

Directions for Questions 1 to 5: **Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.**

The term "Ice Age" may give a wrong impression. The epoch that geologists know as the Pleistocene and that spanned the 1.5 to 2.0 million years prior to the current geologic epoch was not one long continuous glaciation, but a period of oscillating climate with ice advances punctuated by times of interglacial climate not very different from the climate experienced now. Ice sheets that derived from an ice cap a cover of perennial ice and snow; specifically: a glacier forming on an extensive area of relatively level land and flowing outward from its center centered on northern Scandinavia reached southward to Central Europe. And Beyond the margins of the ice sheets, climatic oscillations affected most of the rest of the world; for example, in the deserts, periods of wetter conditions (pluvials) contrasted with drier, interpluvial periods. Although the time involved is so short, about 0.04 percent of the total age of the Earth, the amount of attention devoted to the Pleistocene has been incredibly large, probably because of its immediacy, and because the epoch largely coincides with the appearance on Earth of humans and their immediate ancestors. There is no reliable way of dating much of the Ice Age. Geological dates are usually obtained by using the rates of decay of various radioactive elements found in minerals. Some of these rates are suitable for very old rocks but involve increasing errors when used for young rocks; others are suitable for very young rocks and errors increase rapidly in older rocks. Most of the Ice Age spans a period of time for which no element has an appropriate decay rate. Nevertheless, researchers of the Pleistocene epoch have developed all sorts of more or less fanciful model schemes of how they would have arranged the Ice Age had they been in charge of events. For example, an early classification of Alpine glaciation suggested the existence there of four glaciations, named the Gunz, Mindel, Riss, and Wurm. This succession was based primarily on a series of deposits and events not directly related to glacial and interglacial periods, rather than on the more usual modern method of studying biological remains found in interglacial beds themselves interstratified within glacial deposits. Yet this succession was forced willynilly onto the glaciated parts of Northern Europe, where there are partial successions of true glacial ground moraines and interglacial deposits, with hopes of ultimately piecing them together to provide a complete Pleistocene succession. Eradication of the Alpine nomenclature is still proving a Herculean task . There is no conclusive evidence about the relative length, complexity, and temperatures of the various glacial and interglacial periods.

We do not know whether we live in a postglacial period or an interglacial period. The chill truth seems to be that we are already past the optimum climate of postglacial time. Studies of certain fossil distributions and of the pollen of certain temperate plants suggest decreases of a degree or two in both summer and winter temperatures and, therefore, that we may be in the declining climatic phase leading to glaciation and extinction.

Q1. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

- (a) searching for an accurate method of dating the Pleistocene epoch
- (b) discussing problems involved in providing an accurate picture of the Pleistocene epoch
- (c) declaring opposition to the use of the term "Ice Age" for the Pleistocene epoch
- (d) criticizing fanciful schemes about what happened in the Pleistocene epoch
- (e) refuting the idea that there is no way to tell if we are now living in an Ice Age

Q2. The "wrong impression" to which the author refers is the idea that the

- (a) climate of the Pleistocene epoch was not very different from the climate we are now experiencing
- (b) climate of the Pleistocene epoch was composed of periods of violent storms
- (c) Pleistocene epoch consisted of very wet, cold periods mixed with very dry, hot periods
- (d) Pleistocene epoch comprised one period of continuous glaciation during which Northern Europe was covered with ice sheets
- (e) Pleistocene epoch had no long periods during which much of the Earth was covered by ice

Q3. According to the passage, one of the reasons for the deficiencies of the "early classification of Alpine glaciation" is that it was

- (a) derived from evidence that was only tangentially related to times of actual glaciation
- (b) based primarily on fossil remains rather than on actual living organisms
- (c) an abstract, imaginative scheme of how the period might have been structure
- (d) based on unmethodical examinations of randomly chosen glacial biological remains
- (e) derived from evidence that had been haphazardly gathered from glacial deposits and inaccurately evaluated

Q4. Which of the following does the passage imply/about the "early classification of Alpine glaciation"?

- (a) It should not have been applied as widely as it was.
- (b) It represents the best possible scientific practice, given the tools available at the time.
- (c) It was a valuable tool, in its time, for measuring the length of the four periods of glaciation.
- (d) It could be useful, but only as a general guide to the events of the Pleistocene epoch.
- (e) It does not shed any light on the methods used at the time for investigating periods of glaciation.

Q5. It can be inferred from the passage that an important result of producing an accurate chronology of events of the Pleistocene epoch would be a

- (a) clearer idea of the origin of the Earth
- (b) clearer picture of the Earth during the time that humans developed
- (c) clearer understanding of the reasons for the existence of deserts
- (d) more detailed understanding of how radioactive dating of minerals works
- (e) firmer understanding of how the northern polar ice cap developed

Q6. The author refers to deserts primarily in order to

- (a) illustrate the idea that an interglacial climate is marked by oscillations of wet and dry periods
- (b) illustrate the idea that what happened in the deserts during the Ice Age had far-reaching effects even on the ice sheets of Central and Northern Europe
- (c) illustrate the idea that the effects of the Ice Age's climatic variations extended beyond the areas of ice
- (d) support the view that during the Ice Age sheets of ice covered some of the deserts of the world
- (e) support the view that we are probably living in a postglacial period

Q7. The author would regard the idea that we are living in an interglacial period as

- (a) unimportant
- (b) unscientific
- (c) self-evident
- (d) plausible
- (e) absurd

Directions for Questions 8 to 13: **Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.**

Traditionally, the study of history has had fixed boundaries and focal points—periods, countries, dramatic events, and great leaders. It also has had clear and firm notions of scholarly procedure: how one inquires into a historical problem, how one presents and documents one's findings, what constitutes admissible and adequate proof.

Anyone who has followed recent historical literature can testify to the revolution that is taking place in historical studies. The currently fashionable subjects come directly from the sociology catalog: childhood, work, leisure. The new subjects are accompanied by new methods. Where history once was primarily narrative, it is now entirely analytic. The old questions "What happened?" and "How did it happen?" have given way to the question "Why did it happen?" Prominent among the methods used to answer the question "Why" is psychoanalysis, and its use has given rise to psychohistory.

