

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)

## PASSAGE - 1

**Direction (Question 1-5) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.**

Built heritage is a significant public good and is recognized as such in the Constitution's Seventh Schedule. It nurtures our collective memories of places and is a significant constituent in the identity of cities. It has invaluable potential to contribute to our knowledge of not just history and the arts, but also science and technology. Several buildings and sites throughout the country, even entire areas or parts of historic cities, are examples of sustainable development. They demonstrate complex connections of man with nature. Unlike other intangible forms of cultural inheritance, our built heritage is an irreplaceable resource. It is site-specific. Knowledge gained from such resources can provide constructive ways to address development challenges.

India, with several millennia of history, boasts of a diverse and rich built heritage. Each region of our subcontinent boasts of monumental buildings and remarkable archaeology. Yet, less than 15,000 monuments and heritage structures are legally protected in India—a fraction of the 600,000 protected in the UK. Persistent oversight of the values of our heritage is one of the major paradoxes of physical planning and urban development in post-colonial India. People show less interest to save monuments and heritage. Heritage sites are more often than not seen as consumables and usually end up as the tourism industry's cash cows and little else. Even those structures considered to be of national/state or local importance in India and protected as such remain under threat from urban pressures, neglect, vandalism and, worse, demolition, only for the value of the land they stand upon. This poor state of preservation of a large part of our national heritage is a result of the inability of those entrusted with their care and management to unlock the economic potential of these sites and demonstrate that conservation efforts can lead to meeting development objectives in a more sustainable manner.

The government must ensure that visits to monuments and archaeological sites are exciting for visitors. It is required that the cultural context and intangible heritage—music, food, ritual, dress, personalities, sport, festivals—associated with the sites be explained to the visitor. Cultural events that would usually attract large numbers should be organized at less visited monuments and heritage enthusiasts encouraged to buy annual passes that allow unlimited repeat visits. Funds spent on introducing such measures and facilities will quickly yield rich dividends. To pass on our built heritage to future generations in a better condition than we inherited it, liberalization of the cultural sector needs to be brought in and responsibility entrusted to private entities, universities, non-profits, even resident welfare associations. A combination of nongovernmental partners engaging the specialists required and government agencies supervising conservation efforts could ensure that the highest standards are met. Heritage buildings everywhere utilize local materials; the skills to work upon these are in the local communities.

Obviously, any conservation effort then has to source locally—creating employment and economic opportunities. Many an Indian ruler commissioned forts, palaces and temples in times of drought as a life-saving economic incentive for the populace. "Make in India" objectives will thus be met by any well planned and implemented conservation effort while simultaneously creating an economic asset that continues to pay rich dividends for years to come. Central government grants could be made available to fund conservation efforts by the states and private owners. Property tax waivers, permission for change of land use and transferable development rights are amongst other incentives those residing within the 100m "prohibited zones" of nationally protected monuments could receive.

Besides being used as hotels or museums or libraries, heritage buildings could also easily be adapted to serve as schools or clinics—lending economic value to local communities. While representing a higher aesthetic and building quality, it is always more economical to convert a building than to build afresh. To be meaningful, conservation works need to be coupled with urban improvements, improved transport infrastructure, providing economic opportunities, and improving health, education and sanitation infrastructure. Only then will heritage assets be valued by those living around them. Conservationists have often expected local communities to contribute towards the conservation effort while not offering any incentives and imposing heavy restrictions. Such an approach is never likely to succeed.

**1. According to the passage, what are the concerns related to the heritage sites?**

- a) Only few monuments and heritage structures are protected.



planning and foresight systems which could allow people to play “what-if” with their life choices. Such systems could co-evolve with people to produce intimate technologies which would become “something akin to collaborative intuition,” through web-based information systems with personalized components, according to Cascio.

Somewhat more problematic in social terms might be pharmacological intelligence augmentation, evoking Brave New World nightmares – pharmaceutically placated people tranquilized to zombie-like subservience to the collective and a central bureaucracy dedicated to its own continued survival. However, as with external cognitive augmentation, the future has arrived — in the form of, for example, ADD drugs, pharmaceutical agents which mitigate sleep disorders, and antidepressants, all of which enhance human problem-solving ability and cognitive efficiency. According to Cascio, “people who don’t know about (such drugs) or don’t want to use them will face stiffer competition from people who do.

From the perspective of a culture immersed in athletic doping wars, the use of such drugs may seem like cheating. From the perspective of those who find they’re much more productive using this form of enhancement, it’s no more cheating than getting a faster computer or a better education.”

Cognitive amplification, whether by external or internal means, may constitute evolution, if Calvin’s assertion is correct. Some societies may readily embrace it, while others may shy away. As science fiction writer William Gibson observes,

“The future is already here; it’s just unevenly distributed.”

**6. The author is mainly concerned about**

- a) various dangers of intelligence augmentation.
- b) the advantages of intelligence augmentation.
- c) the basic methods of intelligence augmentation.
- d) some scientists who are working on intelligence augmentation.

**7. The author’s use of the phrase “somewhat more problematic in social terms” refers to**

- a) the difficulty of making cognitive enhancement widely available.
- b) the difficulty of making pharmacological enhancement socially acceptable.
- c) equalizing cognitive competitive advantages among social groups
- d) bureaucracies which hamper cognitive enhancement activities.

**8. As it is used in the passage, the word PLACATED most closely means**

- a) deprived
- b) enhanced
- c) cured
- d) quieted

**9. In the context of the passage, which of the following best articulates the author’s opinion?**

- a) Intelligence amplification by external means might be more difficult to achieve than by internal means.
- b) Cognitive augmentation does not really constitute evolution.
- c) Some people consider intelligence enhancement to be a form of cheating.
- d) External and internal intelligence enhancement might constitute evolution in cultures that accept them.

**10. The primary purpose of the passage is to**

- a) describe different kinds of intelligence enhancement.
- b) discuss society’s reactions to pharmacological cognitive augmentation.
- c) examine the differences between external and internal intelligence enhancement.
- d) dispel misgivings about humanity’s attempts at creating its own evolution.

**PASSAGE - 3**

**Direction (Question 11-15)** Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.

What differentiates science and non-science? According to the modern definition of science, the Ancient Greeks were not scientists but rather philosophers. Their investigations were performed in an unscientific manner, as is illustrated by Aristotle and his conclusions about the properties of water. Before studying water, Aristotle discovered that matter existed in three main categories: solid, liquid, and gas. He concluded that a solid was the least expanded of the three and verified this by seeing that a solid always sank in a liquid of the same type. However, when Aristotle encountered water, he saw that it had properties that contradicted his previous categorization. In order to reconcile this disparity,

he postulated that water was an exception and that the shape of solid water caused it to stay afloat. This, of course, is incorrect. To the contrary, the studies of Galileo Galilei followed a certain self-made doctrine for gathering data and performing scientific experiments. Galileo's method forced one to first form a hypothesis, then design an experiment to confirm or deny this hypothesis, and then accept or discard the hypothesis based on one's findings. Using this method, Galileo disproved many commonly held misconceptions about the rules of physics. In one of his more famous experiments, Galileo hypothesized that the Earth's gravitational field resulted in the same acceleration of all objects, regardless of mass. To prove this, he dropped two iron balls of different masses from an elevated place and showed that gravity pulled on both masses evenly. This experiment disproved the commonly held belief (at the time) that an object with greater mass would fall to the ground more quickly.

**11. The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is to**

- a) explain the modern distinction between science and non-science via historical examples
- b) criticize the research methods employed by the Ancient Greek philosophers
- c) illustrate the importance of following the scientific method as invented by Galileo
- d) compare and contrast the historical definition of science with the modern-day definition

**12. Which of the following can be properly inferred from the passage?**

- a) Solid water has the same shape as other solid forms of matter.
- b) When dropped from the same height, an object with greater mass will fall to the ground more quickly than an object with less mass.
- c) One cannot be both a scientist and a philosopher.
- d) If Aristotle had followed Galileo's method, he would have rejected his hypothesis that solids were the least expanded form of matter.

**13. In the context in which it appears, "disproved" most nearly means:**

- a) to prove something again
- b) to prove that something is false
- c) To establish something
- d) to discuss something

**14. In the context in which it appears, "hypothesized" most nearly means:**

- a) Customize
- b) Theorize
- c) Stabilize
- d) Jeopardize

**15. According to the paragraph above, which of the following correctly states Galileo's hypothesis?**

- a) The shape of solid water caused it to stay afloat.
- b) Earth's gravitational field resulted in the same acceleration of all objects, regardless of mass.
- c) Solid water has the same shape as other solid forms of matter.
- d) When dropped from the same height, an object with greater mass will fall to the ground more quickly than an object with less mass.

**PASSAGE - 4**

**Direction (Question 16-20)** Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.

No one would have believed in the last years of the nineteenth century that this world was being watched keenly and closely by intelligences greater than man's and yet as mortal as his own; that as men busied themselves about their various concerns they were scrutinized and studied, perhaps almost as narrowly as a man with a microscope might scrutinize the transient creatures that swarm and multiply in a drop of water. With infinite complacency men went to and fro over this globe about their little affairs, serene in their assurance of their empire over matter. [1] It is possible that the infusoria under the microscope do the same. No one gave a thought to the older worlds of space as sources of human danger or thought of them only to dismiss the idea of life upon them as impossible or improbable. [2] It is curious to recall some of the mental habits of those departed days. At most terrestrial men fancied there might be other men upon Mars, perhaps inferior to themselves and ready to welcome a missionary enterprise. Yet across the gulf of space, minds that are to our minds as ours are to those of the beasts that perish, intellects vast and cool and unsympathetic, regarded this earth with envious eyes, and slowly and surely drew their plans against us. And early in the twentieth century came the great disillusionment. [3] # planet Mars, I scarcely need remind the reader, revolves about # sun # a mean distance # 140,000,000 miles, and the light and heat it receives # the sun is barely half of that received by this world. It must be, if the nebular hypothesis has any truth, older than our world; and long before this







- b) The protagonist is a doctor thirsty for knowledge and is ambitious. He chooses evil to gain power which turns out to be short lived and he is doomed for his sins.
- c) The protagonist is a doctor who is ambitious and thirsty for knowledge. He is introduced to the world of necromancy and is unable to get out of it. He is doomed by heaven for the sins he commits.
- d) The protagonist is a scholar who is obsessed with gaining knowledge but is portrayed as evil as it was considered 'un-godly' during the medieval times.

