



English Module



<https://allindialegalforum.in/>



FOREWORD

More has been said about the writing of lawyers and judges than of any other group, except, of course, poets and novelists. The difference is that while the latter has usually been admired for their writing, the public has almost always damned lawyers and judges for theirs. If this state of affairs has changed in recent times, it is only in that many lawyers and judges have now joined the rest of the world in complaining about the quality of legal prose. My best wishes to all these student contributors, for their future endeavours. My best wishes and assurance to the readers that this will add a lot to the knowledge after reading this perfect case compilation. It's not just for the legal fraternity but for anyone who has an interest in the field of law.

By Vrinda Khanna



PREFACE

May there be Peace in Heaven, may there be Peace in the Sky, May there be Peace in the Earth,
3 May there be Peace in the Water, May there be Peace in the Plants, May there be Peace in
the Trees, May there be Peace in the Gods in the various Worlds, May there be Peace in all the
human beings, May there be Peace in All,

PEACE, PEACE, PEACE. Our age-old culture prays for peace and happiness for one and all.
Family is the first and oldest social group. It has played an important role in the stability and
prosperity of the civilization. Almost everything of lasting value in humanity has its roots in
the family. Peace and harmony in the family are important for the all-around development of
children. This Compilation of Judgments of the Supreme Court of India and the High Court of
India by All India Legal Forum is aimed at bringing about desired sensitivity in all duty holders.
We're glad to be a part of the All-India Forum. Here's an introduction to my team:

Patron- in-Chief: Aayush Akar

Editor-in-Chief: Shubhank Suman

Senior Manager: Vrinda Khanna

Manager: Shree Latha Sampath

Researchers:

Surekn S

Sany Sarin

Trisa Chanda

Ritu Patel

Sandhya Sudheer

Editor: Simran Tharani



DISCLAIMER

Team AILF India has made all efforts to summarize the cases from original cases retrieved from AIR and SCC. In some cases, the team has tried to summarize cases from the available sources as they could not find original ones.



INDEX

Reading Comprehension

Part I	6
Part II.....	35
Part III.....	49

Multiple Choice Questions

Part I	54
Part II (COVID).....	62



READING COMPREHENSION I

PASSAGE 1

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence are not distributed genetically and thus is be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French sceptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

Q1. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

- 1) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned
- 2) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized dialogic learning
- 3) There was no difference
- 4) Aristotle emphasized the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized science

Ans1. The first option is correct – their approaches were different and this difference is quite explicitly explained in the fourth paragraph

Q2. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?

- 1) It is not practically applicable
- 2) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
- 3) It is irrelevant for education
- 4) None of the above

Ans2. The first option is correct because educationists believe that philosophical abstractions are not suitable for practical application.

Q3. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?

- 1) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance
- 2) It refers to something quite unnecessary
- 3) It refers to something abstract and theoretical
- 4) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now

Ans3. The first option is correct because the term comes from the root word 'perennial' – which means ceaseless.

Q4. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?

- 1) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education
- 2) Yes
- 3) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
- 4) He believed that all pupils are not talented

Ans4. The second option is correct – Plato's beliefs were democratic but not his suggested practices

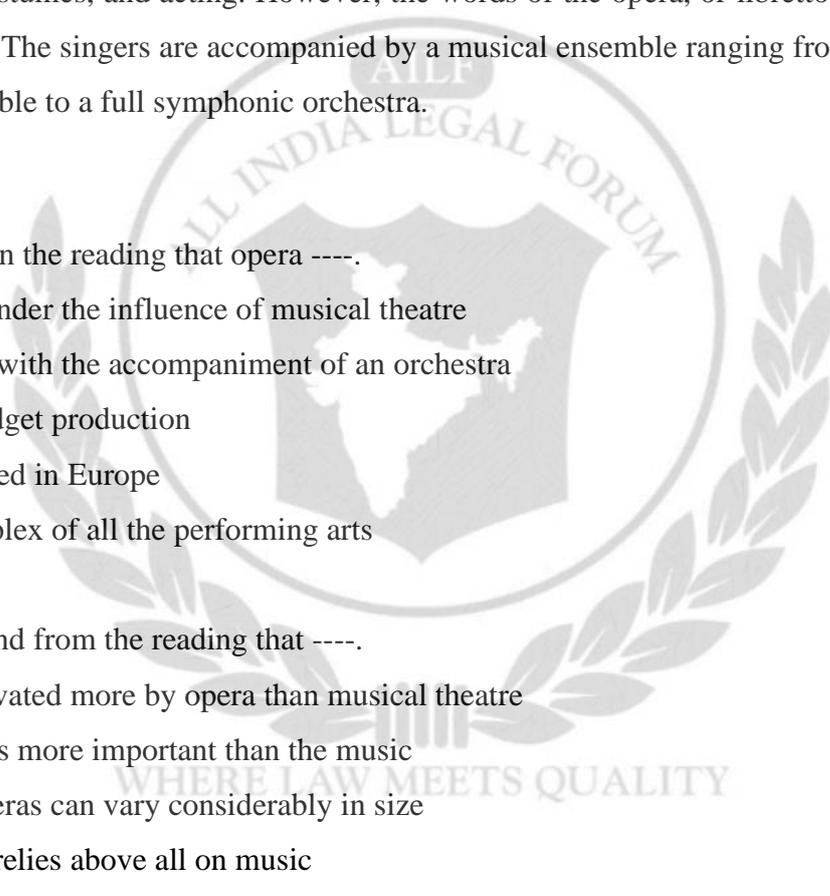
Q5. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

- 1) Facts are not important
- 2) Facts do not lead to holistic education
- 3) Facts change with the changing times
- 4) Facts are frozen in time

Ans5. The third option is correct – facts do change with the changing times, hence, they are not of the utmost importance when aiming for holistic education.

PASSAGE 2

Opera refers to a dramatic art form, originating in Europe, in which the emotional content is conveyed to the audience as much through music, both vocal and instrumental, as it is through the lyrics. By contrast, in musical theatre an actor's dramatic performance is primary, and the music plays a lesser role. The drama in opera is presented using the primary elements of theatre such as scenery, costumes, and acting. However, the words of the opera, or libretto, are sung rather than spoken. The singers are accompanied by a musical ensemble ranging from a small instrumental ensemble to a full symphonic orchestra.

- 
1. It is pointed out in the reading that opera ----.
 - A) has developed under the influence of musical theatre
 - B) is a drama sung with the accompaniment of an orchestra
 - C) is not a high-budget production
 - D) is often performed in Europe
 - E) is the most complex of all the performing arts
 2. We can understand from the reading that ----.
 - A) people are captivated more by opera than musical theatre
 - B) drama in opera is more important than the music
 - C) orchestras in operas can vary considerably in size
 - D) musical theatre relies above all on music
 - E) there is an argument over whether the music is important or the words in opera
 3. It is stated in the reading that ----.
 - A) acting and costumes are secondary to music in musical theatre
 - B) many people find musical theatre more captivating than opera
 - C) music in musical theatres is not as important as it is in opera
 - D) an opera requires a huge orchestra as well as a large choir
 - E) opera doesn't have any properties in common with musical theatre

PASSAGE 3

Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea and stories of them helping drowning sailors have been common since Roman times. The more we learn about dolphins, the more we realize that their society is more complex than people previously imagined. They look after other dolphins when they are ill, care for pregnant mothers and protect the weakest in the community, as we do. Some scientists have suggested that dolphins have a language but it is much more probable that they communicate with each other without needing words. Could any of these mammals be more intelligent than man? Certainly, the most common argument in favour of man's superiority over them that we can kill them more easily than they can kill us is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these remarkable creatures, the less we appear superior when we destroy them.

4. It is clear from the passage that dolphins ----.

- A) don't want to be with us as much as we want to be with them
- B) are proven to be less intelligent than once thought
- C) have a reputation for being friendly to humans
- D) are the most powerful creatures that live in the oceans
- E) are capable of learning a language and communicating with humans

5. The fact that the writer of the passage thinks that we can kill dolphins more easily than they can kill us ----.

- A) means that they are better adapted to their environment than we are
- B) shows that dolphins have a very sophisticated form of communication
- C) proves that dolphins are not the most intelligent species at sea
- D) does not mean that we are superior to them
- E) proves that Dolphins have linguistic skills far beyond what we
previously thought

6. One can infer from the reading that ----.

- A) dolphins are quite abundant in some areas of the world
- B) communication is the most fascinating aspect of the dolphins
- C) dolphins have skills that no other living creatures have such as the ability to think
- D) it is not usual for dolphins to communicate with each other
- E) dolphins have some social traits that are similar to those of humans

PASSAGE 4

Naval architects never claim that a ship is unsinkable, but the sinking of the passenger-and-car ferry Estonia in the Baltic surely should have never have happened. It was well designed and carefully maintained. It carried the proper number of lifeboats. It had been thoroughly inspected the day of its fatal voyage. Yet hours later, Estonia rolled over and sank in a cold, stormy night. It went down so quickly that most of those on board, caught in their dark, flooding cabins, had no chance to save themselves: Of those who managed to scramble overboard, only 139 survived. The rest died of hypothermia before the rescuers could pluck them from the cold sea. The final death toll amounted to 912 souls. However, there was an unpleasant number of questions about why Estonia sank and why so many survivors were men in the prime of life, while most of the dead were women, children and the elderly.