Psychohistory does not merely use psychological explanations in historical contexts. Historians have always used such explanations when they were appropriate and when there was sufficient evidence for them. But this pragmatic use of psychology is not what psychohistorians intend. They are committed, not just to psychology in general, but to Freudian psychoanalysis. This commitment precludes a commitment to history as historians have always understood it. Psychohistory derives its "facts" not from history, the detailed records of events and their consequences, but from psychoanalysis of the individuals who made history, and deduces its theories not from this or that instance in their lives, but from a view of human nature that transcends history. It denies the basic criterion of historical evidence: that evidence be publicly accessible to, and therefore, assessable by, all historians. And it violates the basic tenet of historical method: that historians be alert to the negative instances that would refute their theses. Psychohistorians, convinced of the absolute rightness of their own theories, are also convinced that theirs is the "deepest" explanation of any event, that other explanations fall short of the truth.

Psychohistory is not content to violate the discipline of history (in the sense of the proper mode of studying and writing about the past); it also violates the past itself. It denies to the past an integrity and will of its own, in which people acted out of a variety of motives and in which events had a multiplicity of causes and effects. It imposes upon the past the same determinism that it imposes upon the present, thus robbing people and events of their individuality and of their complexity. Instead of respecting the particularity of the past, it assimilates all events, past and present, into a single deterministic

schema that is presumed to be true at all times and in all circumstances.

Q8. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?

- (a) What are some specific examples of the use of psychohistory in historical interpretation?
- (b) When were the conventions governing the practice of traditional history first established?
- (c) When do traditional historians consider psychological explanations of historical developments appropriate?
- (d) What sort of historical figure is best suited for psychohistorical analysis?
- (e) What is the basic criterion of historical evidence required by traditional historians?

Q9. Which of the following best states the main point of the passage?

- (a) The approach of psychohistorians to historical study is currently in vogue even though it lacks the rigor and verifiability of traditional historical method.
- (b) Traditional historians can benefit from studying the techniques and findings of psychohistorians.
- (c) Areas of sociological study such as childhood and work are of little interest to traditional historians.
- (d) The psychological assessment of an individual's behavior and attitudes is more informative than the details of his or her daily life.
- (e) History is composed of unique and nonrepeating events that must be individually analyzed on the basis of publicly verifiable evidence.

Q10. It can be inferred from the passage that one way in which traditional history can be distinguished from psychohistory is that traditional history usually

- (a) views past events as complex and having their own individuality
- (b) relies on a single interpretation of human behavior to explain historical events
- (c) interprets historical events in such a way that their specific nature is transcended
- (d) turns to psychological explanations in historical contexts to account for events
- (e) relies strictly on data that are concrete and quantifiable

Q11. It can be inferred from the passage that the methods used by psychohistorians probably prevent them from

- (a) presenting their material in chronological order
- (b) producing a one-sided picture of an individual's personality and motivations
- (c) uncovering alternative explanations that might cause them to question their own conclusions
- (d) offering a consistent interpretation of the impact of personality on historical events
- (e) recognizing connections between a government's political actions and the aspirations of government leaders

Q12. The author mentions which of the following as a characteristic of the practice of psychohistorians? (a) The lives of historical figures are presented in episodic rather than narrative form.

- (b) Archives used by psychohistorians to gather material are not accessible to other scholars.
- (c) Past and current events are all placed within the same deterministic schema.
- (d) Events in the adult life of a historical figure are seen to be more consequential than are those in the childhood of the figure.
- (e) Analysis is focused on group behavior rather than on particular events in an individual's life.

Q13. The author of the passage suggests that psychohistorians view history primarily as

- (a) a report of events, causes, and effects that is generally accepted by historians but which is, for the most part, unverifiable
- (b) an episodic account that lacks cohesion because records of the role of childhood, work, and leisure in the lives of historical figures are rare
- (c) an uncharted sea of seemingly unexplainable events that have meaning only when examined as discrete units
- (d) a record of the way in which a closed set of immutable psychological laws seems to have shaped events
- (e) a proof of the existence of intricate causal interrelationships between past and present events

Directions for Questions 14 to 19: **Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.**

Is the literary critic like the poet, responding creatively, intuitively, subjectively to the written word as the poet responds to human experience? Or is the critic more like a scientist, following a series of demonstrable, verifiable steps, using an objective method of analysis?

For the woman who is a practitioner of feminist literary criticism, the subjectivity versus objectivity, or critic-as-artist- or-scientist, debate has special significance; for her, the question is not only academic, but political as well, and her definition will court special risks whichever side of the issue it favors. If she defines feminist criticism as objective and scientific—a valid, verifiable, intellectual method that anyone, whether man or woman, can perform—the definition not only precludes the critic-as-artist approach, but may also impede accomplishment of the utilitarian political objectives of those who seek to change the academic establishment and its thinking, especially about sex roles. If she defines feminist criticism as creative and intuitive, privileged as art, then her work becomes vulnerable to the prejudices of stereotypic ideas about the ways in which women think, and will be dismissed by much of the academic establishment. Because of these prejudices, women who use an intuitive approach in their criticism may find themselves charged with inability to be analytical, to be objective, or to think critically. Whereas men may be free to claim the role of critic-as-artist, women run different professional risks when they choose intuition and private experience as critical method and defense. These questions are political in the sense that the debate over them will inevitably be less an exploration of abstract matters in a spirit of disinterested inquiry than an academic power struggle in which the careers and professional fortunes of many women scholars—only now entering the academic profession in substantial numbers—will be at stake (at Stake: at issue: in jeopardy), and with them the chances for a distinctive contribution to humanistic understanding, a contribution that might be an important influence against sexism in our society.

