

## **ENGLISH**

1. The Nirbhaya case constitutes a crime which fits into the category of the ‘rarest of the rare’ cases because it violated collective conscience. The death penalty, as an exceptional punishment, follows from the judgment that the case fit the criteria of the ‘rarest of the rare’. Ideally an exception should be unknown until it occurs: it is exceptional because it is not documented under the rule. Conversely, once an exception has been codified through law, it loses its exceptional character. Hence ideally, there can be no pre-existing category of the ‘rarest of the rare’.

Judges already know what these ‘exceptions’ are going to be because they understand exceptions for a category like ‘murder’. The ‘rarest of the rare’ proves to be an empty, floating category which seems to stand at once inside and outside the law, due to its ability to accommodate exceptionality. In the Nirbhaya judgment, the Supreme Court said that the ‘rarest of the rare’ case is one in which “the crime is committed... may result in intense and extreme indignation of the community and shock the collective conscience of the society”.

The category of the ‘rarest of the rare’ is always evolving. It is the evaluation of certain cases that makes them fit into the category of the ‘rarest of the rare’, and not the nature of the crimes as such. In such cases, the legal judgment says that the judicial power is obligated to the collective to repair the moral fabric of society which the crime has torn.

- Aarushi Punia (Nirbhaya Verdict: What does ‘Rarest of the Rare’ actually mean?) (<https://www.thequint.com/voices/blogs/nirbhaya-verdict-death-sentence-indian-judiciary-legal-system-rarest-of-the-rare-cases>)

**Q.1.** Choose a synonym of the term “evolving” based on its meaning in the passage.

- a) Declining
- b) Changing
- c) Degrading
- d) Increasing

**Q.2.** Why does the Nirbhaya case fit into the category of “Rarest of the rare”?

- a) It violates a collective set of beliefs and notions that unifies the society
- b) It goes beyond the collective brutality of all rape cases combined
- c) It required the collective brains of a panel of judges
- d) None of the above

**Q.3.** In the last line of the extract, what does the term “collective” mean?

- a) The victim’s family and friends
- b) The society
- c) All future victims

d) The lawyers

**Q.4.** What makes the “Rarest of the Rare” a floating category?

- a) Judges can interpret it in any way they want
- b) It is open to interpretation by the society
- c) It makes space for cases which are extraordinary
- d) It needs to be declared so by the cabinet

**Q.5.** Point out the spelling mistake in the passage

- a) Exceptionality
- b) Conscience
- c) Committed
- d) Accomodate

2. People around the world and throughout history have used birds to think? and predict the future. In Wales, the call of an early-arriving cuckoo in the spring foretells a good crop of hay later in the year. For Aymara speakers in the South American Andes, seeing a yellow-headed vulture is good luck, while spotting a black vulture is bad. In the Kalahari, southern Africa, !Xõ hunters carefully watch the black-faced babblers after an antelope hunt for signs of where their wounded prey may be.

Of all the ecological knowledge people around the world use? their day-to-day lives, an awareness of birds and bird behaviour is among the most ubiquitous.

Karen Park and I explored this phenomenon in our research, [\*Listen Carefully to the Birds\*](#). Comparing reports from six continents, we found that people from diverse communities pay attention? particular birds and what they reveal about the world around us, from approaching weather to illness, mortality and the supernatural. We looked at more than 500 accounts, in 123 languages, of how birds are “read” in this way. Perhaps unsurprisingly, owls were the most commonly cited bird as signs or omens, and were usually related to death, ghosts and fear, but occasionally to something more positive, such as the beginning of summer. People also were found to commonly look to crows, cuckoos, woodpeckers, herons, eagles, nightjars and chickens for signs – but many other species also play a similar role.

- Felice Wyndham (Bird’s-eye view : These creatures are humankind’s oldest fortune tellers) (<https://scroll.in/article/955522/bird-s-eye-view-these-creatures-are-humankinds-oldest-fortune-tellers>)

**Q.6.** Apart from the negative associations with an owl, what else do we occasionally associate it with?

- a) Positivity
- b) A long summer
- c) The beginning of summer
- d) Proper summer crops

**Q.7.** What is the meaning of the term “ubiquitous”?

- a) Found everywhere
- b) Difficult
- c) Unique
- d) None of the above

**Q.8.** Why do Africa, !Xõ hunters look for babblers?

- a) To lead them to the nearest antelope
- b) To try and locate where the antelopes maybe grazing
- c) To see where the antelope has gone after being hurt during the hunting
- d) To see which way they should go while taking the antelope home

**Q.9.** Identify the spelling mistake in the passage.

- a) Cukoos
- b) Prey
- c) Headed
- d) Foretells

**Q.10.** Fill in the blanks in the passage in the correct order as mentioned below.

- a) for, for, to
- b) about, in, to
- c) about, for, to
- d) for, in, to

### **QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

A group of five people S, M, P, K, B deposited different amounts 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000 and 6000 at a rate of interest of 4, 5, 6, 7.5 and 8 percent per annum respectively for a time period of 5 years. The following is the information known about the transaction:

- i. The interest earned by them are different for each
- ii. The interest earned by S was more than K, which was more than that earned by each of P and B. M earned the least among them.
- iii. The interest earned by B was 600
- iv. The person who deposited the highest isn't the one receiving the highest interest.

