

## CLAT - UG SAMPLE PAPER – 04

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A recent report in News Week says that in American colleges, students of Asian origin outperform not only the minority group students but the majority Whites as well. Many of these students must be of Indian origin, and their achievement is something we can be proud of. It is unlikely that these talented youngsters will come back to India, and that is the familiar brain drain problem. However recent statements by the nation's policy-makers indicate that the perception of this issue is changing. 'Brain bank' and not 'braindrain' is the more appropriate idea, they suggest, since the expertise of Indians abroad is only deposited in other places and not lost.

This may be so, but this brain bank, like most other banks, is one that primarily serves customers in its neighbourhood. The skills of the Asians now excelling in America's colleges will mainly help the U.S.A. No matter how significant, what non-resident Indians do for India and what their counterparts do for other Asian lands is only a by-product.

But it is also necessary to ask, or be reminded, why Indians study fruitfully when abroad. The Asians whose accomplishments News Week records would have probably had a very different tale if they had studied in India. In America, they found elbow room, books and facilities not available and not likely to be available here. The need to prove themselves in their new country and the competition of an international standard they faced there must have cured mental and physical laziness. But other things helping them in America can be obtained here if we achieve a change in social attitudes, especially towards youth. We need to learn to value individuals and their unique qualities more than conformity and respectability. We need to learn the language of encouragement to add to our skill in flattery. We might also learn to be less liberal with blame and less tightfisted with appreciation, especially.

#### **1. Among the many groups of students in American colleges, Asian students**

- (a) are often written about in magazines like News Week.
- (b) are most successful academically.
- (c) have proved that they are as good as the Whites.
- (d) have only a minority status like the Blacks.

#### **2. In general, the talented young Indians studying in America**

- (a) have a reputation for being hard working.
- (b) have the opportunity to contribute to India's development.
- (c) can solve the brain drain problem because of recent changes in policy.
- (d) will not return to pursue their careers in India.

**3. There is talk now of the 'brain bank'. This idea**

- (a) is a solution to the brain drain problem.
- (b) is a new problem caused partly by the brain drain.
- (c) is a new way of looking at the role of qualified Indians living abroad.
- (d) is based on a plan to utilize foreign exchange remittances to stimulate research and development.

**4. The brain bank has limitations like all banks in the sense that**

- (a) a bank's services go mainly to those near it.
- (b) small neighbourhood banks are not visible in this age of multi-nationals.
- (c) only what is deposited can be withdrawn and utilized.
- (d) no one can be forced to put his assets in a bank.

**5. The author feels that what non-resident Indians do for India**

- (a) will have many useful side effects.
- (b) will not be their main interest and concern.
- (c) can benefit other Asian countries, as a by-product.
- (d) can be of service to the world community.

**6. The performance of Indians when they go to study in the West**

- (a) shows the fruits of hard work done by school teachers in India.
- (b) should remind us that knowledge and wisdom are not limited by the boundaries of race and nation.
- (c) is better than people in the West expect of non-Whites.
- (d) is better than what it would have been if they had studied in India.

**7. The high level of competition faced by Asian students in America**

- (a) helps them overcome their lazy habits.
- (b) makes them lazy since the facilities there are good.
- (c) makes them worried about failing.
- (d) helps them prove that they are as good as Whites.

**8. The author feels that some of the conditions other than the level of facilities that makes the West attractive**

- (a) are available in India but young people do not appreciate them.
- (b) can never be found here because we believe in conformity.
- (c) can be created if our attitudes and values change.
- (d) can also give respectability to our traditions and customs.

**9. One of the ways of making the situation in India better would be**

- (a) to eliminate flattery from public life.

(b) to distinguish between conformity and respectability

(c) to give appreciation and not be tightfisted.

(d) to encourage people and not merely flatter them.

Concussions are brain injuries that occur when a person receives a blow to the head, face, or neck. Although most people who suffer a concussion, experience initial bouts of dizziness, nausea, and drowsiness, these symptoms often disappear after a few days. The long-term effects of concussions, however, are less understood and far more severe.

Recent studies suggest that people who suffer multiple concussions are at significant risk for developing chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE), a degenerative brain disorder that causes a variety of dangerous mental and emotional problems to arise weeks, months, or even years after the initial injury. These psychological problems can include depression, anxiety, memory loss, inability to concentrate, and aggression. In extreme cases, people suffering from CTE have even committed suicide or homicide. The majority of people who develop these issues are athletes who participate in popular high-impact sports, especially football. Although new sports regulations and improvements in helmet technology can help protect players, amateur leagues, the sports media, and fans all bear some of the responsibility for reducing the incidence of these devastating injuries. Improvements in diagnostic technology have provided substantial evidence to link severe and often fatal psychological disorders to the head injuries that players receive while on the field.

Recent autopsies performed on the brains of football players who have committed suicide have shown advanced cases of CTE in every single victim. In response to the growing understanding of this danger, the National Football League (NFL) has revised its safety regulations. Players who have suffered a head injury on the field must undergo a concussion sideline assessment series of mental and physical fitness tests before being allowed back in the game. every attempt to protect the mental and physical health of players. However, new regulations at the professional level cannot protect amateur players, especially young people.

Fatal cases of CTE have been reported in victims as young as 21. Proper tackling form using the arms and shoulders to aim for a player's mid-section should be taught at an early age. Youth, high school, and college leagues should also adopt safety rules even more stringent than those of the NFL. Furthermore, young athletes should be educated about the serious dangers of head injuries at an early age. Perhaps the most important factor in reducing the number of traumatic brain injuries, however, lies not with the players, the coaches, or the administrators, but with the media and fans.

Sports media producers have become accustomed to showcasing the most aggressive tackles and the most intense plays. NFL broadcasts often replay especially violent collisions while the commentators marvel at the players' physical prowess. Some sports highlights television programs even feature weekly countdowns of the hardest hits. When the media exalts such dangerous behaviour, professionals are rewarded for injuring each other on the field and amateurs become more likely to try to imitate their favourite NFL athletes. Announcers, commentators, television

producers, and sportswriters should engage in a collective effort to cease glorifying brutal plays. In turn, fans should stop expecting their favourite players to put their lives on the line for the purposes of entertainment. Players must not be encouraged to trade their careers, their health, their happiness, and even their lives for the sake of a game.

**10. Based on the information in the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following statements are true except**

- (a) Tackling is not always dangerous; however, players who use improper tackling form may injure others
- (b) Scientists have established a definitive link between players who die untimely deaths and the onset of CTE
- (c) NFL officials have done little to address the problem of CTE
- (d) Athletes who are praised for exceptionally brutal hits are likely to continue engaging in such dangerous behaviour.

**11. According to the passage, which of the following factors contribute(s) to the incidence of CTE in amateur players?**

**I. Inconsistent application of safety regulations for all levels**

**II. Lack of education about the dangers of head injuries**

**III. Amateur players' desire to emulate professionals**

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) II and III only

**12. As used in the passage, which is the best SYNONYM for "LAUDABLE"?**

- (a) Praiseworthy
- (b) Ineffectual
- (c) Memorable
- (d) Audacious

**13. The author's tone in the final paragraph can best be described as**

- (a) Remorseful
- (b) Hopeless
- (c) Perplexed
- (d) Insistent

**14. As used in the passage, which is the best ANTONYM for "EXALTS"?**

- (a) Mitigates
- (b) Venerates
- (c) Mollifies
- (d) Expedites

**15. In describing the sports media, the author emphasizes its**

- (a) Responsibility
- (b) Entertainment value
- (c) Senselessness
- (d) Danger

**16. In the final paragraph, the author mentions 'sports highlights television programs' as an example of how**

**I. the media glorifies violence.**

**II. amateurs learn to mimic professional athletes.**

**III. professional athletes gain approval.**

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) II and III only

As defined by the geographer Yi-Fu Tuan, topophilia is the affective bond between people and place. His 1974 book set forth a wide-ranging exploration of how the emotive ties with the material environment vary greatly from person to person and in intensity, subtlety, and mode of expression. Factors influencing one's depth of response to the environment include cultural background, gender, race, and historical circumstance, and Tuan also argued that there is a biological and sensory element. Topophilia might not be the strongest of human emotions-indeed, many people feel utterly indifferent toward the environments that shape their lives- but when activated it has the power to elevate a place to become the carrier of emotionally charged events or to be perceived as a symbol.

