

Finality and justice: On the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation case

DMRC dispute **flags** need for **arbitrators** to be more **mindful** of fact and law

The Supreme Court of India has used its **extraordinary** powers to **set aside** its own judgment of 2021 and relieve the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) of an **exorbitant** burden of ₹7,687 crore in a dispute with a former **concessionaire**. The **verdict vindicates** the existence of the Court's **curative jurisdiction** on the one hand, and flags, on the other, a possible conflict between finality in **litigation** and the need for **substantive** justice. In this case, an **arbitral tribunal** had ruled in 2017 in favour of Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Ltd. (DAMEPL), which got the contract to construct, maintain and operate the line from New Delhi railway station to Delhi airport. DAMEPL had **invoked** the **termination clause** in its agreement in October 2012, **citing** the DMRC's **alleged** failure to cure some defects. While the DMRC invoked the **arbitration** clause, DAMEPL **halted** operations in June 2013 and **handed over** the line to the DMRC. **Meanwhile**, based on a joint application, the Commissioner of Metro Rail Safety (CMRS) issued a certificate of safety that helped **revive** the metro's operations. On appeal, **a single judge** of the Delhi High Court **upheld** the arbitration award against DMRC, but a Division **Bench** set it aside, holding that the award suffered from **perversity** and patent illegality. In 2021, a two-judge **Bench** of the Supreme Court **restored** the award, reversing the High Court Bench's **findings** in favour of the DMRC. A review **petition** was also rejected.

A curative petition is an extraordinary **remedy**, as it is filed after **the apex Court** refuses to review its judgment. There are only two main **grounds** for **entertaining** such a petition: to prevent abuse of process and to prevent **gross miscarriage** of justice, although it is not possible to **enumerate** all the circumstances that **warrant** it. It is founded on the principle that the court's concern for justice is no less important than the principle of finality. Under India's arbitration law, an award can be set aside only on limited grounds. It is normally **inexpedient** for arbitration issues to have many levels of litigation — in this case there was a statutory appeal to the High Court, and appeals to a Bench, the apex Court, a review petition and a curative petition. In the ultimate analysis, the DMRC case appears to have been rightly decided as the earlier two-judge Bench was ruled to have **erred in** setting aside the Delhi High Court Bench's view that the CMRS certificate was a **vital** piece of evidence. The **outcome** only **underscores** the importance of arbitrators and judges sitting on appeal over awards getting both fact and law right, **lest** commercial **litigants** be **discouraged** from arbitration due to the constant **stretching** of the idea of finality. Not all **disputants** can go up to the level of a curative petition.

[Practice Exercise]

- **Cite** (verb) – Mention, refer to, allude to, quote, name हवाला देना
- **Lest** (conjunction) – For fear that, in case, to avoid the risk of ऐसा न हो कि
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

Vocabulary

1. **Finality** (noun) – the quality of being finished and therefore not able to be changed अंतिमता
2. **Flag** (verb) – Highlight, signal, indicate, point out, draw attention to संकेत करना
3. **Arbitrator** (noun) – A person appointed to settle a dispute or to decide the outcome of a competition. मध्यस्थ
4. **Mindful** (of) (adjective) – Aware of, conscious of, attentive to, heedful of, alert to सचेत
5. **Extraordinary** (adjective) – Remarkable, exceptional, unusual, uncommon, unique असाधारण
6. **Set aside** (phrasal verb) – Cancel, annul, overturn, overrule, reverse रद्द करना
7. **Exorbitant** (adjective) – Excessive, extremely high, extravagant, unreasonable, steep अत्यधिक
8. **Concessionaire** (noun) – A person or company to whom a concession or grant is given, especially to operate a business or service. ठेकेदार
9. **Verdict** (noun) – Judgment, decision, ruling, decree, pronouncement फैसला
10. **Vindicate** (verb) – Justify, substantiate, support, uphold, confirm सही साबित करना
11. **Curative Jurisdiction** (noun) – the last constitutional remedy available to a person whose review petition has been dismissed by the Supreme Court.
12. **Litigation** (noun) – Legal action, lawsuit, legal proceedings, legal dispute, legal case मुकदमेबाजी
13. **Substantive Justice** (noun) – The concept of justice that focuses on the fairness and justness of the laws themselves, as well as the outcomes they produce, rather than the procedures followed to enforce them. It is concerned with ensuring that laws are equitable, fair, and just, and that they protect the rights and interests of all parties involved
14. **Arbitral tribunal** (noun) – A panel of one or more arbitrators appointed to resolve a dispute through arbitration. मध्यस्थता न्यायाधिकरण
15. **Invoke** (verb) – to use a law in order to achieve something नियम, क़ानून आदि प्रयोग करना
16. **Termination clause** (noun) – A provision in a contract that outlines the conditions under which the contract may be terminated.
17. **Alleged** (adjective) – Claimed, asserted, supposed, purported, accused कथित