**Q.11.** What is the deposit by P?

- a) 4000
- b) 5000
- c) 3000
- d) Can't be determined

**Q.12.** What is the interest earned by S?

- a) 1800
- b) 1875
- c) 2000
- d) Can't be determined

**Q.13.** Who's rate of interest was 6%?

- a) P
- b) K
- c) B
- d) S

**Q.14.** What is the different between interest earned by P and K?

- a) 1000
- b) 1500
- c) 1275
- d) 1200

Kali was playing 'business' board game, and wanted to buy some currency bills for the board game. He sent his brother to buy game bills of denominations Rs. 200, 700, 1000, 1500 and 2000. He asked his brother to buy 5 bills each of exactly three of the above denominations and 6 cards each of the remaining denominations. However, by the time his brother reached the shop, he forgot what denominations he had to buy five and six bills for. The shopkeeper was intelligent, and quickly figured out the required bills, he did so because Kali told him the total amount of the currency, Rs. 30,000.

**Q.15.** What is the ratio of the total number of bills of denominations Rs. 200 and 2000 to those of all other bills purchased?

- a) 10:17
- b) 16:11
- c) 17:11
- d) 11:16

**Q.16.** What is the total value of all those bills of which 5 each were bought?

- a) 14,400
- b) 12,000
- c) 18,000
- d) 16,000

**Q.17.** If Kali had told the shopkeeper the converse of the original denominations (five and six bills reversed), what would be the difference of the new total and the original total amount?

- a) He would have been left with Rs. 600 extra
- b) He would have fallen short of Rs. 400
- c) He would have fallen short of Rs. 600
- d) He would have been left with Rs. 400 extra

Mr. Wruce Bayne has a certain amount of money in his bank account, and he always withdraws it in the denomination of cheques of Rs. 1 crore. Each time a beggar approaches him, he divides the money in four equal parts and a remainder if any. He then gives the beggar one part through cheques and sends the remainder online (if any). This continues till he is left with less than Rs. 4 crore, which he then donates to his butler.

**Q.18.** If Mr. Wruce has Rs. 45 crores with him, then how many beggars can he entertain?

- a) 9
- b) 7
- c) 8
- d) 6

**Q.19.** If Mr. Bayne wants to give money to four beggars and the butler, what is the minimum amount of money (in crores) he must have?

- a) 12
- b) 24
- c) 18
- d) 16

**Q.20.** If Mr. Wruce Bayne wants to serve 6 people, then what is the maximum amount (in crores) he might be carrying?

- a) 31
- b) 27
- c) 28

## **LOGIC**

### **Passage 1:-**

Legendary Batsman and Former Captain Sunil Gavaskar feels that the time is perfectly appropriate for BCCI to set the ball rolling for a full- fledged Women's IPL. Mr. Gavaskar believes that IPL will help to unearth more talented players for women's cricket team and will give them experience to handle pressure situations in Big Matches in-front of huge crowds. This statement by Mr. Gavaskar is more significant as recently India proved to be a no-match to Australia in the Women's T20 WC finals, despite having convincingly defeated the same opponents in the First game of the tournament.

Mr. Gavaskar also points out that it is not must to have an 8- team women's IPL, even organizing 5-6 team IPL will be a good start. He goes onto saying, "There will be a lot more exposure for women. Player pool currently seems to be extremely small but I am sure that a lot more talent, which is there but we don't know at the moment will come to the fore. And then, as the years go by, Indian women's team will start winning trophies, which they have not won till now and ,it is indeed ridiculous and shameful for us as we are the powerhouse of global cricket in terms of money and resources ."

He also cited the examples of success of Women's Big Bash League and Kia Super League, two top franchise tournaments in women's cricket. "Look at the teams of Australia and England, who have dominated world tournaments in women's cricket and the role their franchise T20 tournaments played in making these teams world beaters in T20 cricket." "Also ask the likes of Deepti Sharma, Smriti Mandhana and Harmanpreet Kaur, they have played in the WBBL, which is the tournament where you get to play against the best players and learn from that." Women's IPL will also bring to fore lot of unknown stars for the international team just like the men's IPL unearthed Jasprit Bumrah and Hardik Pandya from nowhere. It will also give opportunity for our youngsters to share dressing rooms with the likes of Elysse Perry, Heather Knight and Lizelle Lee and learn from them.

**Q.21.** According to Mr. Gavaskar, which of the following is the main aim, to achieve which, the BCCI needs to start women's IPL?

- a) To provide more competition to England and Australia women's cricket team who have dominated the sport till now
- b) To compete with WBBL and the Kia Super League and unearth more international stars
- c) To win global tournaments and trophies which India has not won till now and making players used to pressure situations

- d) To increase money and resources invested in the women's sport as it is the lack of it which has prevented us from winning championships.

**Q.22.** As per Mr. Gavaskar, what was the primary reason due to which India lost T20 world cup final against Australia?

- a) Absence of Women's IPL while Australia has Women's Big Bash League
- b) No opportunity for young Indian players to share dressing rooms with top Australian players while young Australian players get an opportunity to share dressing room with Top Indian players through WBBL
- c) Lack of Talent in the Indian team in comparison to the Australian Team
- d) Paucity of experience of the Indian Team in handling pressure in big-games where there is a huge number of audience to watch the action.

**Q.23.** Which of the following most weakens Mr. Gavaskar's opinion that Australian and English women's team became world-beaters due to their franchise T20 tournaments?