Aesthetic appreciation is one way in which people respond to the environment. A brilliantly coloured rainbow after gloomy afternoon showers, a busy city street alive with human interaction-one might experience the beauty of such landscapes that had seemed quite ordinary only moments before or that are being newly discovered. This is quite the opposite of a second topophilic bond, namely that of the acquired taste for certain landscapes and places that one knows well. When a place is home, or when a space has become the locus of memories or the means of gaining a livelihood, it frequently evokes a deeper set of attachments than those predicated purely on the visual. A third response to the environment also depends on the human senses but may be tactile and olfactory, namely a delight in the feel and smell of air, water, and the earth.

Topophilia-and its very close conceptual twin, sense of place-is an experience that, however elusive, has inspired recent architects and planners. Most notably, new urbanism seeks to counter the perceived placelessness of modern suburbs and the decline of central cities through neo-traditional design motifs. Although motivated by good intentions, such attempts to create places rich in meaning are perhaps bound to disappoint. As Tuan noted, purely aesthetic responses often are suddenly revealed, but their intensity rarely is long lasting. Topophilia is difficult to design for and impossible to quantify, and its most articulate interpreters have been self-reflective philosophers such as Henry David Thoreau, evoking a marvellously intricate sense of place at Walden Pond, and Tuan, describing his deep affinity for the desert.

Topophilia connotes a positive relationship, but it often is useful to explore the darker affiliations between people and place. Patriotism, literally meaning the love for one's terra patria or homeland, has long been cultivated by governing elites for a range of nationalist projects, including war preparation and ethnic cleansing. Residents of upscale residential developments have disclosed how important it is to maintain their community's distinct identity, often by casting themselves in a superior social position and by reinforcing class and racial differences. And just as a beloved landscape is suddenly revealed, so too may landscapes of fear cast a dark shadow over a place that makes one feel a sense of dread or anxiety-or topophobia.

**17. The word "topophobia" in the passage is used**

- (a) to represent a feeling of dread towards particular spaces and places.
- (b) to signify the fear of studying the complex discipline of topography.
- (c) as a metaphor expressing the failure of the homeland to accommodate non-citizens.

(d) to signify feelings of fear or anxiety towards topophilic people.

**18. Which of the following statements, if true, could be seen as not contradicting the arguments in the passage?**

- (a) The most important, even fundamental, response to our environment is our tactile and olfactory response.
- (b) Generally speaking, in a given culture, the ties of the people to their environment vary little in significance or intensity.
- (c) Patriotism, usually seen as a positive feeling, is presented by the author as a darker form of topophilia.
- (d) New urbanism succeeded in those designs where architects collaborated with their clients.

**19. In the last paragraph, the author uses the example of "Residents of upscale residential developments" to illustrate the**

- (a) introduction of nationalist projects by such elites to produce a sense of dread or topophobia.
- (b) social exclusivism practised by such residents in order to enforce a sense of racial or class superiority.
- (c) manner in which environments are designed to minimise the social exclusion of their clientele.
- (d) sensitive response to race and class problems in upscale residential developments.

**20. Which one of the following best captures the meaning of the statement, "Topophilia is difficult to design for and impossible to quantify . . .?"**

- (a) People's responses to their environment are usually subjective and therefore, cannot be rendered in design.
- (b) The deep anomie of modern urbanisation led to new urbanism's intricate sense of place.
- (c) Architects have to objectively quantify spaces and hence cannot be topophilic.
- (d) Philosopher-architects are uniquely suited to develop topophilic design.

The call of self-expression turned the village of the internet into a city, which expanded at time-lapse speed, social connections bristling like neurons in every direction. At twelve, I was writing five hundred words a day on a public LiveJournal. By twenty-five, my job was to write things that would attract, ideally, a hundred thousand strangers per post. Now I'm thirty, and most of my life is inextricable from the internet, and its mazes of incessant forced connection—this feverish, electric, unliveable hell.

The curdling of the social internet happened slowly and then all at once. The tipping point, I'd guess, was around 2012. People were losing excitement about the internet, starting to articulate a set of new truisms. Facebook had become tedious, trivial, exhausting. Instagram seemed better, but would soon reveal its underlying function as a three-ring circus of happiness and popularity and success. Twitter, for all its discursive promise, was where everyone tweeted complaints at airlines and moaned about articles that had been commissioned to make people moan. The dream of a better, truer self on the internet was slipping away. Where we had once been free to be ourselves

online, we were now chained to ourselves online, and this made us self-conscious. Platforms that promised connection began inducing mass alienation. The freedom promised by the internet started to seem like something whose greatest potential lay in the realm of misuse.

Even as we became increasingly sad and ugly on the internet, the mirage of the better online self continued to glimmer. As a medium, the internet is defined by a built-in performance incentive. In real life, you can walk around living life and be visible to other people. But on the internet—for anyone to see you, you have to act. You have to communicate in order to maintain an internet presence. And, because the internet’s central platforms are built around personal profiles, it can seem—first at a mechanical level, and later on as an encoded instinct—like the main purpose of this communication is to make yourself look good. Online reward mechanisms beg to substitute for offline ones, and then overtake them. This is why everyone tries to look so hot and well-travelled on Instagram; why everyone seems so smug and triumphant on Facebook; and why, on Twitter, making a righteous political statement has come to seem, for many people, like a political good in itself. The everyday madness perpetuated by the internet is the madness of this architecture, which positions personal identity as the centre of the universe. It’s as if we’ve been placed on a lookout that oversees the entire world and given a pair of binoculars that makes everything look like our own reflection. [Extracted, with edits and revisions, from *Trick Mirror: Reflections on Self-Delusion*, by Jia Tolentino, Random House, 2019.]

**21. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the above passage?**

- (a) The internet expanded very slowly
- (b) The internet can be used to cause harm
- (c) The internet is addictive
- (d) The main purpose of social media platforms is to dissuade people from showing off

**22. All the following statements are ‘truisms’, except:**

- (a) The internet has changed the way the world works.
- (b) A preference for cat videos can reveal a lot about your personality.
- (c) Like with any tool, digital technology has both advantages and disadvantages.
- (d) Only time can tell what the future holds.

**23. Which of the following comes closest to the underlined sentence in the passage?**

- (a) The way we use the internet says a lot about who we are.
- (b) The internet has reduced the distance between people living across the world.
- (c) The internet has the ability to customise what we access based on our identity.
- (d) The internet only shows us what we don’t want to see.

**24. Which of the following is a metaphor?**

- (a) The village of the internet
- (b) This feverish, electric, unliveable hell
- (c) Three-ring circus of happiness and popularity and success

(d) All the above

**25. Which of the following categories best describes this piece of writing?**

- (a) Non-fiction essay      (b) Fiction      (c) Academic paper      (d) Poem

### **LEGAL REASONING**

Medical negligence is seen to be a recurrent venture within the field of medical practice. Negligence as defined by the court in *Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab*, is the breach of duty which one party owes to another. The duty can be in the form of an act or omission and it is referred to as the duty of care and due to the negligence of which it causes an injury to the person. In the case of medical negligence, it is the failure of medical practitioners to exercise certain acts or omission while discharging their duties with respect to their patients.

Generally, it has been observed that in most of the negligence cases the burden of proof lies with the plaintiff but during medical negligence, it becomes hard for the plaintiff to prove the negligence caused by the defendant to him.

This gives rise to the concept of *Res Ipsa Loquitur*. It is a Latin phrase which means 'the thing speak for itself'. It acts as an evidentiary rule in personal injury law. Through the doctrine of *Res Ipsa Loquitur*, the plaintiff only has to present certain circumstantial evidence or facts which will shift the burden of proof on the defendant to prove that the act done by him/her was not an act of negligence. Circumstantial evidence involves certain facts which will point out the negligence on the part of the defendant as the logical conclusion and it need not have to be presented or demonstrated in front of the court. It has been considered to be an exception to the general rule. The general rule says that it is the obligation of the plaintiff to prove that the harm or damage caused to him/her by the defendant was due to the negligence on the defendant's part. The doctrine of *Res Ipsa Loquitur* shifts the burden of proof from the plaintiff to the defendant where now the defendant has to prove that the act which is considered as negligence by the plaintiff can reasonably happen and without him being negligent.