18. **Arbitration** (noun) – The process of settling a dispute by an arbitrator.
मध्यस्थता
19. **Halt** (verb) – Stop, cease, discontinue, end, terminate रुकना
20. **Hand over** (phrasal verb) – Give, deliver, transfer, pass, surrender सौंपना
21. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – In the meantime, at the same time, concurrently, simultaneously इसी बीच
22. **Revive** (verb) – Restore, rejuvenate, renew, revitalize, reinvigorate पुनर्जीवित करना
23. **Uphold** (verb) – Support, maintain, defend, validate, confirm समर्थन करना
24. **Bench** (noun) – a group of judges or magistrates. न्यायपीठ
25. **Perversity** (noun) – Deviation from what is right or acceptable, obstinacy, contrariness, waywardness विकृति
26. **Findings** (noun) – Conclusions, results, outcomes, decisions, determinations निष्कर्ष
27. **Petition** (noun) – Appeal, request, plea, entreaty, application याचिका
28. **Remedy** (noun) – Cure, treatment, solution, answer, correction उपाय
29. **The Apex court** (noun) – The highest court in a legal system, such as the Supreme Court. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय
30. **Ground** (noun) – Basis, foundation, reason, cause, justification आधार
31. **Entertain** (verb) – Consider, contemplate, give attention to, think about, regard विचारना, ध्यान में रखना
32. **Gross** (adjective) – Total, overall, entire, complete, absolute सकल
33. **Miscarriage** (noun) – Failure, mismanagement, bungling, mishandling, mistake विफलता
34. **Enumerate** (verb) – List, itemize, count, tally, specify गिनना
35. **Warrant** (verb) – Justify, merit, deserve, call for, necessitate ज़रूरी बनाना
36. **Inexpedient** (adjective) – Inadvisable, imprudent, unwise, ill-advised, inappropriate अनुचित
37. **Err in** (phrasal verb) – Make a mistake in, be wrong in, misjudge in, miscalculate in गलती करना
38. **Vital** (adjective) – Essential, crucial, critical, important, indispensable महत्वपूर्ण
39. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, consequence, effect, upshot, aftermath परिणाम

40. **Underscore** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, underline, stress, accentuate जोर देना
41. **Litigant** (noun) – A person involved in a lawsuit. मुकदमेबाज
42. **Discourage** (verb) – Deter, dissuade, dishearten, demoralize, dispirit हतोत्साहित करना
43. **Stretching** (noun) – The act of extending or spreading out something. विस्तार
44. **Disputant** (noun) – A person involved in a dispute or conflict. विवादी