- a) West Indies and New Zealand also have their own women's franchise tournaments but that has not made them turn into being world beaters
- b) Australia and England have been world beaters in women's cricket for long before the start of any T20 franchise tournaments
- c) It is due to the individual talents like Elyse Perry and Heather Knight which have made Australian and English team world beaters, not organization of franchise tournaments
- d) None of the Above

**Q.24.** What is the most likely reason that Mr. Gavaskar advises BCCI to start a 5-6 team Women's IPL and not a full fledged 8 team IPL?

- a) He realizes that BCCI might not have money and resources to organize 8 team women's IPL from the first edition itself
- b) He realizes that 8 team IPL will lead to too many matches and will consequentially will prove to be overload and fatigue for the cricketers
- c) He realizes that there may not be enough players and enough Indian talent to constitute a 8 team women's IPL.
- d) All of the above

**Q.25.** Which of the following can be reasonably inferred from the above passage?

- a) Not many knew of the talents Hardik Pandya and Jasprit Bumrah possessed before IPL bought them into limelight
- b) Indian women's team lacks good all-rounder like Hardik Pandya and death over specialist like Jasprit Bumrah and hence there is an urgent necessity to start women's IPL as these players came forward through men's IPL



- c) The likes of Jemimah Rodriguez and Shefali Verma did not get the opportunity to play against the best players and learn from them due to absence of women's IPL and that was the main reason of their poor performance in the world cup finals
- d) All of the above

**Passage 2:-**

Prithvi Reddy, a Bengaluru based IT entrepreneur and Convenor of Aam Aadmi Party, Karnataka elaborated on the need of young professionals joining politics, even though they do not stand a chance to win elections. He made clear that campaign of the AAP in Karnataka was always about providing more opportunities to the young professionals and social workers to come into mainstream politics by fighting elections. He explained that for a party like Aam Aadmi Party- more than forming the government, which has never been its primary goal- this election was all about an experiment of fighting election after asking votes on the core issues like health, infrastructure, street -lights, sanitation, cleanliness, pollution etc. and keeping caste and religion, which are the main weapons of BJP, Congress and JDS, on the sidelines. In a bid to achieve this objective, the AAP consciously made a decision not to give tickets to any candidate who jumped ship to it after other parties denied them tickets and also give tickets only to the educated professionals who are willing to work at ground level and bring about a social change. He further elaborated that the agenda of AAP, since its establishment in 2012, has always been to change conventional politics and not to do politics the way it has been going on since many years and in order to go in lines with its core values, it never promotes criminally accused and party-hoppers.

**Q.26.** What does Prithvi Reddy intend to convey regarding Aam Aadmi Party's beliefs?

- a) The Party believes that uneducated candidates cannot bring about social change.
- b) The party believes that turncoats have no conscience and are only opportunists and hence shall not be trusted with tickets
- c) The party believes that it is most likely to lose elections if it is ignoring Caste and Religion as essential factors
- d) The party believes that fighting elections on right issues and trying to bring about social change at the ground level is much more important than forming the government.

**Q.27.** Which of the following is the most desirable outcome of the strategy of AAP in Karnataka from Prithvi Reddy's perspective?

- a) AAP losing the elections but candidates staying connected to people and help them to get basic necessities like proper infrastructure

- b) AAP not forming the government but at-least some candidates winning their seats to prove that the experiment to not fight elections in name of caste and religions becomes successful
- c) AAP winning the elections after fighting on right issues which affect the voters, like health, infrastructure, sanitation etc.
- d) Only educated candidates and young professionals from across the parties winning their seats while the turncoats and those asking votes in name of religion losing

**Q.28.** As inferred from the information given in passage, which of the following contradicts Mr. Reddy's statement that the agenda of AAP has always been to change conventional politics and not indulge in politics the way it has been going on since many years?

- a) AAP was willing to fight Lok Sabha 2019 elections in nationwide alliance with the Indian National Congress, a party infamous for promoting conventional politics.
- b) AAP gave tickets to turncoats like Ram Singh Netaji, Vinay Mishra, Prahlad Singh Sawhnhey, who joined the party just before elections to fight Delhi Legislative Assembly Election 2020.
- c) AAP gave Kapil Mishra, who had been brazenly asking votes in the name of religion and has also been one of the accused in Delhi Riots 2020, a position of cabinet Minister in Delhi government in the year 2015.
- d) All of the above

**Q.29.** Now let us assume that AAP indeed fought the Karnataka Legislative Assembly Elections as per the strategy and agenda Prithvi Reddy was talking about in the passage. However, all its candidates finished outside top three (the positions which only went to INC, BJP and JDS in every seat), while only Prithvi Reddy, also the CM candidate of the party managing to secure his deposit out of the 193 candidates fielded by party. Which of the following conclusions can most likely be reached upon after taking into account the information given in the passage?

- a) Young Professionals can never succeed in politics and hence giving tickets to them proved to be a self -goal
- b) People never vote on core electoral issues like health, sanitation and cleanliness
- c) Prithvi Reddy is the only AAP candidate who campaigned efficiently and made the experiment successful
- d) None of the above

**Q.30.** Suppose, the same AAP fought the Delhi Legislative Assembly Election on the same agenda and strategy which was set up by AAP Karnataka. The party won 68/70 seats in Delhi, while failing to win any seat in Karnataka. Which of the following statements is most likely to be correct based on the information given in the passage?