7. One can understand from the reading that ----.

- A) the lifesaving equipment did not work well and lifeboats could not be lowered
- B) design faults and incompetent crew contributed to the sinking of the Estonia ferry
- C) 139 people managed to leave the vessel but died in freezing water
- D) naval architects claimed that Estonia was unsinkable
- E) most victims were trapped inside the boat as they were in their cabins

8. It is clear from the passage that the survivors of the accident ----.

- A) helped one another to overcome the tragedy that had affected them all
- B) were mostly young men but women, children and the elderly stood little chance
- C) helped save hundreds of lives
- D) are still suffering from severe post-traumatic stress disorder
- E) told the investigators nothing about the accident

9. According to the passage, when Estonia sank, ----.

- A) there were only 139 passengers on board
- B) few of the passengers were asleep
- C) there were enough lifeboats for the number of people on board
- D) faster reaction by the crew could have increased Estonia's chances of survival
- E) all the passengers had already moved out into the open decks

PASSAGE 5

Erosion of America's farmland by wind and water has been a problem since settlers first put the prairies and grasslands under the plough in the nineteenth century. By the 1930s, more than 282 million acres of farmland were damaged by erosion. After 40 years of conservation efforts, soil erosion has accelerated due to new demands placed on the land by heavy crop production. In the years ahead, soil erosion and the pollution problems it causes are likely to replace petroleum scarcity as the nation's most critical natural resource problem.

10. As we understand from the reading, today, soil erosion in America ----.

- A) causes humans to place new demands on the land
- B) is worse than it was in the nineteenth century
- C) happens so slowly that it is hardly noticed
- D) is the most critical problem that the nation faces
- E) is worse in areas that have a lot of petroleum production

11. The author points out in the passage that erosion in America ----.
- A) has damaged 282 million acres ever since settlers first put the prairies and grasslands under the low
 - B) has been so severe that it has forced people to abandon their settlements
 - C) occurs only in areas with no vegetation
 - D) can become a more serious problem in the future
 - E) was on the decline before the 1930s

12. It is pointed out in the reading that in America ----.
- A) petroleum is causing heavy soil erosion and pollution problems
 - B) heavy crop production is necessary to meet the demands and to prevent a disaster
 - C) soil erosion has been hastened due to the overuse of farming lands
 - D) water is undoubtedly the largest cause of erosion
 - E) there are many ways to reduce erosion

PASSAGE 6

Caffeine, the stimulant in coffee, has been called “the most widely used psychoactive substance on Earth.” Snyder, Daly and Bruns have recently proposed that caffeine affects behaviour by countering the activity in the human brain of a naturally occurring chemical called adenosine. Adenosine normally depresses neuron firing in many areas of the brain. It does this by inhibiting the release of neurotransmitters, chemicals that carry nerve impulses from one neuron to the next. Like many other agents that affect neuron firing, adenosine must first bind to specific receptors on neuronal membranes. There are at least two classes of these receptors, which have been designated A1 and A2.

Snyder et al propose that caffeine, which is structurally similar to adenosine, can bind to both types of receptors, which prevents adenosine from attaching there and allows the neurons to fire more readily than they otherwise would.

For many years, caffeine’s effects have been attributed to its inhibition of the production of phosphodiesterase, an enzyme that breaks down the chemical called cyclic AMP. Several neurotransmitters exert their effects by first increasing cyclic AMP concentrations in target

neurons. Therefore, prolonged periods at the elevated concentrations, as might be brought about by a phosphodiesterase inhibitor, could lead to a greater amount of neuron firing and, consequently, to behavioural stimulation. But Snyder et al point out that the caffeine concentrations needed to inhibit the production of phosphodiesterase in the brain are much higher than those that produce stimulation. Moreover, other compounds that block phosphodiesterase's activity are not stimulants.

To buttress their case that caffeine acts instead by preventing adenosine binding, Snyder et al compared the stimulatory effects of a series of caffeine derivatives with their ability to dislodge adenosine from its receptors in the brains of mice. "In general," they reported, "the ability of the compounds to compete at the receptors correlates with their ability to stimulate locomotion in the mouse; i.e., the higher their capacity to bind at the receptors, the higher their ability to stimulate locomotion." Theophylline, a close structural relative of caffeine and the major stimulant in tea, was one of the most effective compounds in both regards. There were some apparent exceptions to the general correlation observed between adenosine-receptor binding and stimulation. One of these was a compound called 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX), which bound very well but depressed mouse locomotion. Snyder et al suggest that this is not a major stumbling block to their hypothesis. The problem is that the compound has mixed effects in the brain, a not unusual occurrence with psychoactive drugs. Even caffeine, which is generally known only for its stimulatory effects, displays this property, depressing mouse locomotion at very low concentrations and stimulating it at higher ones.

Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) discuss a plan for investigation of a phenomenon that is not yet fully understood
- (B) present two explanations of a phenomenon and reconcile the differences between them
- (C) summarize two theories and suggest a third theory that overcomes the problems encountered in the first two
- (D) describe an alternative hypothesis and provide evidence and arguments that support it
- (E) challenge the validity of a theory by exposing the inconsistencies and contradictions in it

2. According to Snyder et al, caffeine differs from adenosine in that caffeine

(A) stimulates behaviour in the mouse and humans, whereas adenosine stimulates behaviour in humans only

(B) has mixed effects in the brain, whereas adenosine has only a stimulatory effect

(C) increases cyclic AMP concentrations in target neurons, whereas adenosine decreases such concentrations

(D) permits release of neurotransmitters when it is bound to adenosine receptors, whereas adenosine inhibits such release

(E) inhibits both neuron firing and the production of phosphodiesterase when there is a sufficient concentration in the brain, whereas adenosine inhibits only neuron firing

3. In response to experimental results concerning IBMX, Snyder et al contended that it is not uncommon for psychoactive drugs to have

(A) mixed effects in the brain

(B) inhibitory effects on enzymes in the brain

(C) close structural relationships with caffeine

(D) depressive effects on mouse locomotion

(E) the ability to dislodge caffeine from receptors in the brain

4. According to Snyder et al, all of the following compounds can bind to specific receptors in the brain EXCEPT

(A) IBMX

(B) caffeine

(C) adenosine

(D) theophylline

(E) phosphodiesterase

5. Snyder et al suggest that caffeine's ability to bind to A1 and A2 receptors can be at least partially attributed to which of the following?

(A) The chemical relationship between caffeine and phosphodiesterase

(B) The structural relationship between caffeine and adenosine

(C) The structural similarity between caffeine and neurotransmitters

(D) The ability of caffeine to stimulate behaviour

(E) The natural occurrence of caffeine and adenosine in the brain

PASSAGE 7

Archaeology as a profession faces two major problems.

First, it is the poorest of the poor. Only paltry sums are available for excavating and even less is available for publishing the results and preserving the sites once excavated. Yet archaeologists deal with priceless objects every day.

Second, there is the problem of illegal excavation, resulting in museum-quality pieces being sold to the highest bidder.

I would like to make an outrageous suggestion that would at one stroke provide funds for archaeology and reduce the amount of illegal digging. I would propose that scientific archaeological expeditions and governmental authorities sell excavated artefacts on the open market. Such sales would provide substantial funds for the excavation and preservation of archaeological sites and the publication of results. At the same time, they would break the illegal excavator's grip on the market, thereby decreasing the inducement to engage in illegal activities.

You might object that professionals excavate to acquire knowledge, not money. Moreover, ancient artefacts are part of our global cultural heritage, which should be available for all to appreciate, not sold to the highest bidder. I agree. Sell nothing that has unique artistic merit or

scientific value. But, you might reply, everything that comes out of the ground has scientific value. Here we part company. Theoretically, you may be correct in claiming that every artefact has potential scientific value. Practically, you are wrong.

I refer to the thousands of pottery vessels and ancient lamps that are essentially duplicates of one another. In one small excavation in Cyprus, archaeologists recently uncovered 2,000 virtually indistinguishable small jugs in a single courtyard, even precious royal seal impressions known as melek handles have been found in abundance — more than 4,000 examples so far.

The basement of museums is simply not large enough to store the artefacts that are likely to be discovered in the future. There is not enough money even to catalogue the finds; as a result, they cannot be found again and become as inaccessible as if they had never been discovered. Indeed, with the help of a computer, sold artefacts could be more accessible than are the pieces stored in bulging museum basements. Before sale, each could be photographed and the list of the purchasers could be maintained on the computer. A purchaser could even be required to agree to return the piece if it should become needed for scientific purposes. It would be unrealistic to suggest that illegal digging would stop if artefacts were sold in the open market. But the demand for the clandestine product would be substantially reduced. Who would want an unmarked pot when another was available whose provenance was known, and that was dated stratigraphically by the professional archaeologist who excavated it?

Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to propose
 - (A) an alternative to a museum display of artefacts
 - (B) a way to curb illegal digging while benefiting the archaeological profession
 - (C) a way to distinguish artefacts with the scientific value from those that have no such value
 - (D) the governmental regulation of archaeological sites
 - (E) a new system for cataloguing duplicate artefacts

2.The author implies that all of the following statements about duplicate artefacts are true EXCEPT:

- (A) A market for such artefacts already exists.
- (B) Such artefacts seldom have a scientific value.
- (C) There is likely to be a continuing supply of such artefacts.
- (D) Museums are well supplied with examples of such artefacts.
- (E) Such artefacts frequently exceed in quality in comparison to those already catalogued in museum collections

3.Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a disadvantage of storing artefacts in museum basements?

- (A) Museum officials rarely allow scholars access to such artefacts.
- (B) Space that could be better used for display is taken up for storage.
- (C) Artifacts discovered in one excavation often become separated from each other.
- (D) Such artefacts are often damaged by variations in temperature and humidity.
- (E) Such artefacts' often remain uncatalogued and thus cannot be located once they are put in storage

4.The author's argument concerning the effect of the official sale of duplicate artefacts on the illegal excavation is based on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) Prospective purchasers would prefer to buy authenticated artefacts.
- (B) The price of illegally excavated artefacts would rise.
- (C) Computers could be used to trace sold artefacts.
- (D) Illegal excavators would be forced to sell only duplicate artefacts.

(E) Money gained from selling authenticated artefacts could be used to investigate and prosecute illegal excavators

5. The author anticipates which of the following initial objections to the adoption of his proposal?

(A) Museum officials will become unwilling to store artefacts.

