979, the focus of the food guidelines promoted by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) began to shift away from getting enough nutrients to avoiding excess fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, and sodium—the components believed to be linked to heart disease. The anti-fat credo was born.

To date, the studies that have tried to link dietary fat to increased risk of coronary heart disease have remained ambiguous. Studies have shown that cholesterol-lowering drugs help reduce the risk of heart disease, but whether a diet low in cholesterol can do the same is still questionable. While nutrition experts are debating whether a low-fat, carbohydrate-based diet is the healthiest diet for Americans, nearly all agree that the anti-fat message of the last twenty years has been oversimplified. For example, some fats and oils like those found in olive oil and nuts are beneficial to the heart and may deserve a larger proportion in the American diet than their place at the tip of the food pyramid indicates. Likewise, some carbohydrates that form the basis of the food pyramid, like the “refined” carbohydrates contained in white bread, pasta, and white rice, are metabolized in the body much the same way sweets are. According to one Harvard Medical School researcher, a breakfast of a bagel with low-fat cream cheese is “metabolically indistinguishable from a bowl of sugar.”

So what about those high-fat, protein diets that restrict carbohydrates like the popular Atkins’ diet and others? A small group of nutrition experts within the medical establishment find it hard to ignore the anecdotal evidence that many lose weight successfully on these diets. They are arguing that those diets should not be dismissed out of hand, but researched and tested more closely. Still others fear that Americans, hungry to find a weight-loss regimen, may embrace a diet that has no long-term data about whether it works or is safe. What is clear is that Americans are awaiting answers and in the meantime, we need to eat something.

**11. The passage is primarily concerned with**

- a) questioning the dietary advice of the past two decades.
- b) contrasting theories of good nutrition.
- c) displaying the variety of ways one can interpret scientific evidence.
- d) debunking the value of diets that restrict carbohydrates.

**12. The author’s attitude toward the medical experts who ridiculed low-carbohydrate diets as quackery and praised low-fat diets is one of**

- a) bemused agreement.
- b) seeming ambivalence.
- c) unconcerned apathy.
- d) implicit objection.

**13. The term gospel as it is used in the passage most nearly means**

- a) one of the first four New Testament books.
- b) a proven principle.
- c) a message accepted as truth.
- d) American evangelical music.

**14. The author uses the word Fact in order to**

- a) draw a conclusion about the USDA’s dietary recommendations.
- b) imply that statistical information can be misleading.
- c) hypothesize about the health effects of high-fat, protein diets.
- d) emphasize a statistical reality regardless of its cause.

**15. The passage suggests that the obesity trend in the United States is**

- a) partly a result of inactive lifestyles.
- b) the predictable outcome of cutting down on saturated fat.
- c) a cyclical event that happens every twenty years.
- d) unrelated to a rise in diabetes cases.

**16. In the given passage, the author implies that the government’s 1979 food guidelines**

- a) relied more on folk wisdom than on scientific study.

- b) was based on the theoretical premise that eating less dietary fat reduces heart disease.
  - c) was negligent in not responding to the increasing incidence of heart disease.
  - d) no longer bothered to mention nutrient objectives.
- 17. The author characterizes the anti-fat message of the last twenty years as**
- a) elusive.
  - b) questionable.
  - c) incoherent.
  - d) beneficial.
- 18. The author cites the example of a breakfast of a bagel with low-fat cream cheese in order to**
- a) show that getting a nutritional breakfast can be fast and convenient.
  - b) demonstrate that carbohydrates are the ideal nutrient.
  - c) overturn the notion that a carbohydrate-based breakfast is necessarily healthy.
  - d) persuade readers that they should eat eggs and sausage for breakfast.
- 19. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which statement?**
- a) The federal government knowingly gave the public misleading advice.
  - b) Soaring obesity rates are most certainly a result of low-fat diets.
  - c) Nutritionists should promote high-fat, protein diets like the Atkin's diet.
  - d) There is no definitive evidence connecting dietary fat to heart disease.
- 20. The tone of the last sentence of the passage is one of**
- a) optimism.
  - b) resolve.
  - c) indulgence.
  - d) irony.

## PASSAGE - 3

One winter Pauline discovered she was pregnant. When she told Cholly, he surprised her by being pleased. [ . . . ] They eased back into a relationship more like the early days of their marriage, when he asked if she were tired or wanted him to bring her something from the store. In this state of ease, Pauline stopped doing day work and returned to her own housekeeping. But the loneliness in those two rooms had not gone away. When the winter sun hit the peeling green paint of the kitchen chairs, when the smoked hocks were boiling in the pot, when all she could hear was the truck delivering furniture downstairs, she thought about back home, about how she had been all alone most of the time then too, but this lonesomeness was different. Then she stopped staring at the green chairs, at the delivery truck; she went to the movies instead. There in the dark her memory was refreshed, and she succumbed to her earlier dreams. Along with the idea of romantic love, she was introduced to another—physical beauty. Probably the most destructive ideas in the history of human thought. Both originated in envy, thrived in insecurity, and ended in disillusion.

- 21. Pauline and Cholly live**
- a) in a two-room apartment above a store.
  - b) in a delivery truck.
  - c) next to a movie theater.
  - d) with Pauline's family.
- 22. 1st line suggest that just prior to Pauline's pregnancy, Cholly had**
- a) loved Pauline dearly.
  - b) begun to neglect Pauline.
  - c) worked every day of the week.
  - d) cared about Pauline's dreams.
- 23. Pauline's loneliness is different from the loneliness she felt back home because**
- a) she's more bored than lonely.
  - b) her family has abandoned her.
  - c) she wants Cholly to be more romantic.
  - d) she shouldn't feel lonely with Cholly.
- 24. Pauline's earlier dreams were of**

- a) romance.
- b) being beautiful.
- c) having many children.
- d) being a famous actress.

**25. The passage suggests that going to the movies will**

- a) inspire Pauline to become an actress.
- b) inspire Pauline to demand more respect from Cholly.
- c) only make Pauline more unhappy with her life.
- d) encourage Pauline to study history.

**PASSAGE - 4**

Thomas, Chess, and Checkers stayed quiet for a long time. After awhile, Chess and Checkers started to sing a Flathead song of mourning. For a wake, for a wake. Samuel was still alive, but Thomas sang along without hesitation. That mourning song was B-7 on every reservation jukebox.

After the song, Thomas stood and walked away from the table where his father lay flat as a paper plate. He walked outside and cried. Not because he needed to be alone; not because he was afraid to cry in front of women. He just wanted his tears to be individual, not tribal. Those tribal tears collected and fermented in huge BIA [Bureau of Indian Affairs] barrels. Then the BIA poured those tears into beer and Pepsi cans and distributed them back onto the reservation. Thomas wanted his tears to be selfish and fresh.

“Hello,” he said to the night sky. He wanted to say the first word of a prayer or a joke. A prayer or a joke often sound alike on the reservation.

“Help,” he said to the ground. He knew the words to a million songs: Indian, European, African, Mexican, Asian. He sang “Stair way to Heaven” in four different languages but never knew where that staircase stood. He sang the same Indian songs continually but never sang them correctly. He wanted to make his guitar sound like a waterfall, like a spear striking salmon, but his guitar only sounded like a guitar. He wanted the songs, the stories, to save everybody.

**26. Thomas, Chess, and Checkers are**

- a) Mexican.
- b) European.
- c) Asian.
- d) Native American.

**27. In 2nd line, a wake means**

- a) the turbulence left behind by something moving through water.
- b) no longer asleep.
- c) a viewing of a dead person before burial.
- d) aftermath.

**28. The fact that Thomas, Chess, and Checkers sing a song of mourning while Samuel is still alive suggests that**

- a) Samuel is afraid to die.
- b) Samuel doesn't belong on the reservation.
- c) Samuel's life is tragic.
- d) they believe the song has healing powers.

**29. Thomas wants his tears to be “selfish and fresh” because**

- a) it is difficult for him to share his feelings with others.
- b) he wants to mourn his father as an individual, not just as another dying Indian.
- c) he feels guilty mourning his father before his father has died.
- d) he doesn't think the tribe will mourn his father's passing.

**30. The sentence Then the BIA poured those tears into beer and Pepsi cans and distributed them back onto the reservation is an example of**

- a) a paradox.
- b) dramatic irony.
- c) onomatopoeia.
- d) figurative language.

## CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GK

## PASSAGE - 5

(1), who was convicted for running the largest known Ponzi scheme in history, died on April 14 in federal prison where he was serving a 150-year sentence, the Bureau of Prisons said. He was 82.

(1) had been suffering from chronic kidney failure and several other medical ailments.

He had been held at a federal prison in Butner, North Carolina, after being sentenced in June 2009 to a 150-year term for engineering a fraud estimated as high as \$64.8 billion.

(1)'s thousands of victims, large and small, included individuals, charities, pension funds and hedge funds. Among those he betrayed were the actors Kevin Bacon, Kyra Sedgwick and John Malkovich; baseball Hall of Fame pitcher Sandy Koufax; and a charity associated with director Steven Spielberg.

Owners of the New York Mets, longtime (1) clients, struggled for years to field a good baseball team because of losses they suffered.

"We thought he was God. We trusted everything in his hands," Nobel Peace Prize winner Elie Wiesel, whose foundation lost \$15.2 million, said in 2009.

Some victims lost everything. Many came from the Jewish community, where (1) had been a major philanthropist.

(1)'s crimes were revealed to authorities in 2008 by his two sons, who were not part of the scheme.

The fraud exposed holes at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, which through incompetence or neglect botched a half-dozen examinations.

"There were several times that I met with the SEC and thought, 'They got me,'" (1) told lawyers in a prison interview, according to ABC News.