This doctrine which is used as an exception is not the rule of law but a rule of evidence which gives the upper hand to the plaintiff and dispose of him/her from the obligation of proving the negligence.

**26. Statement I: *Res Ipsa Loquitur* means the thing speaks for itself.**

**Statement II: The doctrine of *Res Ipsa Loquitur* shifts the burden of proof from the plaintiff to the defendant. Choose the correct answer.**

- (a) Only Statement I is correct.      (b) Only Statement II is correct.  
(c) Both Statements I and II are correct.      (d) Neither Statement I nor II is correct.

**27. Which of the following cannot be attributed to the above passage?**

- (a) Negligence as defined by the court is the breach of duty which one party owes to another.

- (b) Res Ipsa Loquitor is used in cases of medical negligence.  
(c) The defendant is not under any obligation to the plaintiff in the case of medical negligence.  
(d) The doctrine of Res Ipsa Loquitor shifts the burden of proof from the plaintiff to the defendant.

**28. In *Cho v. Kempler*, due to the medical negligence of the defendant, the plaintiff suffered from the injury. After the first operation, the plaintiff suffered from severe pain on the left side of the face and the defendant knew that the surgery went wrong. He did the second operation on that patient. During the second operation, the doctors came to know that in the first operation, plaintiff's facial nerve was completely severed. Is the doctrine of Res Ipsa Loquitor applicable in the instant case?**

- (a) Yes                      (b) No                      (c) Maybe                      (d) None of the above.

**29. Due to the negligence of the hospital staff, a newly born child was carried away by a cat and was later to be found bleeding in the bathroom. However, the operation done by the hospital was successful without any complication. Is the hospital negligent?**

- (a) Yes, it was because of their negligence that the cat carried away the baby.  
(b) No, the hospital's work was the operation which was successful and hence the hospital is not negligent.  
(c) No, the parents are liable after the baby is born.  
(d) None of the above.

**30. In which of the following cases is the doctrine of Res Ipsa Loquitor applicable?**

**Case I: A doctor leaves his watch inside the stomach of a patient while performing surgery.  
Case II: A doctor administers anaesthesia to a patient before surgery but the amount of anaesthesia is significantly more than the average dosage for an adult; however, it does not result in any inconvenience to the patient.**

- (a) Case I                      (b) Case II  
(c) Both Case I and Case II                      (d) Neither Case I nor Case II

**Rule A:** The object of the agreement is lawful unless it is forbidden by law; is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the purpose of any law; is fraudulent; involves or implies injury to the person or property of another person; the court regards it as immoral; it is opposed to public policy.

**Rule B:** The agreement the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain, is void.

**31. A and B entered into a contract, whereby A agreed to get married to B, if her parents paid A Rs. 1,00,000 before the wedding. B's parents failed to pay the promised amount. A sues B and her parents.**

- (a) A will succeed because all the requirements of a contract are met.  
(b) A will succeed since the payment of the amount was the condition precedent for the wedding.  
(c) A will not succeed since the contract is void, its object being against the law.

- (d) A will not succeed since B was not a party to the contract.

**32. A was arrested by the police for committing an offence and was subsequently granted bail by the court. One of the conditions imposed by the court for granting bail was that A should arrange for a surety for Rs 50,000. A approached B to be a surety. B agreed, but insisted that they enter into a contract whereby A would deposit Rs. 50,000 into B's account, which would be returned to A by B after the case was over.**

- (a) The contract will be void since its effect is to defeat the provisions of the Cr.P.C.
- (b) The contract will be void because A cannot enter into a contract when a criminal case is going on against him.
- (c) The contract will be void because the court is not a party to it.
- (d) The contract will be valid.

**33. A and B, a Hindu couple were married to each other. Owing to differences between them, they decided to get divorced. They entered into a contract laying down the conditions that both parties had to adhere with. One of the terms of the contract was that their children would not be entitled to claim the ancestral property of A, the husband.**

- (a) The contract will be void since the children are not a party to the contract.
- (b) The contract will be void since it is opposed to the personal laws of the parties.
- (c) The contract will be valid.
- (d) The contract will be void since a wife cannot enter into a contract with her husband.

**34. The BCCI decided to hold an auction to sell IPL teams. 12 bidders registered for the auction. Unknown to the BCCI, these 12 bidders had entered into a contract that they would not bid more than a certain amount.**

- (a) The contract will be void because BCCI is not a party to it.
- (b) The contract will be void since the object of the contract is to cause a loss to the BCCI.
- (c) The contract will be void since the maximum number of parties to a contract as per the Indian law is 10.
- (d) The contract will be valid.

**35. A and B, who were brothers, entered into an agreement which stated that A would sell his entire share of the ancestral property to B. The agreement did not mention the specific details (like survey number) of the property.**

- (a) The contract will be void since it is vague.
- (b) The contract will be void because it is not possible to ascertain the property which is being referred to.
- (c) The contract will be void since it is illegal.
- (d) The contract is valid since there is clarity about the property being sold.

Whoever dishonestly receives or retains any stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen property, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term up to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Mere possession of stolen property is not an offence; it must be received and retained dishonestly and with the knowledge that it is a stolen property. The person who receives or retains the stolen property is punished in the same manner as a person who commits theft. Dishonest retention of property is distinguished from 'dishonest reception' of it. In the former offence the dishonesty supervenes after the act of acquisition of possession, while in the latter dishonesty is contemporaneous with such act. Thus, a person cannot be convicted of receiving if he has no guilty knowledge at the time of receipt. But he is guilty of 'retaining' if he subsequently knows or has reason to believe that the property was stolen. Neither the thief nor the receiver of the stolen property commits the offence of retaining such property dishonestly merely by continuing to keep possession of it.

If stolen goods are restored to the possession of the owner and he returns them to the thief for the purpose of enabling him to sell them to a third person, they are no longer stolen goods; and the third person cannot be convicted of receiving them although he received them knowing them to be stolen. It may be noted that if a person buys in good faith a property, which has been stolen, he does not acquire any ownership therein.

The discharge or acquittal of the thief need not necessarily be a bar to the conviction of the receiver. If a child commits theft, and is acquitted on the ground of immaturity of age, the receiver is nevertheless guilty under Section 411 Indian Penal Code. X, a child of 9 years of age, stole a necklace worth Rs. 3 and immediately afterwards sold it for five annas to Y, who purchased it knowing it to have been stolen by the child. Y has committed an offence under Section 411.

In a case, a person was murdered and some cash was looted from his possession. A, B, C and D were alleged to have committed the offence. All the four were acquitted of the murder. A and B were also acquitted of Section 411. C and D, however, were found guilty under Section 411 because they were in possession of the looted property. For the application of Section 411, it is necessary that some person other than the accused be in possession of the stolen property before the accused got possession.

**36. X stole a property and gave it to his friend Y. Y believing that the property is under the ownership of X retains the stolen property. Whether Y is guilty under Section 411, IPC?**

- (a) Yes                      (b) No                      (c) Maybe                      (d) None of the above

37. A is the owner of the property in question. X stole the property from A, but A managed to recover it. Later on, A entrusted the said property back to X for the purpose of selling it to a third person. Eventually, X sold the property to Z. Z had the knowledge that the property sold to him is stolen. Whether Z is liable under Sec. 411?

- (a) Yes (b) No  
(c) Depends on additional facts of the case. (d) None of the above.

38. X committed theft of a jewellery worth Rs. 5000. Y bought the jewellery from X, knowing that the same was stolen. X was later on acquitted of theft of the jewellery in question. Whether Y is guilty of dishonestly receiving a stolen property?

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Maybe (d) None of the above

39. X bought a stolen property from Y, believing it to be in the ownership and possession of Y. X acquired the property in good faith. Whether X has successfully acquired the ownership to the property?