(B) An oversupply of salable artefacts will result and the demand for them will fall.

(C) Artifacts that would have been displayed in public places will be sold to private collectors.

(D) Illegal excavators will have an even larger supply of artefacts for resale.

(E) Counterfeiting of artefacts will become more commonplace

PASSAGE 8

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960s when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavourable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even 15 years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not quite two per cent of the national economy's total receipts. Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate the development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company or MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have the potential to become future suppliers or customers of the sponsoring company.

MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial

amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuation. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above the legal minimum of \$500,000 to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises.

Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to re-create the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:

1. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?
 - (A) The use of MESBIC's for aiding minority entrepreneurs seems to have greater potential for success than does the original SBA approach.
 - (B) There is a crucial difference in point of view between the staff and directors of some MESBIC's.
 - (C) After initial problems with management and marketing, minority businesses have begun to expand at a steady rate.

(D) Minority entrepreneurs wishing to form new businesses now have several equally successful federal programs on which to rely.

(E) For the first time since 1960, large corporations are making significant contributions to the development of minority businesses

2. According to the passage, the MESBIC approach differs from the SBA approach in that MESBIC's

(A) seek federal contracts to provide markets for minority businesses

(B) encourage minority businesses to provide markets for other minority businesses

(C) attempt to maintain a specified rate of growth in the minority business sector

(D) rely on the participation of large corporations to finance minority businesses

(E) select minority businesses based on their location

3. Which of the following does the author cite to support the conclusion that the results of the SBA program were disappointing?

(A) The small number of new minority enterprises formed as a result of the program

(B) The small number of minority enterprises that took advantage of the management and technical assistance offered under the program

(C) The small percentage of the nation's business receipts earned by minority enterprises following the programs, implementation.

(D) The small percentage of recipient minority enterprises that were able to repay federally guaranteed loans made under the program

(E) The small number of minority enterprises that chose to participate in the program

1. Which of the following statements about the SBA program can be inferred from the passage?

(A) The maximum term for loans made to recipient businesses was 15 years.

(B) Business loans were considered to be more useful to recipient businesses than was management and technical assistance.

(C) The anticipated failure rate for recipient businesses was significantly lower than the rate that resulted.

(D) Recipient businesses were encouraged to relocate to areas more favourable for business development.

(E) The capitalization needs of recipient businesses were assessed and then provided for adequately

2. The author's primary objective in the passage is to

(A) disprove the view that federal efforts to aid minority businesses have been ineffective

(B) explain how federal efforts to aid minority businesses have changed since the 1960s

(C) establish a direct link between the federal efforts to aid minority businesses made before the 1960s and those made in the 1980s

(D) analyze the basis for the belief that job-specific experience is more useful to minority businesses than is general management experience

(E) argue that the "social responsibility approach" to aiding minority businesses is superior to any other approach

PASSAGE 9

The majority of successful senior managers do not closely follow the classical rational model of first clarifying goals, assessing the problem, formulating options, estimating likelihoods of success, making a decision, and only then taking action to implement the

decision. Rather, in their day-by-day tactical manoeuvres, these senior executives rely on what is vaguely termed “intuition” to manage a network of interrelated problems that require them to deal with ambiguity, inconsistency, novelty, and surprise; and to integrate action into the process of thinking.

Generations of writers on management have recognized that some practising managers rely heavily on intuition. In general, however, such writers display a poor grasp of what intuition is. Some see it as the opposite of rationality; others view it as an excuse for capriciousness.

Isenberg’s recent research on the cognitive processes of senior managers reveals that managers’ intuition is neither of these. Rather, senior managers use intuition in at least five distinct ways. First, they intuitively sense when a problem exists. Second, managers rely on intuition to perform well-learned behaviour patterns rapidly. This intuition is not arbitrary or irrational but is based on years of painstaking practice and hands-on experience that build skills. The third function of intuition is to synthesize isolated bits of data and practice into an integrated picture, often in an “Aha!” experience. Fourth, some managers use intuition as a check on the results of a more rational analysis. Most senior executives are familiar with the formal decision analysis models and tools, and those who use such systematic methods for reaching decisions are occasionally leery of solutions suggested by these methods which run counter to their sense of the correct course of action. Finally, managers can use intuition to bypass in-depth analysis and move rapidly to engender a plausible solution. Used in this way, intuition is an almost instantaneous cognitive process in which a manager recognizes familiar patterns.

One of the implications of the intuitive style of executive management is that “thinking” is inseparable from acting. Since managers often “know” what is right before they can analyze and explain it, they frequently act first and explain later. The analysis is inextricably tied to action in thinking/acting cycles, in which managers develop thoughts about their companies and organizations not by analyzing a problematic situation and then acting, but by acting and analyzing in close concert.

Given the great uncertainty of many of the management issues that they face, senior managers often instigate a course of action simply to learn more about an issue. They then use the results of the action to develop a more complete understanding of the issue. One implication of thinking/acting cycles is that action is often part of defining the problem, not just of implementing the solution.

Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:

1. According to the passage, senior managers use intuition in all of the following ways EXCEPT to

(A) speed up of the creation of a solution to a problem

(B) identify a problem

(C) bring together disparate facts

(D) stipulate clear goals

(E) evaluate possible solutions to a problem

2. The passage suggests which of the following about the “writers on management” mentioned in paragraph 2?

(A) They have criticized managers for not following the classical rational model of decision analysis.

(B) They have not based their analyses on a sufficiently large sample of actual managers.

(C) They have relied on drawing their conclusions on what managers say rather than on what managers do.

(D) They have misunderstood how managers use intuition in making business decisions.

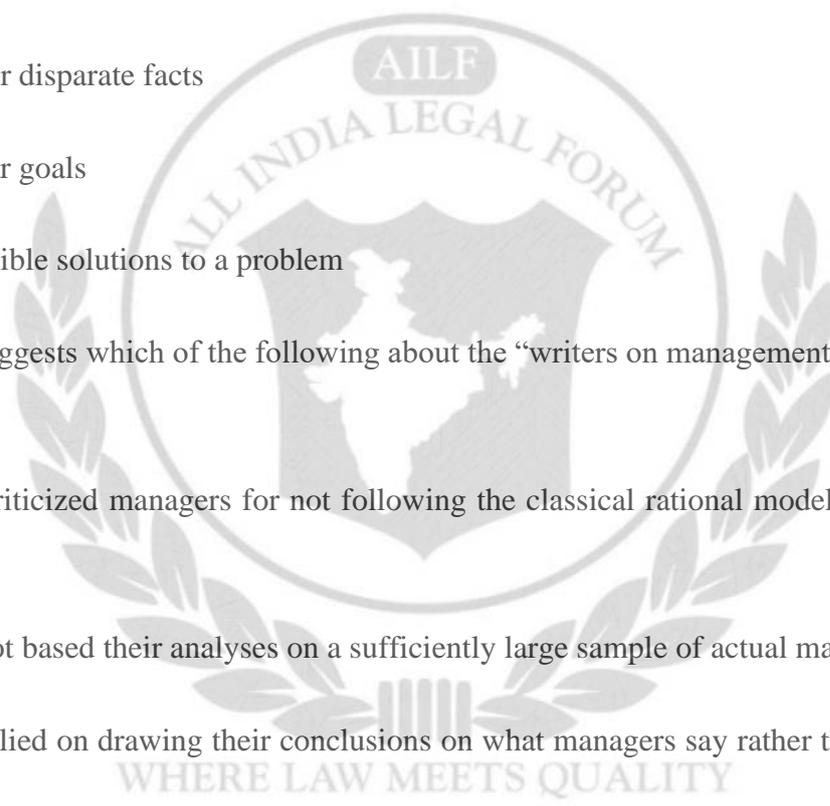
(E) They have not acknowledged the role of intuition in managerial practice

3. According to the passage, the classical model of decision analysis includes all of the following EXCEPT

(A) evaluation of a problem

(B) creation of possible solutions to a problem

(C) establishment of clear goals to be reached by the decision



(D) action is undertaken to discover more information about a problem

(E) comparison of the probable effects of different solutions to a problem

4. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would most probably be one major difference in behaviour between Manager X, who uses intuition to reach decisions, and Manager Y, who uses only formal decision analysis?

(A) Manager X analyzes first and then acts; Manager Y does not.

(B) Manager X checks possible solutions to a problem by systematic analysis; Manager Y does not

(C) Manager X takes action to solve a problem; Manager Y does not.

(D) Manager Y draws on years of hands-on experience in creating a solution to a problem; Manager X does not.

(E) Manager Y depends on day-to-day tactical manoeuvring; manager X does not

5. The passage provides support for which of the following statements?

(A) Managers who rely on intuition are more successful than those who rely on formal decision analysis.

(B) Managers cannot justify their intuitive decisions.

(C) Managers' intuition works contrary to their rational and analytical skills

(D) Logical analysis of a problem increases the number of possible solutions.

(E) Intuition enables managers to employ their practical experience more efficiently.

PASSAGE 10

Nearly a century ago, biologists found that if they separated an invertebrate animal embryo into two parts at an early stage of its life, it would survive and develop as two normal embryos. This led them to believe that the cells in the early embryo are undetermined in the sense that each

cell has the potential to develop in a variety of different ways. Later biologists found that the situation was not so simple. It matters in which plane the embryo is cut. If it is cut in a plane different from the one used by the early investigators, it will not form two whole embryos.

A debate arose over what exactly was happening. Which embryo cells are determined, just when do they become irreversibly committed to their fates, and what are the “morphogenetic determinants” that tell a cell what to become? But the debate could not be resolved because no one was able to ask the crucial questions in a form in which they could be pursued productively. Recent discoveries in molecular biology, however, have opened up prospects for a resolution of the debate. Now investigators think they know at least some of the molecules that act as morphogenetic determinants in early development. They have been able to show that, in a sense, cell determination begins even before an egg is fertilized.