**31. Replace (1) with the appropriate option from below:**

- a) Charles Ponzi
- b) Bernard Madoff
- c) Steven Hoffenberg
- d) Allen Stanford

**32. When did (1) plead guilty?**

- a) 2008
- b) 2009
- c) 2010
- d) 2011

**33. What is a Ponzi Scheme?**

- a) A Ponzi scheme is a form of fraud that lures investors and pays profits to earlier investors with funds from more recent investors.
- b) A form of investment fraud where investors are lured into investing in Real Estates
- c) A form of fraud where businessmen are lured into buying stocks from Shell companies
- d) A form of fraud that involves numerous financial corporations coming together behind the scenes to defraud investors of money.

**34. What is the name of the scam orchestrated by Business Executive Ramalinga Raju that has been touted as the biggest fraud in the Indian Corporate Industry?**

- a) Telgi Scam
- b) Satyam Scam
- c) COBBLER Scam
- d) Fodder Scam

**35. What is the name of the famous Business Executive arrested for the infamous "Enron Scam", who died before he could be sentenced?**

- a) Andrew Fastow
- b) Jeff Skilling
- c) Bernhard Ebbers
- d) Ken Lay

## PASSAGE - 6

The (1) was passed by Parliament in March. It's a historic event for two reasons. First, it is not every day that we see unanimous support for legislation. Second, the impact of this legislation on the health workforce and healthcare denotes a paradigm shift.

Initial efforts at regulating allied health professions were participatory, beginning in the early 1990s. After numerous consultations with key stakeholders, the first draft Bill was uploaded on the health ministry's website in 2015, inviting public comments. The overwhelming number of responses triggered another, more intensive process of public consultations, expert meetings, reviews, and discussions with stakeholders, including states. Building consensus on a range of provisions in the Bill was no mean feat. The revised "(1)" was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in December 2018. The health department-related parliamentary standing committee made 110 recommendations. The government accepted 102 recommendations unequivocally, and six with slight modifications, resulting in the (1). This legislation provides for regulation and maintenance of standards of education and services by allied and healthcare professionals and the maintenance of a central register of such professionals. It recognises over 50 professions such as physiotherapists, optometrists, nutritionists, medical laboratory professionals, radiotherapy technology professionals, which had hitherto lacked a comprehensive regulatory mechanism.

**36. What is the name of the bill, omitted in (1)?**

- a) National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill, 2020
- b) National Committee of Alien, Healthcare and Various Professions Bill, 2020
- c) National Commission for Health and Welfare Bill, 2020
- d) National Foundation for Professional Healthcare Workers Bill, 2020

**37. According to the bill, an allied health professional must obtain a degree/diploma. What's the minimum duration of the degree/diploma?**

- a) 3,600 hours (over a period of three to four years)
- b) 5,000 hours (over a period of two to five years)
- c) 2,000 hours (over a period of two to four years)
- d) 1,000 hours (over a period of two to three years)

**38. According to the bill, \_ includes a scientist, therapist, or any other professional who studies, advises, researches, supervises, or provides preventive, curative, rehabilitative, therapeutic, or promotional health services. Such a person must obtain a degree with minimum 3,600 hours duration. Fill the above blank.**

- a) Allied health professional
- b) Healthcare professional
- c) Alien professional
- d) Therapeutic health professional

**39. Who introduced the bill in the Rajya Sabha in 2020?**

- a) Piyush Goyal
- b) Amit Shah
- c) Sambit Patra
- d) Harsh Vardhan

**40. No person is allowed to practice as a qualified practitioner other than those enrolled in a State Register or the National Register. Any person who contravenes this provision will be punished with a fine of how much?**

- a) Rs. 10,000
- b) Rs. 1,00,000
- c) Rs. 25,000
- d) Rs. 50,000

**PASSAGE - 7**

The Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2020 is being conferred on (1), the culture ministry said on Monday.

Late(2) of Oman was awarded the prestigious prize for the year 2019 in recognition of his vision to strengthen relations with India, and his efforts to promote peace and non-violence in the Gulf region, the ministry said.

The Gandhi Peace Prize is an annual award instituted by government of India since 1995, the (3) commemoration year of Mahatma Gandhi. The award is open to all people regardless of nationality, race, language, caste, creed or sex.

The jury for Gandhi Peace Prize is chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and comprises of two ex-officio members, namely the chief justice of India and leader of the single largest opposition party in the Lok Sabha. Two eminent members are also part of the jury — Om Birla, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and Bindeshwar Pathak, Founder of (4).

The jury met on March 19, 2021 and after due deliberations, unanimously decided to select Bangladesh's father of the nation, (1), and Oman's longtime ruler (2) for the prize, an official statement said. The award carries an amount of (5), a citation, plaque and an exquisite traditional handicraft/handloom item.

**41. The Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2020 has been conferred on whom, omitted in (1)?**

- a) Sheikh Hasina
- b) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman



- c) Narendra Modi  
d) Muhammad Yunus
- 42. Who has been conferred with the Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2019, omitted in (2)?**  
a) Sultan Qaboos bin Said Al Said  
b) Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan  
c) Sultan Haitham bin Tariq Al Said  
d) Mohammed bin Salman Al Saud
- 43. The Gandhi Peace Prize was instituted in 1995, the (3) commemoration year of Mahatma Gandhi?**  
a) 124th birth anniversary  
b) 50th death anniversary  
c) 100th birth anniversary  
d) 125th birth anniversary
- 44. Bindeshwar Pathak, who is one of the two eminent members of the jury for the Gandhi Peace Prize, is the founder of which organisation, as omitted in (4)?**  
a) Sulabh International  
b) Akshaya Patra Foundation  
c) Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan  
d) EkalAbhiyan Trust
- 45. What's the prize money for Gandhi Peace Prize as omitted in (5)?**  
a) Rs 10 lakh  
b) Rs 50 lakh  
c) Rs 1 crore  
d) Rs 2 crore

## PASSAGE – 8

India has slipped 28 places to rank (1) among 156 countries in the Global Gender Gap Report 2021, becoming the third-worst performer in South Asia.

According to the report, India has closed 62.5% of its gender gap till date.

Noting that the decline also took place on the economic participation and opportunity subindex, albeit to a lesser extent, the report said India's gender gap on this dimension widened by 3% this year, leading to a 32.6% gap closed till date. Most of the decline occurred on the political empowerment sub index, where India regressed 13.5 percentage points, with a significant decline in the number of women ministers (from 23.1% in 2019 to 9.1% in 2021).

"Among the drivers of this decline is a decrease in women's labour force participation rate, which fell from 24.8% to 22.3%. In addition, the share of women in professional and technical roles declined further to 29.2%. The share of women in senior and managerial positions also remains low: only 14.6% of these positions are held by women and there are only 8.9% firms with female top managers," the report said.

The report points out that many countries have fared worse in this year's rankings compared to last year's, on account of economic performance. "Globally, the average distance completed to parity is at 68 per cent, a step back compared to 2020 (-0.6 percentage points). These figures are mainly driven by a decline in the performance of large countries. On its current trajectory, it will now take 135.6 years to close the gender gap worldwide," it states.

- 46. Which of the following publishes the Global Gender Gap Report every year?**  
a) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women  
b) World Economic Forum  
c) International Monetary Fund  
d) United Nations Development Programme
- 47. What is the rank of India in the Global Gender Gap Report 2021, omitted in (1)?**  
a) 112th  
b) 140th  
c) 141st  
d) 124th
- 48. Which of the following is a benchmark to measure the progress of countries in the Global Gender Gap Report?**  
a) Economic Participation and Opportunity  
b) Political Empowerment  
c) Health and Survival  
d) All of the above

49. According to the report, which is the only country where more women have held head-of- state positions than men in the past 50 years?
- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| a) New Zealand | b) Finland |
| c) Bangladesh  | d) India   |
50. Which of the following countries ranked last in this year's Global Gender Gap Report?
- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| a) Pakistan | b) Afghanistan |
| c) Yemen    | d) Syria       |

**PASSAGE – 9**

Oyo Hotels founder \_\_1\_\_ took to Twitter to reject reports the lodging and vacation home rental startup has filed for bankruptcy after a supplier's \$22,000 claim.

The entrepreneur tweeted Wednesday his company had initially disputed an unidentified supplier's claim for 16 lakh rupees or about \$22,000, but eventually paid "under protest."

He was responding to a document widely circulated on social media he said appeared to show his startup had sought bankruptcy protection, which he called "absolutely untrue."

Oyo has declined to comment further on a legal matter, according to a statement he retweeted.

51. Who is the founder of oyo that would perfectly fill the blank '1'?
- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) Deepinder Goyal | b) Ritesh Agarwal |
| c) Nandan Reddy    | d) Rahul Jaimini  |
52. Oyo, one of the larger startups in which bank portfolio, was struggling to restructure and whittle down loss-making operations even before the pandemic obliterated travel?
- |                           |
|---------------------------|
| a) Soft bank group        |
| b) Asian Development bank |
| c) IDBI bank              |
| d) HDFC bank              |
53. Who is the head of NCLAT?
- |   |
|---|
| a) Justice M.M. Kumar                   |
| b) Bansi Lal Mukherjee                  |
| c) Amit Nath                            |
| d) Justice Sudhansu Jyoti Mukhopadhyaya |
54. National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) was constituted under Section 410 of which act for hearing appeals against the orders of National Company Law Tribunal(s) (NCLT), with effect from 1st June, 2016?
- |                       |
|-----------------------|
| a) Companies act 2013 |
| b) Banking act 2016   |
| c) MMCA act 2012      |
| d) Companies act 2015 |
55. Where are the headquarters of oyo?
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) Mumbai   | b) New Delhi |
| c) Gurugram | d) Chennai   |

**PASSAGE – 10**

A Delhi court today granted bail to businessman 1 in connection with a money laundering case related to the alleged ₹ 3,600-crore VVIP chopper scam.