- a) In Delhi, AAP had support base and door to door connect which was absent in Karnataka

- b) Young professionals and Social workers who got tickets to fight Delhi polls were more efficient leaders and hence got support from people
- c) The voters of Delhi voted on the core issues like Health, Infrastructure, Sanitation etc. while voters of Karnataka voted on the lines of caste and religion.
- d) JDS, which is a regional party in Karnataka did AAP's chances lot of damage, while absence of any regional party in Delhi consolidated local support.

## **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

i. The Indian Army is the largest branch of the Indian Armed Forces and is responsible for land-based military operations. Its primary mission is the National Security and Defense of India from external aggression and threats, and maintaining peace and security within its borders. It is headquartered in New Delhi, India. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Army, and it is commanded by the Chief of Army Staff. The current Commander-in-Chief is President Ram Nath Kovind. The motto of Indian Army: "Service Before Self". Recently, in an attempt to combat the spread of the deadly Coronavirus or COVID-19, the present Army Chief, launched 'Operation Namaste'. The Indian Army has set up eight quarantine facilities across the country. Under the operation, the army will help the Government of India (GoI) fight against the deadly Covid-19 pandemic.

**Q. 31.** When was the Indian Army founded?

- a) November 1894
- b) April 1895
- c) February 1896
- d) June 1896

**Q.32.** The Chief of Army Staff is a?

- a) three-star general
- b) four-star general
- c) five-star general
- d) six-star general

**Q.33.** Who was the current Chief of Army Staff?

- a) General V.K. Singh
- b) General Bipin Rawat
- c) General Dalbir Singh Duhag
- d) General Manoj Mukund Naravane

**Q.34.** Recently, the Indian Army launched "Operation Namaste" to combat Covid-19. On which date was the said Operation launched?

- a) 25<sup>th</sup> March
- b) 26<sup>th</sup> March
- c) 27<sup>th</sup> March
- d) 28<sup>th</sup> March

**Q.35.** On which date was the former Chief of Army Staff appointed as the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) of India?

- a) 29<sup>th</sup> November, 2019
- b) 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2019
- c) 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2020
- d) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2020

**ii.** It refers to the Ministry of Defence (MoD). MoD is charged with coordinating and supervising all agencies and functions of the government relating directly to national security and the Indian armed forces. It is headquartered in New Delhi. The current Defence Minister is Rajnath Singh. Recently, MoD announced that it has acquired land from two different Indian states. It was announced in the Parliament on the 23rd of March 2020. The lands were acquired by the Government of India (GoI) to increase Defence Exports to five billion USD in the next five years. Regarding this, the GoI has taken several initiative such as The “Strategic Partnership” Model where the manufacturers can enter into partnerships with Indian Entities and set up manufacturing units through technology transfers, the FDI Policy was also revised for the defence sector which allows 100% investment through Government route and Defence Investor Cell was created so that the cell would address the issues related to investments and its related regulatory measures.

**Q.36.** When was the Ministry of Defence formed?

- a) 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947
- b) 19<sup>th</sup> September, 1948
- c) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949
- d) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950

**Q.37.** Who was the first Defence Minister of India who served in Nehru’s cabinet?

- a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- b) Baldev Singh
- c) C. Rajagopalachari
- d) Amrit Kaur

**Q.38.** Nirmala Sitharaman was the second female Defence Minister of India. Who was the first one?

- a) Nandini Satpathy
- b) Sheila Dikshit
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) Sucheta Kripalani

**Q.39.** In order to increase the defence exports, on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020, the MoD announced that it has acquired land from the Government of Tamil Nadu and which other Indian state?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) West Bengal
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Assam

**Q.40.** Who is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces?

- a) The President of India
- b) The Vice President of India
- c) The Prime Minister of India
- d) The Chief of Defence Staff of India

### **DEDUCTIVE REASONING**

Supermarket Morrisons is not liable for a huge data leak by an employee affecting 100,000 members of staff, the Supreme Court ruled today.

Previous judgements had found Morrisons "vicariously liable" for the criminal actions of former auditor Andrew Skelton.

Skelton, an auditor who had "an irrational grudge" against Morrisons after a reprimand, posted the payroll details of around 100,000 Morrisons employees on the internet in January 2014. Posing as a concerned member of the public, he then sent copies of the data to British newspapers, who alerted Morrisons. Skelton was subsequently sentenced to eight years in prison.

But more than 9,000 claimants sought compensation for the upset and distress caused to them by the leak. And their lawyers have previously described the action as a "classic David and Goliath case".

Overtuning the 2017 and 2019 judgements in claimants' favour on Wednesday morning, Lord Reed said that employees could only be held accountable for employees' actions if they were closely connected with their work duties.

Speaking via video link, Lord Reed said this was not true in Morrisons' case: "On the contrary, he was pursuing a personal vendetta, seeking revenge for the disciplinary proceedings a month

earlier. In these circumstances, applying the established approach to cases of this kind, his employer is not vicariously liable.”

The employee information leaked by Skelton included names, addresses, bank account details and salaries. Kirsty Rogers of law firm DWF, which represented Morrisons in this case, said: "We are delighted to report that our client Morrisons has been successful in the landmark case in the Supreme Court concerning the criminal data breach committed by an employee which saw the personal data of employees put onto the internet. The Court had already found that Morrisons had no fault-based liability and the Supreme Court has now ruled that Morrisons also has no no-fault vicarious liability for the malicious actions of its employee."

A lawyer for the claimants said they were disappointed by the ruling but respected the decision.

