

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

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US President Donald Trump has surprised the world once again, with his sudden announcement of a 90-day pause on operational tariffs on countries that did not retaliate against his April 2024 move. Many in the media and commerce lobbies have labelled it a "climtdown." To us, however, it is increasingly clear that the geopolitical chessboard was shifting by design: the US's immediate purpose was to bring trading partners to the negotiating table, and to target China's massive trade surplus.

The purpose was simple: slashing the US trade deficit of \$1.52 trillion and reviving American manufacturing jobs. The tariff policy of April 2024 had, by then, already strained several Asian economies. The US President does not appear to be retreating—rather recalibrating—to strike better bilateral deals with Asia. It claims that the trade war with China was part of a broader plan to reorganise the global trading system in ways that would benefit the United States and counterbalance China's economic rise.

China's trade surplus with the US grew by 24 per cent to \$705 billion in 2023, out of a total global trade deficit of \$1.52 trillion—the highest in recent history. An undervalued yuan and massive export subsidies have been key in driving this imbalance. In that sense, China's economy is not fully market-led. The WTO failed to discipline this systemic distortion. However, the US deficit is not only with China. It has trade gaps with ASEAN countries, the EU, Mexico, and even India. Imports from these regions combined exceed \$2.1 trillion. India's exports to the US were \$120 billion, while imports stood at \$45 billion, yielding a surplus of \$75 billion for India. The overall picture is that Washington's trade position is imbalanced not only globally but regionally.

No wonder China is talking of an "Elephant and Dragon tango," trying to build counterbalancing ties with ASEAN economies, Africa, and Latin America. India, with its massive demographic dividend and expanding manufacturing sector, now finds itself courted by both Washington and Beijing. In essence, Trump's "pause" was not surrender but a bait. By easing tariffs temporarily, the US aims to win over key Asian exporters like India and Vietnam and isolate China diplomatically.

To tap this potential, India will have to do a lot to move beyond being just a large market. It must boost production capacity, adhere to high-quality standards, and diversify exports. The appeal of the US market is immense: it remains the world's second-largest after the EU, importing goods worth over \$815 billion in 2023. India has the competitive advantage in pharmaceuticals, IT, textiles, and auto components. If India scales up efficiently, it can position itself as a dependable alternative to China for global supply chains. This would also require India to negotiate smartly, secure fair market access, and leverage its soft power to attract FDI. The trade pause offers a narrow but significant window to do so.

The tariff pause, then, should not be mistaken for appeasement. It is strategic patience—a recalibration that seeks to use trade as an instrument of geopolitical influence. For India, the challenge is to read this correctly: to play its cards with caution and foresight, converting temporary openings into lasting structural gains.

1. Which of the following best captures the *central argument* of the passage?

- A. Trump's tariff policy reflects short-term economic populism rather than long-term strategy.
- B. The US's 90-day tariff pause is a deliberate strategic move to recalibrate global trade relations and pressure China.
- C. India's trade surplus with the US is evidence of Washington's poor negotiation capacity.
- D. The global trading system is inherently biased in favour of developing countries.



2. The author's tone throughout the passage can best be described as —

A. Analytical and strategic. B. Sarcastic and dismissive. C. Alarmist and critical. D. Celebratory and nationalistic.

3. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

A. The US's tariff strategy was designed partly to isolate China while wooing Asian economies.
B. India's trade deficit with China is larger than with the US.
C. Trump's tariff pause was forced by domestic political pressure.
D. China has reduced its dependence on exports to ASEAN nations.

4. What is the rhetorical purpose of citing precise trade figures (e.g., \$1.52 trillion, \$705 billion, etc.) in the article?

A. To emphasise the precision of the authors' economic forecasting.
B. To quantify the scale of trade imbalances and ground the argument in evidence.
C. To show that economic data can be misleading in policymaking.
D. To exaggerate the crisis for dramatic impact.

5. Which of the following titles would be *least* appropriate for the passage?

A. "Strategic Patience in Trade Diplomacy"
C. "Why India Must Join China's Camp" B. "From Trade War to Trade Chess"
D. "The Tariff Pause as Calculated Policy"

6. Which of the following assumptions underlies the authors' argument that India must act swiftly during the tariff pause?

A. The pause is temporary, and delays may close India's strategic window.
B. The US will maintain zero tariffs indefinitely.
C. ASEAN countries will automatically prefer Indian exports.
D. China's manufacturing slowdown is irreversible.