Special Judge 2\_ granted the relief to the accused, noting that the investigation will take time to complete and he has been in custody since January 29, 2021.

As per Enforcement Directorate's allegations, the accused, through his companies, had committed the offence of money laundering in proceeds of crime amounting \$24,624,298.

56. Pick the option that would most suitably fit '1'?
- |                      |
|----------------------|
| a) Bansi Lal Bhat    |
| b) Anoop Kumar Gupta |
| c) VK Krishna Niar   |

- d) Rudra Pratap Mishra
57. Pick the option that would most suitably fit '2'?
- a) Mukesh Shyam  
b) Deepak Gupta  
c) Rishabh Raj  
d) Arvind Kumar
58. Augusta westland is a wholly owned subsidiary by which company?
- a) Leonardo S.P.A  
b) Rudolph S.P.A  
c) Miranda S.P.A.  
d) Rodrigue S.P.A.
59. Where are the offices of Augusta Westland?
- a) Rome  
b) Paris  
c) Philadelphia  
d) New York
60. In March 2013, Agusta Westland announced its Project named what as hybrid tiltrotor/fan-in-wing technology demonstrator.?
- a) Project Zero  
b) Project Adena  
c) Project West  
d) Project Ribbon

### PASSAGE – 11

Actor 1 has been honoured with the 51st Dadasaheb Phalke award. Confirming the news, Information and Broadcasting minister 2 wrote, "Happy to announce #Dadasaheb Phalke award for 2020 to one of the greatest actors in history of Indian cinema .His contribution as actor, producer and screenwriter has been iconic."

The union minister also thanked the jury which comprised Asha Bhonsle, Mohanlal, Subhash Ghai, Biswajeet Chatterjee and Shankar Mahadevan. His colleagues of the film industry and other important personalities rushed to wish the superstar via social media. One of the first people to wish him was the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

61. Who has won the 51st Dadasaheb Phalke award and has been replaced by1 ?
- a) Amitabh Bachchan  
b) Irrfan Khan  
c) Hema Malini  
d) Rajni Kanth
62. Who is the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting which can be replaced by 2\_\_?
- a) Prakash Javedkar  
b) Narendra Singh Tomar  
c) Ram Vilas Paswan  
d) Mukesh Sharma
63. Dadasaheb Phalke (1870–1944), who is popularly known as and often regarded as "the father of Indian cinema", was an Indian filmmaker who directed India's first full-length feature film which is named as?
- a) Phool aur Kaante  
b) Raja Harishchandra  
c) Raja Hindustani  
d) Chachi 420
64. The first recipient of the Dadasaheb Phalke award was an actor named?
- a) Prithviraj Kapoor  
b) Kanan Devi  
c) Satyajit Ray  
d) Devika Rani
65. What was the debut movie of the actor who was bestowed with the Dadasaheb Phalke Award this year?
- a) Apoorva Raagangal  
b) Baashha  
c) C. Shivaji  
d) Mitrani Poddigal

### PASSAGE – 12

In this year of pandemics and lockdowns, the old rules of movies playing for a certain amount of time in theatres to be considered for the awards was relaxed. Movies directly released on streaming platforms made the cut. David Fincher's *Mank* got 10 nominations and won two — for cinematography and production design. Other favourites such as *Ma Rainey's Black Bottom*, *Sound of Metal*, *Pieces of a Woman*, *Hillbilly Elogy*, *One Night in Miami* and *The Trial of the Chicago 7* were also streamed. One gem of a film was *Two Distant Strangers*, which won for Best Live Action Short. The film effectively marries two burning issues — violence against black Americans by white policemen and being caught in a time loop. Black graphic designer, Carter James, just wants to get back to his dog and he is shot every time by a white policeman, Merk. The film brings alive memories of police brutality at home as well. Every time Carter wakes up after being shot, to live the day again, it is a reminder of the year of blursdays that passed by. One should, however, be thankful for blursdays — if one cannot distinguish one day from the next, it means nothing hideous happened to make the day stand out. That, in these days of shock and dread is definitely something to be grateful for.

**66. Which film got the best film award in the 93rd Oscars?**

- a) The Trial of the Chicago 7
- b) Sound of Metal
- c) Nomaland
- d) Mank

**67. Who was the first Korean actress to be nominated in Oscars for best supporting role (female) who went on to win the award?**

- a) Glenn Close Yun
- b) Jean hung Zen
- c) YounYuh-Jung
- d) Amanda Seyfried

**68. Which film got awarded as the best animated feature film?**

- a) Soul
- b) Onward
- c) Over the Moon
- d) Wolf walkers

**69. Who was the first actor to be awarded the Oscars for best actor?**

- a) Paul Muni
- b) Emil Jannings
- c) Lewis Stone
- d) Warner Baxter

**70. The awards was originally sculpted by?**

- a) Cedric Gibbons
- b) Paul Richard
- c) Emma Coc
- d) George Stanley

## SECTION – C (LEGAL REASONING )

### PASSAGE - 13

Both assault and battery are the types of intentional tort. The assault is generally an attempt to harm someone else which also includes threats against other people. So, assault is a planned attempt to violently harm another person. While the battery is intentional touching another person without the person's consent. In the battery, the personal liberty of the person is compromised to cause physical harm to the person.

#### *Difference between Assault and Battery*

Assault and battery are like two sides of a coin. They are in a way similar to each other and are also totally different from each other.

Purposely touching or applying force on other persons or things related to the person without his consent with the intention to harm the person is known as a battery. It is only considered when there is an actual physical contact without the consent of the person to harm the person. Generally, assault is followed by the battery which is the reason assault and battery are mostly used together.

#### *Essentials for the battery are:*

##### *Intention*

- The intentions for both civil battery and criminal battery are different. Criminal intent to cause the injury is not necessary but the intention to cause the act which harms the person is required as it results in the battery.

- The intent of the battery is transferable as when a person tries to hit a person without his consent and he ends up hitting a different person, but the person is still liable for battery. So, the intention is the soul of battery and is very essential.

*Contact*

- Contact or use of force is necessary for committing battery. Harm through the force is not basic requirement but the use of force is basic requirement to conduct battery. It is not necessary that the contact must be physical or individual but the physical contact through indirect ways is also considered as physical contact. As the use of sticks or spitting on someone is also considered as a battery. Harming the people with changing the heat, odor, light is also considered as a battery. The battery doesn't need body-to-body contact as the battery can also be for future events which means if there is a delay between the accused actions and the injury of the complainant will still be a battery.

*Harm*

- Damage is necessary for the completion of the battery. Damage can be of any kind, it can be physical, mental, or emotional. Battery is not limited to physical damage. The victim must have suffered in any manner but the harm can be minimum, severe damages are not required. Unwanted sexual contact or uncomfortable touching without the consent also comes under battery as it harms the person physically, emotionally, and mentally.

*No Consent*

- The victim must not know about the action which is planned by the accused. The battery is only committed when the victim had no idea about the contact which was going to happen.

*No Lawful Justification*

- In the event of proving battery, there mustn't be any legal justification present to justify the actions of the accused. The complainant has to prove that the force used by the accused was unlawful and was not justifiable.

**71. A had some quarrel with B. Because of this he mixed some poison in his food. He knew that B will eat that. Can it be termed as battery?**

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Cannot say
- d) None of the above

**72. A was a doctor. He was in dire need of money. One day B came to his clinic who had some problems. A stated to him that there is a major issue and you will have to go through a surgery immediately. In the middle of the operation, A took out B's kidney and sold it.**

- a) It will be constituted as battery
- b) It will not be constituted as battery
- c) Cannot say as the intentions of A are not clear
- d) None of the above

**73. A and B were doctor and patient. One day B went to A's clinic and told him about the problems which he was facing. A did a quick check up and came to a conclusion that B has some appendix problem. He asked B if he ok if his appendix is removed. He agreed.**

- a) This will be constituted as battery
- b) This will not be constituted as battery
- c) Cannot say as intentions are not clear
- d) None of the above

**74. A and B were strangers to each other who used to go for daily morning walks. One day, when A was running in the ground, B came close to him and there was some unintentional touch from the side of B.**

- a) This can be stated as battery
- b) This cannot be stated as battery
- c) Cannot say as the intentions are not clear
- d) None of the above

**75. A and B were enemies. One day B came in front of A with a baseball bat. A, for his protection, took out a knife and showed it to B. B hit him with a baseball bat and subsequently, A stabbed him**

- a) A and B will be liable for battery
- b) Only A will be liable for battery
- c) Only B will be liable for battery
- d) None of the above

It is already known that the Indian law of torts is based on the English common law. Thus, the law relating to negligence is adopted and modified by the courts of India on the principles of justice, equity and good conscience. The term Negligence is derived from the Latin word negligentia, which means 'failing to pick up'. In the general sense, the term negligence means the act of being careless and in the legal sense, it signifies the failure to exercise a standard of care which the doer as a reasonable man should have exercised in a particular situation. Negligence in English law emerged as an independent cause of action only in the 18th century. Similarly in Indian law, the IPC, 1860 contained no provision for causing the death of a person by negligence which was subsequently amended in the year 1870 by inserting section 304A.

According to Winfield and Jolowicz, Negligence is the breach of a legal duty of care by the plaintiff which results in undesired damage to the plaintiff.

In Blyth v. Birmingham Water Works Co, Negligence was defined as the omission to do something which a reasonable man would do or doing something which a prudent or reasonable man would not do.