30. Which of the following is the meaning of 'necromancy' as used in the passage?

- a) Tricks
- b) The study of the dead
- c) Sorcery
- d) Experiments with the dead

## SECTION – B (LOGICAL REASONING)

**Direction (Question 31-35) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.**

### PASSAGE - 7

Law characteristically faces backward. Unlike most forms of policy-making, which are concerned with a proposed policy's future consequences, legal decision-making is preoccupied with looking over its shoulder. Frequently in law, but less so elsewhere, it is not enough that a decision produces desirable results in the future; the decision must also follow from or at least be consistent with previous decisions on similar questions. Indeed, legal reasoning's commitment to precedent is even stronger than that. By ordinarily requiring that legal decisions follow precedent, the law is committed to the view that it is often better for a decision to accord with precedent than to be right, and that it is frequently more important for a decision to be consistent with precedent than to have the best consequences.

The practice of precedent is more complex than sketched. But before getting too far into the complexities, it is important to distinguish two different ways in which the obligation to follow precedent arises in the legal system. One we can call vertical precedent. Lower courts are normally expected to obey the previous decisions of higher courts within their jurisdiction, and this relationship of lower to higher in the "chain of command" is usefully understood as vertical. Federal district courts are obliged to follow the precedents of the courts of appeals of their circuit, and the courts of appeals are obliged to follow the precedents of the Supreme Court. The same holds true in state systems, which typically have a similar structure and impose equivalent obligations.

31. What is the main argument of the passage?

- a) The process of law is more dependent on evaluating the past rather as compared to the policy making function which is related to the future course of things.
- b) The legal process in the world is regressive in nature while the policy making is more aggressive in nature.
- c) Legal systems across continents have always been behind the policy makers in their evaluation of instances.
- d) There is ample historic evidence that the law precedes the policy making in any country across the world.

32. Which of the below if true strengthen the argument of the author in the passage?

- a) There is no comparison possible between the legal system or the policy making as both perform different roles in the regulatory system of a country.
- b) The law in a country has a commitment to consider the policies across the world before coming to a conclusion about a stream of action.
- c) Legal system is based on reasoning but its focus on precedent is extremely strong and supersedes reasoning.
- d) The policy makers keep a close watch on the implementation of law in the world to be able to decide what works and what does not.

33. What are the various aspects of law that the passage explores?

- a) There is a discussion on the law making practices across the world and their relevance in the current scenarios.
- b) The passage evaluates the various forms of law that are practiced across the world.
- c) The passage contrasts the ideas of law making and policy making in the context of history and current



relevance.

- d) The passage explores variations on the basic theme that courts are expected to follow or obey precedents—decisions from the past.

**34. What is true of the precedents as mentioned in the passage?**

- a) Precedents are followed as per the hierarchy of those setting the law and are closely watched by law makers in their own decision making process.
- b) A lower court should essentially follow the decisions made by the superior court however they are free to make their own decisions.
- c) The decisions taken by various law makers are important for their own connections and network.
- d) There is no bearing of the decisions taken by any court on a previous instance and every court is obliged to take their own decisions.

**35. Which of the following asserts the argument about system of precedents in legal decisions?**

- a) The lower court and the upper court may be different in structure but the execution of precedents happens in almost the same manner in both the courts.
- b) The lower courts have their own method of functioning and they should not be influenced by the higher courts in their decision making.
- c) The legal decisions are largely influenced by the rules which govern the nations policies.
- d) The offences are recorded in the court of law and decisions are taken on.

**PASSAGE – 8**

The Haryana government in May notified an amendment to its Official Language Act, brought in to compulsorily mandate the use of Hindi in subordinate courts and tribunals across the state. The move was to ensure that people get justice in their own language, thereby making the judicial system more litigant friendly.

Our legal system is an institutional inheritance from the time of the British Raj — the English language, thus, is part of an inextricable foundation. Such was the familiarity with English for official work that post-Independence, the Constituent Assembly chose to retain it, in addition to Hindi, as the Official Language of the Union. Further, Article 348 of the Constitution was categorically drafted to stipulate that proceedings in the high courts and the Supreme Court would be conducted in English, and that the authoritative text of all acts, orders, rules and regulations would be in English subject to Parliament enacting a law otherwise. It was asserted that English had become critical to the interpretation and application of laws, which too were originally drafted in English. Hindi, or other Indian languages, could only be used for such a purpose once it developed the same kind of capacity, knowledge and analytical accuracy as required for legal interpretation.

There is no gainsaying the fact that more people in Haryana understand Hindi better than they do English, but conflating colloquial convenience with the technical exactitude required for the application of law — most of which is in English — may lead to counterproductive results. It is important to note that Haryana's own State Judicial Examination continues to be conducted in English, with Hindi only being a separate paper. Moreover, the Bar Council of India's Rules of Legal Education prescribe English as the default medium of instruction for all law courses, and even those institutions which seek to allow instruction in another language are required to conduct a compulsory examination for English proficiency. Such a systemic and institutionalised predominance of the language, including within Haryana itself, is also coupled with the fact that major laws, judicial precedents, commentaries and other legal resources are all primarily available in English only.

Interestingly, in 2007, when the law commission had solicited the views of various legal luminaries on the introduction of Hindi in the SC and the high courts, Justice B N Srikrishna had fairly remarked that unless two generations of lawyers 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.
- 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.
  - 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.
  - 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?
- Language is hereditary and thus takes a substantial amount of time to be acquired.
  - Hindi cannot ever replace English since English is critical to the interpretation and application of laws.
  - Only (A).
  - None of the above.
38. What roles does the underlined sentence play in the author's argument?
- Premise.
  - Conclusion.
  - Background Information.
  - Counter Premise.
39. Which of the following if true, weakens the Haryana's govt argument for the amendment?
- People don't want justice in their own language.
  - The amendment would not make judicial system litigant friendly in Haryana.
  - Majority of the people in Haryana prefer negotiation over litigation to resolve their judicial disputes.
  - 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 ?
- All Law courses can only be taught in English.
  - English is empowered with the technical exactitude required for the application of law.
  - 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.
  - Compulsorily mandating the use of Hindi in subordinate courts and tribunals across the Haryana is an abrupt imposition of governmental choice.

PASSAGE – 9

**Direction (Question 41-45)** Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.

In the anthology, 'What China and India Once Were', Sumit Guha and Kenneth Pomeranz have offered a rare glimpse of Chinese ecology and civilization - issues at the core of the COVID-19 pandemic. They noted that "in China, most large animals became extremely rare, and the elephant vanished entirely." Elephants were extinct in China by 1200 AD, tigers held out for a little longer in the wild, wolves survived in large numbers "but were in retreat", and the panda, symbolic of China's soft power, has a restricted range "above 3,000 feet".

Yet, Guha and Pomeranz argue that the Chinese diet historically had "little meat" with sh, poultry, eggs and bean curd providing most of the protein. The pig remained the "dominant meat animal".

The arrival of maize and sweet potato along with the use of bean cake would reshape the Chinese diet forever. China's ecology, Guha and Pomeranz conclude, has been "engineered to support... one large mammal - the human..." The COVID-19 outbreak in China allegedly has to do with a taste for wildlife fauna. Has the popularity of wildlife menu in China led to the pandemic? Or does the problem lie elsewhere?

COVID-19 jumped species in Wuhan's wet markets; from bats to pangolins to humans. But wet markets exist in all of Southeast Asia, Nepal and even India. The line between law and practice being negotiable in much of Asia any activity that lifted people from hunger found State support

41. Which one of the following is an assumption on which the author's argument depends according to the second paragraph?
- It is still not confirmed as to what led to the COVID-19 outbreak in China.
  - Pangolins and bats are responsible for the COVID-19 outbreak in China.
  - Wet markets all over Asia are potential sources of outbreak of diseases similar to COVID-19.
  - If wet markets are shut in Asia many people will starve to death

- 42. Why does the author of the passage refer to 'What China and India Once Were' by Sumit Guha and Kenneth Pomeranz in the first sentence?**
- a) To offer a partial view of Chinese ecology and civilization as they are crucial in understanding the COVID- 19 outbreak in China.
  - b) To show how big animals such as elephants, tigers, wolves and pandas were hunted by the Chinese in 1200 AD.
  - c) To compare Chinese wet markets of bats and pangolins with the Asian wet markets.
  - d) To introduce the readers to the ecological context underlying the extinction of some animals in China.
- 43. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?**
- a) China is not the only country that has wet markets.
  - b) China has a stringent animal protection law in place that prohibits sale and consumption of meat of wild animals.
  - c) Even before the famine that hit China in the past, its people were found to consume insects and small creatures.
  - d) The Chinese have an aversion to dairy products and poultry.
- 44. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the conclusion made by Guha and Pomeranz on China's ecology?**
- a) China's ecology has been modified to meet the needs of Chinese people.
  - b) The balance of China's ecology has been maintained and inclusion of all species has been the Chinese government's objective.
  - c) All other species in China are subservient to humans in terms of its ecology.
  - d) Humans are the most benefitted species in the ecology of China.
- 45. Which of the following is the logical corollary to the last sentence of the given passage?**
- a) Why single out China then?
  - b) Most problematically, the legal Chinese market for wildlife became a cover for illegal wildlife trade.
  - c) The 1989 wildlife law sits at the base of a new industry of wildlife farming in China.
  - d) The increased variety of wildlife meant greater vectors of viruses.