7. Which of the following, if true, would *strengthen* the authors' argument?

A. The US announces a permanent reduction of tariffs on Indian exports.
B. China decides to cut exports to ASEAN countries voluntarily.
C. India's manufacturing costs rise due to currency appreciation.
D. India signs no new trade agreements during the tariff window.

8. The authors' reasoning that "Trump's pause was not surrender but bait" relies on which of the following logical structures?

A. Apparent concession concealing strategic intent. B. Economic populism masking incompetence.
C. Retaliation disguised as appeasement. D. Evidence leading to accidental outcome.

9. Which of the following, if true, would most *weaken* the passage's conclusion about India's potential advantage?

A. India's exports to the US face strict non-tariff barriers unrelated to tariffs.
B. ASEAN countries increase trade with India.
C. The US's import demand for pharmaceuticals rises.
D. China loses cost competitiveness in textiles.

10. Which reasoning pattern is most parallel to the passage's argument?

A. A company offers temporary discounts to attract new suppliers before renegotiating contracts.
B. A nation permanently abolishes tariffs to promote free trade.
C. A government imposes sanctions to punish domestic industries.
D. A student abandons a project mid-way after criticism.

**LEGAL REASONING****PASSAGE - I**

A Breach of Contract occurs when a party thereto renounces its liability under it, or by his own act makes it impossible that he should perform his obligations under it or totally or partially fails to perform such obligations. The courts are given power to impose damages on the breaching party because the other party's rights are needed to be restored and he must be reimbursed taking into account multiple characteristics of a contract and possible compensations.

In liquidated damages, parties to a contract agree in advance if the contract is breached. To be lawful, the actual damages must be difficult or impracticable to determine, and the liquidated amount must be reasonable in the circumstances. In common law, a liquidated damages clause will not be enforced if its purpose is to punish the wrongdoer/party in breach rather than to compensate the injured party. One reason for this is that the enforcement of the term would, in effect, require an equitable order of specific performance.

Consequential/Special damages arise on account of the special/usual circumstances affecting the plaintiff. They are such remote losses, which are not the natural and probable consequences of the breach of contract. These can be claimed only if the special circumstances, which would result in special loss in case of breach of contract, are brought to the notice of the other party, at the inception of the contract itself. But, the subsequent knowledge of the special circumstances will not create any special liability on the other party.

Ordinary/Compensatory damages arise naturally and directly in the usual course of things, from the breach of contract itself. In other words, ordinary damages are restricted to the direct and proximate consequences of the breach of contract. The general rule of assessing the damages is that damages would be assessed on the difference between the contracted price and the market price on the date of breach. If there is no market price for the subject matter of the contract, the rule is to take the market price of the nearest substitute. If there is no nearest substitute, the market price is to be arrived at by adding to the price at the place of purchase, the conveyance charges to the place of delivery plus the usual profit of the seller.

11. Ramesh contracts with Divya to deliver 100 laptops at ₹50,000 each on 1st July. On the due date, Ramesh fails to deliver. Divya buys similar laptops from another supplier at ₹55,000 each. Later, she sues Ramesh for damages. Ramesh argues that prices had fluctuated due to market trends, and he is not liable for that difference. Divya claims ordinary damages for direct loss.

Which of the following is correct?

- A.** Ramesh is liable only if he intended to harm Divya.
- B.** Ramesh is liable for ordinary damages equal to ₹5,000 per laptop.
- C.** Divya can claim both ordinary and special damages.
- D.** No damages since market fluctuation is natural.

12. Rajesh agreed to sell industrial generators to Neha for ₹10 lakh, to be delivered on 1st June. Neha informed Rajesh that the generators were urgently needed to fulfill a government contract starting 2nd June. Rajesh failed to deliver on time, and Neha incurred a penalty of ₹3 lakh from the government. She sued Rajesh for total ₹3 lakh. Rajesh contends that such loss was "special," not disclosed initially.

Decide.

- A.** Rajesh is liable for full ₹3 lakh.
- B.** Rajesh is not liable as the special circumstance was not within his knowledge at the time of contract.
- C.** Rajesh liable only for ₹1 lakh as ordinary damages.
- D.** No liability since government projects are uncertain.