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Supreme Court of India recently overturned a 2021 judgment that imposed a hefty financial obligation on the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC).
2. The case involved a dispute with Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Ltd. (DAMEPL), which had contracted to build and operate a metro line to Delhi airport.
3. DAMEPL terminated the contract in 2012, citing DMRC's failure to address certain defects.
4. Operations on the metro line were halted by DAMEPL in 2013, and subsequently, the operation responsibilities were transferred back to DMRC.
5. A joint application led to the issuance of a safety certificate by the Commissioner of Metro Rail Safety (CMRS), allowing the metro operations to resume.
6. An arbitral tribunal initially ruled in favor of DAMEPL in 2017.
7. A single judge of the Delhi High Court upheld the arbitral award, but a Division Bench later overturned it, citing errors.
8. The Supreme Court initially reinstated the arbitral award in 2021, reversing the Division Bench's decision.
9. A review petition against the Supreme Court's 2021 decision was rejected.
10. DMRC subsequently filed a curative petition, a rare legal remedy meant to correct gross miscarriages of justice.
11. The curative petition led to the recent reversal by the Supreme Court, lifting the financial burden from DMRC.
12. The decision emphasizes the balance between the finality of litigation and the pursuit of substantive justice.
13. The case illustrates the complexities and multiple levels of legal proceedings in arbitration cases under Indian law.
14. This outcome highlights the necessity for arbitrators and appellate judges to accurately assess both facts and legal principles.
15. The resolution of this dispute underscores the judicial system's role in ensuring justice prevails over procedural finality, and serves as a caution against the overextension of litigation in arbitration.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage discussing the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation case?** [Editorial]
 - A. Objective
 - B. Pessimistic
 - C. Emotional
 - D. Biased
2. **What is the main theme of the passage regarding the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation case?**
 - A. The technical aspects of metro construction
 - B. The ethical implications of corporate litigation
 - C. The balance between legal finality and substantive justice in arbitration disputes
 - D. The financial management of metro rail corporations
3. **What was the main legal action taken by the Supreme Court of India in the dispute between Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) and Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Ltd. (DAMEPL)?**
 - A. The Supreme Court intervened to confirm the arbitration award originally decided in favor of DAMEPL, emphasizing the court's role in ensuring judicial consistency and adherence to contractual agreements.
 - B. The Supreme Court used its extraordinary powers to reverse its own 2021 judgment, thus relieving DMRC of the financial burden imposed by the arbitration award, highlighting the conflict between legal finality and substantive justice.
 - C. The Supreme Court dismissed the review petition filed by DMRC, reinforcing the initial arbitration decision and upholding the Division Bench's judgment of the Delhi High Court in favor of DAMEPL.
 - D. The Supreme Court remanded the case back to the lower courts for further review, indicating a need for additional investigation into the factual circumstances surrounding the termination clause invoked by DAMEPL.
4. **How did the arbitration award and subsequent judicial decisions impact the operation of the metro line from New Delhi railway station to Delhi airport?**
 - A. Following the arbitration award, DAMEPL halted operations and transferred control of the metro line to DMRC, which was later able to resume operations with the aid of a safety certificate issued by the Commissioner of Metro Rail Safety (CMRS).
 - B. The arbitration award in favor of DAMEPL and the initial upholding by the single judge of the Delhi High Court allowed DAMEPL to temporarily resume operations, which were later handed over to DMRC after their inability to cure the defects as per the contract.
 - C. The sequence of judicial decisions, particularly the reversal by the Supreme Court, led to a prolonged disruption of metro services, severely affecting commuters and causing significant financial losses for both DMRC and DAMEPL.
 - D. Despite the arbitration award, operations on the metro line continued without interruption, as the safety and operational integrity of the line were not compromised, thanks to timely interventions and compliance with safety regulations by DMRC.

5. **What does the final analysis of the DMRC case reveal about the judicial handling of arbitration issues according to the passage?**
- A. It demonstrates a high tolerance for multiple levels of appeals in arbitration disputes
 - B. It indicates the judicial system's preference for arbitration over traditional litigation
 - C. It highlights the inefficiency and complications introduced by statutory appeals
 - D. It shows the critical importance of arbitrators and judges accurately interpreting both fact and law

Comprehension:

The Genome India Project, a project funded and coordinated by the Department of Biotechnology, announced that it had finished sequencing 10,000 Indian genomes. This means that the complete genomes — the DNA blueprint that constitutes and maintains human bodies — from 10,000 individuals ____1____ analysed to create a 'reference' Indian human genome. India first sequenced a human genome in 2006. In a way, the latest enterprise would be akin to the creation of the first ever detailed map of India — with all political units, key geographical and topographical features — as opposed to a world map prepared elsewhere, with India just one of several countries and ____2____ granular detail. Are 10,000 individuals representative of a country of over a billion? Surely not. But for now, it is the best there is and forms a vital template, the basis on which many more insights can be ____3____. The most immediate application is in ____4____ disease. In 2009, geneticists in India, as part of an international collaboration, discovered that an aberration in a protein, MYBPC3 (cardiac myosin binding protein C), was correlated ____5____ a high risk of heart failure. This genetic variant was present in approximately 4% of those of Indian ancestry — a higher than expected number given that this problematic variant is rare.

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
- A. Was
 - B. Are
 - C. Were
 - D. Is
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. devoid of
 - B. slag off
 - C. dust off
 - D. take of
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. Prised
 - B. Priced
 - C. Price
 - D. Prise

9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**

- A. Deviating
- B. Separating
- C. Escalating
- D. Combating

10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**

- A. In
- B. By
- C. With
- D. For

11. **Direction: Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence has four sequences, namely (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are required to re-arrange the Jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.**

the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is not obliged (P)/ Setting aside its own 2021 judgment, the Supreme Court has ruled that (Q)/ to pay Rs 8,000 crore to the Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Ltd (DAMEPL), (R)/ a Reliance Infrastructure firm, in pursuance of a 2017 arbitral award (S)

- A. RQPS
- B. QPRS
- C. PSQR
- D. QRPS

12. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A. The landmark order asserts that the protection from climate impact is a fundamental human right, setting a precedent for cases across Europe.
- B. It underscores the urgency of addressing the climate crisis.
- C. While the ruling's effectiveness hinges on governments' willingness to implement robust climate policies, the importance of public pressure and activism to hold the European governments accountable cannot be overstated.
- D. The verdict of the European Court of Human Rights in a case filed by older Swiss women who have challenged government inaction on climate change marks a pivotal moment in climate litigation.

- A. BDAC
- B. CABD
- C. BCAD
- D. DABC

13. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- P. According to a statement from the UK Home Office on Wednesday, Immigration Enforcement officers descended on the bedding and mattress business

- Q. Eleven men and one woman, all said to be Indian nationals, have been arrested by the UK's immigration authorities
- R. in the West Midlands region of England following intelligence that illegal work was taking place on-site
- S. in a series of raids on suspicion of being in breach of their visa conditions and working illegally at a bedding and cake factory
- A. QSPR
- B. RSPQ
- C. PQRS
- D. SPQR
14. For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.
- S1:** A SpiceJet flight between Dharamsala and New Delhi made an emergency landing at Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport here on Wednesday.
- S4:** Not long after passing the mountains, the pilot of the aircraft declared an emergency and diverted the flight to Amritsar.
- P:** This is the second international flight from Vizag post-COVID-19.
- Q:** A routine flight No. SG2940 was scheduled from Dharamsala to New Delhi.
- R:** He further shared that his daughter gave the airline a rating of 1 out of 10.
- S:** The flight departed from Kangra for New Delhi at 3 pm.
- A. P and Q
- B. P and R
- C. P and S
- D. Q and S
15. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.
- Queer pitch
- A. Make a weird request
- B. Make a lot of progress
- C. Act out of normal
- D. Spoil somebody's chance of doing something
16. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.
- Ravindra has left the friends' meeting saying that he has bigger fish to catch to cook.
- A. he has mutton to cook
- B. he has bigger fish to fry
- C. he has bigger beef to eat
- D. he has big chicken to fry
17. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
- Due to the weather forecast that it is going to rain heavily here, all the arrangements are in turmoil.
- A. Peace