**PASSAGE – 10**

**Direction (Question 46-50) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.**

Brazil has been a close multilateral partner in Indian foreign policy after the cold war. it has been india's closest partner in BRICS (Brazil Russia India China and South Africa ),and cooperated in dealing with the climate crisis, security council reform and South-south cooperation. many of these have been aspirational, and stronger on joint statement than tangible results. one reason for this is the lack of economic and strategic links between tier two powers. Mr Bolsonaro's visit seeks to address this gap. in the world marked by increased geopolitical rivalry and reduced multilateral cohesion, many two-tier nations are strengthening relations. this is also why New Delhi has countries like Japan, France, Indonesia and Australia on its strategic list in the coming years. Brazil, overwhelmingly dominant in South America, is an obvious country for India to seek a closer engagement with. while geography limit security cooperation, unusually for a Latin American leader, the Brazilian president has also expressed concerns about China's rise. India could also take some development lessons from Brazil. this is an emerging economy that has implemented universal healthcare, successfully adopted genetically modified crops and navigated the process of urbanisation. Mr Bolsonaro has made deeply objectionable statements about women and climate. His government is responsible for policy changes that have caused extensive destruction of the Amazon forest. this cannot be endorsed, but it also cannot be the basis for determining inter state relations. a mature foreign policy is driven by interests. New Delhi's primary interest is that the Brazilian leader takes business seriously and wants to use economics to add muscle to the bilateral relationship.

- 46. Which of the following is the most logical and rational assumption?**
- A. 2 and 3 Only
  - B. 1 and 3 Only
  - C. None of these
  - a) India is lagging behind in sectors such as healthcare, urbanization etc.
  - b) Brazil has destroyed its rainforest in the Amazon basin.







All calculators are watches.  
All phones are watches.  
All watches are televisions.

**Conclusions:**

- I. All phones are televisions.
- II. Some televisions are calculators
- a) Only conclusion I follows.
- b) Only conclusion II follows.
- c) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
- d) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

**60. Statements:**

Some pens are knives.  
All knives are pins.  
Some pins are needles.  
All needles are chains.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some chains are pins.
- II. Some needles are knives.
- III. Some pins are pens.
- a) None follows
- b) Only conclusion II follows
- c) Only conclusion II and conclusion III follows.
- d) None of these

**SECTION – C (LEGAL RESSONING)**

**PASSAGE – 12**

**Direction (Question 61-66)** Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.

The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017 that seeks to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 was passed on July 23, 2018 by the Lok Sabha. The Central Government has notified amendment to one of the most essential legislation, i.e. the Negotiable Instrument (Amendment) Act, 2018. In the age of netbanking, businesses across India use cheques. Cheques are issued for the purpose of keeping the money as security in any business. They are valid only for three months. After three months of period, the particular cheque gets cancelled and has no value. Cheques also include the post-dated ones, to make and receive payments from vendors, suppliers and customers.

In some cases, such cheques bounce and the matter ends up in court. The complaint can be filed under Section 138. After the cheque bounces, one has to send a notice to the defaulter of the cheque given by. If the creditor does not get any reply from the debtor, then within 15 days, the creditor of the cheque can send a notice to the debtor and file a case. If a cheque bounces and the amount is not paid to you, then send a demand notice letter to the party (drawer) that gave cheque to you, and inform them about the actions under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

One can file a complaint from the place where the cheque was drawn, cheque was presented, returned by the bank or the place from where he or she sent a demand notice to the defaulter/debtor. One cannot take legal action if the cheque given to you was for gift, advertisement or a donation. According to RBI's rule, the bank has the right to stop issuing cheque books to the customer who had a record of bounced cheque more than 4 times.

It is easy for the drawer of a dishonoured cheque to file an appeal and obtain a stay on court proceedings. This reduces the credibility of cheques in the world of business.

The Negotiable Instrument (Amendment) Act, 2018 aims to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, asking the drawer of a cheque that has been dishonoured to pay interim compensation to the complainant. The interim compensation will, however, not exceed 20% of the amount of the cheque that was dishonoured. The interim compensation is to be paid by the drawer of the dishonoured cheque in a summary trial or a summons case. It is

applicable even if he pleads not guilty to the charge made in the complaint. The drawer of the cheque has to pay interim compensation within 60 days from the date of the order.

- 61. Athena issued a cheque to Amit of Rs 7,00,000 on 24.12.2019. The Cheque was dishonored on 02.02.2020. Amit filed a case against Athena and demanded interim compensation of Rs. 1,75,000. Will the compensation of the above amount be provided?**
- Amit will get compensation as Athena's cheque has been dishonored.
  - Amit will not get compensation because it is only provided for the amount less than Rs. 5,00,000.
  - Amit will not get the aforesaid compensation demanded by him as it exceeds the prescribed limits.
  - None of the above
- 62. Suman issued a cheque to Manish on 25.11.2019. Manish went to Dubai and came back on 26.02.2020. After that he deposited the cheque in the bank and the cheque got dishonored. Manish filed a suit against Suman. Will Manish get compensation?**
- Manish will get compensation as Suman's cheque has been dishonored.
  - Manish will get compensation as he was not there to deposit the cheque on time and must thus be excused.
  - Manish will not get compensation as the cheque has exceeded the expiry date.
  - None of the above
- 63. Javed issued a cheque to Neeta as a gift for Neeta's marriage. After the marriage, Neeta and Javed had a fight. After that Neeta deposited Javed's cheque in bank as she had to make payments to the wedding planner. The cheque got dishonored. Neeta filed a suit against Javed and claimed damages. Can Neeta sue Javed?**
- No, Neeta can't file a suit against Javed as Javed gave the cheque out of love and affection.
  - Yes, Neeta can file a suit against Javed as she suffered damages from the non payment to the wedding planner.
  - No, Neeta cannot file a suit as they had a fight prior the cheque got dishonored and Javed is no more liable for gift.
  - None of these
- 64. Jack filed a suit against Jill. Jack claimed the interim compensation of Rs. 5,000 for the dishonored amount of Rs. 5,00,000. Jill was not found liable for the dishonored cheque. Jill demanded the refund of the interim compensation along with interest. Will Jill be granted refund?**
- Yes, Jill would be granted refund along with interest according to the new amendment made in the Act.
  - Yes, Jill would be granted refund only for the amount he paid as compensation. The amended Act doesn't provide any repayment of interest to the drawer.
  - No, Jill won't be granted refund as the cheque was dishonored at the first instance of deposit.
  - None of the above
- 65. Rajesh had been charged with the case of cheque bounce thrice till November 2019. Tina filed a suit against Rajesh for the dishonored cheque issued by him in January 2020. Rajesh in February requested the bank to issue a cheque book for Rita's, his wife, account. The bank refused to issue the cheque book to Rajesh. Is the refusal valid?**
- Yes, the refusal is valid as Rajesh has erred on his account leading to refusal of cheque book.
  - No, the refusal is not valid as Rajesh and Rita have separate accounts.
  - Yes, the refusal is valid as Rita is related to Rajesh and all the effects by court would be binding on Rita too.
  - None of the above

### PASSAGE – 13

The policy of pharmaceutical industry of a country states that-

- Availability and affordability of medicines need to be ensured.
- The main factors for pricing are who is actually going to be supplying them, who is going to be paying for them and their incomes, the production dynamics as well as the procurement dynamics, and then the pricing issue.
- The above criterions will have to converge to ensure medicines are available to all who need them without imposing a financial burden. That is ultimately the essential of universal health coverage overall.
- Since out-of-pocket expenditure is an important contributor to poverty, and the expenditure on medicines is an important contributor to that out-of-pocket expenditure, pricing, availability and quality is important.

- V. The ceilings of the drug-price should not be set arbitrarily. The cost of production must be very clearly identified. The market-price can be cost plus the margins that should be set from the basic production price. Otherwise, ceilings become very arbitrary over a period of time.
- VI. Protection for the domestic pharmaceutical industry is very important. Acquisition of well-developed domestic industry by international profit-seeking entrepreneurs should not be permitted.
- VII. In some degree, public sector capacity to brace for eventualities must be retained especially manufacturing drugs for some specific diseases; this shouldn't however hamper the production-ability of the company.
- VIII. Trusting the private sector, in terms of its production and contribution of needed drugs with assured quality is important, but encouraging them through adequate controls to keep their prices low is also going to be important.
- IX. The nation should have a stable, rational, and predictable policy which will guide both the manufacturing sector as well as the health sector which is procuring and using the medicines. However, the pricing has to be responsive to changing situations and specific new realities.
66. **Ebola breaks out in the country shortly after this policy. A private company — Medex, comes up with its vaccination and sells the drugs at a suitable price as per the policy. But the surge in demand increases the price of the key-ingredients of the drug. This compels Medex to increase the market-price of the drug, making it inaccessible to the lower rungs of the society. The company is taken to the court on the charge of violating the above stated policy by the family-member of a deceased affected-person. Medex shows its accounts saying it will be impossible to manufacture the drugs at the previous price. Should the Court rule in the favour of Medex?**
- No, the sudden increase in price should not be tolerated as it violated the balanced pricing regime of the country.
  - No, the company needed to maintain the price as according to the public-sector capacity mentioned in the law.
  - Yes, since the company is a private company it can fix its price as per its will.
  - Yes, since the price of the key-ingredient has increased, the market-price had to be increased.
67. **The Government pledges to make the country dengue-free by 2020. The Government encourages pharma-companies to make effective vaccinations and remedial-drugs for the disease. However the production-costs of the drugs are very high. The Government makes health ID cards with Unique Identification (UID) numbers of all the people and registers their bank accounts with it. The Government then introduces subsidies for the parents to avail the drugs, in favour of the UIDs of health-cards which get directly transferred to their bank accounts. The legislative assembly elections of many states are scheduled in this year. The Opposition points out that introducing this subsidy is a wrong practice as per the policy. Is the Opposition correct?**
- No, the Government has taken steps to reduce the out-of-the-pocket expenditure
  - Yes, the Government has risked the information of all public through the Health cards.
  - No, getting the country dengue-free is a part of the pledge of the Government, so it has to be done.
  - Yes, this is an election gimmick and should not be done in an election year for mere electoral gains.
68. **The Government introduces the norm of 100% FDI in the country's pharma-sector through the automatic route. This step faces lots of protests from the small-pharma companies of the country. Is the Government correct in bringing this law as per the policy?**
- No, 100% in FDI sector will destroy the small-pharma companies of the country.
  - Yes, with foreign investment there will be a huge improvement in the quality of the medicines.
  - No, this step will make the acquisition of the country's pharma-companies very easy.
  - Yes, 100% FDI will increase the efficiency of the country's pharma-companies which will in turn generate employment.
69. **Fascioliasis is an NTD (Neglected Tropical Disease). It is not widespread but still persists in the country. The Government directs the pharma-companies to make vaccination for Fascioliasis. Fanbaxy, a private-pharma company challenges this Government order in Court saying the Government can't direct companies to manufacture a specific type of drug. Will Fanbaxy's challenge succeed?**
- No, the Government can ask the companies to prepare medications for specific diseases.
  - Yes, since Fanbaxy is a private company it can follow its own policies of production.
  - Yes, the Government can direct only the price of the medication but not the medication itself.
  - Both (B) and (C)
70. **The Government declares that pharma-companies must fix their price-ceilings in such a way that the basic price is kept in accordance to the basic production price and the surplus too is kept in accordance to the basic**

**production price. The private companies challenge this. They say that this is not in line with the policy. Are they correct?**

- Yes, this will keep the price very low and as per the policy this will not safeguard their interests.
- Yes, this regulation will affect the availability of the drugs.
- No, this is as per the price ceiling recommended in the policy.
- No, it is the government's discretion to fix the price ceiling keeping in mind the availability of the drugs.