Studying sea urchins, biologist Paul Gross found that an unfertilized egg contains substances that function as morphogenetic determinants. They are located in the cytoplasm of the egg cell; i.e., in that part of the cell’s protoplasm that lies outside of the nucleus. In the unfertilized egg, the substances are inactive and are not distributed homogeneously. When the egg is fertilized, the substances become active and, presumably, govern the behaviour of the genes they interact with. Since the substances are unevenly distributed in the egg, when the fertilized egg divides, the resulting cells are different from the start and so can be qualitatively different in their gene activity.

The substances that Gross studied are maternal messenger RNA’s—products of certain maternal genes. He and other biologists studying a wide variety of organisms have found that these particular RNA’s direct, in large part, the synthesis of histones, a class of proteins that bind to DNA. Once synthesized, the histones move into the cell nucleus, where sections of DNA wrap around them to form a structure that resembles beads, or knots, on a string. The beads are DNA segments wrapped around the histones; the string is the intervening DNA. And it is the structure of these beaded DNA strings that guide the fate of the cells in which they are located.

Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the morphogenetic determinants present in the early embryo are

- (A) located in the nucleus of the embryo cells
- (B) evenly distributed unless the embryo is not developing normally
- (C) inactive until the embryo cells become irreversibly committed to their final function
- (D) identical to those that were already present in the unfertilized egg
- (E) present in larger quantities than is necessary for the development of a single individual

2. The main topic of the passage is

- (A) the early development of embryos of lower marine organisms
- (B) the main contribution of modern embryology to molecular biology
- (C) the role of molecular biology in disproving older theories of embryonic development
- (D) cell determination as an issue in the study of embryonic development
- (E) scientific dogma as a factor in the recent debate over the value of molecular biology

3. According to the passage, when biologists believed that the cells in the early embryo were undetermined, they made which of the following mistakes?

- (A) They did not attempt to replicate the original experiment of separating an embryo into two parts.
- (B) They did not realize that there was a connection between the issue of cell determination and the outcome of the separation experiment.
- (C) They assumed that the results of experiments on embryos did not depend on the particular animal species used for such experiments.
- (D) They assumed that it was crucial to perform the separation experiment at an early stage in the embryo's life.
- (E) They assumed that different ways of separating an embryo into two parts would be equivalent as far as the fate of the two parts was concerned

4.It can be inferred from the passage that the initial production of histones after an egg is fertilized takes place

- (A) in the cytoplasm
- (B) in the maternal genes
- (C) throughout the protoplasm
- (D) in the beaded portions of the DNA strings
- (E) in certain sections of the cell nucleus

5.It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is dependent on the fertilization of an egg?

- (A) Copying of maternal genes to produce maternal messenger RNA's
- (B) Synthesis of proteins called histones
- (C) Division of a cell into its nucleus and the cytoplasm
- (D) Determination of the egg cell's potential for division
- (E) Generation of all of a cell's morphogenetic determinants

6.According to the passage, the morphogenetic determinants present in the unfertilized egg cell are which of the following?

- (A) Proteins bound to the nucleus
- (B) Histones
- (C) Maternal messenger RNA's
- (D) Cytoplasm
- (E) Non Beaded intervening DNA

PASSAGE 11

In the two decades between 1910 and 1930, over ten per cent of the Black population of the United States left the South, where the preponderance of the Black population had been located, and migrated to northern states, with the largest number moving, it is claimed, between 1916 and 1918. It has been frequently assumed, but not proved, that the majority of the migrants in what has come to be called the Great Migration came from rural areas and were motivated by two concurrent factors: the collapse of the cotton industry following the boll weevil infestation, which began in 1898, and increased demand in the North for labour following the cessation of European immigration caused by the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. This assumption has led to the conclusion that the migrants' subsequent lack of economic mobility in the North is tied to the rural background, a background that implies unfamiliarity with urban living and a lack of industrial skills.

But the question of who left the South has never been rigorously investigated. Although numerous investigations document an exodus from rural southern areas to southern cities before the Great Migration, no one has considered whether the same migrants then moved on to northern cities. In 1910, over 600,000 Black workers, or ten per cent of the Black workforce, reported themselves to be engaged in "manufacturing and mechanical pursuits," the federal census category roughly encompassing the entire industrial sector. The Great Migration could easily have been made up entirely of this group and their families. It is perhaps surprising to argue that an employed population could be enticed to move, but an explanation lies in the labour conditions prevalent in the South.

About thirty-five per cent of the urban Black population in the South was engaged in skilled trades. Some were from the old artisan class of slavery-blacksmiths, masons, carpenters—which had had a monopoly of certain trades, but they were gradually being pushed out by competition, mechanization, and obsolescence. The remaining sixty-five per cent, more recently urbanized, worked in newly developed industries—tobacco, lumber, coal and iron manufacture and railroads. Wages in the South, however, were low, and Black workers were aware, through labour recruiters and the Black press, that they could earn more even as unskilled workers in the North than they could as artisans in the South. After the boll weevil infestation, urban Black workers faced competition from the continuing influx of both Black and White rural workers, who were driven to undercut the wages formerly paid for industrial jobs.

Thus, a move towards the North would be seen as advantageous to a group that was already urbanized and steadily employed, and the easy conclusion tying their subsequent economic problems in the North to their rural background comes into question.

Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:

1. The author indicates explicitly that which of the following records has been a source of information in her investigation?

(A) United States Immigration Service reports from 1914 to 1930

(B) Payrolls of southern manufacturing firms between 1910 and 1930

(C) The volume of cotton exports between 1898 and 1910

(D) The federal census of 1910

(E) Advertisements of labour recruiters appearing in southern newspapers after 1910

2. In the passage, the author anticipates which of the following is a possible objection to her argument?

(A) It is uncertain how many people migrated during the Great Migration.

(B) The eventual economic status of the Great Migration migrants has not been adequately traced.

(C) It is not likely that people with steady jobs would have reason to move to another area of the country.

(D) It is not true that the term “manufacturing and mechanical pursuits” actually encompasses the entire industrial sector.

(E) Of the Black workers living in southern cities, only those in a small number of trades were threatened by obsolescence.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the wages in southern cities in 1910?

- (A) They were being pushed lower as a result of increased competition.
- (B) They had begun to rise so that southern industry could attract rural workers.
- (C) They had increased for skilled workers but decreased for unskilled workers.
- (D) They had increased in large southern cities but decreased in small southern cities.
- (E) They had increased in newly developed industries but decreased in the older trades.

3. The author cites each of the following as possible influences in a Black worker's decision to migrate north in the Great Migration EXCEPT

- (A) wage levels in northern cities
- (B) labour recruiters
- (C) competition from rural workers
- (D) voting rights in northern states
- (E) the Black press

4. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) support an alternative to an accepted methodology
- (B) present evidence that resolves a contradiction
- (C) introduce a recently discovered source of information
- (D) challenge a widely accepted explanation
- (E) argue that a discarded theory deserves new attention

Candidates can check the List of English Vocabulary Words on the given page that is frequently asked in the competitive exams.

PASSAGE 12:

Let us go then, you and I, When the evening is spread out against the sky like a patient etherized upon a table; Let us go, through certain half-deserted streets, The muttering retreats Of restless nights in one-night cheap hotels And sawdust restaurants with oyster-shells: Streets that follow like a tedious argument Of insidious intent To lead you to an overwhelming question. . . Oh, do not ask, “What is it?” Let us go and make our visit.

In the room, the women come and go Talking of Michelangelo.

The yellow fog that rubs its back upon the window-panes

The yellow smoke that rubs its muzzle on the window-panes Licked its tongue into the corners of the evening Lingered upon the pools that stand in drains, Let fall upon its back the soot that falls from chimneys, Slipped by the terrace, made a sudden leap, And seeing that it was a soft October night Curled once about the house, and fell asleep.

And indeed there will be time For the yellow smoke that slides along the street, Rubbing its back upon the window-panes; There will be time, there will be time To prepare a face to meet the faces that you meet; There will be time to murder and create, And time for all the works and days of hands That lift and drop a question on your plate; Time for you and time for me, And time yet for a hundred indecisions And a hundred visions and revisions Before the taking of a toast and tea.

In the room, the women come and go Talking of Michelangelo. And indeed there will be time

To wonder, “Do I dare?” and, “Do I dare?”

Time to turn back and descend the stair, With a bald spot in the middle of my hair— [They will say: “How his hair is growing thin!”] My morning coat, my collar mounting firmly to the chin, My necktie rich and modest, but asserted by a simple pin— [They will say: “But how his arms and legs are thin!”] Do I dare Disturb the universe? In a minute there is time for decisions and revisions which a minute will reverse.

For I have known them all already, known them all; Have known the evenings, mornings, afternoons, I have measured out my life with coffee spoons; I know the voices dying with a dying fall Beneath the music from a farther room. So how should I presume?

Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:

1. Which of the following meanings can be inferred from the lines “o I dare Disturb the universe?”

- (A) The author is referring to his bright future.
- (B) The author fears that he will cause some major upheaval in the world.
- (C) The author refers to the ‘status quo’ in which he is in.
- (D) The author expresses his feeling of being pinned against a wall.
- (E) The author is apprehensive about his last days.

2. What, according to the passage, is the reason for the author’s optimism?

- (A) That the women are talking of Michelangelo.
- (B) That the yellow fog rubs upon the window-panes.
- (C) That it was an October night.
- (D) That there will be moments for everything.
- (E) That the falling soot made a sudden leap.