- (a) Yes (b) No  
(c) Depends on the court (d) None of the above.

40. Which of the following is true?

- (a) For the application of Section 411, it is necessary that some person other than the accused be in possession of the stolen property before the accused got possession.  
(b) Mere possession of the stolen property is not an offence; it must be received and retained dishonestly and with the knowledge that it is a stolen property.  
(c) The person who receives or retains the stolen property is punished in the same manner as a person who commits theft.  
(d) All of the above.

Vicarious liability means the liability of a person for an act committed by another person and such liability arises due to the nature of the relationship between the two. In a Master-Servant relationship, the master employs the services of the servant and he works on the command of his master and thus a special relationship exists between the two and in case of a tort committed by the servant, his master is also held liable. There are many cases in which the servant does an act on behalf of his master and in law, it is deemed as if the master was doing that act himself; therefore, if the servant commits an unlawful act, the master will also be held liable for the same.

Both a servant and an independent contractor do the work at the behest of another person; what shall be done is not decided by them but by some other person and so on the face of it, it appears that both are in the same category and a master should be liable for the torts committed by both of them. But there is a difference between the two. While in case of tort by a servant, the master is liable, in case of an independent contractor the master cannot be held liable.

A master is liable to third persons for every such wrong of his servant as committed in the course of employment. For acts committed beyond the scope of employment, the master is liable only if he had expressly authorised the act.

**41. A owned a bus and he had hired B to drive it and C to be the conductor. One day, when B had stepped out of the bus to have a cup of tea, C decided to turn the bus around so that it was ready for its next trip. While doing so, C ran over D's leg causing major injuries to him. D sued A for damages.**

- (a) D will succeed since C was employed by A.
- (b) D will not succeed since A had not authorised C to drive the bus.
- (c) D will not succeed since the bus was not on an official trip.
- (d) D will succeed since turning the bus was in the course of employment.

**42. A owned a truck and he had hired B to drive it. On one of its trips, C flagged the truck down and asked to be dropped to a nearby city. B agreed to do so. The truck met with an accident enroute, in which C was badly injured. C sued A for damages.**

- (a) A will be liable since B did the act in the course of his employment.
- (b) A will be liable since he had instructed B not to pick up passengers.
- (c) A will not be liable since taking passengers in a truck had no connection with his business.
- (d) A will not be liable because B was an experienced driver.

**43. A handed over Rs. 5,000 to her neighbour B, who was an employee of a bank, and asked him to deposit the money in her account. Instead of doing so, B spent the money. A sues the bank for damages.**

- (a) The bank will be liable since B was its employee.
- (b) The bank will not be liable since B was not authorised to collect money from A.
- (c) The bank will not be liable since A gave money to B in his capacity as a neighbour and not as an employee of the bank.
- (d) The bank will not be liable since this is criminal act.

**44. A owned a taxi agency. She had hired B to drive one of her cars. One day, C called up A's taxi agency and asked for a car to drop him from his house to his place of work. On the way, because of the driver's negligence, the car hit a road divider and C was injured. He sued A for damages.**

- (a) A is not liable because A was not driving the car.
- (b) A is not liable because A was not in the car.
- (c) A is liable because B was employed by her and was in her control.
- (d) A is not liable because B was driving on C instructions.

**45. P is the owner of a newspaper agency and his machinery is damaged and he calls J to repair it. P shows the damage and leaves it on to J to repair. While at work, J sustains injury and claims compensation from P.**

- (a) P is liable because he is the owner of the newspaper agency.
- (b) P is liable because / was working on his instructions.
- (c) P is not liable because there is no master-servant relationship between P and J.
- (d) P is not liable because / hurt himself.

In recent past, a huge number of Objectionable advertisements relating to alleged cures for venereal diseases, stimulants and conditions peculiar to men and women have been published in various newspapers and magazines. Due to unawareness, innocent people get into the trap of false beliefs and not only end up losing large sum of money but also suffer from immense harm and bodily injury. People involved in promoting such activities can be a real menace to the society if kept unobserved and therefore deserve severe censure and penalty.

The main objective of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act (DMR Act), is to control the advertisement of drugs in certain cases and to prohibit the advertisement connected with remedies alleged to possess magic qualities and to provide for matters connected therewith. Under the DMR Act, the definition of "Magic remedy" includes a talisman, mantra, kavacha and any other charm of any kind which is alleged to possess miraculous powers for or in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease in human beings or animals or for affecting or influencing in any way the structure or any organic function of the body of human beings or animals.

Section 3 of the Act articulates that no person shall take any part in the publication of any advertisement promoting a drug or leading to the use of a drug for specific cure. Section 3 further prohibits any advertisement promoting drugs for diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease; disorder or conditions as specified in the Schedule.

Section 4 of the Act forbids advertisements relating to a drug if the advertisement contains any matter which directly or indirectly gives a false impression regarding the true character of the drug or makes a false claim for the drug or is otherwise false or misleading. Any person who contravenes the provisions of Section 3 or Section 4 is punishable, on the first conviction, with imprisonment up to two years, and with fine up to two thousand rupees. In the event of a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a period ranging between six months and five years and also with a fine ranging between ten thousand rupees and one lakh rupees.

**46. Which of the following is the objective of the DMR Act?**

- (a) To control advertisement of drugs in certain cases
- (b) To prohibit advertisement connected remedies alleged to possess magic qualities
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**47. A young girl having short height got attracted towards an advertisement that promised to convert a short-heighted person into a tall one. When she contacted them, they promised her that she would gain 10 cm in six months through a surgery. The so-called correction surgery left her confined to bed. Her parents sued the company which made the false claim. Will they succeed?**

- (a) Yes, because the advertisement is in violation of the DMR Act.
- (b) Yes, because the surgery left her confined to bed.
- (c) Yes, because even after paying a lot of money they were cheated.
- (d) Yes, because there was no change in height.

**48. A local shopkeeper was found promoting and distributing various miracle drugs to fully cure migraine, sun stroke, spondylitis, Parkinson's disease, prostate, piles, etc. He is in**

- (a) Violation of section 3 of the Act
- (b) Violation of section 4 of the Act
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**49. Ms. Pragma Verma, a member of parliament is also the promoter of a medicine company. The company puts up banners across the country with her pictures stating that cow urine has cured her cancer and she urges people to buy packaged cow urine from the company.**

- (a) Ms. Pragma Verma and the company are helping the country by curing diseases such as cancer.
- (b) Ms. Pragma Verma and the company are in contravention to the DMR Act.
- (c) Ms. Pragma Verma and the company know the ancient texts where these mantras are given.
- (d) Ms. Pragma Verma and the company are in contravention to the Constitution of India.

**50. Which of the following can be attributed to the above passage?**

- (a) Section 3 prohibits any advertisement promoting drugs for diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease; disorder or conditions as specified in the Schedule.
- (b) Section 4 of Act forbids advertisements relating to a drug if the advertisement contains any matter which directly or indirectly gives a false impression regarding the true character of the drug.
- (c) Any person who contravenes the provisions of Section 3 or Section 4 is punished.
- (d) All of the above

The Hon'ble Supreme Court slams the Assam government for delay in the deportation of migrants back to their country. The Bench comprising the then CJI Ranjan Gogoi, came down hard on government for not complying with previous orders of the Supreme Court with regards to deportation of migrants. Prior to that, the Supreme Court on 28th January, 2019 directed the government to give details on how many inmates of the detention centres have been deported and what has been the state's success rate and also instructed to deport the remaining migrants and asylum seekers as soon as possible.