As long as the academic establishment continues to regard objective analysis as "masculine" and an intuitive approach as "feminine," the theoretician must steer a delicate philosophical course between the two. If she wishes to construct a theory of feminist criticism, she would be well advised to place it within the framework of a general theory of the critical process that is neither purely objective nor purely intuitive. Her theory is then more likely to be compared and contrasted with other theories of criticism with some degree of dispassionate distance.

Q14. Which of the following titles best summarizes the content of the passage?

- (a) How theories of Literary Criticism Can Best Be Used
- (b) Problems Confronting Women Who Are Feminist Literary Critics
- (c) A Historical overview of Feminist literary Criticism
- (d) A New Theory of Literary Criticism

(e) Literary Criticism: Art or Science?

Q15. It can be inferred that the author believes which of the following about women who are literary critics? I. They can make a unique contribution to society. II. They must develop a new theory of the critical process. III. Their criticisms of literature should be entirely objective.

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) II and III only
- (e) I, II, and III

Q16. The author specifically mentions all of the following as difficulties that particularly affect women who are theoreticians of feminist literary criticism EXCEPT the

- (a) tendency of a predominantly male academic establishment to form preconceptions about women
- (b) limitations that are imposed when criticism is defined as objective and scientific
- (c) likelihood that the work of a woman theoretician who claims the privilege of art will be viewed with prejudice by some academics
- (d) inescapability of power struggles between women in the academic profession and the academic establishment
- (e) tendency of members of the academic establishment to treat all forms of feminist literary theory with hostility

Q17. According to the author, the debate mentioned in the passage has special significance for the woman who is a theoretician of feminist literary criticism for which of the following reasons?

- (a) There are large numbers of capable women working within the academic establishment.
- (b) There are a few powerful feminist critics who have been recognized by the academic establishment.
- (c) Like other critics, most women who are literary critics define criticism as either scientific or artistic.
- (d) Women who are literary critics face professional risks different from those faced by men who are literary critics.
- (e) Women who are literary critics are more likely to participate in the debate than are men who are literary critics.

Q18. Which of the following is most likely to be one of the "utilitarian political objectives" mentioned by the author?

- (a) To forge a new theory of literary criticism
- (b) To pursue truth in a disinterested manner
- (c) To demonstrate that women are interested in literary criticism that can be viewed either subjectively or objectively
- (d) To convince the academic establishment to revise the ways in which it assesses women scholars' professional qualities
- (e) To dissuade women who are literary critics from taking a subjective approach to literary criticism

Q19. It can be inferred that the author would define as "political" questions that

- (a) are contested largely through contentions over power
- (b) are primarily academic in nature and open to abstract analysis
- (c) are not in themselves important
- (d) cannot be resolved without extensive debate
- (e) will be debated by both men and women

Directions for Questions 20 to 26: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Much of the research on hallucinogenic drugs such as LSD has focused on the neurotransmitter serotonin, a chemical that when released from a presynaptic serotonin-secreting neuron causes the transmission of a nerve impulse across a synapse to an adjacent postsynaptic, or target, neuron. There are two major reasons for this emphasis. First, it was discovered early on (early on: adv (Weeg) that many of the major hallucinogens have a molecular structure similar to that of serotonin. In addition, animal studies of brain neurochemistry following administration of hallucinogens invariably reported changes in serotonin levels.

Early investigators correctly reasoned that the structural similarity to the serotonin molecule might imply that LSD's effects are brought about by an action on the neurotransmission of serotonin in the brain. Unfortunately, the level of technical expertise in the field of brain research was such that this hypothesis had to be tested on peripheral tissue (tissue outside the brain). Two different groups of scientists reported that LSD powerfully blockaded serotonin's action. Their conclusions were quickly challenged, however. We now know that the action of a drug at one site in the body does not necessarily correspond to the drug's action at another site, especially when one site is in the brain and the other is not.

By the 1960's, technical advances permitted the direct testing of the hypothesis that LSD and related hallucinogens act by directly suppressing the activity of serotonin-secreting neurons themselves—the so-called presynaptic hypothesis. Researchers reasoned that if the hallucinogenic drugs act by suppressing the activity of serotonin-secreting neurons, then drugs administered after these neurons had been destroyed should have no effect on behavior, because the system would already be maximally suppressed. Contrary to their expectations, neuron destruction enhanced the effect of LSD and related hallucinogens on behavior. Thus, hallucinogenic drugs apparently do not act directly on serotonin-secreting neurons.

However, these and other available data do support an alternative hypothesis that LSD and related drugs act directly at receptor sites on serotonin target neurons (the postsynaptic hypothesis). The fact that LSD elicits "serotonin syndrome"—that is, causes the same kinds of behaviors as does the administration of serotonin—in animals whose brains are depleted of serotonin indicates that LSD acts directly on serotonin receptors, rather than indirectly through the release of stores of serotonin. The enhanced effect of LSD reported after serotonin depletion could be due to a proliferation of serotonin receptor sites on serotonin target neurons. This phenomenon often follows neuron destruction or neurotransmitter depletion; the increase in the number of receptor sites appears to be a compensatory response to decreased input. Significantly, this hypothesis is supported by data from a number of different laboratories.

Q20. According to the passage, which of the following is one of the primary factors that led researchers studying hallucinogenic drugs to focus on serotonin?

- (a) The suppression of the activity of serotonin-secreting neurons by the administration of hallucinogens
- (b) The observed similarities in the chemical structures of serotonin and hallucinogens
- (c) The effects the administration of hallucinogens has on serotonin production in the human brain
- (d) Serotonin-induced changes in the effects of hallucinogens on behavior
- (e) Hallucinogen-induced changes in the effects of serotonin on behavior

Q21. It can be inferred that researchers abandoned the presynaptic hypothesis because

- (a) a new and more attractive hypothesis was suggested
- (b) no research was reported that supported the hypothesis

- (c) research results provided evidence to counter the hypothesis
- (d) the hypothesis was supported only by studies of animals and not by studies of human beings
- (e) the level of technical expertise in the field of brain research did not permit adequate testing of the hypothesis

Q22. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (a) Research has suggested that the neurotransmitter serotonin is responsible for the effects of hallucinogenic drugs on the brain and on behavior.
- (b) Researchers have spent an inadequate amount of time developing theories concerning the way in which the effects of hallucinogenic drugs occur.
- (c) Research results strongly suggest that hallucinogenic drugs create their effects by acting on the serotonin receptor sites located on target neurons in the brain.
- (d) Researchers have recently made valuable discoveries concerning the effects of depleting the amount of serotonin in the brain.
- (e) Researchers have concluded that hallucinogenic drugs suppress the activity of serotonin-secreting neurons.