It can be characterized in three forms-

**Nonfeasance:** It means the act of failure to do something which a person should have done. For example, failure to carry out the repairs of an old building when it should have been done.

**Misfeasance:** It means the act of not doing an action properly when it should have been done properly. For example, Doing the repairs of an old building but doing so by using very poor quality materials creating a major probability of a collapse which injures people.

**Malfeasance:** It means the act of doing something which should not have been done in the first place itself. For example, using products that are not allowed and combustible to carry out the repairs of an old building, therefore, converting the building into a firetrap leading to an accident.

To commit the tort of negligence, there are primarily 6 main essentials that are required. An act will be categorized as negligence only if, all the conditions are satisfied namely –

1. Duty Of Care
2. The Duty must be towards the plaintiff
3. Breach of Duty to take care
4. Actual cause or cause in fact
5. Proximate cause
6. Consequential harm to the plaintiff

When such damage is proved, the defendant is bound to compensate the plaintiff for the damages occurred.

**76. A and B were neighbors. A had a dog named Kallu. A (due to some work) had to go to abroad, so he asked B if he will take care of Kallu. B replied in affirmative. B left the dog unattended, which resulted in the death of Kallu.**

- a) This will amount to negligence
- b) This will not amount to negligence
- c) Cannot say
- d) None of the above

**77. A was a home decorator. B hired him to decorate his house and gave all the keys of the house to him. A finished his work at 8 pm and went to his home without informing and without locking the house. Due to absence of lock, a thief entered the house and stole some valuables.**

- a) This will amount to negligence
- b) This will not amount to negligence
- c) Cannot say
- d) None of the above

**78. A was a pregnant women. One day she went to the market to buy some groceries. When she was coming back, B who was riding a bike, met with a very bad accident. A (after seeing this) got so nervous that she had a delivery of 7 months still born child.**

- a) This will amount to negligence
- b) This will not amount to negligence
- c) Cannot say
- d) None of the above

79. 25×8 was a post office. They had huge walls around their compound. One day, when B was in the post office premises, one of the wall collapsed as B suffered many injuries.
- This will amount to negligence
  - This will not amount to negligence
  - Cannot say
  - None of the above
80. A and B were doctor and patient. A operated B as she was having liver malfunction. But during the operation, A did not follow the proper procedure, because of which B died.
- This will amount to negligence
  - This will not amount to negligence
  - Cannot say
  - None of the above

### PASSAGE – 15

Black's Law Dictionary defines trespassing as an unlawful act committed against the person or property of another person; in particular, unlawful entry into the real property of another person. Trespass means the wrongful disturbance of possession of land or goods of another person. A person who intentionally and without consent enters another person's property is a trespasser. It signifies an infringement or infringement of a right. Examples:

- Continuing Trespass
- Criminal Trespass
- Innocent Trespass
- Joint Trespass

Camden, LCJ said that "By the laws of England, every invasion of private property, be it ever so minute, is a trespass. No man can set his foot upon my ground without my license, but he is liable to an action, though the damage be nothing."

There are two kinds of trespass:

- Trespass quare olasumfregit– this means the entry on another person's land.
- Trespass de bonisportatis– this means the taking away of another person's goods.

Trespass to land stems from the dictum "cuiusest solum, eiusestusque, and coelum et ad infernos"– meaning that anyone who owns the land owns it all the way up to heaven and down to hell.

Land is far more than merely the physical soil. Land ownership has been granted the rights to all natural resources on the land. Land includes any buildings and fixtures attached to the ground like houses, walls, standing crops, the ground itself, the airspace above and the ground below to a reasonable height or depth in relation to the normal use of the land.

In the case of trespass to land, the unlawful land infringement must be direct, intentional and actionable in itself. The entry must be intentional in the sense that the trespasser intended to go onto that particular land. The trespasser's intention to trespass is not at all necessary.

Trespass to land may be committed in three situations. In each case, the entry must be without justification. The cases are:

Entering the land of the plaintiff:

- In order to constitute a trespass, entry is essential.
- Entry must be without permission.
- The land must be in possession of the plaintiff, it may be actual or constructive.
- Entry must be voluntary which means not against a person's will or by force.
- Entry must be intentional.

If the defendant consciously enters a land that he believes is his own but that turns out to be the plaintiff's land, he is still liable for trespass. It is irrelevant that the defendant made a reasonable mistake and was not negligent.

81. A was a paraglider. One day, when he was paragliding, he landed in the B's mansion.
- This will be constituted as trespass
  - This will not be constituted as trespass
  - Cannot say as intentions are not clear
  - None of the above

82. One day A was mowing his garden. While mowing he entered into B's garden unintentionally and continued his act.
- This will be constituted as trespass
  - This will not be constituted as trespass
  - Cannot say as intentions are not clear
  - None of the above
83. A called B to his house for celebrating his promotion. There they had a quarrel and A asked B to leave his house. B still remained and continued enjoying the party, even after repeated warning.
- This will be constituted as trespass
  - This will not be constituted as trespass
  - Cannot say as intentions are not clear
  - None of the above
84. A and B came into a lease agreement for the property which was owned by A for a period of 2 years. After the end of 2 years, B continued to remain in the possession of the leased property.
- This will be constituted as trespass
  - This will not be constituted as trespass
  - Cannot say as intentions are not clear
  - None of the above
85. A and B were neighbors. A was washing his house and subsequently discharged the filthy water in B's premise.
- This will be constituted as trespass
  - This will not be constituted as trespass
  - Cannot say as intentions are not clear
  - None of the above

## PASSAGE – 16

Accidents happen all the time and many a time, it is because of someone's negligence. And in the law of torts, to prove somebody's negligence, the burden of proof is on the plaintiff, that is, someone who is the victim of the tort. It becomes really difficult to prove that the defendant was at fault and also to gather evidence against his act or omission. Therefore, keeping this in mind, the principle of Res Ipsa Loquitor came into force under which a plaintiff can use circumstantial evidence to establish negligence.

Before claiming the tort of Res Ipsa Loquitor, a plaintiff must meet a few requirements to claim compensation

- The event that caused injury to the plaintiff does not occur unless someone has acted negligently.
- The evidence adduced rules out all the possibilities of the fault of the plaintiff or third party.
- There is a duty of care of defendant towards the plaintiff which he breached.

Prima facie evidence just tends to prove if a certain circumstance could or could not have occurred. It is not conclusive in nature and hence, is true only till it is rebutted and so in any given case, it just tends to state that for a given situation there is enough evidence to prove the liability but does not prove the liability of it. But Res Ipsa Loquitor states that facts are evident of the liability as there cannot be any other probable cause for the same.

Hence, the keynote difference between the key doctrines states that while prima facie aims at providing the evidence to prove liability, Res Ipsa Loquitor states that it is reasonable that liability lies with the defendant and hence, no further evidence is required to be furnished. But both the doctrines are rebuttable in the sense that the defendant may prove the case in opposite to the stated evidence and hence negate the applicability of the doctrines.

*Essentials of Res Ipsa Loquitor*

- Inference of negligence

For the element of Res Ipsa Loquitor to be made applicable in any case, the accident should be such as which could not have happened if ordinary course of things had happened without negligence.

- Exclusive control by defendant

The thing that has caused the damage must be under the direct control of the defendant or his representative. It is not always necessary that all the circumstances are under the defendant's control, but if the events leading upto the accidents were under the control of others besides the defendant, then the mere happening of the accident is insufficient evidence against the defendant.

- Freedom from Contributory Negligence



The third essential for the principle is that the plaintiff or any third party did not cause or contribute to the injuries suffered by him. If it is found that the plaintiff or third party contributed to the act that caused damage to the plaintiff, then the principle shall not apply.

- 86. A was a delivery boy who came in building for some delivery purpose. When he was going outside the building, a flower pot fell on his head which caused severe injuries to him. After investigation it was found that the flower pot belonged to B, which fell down from his balcony.**
- a) The principle of Res Ipsa Loquitor can be applied
  - b) The principle of Res Ipsa loquitor cannot be applied
  - c) Cannot day as intentions are not clear
  - d) None of the above
- 87. A was a country which recently got independence. In the heart of the city there was a huge clock which was built by the emperors and was 80 years old. One day, it fell down.**
- a) The principle of Res Ipsa Loquitor can be applied
  - b) The principle of Res Ipsa loquitor cannot be applied
  - c) Cannot day as intentions are not clear
  - d) None of the above
- 88. A and B were patient and doctor. B had some lungs problem so he was to get operated under A's guidance. During the operation, a mop was left inside the patient, which subsequently caused his death.**
- a) The principle of Res Ipsa Loquitor can be applied
  - b) The principle of Res Ipsa loquitor cannot be applied
  - c) Cannot day as intentions are not clear
  - d) None of the above
- 89. A was riding his bike in a very busy lane at 60 km/hr. because of the speed, he collided with a girl, who suffered 7 fractures because of the accident.**
- a) The principle of Res Ipsa Loquitor can be applied
  - b) The principle of Res Ipsa loquitor cannot be applied
  - c) Cannot day as intentions are not clear
  - d) None of the above
- 90. Which of the following is not an element of Res ipsa Loquitor**
- a) Breach of Duty
  - b) Negligence
  - c) Wrongful conduct
  - d) Fault of plaintiff or third party

PASSAGE – 17

The word "nuisance" has been derived from the Old French word "nuire" which means "to cause harm, or to hurt, or to annoy". The Latin word for nuisance is "nocere" which means "to cause harm".

Nuisance is an injury to the right of a person's possession of his property to undisturbed enjoyment of it and results from an improper usage by another individual.