Nick McAleenan of JMW Solicitors said: “My clients entrusted their personal information to their employer, Morrisons, in good faith. When their information was subsequently uploaded to the internet by a fellow employee, it caused an enormous amount of upset and distress to tens of thousands of people."

Mr McAleenan added that the decision left the claimants with no further legal avenue to pursue their case.

He said: "The Supreme Court effectively decided that where a wrongdoer leaks data with the specific intention to harm their employer, the employer may not be held vicariously responsible... the troubling part of this conclusion is that the wrongdoer in this case also wanted to damage his own colleagues, not just Morrisons, and he did so in dramatic fashion."

But Mr McAleenan added that the Supreme Court's ruling was historic - it established that a firm can be liable for a data leak by one of its employees under "vicarious liability", although Morrisons does not qualify in this case.

He added: "This is very significant because most data breaches are caused by human error. This ruling enhances the protection of data for millions of people in this country who are obliged to hand over their own information to businesses every single day. It will raise standards.”

“Morrisons’ staff have lost their claim, but through their legal action they have enhanced the data rights of everyone in the UK."

[Source: Evening Standard, *Morrisons wins Supreme Court appeal after huge data leak by an employee with 'grudge'*]

**Q.41.** Badri was employed as a cook. His duties included cutting vegetables from the market and cooking them. Every morning, Badri would go to the market on his cycle to fetch vegetables.

One day, while going to the market, Badri hit a pedestrian while cycling and broke his leg. *As per the information in the passage, who will be held liable-*

- a) Badri is liable because cycling was not expressly a part of his duty.
- b) The employers are liable since it was they ordered asked Badri to go to the market.
- c) Badri is liable because the accident was a result of his negligence.
- d) The employers are liable cycling was closely connected with Badri's regular duties.

**Q.42.** Oggy was an employee of Tomato, a food delivery app. His job included delivering food from restaurants to his customers. One day, when Oggy was delivering food, he realized that he was to deliver an order to his rival, Jack. To exact revenge, Oggy added a huge amount of chili powder to the food. Jack fell ill upon consuming it. He decided to sue tomato and oggy. *According to the approach of Lord Reed, who is liable here?*

- a) Oggy is liable because it was an act of personal vendetta.
- b) Tomato is liable since Jack had ordered from them and they were vicariously liable for Oggy's acts.
- c) Oggy is liable because the he was not acting as a employee of Tomato, but as an individual.
- d) Tomato is liable since Oggy's act was closely connected with his regular duties.

**Q.43.** Ram was employed in an IT firm, Lipro. One day, Ram leaked online, due his own fault, data of all their clients. Now, if this matter is taken up for adjudication by a judge whose *views are similar to Nick McAleenan of JMW Solicitors*, will Lipro held liable?

- a) Yes, the firm was the employer of Ram and was liable for his acts.
- b) No, only Ram would be liable since leak occurred due to his fault.
- c) Yes, all acts by the employees would attract the liability of the employer.
- d) None of the above.

**Q.44.** Why does the passage opine that the Morrison's' verdict had enhanced 'data rights'?

- a) The ruling made the employer liable for negligent or faulty acts of employees.
- b) It protects the data of people obliged to supply personal information to businesses.
- c) The Court made firms liable for data leaks by its employees.
- d) None of the above.

**Q.45.** Harun is a driver employed by Mr. Raaz. His duty is to drive Mr. Raaz to his office and drive him back home and to maintain the car. In which of the following circumstances will Mr. Raaz *not be liable* for Harun?

- a) Harun is late and is driving fast. He hits a pedestrian.
- b) Harun reaches early in Mr. Raaz's office. While parking, he hits a car.
- c) Harun goes to the petrol pump and causes an accident there.

d) None of the above.

In the wake of the current coronavirus outbreak, most businesses are looking out to re-align themselves with the economic disparity that is likely to arise. In fact, even the Union of India through Ministry of Finance has recently issued a clarification that coronavirus will be considered as a case of natural calamity and as such covered under the *force majeure* clause available to be invoked wherever necessary and applicable.

What is '*force majeure*' or '*vis major*'? It means 'superior force' or 'chance occurrence/unavoidable accident'. As the term and its meaning suggests, it is an event that the contracting parties could not have contemplated at the time of acceptance of contracts. In India, primarily Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act deals with this situation.

This article deals with the distinction between the English and Indian law a little later, however, we straightaway come to Section 56, which reads “*Contract to do act afterwards becoming impossible or unlawful. - A contract to do an act which, after the contract is made, becomes impossible, or, by reason of some event which the promisor could not prevent, unlawful, becomes void when the act becomes impossible or unlawful.*”

The doctrine of frustration with its limited applicability was developed in *Taylor Vs. Caldwell* [1863] for the first time, wherein Justice Blackburn reasoned that the rule of absolute liability only applied to positive, definite contracts, not to those in which there was an express or implied condition underlying the contract.

As far as Indian law is concerned, Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 is absolutely clear that an act, after the contract is made, becomes impossible to perform or by reason of some event which a promisor/a party could not prevent becomes void and is not capable of performance. In this regard, the Supreme Court interpreted Section 56 to mean that an act must result in an impossibility of performance, or the performance of an act may not be literally impossible but it may be impracticable and useless from the point of view of the object and purpose which the parties had in view; and if an untoward event or change of circumstances totally upsets the very foundation upon which the parties rested their bargain, it can very well be said that the party finds it impossible to do the act which he promised to do.