Q23. The research described in the passage is primarily concerned with answering which of the following questions?

- (a) How can researchers control the effects that LSD has on behavior?
- (b) How are animals' reactions to LSD different from those of human beings?
- (c) What triggers the effects that LSD has on human behavior?
- (d) What technical advances would permit researchers to predict more accurately the effects of LSD on behavior?
- (e) What relationship does the suppression of neuron activity have to the occurrence of "serotonin syndrome".?

Q24. Which of the following best describes the organization of the argument that the author of the passage presents in the last two paragraphs?

- (a) Two approaches to testing a hypothesis are described, and the greater merits of one approach are indicated.
- (b) The assumptions underlying two hypotheses are outlined, and evidence for and against each hypothesis is discussed.
- (c) A phenomenon is described, and hypotheses concerning its occurrence are considered and rejected.

(d) The reasoning behind a hypothesis is summarized, evidence supporting the hypothesis is presented, and research that counters the supporting evidence is described.

(e) A hypothesis is discussed, evidence undermining the hypothesis is revealed, and a further hypothesis based on the undermining evidence is explained.

Q25. Which of the following best defines "serotonin syndrome" as the term is used in the passage?

(a) The series of behaviors, usually associated with the administration of serotonin, that also occurs when LSD is administered to animals whose brains are depleted of serotonin

(b) The series of behaviors, usually associated with the administration of LSD, that also occurs when the amount of serotonin in the brain is reduced

(c) The maximal suppression of neuron activity that results from the destruction of serotonin-secreting neurons

(d) The release of stores of serotonin from serotonin-secreting neurons in the brain

(e) The proliferation of serotonin receptor sites that follows depletion of serotonin supplies in the brain

Q26. The author's attitude toward early researchers' reasoning concerning the implications of similarities in the structures of serotonin and LSD molecules can best be described as one of

(a) complete agreement

(b) reluctant support

(c) subtle condescension

(d) irreverent dismissal

(e) strong opposition

Directions for Questions 27 to 30: **Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.**

Although Victor Turner's writings have proved fruitful for fields beyond anthropology, his definition of ritual is overly restrictive. Ritual, he says, is "prescribed formal behavior for occasions not given over (give over: to set apart for a particular purpose or use) to technological routine, having reference to beliefs in mystical beings or powers." "Technological routine" refers to the means by which a social group provides for its material needs. Turner's differentiating ritual from technology helps us recognize that festivals and celebrations may have little purpose other than play, but it obscures the

practical aims, such as making crops grow or healing patients, of other rituals. Further, Turner's definition implies a necessary relationship between ritual and mystical beliefs. However, not all rituals are religious; some religions have no reference to mystical beings; and individuals may be required only to participate in, not necessarily believe in, a ritual. Turner's assumption that ritual behavior follows belief thus limits the usefulness of his definition in studying ritual across cultures.

Q27. According to the passage, which of the following does Turner exclude from his conception of ritual? (a) Behavior based on beliefs

- (b) Behavior based on formal rules
- (c) Celebrations whose purpose is play
- (d) Routines directed toward practical ends
- (e) Festivals honoring supernatural beings

Q28. The passage suggests that an assumption underlying Turner's definition of ritual is that

- (a) anthropological concepts apply to other fields
- (b) festivals and ceremonies are related cultural phenomena
- (c) there is a relationship between play and practical ends
- (d) rituals refer only to belief in mystical beings or powers
- (e) mystical beings and powers have certain common attributes across cultures

Q29. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes each of the following concerning rituals EXCEPT:

- (a) Some are unrelated to religious belief.
- (b) Some are intended to have practical consequences.
- (c) Some have no purpose other than play.
- (d) They sometimes involve reference to mystical beings.
- (e) They are predominantly focused on agricultural ends.

Q30. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- (a) Factual data are presented and a hypothesis is proposed.
- (b) A distinction is introduced then shown not to be a true distinction.
- (c) A statement is quoted, and two assumptions on which it is based are clarified.
- (d) A definition is challenged, and two reasons for the challenge are given.
- (e) An opinion is offered and then placed within a historical framework.

Directions for Questions 31 to 34: **Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

In the latest affidavit to the Supreme Court (SC) in the Char Dham road project over alleged new hill cutting, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has said that there has been no new hill cutting in Uttarakhand after the apex court's September order.

In its affidavit, MoRTH also mentions that before the SC's September 8 order, "12m formation cutting has already been carried out in 537km out of the total sanctioned length of 662km... Thus, where hill cutting has been done on the basis of 12m formation and a 10m tarred road has already been laid down or yet to be laid down, a substantial reduction in the width of the road to 5.5m in terms of the 2018 circular at this stage will result in non-uniform carriageway width varying from 10m to 5.5m in short stretches".

"This sudden change in road width in a short road length is not desirable from road users' safety perspectives and may lead to the formation of black spots and spurt in road accidents." HT has a copy of the affidavit signed by Dharmananda Sarangi, additional director general, MoRTH.

On September 8, the apex court had upheld the recommendation of the minority members of the High-Powered Committee (committee formed to assess environmental damages of Char Dham Road) and asked the implementing agencies to reduce the width of the road to 5.5m for the whole project. This order was based on a March 2018 circular released by MoRTH laying down guidelines for road construction in hilly terrains in the country.