There is no domestic procedure or law that governs the protection of refugees in India. There is also no regional agreement of a binding nature such as the Organization for African Unity (OAU)

Convention (1974) that deals with deportation of refugees. The government in its submission to the Hon'ble Supreme Court put forth the arguments that the subject matter was not justiciable since the Court had jurisdiction only regarding fundamental rights of Indian citizens. Moreover, it was also submitted that India was not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol, therefore, it was not bound to the principle of non-refoulement. India's record with regards to principle of non-refoulement has been considerably good so far. The principle of non-refoulement being a customary international law, applies to even those states that are not state parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol. Despite India not being a state party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and also not having any domestic legislation recognizing refugees, protection from refoulement relies on general human rights law. India, for example, is a party to the ICCPR (The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) and CAT (Convention against Torture) that recognizes the rights of refugees to asylum and also affirms the principle of non-refoulement. Non-refoulement is today almost universally considered to be customary international law. This principle of non-refoulement is also a part of so-called jus cogens which is a fundamental principle of international law which is accepted by the international community of states as a norm from which no derogation is ever permitted. Further, at the universal level, mention should also be made of Article 3(1) of the UN Declaration by the General Assembly in 1967 which states that: No person referred to in Article 1 (Article 1 talks about asylum), shall be subjected to measures such as rejection at the frontier or, if he has already entered the territory in which he seeks asylum". In India, there have already been several cases in the courts concerning the deportation of foreigners who happen to be refugees. In such cases, the judiciary has duly acknowledged the international protection of refugees and has respected the principle of non-refoulement as a part of the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution.

**51. What can be attributed to the above passage?**

- (a) According to the government, Indian courts cannot enforce fundamental rights of foreign citizens.
- (b) Fundamental rights of foreign citizens can be enforced if India is party to 1951 Refugee Convention.
- (c) Fundamental rights of foreign citizens can be enforced if law that governs the protection of refugees in India exists.
- (d) None of the above.

**52. X, a Hindu, is a criminal who had been subjected to torture in Bangladesh. In order to avoid torture, he fled to India. Which of the following conclusions would be correct to draw from the above passage?**

- (a) He will not get protection under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution because he is a criminal.
- (b) He is a Hindu from Bangladesh and hence would be considered as an Indian citizen under the new Citizenship Amendment Act.
- (c) He can get protection under the principle of non-refoulement.
- (d) None of the above

**53. Which of the following statements can be correctly attributed to the author of above passage?**

- (a) Despite various acts and laws in India dealing with the deportation of refugees, there is no such proper implementation of these laws.
- (b) There is no specific law as such that deals with the deportation of refugees; India has to rely on various international norms.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above.

**54. After identifying some people as refugees, the Government of India put them in a detention centre. They were treated very badly and were not given food for five days. An NGO brought a case against the government in the Supreme Court. The government argued that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction since India is not a party to any International Convention on refugees. Which of the following will be true, according to the passage?**

- (a) The Supreme Court cannot hear the matter as India is not a party to any international convention; we do not also have any domestic legislation on refugees.
- (b) The Supreme Court can hear the matter as despite not being a party to any international convention on refugees, we are party to other conventions which affirm principle of non refoulement.
- (c) The Supreme Court should put more faith in the government of India and leave the matter in the hands of the government.
- (d) The Supreme Court is not the custodian of the rights of the refugees.

**55. Najma Kareer is a very famous writer in Bangladesh. In her latest novel she criticised the religious practices of Muslims. The very next day there was a mass uproar in the country and the head of the religious organisation issued a fatwa against her. Fearing torture and death, she fled Bangladesh and took refuge in India. The authorities now want to deport her back to Bangladesh where she fears persecution at the hands of religious fanatics. Based on the above passage, choose from the following.**

- (a) India will permit her to stay and allow her asylum as its obligation under the principle of non refoulement which is a Customary International Law.
- (b) India has no obligation to let her stay under any International Law or Convention.
- (c) She should be deported as soon as possible so that India maintains good international ties with Bangladesh.
- (d) She has done a crime and now she should face the punishment.

### LOGICAL REASONING

Public health crises often test the boundaries of state responsibility and individual liberty. During pandemics, governments are expected to take swift action to protect public welfare, which may involve restricting personal freedoms through measures such as lockdowns, mandatory quarantines,

or vaccine mandates. While these interventions are frequently justified on utilitarian grounds—maximizing overall well-being—they raise serious ethical concerns about autonomy, consent, and proportionality.

One challenge is determining whether such policies are grounded in scientific necessity or political expediency. A government that enforces broad restrictions without transparency or accountability risks eroding public trust, which is essential for long-term compliance. Moreover, policies that disproportionately burden marginalized communities can perpetuate structural inequalities under the guise of neutrality.

On the other hand, a failure to act decisively can also constitute a breach of ethical responsibility. Public health ethics emphasizes the principle of reciprocity: when individuals are asked to sacrifice freedoms for the collective good, the state has an obligation to minimize harm, ensure fair treatment, and provide adequate support. The pandemic context thus presents a complex interplay between liberty and duty, rights and responsibilities, individual choice and collective need.

**56. What is the central ethical dilemma highlighted in the passage?**

- (a) Whether vaccines should be free or paid
- (b) Whether governments should fund private hospitals
- (c) Balancing individual liberty with collective public health responsibilities
- (d) Choosing between economic recovery and technological innovation

**57. Which principle is invoked when the state is expected to support individuals affected by public health restrictions?**

- (a) Sovereign immunity
- (b) Reciprocity
- (c) Legal positivism
- (d) Judicial review

**58. Which of the following actions would most undermine the ethical legitimacy of pandemic-related restrictions?**

- (a) Enforcing lockdowns in areas with high infection rates
- (b) Publishing detailed scientific data to justify mandates
- (c) Applying restrictions unequally to different communities
- (d) Allowing temporary suspension of large events

**59. What assumption underlies the critique of politically expedient public health decisions?**

- (a) Political decision-making is inherently unethical
- (b) Scientific data should never inform public policy
- (c) Transparency and accountability are necessary for public trust
- (d) All public health measures violate civil liberties

60. Suppose a government imposes mandatory vaccination without providing public access to clear health data. What is the likely consequence, according to the reasoning in the passage?

- (a) Higher vaccination rates and increased public satisfaction
- (b) Minimal resistance due to strong government leadership
- (c) Decline in public trust and compliance
- (d) Shift in responsibility from government to judiciary

61. Which of the following best reflects the principle of proportionality in the context of pandemic policy?

- (a) Using the same restrictions for all sectors regardless of impact
- (b) Minimizing rights infringements while achieving public health goals
- (c) Maximizing surveillance to prevent disease spread
- (d) Avoiding media communication to reduce panic

62. If marginalized communities suffer more from lockdowns than others, what broader concern does the passage raise?

- (a) That public health funding is inadequate
- (b) That the state is unable to enforce uniform rules
- (c) That structural inequality is amplified by superficially neutral policies
- (d) That rural areas require stricter health mandates

63. A survey found that students who studied in groups scored higher in exams than those who studied alone. Based on this, a coaching institute advertises: "Join our group study sessions to guarantee higher marks." Which of the following best weakens the institute's claim?

- (a) Students who already score well are more likely to join group study.
- (b) Group study sessions are free of cost.
- (c) Many students prefer studying late at night.
- (d) Coaching institutes also provide online lectures.

64. If all artists are creative, and some creative people are introverts, which of the following must be true?

- (a) All introverts are artists.
- (b) Some artists may be introverts.
- (c) No artist is an introvert.
- (d) All creative people are artists.

65. A law firm claims: "Our lawyers never lose a case." Which of the following, if true, most strongly refutes this claim?

- (a) The firm hires only top graduates.
- (b) One of their clients was convicted despite hiring them.
- (c) The firm charges high legal fees.
- (d) The firm mostly handles corporate cases.

66. Statement: “Every citizen should vote because democracy thrives only when people participate.” What kind of reasoning does this represent?

- (a) Deductive reasoning (b) Analogical reasoning  
(c) Normative reasoning (d) Causal reasoning

67. The city government increased bus fares by 25%. Soon after, fewer people started using buses, and the revenue collected decreased. Which of the following best explains this?

- (a) Many people began carpooling instead of using buses.  
(b) The government introduced new bus routes.  
(c) The city expanded its metro rail system.  
(d) People dislike waiting for buses.

68. “If no teachers are careless, and some teachers are strict, then which conclusion follows?”

- (a) All strict people are teachers. (b) Some strict people are not careless.  
(c) No strict person can be a teacher. (d) Some careless people are teachers.