3. In the first ten lines of the passage, the author embodies which of the following with human attributes?

- (A) toast
- (B) restaurants
- (C) intent

(D) retreats

(E) arguments

4. In the passage, the evening is compared to:

(A) The spreading sky

(B) The anaesthetized patient

(C) Wicked people

(D) The deserted streets

(E) A walk in the streets



READING COMPREHENSION II

1. Union vs. Delhi Government

Recently, the Centre government proposed a Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2021 in the parliament. According to the central government, the bill seeks to amend the law relating to the running of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and give effect to the interpretation given by the Supreme Court judgments on Delhi's governance structure. However, many constitutional experts are of the view that the proposed bill is the very antithesis of what the Court has said. They held that the Bill if it becomes law, will wholly undermine the Court's efforts to strengthen the elected government vis-à-vis the appointed Lieutenant Governor.

Major Amendments Proposed

Change in Definition of Government:

It defines the term "government" in the context of laws made by the legislative assembly to be the Lieutenant-Governor (L-G) of Delhi, not the elected government.

Expanding Powers of L-G:

It expands L-G's powers by requiring the elected government to seek L-G's opinion on specific matters. Further, it is left to L-G to define these "matters" through a general or specific order.

Weakens Legislative Assembly:

It weakens the powers of the assembly by prohibiting it from making rules for its committees on day-to-day administration.

Supreme Court on Delhi Governance Structure

Background:

The 69th amendment to the Constitution of India inserted Article 239AA, which declared the Union Territory of Delhi to be administered by an L-G who works on 'aid and advice of elected legislative assembly. However, the 'aid and advice' clause pertains only to matters on which the elected Assembly has powers under the State and Concurrent Lists, but except for public order, police, and land. Further, Article 239AA also notes that L-G has to either act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, or he is bound to implement the decision taken by the President on a reference being made by him. Also, Article 239AA, empowers the L-G to refer a difference of opinion on 'any matter' with the Council of Ministers to the President. Thus, this dual control between L-G and the elected government leads to a power tussle, which was referred to the Supreme Court in 2018.

Supreme Court Judgment:

The Constitution Bench verdict of July 4, 2018, held that the L-G has not been entrusted with any independent decision-making power. The Court clarified that the power to refer “any matter” to the President did not mean that “every matter”. In other words, the LG cannot refer any matter to the President; he has to employ “constitutional objectivity” and exercise this power in the rarest of rare situations for sound and valid reasons. Thus, his concurrence is not needed in every matter, and he can refer matters to the President only in exceptional situations and not in a “routine or mechanical manner”.

Justice Chandrachud in NCT vs UOI case, 2018 mentioned the term “constitutional objectivity” as the key to checks and balances between the legislature and executive. Constitutional objectivity ensures that the two operate within their allotted spheres since “legitimate constitutional trust” is based on distribution and separation of powers with denial of absolute power to anyone functionary being the ultimate goal.

Arguments against the Bill

Against the Spirit of Supreme Court Judgment:

The Bill seeks to declare that in the context of legislation passed by the Delhi Assembly, all references to the ‘government’ would mean the “Lieutenant Governor”. The guiding principle behind the judgment was that the elected government should not be undermined by the unelected administrator. The Bill takes away almost all the powers of elected representatives. Thereby, the bill contradicts the 2018 judgment, which unambiguously clarifies that the council of ministers with the chief minister at its helm is the executive head of the government of Delhi.

Rollback of Representative Government:

By conflating the government of Delhi with L-G, the bill blurs the distinction between the elected government and L-G. Further, by requiring L-G’s opinion before the elected government can take executive action, it effectively renders the elected government powerless. Moreover, the clause that declares void any rule that empowers the Assembly or its Committees to discuss any matter of day-to-day administration or conduct enquiries amounts to a rollback of representative government.

Centralising India’s Federal Polity:

Recently, the central government has taken several steps that undermine the spirit of federalism (Three Farmers’ laws, Revocation of Article 370, etc.). The bill represents yet another step toward centralizing India’s federal polity. A recent report held that such bills could strengthen the international perception of India becoming an electoral autocracy.

Way Forward

Working through Constitutional Trust:

The apex court had rightly concluded that the scheme set out in the Constitution and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 envisages a collaborative structure that can be worked only through constitutional trust. Thus, the Bill should be referred to a select committee and not passed in haste like the Farm Bills. Evolving consensus in such matters would be consistent both with federalism as well as the high principles laid down by the Supreme Court.

Ensuring Principle of Subsidiary:

Subsidiary — the foundational principle of fiscal federalism — necessitates empowered sub-national governments. Thereby, the central government should move towards allocating greater powers to city governments. In this context, India should emulate several large megapoleis around the globe, from Jakarta and Seoul to London and Paris, which have had strong sub-national governments.

Conclusion

The fundamental principles of constitutionalism embody the concept of limited powers as its central idea. To sustain this ethos the highest importance should be given to people who are the real sovereigns and who speak through their elected representatives.

QUESTIONS:

1. The recent bill proposed by the Central Government relating to Delhi
 - a) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 2021
 - b) The Finance Bill, 2021
2. The Lieutenant Governor power only extends to whom?
 - a) Lieutenant Governor of Delhi
 - b) Elected Government
3. Which Amendment insert Article 239AA?
 - a) 68th
 - b) 69th
4. The crux of NCT vs. Union of India.
5. A recent report that bill strengthen the
 - a) International perception of India becoming an electoral autocracy
 - b) Farm laws.

2. Unpaid Work

Women bear a disproportionately high burden of unpaid domestic work and care work in India. They carry a disproportionately higher burden of unpaid work, namely, unpaid domestic services as well as unpaid care of children, the old, and the disabled for their respective households. Women do this job not necessarily because they like it or are efficient in it, but because it is imposed on them by patriarchal norms, which are the roots of all-pervasive gender inequalities. Though this work contributes to overall well-being at the household level and collectively at the national level, it is invisible in the national database and particularly in national policies. By excluding this work from the economy, macroeconomics shows a clear male bias. Therefore, in order to adhere to the principle of gender equality and justice, it is imperative to recognize this unpaid work and make provisions to rectify this problem.

Need to Recognise Unpaid Work

Restricting Opportunities:

The invisible labor that a woman puts into household work is a 24-hour job without remuneration, promotions, or retirement benefits. Further, it restricts opportunities for women in the economy and in life. It is due to this female labor force participation rate in India is around 25%.

Linkage with Economy:

The household produces goods and services for its members, and if GDP is a measure of the total production and consumption of the economy, it has to incorporate this work by accepting the household as a sector of the economy. Unpaid work is a privately produced public good that is critical for the sustenance of the mainstream economy.

Subsidizes Private Sector:

At the macro level, unpaid work subsidizes the private sector by providing it a generation of workers (human capital) and takes care of the wear and tear of labor who are family members.

Subsidizes Government:

Similarly, unpaid work also subsidizes the government by taking care of the old, sick, and disabled. The state would have spent huge amounts in the absence of unpaid work.

Challenges in Compensating Unpaid Work

Implementation Issue:

The Economic Survey 2019 recognizes this unpaid work, is a positive development. However, its implementation may create problems such as the affordability of the government and calculation of the amounts.

Endorsing Norm of Women's Work:

Paying monetary benefits carries with it the possible danger of formally endorsing the social norm that domestic and care work is 'women's work', for which they are being paid.

Master-Servant Relationship:

The term salary, wage, or compensation is indeed problematic as it indicates an employer-employee relationship, i.e., a relationship of subordination with the employer having disciplinary control over the employee.

Way Forward

Public policy should aim at closing the huge gender gap in unpaid domestic and care work through 'recognition, reduction, and redistribution.

Recognition:

Paying a wage is a formal recognition of the fact that unpaid domestic and care work is no less important than paid market work, as the latter is parasitic on the former. What governments could do is recognize this unpaid work in the national database by a sound time-use survey and use the data in national policies.

Reduction:

Women's burden of unpaid work can be reduced by

- Improving technology (e.g. better fuel for cooking),
- Better infrastructure (e.g. water at the doorstep),
- Shifting some unpaid work to the mainstream economy (e.g. childcare, care of the disabled, and care of the chronically sick),
- Making basic services (e.g. health and transportation) accessible to women.

Redistribution:

Policy measures should also envisage redistributing the work between men and women by providing different incentives and disincentives to men (e.g. mandatory training of men in housework, childcare, etc.) and financial incentives for sharing housework. These measures will give free time to women and open up new opportunities to them. Further, payment of pension to old women (60+ years) may be a better idea to compensate them for their unpaid work.

Conclusion

To reduce women's burden of unpaid work and tap their potential in development, there is an urgent need to expand the purview of economics not only for gender justice but mainly for moving towards realistic economics.

QUESTIONS:

6. Participation of women labour in India?

- a) 35%
- b) 25%

7. GDP means _____

- a) The measure of the total production and consumption of the economy
- b) Decrease the economy

8. Economic survey 2019 recognizes

- a) unpaid work
- b) contract workers

9. The public policy aims at _____

- a) gender gap
- b) poverty

10. Subsidize for unpaid work to take care _____

- a) disabled
- b) unmarried women

3. Lateral Entry Reform

Recently, eight professionals were recruited for joint secretary-level positions in various ministries under the lateral entry scheme. Lateral entry means when personnel from the private sector are selected to an administrative post of the government despite them not being selected in or being part of a bureaucratic setup. Lateral entry is needed because contemporary times require highly skilled and motivated individuals at the helm of administrative affairs, without which public service delivery mechanisms do not work smoothly. However, the success of lateral entry hinges entirely on how it is designed.

Permanent System of Administrators

In the permanent system, IAS officers get promoted to joint secretary level after 17 years of service and remain at that level for ten years. Joint Secretaries are at a crucial level of senior management in the Government of India and lead policymaking as well as the implementation of various programs and schemes for the department assigned to them. The joint secretary-level is usually filled by officers selected through the Civil Services Examination conducted by Union Public Service

Commission. The IAS and permanent system are strictly seniority-bound — nobody gets promoted ahead of time. That makes the average age of a joint secretary around 45.