A senior official from the regional office of MoRTH in Uttarakhand, requesting anonymity, said, "All we are trying to say is that reducing the road length is not advisable in this situation as a broad length road is already running and all of a sudden, it will be reduced, which will give rise to accident spots in between". He added, "In future (15 years estimated design life of Char Dham Road), traffic will increase on these roads and the need for a two-lane paved shoulder road can arise, when cutting the hills again will be problematic. So, we are requesting the court that if not 12m, we should at least be allowed to make 10m of road."

Further citing strategic importance of the roads leading to the Indo-China border, the affidavit mentions that the March 2018 circular of MoRTH, "...is general in nature based on Passenger Car Unit traffic and applicable to all the hilly areas in the country. The same did not have in mind the strategic requirement for movement of military vehicles with heavy equipment especially in the Himalayan region leading to International Borders/ Line of Actual Control as well as for roads identified as economic corridors." Reacting to the arguments of the affidavit, Hemant Dhyani, member of HPC from

minority group said, “First, environment impact assessment was deliberately by-passed, then several violations with regards to forest clearances have been done, hill cutting and tree felling continued unabated despite HPC’s request to wait for its recommendations.”

“MoRTH’s own 2018 circular for hilly terrain was kept concealed from the court and the HPC and now to say that since they have done all this work, therefore they should be allowed to continue, even in opposition to court’s order will be like rewarding and legitimising wrong actions,” added Dhyani.

Mallika Bhanot, an Uttarakhand-based environmentalist, said, “There is no notification which says that strategic roads should be of double-lane paved shoulder. The Centre is saying that there has been no fresh hill cutting, but when we go on ground, the reality is different. They are misleading the court by making such claims. Moreover, when they (MoRTH) are saying that sudden shortening of road will lead to accidents, it is true; the implementing agencies should have followed their own guidelines of March 2018 and not done excess hill cutting. The SC and the HPC had also repeatedly said that no new hill cutting should be done till their report is submitted.”

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news>

Q31. What is the total length of the highways in Char Dham Project?

- (a) 889 km
- (b) 1005 km
- (c) 2028 km
- (d) 576 km

Q32. The region is Ecologically fragile area, hence we see lots of National Park in this region. Name the first National Park of India?

- (a) Rajaji National Park
- (b) Nanda Devi National Park
- (c) Jim Corbett National Park
- (d) Dachigam National Park

Q33. Alaknanda river joins Mandakani river at :

- (a) Dev Prayag
- (b) Rudra Prayag
- (c) Karna Prayag
- (d) Vishnu Prayag

Q34. This region is a home of critically endangered species. In reference with, critically endangered species, which statement is/are correct?

1. Populations have declined or will decrease, by greater than 90% over the last 10 years or three generations.
2. Have a restricted geographical range.
3. Small population size of less than 250 individuals and continuing decline at 50% in 3 years or one generation.
4. Very small or restricted population of fewer than 50 mature individuals.
5. High probability of extinction in the wild.

Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 1, 3 and 5 only
- (b) 3, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 2, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Directions for Questions 35 to 38: **Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

It's easy to sing paeans to the revolutionaries and then declare every single stadium, international airport and university after one family – the Nehrus, as if the nation was their personal zamindari system. To correct the history and restore the facts before people, Narendra Modi had to become the Prime Minister of India, and hence we see roads after Dara Shikoh, Abdul Kalam, mentions of Lohia, Bose and Deendayal Upadhyaya from the ramparts of the Red Fort, and trains, airports named after the lesser known great makers and freedom fighters of the nation.

On October 21, when Mr Modi will unfurl the tricolour from the Red Fort in memory of India's first government established on a foreign soil to kick out the British and not to have the 'transfer of power' from them, he will be restoring another fact and re-establishing the honour of a great patriotic revolutionary leader who was the biggest reason of the British leaving India – Neta ji Subhash Chandra Bose. There are various opinions like the one expressed by noted historian RC Majumdar, who quotes the then-British PM Attlee on the major reason of the British leaving India. According to him, the fact that India could gain freedom in 1947 was the military campaigns of Subhash Chandra Bose, and not, I repeat, not the non-violent Gandhi movement. Subhash respected Gandhi ji all his life and there was never an attempt to belittle the great contribution of Bapu towards the freedom movement.

It was on [1] that Subhash Chandra Bose established the Arzi Hukumat e Azad Hind – the provisional government of Free India in Singapore. It received recognition by as many as eleven countries, including Japan, Nanking China, Thailand, Burma, Italy, Germany and the Philippines. Bose became the first head of the state of the Free India's provisional government, hence it will be

legitimate that Indian Parliament passes a resolution praising his efforts and recognising Subhash Chandra Bose as India's first Head of the State and First Prime Minister of the provisional government established to oust the Imperialist British.

The Indian National Army that Bose resurrected kicked out the British from Andaman and Nicobar islands – he named them as Shaheed and Swaraj. The INA or the Azad Hind Fauj, under the clarion call of Bose – Chalo Delhi-reached Moirang in Manipur and shook the British confidence. As we learn from historical records, the INA was able to win back Rangoon, Imphal and Andaman and Nicobar islands. The great salutation every Army personnel uses today, 'Jai Hind', was given to the nation by Subhash Bose.

The 'Do or Die' used by Gandhiji during the Quit India Movement of 1942 was also given by him. In fact, Subhash Chandra Bose was forced to resign from Congress after Tripuri Congress convention in 1939. Congressmen had refused to cooperate with him though he was elected president of the Congress with a huge majority. Gandhi declared this as his 'personal defeat' and Congress boycotted its own elected president. It was after this humiliation by Congress that he resigned and formed Forward Bloc in [2].

It was Bose who was instrumental in gaining freedom and making British leave India, and not Gandhi. Famous historian RC Majumdar writes, —It seldom falls to the lot of a historian to have his views, differing radically from those generally accepted without demur, confirmed by such an unimpeachable authority. As far back as 1948, I wrote in an article that the contribution made by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose towards the achievement of freedom in 1947 was no less, and perhaps, far more important than that of Mahatma Gandhi...ll The 'unimpeachable authority' he cited happens to be Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of Britain, at the time of India's Independence. As this is of fundamental importance, and Majumdar's conclusion is so greatly at variance with conventional history, it is worth placing it on record.