69. A political leader says: “Unemployment is high because foreign companies are taking away jobs.” Which of the following, if true, weakens this argument?

- (a) Many unemployed people lack necessary skills.  
(b) Foreign companies provide better salaries.  
(c) The leader’s party is not in power.  
(d) Unemployment rates vary across states.

70. Passage: “Plastic bans reduce visible litter but may push people towards paper bags, which require more trees to be cut down. Hence, banning plastic may harm the environment.” Which assumption is necessary for the conclusion?

- (a) Paper bags cannot be recycled.  
(b) People will switch to paper bags after a plastic ban.  
(c) Plastic is the main cause of environmental harm.  
(d) Banning plastic reduces pollution significantly.

71. During a debate, one speaker says: “If we cannot guarantee 100% safety in nuclear plants, we should not use nuclear energy at all.” This argument commits which fallacy?

- (a) False analogy (b) Slippery slope  
(c) Perfectionist fallacy (d) Circular reasoning

72. A college principal claims: “Mobile phones distract students and reduce learning, so phones must be banned on campus.” Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- (a) Students use phones to cheat during exams. (b) Most students use phones to contact parents.  
(c) Other colleges allow phones on campus. (d) Teachers sometimes use phones in class.

In recent years, the debate surrounding the regulation of social media platforms has intensified. Governments argue that misinformation, hate speech, and the spread of harmful content on these platforms undermine democratic values and public safety. On the other hand, critics of regulation contend that excessive government intervention threatens freedom of speech and expression. They argue that such regulation could be used to suppress dissent and manipulate public opinion in favor of those in power.

Meanwhile, technology companies claim they are taking steps to self-regulate by enhancing content moderation and transparency policies. However, these efforts are often criticized as inadequate or inconsistent. The challenge lies in striking a balance between preserving fundamental rights and ensuring that social media does not become a breeding ground for harm.

Legal scholars have suggested a co-regulatory approach, involving independent oversight bodies that work alongside platforms and governments. This model, they argue, can provide checks and balances while upholding democratic principles.

**73. Which of the following best expresses the author's perspective on the regulatory dilemma surrounding social media?**

- (a) Government intervention is the only viable solution to misinformation.
- (b) Complete deregulation of platforms is preferable to avoid censorship.
- (c) A middle-ground involving oversight and preservation of rights is desirable.
- (d) The current state of platform regulation is sufficient and requires no change.

**74. Which of the following assumptions is necessary for legal scholars to support co regulation as a viable model?**

- (a) Governments are willing to relinquish total control over digital speech.
- (b) Social media companies are fundamentally incapable of self-regulation.
- (c) Independent oversight bodies can remain free from political and corporate influence.
- (d) The public prefers regulated content over unrestricted access.

**75. If future research shows that government regulations led to the suppression of minority viewpoints, what impact would that have on the argument presented in the passage?**

- (a) It would strengthen the case for complete government control.
- (b) It would weaken the argument for self-regulation.
- (c) It would undermine the credibility of co-regulation.
- (d) It would reinforce concerns about government overreach.

76. Which of the following statements, if true, would most weaken the argument in favor of technology companies' ability to self-regulate?

- (a) Social media companies regularly conduct internal audits.
- (b) User satisfaction with platform content has remained steady.
- (c) Instances of harmful content persist despite policy changes.
- (d) Governments consult platforms before drafting new regulations.

77. What can be inferred about the author's view on the role of government in digital communication?

- (a) Governments should have unrestricted access to user data for regulatory purposes.
- (b) Governments must balance their regulatory objectives with the need to protect civil liberties.
- (c) Governments are primarily responsible for content moderation on all platforms.
- (d) Governmental inaction is preferable to regulatory excess.

78. Which of the following analogies best reflects the co-regulatory approach discussed in the passage?

- (a) A referee enforcing rules while playing in the game.
- (b) A school principal who teaches and disciplines simultaneously.
- (c) A third-party arbitrator resolving disputes between two parties.
- (d) A parent deciding rules without input from the child.

79. Suppose a new law mandates government-appointed officials to monitor online content directly. How would this affect the co-regulatory framework suggested by the author?

- (a) It would enhance the neutrality of the framework.
- (b) It would align with the author's vision of independent oversight.
- (c) It would compromise the balance and risk political bias.
- (d) It would have no effect as oversight remains independent.

80. Which of the following, if observed, would most support the implementation of co-regulation?

- (a) Public distrust in both government and platform motives.
- (b) Evidence that multi-stakeholder models improve decision-making in complex systems.
- (c) Lack of precedent for any collaborative regulatory models.
- (d) Rapid reduction in misinformation due to AI-based filters.

## QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

**Directions:** Answer the questions based of the following information.

Pradeep distributed 10 acre land to Sanjeev and Manish who paid him the total amount in the ratio 2 : 3. Sanjeev invested a further Rs. 2 lakh in the land and planted coconut and lemon trees in the ratio 5 : 1 on equal areas of land. There were a total of 100 lemon trees. The cost of one coconut

was Rs. 5. The crop took 7 years to mature and when the crop was reaped in 1997, the total revenue generated was 25% of the total amount put in by Sanjeev and Manish together. The revenue generated from the coconut and lemon trees was in the ratio 3 : 2 and it was shared equally by Sanjeev and Manish as the initial amounts spent by them were equal.

**81. What was the total output of coconuts?**

- (a) 24000                      (b) 36000                      (c) 18000                      (d) 48000

**82. What was the value of output per acre of lemon trees planted?**

- (a) 0.24 lakh/acre              (b) 2.4 lakh/acre              (c) 24 lakh/acre              (d) Cannot be determined

**83. What was the amount received by Sanjeev in 1997?**

- (a) Rs. 1.5 lakh              (b) Rs. 3 lakh              (c) Rs. 6 lakh              (d) None of these

**84. What was the value of output per tree for coconuts?**

- (a) Rs. 36                      (b) Rs. 360                      (c) Rs. 3600                      (d) Rs. 240

**Directions : Answer the questions based on the following information.**

In an examination, there are 100 questions divided into three groups A, B and C such that each group contains at least one question. Each question in group A carries 1 mark, each question in group B carries 2 marks and each question in group C carries 3 marks. It is known that the questions in group A together carry at least 60% of the total marks.

**85. If group B contains 23 questions, then how many questions are there in group C?**

- (a) 1                      (b) 2                      (c) 3                      (d) Cannot be determined

**86. If group C contains 8 questions and group B carries at least 20% of the total marks, which of the following best describes the number of questions in group B?**

- (a) 11 or 12                      (b) 12 or 13                      (c) 13 or 14                      (d) 14 or 15

**Directions: Answer the questions based on the following information. There are 60 students in a class. These students are divided into three groups-A, B and C of 15, 20 and 25 students each. The group A and C are combined to form group D.**

**87. If one student from group A is shifted to group B, which of the following will be true?**

- (a) The average weight of both the groups increases  
(b) The average weight of both the groups decreases  
(c) The average weight of the class remains the same  
(d) Cannot be determined

**88. If all the students of the class have the same weight, then which of the following is false?**

- (a) The average weight of all the four groups is the same
- (b) The total weight of A and C is twice the total weight of B
- (c) The average weight of D is greater than the average weight of A
- (d) The average weight of all the groups remains the same even if a number of students are shifted from one group to another.

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE INCLUDING CURRENT AFFAIRS

Delhi's struggle with severe air pollution has become a defining environmental challenge of the last decade. Each winter, smog blankets the city as agricultural residue burning in neighbouring states, stagnant wind patterns, industrial emissions, and dense vehicular activity collectively push air quality to hazardous levels. In search of innovative solutions, Delhi authorities explored the possibility of artificial rain as an emergency intervention to help reduce pollution concentrations.

Artificial rain, typically produced through cloud seeding, involves dispersing specific particles into moisture-laden clouds to encourage rainfall. Although the technology has been tested in various parts of the world, using it in a densely populated urban centre presented unique logistical and scientific considerations. Delhi required coordination among weather scientists, flight operators, and government departments to evaluate whether cloud conditions were favourable for such an attempt.