13. A construction company hired Suman to design safety software for a bridge project. Their contract stated a ₹10 lakh penalty for delay beyond deadline. Suman failed to deliver for six weeks. The company deducted ₹10 lakh as liquidated damages. Suman sued, claiming it was an unlawful penalty. The company argued the clause represented genuine pre-estimate of loss.

What is the correct position?

- A. Enforceable if ₹10 lakh was a reasonable pre-estimate of loss.
- B. Void as liquidated damages are never enforceable.
- C. Valid even if excessive.
- D. Void unless actual loss is proven.

14. Manav contracted to transport machine parts to a factory for ₹5 lakh. Due to negligence, the shipment was delayed, causing the factory to miss a foreign export deadline, losing ₹15 lakh. The factory owner sues Manav for ₹15 lakh. Manav argues that he was unaware of the foreign contract and should only pay ordinary damages.

Who is correct?

- A. Factory owner, as loss arose from breach.
- B. Both partly correct.
- C. Manav, since special loss wasn't communicated.
- D. None, as damages speculative.

15. Vikas agreed to supply handmade furniture to Anu at ₹2 lakh. Delivery was due 10th May. Due to a labor strike, Vikas couldn't deliver. Anu bought furniture elsewhere at ₹2.5 lakh and demanded ₹50,000 from Vikas. He refused, claiming the strike was beyond control.

Is Vikas liable?

- A. No, as the strike was force majeure.
- B. Yes, for ordinary damages.
- C. Yes, for special damages.
- D. No, since contract became void.

16. Rohit agreed to print 5,000 wedding cards for Payal for ₹25,000. The event was postponed, and Payal cancelled the order before Rohit began printing. Rohit sued for full payment. Payal argued she wasn't liable since no work started.

Who is correct?

- A. Rohit, since he suffered opportunity loss.
- B. Payal, since no breach occurred yet.
- C. Rohit, as partial preparation counts as performance.
- D. Both, since losses were mutual.

17. Priya contracted with Dev to supply raw cotton at ₹4,000/quintal. Delivery failed due to Dev's negligence, and prices rose to ₹5,000/quintal. Priya sued for ₹1,000/quintal as damages. Dev contended that Priya later sold finished fabric at higher prices, offsetting her losses.

How should the court decide?

- A. Priya entitled to ₹1,000/quintal ordinary damages.
- B. Dev not liable as Priya profited later.
- C. Dev liable only if bad faith proven.
- D. No damages since market fluctuated.

18. Meena contracts to sell 50 bags of rice to Raghav for ₹1 lakh. Raghav later cancels, claiming financial hardship. Meena sells them at ₹90,000 to another buyer and sues Raghav for ₹10,000 damages. Raghav argues loss was "remote" as market prices fell for all traders.

Who is correct?

- A. Raghav, as fall in market affects everyone.
- B. Meena, entitled to ordinary damages for direct loss.
- C. None, as both shared risk.
- D. Court may divide damages equally.

19. A software firm agreed to deliver an app to a client within 3 months, failing which ₹5 lakh per month would be deducted as penalty. The firm delayed by 2 months, and the client deducted ₹10 lakh. The firm sued, claiming the clause was a “penalty,” not liquidated damages.

What must the court examine?

- A. Whether the amount is genuine pre-estimate or punitive.
- B. Whether actual damages exceed the amount.
- C. Whether performance was impossible.
- D. Whether client suffered moral loss.

20. Arif contracts to supply bakery machines to a café by 1st June. He delays till 15th June. The café, which had informed Arif that delay would postpone its grand opening, loses ₹5 lakh in promotional costs. Arif argues that such loss is too remote.

Who is liable?

- A. Café, since losses were self-created.
- B. Arif, since he was aware of the special circumstances.
- C. Both, as risk was mutual.
- D. None, as losses were consequential.

Passage-II

There could arise circumstances which result in termination of a contract between the parties. A contract can be terminated on the account that a party has exercised coercion by committing or threatening or detaining tactics to obtain the consent of the other party (Section 15 of the Act). e – Where a party is in a position to dominate the will of another and exercises such position to obtain unfair advantage over the other party by obtaining their consent, such party has the option to terminate such contract (Section 16 of the Act) as the consent was obtained due to Undue Influence. A contract may be terminated by a party in the event where the other party has committed a fraudulent activity to obtain the consent of the innocent party by deceiving them (Section 17 of the Act). Where consent of a party is obtained on account of a false statement made by the party which believed it to be true, the innocent party has the option to terminate the contract (Section 18 of the Act) due to Misrepresentation. A contract becomes void from its conception if either or both parties are mistaken in regards to a matter of fact (Section 20 of the Act). Frustration of contract – Attributable to supervening event that was beyond the control of either party making the performance of the contract impossible, discharges both the parties from performance of the duties enumerated thereunder (Section 56 of the Act).