When BP Chakravarti was acting as Governor of West Bengal, Lord Attlee visited India and stayed as his guest for three days at the Raj Bhavan. Chakravarti asked Attlee about the real grounds for granting Independence to India. Specifically, his question was, when the Quit India movement lay in ruins years before 1947, what was the need for the British to leave in such a hurry. Attlee's response is most illuminating and important for history. It must be noted that a great Subhash follower and TMC leader Mr Sukhendu Sekhar Roy had been pleading with the govt to have October 21 observed in a befitting manner and he raised it in Rajya Sabha too on August 10 this year.

Netaji's great-grandson and a universally recognised scholar Prof Sugata Bose too had been active for this event.

On October 21, 2018, Prime Minister Modi will not only remind the nation of the great contribution of Subhash Chandra Bose for Indian 's freedom but will also restore the honour, to his memory.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/indus-calling/can-we-declare-bose-as-indias-first-head-of-the-state-of-a-provisional-government/>

Q35. Which of the following has been replaced [1] in the above passage?

- (a) October 21, 1943
- (b) October 21, 1941
- (c) October 21, 1942
- (d) October 21, 1939

Q36. We celebrated _____ anniversary of the formation of Azad Hind Government on 21st October

- (a) 79th
- (b) 78th
- (c) 81st
- (d) 77th

Q37. In reference with, Azad Hind Fauj, which statement is/are correct?

1. The Azad Hind government had its own court, civil code and currency.
2. Its provisional capital was Port Blair, while its capital-in-exile was Rangoon and Singapore. Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q38. Which of the following has been replaced [2] in the above passage?

- (a) 1940
- (b) 1941
- (c) 1942
- (d) 1943

Directions for Questions 39 to 42: **Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

THE STATE police has registered 2,150 cases against individuals for committing atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes (SC) and 559 cases for atrocities against members of Scheduled Tribes (ST) in 2019. The [1] report released by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) showed an increase in cases of crime against SCs — the figure was 1,689 in 2017 and 1,974 in 2018. The share of cases registered in the state in 2019 comprised 4.7 per cent of the total cases registered in India.

In all, 45,852 cases were registered in 2019 with Uttar Pradesh (11,829) accounting for 25.8 per cent of the total in India. In Maharashtra, the Prevention of Atrocities Act and the Indian Penal Code (IPC) were both invoked in 1,932 cases, while the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, was invoked in one case. Under the Prevention of Atrocities Act, police registered 126 cases where members of SCs were —insulted, intimidated or humiliated”. In cases where only the IPC was invoked, police registered 405 cases for molestation of women and children belonging to SC and 202 cases of causing hurt. In addition, 337 cases of rape were also filed in 2019.

The report also noted that 297 members belonging to SCs were targeted in 220 rioting incidents. Case registration against members belonging to STs also showed a steady increase — from 464 in 2017 to 526 in 2018 and 559 in 2019.

According to the 2011 Census, the state’s ST population is 10.5 crore — the second highest in India after Madhya Pradesh (15.3 crore). The NCRB report found that the rate of crime for every one lakh ST people in the state, last year, was 5.3 per cent, while the state’s offences against STs accounted for 6.8 per cent of India’s total.

Police registered 506 cases under the Prevention of Atrocities Act and the IPC. Crime against women and children comprised a large proportion of the offences committed against members belonging to STs. Police registered 171 cases of assault with the intention of outraging modesty and 114 cases of rape.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/ncrb-maharashtra-records-increase-in-cases-of-crime-against-scs-6654357/>

Q39. Which of the following has been replaced [1] in the above passage?

- (a) Crime Report of India 2019
- (b) National Report on Crime 2019
- (c) Crime In India 2019
- (d) Nation Crime Record 2019

Q40. In which year NCRB was established?

- (a) 1976
- (b) 1986
- (c) 1966
- (d) 1996

Q41. Although, the report released by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) showed an increase in cases of crime against Scheduled Castes (SCs). The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) is a constitutional body that works to safeguard the interests of the scheduled castes in India. Which of the following is not the basic function of NCSC?

1. Monitoring and investigating all issues concerning the safeguards provided for the SCs under the constitution.
2. Enquiring into complaints relating to the deprivation of the rights and safeguards of the SCs.
3. Regular reporting to the Governor of the country on the implementation of these safeguards.

Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Q42. In reference with, Composition of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), which statement is/are correct? The NCST consists of:

1. One chairperson.
2. One vice-chairperson and three full-time members.
3. Out of the three members, there should compulsorily be one lady member.
4. All the members of the Commission have a tenure of 3 years.

Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Directions for Questions 43 to 46: **Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

A full superconducting experimental Tokamak fusion device, which aims to generate infinite, clean nuclearfusion-based energy, will be built in March or April in Hefei, capital city of east China's Anhui Province. Experiments with the advanced new device will start in July or August. If the experiments prove

successful, China will become the first country in the world to build a full superconducting experimental Tokamak fusion device, nicknamed "artificial sun", experts here said. The project, dubbed EAST, is being undertaken by the Hefei-based Institute of Plasma Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. It will require a total investment of nearly 300 million yuan (37 million U.S. dollars), only one fifteenth to one twentieth the cost of similar devices being developed in the other parts of the world. The new device will be an upgrade of China's first superconducting Tokamak device, dubbed HT-7, which was also built by the plasma physics institute, in partnership with Russia, in the early 1990s. HT-7 made China the fourth country in the world, after Russia, France and Japan, to have such a device. "The EAST project research results will be significant for the International Thermonuclear Experiment Reactor, or ITER, in terms of basic research both in engineering technology and physics," said Wan Yuanxi, who is in charge of the project. Wan said ITER will also be a full superconducting experimental Tokamak fusion device with an advanced configuration, but much larger than EAST. The program, still in its initial stages, involves Russia, Japan, the United States, the European Union, China and the Republic of Korea. Controlled nuclear fusion is seen as an efficient way for people to generate infinite, clean energy to offset the dearth of fossil fuels such as oil and coal. Scientists believe that deuterium can be extracted from the sea and an enormous amount of energy can be obtained from a deuterium-tritium fusion reaction under huge temperatures of 100 million degrees Celsius. After nuclear fusion, the deuterium extracted from one liter of sea water will produce energy equivalent to 300 liters of gasoline. If a device is developed that can withstand temperatures as high as 100 million Celsius degrees and control a deuterium-tritium reaction, it will be as though an "artificial sun" had been created able to supply infinite, clean energy for human beings.

http://en.people.cn/200601/21/eng20060121_237208.html

Q43. In reference with, HL-2M Tokamak reactor, which statement is/are correct?