**71. There has been a surge of malaria cases in the country. It has affected the lower income group in a much more severe way than the middle and the higher income groups. The Government introduces a norm that the pharma-companies will have to charge a much low price to the lower-income group, a bit high for the middle-income group and the highest for the higher-income group. Is the Government correct in bringing this norm of differential-pricing as per the policy?**

- No, this is discriminatory pricing and is not a stable pricing regime
- No, this sort of pricing shall introduce lots of problems for the administration and in the society.
- Yes, the pricing can differ as per who is paying and their income
- Yes, the Government can ask the private sector to keep their prices low

### PASSAGE – 14

**Direction (Question 72-76) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.**

The Central Government of a secular country "Desh" brings a law that is perceived by the public as highly communalizing and against the ethos of the foundation of "Desh". This leads to a lot of widespread protests. Suhana gets influenced by the protests and delivers a speech that comes under the scanner of the law-enforcement. The major points of her speech were—

- I propose for a big chakka-jaam to cut-off communications between the Government and the border state of "Desh" (the state which will be most affected by the law). Only then will the Government understand our demands, otherwise this Government will just pay a deaf year to our problems.
- We will cut the railway tracks and roads, burn down government buildings so that it takes them (the government) at least a month to clear things on the ground. It is our responsibility to isolate the state from "Desh".
- This is important that we oppose this law productively. It is bad for both Hindus and Muslims.

Article 17(2) of the nation's Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and expression to all citizens of "Desh". This article is subjected to certain restrictions, namely, sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

As per Section 178 of the nation's Penal Code- Whoever, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in "Desh" shall be punished with imprisonment for life, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Citing these laws, Suhana was arrested by the authorities on charges of sedition, which stopped any violence breaking out due to inspiration from her speech.

**72. Are the authorities incorrect in charging her of sedition over her speech?**

- No, the action taken by the authorities is as per the Article 17(2) of the Constitution
- No, the action taken by the authorities is as per the Section 178 of the nation's Penal Code
- Yes, according to Article 17(2), Suhana was just exercising her right to free speech
- Both (A) and (B)

**73. The laws of "Desh" defines violence as "a behavior by a person or persons, against a person or persons or property that intentionally threatens, attempts, or actually inflicts physical harm." Do the actions suggested in Suhana's speech fall under the category of violence?**

- Yes, Suhana is asking to isolate the country from the state
- No, Suhana has not asked to inflict any physical harm to anyone
- Yes, Suhana has asked to cut-off railway tracks and roads
- No, Suhana has just given a speech, which cannot cause anyone or anything physical harm.

74. Suhana's defence brought forth a previous Supreme Court judgement where it said, "sedition is not the same thing as a strong criticism of the government established by law upon the measures or acts of Government by lawful means if it is for the betterment of the society". Should the lawyers of Suhana ask the Supreme Court to follow this judgement as rule of precedent and acquit Suhana?
- Yes, Suhana in her speech mentions that what she proposes it for the benefit of the Hindus and Muslims, thus she wants the betterment of the condition of the people
  - Yes, Suhana doesn't advocate riots or violence against civilians in his speeches and these methods were used by the freedom-fighters of XYZ when it was under colonial rule.
  - No, Suhana's speech doesn't suggest non-violent methods to be followed by the protestors.
  - Yes, the motive of the speech is only to protest against the law brought by the Government and not the removal of the Government itself.
75. In a separate incident Rustom is charged with sedition by the Government for picturing a cartoon, where he has depicted the Parliament as a lavatory. He had done this to protest against the corruption of the then Government. Is the Government correct in charging him with sedition?
- No, Rustom has drawn the cartoon, so pictorial depiction won't come under sedition.
  - No, his pictures didn't incite or recommend violence against the State.
  - Yes, as per the limitation to Article 19(2), it was an indecent depiction of a national symbol of India
  - No, it was his right of expression and he was just exercising the right
76. If the Supreme Court in one of its earlier judgements had mentioned that "A speech, whatever its content maybe can be termed seditious only if it has led to violence", if the law of precedence is applied then will Suhana's defence get strengthened by this ruling?
- No, his speech had mentions of committing violent acts.
  - Yes, his speech hasn't led to any violent acts.
  - No, his speech could have led to violent acts, but he was apprehended before that.
  - Both (A) and (C)

### PASSAGE – 15

**Direction (Question 77-80) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.**

The Parliament passed The Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020. The Bill proposes amendments to the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act 1957 and The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015. "The amended provisions clearly provide that companies which do not possess any prior coal mining experience in India and/or have mining experience in other minerals or in other countries can participate in the auction of coal/ lignite blocks. This will not only increase participation in coal/lignite block auctions, but also facilitate the implementation of FDI policy in the coal sector," the statement said. Now, the companies that are not 'engaged in specified end-use' can also participate in the auctions of Schedule II and III coal mines.

The removal of the end-use restriction would allow wider participation in coal mine auctions for a variety of purposes such as own consumption, sale or for any other purpose, as may be specified by the Centre, the statement added. The Bill will help India reduce its coal import bill which is around 2.7 lakh crores a year. Currently, companies acquiring Schedule II and Schedule III coal mines through auctions can use the coal produced only for specified end-uses such as power generation and steel production.

The Bill removes this restriction on the use of coal mined by such companies. Companies will be allowed to carry on coal mining operation for own consumption, sale or for any other purposes, as may be specified by the central government.

The Bill clarifies that the companies need not possess any prior coal mining experience in India in order to participate in the auction of coal and lignite blocks. Currently, separate licenses are provided for prospecting and mining of coal and lignite, called prospecting license, and mining lease, respectively. Prospecting includes exploring, locating, or finding mineral deposit. The Bill adds a new type of license, called prospecting license-cum-mining lease. This will be a composite license providing for both prospecting and mining activities. Under the MMDR Act, state governments require prior approval of the central government for granting reconnaissance permit, prospecting license, or mining lease for coal and lignite. The Bill provides that prior approval of the central government will not be required in granting these licenses for coal and lignite.



- 77. Suppose a firm wants to explore a land in Chhattisgarh for coal reserves. It also intends to mine if any reserves are found. Can the firm be allowed these two activities simultaneously ?**
- Yes, as the same firm may engage in exploration as well as mining.
  - Yes, the area of Chhattisgarh is rich in coal reserves.
  - No, as only a firm located within Chhattisgarh is allowed to engage in exploration activities.
  - No, as different firms are required for exploration and mining.
- 78. A site of coal reserves is discovered in the Gulbarga district of Karnataka. The State of Karnataka gave the license to Richardson Industries for mining without consent from the Central government. Decide.**
- State government is bound to take approval from the Central government.
  - State government has to take consent from the Gulbarga Municipal authorities.
  - Richardson Industries is required to have a paid up share capital of minimum 1 lakh crores.
  - State government may grant the license without consent from the Central government.
- 79. Suppose the Bill is not passed in the Parliament. X Ltd. is granted a coal mining lease under Schedule III for use in manufacturing of automobiles. Choose the most appropriate option.**
- X Ltd. has to be listed on Bombay Stock Exchange to get the lease.
  - X Ltd. can be granted a lease.
  - X Ltd. cannot be granted a Schedule III mining lease.
  - X Ltd. has to have a prior experience of 10 years for getting the lease.
- 80. X Ltd. is an MNC engaged in the business of Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG). It decides to participate for the first time in the auction of mines in India. Will it be legally allowed ?**
- Yes, as MNCs bring in private investments.
  - Yes, as no prior experience is required.
  - No, as prior experience is required.
  - No, as X Ltd. is engaged in the FMCG sector.

### PASSAGE – 16

**Direction (Question 81-85) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.**

The Supreme Court has taken a timely decision by agreeing to hear a plea from the Election Commission of India (ECI) to direct political parties to not field candidates with criminal antecedents. The immediate provocation is the finding that 46% of Members of Parliament have criminal records. While the number might be inflated as many politicians tend to be charged with relatively minor offences - "unlawful assembly" and "defamation" - the real worry is that the current cohort of Lok Sabha MPs has the highest (29%) proportion of those with serious declared criminal cases compared to its recent predecessors.

Researchers have found that such candidates with serious records seem to do well despite their public image, largely due to their ability to finance their own elections. Some voters do not seek to punish these candidates in instances where they are in contest with other candidates with similar records. Either way, these unhealthy tendencies in the democratic system reflect a poor image of the nature of India's state institutions. The Supreme Court has come up with a series of landmark judgments on addressing this issue. It removed the statutory protection of convicted legislators from immediate disqualification in 2013, and in 2014, directed the completion of trials involving elected representatives within a year.