A party may commit breach of their obligations under the contract by renouncing their liability, by making the performance impossible owing to own acts or totally or partially failing to fulfil the requisite duties. Parties may terminate the contract subject to the terms stated therein which may include expiry of the duration or termination at will by issuance of notice or any incapacity or change of circumstances hampering the performance of the obligations.

In the event where the contract between the parties is terminated, payment of consideration should be made in respect of the fulfilment of the promises by the other party in terms of delivery of goods or services. Even if the contract is discharged and the other party has fulfilled their obligations as stated in the original contract which have been accepted by the first party, payment of consideration is required to be made on Quatum Meruit basis.

In the case of breach of the conditions of the contract committed by either party, the other party may be made liable for compensation in terms of rescission, liquidated/ unliquidated damages, injunction or specific performance subject to the terms of the contract.

21. Ravi, a landlord, threatened his tenant Meera to sign a new rental agreement doubling the rent or face immediate eviction. Terrified of losing her home during exams, Meera signed. A month later, she realized she had other housing options and sought to terminate the agreement claiming coercion. Ravi argued that she signed voluntarily and had lived there peacefully since.

Under the principles of the Indian Contract Act, can Meera terminate the contract?

A. No, as she already benefited under the new terms. **B.** Yes, because coercion makes the contract void from inception.
C. No, as coercion must be by physical force only. **D.** Yes, because her consent was obtained through threat and fear.

22. Aditya, an aged widower, transferred his property to his nurse Kavita, who had cared for him for years. After his death, his son alleged undue influence, arguing that Kavita exploited her position to obtain the property. Kavita claimed Aditya acted voluntarily and the transfer was out of gratitude.

What is the correct legal position?

A. The contract is automatically void.
B. The burden lies on Kavita to prove absence of undue influence since she held a position to dominate Aditya's will.
C. The son cannot challenge a completed gift.
D. The contract stands valid unless declared void by court.

23. Rohit, a jeweler, sold an "authentic antique necklace" to Priya for ₹5 lakh. Later, Priya discovered it was a replica. Rohit insisted he believed it was genuine and had no intent to deceive. Priya sued for rescission.

Which principle applies?

A. Misrepresentation, as Rohit's statement was false but believed true. **B.** Fraud, since intent is presumed.
C. Undue influence, due to superior knowledge. **D.** Quantum meruit, since contract performed.

24. Two friends, Kabir and Nitin, signed a contract for sale of land believing it was government-approved. Later, it was revealed the land was forest land and non-transferable. Kabir sued for enforcement; Nitin argued the contract was void due to mutual mistake of fact.

Decide.

A. Valid contract; parties must bear loss.
B. Only Nitin may rescind.
C. Void ab initio, since both were mistaken about essential fact. **D.** Valid till government cancels title.

25. Megha signed a performance contract to sing at Arjun's wedding. A day before the event, a nationwide lockdown due to pandemic made gatherings illegal. Arjun demanded compensation, alleging breach. Megha argued impossibility due to unforeseen circumstances.

Who is correct?

A. Megha, as contract frustrated.
B. Arjun, as she failed to perform.
C. Both share loss. **D.** None, as neither at fault.

26. A hospital contracted Dr. Neel for a one-year consultancy. After six months, Neel suffered paralysis and couldn't continue. The hospital hired another doctor and refused payment for the incomplete term. Neel's wife claimed payment on quantum meruit for services rendered.

Is she entitled?

A. No, since contract was for personal service.
B. Yes, for the proportionate value of work done and accepted.
C. No, since contract automatically terminated. **D.** Yes, full payment as goodwill.

27. Arun contracted to design an app for Ria at ₹2 lakh. After completing 80%, Ria terminated the contract without cause. Arun demanded payment for work done. Ria argued no payment due as final delivery unfinished.

Decide.

A. Arun can claim on quantum meruit for completed portion.
B. Ria is correct; no payment till full performance.
C. Contract frustrated due to premature termination. **D.** None; losses offset.