- B. Commotion
C. Fuss
D. Uproar
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
Could you please tell me which movie you would like to watch tonight?
A. you may wish to scroll
B. you have desire to see
C. you are wishing to watch
D. are you interested in watching
19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word 'Facilitated' from the given sentence.**
The author's recent bout of writer's block had hindered her typically prolific output of novels.
A. Bout
B. Prolific
C. Hindered
D. Output
20. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. One of them may contain an error. Select the option that contains the error. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
The soldier met a fearless death fighting on behalf at his country.
A. The soldier met
B. a fearless death
C. No error
D. fighting on behalf at his country
21. **Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
He became a teetotaler after witnessing the negative effects of alcohol on his friends.
A. Someone who does not consume any alcoholic drink
B. A person who likes to eat and drink
C. A person who is very conscious of his health
D. Someone who does not make friends
22. **Select the correctly spelt word.**
A. Concurently
B. Strateigy
C. Efficient
D. Prodactivity
23. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Procedure
B. Procession
C. Prescription
D. Pilgrimmage
24. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in superlative degree of comparison.**
This type is the quiet and most efficient style of humidifier

- A. This type is the quiet and efficient style of humidifier.
 - B. No change needed
 - C. This type is the quietest and most efficient style of humidifier.
 - D. This humidifier is the quieter style of.
25. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**
- It is hard to draw clear lines of _____ (division) between work and leisure.
- A. comprehension
 - B. administration
 - C. demarcation
 - D. Procrastination

Answers

1. A 2.C 3.B 4. A 5. D 6.C 7. A 8.A 9.D 10.C 11. B
 12. D 13.A 14. D 15.D 16.B 17.A 18. C 19.C 20.D 21.A 22. C
 23. D 24.C 25.C

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) Objective

The tone of the passage is objective. It presents a detailed overview of the legal proceedings involving the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation without expressing personal feelings or biases. It focuses on factual information, such as the court decisions, the basis of the curative petition, and the implications of the judgment, which suggests an objective approach to reporting the events and legal rationale.

2. C) The balance between legal finality and substantive justice in arbitration disputes

The main theme of the passage is the balance between legal finality and substantive justice in arbitration disputes, particularly highlighted in the context of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation case. The passage explores the complexities of the legal process, including arbitration, High Court decisions, Supreme Court rulings, and the use of curative petitions. It underscores the tension between achieving a final decision in legal disputes and ensuring that justice is served, which is crucial in the arbitration framework.

3. B) The Supreme Court used its extraordinary powers to reverse its own 2021 judgment, thus relieving DMRC of the financial burden imposed by the arbitration award, highlighting the conflict between legal finality and substantive justice.

The correct action taken by the Supreme Court was to use its extraordinary powers to set aside its own 2021 judgment. This action was taken to relieve the DMRC from the substantial financial obligation resulting from the arbitration award. This decision highlights a significant legal principle, balancing the need for finality in litigation with the imperative of achieving substantive justice. The Supreme Court's intervention thus served as a crucial judicial check where it perceived the potential for miscarriage of justice, indicating its willingness to overturn previous decisions to uphold justice and equity.

4. A) Following the arbitration award, DAMEPL halted operations and transferred control of the metro line to DMRC, which was later able to resume operations with the aid of a safety certificate issued by the Commissioner of Metro Rail Safety (CMRS).

The arbitration award ruled in favor of DAMEPL, which then ceased operations in June 2013 and handed over the metro line to DMRC. This transition was crucial as it allowed DMRC to resume operations, assisted by a safety certification from the CMRS. The back-and-forth judicial decisions, particularly focusing on the arbitration award's reversals and restorations, highlighted the complex interplay between legal judgments and operational management of metro services. Ultimately, DMRC's takeover post-DAMEPL's operation halt ensured continuity of service on this vital transit route, mitigating potential disruptions despite the ongoing legal tussle.

5. D) It shows the critical importance of arbitrators and judges accurately interpreting both fact and law

The passage clarifies that the final decision in the DMRC case illustrates the crucial importance of arbitrators and appellate judges in correctly interpreting both factual evidence and legal principles. This careful consideration is vital to prevent discouragement among commercial litigants from using arbitration due to potential endless legal disputes, thereby supporting the integrity and finality of arbitration awards.