From the above, it is clear that a *force majeure* event must lead to an impossibility and any hardship, inconvenience or material loss (except if the termination can be shown to be just and fair) cannot be considered as a *force majeure* event. Hence, a change in policy by no means can be considered as a *force majeure* or an impossible event.

[Source (edited): Mondaq, *India: Frustration of Contract – When Does It Arise?*]



**Q.46.** Alia entered into a contract with Katrina for supplying sweets to Alia on her wedding day. On the day of the wedding, when eating one of Katrina's sweet made with almonds, Alia fell ill since she was allergic to almonds. As per the defense of *vis major* in the passage, can Alia sue Katrina?

- a) Yes, Katrina had the chance of finding out Alia's preference.
- b) No, it was an inevitable accident.
- c) Yes, it was a chance occurrence.
- d) No, the parties did not contemplate it at the time of contract.

**Q.47.** Bappi enters into a contract with Mr. Lahiri on 12<sup>th</sup> January under which he would supply gold and silver bars to Bappi. Later, Mr. Lahiri came to know that on 10<sup>th</sup> January the Government had banned sale of gold bars. Mr. Lahiri wants to terminate the contract. Can he legally do so?

- a) Yes, the act of selling gold bars had become illegal after the contract.
- b) No, he can perform the part of the contract that is not illegal.
- c) Yes, contract had become void and he had no chance to prevent the event.
- d) None of the above.

**Q.48.** A's ship had a hole in its hull. To repair it, A contracted with B to supply him 10 tons of iron within 7 days. But, 3 days after the contract, there was a storm and unable to withstand it, the ship sank. B refrained from supplying the iron as the ship itself had sunk. A, however, wants to sue B for non-performance of contract. Which of the following would *most weaken* A's stance?

- a) The contract became void when the ship sank.
- b) The performance of the act by B had become literally impossible.
- c) The act would have been impractical and useless due to the sinking of the ship.
- d) Both B and C.

**Q.49.** Nattu was a newspaper vendor. He had a contract with Mr. Batuklal for delivering newspapers. Every morning Nattu would deliver newspapers to him on his cycle. One day, during the rainy season, it was raining cats and dogs. The papers got soggy and even, Nattu's cycle got punctured. He was unable to deliver the newspaper that day. Can Mr. Batuklal sue Nattu for violating contract?

- a) Yes, Nattu failed to perform his contractual obligation without any just or fair cause.
- b) No, since material loss and severe hardship suffered by Nattu.
- c) Yes, the hardship and loss caused by the rain was not severe enough to terminate contract.
- d) No, the rain was a just and fair cause for non-performance of contractual duty.

**Q.50.** Which of the following, *if true*, would *most weaken* the Government’s decision to include coronavirus as a *force majeure*?

- a) A disease is not a natural calamity.
- b) Viral infection is neither unpredictable, nor unpreventable.
- c) Business houses can take measures to secure themselves.
- d) None of the above.

**ANSWER KEY**

1.	B	Changing
2.	A	The Nirbhaya case constitutes a crime which fits into the category of the ‘rarest of the rare’ cases because it violated collective conscience.
3.	B	Society
4.	C	The ‘rarest of the rare’ proves to be an empty, floating category which seems to stand at once inside and outside the law, due to its ability to accommodate exceptionality.
5.	D	Accommodate
6.	C	Perhaps unsurprisingly, owls were the most commonly cited bird as signs or omens, and were usually related to death, ghosts and fear, but occasionally to something more positive, such as the beginning of summer.
7.	A	Found everywhere
8.	C	In the Kalahari, southern Africa, !Xõ hunters carefully watch the black-faced babblers after an antelope hunt for signs of where their wounded prey may be.
9.	A	Cuckoos
10.	B	about, in, to
11.	A	<b>Explanation:</b> First let’s analyse the given information: By analysing ii., the interest earned by them is in the order $S > K > B/P > M$ . By analysing iii., B earned Rs. 600 as interest which is possible for a deposit

of Rs. 2000 at 6% p.a. or a deposit of Rs. 3000 at 4% p.a. Also, B can't be the least interest earner. The least interest could be earned only by the investment of Rs. 2000 at 5% p.a. Hence it has to be Rs. 3000 at 4% for B. By analysing iv, Rs. 6000 is not invested at both 7.5% or 8%, as it would violate condition iv. Hence it is at 6%. The interest earned would be 1800, which isn't the highest.

The interest earned would be highest for Rs. 5000 at either 8% or 7.5%. We will then also have the third highest interest for Rs. 4000 at either 8% or 7.5%. Now it can be combined with our analysis of ii.