In 2017, it asked the Centre to frame a scheme to appoint special courts to exclusively try cases against politicians, and for political parties to publicise pending criminal cases faced by their candidates in 2018. But these have not been a deterrent to legislators with dubious credentials. Perhaps what would do the trick is a rule that disallows candidates against whom charges have been framed in court for serious offences, but this is something for Parliament to consider as an amendment to the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

This denouement, however, is still a pie in the sky given the composition of the Lower House with a number of representatives facing serious cases. Ultimately, this is a consequence of a structural problem in Indian democracy and the nature of the Indian state. While formally, the institutions of the state are present and subject to the electoral will of the people, substantively, they are still relatively weak and lackadaisical in governance and delivery of public goods, which has allowed cynical voters to elect candidates despite their dubious credentials and for their ability to work on a patronage system. While judicial pronouncements on making it difficult for criminal candidates to contest are

necessary, only enhanced awareness and increased democratic participation could create the right conditions for the decriminalisation of politics.

- 81. Why, according to the passage, an Act in Parliament is unlikely to succeed from barring politicians/ legislators with criminal antecedents ?**
- The Rajya Sabha cannot take up such matters for discussions.
  - Judicial pronouncements bar any such legislation from being elected to the Parliament.
  - There are a good number of elected MP in Lok Sabha who already have serious criminal charges against them.
  - The implementation of laws in India is lackadaisical.
- 82. According to the passage, which of the following would lead to a decrease in the number of elected legislators with criminal backgrounds ?**
- The opposite candidates don't have any criminal charges.
  - The opposite candidates are from royal families.
  - The opposite candidates also have similar criminal backgrounds.
  - There is no candidate to oppose.
- 83. Presume the Supreme Court (SC) decides in favour of ECI's plea. KKP, a national political party elected Mr. X from a Legislative Assembly in Haryana. Mr. X is convicted of attempt to murder recently. What ramification would the Supreme Court order have on Mr. X ?**
- Mr. X will be deprived of his Fundamental Rights under the Constitution.
  - Mr. X cannot be fielded by KKP.
  - Mr. X can file an appeal.
  - Mr. X can contest from other political parties
- 84. 'K' is a sitting MP. He was convicted in an extortion case and sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment. What legal effect will the conviction have on 'K' ?**
- 'K' will be immediately disqualified as an MP.
  - 'K' would lose his public image.
  - 'K' would be barred from contesting MP elections in future.
  - 'K' cannot contest MLA elections in future.
- 85. 'L' is a MLA from the State of UP. He was accused of rape and subsequently his trial began in January, 2015. Based on the passage, choose the most appropriate option.**
- 'L' loses his party membership.
  - 'L' is bound to compensate the victim.
  - The trial of 'L' must be concluded before February, 2016.
  - 'L' will be sentenced to death.

**PASSAGE – 17**

**(Direction for Question No. 86-90) Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below.**

One of the founding principle upon which the ideal of Indian democracy rests is the fundamental rights of all citizens to be free of discrimination in every sphere of public life. And yet, the transgender persons (protection of rights) act, 2019, which was passed in the rajyasabha in spite of the unequivocal opposition it faced from the very community it concerns, is suggestive of the violation of this basic right. The act was passed in the upper house after 74 members of parliament voted against and opposition motion to send the document to a select committee for deeper scrutiny, with only 55 MPs casting their votes in its favour. The implications of these developments are worrying, not least because they highlight the aversion in the Indian political fraternity to significant course corrections in policy. The absence of a culture of scrutiny and legislative overhaul is likely to have direct, adverse consequences for a large section of the population that has been discriminated against in several ways four decades, and whose reservations about the bill have been in the public domain for a long time.

On the surface, the newly passed act appears to be empowering. It prohibits discrimination against transgender persons in educational institutions, government offices, during the renting or purchasing of property, or while seeking healthcare and using public services. It also grants transgender citizens the right to 'self perceived' gender identity. Therein, however, lies the rub, for the act also States that the individual must apply to the district magistrate for an identity certificate that "confer(s) rights" and acts as "proof of recognition of his (their) identity as a transgender

person". Would it then be unreasonable to assume that the granting of the Identity, rights and protection of an entire community - all of which it ought to be entitled to anyway - would be contingent upon the sensitivity and efficiency of the bureaucracy? If access to fundamental rights and the dignity of life depends upon a bureaucratic nod, can the new act truly claim to be bringing about real, positive change? This are pressing questions at a time when Sweden has been declared by the theLGBTQ+Danger Index as the country most friendly to the rights of the LGBTQ community. Given sweden's long history of rights protection - it was the first nation to allow transgender persons to change their legal gender after reassignment surgery, and consensual sex among people of the same gender was legalised way back in 1944 - is there a case to be made for India exploring and making similar affirmative interventions?

- 86. Suppose the author is given a chance to make a representation for review of the act. Which changes, according to the passage, would the author most likely suggest?**
- district magistrate will provide a transgender certificate only after due verification.
  - India should follow the US law on transgenders.
  - separate spaces in government offices and seats in educational institutions must be reserved for transgender children.
  - sex reassignment surgeries must be available to Indian transgenders.
- 87. Which of the following legal statements can be inferred from the passage?**
- transgender persons are citizens of India.
  - all citizens of India transgender persons.
  - there is no person who is a transgender among Indian citizens.
  - transgender persons must be kept separate from the other citizens in India.
- 88. X, a transgender went to get admission of his/her adopted male child in a school. The child was denied admission due to the fact of his guardians/parents being a transgender. Decide.**
- the school is justified as there is no other transgender's child in the school.
  - the school is justified if it is a private school.
  - the school is not justified.
  - the school has to reserve 10% of total seats for wards of transgenders.
- 89. Ragini, a transgender applied for a transgender certificate with the District Magistrate (DM). The DM granted the certificate. Will the author have any issue with this?**
- yes, as the DM is not the appropriate forum to issue the certificate.
  - yes, as Ragini's identity is being affirmed by DM instead of herself.
  - no, as Ragini has been, in any case, granted a certificate.
  - no, as the certificate will help Ragini avoid social harassment.
- 90. Y is a transgender and a citizen of India. Z is a transgender and a citizen of Sweden. Z undergoes sex reassignment surgery and gets converted into a female. choose the most appropriate option.**
- Y can register himself as a transgender in India.
  - Z can register herself as a transgender in India.
  - Z cannot travel to India after the surgery.
  - Y and Z both can apply for a sex reassignment surgery in Singapore.

### PASSAGE – 18

**(Direction for Question No. 91-94)Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below.**

A writ petition was filed by Maneka Gandhi under Article 32 of the Constitution in the Supreme Court challenging the order of the government of India for impounding her passport as violating her fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution.To the extent to which section 10(3)(c) of the Passport Act, 1967 authorises the passport authority to impound a passport “in the interest of the general public”, it is violative of Article 14 of the Constitution since it confers vague and undefined power on the passport authority.

Section 10(3)(c) is void as conferring an arbitrary power since it does not provide for a hearing to the holder of the passport before the passport is impounded.

Section 10(3)(c) is violative of Article 21 of the Constitution since it does not prescribe ‘procedure’ within the meaning of that article and the procedure practiced is worst.

Section 10(3)(c) is against Articles 19(1)(a) and 19(1)(g) since it permits restrictions to be imposed on the rights guaranteed by these articles even though such restrictions cannot be imposed under articles 19(2) and 19(6).

One of the significant interpretation in this case is the discovery of inter connections between the three Articles- Article 14, 19 and 21. A law which prescribes a procedure for depriving a person of "personal liberty" has to fulfill the requirements of Articles 14 and 19 also.

It was finally held by the court that the right to travel and go outside the country is included in the right to personal liberty guaranteed under Article 21. The Court ruled that the mere existence of an enabling law was not enough to restrain personal liberty. Such a law must also be "just, fair and reasonable".

- 91. Hari works for AajTak as a journalist. He recently ran a story about a corruption scandal within the Water Ministry. The IT department filed a case against him for having income higher than submitted in documents. His passport is impounded and he is prohibited from travelling outside till his case is decided. Hari challenges the order. Has he been unreasonably held? Decide.**
- Yes, the IT case is frivolous to abstain him from travelling.
  - No, the procedure is fair and Hari can travel post decision in his IT case.
  - Yes, the government knows journalist don't make money at all.
  - No, the government knows Hari is being funded by Anti-Nationals.
- 92. Anila is the ex-wife of Mr.LalitGodi. Godi ran away with a lot of money of Indian banks and is not paying it back. Anila is a cancer patient and needs to travel to Madrid for treatment. Anila's passport is impounded as a means to make Godi come back to India to her aid. Has she been unreasonably held? Decide.**
- No, Godi ran away with millions of hard earned money of Indian people.
  - Yes, for humanitarian purpose she should be allowed to get cancer treatment.
  - No, the government knows Anila is faking it to meet Godi.
  - Yes, there is no valid reason against Anila except for she being ex-wife of Godi.
- 93. Anila is the wife of Mr.LalitGodi. Godi ran away with a lot of money of Indian banks and is not paying it back. The property of Godi is jointly attached with that of Anila. The banks have seized the property against the couple. Anila is a cancer patient and needs to travel to Madrid for treatment. Anila's passport is impounded as a means to make Godi come back to India to her aid. Has she been unreasonably held? Decide.**
- No, Anila is jointly attached to the cases against Godi.
  - Yes, for humanitarian purpose she should be allowed to get cancer treatment.
  - No, the government knows Anila is faking it to meet Godi.
  - Yes, there is no valid reason against Anila except for her being wife of Godi.
- 94. Meenakshi is a track athlete. She was recently found of doping during the her Athletics Championship. She is stripped of her medals and honours. Sports Ministry files case against her at the External Affairs ministry and sought a ban on her international travel as her presence will bring disrepute to the country. The passport department impounded her passport. Has she been unreasonably held? Decide.**
- No, cheaters should be confined to their homes.
  - Yes, her right to movement cannot be curtailed based on her professional lapse as an athlete.
  - No, cheaters at international level forfeit their right to movement.
  - Yes, Olympic Committee will first decide her eligibility to travel around first.

