

No of Questions : 150

Duration:120 Min, (Max. Marks: 150)

## Instructions to the candidates

1. No clarification on the question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are' -
2. There are 150 multiple choice objective type questions. Answer ALL the questions.
3. Each question carries ONE mark . Total marks are 150
4. Negative Marking : 0.25 for every wrong answer.
5. Candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with HB pencil in the OMR Answer sheet
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong.

## BREAK UP OF MARKS

Section	Subject	Marks	Question No.
A	English Language	30	1-30
B	Logical Reasoning	30	31-60
C	Legal Reasoning	40	61-100
D	General Knowledge	34	101-134
E	Quantitative Techniques	16	135-150

**SECTION – A (ENGLISH LANGUAGE)**

**Direction for Question (1-30):** Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

On February 28th 1986, when Olof Palme, Sweden's prime minister, was assassinated, terrorism was a remote concern in his country. It took police five hours to set up barriers. He and his wife had been walking through downtown Stockholm, unprotected, after seeing a film. The leader of the Social Democratic party since 1969, Palme was a pillar of Sweden's welfare state and the architect of its leftist foreign policy, bashing America's war in Vietnam and courting third-world socialist governments. He also went after apartheid, so for decades speculation swirled that South African agents might have murdered him. In March Swedish investigators met intelligence services in Pretoria, and later announced they would make their findings public on June 10th.

As in many Swedish thrillers, the denouement was unsatisfying. The case's chief prosecutor, Krister Petersson, said he had concluded that Palme was murdered by Stig Engstrom, a graphic designer and centre-right municipal activist. After the shooting, Engstrom had approached police as a witness, claiming to have left his office at Skandia, an insurance company, just as Palme and his wife were passing. But his story changed repeatedly over the years. Engstrom died in 2000, so the case has now been closed.

The resolution has frustrated Swedes, in part because no new evidence has been revealed. The murder weapon has never been found. Engstrom's political convictions were anti-socialist, and he suffered from alcoholism and a troubled marriage. But he was not a suspect until a new team took over the investigation in 2017.

The news also seemed too arbitrary an end for such a towering figure in Swedish history. As education minister in the 1960s, Palme symbolised the country's relaxed attitude to radical youth by making informal visits to student strikers. As infrastructure minister he oversaw the conversion from driving on the left to the right of the road. As prime minister he expanded the welfare state into a global model, with big increases in pensions, disability allowances, child care, subsidised housing and the universal health-care system. He introduced free admission to university. Some of this has been retrenched; much has not.

On the international scene, it was Palme who established Sweden's role as an international humanrights gadfly. He bucked cold-war divisions by cultivating cordial relations with Cuba and the Soviet Union, and made Sweden a haven for Americans dodging the war in Vietnam. He incarnated the Scandinavian belief that some version of democratic socialism was humanity's unquestioned destination. As the British journalist Andrew Brown wrote of living in Sweden at the time, "The happiness and the tragedy of Palme's years was that when Swedes looked round the world, they assumed that everyone must share Swedish ideas of decency, too."

Palme's personal life hewed **ostentatiously** to his egalitarian convictions. He and his wife lived in a modest home where journalists who came to interview him might find themselves helping to cook dinner. That informality ultimately contributed to his death. For many Swedes, Palme's murder remains the moment at which the old socialist dream died. It seems perverse for something so important to depend not on a global conspiracy, but on the squalid actions of an insignificant individual.

**1. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- a) Palme was a pillar of Sweden's welfare state who established Sweden's role as an international human-rights gadfly.
- b) Palme was the architect of leftist foreign policy and his murder marks the death of the old socialist dream of Swedes.
- c) Palme's murder by Engstrom seems too unreasonable to register pertaining to how a man of such significance can be killed by an insignificant individual.
- d) Palme assassination was a well-planned global conspiracy by South African agents.

**2. According to the author, which of the following caused Palme's death?**

- a) Palme's lack of adherence to pretentious lifestyle.
- b) Palme's fight against Apartheid.
- c) Palme's lack of personal security.





was once realised. Overcoming those is particularly difficult because of their semiconscious nature.

**11. Which of the following is the main point of the passage?**

- a) Explicit racism is declining in America.
- b) Language is a telling clue to unacknowledged racial attitudes.
- c) The rise of Racialisation in America & how to put a permanent end to it.
- d) The links between prejudice and language tells us that praise as well as accusation both could be racialised.

**12. What does the term, “dog-whistle” as used in the passage mean?**

- a) A high-pitched whistle used to train dogs.
- b) A subtly aimed political message.
- c) A whistle having a sound inaudible to the general public at large but could be understood by targeted groups.
- d) A political message attracting hate from the audience in general.

**13. Which of the following could be an example of “racialisation” as used in the passage?**

- a) Belittling your Black classmate in front of the whole classroom.
- b) Commenting racially motivated remarks on the recently update profile picture of your Black friend on Facebook.
- c) Treating your Black friend differently than your other friends in front of everyone.
- d) When publishing news articles on a Black singer, using covert racially linked language.

**14. What is the primary purpose of the passage?**

- a) To explain the difference between racism and racialisation.
- b) To highlight that journalists are formulating intentional forms of language exhibiting and promoting racialisation.
- c) To highlight that Donald Trump and Barack Obama are racist.
- d) To explain what is racialisation and why it difficult to overcome.

**15. Which of the following can't be inferred from the passage?**

- a) Newspaper articles are more accusatory of the alleged perpetrators when they are black.
- b) Newspaper articles were more likely to provide context and humanising details when the accused were white.
- c) Racialisation is always disguised in nature while racism is always explicit.
- d) Kelly Wright used machine-learning to predict an athlete's race based on words that appear in an article containing their name with algorithm's guesses almost always loaded starkly towards black or white.

**PASSAGE - 4**

The COVID-19 Pandemic has affected almost every aspect of social life. The education sector is no exception to such disruption. Schools and colleges have had to be shut down as part of the lockdown measures, before completing annual or end-semester exams. Prolonged closure would throw the academic calendar into disarray and make the completion of syllabi and holding of exams quite daunting, if not chaotic.

“Online education” has been proposed as a partial solution. This begs an immediate question: Do the households or students have adequate access to the digital infrastructure essential to effectively partake in online education? Specifically, do all the students in general and students from disadvantaged socio-economic groups, in particular, have access to a computer with robust internet connection at home? The NSO data informs that only 9 per cent households in India had both a computer at home and access to the internet in 2017-18. While the proportion is 20 per cent in urban India, it is a paltry 4 per cent in rural India. The situation does not improve even if we limit our remit to households having school or college-going students (5 to 35 years) who are currently enrolled in any course. Here too, only 9 per cent of students who are currently enrolled in some course have a computer at home and have access to the internet. Thus, over 90 per cent of the currently enrolled students do not have access to the necessary resources and are constrained from effectively participating in online education.

This low access is further **exacerbated** by stark socio-economic disparities. Only 4 per cent of the currently enrolled Adivasi or Dalit students have a computer and access to internet. The situation improves only marginally among Other Backward Classes (7 per cent) and Muslims (8 per cent). Far worse is the access among students from the bottom



quintile (the poorest 20 per cent of students) — just 2 per cent have a computer or access to the internet. Only among the top quintile (richest 20 per cent of students), the access is fairly good (28 per cent).

What about access to smartphones, the next best, affordable alternative to computers? The recent NSO survey suggests that 17 per cent of currently enrolled students had access to the internet at home either through a smartphone or computer in 2017. Additionally, a sizable proportion of smartphones might belong to the low-end budget segment, which may not be suitable for regularly accessing online education. These imply that massive online classes via smartphones are likely to be met with insurmountable access and operational issues.

It is clear that students from a vast majority of households in many states are likely to be left behind when it comes to access to resources that are crucial prerequisites to participate in and benefit from online education. The lack of access is quite high among students from poor households and marginalised social groups. With such limited access and stark disparities, can online education facilitate inclusive and empowering learning for all? We have reason to suspect that this is not going to happen. Abrupt launching of massive online education projects without improving the access to resources and addressing the access gap, may deepen the already existing socio-economic disparities in education.

**16. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?**

- a) Online education could end up aggravating existing social and educational disparities.
- b) Online education is only a partial solution and we must keep looking for a solution that could be comprehensively implemented in India.
- c) Over 90 per cent of the currently enrolled students do not have access to the necessary resources and are constrained from effectively participating in online education.
- d) COVID-19 Pandemic has affected education sector to such extent that has thrown the academic calendar into disarray and made the completion of syllabi and holding of exams quite daunting, if not chaotic.

**17. According to the passage, all of the following can be inferred as the adverse consequences of Online Education in India except?**

- a) A vast majority of certain socio-economic communities will be left behind owing to lack of resources that are crucial prerequisites to participate in and benefit from online education.
- b) With such limited access and stark disparities, online education can't facilitate inclusive learning for all.
- c) Rapid launching of massive online projects can only solve and normalize the disarrayed curriculum in the advent of COVID-19 Pandemic.
- d) Online classes via smartphones are likely to be met with insurmountable access and operational issue despite being an affordable alternative to computers and laptops.

**18. Which of the following is/are the reasons why smartphones can't be used for online education?**

- a) Smartphones are distracting and students would end up being distracted by social media sites like TikTok, Instagram etc.
- b) Smartphone screens are smaller than those of computers.
- c) A significant proportion of smartphones owned belongs to the low-end budget segment which may not be suitable for accessing online education.
- d) Educators in India lack prerequisites like tools and methodology to be able to teach students online through smartphones and computers.

**19. What does the word "exacerbated" mean as used in the passage?**

- a) Improve.
- b) Reduce.
- c) Pacify.
- d) Worsen

**20. Which of the following is the correct inference from the passage?**

- a) 91% households in India lack access to the internet.
- b) 17% of households had access to the internet at home either through a smartphone or computer in 2017.
- c) The households or students lack adequate access to the digital infrastructure essential to effectively partake in online education.
- d) The lack of access is quite high among students from poor households and marginalised social groups.

**PASSAGE - 5**

A close friend has just achieved the highest mark in a maths test or won first prize in a short-story competition and earned themselves TEN THOUSAND cash in the process. You're happy for them, right? Well, yes, but is there also a

hint of jealousy, resentment, bitterness or even hurt pride? After all, you revised hard for that maths paper and your English teacher is always complimenting your creative writing. If you find that the triumphs of others leave you with mixed feelings, you're not alone. But being happy for friends, fellow students and siblings when they do well and congratulating them on their successes in a genuine way can help you feel better about yourself and give you an opportunity to be generous. There are several ways to overcome resentment about others' achievements and learn to be happy and congratulate them in a genuine way.

Most people who have something to share are likely to want to do so with as many people as possible – and social media is the ultimate platform on which to broadcast news to many friends at once. This is why you might learn about a friend's achievement via Instagram or Snapchat. This can prompt mixed reactions. And if it's something you've been longing for or they've outperformed you in a test, it's normal to feel a bit annoyed. In a way, having an initial distance between both of you before you see them face to face offers a good opportunity to process any early irritation you might feel, putting you in a better place to congratulate them in person.

Think about how young children behave when they don't get the toy they want or when another child takes their things – they **unashamedly** cry, yell and shout. As they get older, however, reactions become more balanced and they gain a more rounded understanding of what's happened and the ways they can choose to respond. They might still feel irked that a friend has outperformed them but also recognise the benefits of being happy for them. It still won't be easy though, so to give yourself time to be prepared, go for a walk, run or cycle, do something creative or read a favourite book. This will give you time to think things through and dodge comparisons.

While you might be upset at first, remember that there's every chance you'll enjoy similar successes in the future. More importantly, their achievement doesn't invalidate your own grades or personal triumphs. Everyone has different strengths and it's important to recognise and value all the things you enjoy, that you find rewarding or that you do well. For now, be as happy for others as you'd hope they would be for you if you came top in maths or landed the lead role in the school play. Try not to compare your life and abilities to those of your friends. Everyone has their own strengths and it's more helpful to focus on your own.

**21. According to the author of the passage, why should success of others not bother you?**

- a) Everyone has their own strengths and it's more fruitful to focus on others' weaknesses.
- b) Comparing your life and abilities to those of your friends is an astounding experience.
- c) Everyone has their own weaknesses and its important to recognise and value them.
- d) Anyone else's success does not invalidate your own achievements.

**22. What is the primary purpose of the passage?**

- a) To explain why social media should be the ultimate platform to broadcast news to many of your friends at once.
- b) To explain why we should not take children's things.
- c) To explain how & why the achievements of people around us can affect our emotions and how to prudently deal with them.
- d) To explain why the success of people around us should not bother us & how to celebrate our achievements.

**23. According to the passage, how you should not react if your friend won an essay writing competition and you came as a runner up?**

- a) You should not cry, yell or shout at him/her because they outperformed you.
- b) You should congratulate him/her for this achievement and dodge all possible comparisons.
- c) You should be happy for him/her success since in future you will definitely have such moments of your own as well.
- d) You should not congratulate him/her and look for all possible opportunity to redeem this loss.

**24. The role of which Part of speech is, "unashamedly" playing in the passage above?**

- a) Interjection.
- b) Determiner.
- c) Adverb.
- d) Adjective.

**25. Which of the following is least appropriate in meaning to the word, "unashamedly" as used in the passage above?**

- a) Audacious
- b) Shameless
- c) Embarrassed
- d) Abashed

Think about your name. Like it? Hate it? Never even thought about it? You might know the story of how you got your first name – perhaps a parent liked the sound of it, you were named after a relative or celebrity or it has religious or cultural significance. Maybe you've chosen to be called by a shortened version or a middle name which you feel suits you better. But what about your surname or family name? It isn't something you, or even your parents, usually get to choose.

Let's start by travelling back 1,000 years or so. There are far fewer people. There's no media, little transport and no easy way of communicating with those outside your small village. You know everybody, so only first names are needed – John, Mary, Mark, Betsy and so on. But as the population begins to grow, your community runs out of names. Now there are several Johns, Marys and Marks. How do you distinguish between them? By adding further information. So, now you talk about John the butcher, as opposed to John the redhead or John from the hill. This is roughly how surnames originated. The earliest were likely to reflect a person's occupation (Smith, Carpenter, Taylor and such), where they lived (near the Hill, Ford, Field), a physical characteristic (such as being Short, Young or Swift) or their parentage (for example, Richard's son). These surnames then became used for entire families or tribes and began to be passed down through generations. By 1400, most families on the British Isles had adopted the use of hereditary surnames.