Hence, the data can be represented as:

PERSON	DEPOSIT (RS.)	RATE (% P.A.)	INTEREST (RS.)
S	5000	7.5/8	1875/2000
M	2000	5	500
P	4000	7.5/8	1500/1600
K	6000	6	1800
B	3000	4	600

So, the answer would be Rs. 4000 for P

12. D **Explanation:** As the rate of interest for S can either be 7.5% or 8%, his interest can be Rs. 1825 or Rs. 2000.

13. B **Explanation:** The analysis table shows K's interest as 6%.

14. D **Explanation:** The analysis table shows the difference as Rs. 1200

15. D **Explanation:** The key here would be to crack the denominations for which 6 bills each were bought. This can be done by hit and trial. Suppose, if 6 bills of Rs. 700 were bought, then the amount would be 4200, and the total would never round off to thousands (to make up 30,000). Same is with Rs. 200 and 1500. Hence 6 bills each would have been bought of Rs. 1000 and 2000, and 5 bills of Rs. 200, 1500 and 700.  
Hence, the answer to the above question would be = 11:16

16.	B	<p><b>Explanation:</b> The above explanation can be arranged in tabular data as follows for the answer:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="493 289 1354 720"> <thead> <tr> <th>DENOMINATION</th> <th>NUMBER OF BILLS</th> <th>VALUE OF BILLS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>200</td> <td>5</td> <td>1000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>700</td> <td>5</td> <td>3500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1000</td> <td>6</td> <td>6000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1500</td> <td>5</td> <td>7500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>6</td> <td>12000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	DENOMINATION	NUMBER OF BILLS	VALUE OF BILLS	200	5	1000	700	5	3500	1000	6	6000	1500	5	7500	2000	6	12000
DENOMINATION	NUMBER OF BILLS	VALUE OF BILLS																		
200	5	1000																		
700	5	3500																		
1000	6	6000																		
1500	5	7500																		
2000	6	12000																		
17.	A	<p><b>Explanation:</b> The new tabular data would be as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="493 772 1354 1203"> <thead> <tr> <th>DENOMINATION</th> <th>NUMBER OF BILLS</th> <th>VALUE OF BILLS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>200</td> <td>6</td> <td>1200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>700</td> <td>6</td> <td>4200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1000</td> <td>5</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1500</td> <td>6</td> <td>9000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>5</td> <td>10000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Hence the new total would be Rs. 29,400.</p> <hr/>	DENOMINATION	NUMBER OF BILLS	VALUE OF BILLS	200	6	1200	700	6	4200	1000	5	500	1500	6	9000	2000	5	10000
DENOMINATION	NUMBER OF BILLS	VALUE OF BILLS																		
200	6	1200																		
700	6	4200																		
1000	5	500																		
1500	6	9000																		
2000	5	10000																		
18.	B	<p><b>Explanation:</b> Probably the fastest and the easiest way to solve these questions would be to solve them linearly. For example, initial amount (in crores) of money = 45. Money given to 1<sup>st</sup> beggar- 12, remaining- 33. Money given to 2<sup>nd</sup> beggar- 9, remaining- 24. This chain will continue to the butler, who will be given Rs. 3 crores. Total beggars entertained- 7</p>																		
19.	D	<p><b>Explanation:</b> After each beggar, Mr. Bayne will always be left with money which will be a multiple of 3, and the initial amount need not be a multiple of 3. Hence this question will also be solved in the linear method, but in reverse. Butler- Rs. 3 crore, 4th beggar- Rs. 3 crore, amount that was with Mr. Wruce- 3 crore. 3rd beggar- Rs. 3 crore, amount that was with Mr. Wruce- 6 crore. These calculations will go on till we reach 1st beggar, and</p>																		

		the amount with Mr. Wruce would be 16 crores.
20.	A	<b>Explanation:</b> The calculations would be exactly the same as the previous question, but we'll go one more level forward, as there are 5 beggars involved. Hence the maximum amount would be Rs. 31 crores.
21.	C	<b>Explanation:</b> In the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Paragraph, Mr. Gavaskar laments that despite having huge resources and money, India has not been able to win any global tournament. Earlier, in the opening paragraph, it is clearly written that India needs experience in handling pressure situation and that's why to address, this concern it's imperative to start women's IPL. B can't be the correct answer because there is nothing which suggests BBL and KSL have unearthed international stars. D cannot be correct answer as it has been mentioned that India already has huge resources and there is nothing to suggest that same has not been invested in the Women's sport. Also A cannot be the best answer because Mr. Gavaskar does not call for start of women's IPL to provide competition. Infact, it has been explicitly mentioned that India defeated Australia in the opening game of the T20 World Cup 2020 and that suggests India has provided competition to Australia but it did not have experience to handle pressure in big games.
22.	D	<b>Explanation:</b> Absence of IPL isn't the primary reason, instead starting the IPL is suggested as a solution to give Indian Players big-match experience of dealing with pressure. Also there is nothing which suggests Indian Team has paucity of talent. Hence, A and C are ruled out. B cannot be the answer because it is too far- fetched to assume that young Indian players not getting opportunity to share the dressing room with top Australian players was the reason of loss in finals. In addition to, it is not clear that whether any young Indian players firstly played the final or not. Hence, answer is D as lack of experience in handling pressure is the reason which according to Sunil Gavaskar proved to be the reason for India's defeat.
23.	B	<b>Explanation:</b> C cannot be the answer because Cricket is a team sport and only individual players cannot make team world-beaters. Similarly A cannot be the answer because to assume that Australia and England cannot become world- beaters through franchise tournaments only because other countries having similar tournaments have not become so is a ridiculous assumption. B is the most appropriate answer. It is highly possible that Australian and English teams have dominated the sport before the start of franchise tournaments too and hence franchise tournaments did not turn them into dominating teams overnight. The reason for dominance can be systematic structure, excellent basics, more power etc and not necessarily franchise tournaments.
24.	C	<b>Explanation:</b> A contradicts the information given in the passage as it is directly mentioned that we are the powerhouse in terms of money and resources. B cannot be correct because having more teams does not equal to having more matches as teams could even be divided into smaller groups. C