### PASSAGE – 19

**(Direction for Question No. 95-98) Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below.**

"Love is not a crime", this is what the Rajasthan Police is telling people of the state after the Assembly passed a bill to deal with honour killings.

Tweeting a still from Bollywood cult 'Mughal-e-Azam', the state police department said, "Jab pyarkiya to darnakya, kyokiab Rajasthan sarkarkakanoonhai honour killing kekhilaf" (why fear if in love, because now Rajasthan government has a law against honour killing).

The Rajasthan Prohibition of Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliances in the Name of Honour and Tradition Bill, 2019 has been enacted in relation to curb incidents wherein In name of vindicating honour of family/caste/community, there has been increase in illegal intimidation by self-appointed bodies for bringing pressure against Sagotra marriages (Marriages within gotra)/inter-community/inter-caste/inter-religious marriages between two consenting adults.

In case of criminal intimidation of a couple, the bill on marriage proposes "imprisonment for a term not less than three years but which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to two lakh rupees". The is in the interests of protecting individual liberty and preventing victimisation, prohibition of unlawful assemblies and other conduct interfering with the freedom of matrimonial alliances in the name of honour and tradition and for the matters connected therewith.

"Whoever causes death of a couple or either of them on the basis that marriage of such couple has dishonoured, or brought disrepute to, the caste, community or family shall be punished with death, or with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees," the bill said.

It also proposed a jail term of not less than 10 years in case of death, which may extend to imprisonment for life.

- 95. Rahul and Kiran love each other but do not have money for marriage as they are unemployed. Rahul takes bank loan for his marriage. Two months later, Rahul defaults on his EMI. Bank sends notice for collection of EMI via sale of collateral property. Rahul sues the bank under the new Rajasthan Honour Killing law saying they are intimidating him. Is the suit maintainable?**
- Yes, bank is intimidating them unlawfully.
  - No, the money for loan was not for marriage and thus has to be returned at once.
  - No, the suit under Honour Killing is for criminal intimidation of lovers for marriage not for protection against bank loan recoveries.
  - Yes, the suit is valid as without the money for marriage there love will not be accepted by the society.
- 96. Sambha, a hindu, is the village Sarpanch. The village has a muslim majority. Sambha's son fell in love with the daughter of a neighbor, who is a muslim. Sambha, being the guardian supported the love of his son and wanted him to marry her. Villager filed case against Sambha for not doing the duty as Sarpanch of village by permitted inter-religious marriage. Has Sambha committed any wrong?**
- Yes, as the village headman, it is his duty to protect village's honour.
  - Yes, Inter-religious marriages are a sin in society and prohibited by Gods.
  - No, the villager should sue the son and not Sambha.
  - No, as per the law there is no bar on Inter-religious marriage and the state can take action against those who try to coerce lovers against it on grounds of honour.
- 97. Hina Khan is a resident of UP. She fell in love with Abdul Sayed from Rajasthan. The couple announced their love to the family but was forced to separate. Hina elopes with him to Rajasthan. Abdul's family beat up Abdul and Hina. They also send her back to UP. Abdul complains against family members under the new law. Will his complain succeed?**
- No, Hina is from UP so the law doesn't apply for her.
  - Yes, the crime took place in Rajasthan, thus the complain shall succeed.
  - No, first UP needs to have similar law, only then case can be filed.
  - None of the above.
- 98. Jasmine and Aladin are minors and are residents of Rajasthan. The two are in middle school but are influenced by social media and really want to be together. They bunk school and go to a temple and ask the priest to marry them. The priest calls the police and they are sent back home. Aladin's friend Gogo files a case under the new law to ensure Jasmine and Aladin get married. Will the case succeed? Decide.**
- Yes, the law protects lovers and Jasmine and Aladin love each other.
  - No, the law will apply only when the family members interfere.
  - No, the minors have no right under the new law as they are not eligible for marriage.
  - None of the above.

## SECTION – D (CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE)

### PASSAGE – 20

**Direction for Q.99 - Q.106 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below**

Army Chief General M MNaravane said on Friday (May 15) that Nepal's protest against a newly built Indian road in Uttarakhand, up to [X] pass on the China border, was at "someone else's behest".



His statement has been widely taken to mean that Nepal was acting as a proxy for China, at a time when tensions have spiked sharply on the LAC between the Chinese PLA and the Indian Army at Ladakh.

The road is far from the present scene of tension in Ladakh. It is on the route of the annual KailashMansarovarYatra, which goes through Uttarakhand'sPithoragath district. Defence Minister Rajnath Singh, who inaugurated it on May 8, said the road, built by the Border Roads Organisation, was important for "strategic, religious and trade" reasons.

The [Y] road goes right up to the Lipulekh pass on the LAC, through which KailashMansarovar pilgrims exit India into China to reach the mountain and lake revered as the abode of Siva. The last section of 4 km of the road up to the pass still remains to be completed.

An official statement said what used to be a difficult trek to the gateway, situated at 17,060 ft, would now be an easy road trip. Although some officials have said it should be possible to complete the entire distance from Delhi to [X] in 2 days, the sharp rise in altitude from 6,000 ft at Ghatiabagarh, where the new road starts, may require a slower journey for better acclimatisation, at least for pilgrims.

The government has underlined that through this improved route, yatis do not need the alternative routes now available for the pilgrimage, one through the Nathu La border in Sikkim and the other via Nepal, which entailed "20 per cent land journeys on Indian roads and 80 per cent land journeys in China ... the ratio has been reversed. Now pilgrims to Mansarovar will traverse 84 per cent land journeys on Indian roads and only 16 per cent in China."

**99 In the above passage, name of the place has been redacted with [X]. What is it ?**

- a) Kalapani
- b) Limpiyadhura
- c) Lipulekh
- d) None of the above

**100. In the above passage, the distance has been redacted with [Y]. What is it ?**

- a) 70 Km
- b) 80 km
- c) 90 km
- d) 100 km

**101. Currently, India and Nepal have border disputes over Kalapani - Limpiyadhura - Lipulekhtrijunction between India-Nepal and China and Susta area (West Champaran district, Bihar).Susta area is situated in the bank of which river ?**

- a) Gandak
- b) Bagmati
- c) Kosi
- d) Kali

**102. Demarcation of the modern India-Nepal border began on March 4, 1816, after the .....was signed between the British East India Company and the Kingdom of Nepal.**

- a) Treaty of Sugauli
- b) Treaty of Transit
- c) Treaty ofMahakali
- d) India-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship

**103. Around 600 kilometres of the India-Nepal border is defined by rivers. Which river demarcates the eastern part ?**

- a) Mechi
- b) Mahakali
- c) Naryani
- d) Bagmati

**104. In September 2019, Prime Minister NarendraModi and his Nepalese counterpart K P Oli on Tuesday jointly inaugurated the first ever cross-border petroleum pipeline in South Asia that will ensure uninterrupted fuel supplies to landlocked Nepal to meet its energy demands at a lower cost.The .....long Motihari-Amlekhgunj oil pipeline was inaugurated by the two leaders via a video link from their respective capitals.**

- a) 69 km
- b) 79 km
- c) 67km
- d) 59 km

**105. Over the past week, Indian and Chinese forces have been engaged in a tense border stand-off across several sections of the LAC. The stand-off has intensified in the areas such as the .....where India has been building a new road.**

- a) Dihang River
- b) Galwan river
- c) Brahmaputra
- d) PangongTso

**106. Defence Minister Rajnath Singh dedicated to the nation a new 80-km road in..... district of Uttarakhand which connects close to the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and opens a new route for KailashMansarovaryatra via Lipulekh Pass, significantly reducing the travel time for yatis.**

- a) Pithoragarh
- b) TehriGarhwal
- c) Uttarkashi
- d) Rudraprayag

## PASSAGE – 21

**Direction for Q.107 - Q.111** Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below

The world's largest multi-stage, multi-purpose lift irrigation project (1) was dedicated to the nation by Chief Minister K Chandrashekhar Rao in (2). The project, constructed by Megha Engineering and Infrastructure Limited (MEIL). (1) Lift Irrigation Project was inaugurated in the presence of the then Governor ESL Narasimhan, Maharashtra Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis and the current Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister YS Jagan Mohan Reddy. The inaugural ceremony was held at the project site in Jayashankar Bhupalpally district near the borders with Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh. Till date, the biggest lift schemes in the world were the Colorado lift scheme in America and Great Man-Made River, which is a network of pipes that supplies fresh water obtained from the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System fossil aquifer across (3). The capacities of these schemes are in horsepower and they took over three decades for completion. Now, the (1) lift irrigation project, an Indian lift scheme has become the world's biggest in terms of capacities. The (1) Lift Irrigation Project, to harness the flood waters of the (4), is aimed at making (2) droughtproof. The project seeks to divert 180 TMC of (4) flood water first to Sripada Sagar Yellampalli barrage and then to Mallanna Sagar from the Pranahita confluence point. Barrages have been constructed at Medigadda, Annaram, and Sundilla, from which water will be moved to fill Yellampalli and Sriram Sagar Projects. With this, the (4) will be alive on a 199-km stretch in (2). In three years, major components of the (1) project - construction of barrages and pump houses - have been completed and the constructions of reservoirs are on fast-track. The world's largest pumping station has been set up underground and has a 81-km tunnel running between Yellampalli barrage and Mallanna Sagar reservoir. The (1) project will support Mission (5) and Mission Bhagiratha schemes designed to provide drinking water to many villages and improve the capacities of tanks.