Multiple preparatory assessments were conducted to determine the viability of inducing precipitation during peak pollution weeks. The timing was crucial; cloud seeding only works when naturally formed clouds contain adequate moisture. Teams responsible for monitoring cloud behaviour relied on real-time meteorological data, satellite imagery, and atmospheric modelling. The experiment was designed to observe whether artificially induced rainfall could help reduce airborne particulate matter, even if only temporarily.

Public opinion surrounding the initiative remained divided. Some viewed artificial rain as a promising short-term relief method, while others criticised it as an expensive and unpredictable operation that failed to address the root causes of pollution. Environmental experts consistently emphasised that cloud seeding cannot be a standalone solution. They argued that reducing emissions from transport, construction, and industry, along with strengthening waste management and investing in long-term clean energy transitions, would remain vital.

Nevertheless, Delhi's artificial rain experiment represented a significant step toward exploring technologically advanced responses to environmental crises. Whether successful or not, the initiative highlighted the need for continually evolving approaches to protect public health in megacities grappling with rising pollution levels.

**89. Cloud seeding commonly uses which chemical for inducing rainfall?**

- (a) Calcium carbonate
- (b) Silver iodide

(c) Ammonium sulphate

(d) Magnesium chloride

**90. Which international organisation recently issued guidelines for ethical weather modification practices?**

(a) WHO

(b) UNEP

(c) WMO (World Meteorological Organization)

(d) UNESCO

**91. Which Indian state first used cloud seeding in large-scale operations under the programme 'Varshadhare'?**

(a) Karnataka

(b) Maharashtra

(c) Tamil Nadu

(d) Kerala

**92. The world's first successful cloud seeding experiment was conducted in 1946 by which company?**

(a) Boeing

(b) General Electric

(c) Lockheed Martin

(d) NASA

**93. Which pollutant is primarily responsible for winter smog in northern India?**

(a) PM2.5

(b) Nitrous oxide

(c) Lead

(d) Sulphur vapour

The Waqf Amendment Bill, 2025 marks one of the most significant reforms in the administration of waqf properties in India. Waqf properties, historically established for religious, charitable and community welfare purposes, have often faced issues related to encroachment, mismanagement and lack of updated records. The amendment aims to resolve these concerns by introducing modern administrative practices and stricter verification procedures.

One of the central elements of the bill is the requirement for documented proof before any property can be designated as waqf. Earlier, properties could be treated as waqf based on long-term use or community traditions, often creating confusion and disputes. The new framework requires clear ownership documents, eliminating ambiguities and reducing the possibility of wrongful inclusion of private or government land.

The bill also introduces new roles for district-level authorities, authorising them to verify records, conduct surveys and initiate action against unlawful occupation of waqf land. This shift is intended to strengthen institutional oversight and ensure faster dispute resolution. Another significant provision is the plan to digitise all waqf records nationwide, creating a unified database that can be accessed by relevant authorities, thereby increasing transparency.

Additionally, the amendment proposes broader representation on waqf boards, including non-Muslim professionals with expertise in fields such as finance, law or public administration. Supporters of the bill argue that this will bring neutrality and professionalism into the system, helping in better management of assets and improved returns for charitable activities.

However, several groups have expressed concerns. They argue that increased government authority may limit the autonomy of religious institutions and could potentially lead to excessive interference

in matters traditionally managed by the community. There are also apprehensions about the possibility of historic waqf properties being reclassified or removed from the register if documentation is unavailable.

The Waqf Amendment Bill, 2025 therefore represents an attempt to balance administrative efficiency with community rights. Its long-term effectiveness will depend on how fairly the provisions are implemented and whether the reforms succeed in protecting both the integrity of waqf assets and the interests of beneficiaries.

**94. The inclusion of non-Muslim professionals in waqf boards has been proposed to —**

- (a) Reduce the size of the board
- (b) Bring political neutrality
- (c) Improve administrative expertise
- (d) Replace community members entirely

**95. The Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2013, altered the maximum lease period for waqf properties. What was the revised maximum period?**

- (a) 3 Years
- (b) 10 Years
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 99 Years

**96. The Waqf (Amendment) Bill primarily seeks to amend which existing Act?**

- (a) Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923
- (b) Waqf Act, 1995
- (c) Indian Trusts Act, 1882
- (d) Religious Endowments Act, 1863

**97. Can Waqf property generally be sold under the Waqf Act?**

- (a) Yes, easily, if the Mutawalli agrees.
- (b) Yes, with the permission of the local municipal corporation.
- (c) No, Waqf property cannot generally be sold, but exceptions exist with strict legal permissions.
- (d) No, under no circumstances can it ever be sold.

**98. Which significant change does the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 introduce regarding the handling of properties claimed by the Waqf Board?**

- (a) It allows the Waqf Board to use force to evict encroachers without a court order.
- (b) It mandates that all disputes related to Waqf properties are to be resolved by the Supreme Court only.
- (c) It removes the arbitrary power of the Waqf Board (under the former Section 40) to unilaterally declare a property as waqf property without judicial oversight and requires resolution through civil courts or general eviction laws.
- (d) It nationalises all existing Waqf properties and transfers their management to the Central Government.

In early 2025, Delhi witnessed a major security crisis when an improvised explosive device detonated near a crowded commercial district. The incident occurred during peak evening hours,

causing widespread panic and prompting an immediate response from emergency services and law-enforcement agencies. While the blast resulted in several injuries, authorities were able to quickly

secure the area and begin forensic examination of the site. Initial reports suggested that the device had been planted in a public space with the intention of creating maximum disruption rather than causing large-scale casualties.

The Delhi Police Special Cell, assisted by central investigative agencies, began their probe within minutes of the explosion. Surveillance footage from nearby establishments was collected, and witness statements were taken to piece together the sequence of events. Investigators focused on identifying unusual movements in the hours leading up to the blast, including abandoned vehicles, suspicious packages, or unfamiliar individuals captured on CCTV. The incident renewed discussions on the effectiveness of urban surveillance systems and the importance of real-time monitoring in crowded metropolitan zones.

Security experts pointed out that while Delhi has faced similar threats in the past, evolving technologies and decentralised communication networks have made it more challenging to track extremist activity. They argued that urban centers must constantly update their intelligence systems, coordinate better between state and central agencies, and invest in rapid-response infrastructure. At the same time, civil rights groups emphasised the need to maintain a balance between heightened security and individual freedoms, cautioning against excessive surveillance measures.

The government announced a multi-agency review to assess the vulnerabilities exposed by the incident. This included evaluating emergency evacuation routes, communication channels between departments, and public awareness of safety protocols. The event also saw renewed demand for community participation in policing, encouraging citizens to report suspicious activities promptly. While the investigation remained ongoing, the incident underscored the complex challenges faced by large cities in preventing and responding to acts of terror, highlighting the need for both technological upgrades and community cooperation.

**99. Which act in India gives authorities special powers to deal with terrorism?**

- (a) RTI Act
- (b) Prevention of Corruption Act
- (c) Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA)
- (d) Evidence Act

**100. Which year witnessed the major serial blasts in Mumbai, an important case in India's anti-terror history?**

- (a) 2000
- (b) 1984
- (c) 1993
- (d) 2011

**101. Which national agency in India primarily handles terrorist-related investigations?**

- (a) National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- (b) Central Bureau of Direct Taxes
- (c) Election Commission of India
- (d) National Green Tribunal

**102. The “Five Eyes Alliance” is associated with which field?**

- (a) Climate funding    (b) Defence exports    (c) Global trade    (d) Intelligence sharing

**103. Which Indian satellite system supports real-time navigation for security and emergency responses?**

- (a) NAVIC    (b) Kalpana-1    (c) RISAT-2B    (d) CartoSat-3

In November 2025, Bangladesh’s political landscape was rocked by a verdict from its special tribunal. The court found the former Prime Minister responsible for directing a brutal crackdown on widespread protests the previous year. The protests, which began among students and rapidly expanded into a large-scale uprising, challenged the remnants of a long-standing administration. The tribunal judged that the government had used heavy-handed tactics including lethal force, mass arrests and curfews in response to the unrest.