Traditionally, in many places, a married woman would take her husband's family name and then any children would also use this surname. In more recent years, however, there's been a move to more equality and freedom of choice. Many women choose to retain their surname and children can be given either their mother's name, father's name or a double-barrelled surname to incorporate both – for example, Smithson - Clarke. Around the world different customs exist. In some countries, such as Greece and France, women aren't allowed to take their husbands' names. In Italy, a woman must also keep her surname, though she is allowed to tack her husband's to the end. In Spain and many Hispanic cultures, women retain their surname and it's also traditional for both parents' surnames to be passed down, as well as surnames of other ancestors. Most people, however, do just use the two – imagine how long it would take to call the register if everyone had six or more surnames!

Then there are countries such as Russia, where surnames change depending on gender. So, boys in a family might have the surname Petrov, while their sisters would have to add an '-a' and use the form Petrova. Researching your surname can give interesting insight into where your ancestors originated or even what they did for a living. You might discover stories of migration and changing societal **trends**. You might, however, also uncover less pleasant histories. For example, in the past, slaves were often forced to take the surname of those they laboured for. But whether you share a surname with millions around the world or just a handful of others, whether you know its origins or not, it's something worth celebrating as another unique aspect of your personal identity.

**26. Which of the following can't be inferred about the origination of surnames from the passage?**

- a) The prime catalyst for surnames to originate was increasing population and scarcity of distinct names.
- b) The surname's origination can be traced as back as 1,000 years or more.
- c) The surnames reflected a person's occupation, place they lived and mental characteristics.
- d) The surnames started to get used for entire families, tribes and kept being inherited by the next generation thereafter.

**27. According to the passage, if father's surname is Singh and mother's surname is Oberoi, what would their child's surname look like if they opt for a double-barrelled surname?**

- a) Oberoi Singh.
- b) Singh Oberoi.
- c) Both (A) and (B).
- d) Only (B)

**28. Which of the following could be described as the main idea of the passage?**

- a) Surnames were based on random distinctive characteristic and they play no role in our personal identity.
- b) Society has evolved so as to give women the right to retain their surnames after their marriage.
- c) Surnames form a unique aspect of our personal identity personal just as our name and it must be celebrated regardless of its origins and the number of people we share it with.
- d) Every surname has a story of origination and its worth knowing that we share our surname with millions around us.

**29. What does retention of surnames by women signify?**



- a) It signifies our transformation to a gender neuter society.
- b) It signifies the fervent rise of feminism in our society.
- c) It signifies equal status and freedom of choice for women.
- d) It signifies an egalitarian society.

30. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word, “trends” as used in the passage above?

- a) Fad
- b) Obsolete
- c) Craze
- d) Vogue

## SECTION – B (LOGICAL REASONING)

**Direction for Question (31-50):** Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

### PASSAGE - 7

**The suicide of the actor Sushant Singh Rajput days after that of his manager, has once more thrust mental health into the spotlight.** The imperative now is to understand the nature of mental health distress in these troubled times.

I think of the mental health consequences of the pandemic as playing out in two overlapping acts. The first act, which began in March, is characterised by a “pandemic of fear”, largely as a consequence of the profound uncertainties which have overwhelmed all our lives. If one considers the sheer breadth of these uncertainties, from our personal risk to be infected, to why the country is facing a surging epidemic despite the most stringent lockdown in the world, or when life will return to a semblance of what it used to be, or what news we should believe in, to what our economic prospects might look like, it is not at all surprising that experiences of anxiety, fearfulness, sleep problems, irritability and hopelessness have become widespread. That said, for those who were already facing mental health difficulties before the pandemic, these experiences might be the straw that breaks the camel’s back.

But it is the second act which threatens to morph into a more sinister pandemic in the months ahead. “Deaths of despair”, a term coined by the Nobel prize winning economist, Angus Deaton, have been documented as the reason for the reduction in the life expectancy of working-age Americans following the economic recession in 2008. Suicide and substance use related mortality accounted for most of these deaths, driven by growing inequality, the weakening position of labour, deep polarisation of society and the lack of prospects for the future. By all accounts, the economic recession facing India will be incomparably greater. India not only shares many of the ills of American society, but has to, additionally, contend with colossal numbers of people who are absolutely impoverished and a fragmented mental healthcare system which, even before the pandemic, failed to reach more than 10 per cent of the population. This makes for a perfect storm.

Mental health problems were already a major contributor to the burden of illness in India before the pandemic, with a third of all female and a quarter of all male suicide deaths in the world occurring in this country. Most of this illness and death goes unnoticed. Celebrity suicides and testimonies attract our attention to mental health because it is the only explanation we can invoke for people who are so privileged. Of course, it is the poor, dispossessed and marginalised who bear the greatest burden of mental health problems, but we have historically dismissed their suffering as a natural extension of their social and economic conditions. And it is this vast section of our population which will be disproportionately affected by the economic recession.

So, what’s the solution? There is no one-size-fits-all prescription for experiences which are intimately intertwined with our unique, personal life stories. Yet, remind yourself that all of humanity is being buffeted by the same rough seas and, even if some of us travel in yachts, the overwhelming majority of us will safely reach the shore. This epochal event will pass, as every pandemic has in history. But, if your distress is persistent and coming in the way of getting things done, seek help from a professional.

31. Which of the following could be an example of “pandemic of fear” as described in the passage?



were trained in Hindi, such a move would not be feasible. What is required is not an abrupt imposition of governmental choice, but the gradual creation of an atmosphere for all stakeholders to move towards adopting the language in their own interest, and in the interest of a fairer system of justice — **the SC's move to make its judgments available in regional languages is a case in point**. Of course, changes in attitudes, systems and institutions take time, but these will also offer a far more sustainable, just and efficient manner of giving shape to the Haryana government's stated intention.

**36. What is the main conclusion of the passage?**

- a) It would indeed be ideal for our justice delivery system to function in the common tongue. But an issue as important as this needs to be approached from a practical standpoint despite its moral and emotive charm.
- b) We need courts to function in Hindi to ensure that access to our judicial system increases and more number of people can get justice in their own language.
- c) We need to break free from the institutional inheritance as well as dominance of English in our legal system from the time of the British Raj.
- d) We can't afford to judicially function in any language other than English because other languages lack the capacity, knowledge and analytical accuracy as required for legal interpretation.

**37. Which of the following is the assumption on which Justice B N Srikrishna's argument is based?**

- a) Language is hereditary and thus takes a substantial amount of time to be acquired.
- b) Hindi cannot ever replace English since English is critical to the interpretation and application of laws.
- c) Only (A).
- d) None of the above.

**38. What roles does the underlined sentence play in the author's argument?**

- a) Premise.
- b) Conclusion.
- c) Background Information.
- d) Counter Premise.

**39. Which of the following if true, weakens the Haryana's govt argument for the amendment?**

- a) People don't want justice in their own language.
- b) The amendment would not make judicial system litigant friendly in Haryana.
- c) Majority of the people in Haryana prefer negotiation over litigation to resolve their judicial disputes.
- d) It is not the change in language, but the efficient functioning by the law officers which can make judicial system more litigant friendly.

**40. Which one of the following is the author least likely to agree with based on the passage ?**

- a) All Law courses can only be taught in English.
- b) English is empowered with the technical exactitude required for the application of law.
- c) English has a systemic and institutionalised predominance of the language owing to the fact that major laws, judicial precedents, commentaries and other legal resources are all primarily available in English only.
- d) Compulsorily mandating the use of Hindi in subordinate courts and tribunals across the Haryana is an abrupt imposition of governmental choice.

**PASSAGE – 9**

As HONDA SOICHIRO built his company from a small producer of engines to attach to bicycles into a global car-making giant, he developed a reputation as a talented engineer and a maverick executive. He was also known to be an exacting boss, even a violent one. "When he got mad, he blindly reached for anything lying around, and started throwing whatever was in reach randomly at people," one former executive later recalled. Such fiery tempers remain all too common among Japanese managers. A Japanese psychologist even coined a term to describe the particular abuse that the country's supervisors pile upon some of their employees: pawahara, or power harassment.

Complaints of harassment in the work- place have been growing in recent years, hitting a record high of 82,797 in 2018, up from 32,242 a decade earlier. In 2016 the country's labour ministry found that a third of Japanese workers had experienced power harassment in the past three years. The trend worried the government enough to spur recent passage of anti-harassment legislation. As of June 1st, Japanese firms are required to have clear policies in place and to create internal systems for reporting and verifying claims of abuse.

At the extreme end, workplace bullying can still include physical violence of the sort displayed by Honda. More typically, it manifests itself in all manner of verbal, emotional and psychological abuse.

Japan's labour ministry defines six categories of power harassment: physical attacks, mental attacks, social isolation, excessive demands, demeaning demands and privacy infringements. Suicides linked to power harassment are not uncommon. Cases cut across sectors and classes. One MP from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party resigned from the party after a recording surfaced that allegedly captured her hitting an assistant as well as calling him "baldy".

Although bad bosses are a universal phenomenon, Japanese workplaces can be particularly conducive to the worst sort of behaviour. Hierarchies are rigid and deeply rooted. What bosses see as tough love can come across as hurtful to junior employees, especially as behavioural norms change between generations, says Inao Izumi of Cuore C Cube, the consultancy that first defined *pawahara*. The inflexibility of Japan's labour market compounds the problem. **"People can't easily quit if they hate their boss and companies can't easily fire bad bosses,"** says Rochelle Kopp of Japan Intercultural Consulting.

Critics counter that the new law is both too vague and too toothless to help put-upon workers. Small and medium-sized firms do not have to comply until 2022. The law does not apply to part-time workers, who make up more than a third of the Japanese labour force. Nor does it specify punishments for harassers, leaving it up to companies to decide what action to take. "The law merely warns offenders—it's like a yellow card," says Kaneko Masaomi of the Workplace Harassment Research Institute. Until bad bosses have to worry about being sent off the pitch, their untoward actions are unlikely to stop.

- 41. Which of the following is the example of the categories of power harassment recognised by Japan's labour ministry?**
- Your boss is asking you to complete the task before the deadline of the project.
  - Your boss is firing you because of your incapacity in terms of the skill required by the company.
  - Your boss is giving you extra two hours as punishment because you mocked him in the last office meeting.
  - Your boss is consistently putting you on arduous projects and insulting you in front of your coworkers because you declined his/her sexual moves.
- 42. Which of the following can be inferred as to why Japanese workplaces can be more contributory to power harassment?**
- Hierarchies are rigid and deeply rooted.
  - Lack of communication and dialogue among employees and their bosses.
  - Generation gap inducing behavioural change in attitude pertaining to how tough love is perceived differently by bosses and junior employees.
  - All of the above.
- 43. Which of the following is similar in reasoning to the underlined sentence in the paragraph except?**
- Children can't leave their home if they hate their parents, and they will also not leave their children.
  - Customers can't leave a store without buying if they hate the product and Owners can easily send them out.
  - Students can't leave college if they hate their teachers, and colleges can't easily fire bad teachers.
  - You can't eat food if they are uncooked and you can't even throw them.
- 44. All of the following are the drawbacks of the new law except:**
- Small and medium-sized firms do not have to comply to the law until 2022.
  - The law does not apply to part-time workers, who make up more than a third of the Japanese labour force.
  - The law does not specify punishments for harassers, leaving it up to companies to decide what action to take.
  - The law checks the growing inflexibility of Japan's labour market.
- 45. According to the author, which of the following is not the solution for the practice of power harassment in Japan?**
- Stringent Laws punishing bad bosses.
  - Hierarchies becomes flexible.
  - Inflexibility of Japan's labour market.
  - Stricter Implementation of law to check the practice of *pawahara*.

The coronavirus is a kind of watershed event for surveillance. Firstly, it is spreading everywhere with the disease. And secondly, we are seeing a change in the nature of surveillance from over the skin surveillance to under the skin surveillance.

What is happening now is that surveillance is beginning to go under the skin - revealing not just what we do, but how we feel. And, once surveillance goes under the skin, it can be used for many other purposes. I am not against surveillance itself. I think in this pandemic we need to make use of whatever technologies are available to us to fight it and to ease the accompanying economic crisis. Surveillance can help us do that. It can, for example, ease the lockdowns and allow people to go back to work, school or university much earlier than if we did not have this technology. But it should be done carefully. And there are two main guidelines we should follow.

Firstly, we should monitor people if they are sick, but this should not be done by the police or the security services, which could potentially use the data for other purposes. Independent healthcare authorities or agencies should be established and tasked solely with stopping the pandemic. The data they collect should not be shared with anybody else - not the police, not our bosses, not our insurance companies.

Secondly, if we increase the surveillance of citizens we must always balance it by increasing the surveillance of governments and corporations. Governments may try to say that it is too complicated to track all of these decisions and payments, but it is the same technology. So if it is not too complicated to monitor us, then it is not too complicated to monitor them.

People may think, "OK, we'll adopt this emergency measure now and when this emergency is over, when there is no more coronavirus, we can dismantle this surveillance system." But measures taken in an emergency have a nasty tendency of outlasting the emergency. It is easy to build a system of surveillance but very difficult to dismantle afterwards. There is always a new emergency on the horizon. Even if the number of COVID-19 patients is down to zero, governments will say "but there might be another wave or there might be an Ebola outbreak, so we need to keep this in place".