6. C) 'Were' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में "10,000 individuals were analysed" का उपयोग सही है, यह दर्शाता है कि क्रिया का संबंध पूर्वकालीन घटनाओं से है और 'individuals' plural है। 'Was' और 'Is'

singular verbs होती हैं और यहाँ उपयोग के लिए उचित नहीं हैं क्योंकि subject plural है। 'Are' present tense की verb है जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि घटना past की है।

'Were' will be used because the phrase "10,000 individuals were analysed" correctly uses the past tense of the verb, indicating that the action is related to events that have already occurred, and 'individuals' is plural. 'Was' and 'Is' are singular verbs, which are not suitable here as the subject is plural. 'Are' is a present tense verb, which is not appropriate as the action is past tense.

7. A) 'devoid of' का use होगा क्योंकि 'devoid of' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की पूरी तरह से कमी होना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि विश्व मानचित्र में भारत एक सामान्य देश के रूप में है जो विस्तृत विवरण से रहित है, इसलिए 'devoid of' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'slag off' का अर्थ है किसी की आलोचना करना, 'dust off' का अर्थ है किसी पुरानी चीज़ को फिर से उपयोग में लाना, और 'take of' grammatically incorrect है और इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है इस context में।

'devoid of' will be used because it means completely lacking in something. The sentence discusses a world map where India is just one of several countries, lacking detailed features, making 'devoid of' the appropriate choice. On the other hand, 'slag off' means to criticize, 'dust off' means to bring something old back into use, and 'take of' is grammatically incorrect and contextually ambiguous.

8. A) 'Prised' का use होगा क्योंकि यहां परिस्थिति के अनुसार past participle form सही बैठता है। "Prised" शब्द का अर्थ है कुछ कठिनाई से निकालना, और यहाँ यह दिखाया गया है कि insights पहले ही प्राप्त किए जा चुके हैं। 'Prised' एक past participle है जो कि इस context में एक adjective की तरह काम कर रहा है। 'Prised' और 'Price' मूल्य से संबंधित हैं और 'Prise' एक साधारण verb है

'Prised' will be used because the past participle form fits the situation as it indicates that the action of extracting insights has already been completed. 'Prised' as a past participle acts like an adjective in this context, indicating the completed action of extraction. 'Prised' and 'Price' relate to costs, and 'Prise' as a simple verb will be used in its past participle form, which correctly fits the grammatical structure of the sentence.

9. D) 'Combating' का use होगा क्योंकि "combating" का अर्थ होता है संघर्ष करना या किसी चीज़ के खिलाफ लड़ना। Passage में यह बताया गया है कि जीनोम अध्ययन का सीधा अनुप्रयोग बीमारियों के खिलाफ संघर्ष में है, इसलिए 'combating' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Deviating' का अर्थ है भटकना, 'Separating' का अर्थ है अलग करना, और 'Escalating' का अर्थ है बढ़ाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Combating' will be used because it means to struggle or fight against something. The passage mentions that the direct application of the genome study is in fighting disease, making 'combating' suitable here. Whereas, 'Deviating' means to diverge, 'Separating' means to divide, and 'Escalating' means to increase, which do not fit in this context.

10. C) "with" का use होगा क्योंकि "with" एक preposition है जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के साथ जुड़ना या किसी स्थिति में होना। sentence में बताया गया है कि एक जेनेटिक वेरिएंट, जो दिल की विफलता के उच्च जोखिम से जुड़ा हुआ है, उन लोगों में पाया गया था जिनकी वंशावली भारतीय है। इसलिए 'with' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'In' का अर्थ होता है किसी जगह या चीज़ में होना, 'By' का अर्थ होता है किसी एजेंट द्वारा किया जाना, और 'For' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के लिए, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

"with" will be used because "with" is a preposition indicating association or presence in a situation. The sentence describes a genetic variant linked to a high risk of heart failure found in individuals of Indian ancestry. Therefore, 'with' fits perfectly here. Whereas, 'In' implies being inside something, 'By' suggests an action done by an agent, and 'For' indicates purpose or suitability, which do not align with this context.