*Essential elements of Nuisance Wrongful act*

Any act which is done with the intention to cause the infringement of the legal rights of another is considered to be a wrongful act.

Damage or loss or annoyance caused to another individual.

Damage or loss or annoyance must be such which the law should consider as a substantial material for the claim.

**1. Public Nuisance**

The Indian Penal code defines nuisance as an act which causes any common injury, danger or annoyance, to the people in general who dwell or occupy the property, in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, obstruction, danger, or annoyance to the people who may have occasion to use any public right.

Public nuisance affects the society and the people living in it at large, or some considerable portion of the society and it affects the rights which the members of the society might enjoy over the property. The acts which seriously affects or interferes with the health, safety or comfort of the general public is a public nuisance.

**2. Private Nuisance**

Private Nuisance is that kind of nuisance in which a person's use or enjoyment of his property is ruined by another. It may also injuriously affect the owner of the property by physically injuring his property or by affecting the enjoyment of the property. Unlike public nuisance, in private nuisance, an individual's usage or enjoyment of property is ruined as distinguished from the public or society at large. The remedy for private nuisance is a civil action for damages or an injunction or both.

**There are many valid defences available to an action for tort, these are:**

1. Prescription: A prescription is a title acquired by use and time and which is allowed by the law, a person claims any property because his ancestors have had the possession of the property by law.
  2. Statutory authority: When a statute authorises the doing of a particular act or the use of land in a way, all the remedies whether by action or indictment or charge, are taken away. Provided that every necessary reasonable precaution has been taken.
- 91. Harkard is a hospital which was built in a residential area so that it can help people to get immediate treatment of corona virus. But due to the hospital being in the residential area, the virus was spreading very quickly as the hospital was not able to function properly.**
- a) This will amount to nuisance
  - b) This will not amount to nuisance
  - c) Cannot say
  - d) None of the above
- 92. Harkard is a hospital which was built in a residential area so that it can help people to get immediate treatment of corona virus. Next to this hospital, A opened a mill which caused a lot of noise and the patients used to get discomforted.**
- a) This will amount to nuisance
  - b) This will not amount to nuisance
  - c) Cannot say
  - d) None of the above
- 93. A entered into B's property i.e. committed an act of trespass. In which condition the tort of nuisance will arise.**
- a) If A will sit in the premise and do nothing
  - b) If A start playing cricket in his premise
  - c) If A while playing cricket breaks the vessels owned by B
  - d) None of the above
- 94. A planted a tree in his garden. In 1 year the tree grew so much and started hanging towards B's garden. B repeatedly told him to cut down the tree, but A did not give any heed to the warnings. One day the tree fell in B's garden and caused injury to him.**
- a) This will amount to nuisance
  - b) This will not amount to nuisance
  - c) Cannot say
  - d) None of the above
- 95. A was a director and made a movie on Hindu goddess in which some obscene scenes were shown. Because of this, B's religious sentiments got hurt.**
- a) This will amount to nuisance
  - b) This will not amount to nuisance
  - c) Cannot say
  - d) None of the above

PASSAGE – 18

Law keeps a check on human behaviour. It categorizes them into criminal and non-criminal behaviours. However, every non-criminal behaviour even something as simple as buying a knife for your kitchen becomes criminal when there are criminal intentions behind it.

The concept of abetment widens the horizons of criminal law to incorporate these criminal intentions and penalize them even when the person who bought the knife did not actually kill anyone but handed it over to someone else to do it. To explain the concept of abetment, the word 'abet' should be given a deep scrutiny. In general use, it means to aid, advance, assist, help and promote.

In the case of Sanju v. State of Madhya Pradesh[1] the honorable Supreme court defined 'abet' as meaning to aid, to assist or to give aid, to command, to procure, or to counsel, to countenance, to encourage, or encourage or to set another one to commit.[2] The definition of 'abet' as laid down, makes it clear that abetment only occurs when there are at least two person involved, which further directs us towards the arrangement and operation of the act.

In usual parlance, a person is held to be liable only if he or she has personally committed a crime. Detouring from the usual concept, the concept of Abetment says, that he who has helped the criminal or provided him with any assistance in any form can also be held to be liable. This article will discuss at length, the nitty gritty of Abetment laws in India.

Abetment is constituted by:

1. Instigating a person to commit an offence; or
2. Engaging in a conspiracy to commit it; or
3. Intentionally aiding a person to commit it.

For an individual to be called liable for Abetment, and so as to proceed against an individual for a criminal offense under Section 107, prosecution must claim the component of mens rea. Negligence or carelessness can't be named to be abetment in order to punish the liable, according to the arrangement of penal laws.

For the public at large, the very concept of Abetment being tried as a separate offence and being punishable might sound really bizarre because it is so imbibed in most people that only the perpetrators of the crime will be punished. The Penal Code in its abetment laws clearly lays down the sections, explaining extensively, the different walks of punishments that the abetment laws notify. They are covered as follows:

In Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code, the one who abets an offence is given the same punishment as that of the principal perpetrator of the crime if the actus reus of the principal offender has occurred as a result of the inducement made by the abettor. Section 109 of the Penal Code is applicable in case no separate provision is made for the punishment of such an abetment.

**96. A was a police officer. He acquired a warrant for arresting B. C knowing the fact that B was not at home, makes a misrepresentation in which he showed Z as B. Will this be the case of abetment by instigation?**

- a) He will be liable for abetment
- b) He will not be liable for abetment
- c) Cannot say as intentions are not clear
- d) None of the above

**97. A was a priest. He, knowing that B was married, performed the marriage ceremony of B and C.**

- a) He will be liable for abetment
- b) He will not be liable for abetment
- c) Cannot say as intentions are not clear
- d) None of the above

**98. A and B were friends. One day, when A and B were in the school, they had a fight with with C. A told B to kill C. But B refused to do so.**

- a) He will be liable for abetment
- b) He will not be liable for abetment
- c) Cannot say as intentions are not clear
- d) None of the above

**99. A instigates B to instigate C to murder Z. B accordingly instigates C to murder Z and commits that offence in consequence of B's instigation.**

- a) Only A will be liable for abetment
- b) Only B will be liable for abetment
- c) Both A and B will be liable for abetment
- d) None of the above

**100. A instigates a child to put poison into the food of Z, and give him the poison for that purpose. The child in consequence of the instigation, by mistake put the poison into Y's food which was kept just next to that of Z which result in death of Y.**

- a) A will be held liable for abetment
- b) A will not be held liable for abetment
- c) Cannot say as intentions are not clear
- d) None of the above

Sedition is a controversial term that is rampantly and carelessly thrown about in today's societal dialogue. With a distaste for the Government's policies rising in the general populace, the expression of discontent by the youth is often labeled as sedition. However, many don't know what it actually constitutes. Thus, we must first ask ourselves, what does sedition mean in law?

In this article, we shall look at the various aspects related to the crime of Sedition- understanding its essential elements as given in Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and examining certain important case laws that have led to the evolution and establishment of this concept. We will also analyse the Constitutional validity of the law with the help of major judgments given by the court, and look at possible reforms that can be brought in it.

The Constitution of India, 1950 grants us certain Fundamental Rights, which represent our basic human rights and liberties which all of us are entitled to. One of these rights is the 'Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression', granted by Article 19(1)(a). This right isn't absolute though, and certain reasonable restrictions can be put on it in specific situations such as prevention of defamation of another person, maintenance of public order and decency, protection of the integrity of the nation, etc. which are mentioned in Article 19(2). One of the cases where the 'Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression' can be restricted is in the case of Sedition.

Sedition refers to overt actions, gestures or speech by a person in oral or written form which expresses his or her discontent against the established Government in the state, with the aim to incite violence or hatred against it. Classified as a crime in India since 1870, it has been defined under Section 124A of Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. This Section says that whoever, by spoken or written words, signs, etc. excites or attempts to excite hatred or disaffection towards the Government of India is said to have committed the crime of sedition.

Which activities are considered seditious?

Going by the interpretation of sedition by Indian courts, the following are some examples of activities that are considered seditious in nature:

- A group of people raising slogans against the Government of India.
- A speech made by a person that clearly incites violence or public disorder.
- Written work, like a newspaper article, which incites violence or public disorder.

**101. A was a great political figure, who was also from the opposition party. One day he went to a city where he gave a speech stating this government nincompoop and do not know how to handle tasks. This government should be removed.**

- a) This amounts to sedition
- b) This does not amount to sedition
- c) Cannot say as A is a big political figure
- d) None of the above

**102. A used to write for a newspaper. One day he wrote an article the title of which as the- 'The truth and Government' in which he talked about all the things which the government performed in the last 4 years.**

- a) This will amount to sedition
- b) This will not amount to sedition
- c) Cannot say as intentions are not clear
- d) None of the above

**103. A was a social worker who was admired by many people. One day, because of the negligence of the government, a building collapsed, in which whole family of A died. A, for taking revenge, starts campaigning against the government along with his followers. He started raising hatred in the mind of people and there were many riots because of this.**

- a) He will be liable for sedition
- b) He will not be liable for sedition
- c) Cannot say
- d) None of the above

**104. Sedition can be stated to go against the right of-**

- a) Equality
- b) Free Speech
- c) Life
- d) Personal Liberty

105. Right to free speech is embodied in which Article of the constitution?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 15
- c) Article 19
- d) Article 21

**PASSAGE – 20**

The principle of strict liability evolved in the case of Rylands v Fletcher [1]. In the year 1868, the principle of strict liability states that any person who keeps hazardous substances on his premises will be held responsible if such substances escape the premises and causes any damage. Going into the facts of the case, F had a mill on his land, and to power the mill, F built a reservoir on his land. Due to some accident, the water from the reservoir flooded the coal mines owned by R. Subsequently, R filed a suit against F. The Court held that the defendant built the reservoir at his risk, and in course of it, if any accident happens then the defendant will be liable for the accident and escape of the material.