Advantages of Lateral Entry

Need for Specialized Knowledge:

Governance is becoming more and more complex requiring specialized skills. For example, increasing penetration of data dominance in our lives. Generalist officers cannot be always expected to be up-to-date with specialized knowledge. Therefore, people with expertise and specialist domain knowledge are required to navigate the complex needs of present-day administrative challenges.

Filling The Gap:

According to Department of Personnel and Training data, there is a shortage of about 1500 IAS officers. Lateral entry can help bridge this deficit.

Bringing a Change in Work Culture:

It will help in bringing change in bureaucratic culture in Government sector culture. This bureaucratic culture is criticized for red-tapism, rule-book bureaucracy, and status-quo. Lateral Entry helps in bringing the values of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the Government sector. It will help in building a culture of performance within the Government sector.

Participatory Governance:

Presently, governance is becoming a more participatory and multi-actor endeavour. In this context, lateral entry provides stakeholders such as the private sector and non-profits an opportunity to participate in the governance process.

Arguments Against Lateral Entry

Outsourcing Expertise:

There is a difference between bringing expertise and being part of the decision-making process. For bringing expertise, the government doesn't strictly need to hire private-sector personnel. Expertise is widely available and used by almost every ministry — expert committees, consultations, think tank engagements, etc.

Cumbersome Decision-Making Process:

The success of lateral entry requires an understanding of the system and an ability to work with the “permanent” establishment. No training or orientation is provided for this. By the time networks are built, it is time to move on. On past evidence, the lateral entrants who made the biggest impact are those who served in the system for a length of time and at different levels

Profit Motive vs. Public Service:

The private sector approach is profit-oriented on the other hand motive of the Government is public service. This is also a fundamental transition that a private sector person has to make while working in government.

Conflict of Interest:

The hiring of the private sector into administrative positions raises issues of potential conflict of interest. This issue requires a stringent code of conduct for entrants from private sectors to ensure conflict of interest is not detrimental to the public good.

Way Forward

Setting Objective Criteria:

There are several joint secretaries in each ministry who handle different portfolios. If lateral entrants are assigned to an unimportant portfolio, there are chances that they will not be motivated. A cursory look at the portfolios of the eight laterally-hired joint secretaries doesn't suggest that they hold critical portfolios. That's why one entrant has already quit. Thus, what key skills, qualities, and experiences a particular role requires must be objectively decided.

Relaxing Age Barrier:

To attract the best talent from outside at the joint secretary level, entry requirements need to be relaxed so that persons of 35 years of age are eligible. If one looks at lateral entry in an earlier generation, among economists, there was much greater flexibility. The likes of Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Bimal Jalan and Vijay Kelkar were joint secretaries in their mid-30s and secretaries by their late 40s or by 50. That is one of the reasons they left lucrative assignments abroad.

Need for the Transparent Process:

The key again to the success of this scheme would lie in selecting the right people in a manifestly transparent manner. The constitutional role of UPSC should not be ignored as it will provide legitimacy to the entire process of selection

Training of Lateral Entrants:

An intensive training program for entrants from the private sector to civil services needs to be formulated which helps them understand the complex nature of work in Government.

Conclusion

Lateral entry, like competition in any sphere, is a good thing. But serious thinking is required on entry requirements, job assignments, number of personnel, and training to make it a force for positive change. Apart from it, reforms of the "permanent" system — particularly its seniority principle — are also a prerequisite for holistic administrative reforms.

QUESTIONS:

11. Lateral entry scheme, how many IAS officers were selected?
 - a) 7
 - b) 8
12. For which post they were selected?
 - a) Committee members
 - b) Joint secretary level.
13. How many years of service is needed to get a promotion to the Joint Secretary level?
 - a) 17 years
 - b) 18years
14. The average age of Joint Secretary?
 - a) 35
 - b) 45
15. The relaxed age for the post of Joint Secretary level?
 - a) 30
 - b) 40

4. Time to Review Tenth Schedule

Recently, the resignation of MLAs in the Puducherry assembly, yet again, highlighted the absurdity of the anti-defection law. Resignations are done with the intent of lowering the numbers required for a no-confidence motion to succeed. This formula has been seen recently in other states such as Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. In this way, no MLA has to face disqualification under the anti-defection law. The anti-defection law was included in the Constitution as the Tenth Schedule in 1985 to combat the “evil of political defections.” The primary purpose was to preserve the stability of governments and insulate them from the defections of legislators. However, the law has reduced legislators to being accountable primarily to the party and failed to preserve governments’ stability.

Issues Related to Anti-Defection Law

Undermining Representative Democracy:

There are two broadly accepted roles of a representative, such as an MP in a democracy. One, as agents of the voters, and the other is to exercise their judgment on various issues of public interest. After enacting the Anti-defection law, the MP or MLA has to follow the party’s direction blindly. This leaves them with absolutely no freedom to vote their judgment on any issue. It makes the MP neither a delegate of the constituency nor a national legislator but

converts them to be just agents of the political party. Thus, this provision goes against the concept of representative democracy.

Eroding Legislatures:

An important consequence of the anti-defection law is the hollowing out of our legislatures. The core role of an MP to examine and decide on a policy, bills, and budgets is side-lined. Instead, the MP becomes just another number to be tallied by the party on any vote that it supports or opposes.

Undermining Parliamentary Democracy:

While introducing the draft Constitution, Dr B.R. Ambedkar outlined the differences between the presidential and parliamentary forms of government. According to him, the presidential form had higher stability, but lower accountability as the President is elected for four years, and cannot be removed except for proven misdemeanour. In the parliamentary form, the government is accountable daily through questions and motions and can be removed any time it loses the support of the majority of members of the Lok Sabha. In India, this chain of accountability has been broken by making legislators accountable primarily to the political party. Thus, anti-defection law is acting against the concept of parliamentary democracy.

No Longer Provides Political Stability:

The Anti-defection law envisages political stability by ensuring that any person disqualified for defecting cannot get a ministerial position unless they are re-elected. However, Puducherry's example shows that the political system has found ways to topple governments by resigning rather than vote against the party.

Controversial Role of Speaker:

Resigning from the membership of the House is every member's right. However, according to Article 190 of the Constitution, the resignation should be voluntary or genuine. If the Speaker has information to the contrary, they are not obliged to accept the resignation.

In many instances, the Speaker (usually from the ruling party) has delayed deciding on the disqualification. The Supreme Court has tried to plug this by ruling that the Speaker has to decide in three months, but it is not clear what would happen if a Speaker does not do so.

Way Forward

Strengthening Intra-Party Democracy:

If government stability is an issue due to people defecting from their parties, the answer is for parties to strengthen their internal part of democracy. If people rise within the party hierarchy on their capabilities (rather than inheritance), there would be a greater exit barrier.

Regulating Political Parties:

There is an ardent need for legislation that governs political parties in India. Such a law should bring political parties under RTI, strengthen intra-party democracy, etc.

Final Authority of Election Commission:

Chairman/Speaker of the house, being the final authority in terms of defection, affects the doctrine of separation of powers. Designating the Election Commission as the final authority in dealing with matters of defections may curb the menace of defection.

Restricting the Scope of Anti-defection Law:

To shield the detrimental effect of the anti-defection law on representative democracy, the scope of the law can be restricted to only those laws, where the defeat of government can lead to loss of confidence.

Conclusion

To sum up, the anti-defection law has been detrimental to legislatures' functioning as deliberative bodies that hold the executive to account on behalf of citizens. It has turned them into fora to endorse the decision of the government on Bills and budgets. In this context, it is time to review the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution.

QUESTIONS:

16. Recently, Puducherry highlighted the
 - a) The absurdity of Anti-Defection law.
 - b) Majority votes
17. In which schedule the Anti-Defection law is inserted?
 - a) 10th
 - b) 11th
18. In which year, Anti-Defection law is inserted?
 - a) 1965
 - b) 1985
19. While introducing the draft constitution, who outlined the difference between the presidential and parliamentary forms of Government?
 - a) Dr.B.R. Ambedkar
 - b) Rajendra Prasad
20. Anti-Defection law is acting against the concept of _____
 - a) presidential forms
 - b) parliamentary forms

5. Structural Issues of Union Territories

Recently, some MLAs from the Puducherry legislative assembly resigned. These resignations reflect a familiar pattern to the resignations of Members of the Legislative Assembly. Such resignations reduce the party's majority in the House abruptly, which invariably leads to the fall of the government. The intent behind this pattern is that no MLA has to defect and face disqualification under the anti-defection law. In general, these resignations take place only from the ruling parties in the States which are opposed to the ruling party at the Centre. However, this is not the only way where the elected governments in Union territories are undermined. Many constitutional and legal provisions reflect the structural fragility of Union Territories (UTs) as units of the Indian federation.

Structural Fragility Of Union Territories

Composition of the Legislature:

Article 239A was originally brought in, by the 14th Constitutional amendment act, 1962, to enable Parliament to create legislatures for the UTs. Under this article, the parliament enacted the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. The aftermath of this law is that a simple amendment in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 can create a legislature with more than 50% nominated members. However, the question remains, how can a predominantly nominated House promote representative democracy.

Issue of Nomination:

The Government of Union Territories Act provides for a 33-member House for Puducherry of whom three are to be nominated by the Central government. So, when the Union government nominated three members to the Assembly without consulting the government, it was challenged in the court. The Supreme Court in *K. Lakshminarayanan v. Union of India*, 2019 case held that the Union government is not required to consult the State government for nominating members to the Assembly and the nominated members have the same right to vote as the elected members.

Arbitrariness in Nomination:

There is provision for the nomination of members to the Rajya Sabha (under Article 80). The Article specifies the fields from which they will be nominated. The purpose of this nomination is to enable the House to draw on the expertise of those eminent members who are nominated and thus enrich the debate in the House. However, in the case of nomination to the Puducherry Assembly, no such qualification is laid down either in Article 239A or the Government of Union Territories Act. Due to this, the law invites arbitrariness in dealing with the nomination of members to the UT legislature.