So whatever systems are established now, whatever measures are adopted, think of them as long term. And do not just think about your present government. **Maybe you trust your present government with this surveillance system, but think about the politician in your country you are most afraid of. Now ask yourself, "What happens if this politician is prime minister or president in four or eight years from now?" What kind of surveillance system do you feel comfortable with them being in charge of?**

46. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with regarding the first guidelines?
- a) People should take care of people.
  - b) People should not be monitored even if they are sick.
  - c) Monitoring of people should not be done by police or the security services.
  - d) Independent healthcare authorities or agencies should be tasked only with analyzing security services for sick people.
47. What role does the underlined sentence play in the argument for implementing all security systems and adopting all possible Surveillance measures for the long run?
- a) No Role.
  - b) Claim.
  - c) Premise.
  - d) Counter-premise
48. According to the author, all of the following are the positive benefits of Surveillance except?
- a) Surveillance can ease economic crisis.
  - b) Surveillance can ease lockdowns.
  - c) Surveillance can help the healthcare agencies in stopping the pandemic.
  - d) Surveillance can financially help Government in increasing their revenue by selling personal data of citizens to the Insurance companies making the highest bid.
49. Based on the passage, which of the following is a correct inference?
- a) The author is in the favour of Surveillance.
  - b) The author is not in the favour of Surveillance.
  - c) Both (A) and (B).
  - d) None of the above.
50. Which of the following is the author least likely to agree with?



- a) Only citizens and not the government should be monitored.
- b) It is not complicated to track all of the decisions and payments of the Government.
- c) Increasing the surveillance of citizens must be balanced by increasing the surveillance of governments and corporations.
- d) Surveillance is not harmful per se.

PASSAGE – 11

**Direction for Question (51-55)** Some statements are set out below, followed by some conclusions. Assume the statements are true, even if they appear to be at variance from facts you otherwise may know to be true. Disregard all commonly known facts, and identify the conclusions that logically and definitely follow from the corresponding statement/s:

- 51. Statements: Some cow is deer. No deer is dog. Some dog is fox.**  
**Conclusions:**  
 I. Some cow is not fox.  
 II. Some fox is deer.  
 a) None follows                      b) Only I follows  
 c) Only II follows                    d) Both follows
- 52. Statements: All dark is night. No dark is day. Some day is time.**  
**Conclusions:**  
 I. Some night is not day.  
 II. Some time is not dark.  
 a) None follows                      b) Only I follows  
 c) Only II follows                    d) Both follows
- 53. Statements: All pen is copy. No copy is rough. All rough is note.**  
**Conclusions:**  
 I. All rough being note is a possibility.
- 54. Statements: Some rail is metro. All metro is bus. No bus is bike.**  
**Conclusions:**  
 I. Some rail is not bike.  
 II. No metro is bike.  
 a) None follows                      b) Only I follows  
 c) Only II follows                    d) Both follows
- 55. Statements: Some point is not scale. No scale is circle. Some circle is triangle.**  
**Conclusions:**  
 I. No point is circle.  
 II. No triangle is point.  
 a) None follows                      b) Only I follows  
 c) Either I or II follows            d) Only II follows

PASSAGE – 12

A building has seven floors numbered one to seven, in such a way that the ground floor is numbered one, the floor above it number two, and so on, such that the topmost floor is numbered seven. One out of seven people viz, A, B, C, D, E, F and G, lives on each floor. A lives on fourth floor. E lives on the floor immediately below F’s floor. F does not live on the second or the seventh floor. C does not live on an odd-numbered floor. B does not live on a floor immediately above or below C’s floor. D does not live on the topmost floor. G does not live on any floor below E’s floor.

- 56. Who lives on the topmost floor?**  
 a) B                                      b) C  
 c) E                                      d) G
- 57. Who lives immediately above D’s floor?**  
 a) A                                      b) B  
 c) C                                      d) F
- 58. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?**  
 a) F                                      b) D  
 c) B                                      d) C

PASSAGE – 13

Amongst five friends, each got a different percentage of marks in the examination. Poonam scored more than Ben but less than Ajay. Ajay scored 70% marks. Shreya scored less marks than only Kim. The one who scored the minimum marks scored 65% marks and the one who scored the highest, scored 87% marks.

59. Who scored the second lowest marks?

- a) Ben (b) Kim  
c) Shreya d) Poonam

60. Who is the most likely to have scored 82% marks?

- a) Ben b) Poonam  
c) Shreya d) Kim

## SECTION – C (LEGAL REASONING )

Direction for Question (61-100): Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

### PASSAGE – 14

Article 20 of The Constitution of India, 1950 is one of the conspicuous provisions of Part III, in so far as it persists even during declared emergencies, for people to seek justice (whether citizen or not a citizen) lest the govt. act in an oppressive manner rescinding certain fundamental obligations promoted by our constitution itself.

**Article 20 lays out three clauses:**

1. No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.
2. No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
3. No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

The basic crux of the first clause is- Inapplicability of Ex post facto legislation, while that of the second is- 'Nemodebetbisvexari pro unaeteademcausa' and that of the third clause is- 'nemoteneturprodereaccussareseipsum'. In *KathiKaluOghad* (1961), the Supreme Court held that the prohibition against compelling a person to be a witness against herself related to the production of information based on personal knowledge (also called —testimonial evidence)), but did not extend to protection of physical evidence like a writing sample or a thumb impression (also called —physical evidence)).

But can all situations neatly fit this distinction? A recent case, *Selvi* (2010), provides a fascinating opportunity to revisit this distinction in light of new technologies. The case saw a challenge to the involuntary administration of narco-analysis, the polygraph test, and the Brain Electrical Activation Profile (BEAP) test. Narco-analysis involves the consumption of sodium pentathol, which lowers inhibitions and takes the subject into a trance, inducing her to converse casually. The other two tests detect physiological responses and brain activity, respectively, and estimate the subject's familiarity with information involving a crime, through which conclusions are drawn.

(For a better understanding of the subject matter refer to the article by SubodhAsthana at and the article titled 'A Brief Idea of Art. 20: Protection Against Conviction of Offences' at

61. **Mandiana (A country) has been recently been liberated as a free state, previously it was under a despotic dictators rule. During his tenure Bitler (The dictator) didn't want to prosecute anyone for any crime, he thought that it was a good way to control the booming population growth, so the country of Mandiana didn't have a penal code. After liberation, they adopted an exactly similar constitution as that of India also, drafted a penal code exactly similar to that of India and named it Mandiana Penal Code. This penal code was passed on 13th December 2019, and subsequently enacted on 2nd January 2020. Amir is a resident of the town of Gijala in Mandiana, Amir has been a responsible and a good human. He, however, was being threatened by his brother to transfer all the hereditary property he had. On the morning of 22nd December 2019, he decide to end his brother and get over this constant botheration forever, so at around 12 noon when his brother was having a beer at the local bar he hung out in, Amir went him and shot him dead. Will Amir be liable of Murder?**

- a) Yes, Amir will be liable for murder as the Mandiana Penal Code is very clear on the subject of murder under Section 302 of the code. Also, when the offence was committed the code was already passed.
- b) Yes, Amir will be liable for murder because he had the intention and planned ahead with preparation to kill his brother. Since all of these are accepted parameters in the IPC they will be applicable in this case as well.

- c) No, Amir shall not be liable as he was a good person at heart and was inadvertently pushed to this extent by his brother and he deserved this for causing such mental stress to Amir.
- d) No Amir shall not liable as the time when he killed his brother it was not murder.
- 62. The punishment for Culpable Homicide by causing death of the person other than the person whose death was intended u/s 301, was increased to life imprisonment from a meagre term of 7 years, on 25th May 2019, the amendment was enacted and provision came into effect, amending the previous provision. Billy Jean was apprehended by the police for committing Culpable Homicide by causing death of the person other than the person whose death was intended on 2nd January 2019. His case progressed to trial phase by the end of April that year. The amendment came 'pendentelite' of the abovementioned matter and the trial court slapped a life imprisonment term. Billy Jean's advocate filed a writ petition under Art. 226 claiming violation of fundamental rights, will remedy be granted?**
- a) Yes, the writ is a valid one and Billy Jean's fundamental rights have been breached insofar as the quantum of punishment is concerned.
- b) Yes, the writ is a valid one as Billy's fundamental right under Article 20(1) has been violated.
- c) No, the amendment has been brought in to make the society a better place, it provides adequate punishment for taking and if criminals like Billy Jena are allowed then the whole point of amending the provision is violated.
- d) None of the Above.
- 63. Anil Pandey a resident of Kanpur has been arrested on the basis of an FIR made by SmritiPandey w/o Anil Pandey u/s 498A. The victim herself lodged the FIR in the Kacherichowk Police Station, later that day the OC, Mr.MahimBharadwaj lead a force to Anil Pandey's residence to take him into custody. However, after enquiry, it was found that the charges are false and Mr. was released. In the meantime, the OC and SmritiPandey got involved in an affair. One day after coming back home from work he got to know of the affair, but being a good man he did not exact revenge on his wife, however when Mrs.SmritiPandey informed the OC of the same, he became anxious and was terrified. If Mr.Pandey were to file a complaint against him, he could lose his job so he decided to act and arrested Mr.Pandey for the same offence again. Mr. Anil Pandey's lawyer filed a writ petition claiming breach of fundamental right enumerated under Article 20(2)- is the claim valid?**
- a) Yes, the claim is valid as Mr. Anil Pandey has been a good person and yet had to face dire consequences, when he got to know of the affair he did not say a word to his wife, this proves his nature.
- b) Yes, the claim is valid as Mr. Anil Pandey is good at heart and the police and his wife have continuously harassed him.
- c) No, the claim is not a valid one as breach so contended does not exist.
- d) No, the claim is not valid.
- 64. Rape cases have increased in India yet the number of arrests and successful prosecutions has been scant, this fact not only sheds light on the drawbacks of our court system but also frustrates many. The OC of Madhupur Police Station in JuttarPrakesh is one among such men and he wants to take action. One night while he was on duty, a girl came running to the police station to file an FIR, alleging that she had been raped. He registered the FIR and rushed to the scene of crime to begin the investigation. In a matter of hours, the alleged accused was caught and subsequently taken to the Madhupur Police Station. Later that night the OC questioned the accused, coerced him to confess by stating that amidst all this, his family will become the object of scorn and people will look down upon them and that he alone will be responsible, his ailing father might die if he faces such insults. Terrified, the alleged accused testified that he had committed the crime in a state of irreparable mental shock and trauma. The defence counsel in the case filed a writ petition claiming breach of fundamental rights. Decide.**
- a) Yes, the writ claiming breach of fundamental rights is viable as the confession had been coerced out of the alleged accused.
- b) Yes, the writ claim breach of fundamental rights is viable as the confession was obtained by coercing the alleged accused and in doing so the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 20(3) has been violated.
- c) No, the writ is not a viable one as rape accused deserve to prosecuted with the full force of law.
- d) None of the above.
- 65. Which of the following is attributable to the rule above mentioned.**

- a) Art. 20 is the only fundamental right, which cannot be violated even in case of emergency under Art. 352 of the Constitution of India.
- b) Art. 20 is one among other fundamental rights, which cannot be violated even in case of emergencies.
- c) Art. 20 finds application in criminal cases. Anyone within the territorial bounds of India can claim protection under this provision, citizen or not.
- d) Both b and c.

**PASSAGE – 15**

Art. 14 of the Constitution establishes, that ‘the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of law within the territory of India.’

While Article 14 forbids class legislation it does not forbid reasonable classification of persons, objects, and transactions by the legislature for the purpose of achieving specific ends. But classification must not be “arbitrary, artificial or evasive”. It must always rest upon some real and substantial distinction bearing a just and reasonable relation to the object sought to be achieved by the legislation. Classification, to be reasonable must fulfil the following two conditions:

First, the classification must be founded on the intelligible differentia which distinguishes persons or thing that are grouped together from others left out of the group Secondly, the differentia must have a rational relation to the object sought to be achieved by the act.

PantanjaliSastri, C.J., has expressed that the second expression is corollary of the first and it is difficult to imaging a situation in which the violation of laws will not be the violation of equality before laws thus, in substance the two expression mean one and same thing.

The Principle of equality does not tantamount to uniformity of treatment to all, in all respects, it only means that all persons similarly circumstanced shall be treated alike both in the privileges conferred and liabilities imposed by the laws. Equal law should be applied to all in the same situation, and there should be no discrimination between one person and another.

(Extracted with edits from by Asst. Prof. Uma Pal, NIMT, Greater Noida and by Shishka Singh SLS, Noida).

**66. Gochi land is a democratic country of a secular nature having adopted the Principle of Equality from the Indian Constitution(The court system was also adopted entirely). Being one of the most peaceful countries in the western hemisphere foreigners have been coming and settling here for decades now, the number has increased exponentially serving a huge blow to the indigenous people of Gochi land insofar as job opportunities are concerned. So, to combat this slow and unsettling meltdown of its internal market the govt. of Gochi land brought in a legislation- Prohibition of Entry Act, 2019. Whereby it became the sole prerogative of the govt. to grant entry on advanced applications, the application process could only be availed by people of Jewish religion, Hindu and Buddhist religion. The people of any other religious affiliation including Christianity were, debarred from entering. One of the lawyers M.C. Mehta of Gochi filed a PIL challenging the constitutional validity of the PE Act, 2019 on the ground that it is violative of the underlying principle of the Art. 14. Decide upon the constitutionality of the act.**

- a) Yes, the act is constitutional and should not have been challenged as Directive Principle of State Policy dictates that the govt. of Gochi land, actively create job opportunities for the indigenous people there.
- b) No, the act is not constitutional as it is not right or fair to the people of other religious affiliations and it might instil negativity in the minds of the peace-loving people of Gochi land.
- c) Yes, the act is constitutional by nature as the classification made is intelligible and as such reasonable nexus can be drawn between the object which the govt. seeks to achieve.
- d) No, the act is unconstitutional as it violates Art. 14 of the Constitution. Further, it does not embody the principle of intelligible differentia and no reasonable nexus can be drawn between the classification made the object sought to be achieved.

**67. Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin were riding their own motorcycles to the city of Mumbai from Kolkata. On the way there, they wanted to have some fun, and ended up drinking more alcohol than that of the permissible limit and yet decided to ride in order to stick to their schedule. In an unfortunate turn of events, police apprehended them and incarcerated both Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin later that day Neil Armstrong was released by the police without citing any reasons but not Buzz, and while being behind the bars Neil was treated**

differently altogether. Neil Armstrong having a certain political affiliation distinctive than that of Buzz Aldrin the difference in treatment was lucid. Even during the initial phase of the trial procedure, the contrast was explicit. Buzz asked for Neil's help but having refused to help him he wanted to take Neil down along with him, in an antagonised state he asked his counsel for help. Mr. Andrew his council filed a Writ Petition in the Sessions Court. Decide.