**107. What is the name of the world's largest multi-stage, multi-purpose lift irrigation project (1) was dedicated to the nation, whose name has been redacted with (1) in the above passage?**

- A) Kaleshwaram
- B) Polavaram
- C) Vinayakam
- D) Maheshwaram

**108. The world's largest multi-stage, multi-purpose lift irrigation project (1) was inaugurated in (2). Which of the following states of India has been redacted with (2) in the above passage?**

- a) Telangana
- b) Karnataka
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Kerala

**109. In the passage above, the project (1) is to harness the flood waters of the (4) and aimed at making (2) drought-proof. Which of the following rivers is redacted with (4)?**

- a) Kaveri
- b) Godavari
- c) Tungabhadra
- d) Chitravathi

**110. In the passage above, the project (1) will support (5) and Mission Bhagiratha schemes designed to provide drinking water to many villages and improve the capacities of tanks. Which of the following is redacted with (5) in the above passage?**

- a) Mission Golkonda
- b) Mission Kakatiya
- c) Mission Polavaram
- d) Mission Jalayagnam

**111. The Great Man-Made River is the world's largest irrigation project. The Great Man-Made River is located in which of the following countries redacted with (3) in the passage above?**

- a) Iraq
- b) Iran
- c) Libya
- d) Kazakhstan

## PASSAGE – 22

**Direction for Q.112 - Q.116** Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below

President of India, Ram Nath Kovind was on a 2 day visit to Gujarat from February 23 to 24, 2021. As part of his visit, he inaugurated the World's Largest Cricket Stadium, the refurbished .....[1], Motera, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, which was renamed as Narendra Modi Cricket Stadium on February 24, 2021. It is named after the sitting Prime Minister (PM) Narendra Modi. It has been set up by the Gujarat Cricket Association (GCA). The stadium has been built at an estimated cost of Rs 800 crore and has an accommodation capacity of 1.32 lakh spectators. The President also laid foundation to .....[1] Sports Enclave in Ahmedabad. The inauguration was done in the presence of Union Home Minister Amit Shah and Union Sports Minister .....[2] among other dignitaries. The stadium

has taken the top spot from .....[3] which can accommodate 90,000 to become the largest cricket stadium in the world. The stadium was conceptualised by PM when he was Chief Minister of Gujarat. He was the president of Gujarat Cricket Association at that time. It is spread over 63 acres. The total area of the stadium is equal to 32 Olympic size soccer fields put together. It is to be recalled that, the .....[1] Cricket Stadium which had a seating capacity of 49,000 was closed in 2015 to demolish it and rebuild a new one in its place which will be the largest in the world with the best of facilities. The 1st match after the opening of the stadium is the 3rd Test between India and England, a day-night game that started from February 24, 2021. It will also host the fourth and final game of the series from March 4, 2021. In addition to the stadium, it will have a natatorium, Athletics/ Track and Field/Football stadium, Field Hockey & Tennis Stadium, Indoor Sports Halls/Arenas, Outdoor Fields Veldrome/ Skating Area. It is spread over 200 acres on the Sabarmati river bank in the North East of Ahmedabad.

**112. Name the previous name of Narendra Modi stadium which commonly known as Motera Stadium at Ahmedabad and will replace with [1] in the above passage?**

- Indira Gandhi Stadium
- Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium
- Atal Stadium

**113. Who is the General contractor of the Motera Stadium?**

- Larsen & Tourbo
- Tata & Sons
- Adani Construction
- Reliance Infrastructure

**114. Who is the Present Union Minister of Sports & Youth Affairs ?**

- Col Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore
- Kiren Rijiju
- Jitendra Singh
- Ajay Maken

**115. Which ground hosted the final of the first World Cup to be played outside England and also hosted the first day-night Test match in India?**

- M.A Chidambaram Stadium, Chennai
- Eden Garden, Kolkata
- Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi
- Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai

**116. Which was the Largest Cricket stadium in the world before Narendra Modi Stadium and will replace with [3] in the above passage?**

- Lords Stadium, London
- Eden Gardens , Kolkata
- Eden Park, Auckland
- Melbourne Cricket Ground

## PASSAGE – 23

**Direction for Q.117 - Q.121 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below**

.....[1] Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha), was sworn in as the 9th Chief Minister(CM) of Uttarakhand following the resignation of.....[2] on 9th March 2021 following the unease over his governance. The Oath Taking Ceremony is administered by Governor, Baby Rani Maurya. ....[1] was a former pracharak of the Rashtriya Swayamseva Sangh (RSS). He was the first Education Minister of Uttarakhand when the state was formed in 2000. He was elected as the secretary general of the BJP's Uttarakhand Unit in 2007. He was elected to the state assembly in 2012 and served as the chief of the BJP unit of Uttarakhand from 2013 to 2015.He was also an MLA from the Chaubattakhal constituency from 2012 to 2017. In 2019, He was elected to the 17th Lok Sabha as a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from Garhwal, Pauri constituency. ....[2] handed his resignation to Baby Rani Maurya, Governor of Uttarakhand. He resigned days before completing his 4th year as CM amid the growing rebellion in the ranks against his decision to announce Gairsain as a new administrative division. ....[2] was chosen as the first Time CM by Prime Minister Narendra Modi following the landslide victory of BJP in the 2017 assembly

election in which BJP won 57 seats of the 71 members assembly(70+ 1 Anglo Indian). .....[3] of Congress is the only CM of Uttarakhand to complete a full 5 year term since the formation of the state. He was a three-time Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh (1976–77, 1984–85, 1988–89) and served once as Chief Minister of Uttarakhand (2002–2007). Between 1986 and 1988, he served in Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's cabinet, first as Minister for External Affairs and then as Minister of Finance. He served as Governor of Andhra Pradesh from 2007 until 2011.

**117. Name the Members of Parliament who has been sworn in as the 9th Chief Minister(CM) of Uttarakhand and will replace with [1] in the above passage ?**

- a) Harish Rawat
- b) Ajay Bhatt
- c) Tirath Singh Rawat
- d) Harak Singh Rawat

**118. Which one of the following is known as the Queen of hills of Uttarakhand?**

- a) Mussoorie
- b) Ranikhet
- c) Rishikesh
- d) Almora

**119. Name the former Chief Minister of Uttarakhand who resigned days before completing his 4th year as CM and will replace with [2] in the above passage?**

- a) Trivendra Singh Rawat
- b) B.C Khanduri
- c) Vijay Bahuguna
- d) Ramesh Pokhriyal

**120. In which year Uttarakhand was established as separate state from Uttar Pradesh?**

- a) 1998
- b) 2000
- c) 2001
- d) 2003

**121. Name the only CM of Uttarakhand to complete a full 5 year term since the formation of the state and will replace with [3] in the above passage?**

- a) Harish Rawat
- b) N.D Tiwari
- c) Chaudhary Ajit Singh
- d) Murli Manohar Joshi

## PASSAGE – 24

**Direction for Q.122 - Q.127 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below**

The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) approved the appointment of .....[1], as the Director-General(DG) of National Security Guard(NSG). .....[2] has been appointed as the DG of Central Reserve Police Force(CRPF). .....[1] Succeeds Outgoing DG, S S Deswal. ....[2] Succeeds AP Maheshwari. He was the 1986 batch Indian Police Service(IPS) officer of the Uttarakhand Cadre. He was serving as the DG of the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security(BCAS). He will be serving as DG of NSG from the date of joining to 29th February 2024, the date of his superannuation or till further orders. Indo Tibetan Border Police(ITBP) Director-General S S Deswal has held the additional charges as the DG of NSG since the superannuation of A K Singh, DG of NSG on 30th September 2020. Prior to S S Deswal, Anup Kumar Singh served as the Director General of NSG. Anup Kumar Singh succeeds Sudeep Lakhtakia. The National Security Guard (NSG) is an elite counter-terrorism unit under the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). It was founded on 22 September 1986 under the National Security Guard Act, 1986, following Operation Blue Star, the Golden Temple attack and the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, "for combating terrorist activities and protect states against internal disturbances". National Security Guard personnel are sometimes referred to as .....[3].

.....[2]1986 batch IPS officer of West Bengal cadre has been appointed as the DG of Central Reserve Police Force(CRPF). He was serving as the Special DG of CRPF, with additional charge as the DG of CRPF since the superannuation of Dr AP Maheshwari IPS, DG of CRPF on 28th February 2021. He will be serving as the DG of CRPF from the date of joining to 30th September 2022, the date of his superannuation or until further orders. he Central

Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is India's largest Central Armed Police Force . It functions under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) of the Government of India. The CRPF's primary role lies in assisting the State/Union Territories in police operations to maintain law and order and counter insurgency. It came into existence as the Crown Representative's Police on 27 July 1939. After Indian Independence, it became the Central Reserve Police Force on enactment of the CRPF Act on 28 December 1949.

**122. Who has been appointed as the Director-General(DG) of National Security Guard(NSG) and will replace with [1] in the above passage ?**

- a) D.K Arya
  - b) A.K Tandon
  - c) R.D Tyagi
  - d) M.A Ganapathy
- Ans

**123. Name the Special operations force whose objective is providing proximate security to the Prime Minister of India?**

- a) Special forces
- b) National Security Guard (NSG)
- c) Special Protection Group (SPG)
- d) Indian Army Special Commando

**124. Who has been appointed as the Director General of Central Reserve Police Force(CRPF) and will replace with [2] in the above passage?**

- a) S. S Chaturvedi
- b) Kuldiep Singh
- c) K.S Bhandari
- d) Vivek Vaid

**125. Name the specialised wing of the Central Reserve Police Force of India to deal with riot and crowd control situations?**

- a) Central armed police force
- b) Rapid Action Force
- c) Special Auxiliary Force
- d) Special Frontier Force

**126. The NSG personnel are often referred to in the media as .....[3] because of the their outfit?**

- a) Secret Agents
- b) Black Panther
- c) Black Cat
- d) Bengal Tiger

**127. In which year National Security Guard was founded which is an elite counter-terrorism unit under the Ministry of Home Affairs?**

- a) 1948
- b) 1965
- c) 1984
- d) 1986

**PASSAGE – 25**

**Direction for Q.128 - Q.133 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below**

The [1] re-joined the commonwealth, after the Indian Ocean island nation quit the association amid mounting criticism of its human rights record then. In [2], the [1] pulled out of the Commonwealth terming "unjust" the grouping's decision to penalise the country former President Mohamed Nasheed's controversial ouster in 2012. It followed the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG)'s warning to [1] of suspension from the bloc, voicing "deep disappointment" over the country's lack of progress in resolving the political crisis during former President Abdulla Yameen's presidency, whose authoritarian slant sparked concern domestically and internationally. However, months after President [3] won the 2018 presidential elections, promising to restore democracy, he wrote to the Commonwealth, requesting to re-join the bloc. Following the island nation's readmission Commonwealth Secretary-General [4] said: "The reform process under way in [1] aligns with the values and principles of the Commonwealth and we encourage the nation to continue on this path. "The Government of India congratulated the Government of [1] on its readmission to the Commonwealth of Nations as its [5] member. "India has always been a key supporter of [1]' readmission and for it to play a larger role in international organisations and the comity of nations.