*Essentials of Strict Liability*

**Dangerous Substances:** The defendant will be held strictly liable only if a “dangerous” substances escapes from his premises.

For the purpose of imposing strict liability, a dangerous substance can be defined as any substance which will cause some mischief or harm if it escapes. Things like explosives, toxic gasses, electricity, etc. can be termed as dangerous things.

the defendant strictly liable is that the material should escape from the premises and shouldn't be within the reach of the defendant after its escape.

**Non-natural Use:** To constitute a strict liability, there should be a non-natural use of the land. In the case of Rylands v. Fletcher, the water collected in the reservoir was considered to be a non- natural use of the land. Storage of water for domestic use is considered to be natural use. But storing water for the purpose of energizing a mill was considered non-natural by the Court. When the term “non-natural” is to be considered, it should be kept in mind that there must be some special use which increases the danger to others. Supply of cooking gas through the pipeline, electric wiring in a house, etc. is considered to be the natural use of land.

There are certain exceptions to the rule of strict liability, which are-

**Plaintiff's Fault:** If the plaintiff is at fault and any damage is caused, the defendant wouldn't be held liable, as the plaintiff himself came in contact with the dangerous thing.

**Act of God:** The phrase “act of God” can be defined as an event which is beyond the control of any human agency. Such acts happen exclusively due to natural reasons and cannot be prevented even while exercising caution and foresight.[4] The defendant wouldn't be liable for the loss if the dangerous substance escaped because of some unforeseen and natural event which couldn't have been controlled in any manner.

**Act of the Third Party:** The rule also doesn't apply when the damage is caused due to the act of a third party. The third party means that the person is neither the servant of the defendant, nor the defendant has any contract with them or control over their work. But where the acts of the third party can be foreseen, the defendant must take due care. Otherwise, he will be held responsible. **Consent of the Plaintiff:** This exception follows the principle of violenti non fit injuria

**106. A was very fond of plants. One day, he brought a plant from a jungle (which he knew was poisonous) and planted it in his house. On the next day a goat (which was owned by B) came on A's premises and ate that plant and subsequently died. B sued A for damages.**

- a) A will be held liable as he should not have brought that plant in the first place
- b) A will not be held liable as the plant did not escape from his premises. B's goat came into his premises
- c) B will be held liable as he should have seen A planting that poisonous plant.
- d) None of the above

**107. A brought a lion in his house as his daughter always wanted a lion as a pet. The lion was brought from circus and it was properly tamed. One day it escaped from A's premises and ate B's dog.**

- a) A will be held strictly liable as he was the one bring a dangerous thing in his premise and that escaped.
- b) A will not be strictly liable because the lion was a circus lion and cannot be stated as dangerous.
- c) A will not be strictly liable because B should have taken care of his dog

- d) None of the above
- 108. A had a factory in which he used to made disinfectants. He took all the pre cautionary measures so as to assure that no gas leaks from his premises. One day, due to a huge storm, all the gases leaked and caused chaos in the whole town.**
- a) A will be held strictly liable as he should have guessed that it may have happened.  
b) A will not be strictly liable as it is truly an act of god.  
c) Town people should have taken appropriate measures as they knew about the A's factory. A is not at fault here  
d) None of the above
- 109. A built a reservoir in his premises. Due to the mistake of B (who is a third party and has no relationship with A), the reservoir got flooded and destroyed all the plants in C's premises.**
- a) A will be strictly liable as he was the one who built the reservoir in his premises  
b) A will not be strictly liable as it was an act of third party  
c) C should have taken appropriate measure to ensure the protection of his plants  
d) None of the above
- 110. A had a factory in which he used to made disinfectants. He was very lenient while handling these gases. One day, due to a small storm, all the gases leaked and caused chaos in the whole town.**
- a) A will be held strictly liable as he should have guessed that it may have happened.  
b) A will not be strictly liable as it is truly an act of god.  
c) Town people should have taken appropriate measures as they knew about the A's factory. A is not at fault here  
d) None of the above

## LOGICAL REASONING

### PASSAGE – 21

Under the "axes" theory of music appreciation, music's appeal derives from the impression it leaves with listeners, indexed with their understanding of its technical composition and historic circumstances. It is indeed possible that both factors contribute to one's evaluation, but probable that the emotional impact far outweighs the technical execution in fanning our final opinion of it.

Consider ... the foundations of Western music, its beginnings in the Christian church of the Middle Ages. The scientific rules governing its creation were not yet developed systematically, and there was little knowledge of the mechanisms of sound. Rules of consonance and dissonance were understood only narrowly, and superstition impeded the incorporation of elements such as polyphony and the "devilish" tritone. Notation of music was sparse, with melodies written out without exact instructions on rhythm or pitch. Working with the barest knowledge of acoustics, from laboriously copied texts, and doubtless crude- instruments, the early pioneers of Church music strove to portray the full glory of nothing less than the divine, with the full force of their emotion. The extent to which they succeeded in producing compelling music is amazing; it is a tribute to the sincerity of their emotion, if, even after a millennium, it can still compel admiration and feeling in a less-than-devout society. It is truly timeless music.

To be sure, Medieval music was not without its esoteric academic conventions ... that were doubtless overlooked by most Medieval churchgoers. Yet the music cannot be said to have lost its effectiveness, because the composer did not rely on the listener understanding the underlying musical theory, but merely transmitted his own reverence into the work.

Since the Middle Ages, ... our understanding of sound and composition increased exponentially, to the point where computers can not only synthesize but actually write our music for us. Yet this does not necessarily mean new music has improved. With the scientific study of music theory, psychobiology, and acoustics, revealing whole new worlds of understanding, much of today's music has become obsessed with the minutest esoteric details; and in its drive to become as intellectual and exact as possible, it has lost its appeal to people ... Educated listeners who studied principles of twelve-tone composition may just grasp that there is a definite order at work in such pieces. According to the axes theory, their intellectual satisfaction at the mathematical correctness of serial music should satisfy them as much as the spirituality of Church music, yet the former's unpopularity suggests otherwise.

In fact, some serial music ... radiates contempt for the listener; it has consciously been made so complex as to be incomprehensible to the listener, who is then made to feel frustrated with his own inability to understand the composer's intention. The medieval-to-Renaissance composer could be accused of dwarfing the listener in his exaltation of the God, with the excessive length and complexity of some pieces, but never of composing with the deliberate aim of alienating listeners.

Returning to the "axes" theorem: of course reason is one appropriate measure, for example, when, having studied the purpose of a piece, one judges whether its emotional tone is appropriate to its stated aim (e.g., requiems should evoke grief, etc.) Yet even in this context, it seems the axes model is a poor predictor of music's effect, since the emotional impact so outweighs the logical considerations, and music can be judged aesthetically even without knowing the circumstances surrounding it.

**111. Which of the following statements provides support for what the author probably means in implying that, "even after a millennium, it can still compel admiration and feeling in a less- than-devout society" (2nd para)?**

- a) Millions of people still flock to Egypt each year to admire the ageless wonder of the pyramids.
- b) Though the site of countless horrible deaths, tourists still stand in awe at the Coliseum of Rome.
- c) Though a majority of Americans profess a belief in a supreme being, a minority actually attend any type of religious services.
- d) Young and old people alike, are increasingly tending to purchase rap music with religious themes.

**112. The term serial music (4th para) refers implicitly to music produced as:**

- a) an exciting series.
- b) formulaic, and recurring.
- c) 'elevator' music.
- d) the modern theme for, say, a TV series.

**113. The author of the passage characterizes the "axes" theory of music appreciation, as one that:**

- a) can help accurately predict why listeners appreciate music or not.
- b) is completely erroneous.
- c) may have been true in the past, but is now outdated.
- d) is based upon a false assumption.

**114. Suppose it could be established that almost all of the music composed for the Christian church of the Middle Ages could be deconstructed, or simplified down to only one or two consistent mathematical themes, which seemed to hold an almost universal appeal. The author of the passage would be most likely to respond to this information by:**

- a) arguing the universal appeal of any musical themes.
- b) pointing out that the composers were unlikely to have been aware of this coincidence.
- c) disputing that the composers would have deliberately set out to alienate their listeners.
- d) agreeing that these early composers probably were aware of universal musical theories.

**115. If the author of the passage is right that the "axes model" is a poor predictor of music's appeal, then it follows that:**

- a) "good" music can usually be created following a set series of guidelines.
- b) music cannot be fully appreciated without some knowledge of its historical circumstances.
- c) the emotional impression that a piece of music leaves with a large group of listeners is unimportant.
- d) the worth of the opinion of a single highly educated music critic is overrated.

**116. Regarding the composing of "serial music", the passage strongly implies that:**

- a) alienating listeners was a deliberate goal.
- b) it is comprehensible to the listener.
- c) composers are frustrated at the listeners' inability to comprehend.
- d) it is more emotionally appealing to compose this way.

**117. If the author's primary criterion for judging the "effectiveness" of music were applied to manmade objects, which of the following creations would be most effective?**

- a) an huge underground particle accelerator.
- b) the Alaskan pipeline.
- c) the Vietnam memorial.
- d) the Suez Canal.

The ancient Greek historian Thucydides, a participant in, and chronicler of, the History of the Peloponnesian War, provides valuable insight into the actual resolution of political questions in the Hellenic world, which is far removed from the intellectual abstractions characteristic of Greek political philosophy ....