		is the answer because it is directly mentioned that the current player pool is extremely small and hence, we may not have enough players to constitute a 8 team IPL.
25.	A	Explanation: Only A can be clearly inferred as it is mentioned that Men's IPL unearthed Jasprit Bumrah and Hardik Pandya out of nowhere. That implies that not many knew of their talent till they got a chance in IPL. There is nothing which suggests that currently Indian Team lacks good all-rounder or death bowler and hence B is rejected. Similarly, it is nowhere mentioned that Jemimah Rodriguez and Shefali Verma did not get a chance to play against best players. In-fact, if they were in World Cup squad, they would have definitely got a chance to play against best players.
26.	D	Explanation: The passage clearly states that forming the government has never been primary goal of AAP and it considers fighting elections on right issues as main weapons to bring about social change. When party says, it will only give tickets to educated people, it does not mean that uneducated cannot bring social change. Similarly turncoats not having conscience is a far-fetched assumption to make, it can be party's ideology to not give them tickets but that does not imply that they are ones without conscience. Also, even if party if party keeps elections as non- primary goal, it does not imply that it is likely to lose them if it ignores caste and religion. Thus, D is the correct answer.
27.	C	Explanation: C can be the best possible outcome for AAP in Karnataka because along with fighting elections on right issues, it has an added advantage of winning the elections and forming the government. Other options are in with line with strategy and agenda of AAP but are not as beneficial as winning the elections.
28.	B	Explanation: C cannot be correct because AAP made him cabinet minister in 2015 while Mr. Mishra has been accused in 2020. A cannot be correct because there is nothing in the passage which says party's position regarding alliances. B is the most correct as the passage repeatedly mentions that AAP has consciously made a decision to not give tickets to party hoppers which as discussed in last part of passage, is in line with the party's core values. However, that is directly contradicted, when the same party gave tickets to turncoats in Delhi Assembly Elections.
29.	D	Explanation: The answer to this question will be None of the above. Both A and B cannot be the correct conclusions as they use the word 'never'. If people didn't vote for core issues like health and sanitation in this Karnataka election, which the passage is referring too, it cannot be reasonably concluded that they will never vote on these issues. Similarly, if the young professionals who were given ticket by AAP in Karnataka did not win elections, it would be wrong to conclude that all young professionals can never succeed in politics; in fact the passage is silent whether other parties which won elections gave ticket to any young professionals or not. Hence, both A and B are ruled out. C also cannot be a conclusion because the passage is completely silent on

		campaign by individual candidates. Also the success or failure of this experiment by AAP was not based on saving or forfeiting election deposits. Hence even if Prithvi Reddy managed to save his deposit, we cannot conclude that he was the only one who campaigned efficiently and made experiment successful.
30.	C	<p>Explanation: B cannot be the answer because the passage nowhere mentions about the efficiency of the people who got tickets. It might be the case that the leaders chosen to fight elections in Karnataka were also as efficient but other factors worked against their way. D also is ruled out because the passage is silent over the damage caused by JDS in Karnataka along with the difference in vote share. We also don't know what percentage of voters voted for JDS in Karnataka and hence reaching to conclusion that absence of JDS in Delhi benefitted AAP there will be incorrect.</p> <p>A on the other hand seems probable factor for AAP's loss in Karnataka, however it is just an assumption, not a conclusion. We can only reach to conclusion from the information mentioned in the passage, however passage nowhere compares or even mentions about support base and door to door connect of AAP in the two states, thus, it cannot be the conclusion. C is the best option because it is stated that AAP fought Delhi elections on the same agenda and strategy employed in Karnataka. In the passage, it is clearly written that strategy of AAP in Karnataka was to ask votes in the name of Health, Infrastructure, Sanitation etc, while the the agenda of other parties on to campaign in the lines of caste of religion. Hence, when other parties won in Karnataka, we can safely conclude from the information given in the passage that people voted on those lines in Karnataka while they voted on the core issues in Delhi. Thus, C is the most appropriate conclusion.</p>

31	B
32	B
33	D
34	C
35	B
36	B
37	B
38	C
39	C
40	A

41	D	Overturning the 2017 and 2019 judgements in claimants' favour on Wednesday morning, Lord
42	A	Speaking via video link, Lord Reed said this was not true in Morrisons' case. He added: "On employer is not vicariously liable."

43	A	<b>Not C because not “All acts” would make Lipro liable.</b> But Mr McAleenan added that the Supreme Court's ruling was historic - it established that a
44	C	But Mr McAleenan added that the Supreme Court's ruling was historic - it established that a  He added: "This is very significant because most data breaches are caused by human error. T  “Morrisons’ staff have lost their claim, but through their legal action they have enhanced the
45	D	<b>Raaz will be liable is all.</b> Overturning the 2017 and 2019 judgements in claimants' favour on Wednesday morning, Lon
46	D	What is 'force majeure' or 'vis major'? It means 'superior force' or 'chance occurrence/unavoi
47	B	A contract to do an act which, after the contract is made, becomes impossible, or, by reason
48	C	B was to supply iron, he was not to repair ship. So his performance was not impossible, but i In this regard, the Supreme Court interpreted Section 56 to mean that an act must result in a had in view; and if an untoward event or change of circumstances totally upsets the very four
49	C	From the above, it is clear that a <i>force majeure</i> event must lead to an impossibility and any hard as a <i>force majeure</i> or an impossible event.
50	D	<b>A, B and C all are correct.</b>