11. B) **QPRS**

Q: This is first as it sets up the context of the sentence by introducing the action taken by the Supreme Court, which is the central subject of the sentence.

P: This part follows Q logically because Q ends with "the Supreme Court has ruled that," which naturally leads into what exactly the Supreme Court has ruled. In this case, it has ruled that the DMRC is not obliged to perform the action described next.

R: Following P, R specifies what the DMRC is not obliged to do, which is "to pay Rs 8,000 crore to DAMEPL." This part is necessary after P to clarify the subject of the ruling.

S: This part concludes the sentence by adding additional information about DAMEPL, identifying it as a Reliance Infrastructure firm and relating the payment to a 2017 arbitral award.

12. D) **DABC**

D. Sentence D introduces the main topic of the paragraph

A. Following the introduction of the court case, sentence A elaborates on the significance of the court's decision. It explains the implications of the ruling, stating that it recognizes the protection from climate impact as a fundamental human right.

B. Sentence B further discusses the broader implications of the court's ruling, emphasizing the urgency to address the climate crisis.

C. Finally, sentence C addresses the practical aspect of implementing the court's ruling. It highlights the dependency of the ruling's effectiveness on government action and the importance of public pressure and activism.

13. A) **QSPR**

Q begins the paragraph because it introduces the main subject: the arrest of several individuals by the UK's immigration authorities.

Following Q, S logically comes next as it expands on the details of the raids mentioned in Q, specifying the suspicions (breach of visa conditions and illegal work) that led to the arrests. This provides a link between the general action introduced in Q and the specifics of the enforcement action.

P then follows S, because it provides further specifics about the location and nature of the business involved in the raid. It clarifies that the enforcement action took place at a specific type of business, thus narrowing down the setting and making the narrative more detailed.

R is the last sentence, which correctly fits after P because it adds additional detail to the description in P, specifying the geographic location (West Midlands region of England) and the basis of the raid (intelligence about illegal work), thus rounding off the sequence of events.

14. D) **Q and S.**

Q (A routine flight No. SG2940 was scheduled from Dharamsala to New Delhi) fits as S2 because it provides context about the flight mentioned in S1, specifying that it was a scheduled routine flight. This directly supports the introductory statement of S1 about the SpiceJet flight, reinforcing the routine nature of the flight before the emergency occurred.

S (The flight departed from Kangra for New Delhi at 3 pm) logically fits as S3 because it provides a specific detail about the timing and the departure of the same flight discussed in S1 and Q. It helps

build the sequence leading to the emergency landing described in S4.

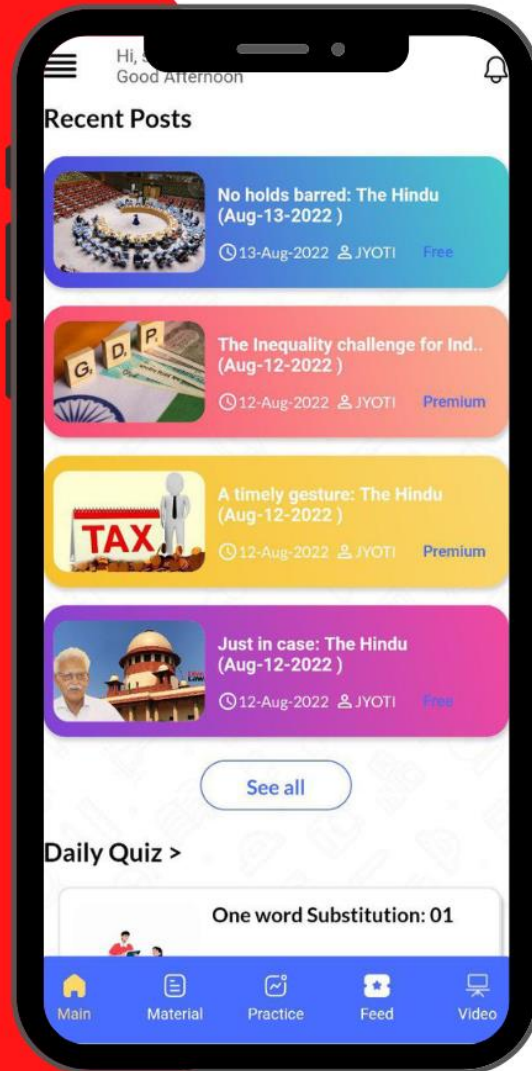
Why others incorrect -

P talks about a second international flight from Vizag, which is irrelevant to the flight described in S1 and S4.