1. It uses a powerful magnetic field to fuse hot plasma and can reach temperatures of over 150 million degrees
2. It is located in Sichuan province

Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q44. In reference with, International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor, which statement is/are correct?

1. It is a collaboration of 35 nations
2. It was launched in 1985
3. It is located in India

Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q45. In reference with, Nuclear Fusion, which statement is/are correct?

1. It is defined as the combining of two lighter nuclei into a heavier one.
2. They are the source of energy in the Sun and other stars.
3. It takes considerable energy to force the nuclei to fuse. The conditions needed for this process are extreme millions of degrees of temperature and millions of pascals of pressure.
4. The hydrogen bomb is based on a thermonuclear fusion reaction.

Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q46. "The project, dubbed EAST, is being undertaken by the Hefei-based Institute of Plasma Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences." EAST here is stand for:

- (a) East Asian Superconducting Tokamak
- (b) Experimental Approach for Superconducting Tokamak
- (c) Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak
- (d) Emergency Advanced Superconducting Tokamak

Directions for Questions 47 to 51: **Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

A "super full moon" is coming on April 27, 2021, and coastal cities like Miami know that means one thing: a heightened risk of tidal flooding. Exceptionally high tides are common when the moon is closest to the Earth, known as [1], and when it's either full or new. But something else is going on with the way the moon orbits the Earth that people should be aware of. It's called the lunar nodal cycle, and it's presently hiding a looming risk that can't be ignored. Right

now, we're in the phase of an 18.6-year lunar cycle that lessens the moon's influence on the oceans. The result can make it seem like the coastal flooding risk has levelled off, and that can make sea level rise less obvious. But communities shouldn't get complacent. Global sea level is still rising with the warming planet, and that 18.6-year cycle will soon be working against us. The moon's gravitational pull is the dominant reason we have tides on Earth. More specifically, Earth rotating beneath the moon once per day and the moon orbiting around Earth once per month are the big reasons that the ocean is constantly sloshing around. In the simplest terms, the moon's gravitational pull creates a bulge in the ocean water that is closest to it. There's a similar bulge on the opposite side of the planet due to inertia of the water. As Earth rotates through these bulges, high tides appear in each coastal area every 12 hours and 25 minutes. Some tides are higher than others, depending on geography. The sun plays a role too: Earth's rotation, as well as its elliptic orbit around the sun, generates tides that vary throughout the day and the year. But that impact is less than half of what the moon contributes. This gravitational tug-of-war on our water was discovered nearly 450 years ago, though it's been happening for nearly four billion years. In short, the moon has very strong control over how we experience sea level. It doesn't affect sea level rise, but it can hide or exaggerate it. The effect of the nodal cycle is gradual — it's not anything that people would notice unless they pay ridiculously close attention to the precise movement of the moon and the tides for decades. But when it comes to predictions of tides, dozens of astronomical factors are accounted for, including the lunar nodal cycle. It's worth being aware of this influence, and even taking advantage of it. During the most rapid downward phase of the lunar nodal cycle — like we're in right now — we have a bit of a reprieve in the observed rate of sea level rise, all other things being equal. These are the years to implement infrastructure plans to protect coastal areas against sea level rise. Once we reach the bottom of the cycle around 2025 and start the upward phase, the lunar nodal cycle begins to contribute more and more to the perceived rate of sea level rise. During those years, the rate of sea level rise is effectively doubled in places like Miami. The impact varies from place to place since the rate of sea level rise and the details of the lunar nodal cycle's contribution vary. Another —super full moon" will be coming up on May 26, so like the one in April, it's a perigean full moon. Even with the lunar nodal cycle in its current phase, cities like Miami should expect some coastal flooding.

<https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/climate-change/this-supermoon-has-a-twist-expect-flooding-but-a-lunar-cycle-is-masking-effects-of-sea-level-rise-76712>

Q47. Which of the following has been replaced [1] in the above passage?

- (a) Perigee
- (b) Apogee
- (c) Solstice
- (d) Equinox

Q48. Which statement is/are true in reference with lunar nodal cycle?

1. The moon's orbital plane intersects Earth's orbital plane at two points, called nodes.
2. The Moon's orbital plane precesses, or wobbles, to a maximum and minimum of +/- 5 degrees over a period of about 18.6 years. This natural cycle of orbits is called the Lunar Nodal Cycle.
3. When the lunar plane is more closely aligned with the plane of Earth's equator, tides on Earth are exaggerated. Conversely, when the lunar plane tilts further away from the equatorial plane, tides on Earth are muted, relatively. Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q49. Which of the following statements is/are correct in reference with the Neap tides?

1. It is a situation when the Sun, the Moon and the Earth came in a straight line, enabling tides to rise high.
2. The Moon's attraction, though more than twice as strong as the sun's, is diminished by the counteracting force of the sun's gravitational pull.
3. These tides also occur twice a month.

Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q50. In reference with, Tides, which statement is/are correct?

1. The periodical rise and fall of the sea level, once or twice a day, mainly due to the attraction of the sun and the moon, is called a tide.
2. The moon's gravitational pull to a great extent and to a lesser extent the sun's gravitational pull, are the major causes for the occurrence of tides.