- a) Yes, the writ petition is a valid one as Buzz's fundamental right under Art. 14 has been violated.
  - b) Yes, the writ petition is a valid one as Buzz has every right to be treated equally as that of Neil and if he doesn't, then Neil should be treated in the same way since both of them were drunk.
  - c) No, the writ petition cannot be filed.
  - d) No, the writ petition is a frivolous one.
68. The city of Norflok in Verminia is a city of great many diversities. The country of Verminia after it's liberation has adopted the Indian constitution in its entirety to cater to its diversity, which poses a unique challenge quite similar to that of India. Verminia had been facing frequent rebellions lately, organised by a specific extremist muslim outfit, and the country has been pushed to the brink of a civil war. During such perilous times, in a press release, the PM of Verminia stated that "the govt. is declaring an emergency" under Art. 352 of the constitution. A nation-wide emergency was thereafter enforced. During this, time the govt. brought out the Citizenship Amendment Ordinance, 2019 which restricted muslims from entering the country. It was stated that the muslims cause chaos whereas, in actuality, the specific outfit of Jazmanita Muslims were responsible for the destabilisation of the whole region skirting Verminia. Gradually slipping into the clutches of such extremists, Verminia has been pushed to its precipice. Thereafter, the act was challenged at the highest court of appeal to be unconstitutional, for blatant violation of Art. 14. Decide.
- a) Yes, the CAO is unconstitutional as it abridges the fundamental right guaranteed under article 14 of the constitution.
  - b) No, the challenge is not a valid one as in the state of emergency Art. 14 gets suspended.
  - c) No, the challenge is not a valid one as the differentia is intelligible and the classification made is reasonable.
  - d) None of the above.
69. In the city of Rajasthan a boy was apprehended on the charge of theft on 22nd December 2010 he was not produced before the magistrate and was behind bars till 3rd February 2011. Upon repeated enquiry of the destitute father was scolded off and no action was taken on the part of the Rajasthan Police. Shortly thereafter this came in the news and the NHRC took notice on the matter and demanded, the prisoner be immediately produced before the magistrate. On 20th February 2011 the prisoner in question was produced before the magistrate. The very next day upon enquiry the police stated that the prisoner had me released that night, later after a thorough search he was found dead near the railway tracks at the outskirts of the city. The NHRC thereafter filed a PIL at the Rajasthan High Court claiming breach of various fundamental rights which included Art. 14. Decide upon the validity of claim regarding the alleged breach of Art. 14.
- a) Yes, the claim is valid as the fundamental right encapsulated under Art. 14 has been breached.
  - b) No, the claim is not a valid one as criminals don't have any fundamental rights.
  - c) Yes, this is a blatant violation of fundamental rights enshrined under art. 21 but not under art. 14.
  - d) None of the above.
70. Which of the following is attributable to the excerpt?
- a) If a charge of discrimination were, made for treating diploma holders and degree holders in the same category, it would not succeed.
  - b) Reservation quota of varied natures, in admission procedures, is a form of discrimination and violative of Art. 14, among other fundamental rights.
  - c) The feminism movement is a digression from the principle of equality envisaged under Art.14.
  - d) The fact a criminal is kept behind bars and we can roam free is a violation of under Art. 14, for which the prisoner has a valid claim.

### PASSAGE – 16

Art. 15 expresses a particular application of the general principle of equality embodied in Art. 14 and is limited to the citizens only. Article 15(1) specifically bars the state from discriminating against any citizen of India on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them. However, the guarantee under the clause can be invoked only



when discrimination has been made by the State and not otherwise. Article 15(2) prohibits subjection of a citizen to any disability, liability, restriction or condition on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth with regard to-

- a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of entertainment, or,
- b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of state funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

Clause (2) of Article 15, relates to State as well as private actions. It prohibits class discrimination in public places, and guarantees to the citizen's equal access to shops, restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment owned by private persons.

Article 15 (3) guarantees that 'nothing in Article 15 shall prevent the state from making special provisions for women and children.' Clause (4) of Article 15 makes special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and such a provision cannot be challenged on the ground of it being discriminatory.

**71. AmitDongri, a citizen of India wanted to acquire a license for owning a liquor shop in the state of U.P. However, a liquor license in U.P. is only granted if the applicant is someone born in U.P., this notion has been formalised by the U.P. Liquor License Procurement Act, XXXX. AmitDongri was born at a small town in Uttarakhand thus precluding him from procuring a license. On a friend's advice, Amit contacted advocate Mr.Bajpayee, and conveyed his plight and asked him to remedy the situation. Mr.Bajpayee filed a writ before the Allahabad H.C. claiming breach of fundamental rights under Art. 15(1), among others. Decide.**

- a) Yes, the claim is a valid one as the fundamental right of Mr.AmitDongri has been violated.
- b) Yes, the claim is a valid one as the U.P. Liquor License Procurement Act, XXXX and/or parts of it is unconstitutional and blatantly violates the right under Art. 15(1).
- c) No, the claim is not valid. The govt. must have thought of something before implementing such a law.
- d) None of the above.

**72. In the city of Bhopal, a restaurant owned by a Jain family has customers coming from all over the country. It is famous for its rich cuisine and friendly staffers, providing an overall, fulfilling experience to the customers. However, one fine day a board was put up on display prohibiting entry of Parsis and Christians. A month later, a Writ Petition was filed against the owners of the shop for breach of fundamental rights under Art. 15(2). The counsel on behalf of the restaurant owner argued that Art. 15 violations can only be done by the state. Decide.**

- a) Yes, this is a good defence as fundamental rights are guaranteed by the state and can only be implemented against the state.
- b) No, this is not a good defence as fundamental rights guaranteed under art. 15(2) can be enforced against private entities.
- c) Yes, the owners are free to do what they feel and do whatever is required for the smooth functioning of the shop.
- d) None of the above.

**73. The country of Denhsok has a constitution exactly similar to that of the constitution of India. Women and children education in the country has been a cause for concern for a long time now. Since the new govt. was elected in the year 2015 it has been aiming to make special legislations to boost women employment and further child education. It is in consonance to this vision that the govt. has made it recent move and passed the Reservation for Women in Workplace Act, 2019 and the Compulsory Monitory Benefit Redistribution (For Child Education) Act, 2019. In light of both the legislations being enacted the job opportunities for the long predominant male populous has declined resulting in anger and widespread frustration, more so the family welfare fund that the govt. used to provide to each family has now been partially bifurcated and a part of it goes to the school that a child is enrolled in. A writ has been filed by Mr.Bijoe Emanuel against the reservation policy and the compulsory diversion of funds. Decide.**

- a) The writ will not succeed as the state is obligated to uplift the backward trodden classes.
- b) The writ will not succeed as the state under Art. 15(3), is empowered to make laws that benefit women and children.
- c) The writ should not be entertained, as is it selfish on the part of Mr.Bijoe Emanuel to file a writ against bona fide state action.
- d) The writ will succeed as Mr.Bijoe Emanuel was not wrong in thinking about himself before others.

**74. Which of the following is attributable to the principle mentioned?**

- A famous NLU has made reservations for SC/ST, OBC and EBC. One Mr. X who belonged from the general category got in the same university with a rank of 1300 and one Mr. Y who had benefited from reserved seats for SC/ST, OBC and EBC could get in even when he ranked 1,30,000. This is blatant discrimination and should not be allowed.
- The fact that discrimination is exercised for the so-called benefit to be provided under Art. 15(3) and 15(4) is itself a gross violation of Art. 15(1).
- A seat reserved in the name of background is discrimination.
- The principle of equality is exercised through equity, the provisions are not self-contradictory as the discrimination made is to provide benefit to the backward classes of the society to afford them an equal opportunity.

**75. Exemption had been granted to SCs and ST's from passing a departmental test for some years for the purpose of their promotion in the department. In a particular year, the reservation for them was 50 per cent. Decide the constitutionality of the same under.**

- It is constitutionally valid.
- It is discriminatory in nature.
- This is in contradiction to Art. 15(1) of the constitution.
- None of the Above.

**PASSAGE – 17**

During the Constituent Assembly debates in 1947-50, there was an apprehension over the compatibility of the right to equality with the right to freedom of religion. Especially two women members, Hansa Mehta and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, of the sub-committee were sceptical about the inclusion of the right to religion as it was generally/commonly guided by ritualised practices which very often did not have any rational basis. In their opinion, it gave the right to equality but effectively diminished the same through the grant of freedom of religion. After deliberations, it was agreed that the State would make the necessary laws for reforms when the need arose. It made freedom of religion subject to other fundamental rights. This issue came to light again in the Sabarimala issue.

By a majority opinion restriction on entry of women aged 10 to 50 years was held to be derogatory and discriminatory in nature, and violative of the constitutional mandate guaranteed under Article 14, 15 and 17 as opposed to the alleged violation of Art. 25 on the part of the believers. Justice Chandrachud likened the bar on women based on the physiological aspect of menstruation as a form of untouchability. Thus the Hon'ble Court struck down rule 3(b) of Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship (Authorisation of Entry) Rules, 1965, deeming such a practice unconstitutional. However, while Article 14 of the Constitution enjoins the State against discrimination between men and women, Article 25 guarantees the right to profess, practice and propagate their religion. Between the two rights, the right to religion is subject to the right to equality and protection of dignity.

While Art. 14 of The Constitution disentitles the state from denying 'equality before the law or the equal protection of the law', Art. 15 prohibits the state from discriminating on the 'grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them' and Article 17 abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form.

**Art. 25 has been encapsulated as —**

- Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion.
- Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law—
  - regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;
  - providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus

**76. The practice of Kakshi religion dictates that women of this religion have to go through penance for one whole year and refrain from all unholy sins to visit the temple of Kahishashi, their most sacred shrine. During such time of penance even married women are expected to abstain from copulation and/or any unholy practice which might make her impure. The Kazamgazi Women Lawyers Association, files a PIL at the SC seeking remedification of such blatant violation of fundamental rights. Decide.**

- a) The PIL will not be entertained as they don't have locus standi in the said matter.
  - b) The PIL will not be entertained as the court is not supposed to rationalise such matters of religion and their practices are their own covered under the garb of Art. 25.
  - c) The PIL in the said matter shall be entertained and appropriate remittance will be offered by the court as such a practice is derogatory and discriminatory and lies in breach of the fundamental rights of the women of the religion.
  - d) The PIL shall be entertained as the organisation has locus standi. Also, the right under Art. 25 shall be superseded by the violation of Art. 14 and Art. 21 as women who are members of this religion are subject to discriminatory practices and denied their fundamental right to co-habit even in marriage.
- 77. In the Mdajigi religion, women are not allowed to visit crematorium site. Vasudha has recently lost her husband to a car accident, not having been able to bear a child she does not have anyone to look up to and has been left lonely because of such tragic turn of events. She fiercely rejected this practice and demanded that she be allowed to enter the crematorium site to see her lost love for one last time, however, the high priest censured this blasphemous demand and ordered her to stay out of it. She moved the state HC on an urgent basis, claiming breach of fundamental rights. Decide.**
- a) Vasudha's fundamental right has been breached and she can claim reparation under Art. 14 and Art. 19 irrespective of the prevalent usage in the Mdajigi religion.
  - b) Her fundamental rights have not been breached as the ancient sadhus who came up with such usages held scientific reason in high regard, so they must have thought it through.
  - c) The current issue does not involve the breach of her fundamental rights at all.
  - d) A claim exists as to the breach of fundamental rights.
- 78. A Mausoleum is imbued with a sense of calm and peace for the followers of Prophet Muhammad. However, only men are allowed inside mausoleum and not women. According to the representation made by the author is this practice violative of fundamental rights and can a muslim women demand relief from the court of law?**
- a) Yes, the given fact should align with the representation made by the author, as the practice of not allowing women inside a mosque is a form of gender discrimination.
  - b) Yes, the given set of fact is coherent to the author's representation. Freedom of religion under Art. 25 is subject to the right under Art. 14, the latter shall have an overriding effect on the former.
  - c) No, the case shall not be entertained as the decision to not let women in has been a longstanding tradition and as such is an internal matter which can be decided by the clergymen of the community itself.
  - d) No, the claim shall not stand as under Art. 25 the followers of the Prophet have the right to freely practice their religious beliefs and the court should not venture to rationalise the same.
- 79. Considering the recent discovery of Pakistani Diplomats trying to obtain secret information in an espionage row various sections of the nation are dead against the concept of diplomatic immunity and want penal steps to be taken according to the procedure established by law for reprimanding and/or punishing the accused. A law student in his first year filed a writ petition alleging breach of fundamental rights. He claimed equal treatment for all criminal throughout the territory of India. Decide.**
- a) Yes, he has a valid claim and it is only right to treat all criminals equally only then can our system become an efficient one.
  - b) Yes, according to Art. 14 there should be an established procedure same for all those who are guilty, in consideration of the broad category of criminals. Only the severity of the crime can be a differentiating factor.
  - c) No, Art. 14 talks about equality among people of the same stature, a citizen and a diplomat, not being of the same category, the claim shall fail.
  - d) None of the above.
- 80. Due to the overwhelming admissions of Covid-19 affected patients in Govt. hospitals at Melhi, from across the country, the state's CM, Jejriwal through the CMO brought in a notification stating- only people who were born in Melhi can be treated in govt. hospitals. Decide whether such notification is a valid one.**
- a) No, the notification is not a valid one as it is not humane to segregate among patients at such a time of crisis and the nation needs to come together to fight this pandemic.
  - b) No, a doctor cannot deny treatment to a patient as s/he is bound by the Hippocratic oath.
  - c) No, as such an action would be violative of the tenets enshrined under Art. 15.
  - d) None of the Above.

## PASSAGE – 18

In a recent Punjab Haryana HC judgment, the denouement of a PIL filed against the restrictions applicable on religious places of worship during the lockdown period, the Court reiterated the importance of public interest amid such a disaster. According to the averments levelled by the petitioner, the respondents (The state of Punjab and Ors.)- have imposed curfew/lock-down to avoid the spread of Corona virus. It was averred that the places of worship i.e. Mosques/Idgahs, Gurudwaras and Temples, can also be opened since the shops and markets have been permitted to open by maintaining social distancing. Restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Home Affairs were relaxed from time to time but no relaxation has been provided qua religious places. Claiming Ramadan to be the most sacred month of the year in Islamic culture to mark that Allah or God gave the first chapter of the Quran to the Prophet Muhammad in 610.