Administrator's Power:

The UTs were never given a fully democratic set-up with the necessary autonomy. The power vested in the administrator (Lieutenant Governor) conflicts with the powers of the elected government of UTs having a legislature. Section 44 of the Government of Union Territories Act and Article 239 AA(4) (proviso) of the Constitution vests the power in the administrator to express his or her disagreement and refer the matter to the President decides on the advice of the Union government. So,

in effect, it is the Union government that finally determines the disputed issue. This can be reflected in the Chief Minister of Puducherry asking removal of the Lt. Governor. Similarly, in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, one often hears of complaints against the Lt. Governor from the ministers about the non-cooperative federalism being practised by him.

Overlapping Areas:

The Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 provides for a Legislative Assembly of Puducherry with a Council of Ministers to govern this Union Territory. Although the legislative assembly of Puducherry is empowered to make laws, the administrator is not bounded by the aid and advice of the council of ministers headed by the Chief Minister. This creates overlapping of jurisdictions, which in turn leads to conflict between the union government and elected government of union territory.

Way Forward

Practising Cooperative Federalism:

The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in *NCT of Delhi v. Union of India* (2019), had said that the administrator should not misuse this power to frustrate the functioning of the elected government in the territory and use it after all methods have failed to reconcile the differences between him/her and the Council of Ministers. However, this judgment has not been observed in the letter and spirit. Thus, both the government and UTs need to imbibe the ethos of cooperative federalism.

Exploring the Washington DC Model:

Indian Government can emulate the model of administrative sharing of power between the Union government and the Governments of UTs. Under that scheme, only the strategic areas and buildings are under the effective control of the federal government and the rest of the areas are under the jurisdiction of Washington state. Given this, the institution of strategic importance like political institutions, defence establishments, etc. can remain under the jurisdiction of the Union Government, and areas other than these can effectively be handed over to UTs governments.

Necessary Reforms:

For effective autonomy to the governments of union territories, there is a need for amendment in the legal and constitutional provisions.

Conclusion

The Union government should respect the reason why these UTs were thought fit to provide a legislature and Council of Ministers to some of the UTs. The ostensible reason is to fulfil the democratic aspirations of the people of these territories. In this context, the Union government should take note of the Supreme court's observation that the administration of Union Territories is by the Central government but that does not mean the Union Territories become merged with the Central government. They are centrally administered but retain their independent entity.

QUESTIONS:

21. 14th Constitutional Amendment insert which article?

- a) 239A
- b) 239AA

22. In which year, it was inserted?

- a) 1963
- b) 1962

23. Article 239A enables _____

- a) Parliament to create legislature for us.
- b) Presidential powers.

ANSWERS:

- 1. A
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. Key to check and balances between legislature and executive.
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. A
- 9. A
- 10. A
- 11. B
- 12. B
- 13. A
- 14. B
- 15. A
- 16. A
- 17. A
- 18. B
- 19. A
- 20. B
- 21. A
- 22. B
- 23. A



READING COMPREHENSION III

A city went dry: on Chennai water crisis

The water crisis in Chennai needs holistic and widely resonant solutions

Chennai's aspirations to grow into a global economic hub appear considerably weakened as it struggles to find water. The shadow of drought from 2018 has stretched into the torrid summer this year, evaporating not just the city's reservoirs, but the prosperity of its residents who are forced to hunt for tankers, pay bribes and spend hours even at night waiting for trucks to dispense some water. Ironically, Tamil Nadu's capital, which is a normal year gets anything between 1,300 mm and 1,400 mm of rainfall, has been laid low by the indifference of successive governments. That residents are now given minimum piped water and meagre tanker supplies totalling a third of the installed capacity of 1,494 million litres a day, that too mainly from desalination plants, faraway lakes and farm wells, is proof of the neglect of water governance. Yet, even searching questions posed by the Madras High Court to the AIADMK government have elicited only vague assurances on meeting basic requirements and restoring 210 waterbodies to augment future storage, rather than a firm timeline. Chief Minister Edappadi K. Palaniswami was wrong to dismiss reports on water scarcity as "an exaggeration", and he must end this business-as-usual approach. A time-bound plan is needed to augment the resources in the Greater Chennai region encompassing the neighbouring districts of Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram. This plan should be tasked to a Special Officer, to be framed by officials in consultation with credentialed experts in research and academia, and public comments invited before it is finalised

Q.1 What is synonyms of crisis?

- A. Calamity B. Amplification
C. Elaboration

Ans. A

Q.2 What is the synonyms of exaggeration?

- A. Mess. B. Overstatement
C. Setback

Ans. A

Q.3 What is the meaning of prosperity?

A. The state of being successful B. Trouble

C. Deadlock

Ans. A

Q.4 What is the meaning of desalination?

A. Reversal. B. Upheaval

C. The process of removing salt in seawater

Ans. C

Q.5 What is synonyms of augmenting?

A. Build up B. Overkill

C. Amplification

Ans. A

Q.6 What is the antonyms of aspirations?

A. Plight B. Laziness

C. Trouble

Ans. B

Q.7 What is the antonyms of encompassing?

A. Disgust B. Hated

C. Omit

Ans. C

Q.8 What is the meaning of credentialed?

A. Soar B. Qualification

C. Raise

Ans. B



Q.9 What is the synonyms of elicited?

A. Obtain B. Jack up

C. Puffery

Ans. A

Q.10 What is the meaning of dispense?

A. Distribute. B. Hyperbole

C. Enlarge

Ans. A

Q.11 What is the synonyms of drought?

A. Lack of rain. B.Improve

C. Escalate

Ans. A

Q.11 What is the meaning of considerably?

A.grow B.Broadly

C.steepen

Ans. B

Q.13 What is the synonyms of resonant?

A. Extend. B. Enhancement

C.sonorou

Ans. C

Q.14 What is the antonyms of holistic?

A. Deficient B. Puffery

C. Geezer

Ans.A



Q.15 What is the meaning of meagre?

A. Proceed B. Doubtless

C. Drained

Ans. C

Q. What is the synonyms of faraway?

A. Obscure. B. Scanty

C. Induce

Ans.A

Q.17 What is the meaning of scarcity?

A. Deficiency. B. Ulterior

C. Dried

Ans.A

Q.18 What is the meaning of academia?

A. Education. B. Slight

C. Lathy

Ans. A

Q.19 What is the meaning of consultation?

A. Dialogue. B. Slender

C. Advice

Ans. C

Q.20 What is the synonyms of assurances?

A. Limited B. Confidence

C. Debate

Ans. B



Q.21 What is the meaning of waive?

A. Junk. B. Hole

C. Dry spell

Ans. A

Q.22 What is the meaning of scrape?

A. Educe B. Danger

C. Solace

Ans.

Q.23 What is the synonyms of Disaster?

A. Calamity. B. Kindle

C. Poverty

Ans. A

Q.24 What is the synonyms of engender?

A. Dearth. B. Conference

C. Evoke

Ans. C

Q.25 What is the meaning of menace?

A. Trouble. B. Drought

C. Rede

Ans. A



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS I

1. Consider the following statements about NABI

- A. National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI) is the first Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute
- B. It is located in Haryana

Which of the above is are correct

- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. A and B
- D. None of the above

Ans. (a)

2. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about Gram Ujala

- A. 7 watt and 12-watt LED bulbs with 3 years warranty will be given to rural consumers
- B. Each household will get up to 5 LEDs.

- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. A and B
- D. None of the above

Ans. (c)

3. EESL comes under

- A. Ministry of Chemical
- B. MORE
- C. Ministry of Power
- D. Ministry of Finance

Ans. (b)

4. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about USTAD BISMILLAH KHAN

- A. It was Ustad "Bismillah" Khan who played the Shehnai at the first Republic Day celebration in 1947.

B. Bismillah Khan was the first Indian to be invited to perform at the prestigious Lincoln Centre Hall in the United States of America.

- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. A and B
- D. None of the above

Ans. (b)

5. Global Water Crisis Report is released by

- A. UNICEF
- B. UNHRC
- C. UNGA
- D. UNSC

ANS. (a)

6. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about NATIONAL BANK FOR FINANCING INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT BILL, 2021

- A. The bill seeks to establish the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development.
- B. Its objective is to support the development of short-term non-recourse infrastructure financing in India

- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. A and B
- D. None of the above

Ans. (a)

7. Which of the following statement(s) is/are NOT CORRECT about the NEW NAGAR VAN SCHEME

- A. The scheme will fill the gap between the cities and villages in terms of having their forest cover.
- B. India's has an age-old tradition of developing and caring for village forests in the vicinity of almost every rural patch.