28. Pooja, a trader, signed a three-month supply contract with Ankit. After two months, Pooja became insolvent, and her assets were frozen by court order, making further performance impossible. Ankit sued for damages, alleging breach. Pooja's lawyer argued frustration.

How should the court decide?

- A.** Breach, since insolvency was her fault.
- B.** Frustration, as external legal order prevented performance.
- C.** Breach, since insolvency is foreseeable.
- D.** Partial liability only.

29. Siddharth, a contractor, undertook renovation of a hotel but abandoned midway, citing "personal stress." The hotel completed work via another contractor, paying ₹3 lakh extra. They sued Siddharth for damages. Siddharth argued he was ill and never renounced liability.

What should the court decide?

- A.** No breach as illness justified delay.
- B.** Partial payment deduction.
- C.** Breach of contract due to self-induced failure.
- D.** Contract frustrated.

30. A telecom company hired Ravi to lay optical cables in 60 days, failing which ₹1 lakh/day penalty applied. After 50 days, a cyclone destroyed half the work. Ravi requested time extension, but the company terminated the contract and claimed damages. Ravi argued frustration.

Who is correct?

- A.** Company, since partial loss doesn't frustrate contract.
- B.** Ravi, since cyclone made performance impossible.
- C.** Both share liability equally.
- D.** Court may grant quantum meruit payment.

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

The year 2025 marks the 150th anniversary of India's National Song, *Vande Mataram*, written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1875. Initially composed in Sanskritized Bengali, the song became an iconic symbol of India's struggle for independence and the spiritual unity of the nation. It was later included in his famous novel *Anandamath* (1882), a work set during the Sannyasi Rebellion against the British East India Company. The song's opening words — "Vande Mataram" meaning "I bow to thee, Mother" — evoke the image of India as the divine motherland.

The first public rendering of *Vande Mataram* took place at the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress, presided over by Rahimtulla M. Sayani, and was sung by Rabindranath Tagore. Over time, it became the rallying cry of nationalist movements, notably during the Partition of Bengal (1905) and the Non-Cooperation Movement. The song inspired revolutionaries and freedom fighters, finding echoes in slogans, posters, and underground publications.

After Independence, the Constituent Assembly of India, on 24 January 1950, adopted *Vande Mataram* as the National Song, with Jana Gana Mana chosen as the National Anthem. The Assembly clarified that the first two stanzas of *Vande Mataram* would enjoy equal status of honour and respect. Its tune, composed by Jadunath Bhattacharya, was later arranged for orchestral performance by Pandit Ravi Shankar.

In 2025, the Government of India announced a year-long commemoration to celebrate the song's 150th anniversary under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture. The celebration includes exhibitions, musical festivals, digitisation of rare manuscripts, and global cultural outreach under the theme "Vande Mataram @150: Ek Bharat, Ek Bhav". Schools and universities have been encouraged to conduct debates, performances, and symposia on the song's historical and philosophical dimensions.

The commemoration also revisits the philosophical roots of *Vande Mataram*, which lies in the Bharatiya civilizational idea of Mother Earth (Bhārat Mātā) — symbolising not merely territory but a living, sacred consciousness binding its people through language, devotion, and sacrifice. The song, while a product of 19th-century Bengal Renaissance, transcends linguistic boundaries and continues to embody India's cultural pluralism and unity in diversity.

31. Consider the following statements regarding *Vande Mataram*:

1. It was first written in Sanskrit.
2. It appeared in Bankim Chandra's *Anandamath* (1882).
3. It was composed in 1875.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

32. Which of the following personalities was associated with the first public singing of *Vande Mataram*?

A. Bipin Chandra Pal B. Rabindranath Tagore C. Sri Aurobindo D. Subhas Chandra Bose

33. Which of the following statements regarding *Vande Mataram* is correct?

A. It was adopted as the National Song in 1950. B. The first two stanzas are officially recognized.
C. It was inspired by the Sannyasi Rebellion. D. All of the above.

34. Which of the following statements correctly matches the song with its contributor?

1. Composer – Jadunath Bhattacharya
2. Arranger (orchestral version) – Pandit Ravi Shankar
3. Translator (English) – Sri Aurobindo

Select the correct answer using the code below:

A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1, 2 and 3 D. 1 and 3 only

35. Which of the following statements about the Constituent Assembly's decision on *Vande Mataram* are correct?

- 1. It was adopted on 24 January 1950.
- 2. It was given equal status with the National Anthem.
- 3. Only the first two stanzas were approved.