R mentions a personal anecdote about a passenger's daughter's experience, which does not relate to the emergency landing event described in the sentences.

15. D) **Queer pitch** (idiom) – Spoil somebody's chance of doing something. किसी के कुछ करने का मौका खराब करना।
16. B) 'has bigger fish to catch to cook' के बदले 'has bigger fish to fry' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक प्रसिद्ध मुहावरा है जिसका मतलब है किसी और महत्वपूर्ण या बड़े कार्य को करना।
- 'has bigger fish to fry' will be used instead of 'has bigger fish to catch to cook' because it is a common idiom meaning to have something more important or significant to deal with.
17. A) Antonym: **Peace** (noun) – Freedom from disturbance; tranquility, calmness, quietness. शांति
- **Commotion** (noun) – A state of confused and noisy disturbance, upheaval, uproar. हलचल
 - **Fuss** (noun) – An excessive display of attention or activity, commotion, uproar. हंगामा
 - **Uproar** (noun) – A loud and impassioned noise or disturbance, tumult, commotion. कोलाहल
18. C) **you would like to watch tonight**' के बदले 'you are wishing to watch' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह option sentence के अर्थ को सही तरीके से प्रकट करता है 'are wishing' दोनों का इस्तेमाल इच्छा या पसंद को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है, जो कि विनम्रता और सौजन्यता को दर्शाता है।
- 'you are wishing to watch' will be used instead of 'you would like to watch tonight' because this option conveys the meaning of the sentence appropriately and keeps the structure relevant. 'are wishing' is used to express a desire or preference, indicating politeness and courtesy.
19. C) **Facilitated** (verb) – Made easy or easier, helped, aided, assisted. सुगम
- Antonym: **Hindered** (verb) – Obstructed, impeded, hampered, restrained. बाधित
- **Bout** (noun) – A short period of intense activity or an instance of a particular activity; an attack or fit. परिस्थिति
 - **Prolific** (adjective) – Producing many works, results, or achievements; fruitful, productive. उपजाऊ
 - **Output** (noun) – The amount of something produced; production, yield. उत्पादन
20. D) **'on behalf at'** के बदले 'on behalf of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह सही prepositional phrase है जिसका अर्थ होता है "की तरफ से"।
- 'on behalf of' will be used instead of 'on behalf at' because it is the correct prepositional phrase meaning "in the interest of" or "as a representative of".
21. A) 'teetotaler' का अर्थ है 'वह व्यक्ति जो किसी प्रकार की मदिरा नहीं पीता' Someone who does not consume any alcoholic drink
22. C) The correct spelling among the given options is '**Efficient**'. कुशल।

23. D) The incorrectly spelt word among the given options is 'Pilgrimage'. The correct spelling is 'Pilgrimage' which means "a journey, especially a long one, made to some sacred place as an act of religious devotion" धार्मिक या पुण्य यात्रा।
24. C) This type is the quietest and most efficient style of humidifier.
25. C) 'Demarcation' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence कार्य और फुर्सत के बीच स्पष्ट रेखाएं खींचने की बारीकी की चर्चा कर रहा है। 'Division' या 'विभाजन' का पर्यायी शब्द 'Demarcation' या 'सीमा निर्धारण' है, जिसका अर्थ है दो विषयों के बीच स्पष्ट अंतर को दर्शाना। इसलिए, "demarcation" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'Demarcation' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the intricacies of drawing clear lines between work and leisure. The synonymous word for 'division' is 'demarcation', which means to depict a clear distinction between two subjects. Thus, "demarcation" would be the most appropriate choice.



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