The petitioner claimed that a mosque is the best place to offer prayer during Ramadan and suggested restrictions of time to offer Dua. It was argued that the imposition of such restriction is unconstitutional, excessive and unreasonable in nature and abridge the fundamental rights of the petitioner. The court referring to the Disaster Management Act, 2005 cited sections 35 and 38 for reference in the backdrop the Covid19 pandemic qualifying to be a 'Notified Disaster', thereby enabling the State Government and the Central Government to take appropriate action 'as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of disaster management.' The Hon'ble Court relied on various precedents which are enumerated and explicated, however are not limited to, as hereafter;

"...18. The guarantee under our Constitution not only protects the freedom of religious opinion but it protects also acts done in pursuance of a religion and this is made clear by the use of the expression 'practice of religion' in Art. 25....Restrictions by the State upon free exercise of religion are permitted both under Arts. 25 and 26 on grounds of public order, morality and health. Clause (2) (a) of Art. 25 reserves the right of the State to regulate or restrict any economic, financial, political and other secular activities which may be associated with religious practice and there is a further right given to the State by sub-clause (b) under which the State can legislate for social welfare and reform even though by so doing it might interfere with religious practices." Held in the case of *The Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras v. Sri Lakshmindra Thirtha Swamiar of Sri Shirur Mutt*, AIR 1954 SC 282.

"...It would thus be clear that religious practice to which Art. 25(1) refers and affairs in matters of religion to which Art. 26(b) refers, include practices which are an integral part of the religion itself and the protection guaranteed by Article 25(1) and Art. 26 (b) extends to such practices...the Court may not be able to resolve the dispute by a blind application of the formula that the community decides which practice is an integral part of its religion...This question will always have to be decided by the Court and in doing so, the Court may have to enquire whether the practice in question is religious in character and if it is, whether it can be regarded as an integral or essential part of the religion, and the finding of the Court on such an issue will always depend upon the evidence adduced before it as to the conscience of the community and the tenets of its religion." Held in the case of *Tilkayat Shri Govindlalji Maharaj etc. v. State of Rajasthan & Ors.*, reported in AIR 1963 SC 1638.

"77. It may be noticed that Article 25 does not contain any reference to property unlike Article 26 of the Constitution. The right to practise, profess and propagate religion guaranteed under Article 25 of the Constitution does not necessarily include the right to acquire or own or possess property. Similarly this right does not extend to the right of worship at any and every place of worship so that any hindrance to worship at a particular place per se may infringe the religious freedom guaranteed under Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution....

78. While offer of prayer or worship is a religious practice, its offering at every location where such prayers can be offered would not be an essential or integral part of such religious practice unless the place has a particular significance for that religion so as to form an essential or integral part thereof. Places of worship of any religion having particular significance for that religion, to make it an essential or integral part of the religion, stand on a different footing and have to be treated differently and more reverentially." Held in the case of *Dr. M. Ismail Faruqui and Ors. v. Union of India & Ors.*, reported in (1994) 6 SCC 360.

While determining the viability of protection under Article 25 and 26 of the Constitution with respect to religious practice which forms an essential and part of the religion, it was held in the case of *Javed & Ors. v. State of Haryana & Ors.*, reported in (2003) 8 SCC 369, that- "The freedom is subject to public order, morality and health. So the Article



itself permits a legislation in the interest of social welfare and reform which are obviously part and parcel of public order, national morality and the collective health of the nation's people..."

Thus, the Hon'ble court decided on the restrictions to be neither arbitrary nor excessive in nature in the collective interest of society at large.

- 81. The village of Dumaria in Puttar Pradesh had a centuries old Shakya temple (a religion), where a century old tradition of 'Yajna' is performed every year where all Shakyas from the village need to participate, the village is comprised of 95% Shakya population. Performing the 'Yajna' inside the temple premises has been one of the most sacred traditions of the Shakya community according to the Hamabharat (their religious book) It is only recently that a mosque was built adjacent to the temple exacerbating the existing communal feud and regular altercations ensued. Soon, violent riots followed and the small village saw wide spread destruction of public property. During the riots vehicles were burnt, people killed and shops vandalised and looted in the name of religion and god, by goons of both factions. Post such happenings both the mosque and the temple were closed down for all visitors. Mr. Ramesh being a member of the family performing the 'Yajna' for centuries filed a PIL in the HC of Puttar Pradesh claiming breach of fundamental rights. Will his claim succeed?**
- Yes, the claim will succeed as the 'Yajna' needs to be performed being in the nature of a centuries old tradition.
  - Yes, the claim will succeed as performing the 'Yajna' inside the temple premises is a practice which is integral in nature to the religion and will be protected under the constitutional mandate.
  - No, his claim will not be entertained as both the religious groups were involved in the fight and both- the mosque and the temple have been closed down.
  - No, his claim will not be entertained as the restriction so placed is one of public interest and helps in maintaining social tranquillity and public order in the region.
- 82. Scientists have predicted, two weeks prior, a mega earthquake which will measure 10.6 on the Richter scale, with the help of modern technological advancements major parts of northern and north-eastern Findia(A country) have been identified to be worst hit. The government has declared it a 'Notified Disaster' and started evacuating the areas, however certain god revering people want to stay back and pray hoping that prayers will be heard and the impending crisis averted. To clear out the crowd cooped up in the only Baptist Church in Findia, the local court order that the religious institution be shut down with immediate effect. The head of a Baptist Church in Findia moved the SC of Findia, urgently to allow such prayer to take place. Will his claim succeed?**
- Yes, his claim will succeed as shelters are already full of people and as such the ones who want to stay back can exercise their right and make it possible for the government to rescue people who are willing to be evacuated.
  - Yes, the claim shall succeed as under the constitutional mandate of Findia, freedom to practice religion is a significant facet and it cannot be ignored.
  - No, the claim shall not succeed as a mega earthquake is going to hit the region causing loss of life in such circumstances it is reasonable on the part of the government to evacuate everyone.
  - No, the claim shall not be entertained as the constitutional mandate which guarantees fundamental rights under articles 25 and 26 are subject to public order, morality and health and the current mega earthquake shall qualify within the ambit of the same.
- 83. Dernobyl in Scindia had a state of the art nuclear power facility which produced 1/4th of the total power consumed in Scindia per day. Dernobyl was not only famous for the nuclear power plant but for the 2500 years old mosque that was located far away from the power plant. Certain unfortunate turn of events triggered a nuclear fall-out in the year 1986 making the whole area uninhabitable. The mosque however was at the edge of the hot zone and but even after 2086, the mosque still remains cordoned off citing health hazards as a result of the disaster. The clergymen of the mosque approached the SC of Scindia against the govt. notification prohibiting entry, and claim that the mosque is the edge of the hot zone and 100 years have passed and the govt. is unnecessarily obstructing religious practices. They have claimed breach of fundamental right. Will their claim succeed?**
- Yes, their claim will succeed as the mosque has been closed off for too long and it is a breach of fundamental rights.
  - Yes, their claim will succeed as it has been 100 years since the accident, moreso, the mosque is located at the edge of the hot zone hence the risk factor is also reduced.



- c) No, their claim will not succeed as the fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 25 and 26 are subject to restrictions along the lines public order, morality and health and the present notification shall be enveloped by the same.
- d) No, their claim will not succeed as visiting and praying inside that mosque might cause death due to radiation or from a multitude of other hazardous factors and Scindia cannot allow that.
- 84. The ozonosphere above the country of Mindia, has experienced a rapid depletion. The state of FafilMadu is the worst affected and the whole state has been locked down and people have been asked to avoid going out in the sun due to the harmful UV rays which have proven to be fatal. The govt. of FafilMadu has notified that all religious institutions shall be closed down during daytime. However the Dhillon family insist that they need to visit the Gurudwara during mid-day to perform certain rites which can only be performed at around mid-day and as such the family has done it for ages and ages and claims it be an integral part of Sikhism. They challenged the notification by the state govt. ordering religious institutions to be closed down and have made allegations of breach of fundamental rights. Will they be successful?**
- a) A No, their claim shall not succeed as the state govt. has taken such action for the benefit of the people in parental capacity.
- b) No, their claim shall not succeed as the state govt. has taken a rightful action which shall be subsumed under the three considerations of limitation- Public order, health and morality.
- c) No, their claim shall not succeed as it is not an integral part of Sikhism and the state govt. has taken a rightful action which shall be subsumed under the three considerations of limitation- Public order, health and morality.
- d. None of the above.
- 85. The vaccine of SARS-CoV2 has been made and a village of Labuestien, in Dhimphia has been chosen as the first place for administering the same to a bulk of the population. However the vaccine failed and it seemed to exacerbate the symptoms further worsening the mortality rate. In a bid to get a grasp of the situation the govt. of Dhimphia announced a lockdown. However, the local Mohammedan population believed that only Allah could save them and went for daily prayers. To address this furore the govt. vide notification dt. 15/08/2020 declared that all places of worship need to be closed down to better observed social distancing. The clergymen of the mosque approached the court against this notification claiming breach of fundamental rights.**
- a) They have rightfully claimed the breach of fundamental rights.
- b) They cannot claim the breach of fundamental rights as it is need of the tie stay indoors.
- c) They cannot claim the breach of fundamental rights as the government can do what is necessary to be done given the crisis situation the state is facing.
- d) None of the above.

### PASSAGE – 19

Article 16 of the Constitution of India mentions that the State shall treat everyone equally in matters of employment. No citizen shall be discriminated on the basis of race, caste, religion, creed, descent or place of birth in respect of any employment or office under the State. Every citizen of India can apply for government jobs. Clause (1) of Article 16 has proclaimed the equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment. Clause (2) of Article 16 declares any discrimination in respect of any employment or office under the State on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them as a violation of the fundamental right of a citizen. Clause (3) of Article 16 empowers the Parliament to make any law prescribing residence within the State as a condition for particular classes of employment or appointment under any State specified in 1st Schedule or any other local authority. Clause (4) of Article 16 is an extension of the general rule provided in clause (1) and (2) of the same article. Clause (4) empowers the State to make any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens, which in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State. According to Article 16 (4A), the State can make any provision for reservation in matters of promotion, with consequential seniority, to any class or classes of posts in the services under the State in favour of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. According to Article 16 (4B), the State can 'carry forward' the unfilled vacancies to the next year, provided that it should not exceed the limit of fifty per cent reservation on the total number of vacancies. clause (5) of Article 16 the offices relating to religious

institutions may be reserved for persons professing that particular religion only. The State is competent enough to make such a reservation.

- 86. For appearing in the XXX examination, for the post of XXXXX, of XYZ state, the participant needs to be a resident of XYZ state. This rule has been in use for a long time. One law student who was residing in the XYZ state on a temporary basis at the university hostel wanted to appear for the examination. Decide, if he should be allowed in view of the fundamental right guaranteed under Art. 16 of the Constitution.**
- Yes, he should be allowed because it Art. 16 guarantees equal opportunity for employment of all.
  - No, he cannot be allowed because the state has the power to make a law, which can prescribe residence within the state a condition.
  - No, he cannot be allowed because the parliament has the power to any law prescribing residence within the State as a condition for particular classes of employment or appointment.
  - None of the above.
- 87. The state of Bodhi land was one of the most prosperous states in ancient Mindia. After its liberation from the British rule, the state of Bodhi land has since been neglected as a result the growth index has been very low. This coupled with the lackadaisical approach on the part of the government Bodhi land has never been the centre of much attention, with soaring crimes rates and almost negative industrial infrastructure development it has been lagging. The newly elected govt. of Bitish Kumar brought hope to the people of Bodhi land, the new govt. promised job opportunities that shall encourage people to stay in Bodhi land and work in their own state for their own betterment. However, due to the prevalent caste bias the govt. identified the backward classes and extremely backward classes and reserved job opportunities for them. This was a point of contention for the people belonging from higher castes like Bajput, Bumibar etc. the federation of Bajput and Bumibar lawyers filed a PIL, in the High Court of Bodhi land claiming breach of their fundamental rights.**
- Yes, the writ should succeed and they should be granted adequate reparation.
  - No, the writ shall not succeed and the court shall dismiss such a frivolous claim with costs.
  - No, the claim is not a valid one as the state under Art. 16(4) is empowered to take steps of such kind for the betterment of the society as a whole.
  - Yes, the writ is going to succeed and the Bajput and Bumibar along with the Backward classes and extremely backward classes will get equal opportunity at employment by the state o Bodhi land.
- 88. The state of Baya is a municipal area and has thousands of workers working at its govt. departments. Mr. X is a very hard-working personality belonging from the general category, while on the other hand Mr. Y, junior to Mr. X, is not so hardworking but does what the job requires him to do, belonging to one of the Scheduled Castes. At end of the first quarter, Mr. Y was handed a promotion letter because of the absence of other entries, eligible for the new post, from the reserved quota, however, Mr. X, despite being a deserving candidate missed out on it. This infuriated Mr. X and he filed a writ in the High Court of Baya claiming breach of fundamental right under Art. 16. Decide the fate of the writ petition.**
- The writ shall be successful as Mr. X was equally deserving yet Mr. Y got the promotion and he did not, pointing to the corrupt practices in the department.
  - The writ cannot succeed as the state govt. under Art. 16(4A) can justify departmental action.
  - The writ should succeed as it is immoral to do this also it affects the efficiency of the person who suffers such a blow.
  - None of the above.
- 89. Which of the following is attributable to the conceptualisation depicted, hereinabove?**
- Any sort of reservation that the state govt. might grant in governmental jobs is a violation of the fundamental right to equality.
  - The reservation granted to the backward classes is a violation of the concept of equality envisaged in the Constitution of India, 1950.
  - The reservation policy, in theory, equates equals and buttresses the concept of equity by bringing the downtrodden up to speed with the rest of the society at large.
  - Reservation has been one of the most significant problems in the India job sector and is the primary reason why we have not been to become a superpower yet.
- 90. In the state of Bodo land the state govt. could not fill all vacancies reserved for the backward classes there, so they carried forward the residual seats and enlisted them for the next batch of applications for the consecutive**

year. One Mr. Onyx got very angry at this move of the govt. as he had not received a call letter from the department in spite of the dept. having adequate vacancies.