Modern students of political thought should focus on the speeches and debates recorded by Thucydides. To say ... he "recorded" them is misleading. His introduction contains the bizarre admission ... my method has been, while keeping as closely as possible to the general sense of the words that were actually used, to make the speakers say what, in my opinion, was called for by each situation." ... While this may disappoint modern historians, it means the contents express Thucydides' own views, and as such are valuable glimpses of ancient military/political theory ....

Thucydides suggests wealth is the key to power, as when he says of the Hellenic navies, "They brought in revenue and they were the foundation of empire." We might expect he is referring to mercantile trade; ... in fact, they were warships, whose "revenues" were probably paid in plunder and tribute. .... Thucydides does not consider a state's wealth useful, other than to expand its army, which for him is the yardstick of political power. In Thucydides' account of "cyclical" empire-building, a stronger nation conquers a people and exacts tribute, then uses these spoils to expand its military, and finally finds the added soldiers must be stationed in the conquered province to suppress revolts. Thus, contemporary military theory considered a strong army to be an end in itself.

The purest instance of political realism in Peloponnesian War is the frank discussion between the Melians and invading Athenians, remarkable for its bluntness. In this "Melian Dialogue," the mighty Athenians demand the surrender of a small and unoffending city, proclaiming: "you should try to get what it is possible for you to get, taking into consideration what we both really do think, since...the standard of justice depends on the equality of power to compel, and, in the fact, the strong do what they have the power to do and the weak accept what they have to accept."

In the ensuing debate, it becomes apparent that the two sides are really speaking of different things; the Melians maintain that, because theirs is the just cause, they are destined to prevail.

For example, they venture, ... "we trust that the gods will give us fortune as good as yours, because we are standing for what is right." The Athenians scornfully dismiss the Melians' claim

as wishful thinking, saying, "[only] if one already has solid advantages to fall back on, one can indulge in hope ...." As for the other foundation of the Melians' hope, it is a 55 military intervention by the Spartans, "who are bound, if for no other reason, than for honor's sake, and because we are their kinsmen, to come to our help."

The outcome of the ensuing battle ... occurred exactly as predicted: the Spartans, who were distant and unresolved, offered the Melians no aid; and the small Melian army was predictably destroyed, after which the greater part of the city's population was either destroyed or enslaved by Athens.

The type of warfare described by Thucydides surrounded the successful state with subjugated enemies rather than willing allies, and required an ever-larger army to maintain. Thucydides ...

notes that a powerful state will never be loved, when he says to the Athenians, "[Because Athens is a democracy,] fear and conspiracy play no part in your daily relations ..., [so] you imagine ...

the same ... is true of your allies .... What you do not realize is that your empire is a tyranny exercised over subjects who do not like it and are always plotting against you ....; your leadership depends on superior strength and not on any goodwill of theirs."

This system seems ..... equally unconcerned with the condition of people living under it. It is never mentioned that they should be content or prosperous, only obedient, nor does it seem especially important whether they are given good laws, or secure lasting peace and freedom from fear; if military might is the only virtue, then a state's entire budget might well be used to expand the army and to pursue endless conquest.

**118. According to the passage, when studying the works of Thucydides, one must take into account:**

- the abstract characteristics of Greek political philosophy.
- Thucydides' own views.
- that he fabricated the statements of historical figures.
- the History of the Peloponnesian War.

**119. Regarding the concept of Athenian democracy, Thucydides asserts that:**

- a powerful state will never be esteemed.
- the Athenians were the most powerful of the nation states.
- the Athenians were actually living under tyranny.



d) their existence depended upon the goodwill of their subjects.

**120. The Spartans, "kinsmen" of the Melians, are cited in the passage as evidence that:**

- a) the Melians were destroyed.
- b) the Athenians were the mightiest of the armies of that time.
- c) the Spartans were great warriors.
- d) the Melians based their "hope" on more than just fortune.

**121. Passage information indicates that if a strong nation were to begin empire-building, it would probably most benefit by:**

- a) using most of its resources to expand its military.
- b) offering full citizenship to those it has conquered.
- c) destroying or enslaving those it has conquered.
- d) requiring only obedience.

**122. An important relationship is suggested in the passage between:**

- a) political philosophy and the Athenians.
- b) mercantile trade and power.
- c) strong armies and suppressing revolts.
- d) wealth and armies

**123. The opinion that, 'The purest instance of political realism in Peloponnesian War is the frank discussion between the Melians and invading Athenians' (4th para) is challenged in the passage by the argument that:**

- a) Thucydides did not focus on political thought.
- b) This discussion was not really "frank".
- c) The Athenians were not invading at that point.
- d) Thucydides fabricated what people said.

**124. The Melian's argument that "we trust that the gods will give us fortune as good as yours, because we are standing for what is right. (5th para), is most weakened by which idea that is implicit in the passage?**

- a) The Spartans would not come to their aid.
- b) Might makes right.
- c) The Athenians were actually unfortunate.
- d) The Melians did not really stand for what is right

### PASSAGE – 23

In examining the causes of the [Chinese] Ch'ing [dynasty's] collapse, it is crucial for historiography to avoid the generalization that the blame rests solely with the West's activities in China. It is a tempting line for Chinese and Western historians alike to take, which allows Euro centrists to fuel the flames of self-importance by asserting that ... Western influence alone ... successfully changed the course of an ... ancient civilization. Simultaneously, Chinese nationalists can use Western imperialism as the all explanatory factor, conveniently sidestepping the ... embarrassing examination of how China as a polity interacted with the West. A ... better-balanced analysis should begin by looking at the Ch'ing-era Chinese as a national polity -- a group ... with some unity of purpose, and a system of shared culture which held them together on a national level ....

[Historian] Jacques Gernet characterizes the dynastic China of the 1820s onward as being in "social 20 deterioration" due to problems it inherited from the [prior] Ch'ien-lung Emperor's lavish spending and widespread corruption....[A] list of China's problems should also enumerate the

K'ang-hsi Emperor's benevolent but ill-advised decision to freeze official taxes at the 1712 level, which, when combined with the overspending of later Emperors, caused the shortage of national tax revenue that held back industrialization and forced dependence on foreign capital in order to build the armies necessary to repel foreign military influence. This policy, which provided fewer tax incentives to keep families small, may have contributed to the population explosion of the 18th century Fundamentally, the Ch'ing could be said to have inherited the continuation of the general problems inherited by all dynasties since the Han; ... in addition , there was ever-present tenant between landlords and tenant farmers, worsened by overcrowding, and exacerbated by later taxes instituted to bolster stagnant revenue.

Traditional historiography makes the First Opium War (1839-42) the watermark for imperialist intervention and unequal trade agreements , but the war began as an economic reaction by Great Britain against its trade deficit with

the Chinese. The decision was made by the British East India Company to send Indian opium, then still legal, to China. ... the first shipments of opium were ....

only 28,000 pounds annually before the 1729 ban, though its effects were concentrated in Canton. This quantity of opium ... had minimal effect on the trade deficit, and could have been crushed by the authorities soon after 1729, had it not been for the collaborators within China who abetted British smugglers. The first collaborators were ... on the demand side -- the recreational users of opium, a surprisingly large number of whom were ... low-level government officials ....

Simultaneously... there arose a network of Chinese pirates, smugglers, ... and corrupt customs inspectors who distributed ... the drug. The prohibition that could have wiped out the fledgling opium trade in China, had a national consensus existed, became a telling revelation of the disunity and profiteering in Chinese society, both inside and outside the government.

The transition from economic imperialism to armed intervention dated from 1839, when the British sent an armed force to Canton to legalize opium. The British attackers numbered only 2400, in ships of not much more sophisticated capabilities than those that the Chinese navy had at its disposal. Exactly why the Chinese defenders were defeated is unclear. It would have been a relatively easy matter for the Ch'ing military, at full strength, to destroy the British expedition ...

However, in later encounters, widespread theft and embezzlement among the Chinese military leaders reduced their impressive army to complete ineffectiveness. Also, vital militia units that could have reinforced the Canton defenders were withheld, because government ministers were more wary of the threat from arming their own people than the threat from outside attack .... Few ... realized the snowball effect the half-hearted defeat at Canton would set in motion.

Now legalized in Canton, the trade in British opium swelled until it completely reversed the trade deficit in Britain's favor. The British took much of their share of the profits back home, causing a drain of silver currency away from China [which, in turn] caused hyperinflation in the copper currency mostly held by peasants and poor urban laborers. To make up for lost revenue, ... the Ch'ing government raised taxes, aggravating the burden on the poor ....

**125. The passage indicates that its author would NOT agree with which of the following statements?**

- a) The West actually had little to do with the Ch'ing dynasty's collapse.
- b) The activities of the West were not the sole reason for the Ch'ing dynasty's collapse.
- c) Many western historians place too great an emphasis on European activities.
- d) Many Chinese historians place too great an emphasis on European activities.

**126. The author is primarily concerned with demonstrating that the causes of the Ch'ing dynasty's collapse:**

- a) began with the First Opium War (1839-42) and British armed intervention.
- b) have been accurately described by both Western and Chinese historians.
- c) were much more the fault of China than of any Western activities or influences.
- d) stemmed from longstanding problems within China that were aggravated by Western activities.

**127. Which of the following discoveries, if genuine, would most weaken the author's arguments?**

- a) The Chinese army at Canton in 1839, for various reasons, had been rendered almost completely ineffective.
- b) The British had badly miscalculated the strength of their armed forces necessary to a successful engagement at Canton in 1839.
- c) The Chinese naval commanders considered the number of British ships at Canton in 1839 to be inconsequential.
- d) Many modern Chinese historians are at a loss to explain why the British were not simply destroyed at Canton in 1839.