The former premier, now in exile, was tried in absentia. The court handed sentences including life imprisonment for multiple counts of crimes against humanity and a death sentence in other counts. The verdict triggered immediate reactions in Bangladesh and abroad: the interim government welcomed it as justice served, while several international human-rights organisations called for a fair appeal process and raised concerns about political motivations behind the trial. Relations with neighbouring India also came into sudden focus, as Bangladesh sought extradition of the ousted leader, and India weighed diplomatic pressures.

Security across Dhaka was tightened, curfews imposed in certain zones, and several party leaders arrested on allegations of organising post-verdict rallies. Meanwhile, the government announced that the verdict would be used as a basis to reform laws related to mass protests, civil liberties and accountability of top officials. Analysts say this case may set a precedent in South Asia for holding high-level political leaders accountable for state-action against protesters. Yet they caution that the real challenge lies in enforcing the sentence and ensuring that justice is not perceived as selective.

The event also raised broader questions about democracy, rule of law and international norms. It has prompted legal scholars to examine how domestic tribunals try former leaders, how sovereignty and extradition intersect, and how political stability is balanced with accountability. For citizens, the verdict served as both a symbol of possible justice and a reminder of the fragility of political systems. The situation remains fluid, with appeals expected, diplomatic tensions ongoing, and implications for regional politics substantial.

**104. Which tribunal in Bangladesh handled the 2025 verdict against the former PM?**

- (a) International Crimes Tribunal (ICT)    (b) High Court Trial Bench  
(c) War Crimes Special Court    (d) Supreme Security Tribunal

**105. The protesters in Bangladesh in 2024 were initially students protesting against which policy?**

- (a) Increase in university fees

- (b) Introduction of foreign direct investment restrictions
- (c) Civil service job quotas
- (d) Removal of internet censorship

**106. A life imprisonment sentence in Bangladesh typically means how many years before parole eligibility?**

- (a) 10 years
- (b) 15 years
- (c) 25 years
- (d) 30 years

**107. In international law, crimes against humanity typically include acts such as murder, extermination, enslavement etc. Which treaty codifies these?**

- (a) Geneva Convention I
- (b) UN Charter
- (c) Vienna Convention
- (d) Rome Statute

**108. What is the diplomatic term for one country asking another to hand over an accused person?**

- (a) Exemption
- (b) Extradition
- (c) Repatriation
- (d) Deportation

In early 2025, the Supreme Court of India delivered a significant judgment clarifying the constitutional boundaries of judicial review concerning the process of granting assent to State Bills. The issue gained national attention after several State governments challenged delays in the assent process, arguing that such delays impeded the functioning of State legislatures and undermined the principles of cooperative federalism. The Court was asked to determine whether the Governor's refusal or prolonged withholding of assent fell within the scope of judicial scrutiny.

The Court observed that Article 200 of the Constitution lays down the Governor's options when a Bill is presented to them: granting assent, withholding assent, returning the Bill for reconsideration, or reserving it for the President's consideration. However, the judiciary clarified that it could intervene only in cases involving mala fide actions or clear constitutional violations. The judgment emphasized that the Governor must act within a "reasonable time," though the Court refrained from prescribing a rigid timeframe to maintain the separation of powers between constitutional authorities.

The ruling came amid ongoing tensions between certain State governments and Governors, particularly in matters involving education reform, financial administration, and public welfare schemes. Several Bills had been pending for extended periods, contributing to administrative delays. The Supreme Court addressed concerns regarding whether such delays amounted to a breakdown of the constitutional machinery, ultimately stating that not all disputes between a Governor and a State government automatically amount to such a breakdown.

Legal experts noted that the Court's observation aligns with earlier judgments encouraging constitutional authorities to work harmoniously. The decision reiterates that the Governor's office is not meant to function as an alternative executive but rather as a constitutional safeguard. At the

same time, the judgment highlights the judiciary's cautious approach towards interfering in the internal functioning of the legislative process, considering it a domain primarily governed by constitutional convention and mutual respect among institutions.

The verdict sparked national debate, with some arguing that clearer timelines are necessary to prevent misuse of discretionary powers, while others welcomed the Court's restraint. The decision is expected to influence future interactions between the States and the Union, especially as more Bills related to governance, technology regulation, and welfare programs await assent across the country.

**109. Under which Article of the Constitution can the President return a Bill for reconsideration?**

- (a) Article 108                      (b) Article 111                      (c) Article 200                      (d) Article 123

**110. Which commission recommended strengthening Centre-State relations in India?**

- (a) Sarkaria Commission                      (b) Mandal Commission  
(c) Verma Commission                      (d) Punchhi Commission

**111. The doctrine that prevents courts from interfering in legislative proceedings is known as:**

- (a) Doctrine of Eclipse                      (b) Principle of Natural Justice  
(c) Separation of Powers                      (d) Parliamentary Privilege

**112. Which of the following is NOT a writ issued by Indian courts?**

- (a) Habeas Corpus                      (b) Certiorari                      (c) Mandamus                      (d) Estoppel

**113. The First Lok Sabha was constituted in which year?**

- (a) 1949                      (b) 1950                      (c) 1952                      (d) 1955

The recently concluded Bihar Vidhan Sabha election witnessed an unusually high voter turnout, reflecting renewed public interest in governance and welfare delivery. Polling was carried out across three phases, with several districts reporting participation levels significantly above previous years. The Election Commission highlighted that improved security arrangements, digital voter-tracking systems, and increased polling stations contributed to the smooth conduct of the election.

One of the most notable features of this election was the rise of youth-centric campaigns. Several political parties emphasized employment generation, agricultural reforms, technological infrastructure, and urban mobility as key issues. Young first-time voters were particularly vocal

about the need for long-term development rather than short-term benefits. Civil society groups also played an active role by organising awareness drives on voting rights, ethical campaigning, and misinformation checks.

In the final tally, no single party achieved a decisive majority, leading to a competitive post-poll environment. Political observers noted that coalition-building became central to forming a functioning government. The negotiations that followed involved multiple regional parties, each seeking to secure commitments on policy priorities including rural electrification, health infrastructure, flood management, and education reforms.

The newly formed government is expected to address a range of administrative challenges that have persisted over the years. Among them are seasonal flooding in northern districts, modernization of agricultural supply chains, and gaps in public healthcare delivery. Analysts believe the new leadership will likely focus on strengthening local governance institutions to ensure effective implementation of welfare schemes.

Another significant aspect of the election was the increased presence of women voters. Several constituencies reported a voter turnout among women that exceeded that of men. This trend, according to experts, points to changing social dynamics and growing political participation among women across the State. Various political organisations acknowledged this shift by highlighting women-centric welfare initiatives during the campaign.

The election also sparked discussions on broader themes such as the role of regional identity, development models, and the balance between State and Central policies. As the new legislative assembly begins its term, attention now shifts to policy execution, budget allocations, and the government's ability to maintain stability in a politically diverse environment. Stakeholders across Bihar hope that the momentum of electoral participation will translate into measurable progress and inclusive governance.

**114. The Kosi River, often linked with Bihar floods, originates in which country?**

- (a) India                      (b) Nepal                      (c) Bhutan                      (d) China

**115. Which neighbouring state to Bihar recently implemented a model of coalition governance that analysts compare with Bihar's 2025 scenario?**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh                      (b) Jharkhand                      (c) West Bengal                      (d) Sikkim

**116. The Election Commission of India derives its powers from which Article?**

- (a) Article 324                      (b) Article 226                      (c) Article 148                      (d) Article 368

**117. The term "hung assembly" means:**

- (a) No party has the majority                      (b) One party wins all seats  
(c) Assembly is dissolved                      (d) Governor controls the assembly

**118. Which amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18, enabling more first-time voters in the 2025 Bihar elections?**

- (a) 42nd Amendment                      (b) 44th Amendment                      (c) 61st Amendment                      (d) 73rd Amendment

119. The recently discussed 'Mahtari Vandan Yojana' was started by which state government?

- (a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Assam (d) Chhattisgarh

120. Who launched Prasar Bharati's new service PB-'Shabd'?

- (a) Amit Shah (b) Ajit Doval (c) S Jaishankar (d) Anurag Thakur