Mr. Onyx ended up approaching the HC of Bodo land with a Writ Petition praying for relief. Decide.

- Yes, the writ shall be successful.
- No, the writ shall not be successful as it is well within the powers of the state govt. to make such a move.
- Yes, this is an unfair practice and if the seats cannot be filled with entries from the backward classes then other candidates should be allowed to fill up the same.
- None of the above.

### PASSAGE – 20

The First Information Report (FIR) is lodged in Criminal cases under Sec 154(1)(X) of CrPC, 1973, before the police, it can be lodged only in case of Cognizable Offences particularised in Schedule I of CrPC, 1973. If the police do not register an FIR u/s 154, then the victim can submit his/her FIR u/s 154(3) to Senior Police officer or SSP in writing or by a registered post. If s/he faces hindrances and fails to register the FIR, then s/he can approach the Magistrate u/s 156(3), and where the Magistrate will direct the police officer to register an FIR, if s/he deems fit.

More often than not we find ourselves bogged down with fallacious and all but redundant cases of muddled reasoning and bias, having an FIR registered to our name, for no fathomable reason whatsoever would count. There are various Instances where false FIR is lodged against a person to harass or to falsely implicate him/her.

A streamlined approach is quintessential in handling such a situation, come what may, such an instance will be one among three possibilities- you want to quash the FIR (a) before the charge sheet is filed by the Police (b) after the charge sheet is filed (c) after the trial commences.

**In the first case**, an application can be filed under Sec 482 of CrPC, 1973, to the High Court for getting the frivolous FIR quashed. Under this Section, the High Court has been vested with the inherent powers to pass any order which is necessary in order to-(i) Prevent abuse of process of Courts; or (ii) To secure ends of justice to the people. A person can approach the High Court for getting the false FIR quashed on the following grounds- (i) The Acts or omission based on which the FIR has been lodged does not constitute an offence. (ii) The Offence for which the FIR has been registered against the accused has never happened (iii) The FIR contains merely baseless allegations without any reasonable ground to prove an offence against the accused. In the case of **SundarBabu&Ors. v. State of Tamil Nadu, (2009) 14 SCC 244**, the SC laid down guidelines explaining circumstances when false FIR can be quashed: (i) Where the FIR lodged against the accused does not contain any prima facie evidence against the accused in respect of the offence with which it is charged. (ii) Where the allegation made in the FIR does not disclose any Cognizable Offence against the accused. (iii) Where the allegations made in the FIR and the evidence collected by the police based on such evidence does not disclose the commission of any offence that constitutes a case against the accused. (iv) Where the offence disclosed in the FIR is non-cognizable by nature, in such a case the police cannot start the investigation without the order of the Magistrate u/s 155(2) of CrPC, 1973. (v) Where the allegations made in the FIR are unbelievable, absurd that there is no ground to initiate the proceedings against the person. (vi) Where there is an express bar to initiate the legal proceedings in any Act dealing with criminal matters. (vii) Where the FIR has been lodged maliciously or proceedings are instituted wrongly, to falsely implicate a person.

**In the second case**, if the charge sheet is the outcome of a frivolous FIR, and the case is committed to session judge, a discharge Application u/s 227 of CrPC, 1973, can be filed on the grounds enumerated and not limited to: (i) the charge sheet contains no prima facie evidence against the accused in respect of the offence (ii) trial cannot commence against the accused because of insufficiency of evidence...etc.

**In the latter case**, if the discharge Application u/s 227 of CrPC, 1973, is rejected by Session court and the trial has commenced then an application under Sec 232 of CrPC, 1973, can be made.

Also, a Writ Petition can always be filed under Art 226 of the Constitution of India before the concerned Hon'ble High Court, being a constitutional remedy.

**91. Mr.SubirSaha lives at 123/C, Taltala Lane, the street is a narrow one and people who own fourwheeler vehicles keep their vehicles parked on the road in front of their residence, as a prevalent common use. Md. Kader Ali and family-owned an SUV which they used to park in front of Mr.SubirSaha's residence. One fined day Mr.SubirSaha bought a car which he started to park in front of his house, Md. Kader Ali and his family members**

were severely angered by such an act of transgression. One evening Md. Kader Ali along with his brothers decided to confront Mr.SubirSaha. The men abused Mr.Subir and provoked him to resort to a squabble, however Mr.Subir being a lawyer refrained from the same. One of the men among the horde broke the windshield of Mr.Subir's car during the quarrel and threatened to set the car on fire. Seeing his father being abused and their new car being destroyed, Bhanu, in an act purely of self-defence, took a stand for his father and tried to defend him and protect the car from further damage but approximately around 15 of the men tried to beat him up. Later both the parties headed to the nearest police station from the scene. However, Mr. Kader Ali having some political leverage could easily sway the Officer In-charge to file a false FIR against the Saha's. Bhanu had just recently cracked CLAT and had elaborate knowledge of the law. He warned the OC of the consequences and threatening to sue all of the men involved along with the OC in court. Under which provision shall he approach the court of Metropolitan Magistrate (before charge sheet has been filed) to mitigate his anguish, if at all it can be mitigated?

- Yes, his is a valid claim and he should approach the Metropolitan Magistrates Court under Art. 226 of the Constitution of India.
- Yes, his is a valid claim as they are being harassed because of political and communal bias of the OC and the men involved in the scuffle.
- Yes, his is a valid claim and he should approach the court under Sec. 482 CrPC, 1973 as under the said provision the court is under an obligation to prevent the abuse of legal process and to secure the ends of justice.
- None of the above.

92. Pappu Gandhi took out a gun and threatened MotaBhai to shoot him dead because MotaBhai had been trolling Pappu Gandhi for a long time now. To save MotaBhai, BirbalaMitharaman came in the way and got shot by Pappu, thereafter Pappu emptied the whole magazine on MotaBhai. However, being a person of good conscience Pappu realised he had made a grave mistake thereafter threw away his weapon and fled from the scene, in fear. In a fortuitous turn of events JagendraGodi was passing by just as the chain of events unfolded, witnessing all of it. Being a Good Samaritan he rushed to the nearest police station to file an FIR, but because he was known to be a habitual/casual liar in the whole society, even the police did not take him seriously and the OC rejected his requests.

JagendraGodi went back home and can't decide what to do. Assist him in making an informed choice.

- He should not do anything, in fact, introspection is needed on his part to reflect upon the poor life choices he has made which led to him not being taken seriously.
- He should write a social media post to grab the attention of the local public involved so he can get some solace from the pseudo-social validation he might get from his online friends.
- He should write to the SSP because that would be the right thing to do, being a Good Samaritan that he is. Also because it is important to draw attention to such a gruesome crime that has been committed and this cannot go unpunished.
- He should write to the SSP regarding the incident as his complaint was not accepted by the OC. The offence is a cognizable one and upon writing to the SSP u/s 154(3) of CrPC, 1973 and shall reasonable mandate investigation.

93. Mr.PradipNaskar lives at 33/B/56A, H.K. Bait Lane, Kolkata- 700121, along with his family. There has been a long-standing dispute between the only other owners of the partitioned, ejmali property. They had a faulty common water connection that has been broken beyond repair for a long time now resulting in a lot of inconvenience for the years. Both of the owners have had problems regarding the same, brewing tension and exasperating both parties. Mr.Pradip came forward and tried to make repairs thereby trying to alleviate both the party's suffering. While the repair was underway, members of the other party assaulted Mr.Pradip, thereafter he rushed to the police station to lodge an FIR against the members. The police asked registered the FIR under Sec. 352 of IPC and booked all the accused involved. Will the accused be punishable under this section?

- Yes, the accused shall be punishable as they assaulted Mr.Pradip and deserve to be punished for their wrongdoings.
- Yes, they shall be punishable as causing assault without provocation under Sec. 352 of IPC is a punishable offence.



- c) No, the FIR is not a viable one as the offence under Sec. 352 of IPC is not a cognizable one and as such an FIR cannot be registered for a non-cognizable offence.
- d) No, the FIR is frivolous in nature and it has been made to cause suffering, by Mr. Pradip to exact revenge from them.
- 94. Which of the following situations is attributable to the scenario depicted by the author.**
- a) An FIR has been registered u/s 334 IPC, for voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.
- b) An FIR has been registered u/s 304 IPC, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death.
- c) An FIR has been registered u/s 354D IPC, for stalking against Mr. X by Mr. M. Mr. M is gay and has been regularly stalked by Mr. X making significant, uncomfortable advancements.
- d) None of the above.
- 95. Mr. Barnub Noswami started as an eminent journalist and is known for his aggressive journalism and caustic comments. He made a few controversial revelations pertaining to the opposition party garnering collective censure and public resentment. Due to various reasons, most of which are politically motivated an FIR was filed to harass him and make him pay. Owing the political upper hand his plea was not heard by the police and a charge sheet was framed by the police, in the name of a bogus investigation. The charge sheet was the outcome a frivolous FIR and the case got committed to the Sessions Court. Being a textbook digression Mr. Noswami's lawyer filed a discharge application u/s 227 of CrPC, 1973 on the ground that such evidence is not acceptable under the Evidence Act, 1872. Determine whether, if at all, such a ground is valid.**
- a) Yes, it is valid as the discharge application was made u/s 227 of CrPC, 1973 against a frivolous FIR which was registered with malicious intentions, to hurt Mr. Noswami.
- b) Yes, the ground mentioned is a valid one because if the evidence is not acceptable under Evidence Act, 1872 then such evidence cannot be put up in court, thus this endeavour would be but futile in nature.
- c) No, the ground aforementioned is not a valid ground as Mr. Noswami's lawyer is not practicing law ethically and trying to exploit the loopholes in the system.
- d) The validity of the ground so mentioned u/s 227 of CrPC, 1973 cannot be determined.

PASSAGE – 21

India is one of the few countries with elaborate provisions for the environment in the legal framework. The courts in India largely relied on Article 21 for applying the law to the decision making process on various perspectives and provisional duties related to the environment. Protection of the environment can give rise to many challenges in a developing country. Hence, administrative and legal strategies are extremely important to ensure environmental harmony. *T Damodar Rao v Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad* was a landmark case for High Courts in India to take up responsibility in specific and concrete decision making. Despite severe penalties, environmental laws in certain places seem erratic in their implementation and ineffective at many levels of administrative mechanisms.

The courts have also laid down that protection and improvement of the environment is mandated for all institutions across the country and is a right as well. India being a developing nation with interests in growth and burgeoning developmental ideologies, the mandates of Courts are envisioned in a development-oriented manner, where the concept of Sustainable Development arises. A relatively new concept for India to focus on in terms of resource utilisation is reducing our collective carbon footprint and pollution levels. Sustainable development law is found at the intersection of three primary fields of law: international economic law, international environmental law and international social law. It refers to an emerging substantive body of legal instruments, norms and treaties, supported by distinctive procedural elements. This is incorporated on the justification that future generations may benefit from policies and laws that advocate environmental protection as well as developmental goals. This has recently been recognised by the Supreme Court in the *M.C. Mehta (Taj Trapezium Matter) v. Union of India* case.

A notable action that could be taken is making the system more accommodating and approachable- Making it easier to read and understand the law provisions and statutes regarding Environmental Law for the general population and better mechanisms for efficiency as well as transparency within (courts) and outside (public spaces) the systems of administrative, legislature and judiciary can go a long way. Law is generally regarded as a Utopian



system of action. Making it a more approachable and public-friendly system would allow it to work on an easier transition for the public. Systems such as Public Interest Litigations are focused on allowing people to issue and procure information from within the legal system on the matter of interest at hand. The Law is trying to focus on easier access for appeals and better capabilities of integrating the public interest within judgements and cases.

- 96. Shanta Mani, a famous meme artist has been recently posting lot of offensive memes on the internet. Kantamani wants to get rid of the these polluting memes and thus files a case in the court against Shanatmani. Based on the principles and information set out in the given passage:**
- If you want to clean up the environment, start with your mind. It starts there.
  - Man had the fundamental right to adequate condition of life, in an environment of a quality that permitted a life of dignity and well being which includes offense free internet.
  - Hateful and offensive memes are polluting our environment.
  - Kantamani would lose as these memes are not same as pollution being discussed in the passage under Right to life.
- 97. Akshat lives in house in a very packed and congested colony. Recently 5-6 families with adjoining houses in the colony have reconstructed their houses to start a new company to manufacture eco friendly home utilities. They want to contribute in creating better environment. As there manufacturing unit is purifying everything being created in the process it throws out lot of chemical waste on road which is collected by government vehicle after a day. Akshat believes this is pollution and sues them. Based on the principles and information set out in the given passage:**
- It is pollution and Akshat would succeed.
  - Akshat must think about sustainable development. The new company is providing employment opportunity.
  - Akshat will not succeed as the waste is being collected by the government.
  - If you want to clean up the environment, Akshat must start with his mind. It starts there.
- 98. Which of the following cases would be violation of Right to life Based on the principles and information set out in the given passage only:**
- Zenome murdered Alan on the eve of new year for creating too much noise pollution.
  - Kranti not being allowed by her parents to chose field of her own choice, despite her being an adult.
  - Some people gathered at a place for protection of democracy in India and left piles of disposable plates, glasses and charts there.
  - All of the above.
- 99. Lets us government bans single use plastic completely. Based on the principles and information set out in the given passage:**
- The courts have given expanded interpretation to Article twenty one regarding the proper to life to incorporate all those rights that square measure essential and basic for the enjoyment of the standard of life free from environmental pollution and alternative health and shopper hazards. Thus it would be valid.
  - Government should phase it out rather than banning it as that would be more on the pace of sustainable development.
  - If you want to clean up the environment, start with your mind. It starts there.
  - Ban internet instead it is what is polluting the world with hate.
- 100. During the late sixties and seventies the city of Rijeka underwent second rapid industrialization. Few huge plants (new petroleum refinery facilities, power plant, coke plant) were erected in the industrial zone eastwards from the city. As a consequence, high emission levels resulted in elevated ambient air pollution so that the city was one of the most polluted in India. Rijeka's main Industry was owned by the government cause depletion of drinkable water. Based on the principles and information set out in the given passage:**
- Even if it is government entity they have duty to do less pollution.
  - Look at the Chinese Government and how they have controlled pollution.
  - Everyone causing pollution must be hanged.
  - The fundamental right to adequate condition of life, in an environment of a quality that permitted a life of dignity and well being is against state and private entity also. Thus all of them can be held liable.