A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

36. Which of the following nationalist leaders used *Vande Mataram* as a slogan in revolutionary literature?

- A. Bipin Chandra Pal
- B. Lala Lajpat Rai
- C. Aurobindo Ghosh
- D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

37. Which language family does the Sanskritized Bengali of *Vande Mataram* belong to?

- A. Dravidian
- B. Indo-Aryan
- C. Tibeto-Burman
- D. Austroasiatic

38. Which of the following historical figures first proposed to adopt *Vande Mataram* as the National Song of India?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- D. Subhas Chandra Bose

39. Which of the following schemes of the Government of India reflects the same ideals as *Vande Mataram*'s message of unity?

- A. Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat
- B. Startup India
- C. Sagarmala Project
- D. Jal Jeevan Mission

40. Which of the following correctly identifies the literary style of *Vande Mataram*?

- A. Romantic lyric poetry
- B. Realistic prose
- C. Epic verse influenced by Puranic imagery
- D. Modernist free verse

Passage - II

The Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary (NWS), located in the Sagar-Damoh-Narsinghpur belt of Madhya Pradesh, has emerged as India's third cheetah reintroduction site, after Kuno National Park and Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary. This decision marks a key milestone under Project Cheetah, India's ambitious large-carnivore re-wilding initiative launched in 2022, aimed at establishing a viable cheetah meta-population across central India.

Nauradehi, declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1975, covers approximately 1,197 km² and lies across two major river basins: around three-fourths in the Ganges-Yamuna basin (via the Ken and tributaries) and one-fourth in the Narmada basin. Its landscape of dry deciduous forests, red and black soils over Vindhyan sandstone, and seasonal rivers like the Kopra and Bamner make it ecologically distinctive. It also functions as a corridor linking major tiger landscapes such as Panna Tiger Reserve and Satpura Tiger Reserve, thereby offering strategic value for multi-species conservation.

The cheetah reintroduction plan at Nauradehi is unique: Unlike Kuno and Gandhi Sagar, which are relatively predator-free, Nauradehi already hosts about 25 tigers, along with wolves, leopards and wild dogs — making it the first site where cheetahs must co-exist with apex predators. The presence of these large carnivores presents both a challenge and an opportunity for predator-prey-community dynamics, habitat partitioning and human-wildlife management.

Pre-release efforts include habitat preparation — relocation of villages, augmenting prey base, fencing, and setting up large acclimatisation enclosures (50+ km²). Nauradehi is expected to receive its first batch of cheetahs from Namibia under Project Cheetah soon. The site thus offers redundancy in the national cheetah programme, reducing dependence on Kuno while creating a central-India metapopulation hub.

From an ecological and administrative standpoint, Nauradehi's elevation as a cheetah site signals India's move towards multi-species, multi-habitat conservation models, integrating species re-introduction, landscape connectivity, eco-tourism and community livelihoods. At the same time, issues such as dry-season water scarcity, prey depletion, human-wildlife conflicts (grazing, fuel-wood dependence) and predator competition remain significant. The sanctuary's success will be crucial for India's goal of establishing around 50 cheetahs across multiple sites by 2035.

In summary, Nauradehi marks a strategic expansion of India's cheetah conservation architecture — leveraging its vast landscape, corridor linkages and biodiversity while facing complex predator-co-existence dynamics and human-landscape interface challenges. It embodies the shift from single-species shelters towards integrated landscape-level conservation.

41. Consider the following statements about the Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary:

1. It lies in Madhya Pradesh.
2. It was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1975.
3. It covers parts of the Ganga and Narmada river basins.

How many of the above statements are correct?

A. Only one B. Only two C. All three D. None

42. Which of the following districts share boundaries with Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary?

A. Sagar, Damoh, and Narsinghpur B. Jabalpur, Shivpuri, and Guna
C. Satna, Rewa, and Panna D. Mandla, Chhindwara, and Seoni

43. Nauradehi has been selected as India's third cheetah site because:

A. It is free from all human settlements.
B. It connects major tiger reserves and supports multi-species ecosystems.
C. It has the highest prey density in India.
D. It has no apex predators.

44. Which of the following statements about Nauradehi's ecology is/are correct?

1. The vegetation is largely dry deciduous.
2. It lies on Vindhyan sandstone formations.
3. It has permanent rivers flowing year-round.