8. Under the Nagar Van Scheme, Urban forests will be developed in 200 cities in its first phase.

- A. Only B
- B. Only A and B
- C. Only C
- D. None of the above

Ans. (d)

9. Whitson Reef is controlled by?

- A. Philippines
- B. Taiwan
- C. China
- D. Japan

Ans. (a)

10. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the Ken Betwa Link Project

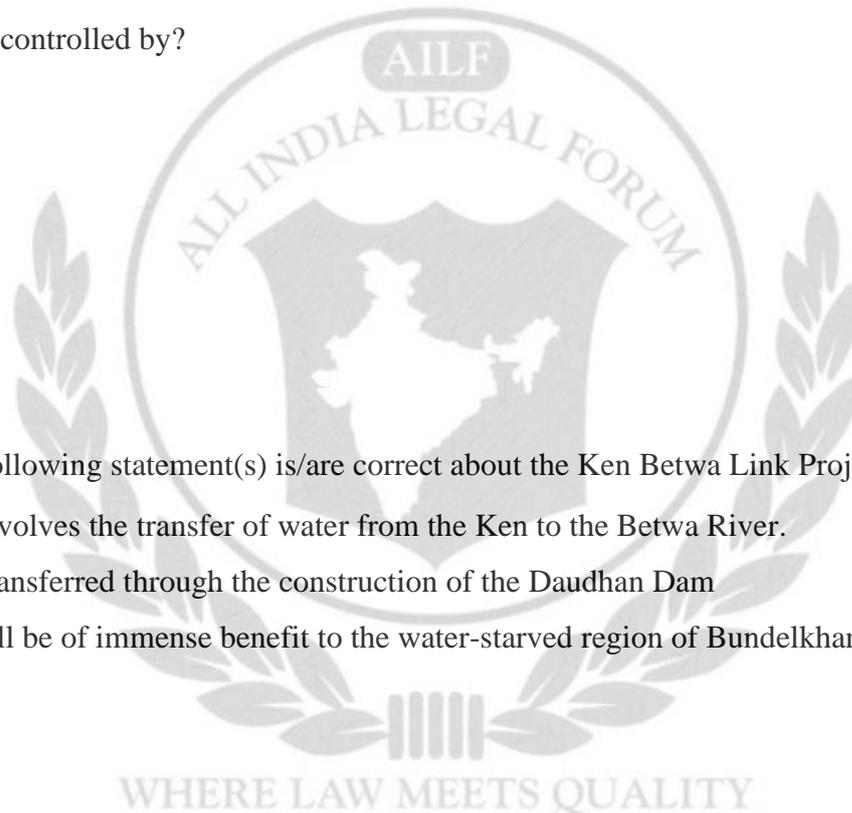
- A. This project involves the transfer of water from the Ken to the Betwa River.
- B. The water is transferred through the construction of the Daudhan Dam
- C. The project will be of immense benefit to the water-starved region of Bundelkhand

- A. Only B and C
- B. Only A and B
- C. Only A and C
- D. A, B and C

Ans. (d)

11. Consider the following statements about Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain

- A. The Campaign will be undertaken across the country, in both rural and urban areas
- B. The theme is “catch the rain, where it falls when it falls”.
- C. Gram Sabhas will also take ‘Jal Shapath’ for water conservation.



Which of the above is/are correct

- A. Only A and B
- B. Only A and C
- C. Only C
- D. All of the above

Ans. (c)

12. Consider the following statements about Ken Betwa Project

- a. A tripartite agreement is signed on this
- b. The Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP) is the River interlinking project that aims to transfer surplus water
- c. The surplus water will be transferred from Ken to Betwa

Which of the above is/are correct

- a) Only A
- b) Only A and C
- c) Only B and C
- d) All of the above

Ans. (d)

13. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct

- a. Ken originates from Madhya Pradesh
- b. Ken River passes through Panna tiger reserve
- c. Ken is a tributary of Ganga

- a) Only A and B
- b) Only A and C
- c) Only C
- d) All of the above

Ans. (a)

14. Which of the following is the most used vaccine in India

- a) Covaxin
- b) Covishield
- c) COVAC
- d) COVI AID

Ans. (b)

15. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the Standing External Advisory Committee (SEAC)

- a) It is set up by the Ministry of Finance
- b) The tenure of the committee is 3 years

- a) Only A
- b) Only B
- c) A and B
- d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

16. Consider the following statements about Gandhi Peace Prize

- a) Gandhi Peace Prize is an annual award
- b) It is instituted by the Government of India since 1995
- c) The award is open to all Indians only regardless, race, language, caste, creed or sex

Which of the above is/are correct

- a) Only A and B
- b) Only A and C
- c) Only C
- d) All of the above

Ans. (a)

17. Which of the following are water linking projects

- a) Gandak-Ganga
- b) Kosi-Ghagara
- c) Sardar-Yamuna

d) Mahanadi-Godavari

- a) Only C
- b) Only A and C
- c) Only B and C
- d) All of the above

Ans. (d)

18. Which of the following state has won the most Film Friendly State in the country?

- a) Sikkim
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Kerala

Ans. (a)

19. Consider the following statements about Small Finance Banks (SFBs)

- a) They are financial institutions that provide financial services to the unreserved and unbanked region of the country
- b) They are registered as a public limited company under the Companies Act, 2013

Which of the above is/are correct

- a) Only A
- b) Only B
- c) A and B
- d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

20. What is Ganga Quest?

- a) Clean Ganga Mission
- b) Online Quiz on Ganga
- c) Ganga Museum
- d) Ganga History Awareness Campaign

Ans. (b)

21. Consider the following statements about UNOPS

- a. It is an operational arm of WTO
- b. Its HQ is located in Washington DC
- c. It is a self-financing Organisation

Which of the above is/are correct

- a) Only A and B
- b) Only A and C
- c) Only C
- d) All of the above

Ans. (c)

22. Which of the following ministry is associated with the PRANIT Portal

- a) Ministry of Power
- b) Ministry of Finance
- c) Ministry of Education
- d) Ministry of Commerce

Ans. (a)

23. Put the following from east to west

- a) Dibru Saikhowa
 - b) Kaziranga
 - c) Orang
 - d) Manas
- a) A, B, D, C
b) A, B, C, D
c) A, C, B, D
d) A, C, D, B

Ans. (b)

24. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about UNHRC

- a) Its HQ is in Geneva
- b) It was founded in 2006 replacing UNCHR
- c) It has 47 member states

- a) Only A and B
- b) Oh A and C
- c) Only B and C
- d) All of the above

Ans. (d)

25. Consider the following statements

- a) 102nd: NCBC
- b) 103rd : 10% EWS Reservation
- c) 85th: Reservation in promotion

Which of the above is/are correct

- a) Only A and B
- b) Only A and C
- c) Only C
- d) Only A, B and C

And. (d)

26. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct

- a) This is the first time the EU has imposed sanctions on China
 - b) The sanctions are imposed for an accusation of human rights abuse
- a) Only A
 - b) Only B
 - c) A and B
 - d) None of the above

Ans. (b)



MCQ II ON COVID-19

1. Which state has more covid cases till date;
A. Maharashtra B. Punjab C . Gujarat D. Delhi.
2. Experts believe a correlation is likely given that the world knows about which mutation.
A. COV-19 B. SARS COV C. Sars-cov-2 D. Sars-cov-19
3. Which of the following countries has more strains of covid 19
A. India B. UK C. USA D. China
4. When will the next shutdown imposed be removed in palghar Maharashtra 2021?
A. April 15, 2021, B. April 30, 2021, C. May 10, 2021, D. May 15 2021
5. what is FDA doing to respond to the covid 19 pandemic?
A. Medical countermeasures B. Updates on covid 19 C. Protect public health. D. All of these.
6. What treatments are available for covid 19
A. Hospital treatment B. Healthcare centres C. Home treatment D. Compensation
7. When did the vaccine get approval?
A. OCT 2020 B. NOV 2020 C. DEC 2020 D. JAN 2021
8. How is covid 19 passed on?
A. drinking water b. coughing c. unhygiene d. all of these
9. Country with least covid 19 cases
A. Italy B. USA C. islands of pacific D. Islands of Atlantic
9. Where are the most mutated covid 19 cases found?
A. Tanzania B. New Zealand C. south Korea D. NORTH Korea
10. Name the scientific university that carries out genetic testing for 10 African nations
A. Stanford university B. Oxford university C . Lawrence D. Wayne state university
11. When was the vaccine launched in India

- A. JAN 16 2021 B. JAN 17 2021 C. JAN 15 2021 D. None of the
12. what is the name of the covid 19 vaccine in India
A. COVAXIN B. AARP C. Sinopharms D. COVAX
13. Which institute developed the vaccine for covid 19
A. Bharat biotech B. National Institute of virology C. London University
D. Indian council of medical research.
14. Who are getting the covid 19 vaccines first
A. SENIOR citizens B. active citizens C. Frontline workers D. students
15. Approximately the number of people who got the vaccine in India
A. 50 lakhs B. 75 lakhs C. 1 crore D. 5.5 crore
16. What conditions are concerned high risk for covid 19
A. Cancer B. Chronic kidney disease C. Down syndrome D. all of these
17. When was lockdown imposed in India?
A. 21 March 2020 B. 20 March 2020 C. 22 MARCH 2020 D. Non of these
18. Death rate in Mexico is approximately
A. 1 LAKH B. 2LAKH C. 5 LAKH D. 1.5 LAKH
19. How many vaccines has India exported
A. 40 million B. 50 Million C. 60 million D. 80 million
20. NO. of countries India has supplied vaccines
A. 60 B. 65 C. 70 D. 75

ABOUT ALL INDIA LEGAL FORUM

All India Legal Forum (AILF), the brainchild of several legal luminaries and eminent personalities across the country and the globe, is a dream online platform which aims at proliferating legal knowledge and providing an ingenious understanding and cognizance of various fields of law, simultaneously aiming to generate diverse social, political, legal and constitutional discourse on law-related topics, making sure that legal knowledge penetrates to every nook and corner of the ever-growing legal fraternity. AILF also houses a blog that addresses contemporary issues in any field of law. We at AILF don't just publish blogs but we also guide the authors when their research paper is not up to the mark.

AIM OF AILF

Legal Education is regarded central in providing access to justice by ensuring equality before the law, the right to counsel and the right to a fair trial. All India legal Forum aims to bring out a platform to provide resourceful insight on law-related topics for the ever-growing legal fraternity. Through ambitious and studious legal brains across the country, AILF aims at providing valuable contributions on developments in the legal field and contemporary assessment of issues, putting forward quality legal content for the masses. We provide constant legal updates and make quality law notes available for law students across the country.

PEOPLE BEHIND AILF

The biggest asset of AILF is our team of more than 400 law students across the country to tackle basic problems which a legal researcher encounters in day to day life. Putting forward the basic tools and ideas needed for researching and drafting, AILF seeks to help and encourage people to write research papers efficiently and effectively. AILF is not just a blog but a platform to make legal research effortless and undemanding. We at AILF consider dedication and determination as ultimate requisition to be a good researcher and we thrive to instill these values.



www.ailf.in