## **SECTION – C (CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE)**

**Direction for Q.101 – 134 :** Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

**PASSAGE – 22**

The Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) recently formally announced the final approval for Oxford-AstraZeneca and Bharat Biotech vaccines against the coronavirus disease (Covid-19) for emergency use. "CDSCO (Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation) accepts the subject expert committee reform rations on .....[1], Pune, Maharashtra for Covishield, a Recombinant Chimpanzee Adenovirus vector vaccine, it encoded the SARS-CoV-2 Spike glycoprotein with technology transfer from AstraZeneca/ Oxford University and Bharat Biotech Covid vaccines," DCGI VG Somani said in a press conference. The subject expert committee (SEC) under CDSCO had recommended Oxford-AstraZeneca's vaccine, which is being manufactured by the .....[1] as Covishield, for emergency use and .....[2] for restricted use. ....[2] is the indigenous vaccine being developed by Bharat Biotech in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). M/s Cadila Healthcare has also been granted approval to conduct Phase III clinical trial of Novel Corona Virus-2019-nCov-Vaccine. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has endorsed the Covishield vaccine. Chief Scientist of the WHO, Dr Soumya Swaminathan recently that clots being reported after vaccination do not necessarily mean that they are related to the vaccine.

"It may have nothing to do with it and that it has been detected because the vaccinated are closely monitored," Dr Swaminathan said.

"When investigations into the AZ vaccine are done, rates of clotting events must be compared to the background rates of such events to see if there are more than would otherwise be expected," she said. Pfizer-BioNtech's Covid-19 vaccine offers at least 97 per cent effectiveness in symptomatic Covid-19 cases, according to real world data published by the pharma company. The analysis, based on real world data gathered by the Israel Ministry of Health, also found the vaccine's effectiveness at 94 per cent against asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infections. "We are extremely encouraged that the real-world effectiveness data coming from Israel are confirming the high efficacy demonstrated in our Phase 3 clinical trial and showing the significant impact of the vaccine in preventing severe disease and deaths due to Covid-19," Luis Jodar, Senior Vice President and Chief Medical Officer, Pfizer Vaccines, said in a statement.

**101. Name the Vaccine Maker company which manufactured the Covishield, for emergency use and developed by Oxford-AstraZeneca and will replace with [1] in the above passage?**

- a) Cadila Healthcare
- b) Serum Institute
- c) Cipla Healthcare
- d) Sun Industries

**102. The first scientifically approved vaccine was .....?**

- a) Oral Polio vaccine
- b) Smallpox Vaccine
- c) MMR vaccine (measles, mumps and rubella)
- d) Tetanus vaccine

**103. In Dec 2020 first vaccine for COVID-19 was approved in the Europe and in the USA, name the first biotechnology company which received the authorization to distribute the vaccine?**

- a) Moderna
- b) Pfizer-BioNtech
- c) Astrazeneca
- d) Johnson & Johnson

**104. Name the indigenous vaccine being developed by Bharat Biotech in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and will replace with [2] in the above passage?**

- a) Moderna
- b) CoronaVac
- c) Sputnik V
- d) Covaxin

**105. Which of the following is NOT a vaccine –preventable disease?**

- a) Cervical Cancer
- b) Polio
- c) Asthma
- d) Measles

### PASSAGE – 23

[1] from Nigeria was appointed as the 7th Director General of the World Trade Organisation(WTO), multilateral trade body. She will hold the position from 1st March 2021 to 31st August 2025. She succeeds former Director-General Roberto Azevêdo who announced his retirement 1 year before the expiry of his tenure. With this appointment, .....[1] became the first woman and the first African to head the WTO. ....[1] has twice served as the Finance Minister of Nigeria between 2011 and 2015 and she has also served as the Foreign Minister of Nigeria in 2006, the first woman to hold both the positions. She served as the Managing Director of the World Bank. WTO deals with the global rules of trade between the countries. The objective of WTO to ensure that trade flow is as smooth, predictable and free as possible. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an intergovernmental organization that regulates and facilitates international trade between nations. It officially commenced operations on 1 January.....[2], pursuant to the 1994 Marrakesh Agreement, thus replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that had been established in 1948. The WTO is the world's largest international economic organization, with 164 member states representing over 96% of global trade and global GDP. The WTO facilitates trade in goods, services and intellectual property among participating countries by providing a framework for negotiating trade agreements, which usually aim to reduce or eliminate tariffs, quotas, and other restrictions; these agreements are signed by representatives of member governments and ratified by their legislatures. The WTO also administers independent dispute resolution for enforcing participants' adherence to trade agreements and resolving trade-related disputes. The organization prohibits discrimination between trading partners, but provides exceptions for environmental protection, national security, and other important goals. The WTO is headquartered in .....[3]. Its top decision making body is the Ministerial Conference, which is composed of all member states and usually convenes biannually; consensus is emphasized in all decisions. Day-to-day functions are handled by the General Council, made up of representatives from all members. A Secretariat of over 600 personnel, led by the Director-General and four deputies, provides administrative, professional, and technical services. The WTO's annual budget is roughly 220 million USD, which is contributed by members based on their proportion of international trade.

**106. Name the first woman and the first African to head the World Trade Organisation and will replace with [1] in the above passage?**

- a) Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala
- b) Lynne Brown
- c) Dr. Hikmat Abu Zayd
- d) Ellen Johnson Sirleaf

**107. At present how many members are in the World Trade Organisation ?**

- a) 160
- b) 164
- c) 176
- d) 193

**108. In which year World Trade Organisation officially commenced its operation and will replace with [2] in the above passage?**

- a) 01st Jan 1994
- b) 01st Jan 1995
- c) 01st Jan 1997
- d) 01st Jan 2000

**109. Which of the following statements is not true about the World Trade Organisation?**

- a) WTO is a permanent organisation
- b) San Francisco round gave the birth to the WTO
- c) Ministerial Conference is the highest policy making body of the WTO
- d) WTO was officially constituted on 01st Jan 1991.

110. Where is the Headquarters of the WTO and will replace with [3] in the above passage?

- a) New York
- b) Washington D.C
- c) Paris
- d) Geneva

### PASSAGE – 24

.....[1] was appointed as the chairman of Somnath Trust. He succeeds former Gujarat Chief Minister late Keshubhai Patel. The trust manages the world famous Somnath Temple at Prabhas Patan town in Gujarat's Gir-Somnath district. ....[1] is the second Prime Minister who has been appointed the chairman of the temple trust after former PM .....[2]. The Shree Somnath Trust (SST) is a religious charitable trust registered under Gujarat Public Trust Act, 1950. The trust is governed by a deed that lays down the terms of its settlement with the then government of Saurashtra state. The Trust is the sole authority to manage and maintain the Somnath temple and 64 other temples in Prabhas Patan, its guesthouses and the 2,000 acres of lands it owns. The trust is governed by an eight-member board of Trustees, including a chairman and a secretary. Member trustees vote in elections to the post of chairman every year. The Somnath temple (also known as the Deo Patan) located in Veraval in Saurashtra on the western coast of Gujarat, India is believed to be the first among the twelve Jyotirlinga shrines of Shiva. It is an important pilgrimage and tourist spot of Gujarat. Reconstructed several times in the past after repeated destruction by several Muslim invaders and rulers, the present mandir was reconstructed in the Chalukya style of Hindu temple architecture and completed in May 1951. The reconstruction was started under the orders of the Home Minister of India .....[3] and completed after his death. Membership of the Board of Trustees is for life-Jivan Parmar, a retired professor of Sanskrit from veraval, has been a trustee since 1975. A trustee may resign voluntarily; the board may also remove a Trustee for "breach of trust". The Gujarat and central governments can nominate four trustee each; In May 1951, Rajendra Prasad, the first President of the Republic of India, invited by K M Munshi, performed the installation ceremony for the temple. The President said in his address, "It is my view that the reconstruction of the Somnath Temple will be complete on that day when not only a magnificent edifice will arise on this foundation, but the mansion of India's prosperity will be really that prosperity of which the ancient temple of Somnath was a symbol."

111. Who has been appointed as the chairman of Somnath Trust and will replace with [1] in the above passage?

- a) Narendra Modi
- b) Amit Shah
- c) L.K Advani
- d) Vijay Rupani

112. In which year, Somnath Temple was plundered by Mahmud of Ghazni?

- a) 1021 AD
- b) 1025 AD
- c) 1027 AD
- d) 1030

113. Who was the former Prime Minister who was appointed as the chairman of Somnath Trust and will replace with [2] in the above passage?

- a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- b) Indira Gandhi
- c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- d) Morarji Desai

114. Which one of these is the richest temple in the world in terms of donations received and wealth?

- a) Shirdi Sai Baba Temple
- b) Somnath Temple
- c) Tirumala Venkateswara Temple
- d) Vaishno Devi Mandir

115. The reconstruction of Somnath temple ordered by which former Home Minister and will replace with [3] in the above passage?

- a) Amit Shah

- b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- c) Sharad Pawar
- d) L.K Advani

## PASSAGE – 25

According to the Freedom in the World 2021: Democracy under Siege' released by US based Think Tank Freedom House, India has scored 67 and its position has been downgraded to 'Partly Free' from 'Free' in 2020. India's ranking has also fallen to .....[1] out of 211 countries. The 'most free countries' with a score of 100 are .....[2], Norway & Sweden. Least Free Countries with a score of 1 are Tibet & Syria. This is the 1st time since 1997 that India has been downgraded to 'partly free'. India's score has decreased from 71 (in 2020). Freedom House is largely funded through USA government grants and is actively tracking the course of democracy since 1941. Freedom House noted that the change in India's status from "Free" to "Partly Free" was the most significant for 2020, "meaning less than 20 per cent of the world's people now live in a Free country — the smallest proportion since 1995". India's score of 67 puts in on par with other countries like Ecuador & Dominican Republic. According to the 'Democracy Index 2020' released by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), India with a score of 6.61 slipped two places to 53rd Rank (out of 167 countries) in the Index due to decline in Civil Liberties.

India with a score of 3.819 has been ranked .....[3] out of 149 countries in the 'World Happiness Report 2021' an publication of United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network. The rankings were topped by .....[4] (tops for the 4th time) followed by Denmark and Switzerland. This is the 9th World Happiness Report and is based on surveys conducted during the time period of 2018-20. It ranks the world's 149 countries on "how happy their citizens perceive themselves to be". The results of the report based on the Gallup World Poll. The least happy countries were Afghanistan (149), Zimbabwe (148) & Rwanda (147). Apart from Afghanistan (149), all neighbouring countries ranked higher than India. The survey was based on issues like (i) Effects of COVID-19 on structure and quality of people's lives, Performance of governments in dealing with the pandemic and The report also took into account data related per capita Gross Domestic Product, healthy life expectancy, social support, freedom to make life choices, generosity and corruption perception.

**116. What is the rank of India out of 211 countries According to the Freedom in the World 2021 and will replace with [1] in the above passage?**

- a) 83rd
- b) 85th
- c) 88th
- d) 90th

**117. Which country is the 'most free countries' with a score of 100 along Sweden and Norway and will replace with [2] in the above passage?**

- a) New Zealand
- b) Australia
- c) Belgium
- d) Finland

**118. What does democracy mean to us?**

- a) Equal right to vote
- b) Unequal right to vote
- c) Discrimination
- d) All of these

**119. What is the rank of India out of 149 countries in the 'World Happiness Report 2021' and will replace with [3] in the above passage?**

- a) 106th
- b) 118th
- c) 139th
- d) 127th

**120. Which country topped in the "World Happiness Report 2021" and will replace with [4] in the above passage?**

- a) Belgium
- b) Finland



- c) Norway
- d) Sweden

### PASSAGE – 26

The President of India Appointed Justice .....[1], Judge of the Supreme Court, as the 48th Chief Justice of India(CJI). The notification regarding the appointment was issued by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice. He will take over as the CJI from Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde on 24th April 2021. He will serve for a tenure of 16 months till 26th August 2022. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President of India under clause (2) of Article .....[2] of the Constitution. Justice .....[1] hails from Ponnavaaram Village, Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh(AP). He has practised in the High Court of AP, Central and AP Administrative Tribunals and the Supreme Court of India. He has served as a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of India since 17th February 2014. He has served as the Chairman of the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee from 7th March 2019 to 26th November 2019. He has served as the Executive Chairman of the National Legal services authority(NALSA) since November 2019. The Chief Justice of India officially the Chief Justice of the Republic of India, is the chief judge of the Supreme Court of India as well as the highest-ranking officer of the Indian federal judiciary. The Constitution of India grants power to the President of India to nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Parliament of India, appoint a chief justice, who serves until they reach the age of sixty-five or until removed by impeachment. While India's Supreme Court gets a Chief Justice every 18 months on an average, Justice Y.V Chandrachud Holds the record for serving the longest with 7.3 years (88 months). The president (Discharge of Functions) Act, 1969 of India provides that the chief justice of India shall act as the president of India in the event of the offices of both the president and the vice president being vacant. When President Zakir Hussain died in office, Vice President V. V. Giri, acted as the president. Later, Mr. Giri resigned as the vice president. The chief justice .....[3] then became the acting president of India.