Select the correct answer:

A. 1 only B. 1 and 2 only C. 1, 2, and 3 D. 2 and 3 only

45. Which one of the following ecological challenges does Nauradehi face?

A. Overabundance of water in the monsoon B. Frequent cyclones
C. Dry-season water scarcity and prey depletion D. Invasive aquatic vegetation

46. Which of the following rivers flow through or near the Nauradehi Sanctuary?

A. Chambal and Betwa B. Kopra and Bamner C. Son and Ken D. Tapti and Purna

47. Which African country supplied the first batch of cheetahs under Project Cheetah in 2022?

A. Kenya B. Namibia C. Botswana D. South Africa

48. Which wildlife sanctuary was originally proposed as India's first cheetah reintroduction site before Kuno was finalized?

A. Banni Grasslands (Gujarat) B. Shahgarh Landscape (Rajasthan)
C. Satkosia Tiger Reserve (Odisha) D. Desert National Park (Rajasthan)

49. Which large carnivore species could potentially impact cheetah success at Nauradehi due to ecological overlap?

A. Wolves and Tigers B. Red fox and Hyenas C. Asiatic Lions D. Nilgai

50. Which of the following statements about the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) is correct?

A. It is a statutory body under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
B. It is under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
C. It focuses exclusively on cheetahs.
D. It was created in 2019.

Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Direction: study the following information and answer the given question.

In a college, there are four branches ECE, CSE, ME, and EE. They are offering two types of courses, M.Tech and B-Tech. Seat for different courses are different. Ratio of total seat capacity in ME and ECE is 7:6. In ME seat capacity of M.Tech is 30. Total seat capacity of CSE is 60% of the seat capacity of EE. Total B-Tech seats in all Departments together are 330. M.Tech seat at EE is 33.33% of B-Tech at EE. B-Tech and M.Tech seat ratio in CSE is 3:1. Total students in CSE is 60. In ECE, B-Tech : M.Tech is 5:1.

51. College want to increase 40% B-Tech seat in ECE and 20 Seat in ME. Seat of the other two is same. Then total seat in B-Tech now is ?

(A)540 (B)234 (C)390 (D)240

52. Find ratio of B-Tech seat in ME and CSE together with M.Tech seats of ECE and EE together?

(A)34:7 (B)23:4 (C)31:9 (D)7:8

53. Seat of B tech in CSE is how much % to the seat of M tech in ME?

(A)130% (B)150% (C)100% (D)120%

54. College want to start a new branch Civil. In Civil B-Tech seat is 10% less than B-Tech seats in ME and M.Tech seat is 20% more than M.Tech seat of ECE. Then total seats in Civil are?

(A)124 (B)234 (C)113 (D)123

55. Find out the total no of seat in M tech in all branch together?

(A)110 (B)114 (C)90 (D)84

Passage-II

Direction: Read the given information and answer the following question:

There are total 900 students in a GK class. Each likes one or more among the three news channels viz. Sky News, NDTV India and CNN. 40% of the total number of students like Sky News. 18% of the total number of students like only CNN. 5% of the total number of students like all the three news channels. Respective ratio of number of students who like only CNN and total number of students who like CNN is 9:29. 15% of the total number of students like Sky News and CNN both but not NDTV India 42% of the total number of students like NDTV India but not Sky News. 30% of the total number of students like NDTV India but not CNN.

56. Number of students who like Sky News and NDTV India both but not CNN is what percent of the number of students who like NDTV India and CNN both but not Sky News?

(A)30% (B)40% (C)35% (D)25

57. Out of the total number of students who like only Sky News, respective ratio of boys and girls is 5:4 and out of the total number of students who like only NDTV India, respective ratio of boys and girls is 6:5. Number of boys who like only Sky News is approximately what percent of the number of boys who like only NDTV India?

(A)52% (B)48% (C)62% (D)56%

58. Find the respective ratio of total number of students who like Sky News but not CNN and total number of students who like CNN but not Sky News.

(A)11:17 (B)13:21 (C)15:23 (D)10:19

59. Find the difference between total number of students who like only one news channel and total number of students who like only two news channels.

(A)105 (B)61 (C)81 (D)97

60. Find the average of the total number of students who like NDTV India and CNN both but not Sky News and total number of students who like Sky News and NDTV India both but not CNN.

(A)144 (B)78 (C)126 (D)88