**128. Passage information indicates that which of the following statements must be true?**

- a) In 1839, the Chinese were defeated in Canton because of widespread theft and embezzlement.
- b) Opium was legal in China in 1839.
- c) Silver was more popular with the British because it was actually worth more than the copper.
- d) Those Chinese who were not peasants, or poor urban laborers, dealt predominantly in silver.

**129. According to one historical authority on the 1729 ban of opium in China, "because no national [Chinese] consensus existed [on the ban], even a concerted effort by customs inspectors and the government was unable to stem the tide of opium into Canton." This authority would probably:**

- a) support the author's assertions fully.
- b) approve the author's description of the government's efforts, but disagree with the idea of a 'consensus'.

- c) not consider the author's portrayal of customs inspectors and government officials to be accurate.
- d) consider the author's narrative regarding this ban to be completely incorrect.

**130. According to the passage, all of the following may be considered a result of the K'ang-hsi Emperor's decision to freeze taxes EXCEPT?**

- I. Dependence on foreign capital
  - II. The First Opium War
  - III. A Chinese population explosion
- a) I only
  - b) II only
  - c) III only
  - d) II and III only

### PASSAGE – 24

Following is an array of questions to test your reasoning ability in different situations. Answer each of them according to the question asked in each of them respectively:

**131. If DEVIL is coded as ABSFI then how "OTHER" is coded?**

- a) LQFBO
- b) LQEBO
- c) LPEBQ
- d) LQEAO

**132. If TEACHER is coded as IVSXZVG then how "CROWD" is coded?**

- a) XDLIW
- b) WCLIX
- c) WDLIX
- d) XDILW

**DIRECTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 133 to 135:** In the question below is a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement.

**133. Statement:** In Siberia and across much of the Arctic, profound changes are unfolding more rapidly than scientists anticipated only a few years ago.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Global temperatures are rising worrisomely.
  - II. Rate of climate change is getting accelerated in recent years in the Arctic.
- a) Only conclusion I follows
  - b) Only conclusion II follows
  - c) Neither I nor II follows
  - d) Both I and II follow

**134. Statement:** A former official who left the Trump administration last year said that Trump often pushed back on advisers who urged him to impose tougher punitive measures on China out of concern that it would jeopardize trade negotiations.

**Conclusions:**

- I. President Trump desisted from tough punitive measures against China for fear of adverse impact on bilateral trade.
  - II. China holds the upper hand on bilateral trade terms with US.
- a) Only conclusion I follows
  - b) Only conclusion II follows
  - c) Neither I nor II follows
  - d) Both I and II follow

**135. Statement:** Airlines are taking extreme measures to survive the pandemic, with Asiana Airlines Inc. flying the world's biggest commercial plane more than 20 times, going nowhere and carrying no passengers, just to keep trainee pilots certified.

**Conclusions:**

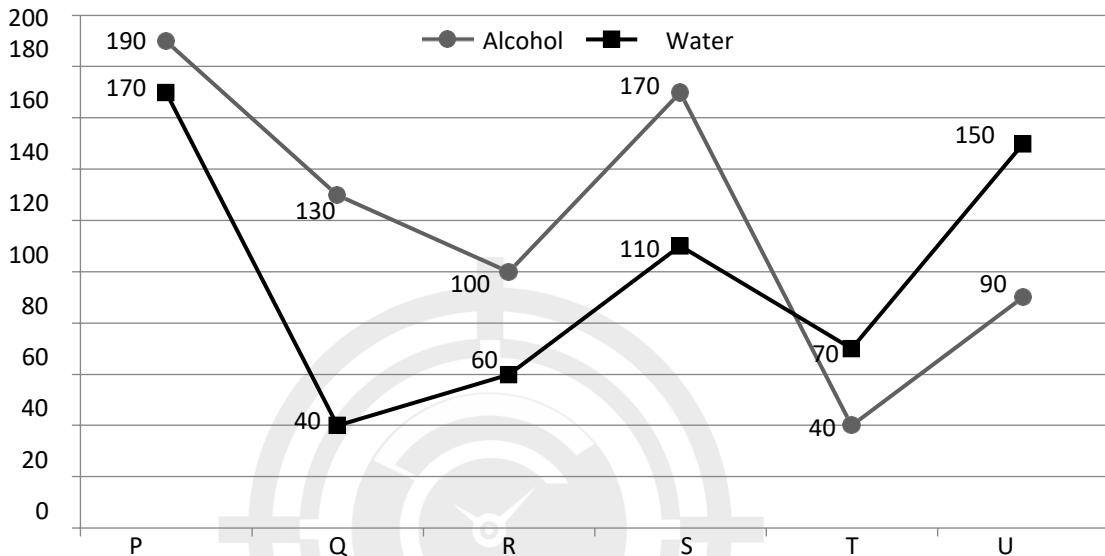
- I. Aviation sector has been hit really hard due to the ongoing pandemic.
- II. Asiana Airlines could go out of business as a result of the pandemic.

- a) Only conclusion I follows
- b) Only conclusion II follows
- c) Neither I nor II follows
- d) Both I and II follow

**QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**PASSAGE – 25**

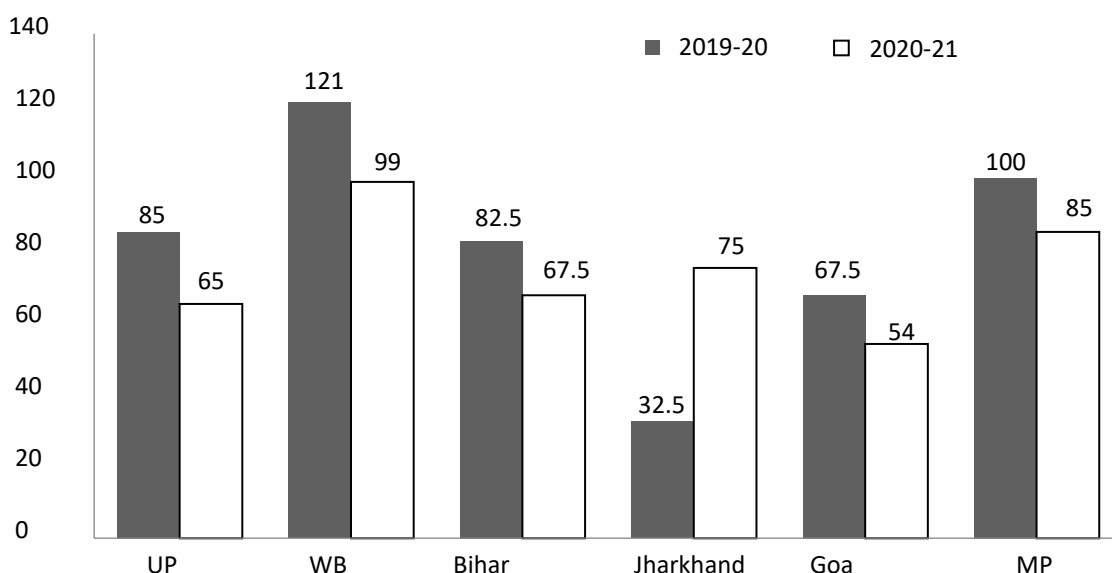
The line graph shows the quantity of alcohol and water in barrels – P, Q, R, S, T, and U - stored at a brewery.



136. If 36 litres of mixture from barrel P and 34 litres of mixture from barrel Q are mixed, then what is the ratio of alcohol and water in the resultant mixture?
- a) 5 : 4
  - b) 9 : 4
  - c) 9 : 5
  - d) 9 : 1
137. If 200 ml of mixture from each of these barrels is taken, then which among the following will have the highest concentration of alcohol?
- a) P
  - b) Q
  - c) R
  - d) S
138. If 48 litres of mixture from barrel U is mixed with 32 litres of mixture from barrel R, then which of the following should be done to make the concentration of alcohol 50% in the resultant mixture?
- a) Add 34 litres of water
  - b) Add 46 litres of alcohol
  - c) Add 24 litres of water
  - d) Add 4 litres of alcohol
139. What quantity of mixture from barrel T should be added to 56 litres of mixture from barrel S to get a resultant mixture having alcohol and water in the ratio 1 : 1?
- a) 14 litres
  - b) 12 litres
  - c) 22 litres
  - d) 21 litres
140. If 500 ml of mixture from each of these barrels is taken, then which among the following will have the highest concentration of alcohol?
- a) P
  - b) S
  - c) R
  - d) T

**PASSAGE – 26**

The bar graph given above shows the portion of Funds under the Corona Vaccination Programme in the states of UP, WB, Bihar, Jharkhand, Goa, and MP during 2019-20 and 2020-21.



**141. What is the approximate average Allocation of Funds (in Rs. crore) under the Corona Vaccination Programme in the above mentioned states during 2019-20?**

- a) 86.5                                      b) 76  
c) 81.5                                      d) 67.5

**142. In which state was the combined Allocation of Funds under the Corona Vaccination Programme during 2019-20 and 2020-21 the second highest?**

- a) UP    b) WB  
c) Goa    d) MP

**143. What is the ratio of the Allocation of Funds under the Corona Vaccination Programme in 2020-21 in WB and Goa respectively?**

- a) 6:5    b) 11:6  
c) 5:11    d) 7:4

**144. By what percent is the Allocation of Funds under the Corona Vaccination Programme in 2019-20 in Bihar more than the Allocation of Funds in Goa during the same year?**

- a) 22.22%                                      b) 33.33%  
c) 16.67%                                      d) 25.5%

**145. What portion of the total Funds under the Corona Vaccination Programme in 2019-20 and 2020-21 together is allocated to Jharkhand?**

- a) 45    b) 11.5  
c) 65    d) 32

**PASSAGE – 27**

**Company A's Profit (in crores) in the 4 quarters of the year.**