**121. Name the Judge of the Supreme Court who has been appointed as the 48th Chief Justice of India(CJI) and will replace with [1] in the above passage?**

- a) Justice N.V Ramana
- b) Justice R.F Nariman
- c) Justice D.Y Chandrachud
- d) Justice Ranjan Gagoi

**122. Which Qualification is wrong for being a judge in the Supreme Court?**

- a) It is compulsory to be a citizen of India.
- b) He should be a respected jurist in the eyes of Parliament.
- c) Must be a Judge in the High Court for at least 5 years.
- d) He should be a lawyer in the High Court for at least 10 years

**123. According to which Article of Indian Constitution The Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India is appointed by the President of India and will replace with [2] in the above passage?**

- a) Article 123
- b) Article 124
- c) Article 129
- d) Article 137

**124. Who can remove the Judge of the Supreme Court?**

- a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- b) Only President
- c) Only Parliament
- d) Both B & C

**125. Name the former Chief Justice of India who was became the acting president of India in 1969 and will replace with [3] in the above passage?**

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Justice Y.V Chandrachud | b) Justice Hansraj Khanna        |
| c) Justice P N Bhagwati    | d) Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah |

### PASSAGE – 27

.....[1] emerged as the Best Governed State in the Large States Category, .....[2] emerged as the Best Governed State in Small States Category, Chandigarh emerged as the Best Governed Union Territory based on Governance in the 5th edition of Public Affairs Index 2020 (PAI 2020) released by Public Affairs Centre (PAC) recently. While Uttar Pradesh (-1.461), Odisha (-1.201) and Bihar (-1.158) finished at the bottom of the ranking of Large States. Manipur (-0.363), Delhi (-0.289) and Uttarakhand (-0.277) finished at the bottom of the ranking of Small States. Dadar and Nagar Haveli (-0.69), Jammu and Kashmir (-0.50) and Andaman & Nicobar (-0.30) were the least performers in the Union Territory Category. The rankings are based on a Composite Index. The performance is analysed in context of sustainable development defined by 3 pillars – Equity, Growth and Sustainability, 5 Themes, 13 Sustainable Development Goals, and 50 Indicators. The report included Delta Analysis in which the results on state performance and ranking measured as the Delta value over the last five years from 2015- 16 to 2019-20 was covered by PAI 2020. It is based on Equity, Growth and Sustainability. In the Large States Category, in terms of Equity, .....[3] followed by West Bengal, Odisha are the top performers, while Kerala, Punjab and Maharashtra feature at the bottom. In the Small states, Mizoram is the top performer, Goa is placed at the Bottom.

Among Large states .....[3] Assam and Odisha showed the highest improvement, while Kerala, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu feature at the bottom. Among small states, Mizoram, Meghalaya have the highest growth with Manipur at the bottom. Himachal ranks 2nd, but has least improvement in Delta value. In terms of Sustainability, Odisha and Haryana show the highest improvement. Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Assam are placed at the bottom among the Large States. .Among small states, Goa is the top performer followed by Delhi and Tripura, while Meghalaya and Mizoram feature at the bottom. Female Worker population ratio has a negative relationship with growth, meaning that Gender Disparities are increasing in high performing states. Female labour force participation is a driving force in the case of high and middle performing states but not in the case of low performing states

**126. Which state emerged as the Best Governed State in the Large States Category in the 5th edition of Public Affairs Index 2020 and will replace with [1] in the above passage?**

- a) Kerala
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Gujarat

**127. Which Indian state is known as the Rice Bowl of India?**

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

**128. Which state emerged as the Best Governed State in the Small States Category in the 5th edition of Public Affairs Index 2020 and will replace with [2] in the above passage?**

- a) Sikkim
- b) Mizoram
- c) Goa
- d) Himachal Pradesh

**129. Which is the most literate union territory of India?**

- a) Delhi
- b) Chandigarh
- c) Lakshadweep
- d) Puducherry

**130. Which state showed the highest improvement in terms of Equity and Growth among larger states and will replace with [3] in the above passage?**

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Bihar
- c) Karnataka
- d) Tamil Nadu

PASSAGE – 28

Finance Minister of India,.....[1] made it to the World’s 100 most powerful women 2020 list announced in

the 17th annual Forbes power list. This is the second time she features in the list, in 2019 she ranked at 34 and In 2020, she was ranked 41st position. India's leading Business women, .....[2], Chairman of Biocon Limited also featured in the list at 68th position. The list also saw the biggest jump in ranking to 3rd position by Kamala Harris, Vice President Elect of USA, and Prime Minister of Bangladesh, .....[3] is ranked at 39. Since 2009 the business magazine, forbes had compiled an annual list of the world's most powerful people. Slots are allocated based on the amount of human and financial resources that they have sway over, as well as their influence on world events. Forbes is an American business magazine owned by integrated Whale Media Investments and the Forbes family. Published eight times a year, it features original articles on finance, industry, investing and marketing topics. Forbes also reports on related subjects such as technology, communications, science, politics, and law. Its headquarters is located in Jersey City, New Jersey. Primary competitors in the national business magazine category include Fortune and Bloomberg Businessweek. Forbes has an international edition in Asia as well as editions produced produced under license in 27 countries and regions worldwide. The magazine is well known for its lists and rankings, including of the richest Americans, world's Most powerful people and world's Billionaires. The motto of forbes magazine is "Change the world" Since 2009 (with absences in 2017, 2019 and 2020), the business magazine, Forbes had compiled an annual list of the world's most powerful people. The list has one slot for every 100 million people, meaning in 2009 there were 67 people on the list and by 2018 there were 75. Slots are allocated based on the amount of human and financial resources that they have sway over, as well as their influence on world events.

**131. Who is the present Union finance minister who was ranked 41st position in the World's 100 most powerful women 2020 list and will replace with [1] in the above passage?**

- a) Smriti Irani
- b) Sonia Gandhi
- c) Nirmala Sitharaman
- d) Harsimrat Kaur Badal

**132. Who is the most powerful person in the world in 2020 according to the Forbes magazine?**

- a) Vladimir Putin
- b) Xi Jinping
- c) Donald Trump
- d) Joe Biden

**133. Which Indian Business woman and Chairman of Biocon who ranked 68th position in the World's 100 most powerful women 2020 list and will replace with [2] in the above passage?**

- a) Indira Nooyi
- b) Roshni Nadar
- c) Kiran Mazumdar Shaw
- d) Nita Ambani

**134. Who is the present Prime Minister of Bangladesh who ranked 39th position in the World's 100 most powerful women 2020 list and will replace with [3] in the above passage?**

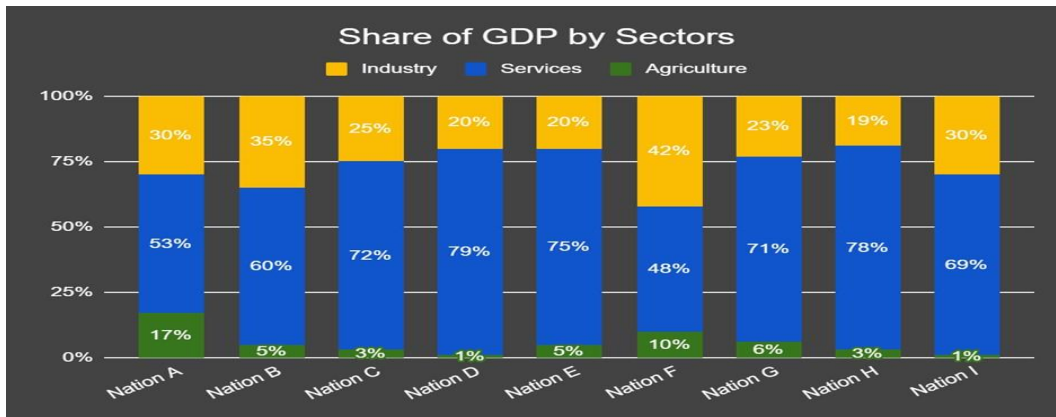
- a) Sheikh Hasina
- b) Benazir Bhutto
- c) Khaleda Zia
- d) Tansu Ciller

## SECTION – E (QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES)

### PASSAGE - 29

**Direction for Q.135-Q.137 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below**

The following graph depicts sector-wise percentage contributions to the gross domestic product (GDP) of nine nations, labelled "Nation A", "Nation B" and so on. It is known that these nations are Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Russia, the UK and the USA, but not necessarily in the same order.



The following, however, are known:

i. The GDPs of the nine nations (in US \$ trillion) are:

Nation	Brazil	China	France	Germany	Japan	India	Russia	UK	USA
GDP	2	10	3	4	5	2	2	3	17

- ii. China has the highest agriculture sector GDP, valued at US \$1 trillion, followed respectively by the USA and India.
- iii. In terms of percentage contribution to the respective nations' GDPs by their service sectors, the UK and France are respectively the first and the second.
- iv. Nation A, Nation B and Nation G have the same GDP.
- v. The GDP of India's industry sector is lower than the GDP of Russia's industry sector. However, it is larger than that of Brazil's industry sector.

135. Based on the given information, how many nations can be uniquely identified?

- a) 9
- b) 3
- c) 7
- d) 6

136. Based on the given information, which of the following CANNOT be ruled out?

- a) US is nation I
- b) India is Nation B
- c) China is nation C
- d) Japan is Nation E

137. Which of the following information, when considered in addition to the given information, does not allow us to completely identify the nine nations in the graph?

- a) In terms of percentage contribution to the respective nation's GDP, France and Japan's agriculture sectors contribute the same.
- b) Japan's industry GDP is US \$ 1.25 trillion.
- c) Germany's industry GDP is US \$ 1.2 trillion.
- d) The nation ranked fourth in terms of agriculture GDP has its agriculture GDP valued at US \$150 Billion.

PASSAGE - 30

Directions for questions 138 to 140: Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below

Arpit, Bimal, Chatur, Dinu and Elan has participated in a tournament namely 'Freaket' and played 4 matches in total. The below table gives partial information about their individual scores and total runs scored by them in each match as a team.

In the following table, each column has 2 values. The missing scores are scored by 2 lowest scorers in that match. None of the two missing values is more than 10% of the total runs scored in that match.

		Match -1	Match-2	Match-3	Match-4
Runs scored by player	Arpit		100		53
	Bimal	88	65		52
	Chatur			110	
	Dinu	72	75	20	56
	Elan	60		78	
Total		270	300	240	200

138. What is the maximum percentage contribution done by Arpit in the four matches?

- a) 19.7%
- b) 19.9%
- c) 20.1%
- d) 20.2%

139. If the difference b/w the total runs scored by Arpit&Chatur is minimum in all the four matches than what is the absolute difference b/w total runs scored by Bimal&Elan in all 4 matches?

- a) 32
- b) 37
- c) 27

d) Cannot be determined

140. The players are ranked 1 to 5 on the basis of the total runs scored by them in the four matches, with the highest scorer getting Rank 1. If it is known that no two players scored the same number of total runs, how many players are there whose rank can be exactly determined?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 3
- d) 5

PASSAGE - 31

In a square layout of site 5mX5m, 25 equal-sized platforms of different heights are built. The heights (in metre) of individual platforms are as shown below:

6	1	2	4	3
9	5	3	2	8
7	8	4	6	5
3	9	5	1	2



1	7	6	3	9
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Individuals (all of the same height) are seated on these platforms. We say an individual A can reach individual B, if all the following conditions are met:

- i. A and B are in the same row or column.
- ii. A is at a lower height than B.
- iii. If there is/are any individual(s) between A and B, such individual(s) must be at a height lower than that of A.

Thus in the table given above, consider the individual seated at height 8 on 3rd row and 2nd column. He can be reached by four individuals. He can be reached by the individual on his left at height 7, by the two individuals on his right at heights 4 and 6 and by the individual above at height 5.

**141. How many individuals in this layout can be reached by just one individual?**

- a) 3                                      b) 5  
c) 7                                      d) 8

**142. Which of the following is true for any individual at a platform of height 1 m in this layout?**

- a) They can be reached by all the individuals in their own row and column.  
b) They can be reached by at least 4 individuals.  
c) They can be reached by at least 1 individual.  
d) They cannot be reached by anyone.

**143. We can find two individuals who cannot be reached by anyone in**

- a) the last row

- b) the fourth row  
c) the fourth column  
d) the middle column

**144. Which of the following statements is true about this layout?**

- a) Each row has an individual who can be reached by 5 or more individuals.  
b) Each row has an individual who cannot be reached by anyone.  
c) Each row has at least two individuals who can be reached by an equal number of individuals.  
d) All individuals at the height of 9 m can be reached by at least 5 individuals.

### PASSAGE - 32

Ghosh Babu took voluntary retirement in Dec. 1991 and received a certain amount of money as retirement benefits. On Jan 1, 1992, he invested the entire amount in shares. At the end of the month, he sold all his shares and realised 25% profit. On Feb 1, he reinvested the entire amount in shares which he sold at the end of the month at a loss of 20%. Again, he invested the entire amount on Mar 1 in a new company. At the end of the month, he sold the new company to a friend and realised a profit of 20% in the process. He invested the entire amount in shares on Apr 1, which he sold at the end of the month for Rs. 1,08,000 incurring a loss of 10%.

**145. What is the amount of retirement benefits received by GhoshBabu?**

- a) Rs. 1,08,000                      b) Rs. 1,25,000  
c) Rs. 1,20,000                      d) Rs. 1,00,000

**146. The percentage profit received by GhoshBabu between Jan 1 and Apr 30 is:**

- a) 8.00%                                b) 15.00%  
c) - 10.00%                            d) None of these

**147. The amount of loss incurred by GhoshBabu based on his operation in Apr 1992 is:**

- a) Rs. 25,000                          b) Rs. 12,000  
c) Rs. 20,000                          d) Rs. 8,000

**148. The maximum amount invested by GhoshBabu in any one month was in:**

- a) January                                b) February  
c) March                                    d) April

### PASSAGE - 33

**Directions (149-150): Decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question.**

**149. Mrinal invested Rs.(x+500) in two different schemes A and B partially. Find the amount invested in scheme A.**

**Statement I:** The amount invested in scheme A and B is 5:4 resp. and the rate of simple interest offered by scheme A and B is 8% and 10% per annum respectively.

**Statement II:** After two years, Mrinal received equal amount as interest from both the schemes.

- a) Only Statement I
- b) Either I or II
- c) Both are necessary
- d) Both are not sufficient.

**150. If an item is sold at a 25% discount then it gives a profit of 25%. Find the selling price of the item.**

**Statement I:** If it is sold for Rs.45 more , then the profit percentage is 40%.

**Statement II:** If the marked price of the item is increased by 10%, and discount rate remains the same then profit percentage is 37.5%.

- a) Only Statement I
- b) Either I or II
- c) Both are necessary
- d) Both are not sufficient.