**128. Which of the following countries re-joined the Commonwealth of Nations whose name has been replaced with [1] in the passage above?**

- a) Madagascar
- b) Maldives
- c) Mauritius
- d) Seychelles

**129. The country [1] has pulled out of the Commonwealth of Nations in [2]. Which of the following years has been replaced with [2] in the passage above?**

- a) 2013
- b) 2014
- c) 2015
- d) 2016



130. What is the name of the President [3], who won the 2018 presidential elections in [1], whose name has been redacted with [3] in the passage above?
- a) Abdulla Jihad   b) Ibrahim Mohamed Solih  
c) Faisal Naseem                                       d) Mohamed Jameel Ahmed
131. Who is the first and current woman to hold the post of Secretary-General of Commonwealth of Nations whose name has been replaced with [4] in the passage above?
- a) Anna Manning   b) Patricia Scotland  
c) Harriet Green   d) Alison Jane Cooper
132. After the readmission of the country [1], how many countries are there in the Commonwealth of Nations whose number has been redacted with [5] in the passage above?
- a) 51    b) 52  
c) 54    d) 60
133. The 2018 Commonwealth Games, officially known as the XXI Commonwealth Games and commonly known as Gold Coast 2018, was an international multi-sport event for members of the Commonwealth that were held in which country ?
- a) India   c) England  
c) Australia   d) New Zealand

**SECTION – E (QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES)****PASSAGE – 26**

**(Directions for Q. Nos. 134 to 138) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

After the 2nd MOCK CLAT, Seven friends – Charles, David, Hanish, Kedar, Mahoud, Ninja and Raul are comparing their scores in this exam. We know the following information about their scores.

- A. All of them had distinct scores.  
B. Kedar scored the same marks as the average of the marks scored by Charles and David where Charles scored more marks than David.  
C. Both Mahoud and Ninja scored less marks than Hanish but more than Raul and the marks scored by Raul is not the least  
D. The number of persons who scored more marks than Kedar is the same as the number of persons who scored less marks than Kedar.
134. Among them who scored the second highest marks?
- a) Ninja   b) Mahoud  
c) Chandru    d) Cannot be determined.
135. Among them who scored the second lowest marks?
- a) Charles   b) Raul  
c) Ninja    d) Cannot be determined
136. How many people scored more marks than Charles?
- a) 5   b) 4  
c) 3   d) 2
137. What is the number of persons whose scores are in between the scores of Ninja and David?
- a) 3   b) 2  
c) 1   d) 0
138. Which of the following is true?
- a) Ninja scored more than Mahoud.               b) David scored more than Ninja.  
c) Raul scored more than Kedar                    d) Ninja scored more than David.

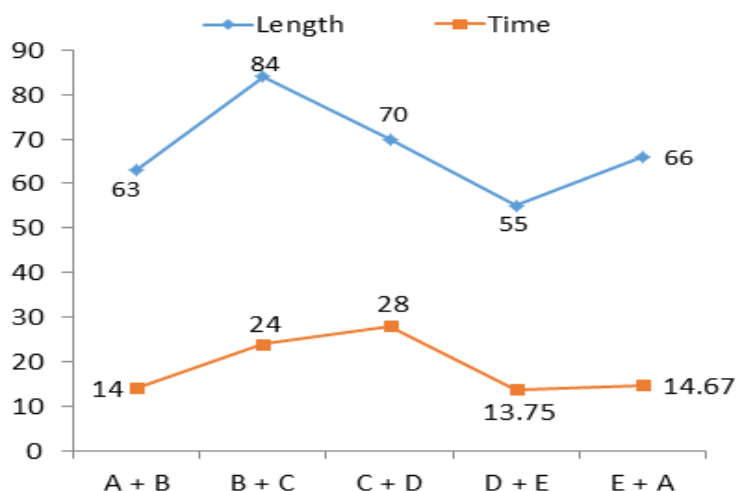
**PASSAGE – 27**

**(Directions for Q. Nos. 139 to 143) Study the following line chart carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Below the pair of five trains are given. The sum of length of each pair and the time taken to cross each other when travelling in the opposite direction of each pair is given in the line graph.

Length (in decametre) and Time (in sec) taken to cross each other when travelling to opposite direction

1 decametre =10 metres



139. Find the time taken (in seconds) by train B and train D to cross each other if both are travelling in opposite directions.

- a) 13
- b) 15
- c) 18
- d) 16

140. Find the time taken (in seconds) by train A to pass train C if they are travelling in the same direction.

- a) 85
- b) 81
- c) 88
- d) 92

141. If train E crosses a platform of certain length in 49.6 seconds then find the time taken (in seconds) by train D to cross the same platform.

- a) 96.40
- b) 84.50
- c) 71.33
- d) 86.67

142. Train B was travelling from Patna to Delhi while train D was travelling from Delhi to Patna. Train B starts after 2 hours of train D. If both trains meet at a distance of 405 km from Delhi then find the distance (in kms) between Patna to Delhi.

- a) 900
- b) 840
- c) 920
- d) 860

143. Train B and train C were travelling from station X to station Y which is 432 km apart. If both reached station Y at the same time then find after how much time (in hours) after train C departed, would train B will depart station X?

- a) 6.2
- b) 6.4
- c) 7.6
- d) 7.2

PASSAGE – 28

(Directions for Q. Nos. 144 to 148) Study the following Table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

This following table is related to profit and loss and some values are missing. All the discounts are on the M.P. (Marked Price) and the profits are on C.P. (Cost Price)

Article	Cost Price (Rs.)	Profit (%)	Marked Price (Rs.)	Discount (%)	Selling Price (Rs.)
Jeans	2280	---	2720	---	---
Shirt	---	30%	---	---	---
T-shirt	---	---	2875	14%	---

Suit	2200	---	---	---	2640
Saree	---	20%	3800	---	---

144. If the discount % and profit % of the Suit is the same. Find out the M.P. of Suit (in Rs.) ?

- a) 2500
- b) 2800
- c) 3300
- d) None of these

145. If the M.P. of jeans is Rs. 140 more than the C.P. of Shirt and the difference between M.P. and S.P. of Shirt is Rs. 780. Find the discount % of Shirt?

- a) 19.76%
- b) 18.86%
- c) 17.56%
- d) None of these

146. C.P. of Suit is how much percentage less than the M.P. of Jeans?

- a) 21.2%
- b) 19.1%
- c) 18.6%
- d) 18.4%

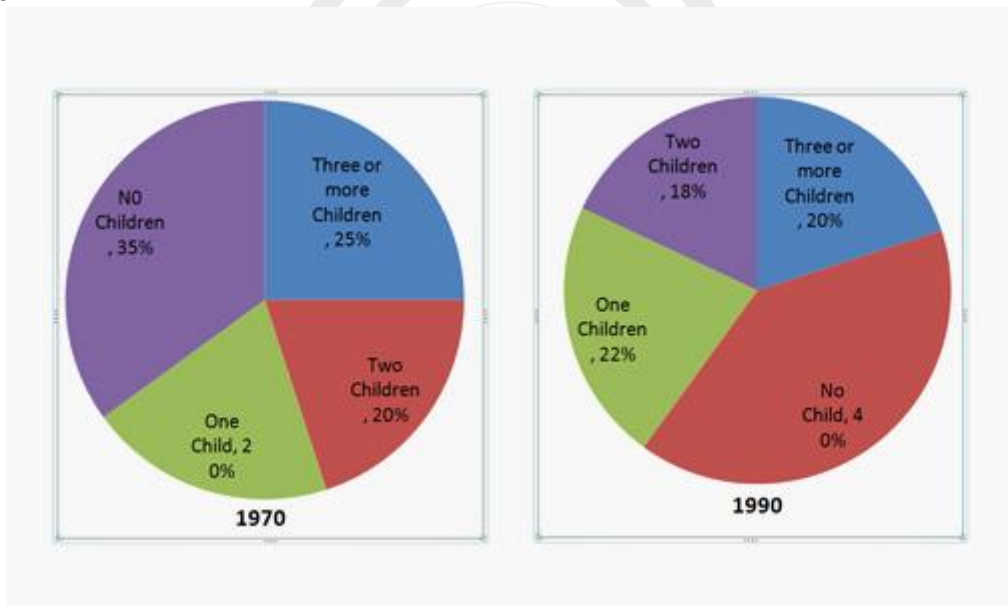
147. The ratio of discount % and profit % of the T-shirt is 7 : 5. Find CP. of the T-shirt (in Rs.) ? (approximately)

- a) 2285
- b) 2398
- c) 2552
- d) 2248

148. If the ratio of the C.P. of the Jeans and Saree is 4:5, find out the discount % of Saree?

- a) 10%
- b) 12%
- c) 15%
- d) 20%

(Directions for Q. Nos. 149 to 150) The table given below provides the number of households in a country during the period 1970 to 1990. The pie-chart gives the distribution of households based on the number of children for the years 1970 and 1990.



Year	No. of households (millions)
1970	120
1972	123
1974	126
1976	129
1978	132
1980	135
1982	140
1984	145

1986	150
1988	155
1990	160

1 million = 10 lacs

149. How many households ( in millions) were without any children in 1990 if it is given that the average number of children per household in 1990 was 3?

- a) 24
- b) 64
- c) 14
- d) Can't be determined

150. According to the above pie graphs, In 1970 the average number of children per household in 1970 was

- a) 1.18
- b) 1.35
- c) 2.0
- d) Can't be determined