3. Another factor is centrifugal force which acts opposite to gravitational pull of earth. Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q51. The highest tides in the world occur in:

- (a) Chignecto Bay
- (b) Casco Bay
- (c) Bay of Fundy
- (d) Bay of Bengal

Directions for Questions 52 to 25: **Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

The government has sought proposals from industry to set up a dedicated export promotion council EP(C) for technical textiles to promote international trade of these products. —Exporter Association and Trade bodies registered under Companies Act or Society Registration Act are hereby invited to submit proposals for constitution of a dedicated EPC for Technical Textiles,” textiles ministry said in a notification. Technical textiles such as personal protective equipment, truck covers and marquee tents, are meant for non-aesthetic purposes where function is the primary criterion and are used in various industries including automobiles, civil engineering and construction, agriculture, healthcare, industrial safety and personal protection. The Cabinet last month approved a Rs 10,683 crore Production Linked Incentive Scheme for man-made fibre and technical textiles. The government has also undertaken a Rs 1,480 crore National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) to improve penetration level of technical textiles in the country which has a four-year implementation period from 2020-21 to 2023-24. The mission entails setting up of an EPC for technical textiles. —The decision of formation of a dedicated EPC for Technical Textiles is an extremely important step and we welcome this move. The industry is hopeful of a manifold growth in this high potential sector,” said Apparel Export Promotion Council AEP(C) chairman A Sakthivel. India now has 207 items in technical textiles and HSN codes (tariff codes) up to 8 digits and that the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has given Indian standards for over 300 items in 2020 and set standards for 30 new items. Moreover, the government has ensured that 92 technical textiles items used in areas such as agriculture, healthcare, hygiene, water resources, building of roads and

highways, are mandated and made compulsory for use. Sakthivel said that of the 207 items notified as technical textiles in January 2019, there are 12 products of apparel. The global market for these 12 products is estimated to be \$11 billion, though India's exports is only \$93 million.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/foreign-trade/govt-seeks-proposals-to-setup-export-promotion-council-for-technical-textiles/articleshow/79531064.cms>

Q52. In reference with, Production Linked Incentive, which statement is/are correct?

1. The scheme was first notified as a part of the National Policy on Electronics
2. The scheme shall extend an incentive of 4% to 6% on incremental sales (over base year) of goods manufactured in India and covered under target segments, to eligible companies, for a period of five
- 5) years with financial year (FY) 2019-20 considered as the base year for calculation of incentives.
3. The Scheme will be implemented through a Nodal Agency which shall act as a Project Management Agency (PMA) and be responsible for providing secretarial, managerial and implementation support and carrying out other responsibilities as assigned by MeitY from time to time.

Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

Q53. In reference with, National Technical Textiles Mission, which statement is/are correct?

1. A Mission Directorate is operational in the Ministry of Textiles for implementation of the Mission.
2. It was approved with a total outlay of Rs. 1480 crore in February 2020.

Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q54. In reference with, Bureau of Indian Standards, which statement is/are correct?

1. It is the National Standard Body of India for the harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods.
2. Bureau of Indian standards (BIS) Act 2011 establishes the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) as the National Standards Body of India. Choose the correct code below?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Directions for Questions 55 to 57: **Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

Urban flooding has become a common occurrence these days in India. A number of metro cities in the country including Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and Bengaluru have suffered from it. The latest victim of urban flooding is Hyderabad. The city as well Telangana received unusually excessive rainfall October 13-14, 2020, due to a deep depression that developed in the Bay of Bengal. Heavy damage to property, roads and human lives has been reported. Hyderabad has a long history of existence. It is more than 400 years old. The population of the city has grown exponentially. It is 10 million today, up from 1 million in 1950 and 0.1 million at the beginning of the 19th century. Hyderabad is located on the banks of the [1] river. The Himayat Sagar and Osman Sagar dams on the river, supply the water to the city. Hyderabad has spread in all directions in recent years. New roads, buildings and infrastructure have appeared. New housing colonies have been erected. There is a lot of difference in the design of urban localities built at the beginning of the last century and today. Earlier, people in urban areas usually walked or cycled. The average width of a colony road used to be less than 10 feet. Later, in the middle of the 20th century, the width of the colony road widened to accommodate three-wheelers or small cars. Then, the size of the cars increased, causing the width of the colony road to increase to 40 feet. Today, new colonies in metro cities have roads more than 50 feet wide. The narrow lanes and roads, meanwhile, become 'rivers' when heavy rains due to depressions, cyclones and cloud bursts occur. The city of Hyderabad has a good gradient. Some places are quite elevated. There is a natural system of flow of water from a high elevated area to a lower one. This is perfectly illustrated through the system of natural lakes in Hyderabad, locally known as 'Cheruvu' in Telugu. For instance, water from the Ramakrishna area Cheruvu in the northwest transfers to Peerzadiguda Cheruvu, which is in the east via Pedda Cheruvu. Pedda in Telugu means 'Big'. Ironically though, the Cheruvu

is now Cinna Cheruvu ie small lake. I had visited this waterbody in the early 1970s and had seen children swimming in its clean waters. It has shrunk due to encroachment. With this background, let us define what is urban flooding. The city of Hyderabad doesn't usually get flooded due to monsoonal rain, which is spread over a long period. However, depressions and cyclones are packed with rain water and usually last for a few days or even hours. This results in more water falling over an area in a short span of time. Cloud bursts are a similar example of a heavy downpour occurring in less than 1-2 hours. Thus, depressions, cyclonic rain and cloud bursts can lead to urban flooding, which is becoming a big concern for all metropolitan cities in India. Cities are growing in size as well as population. The natural path of water from elevated areas to lower ground is being blocked by new offices, markets, colonies, etc. The rainwater gets diverted to other routes and follows the roads and lanes of colonies. If the width of the colony road is less, it turns into a flooded river and water may enter houses. The need is to reduce the catchment areas in every colony so that the amount of water available to flow in a particular lane is considerably reduced. <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/water/so-just-why-did-hyderabad-flood--73875#:~:text=The%20city%20of%20Hyderabad%20doesn,few%20days%20or%20even%20hours.>

Q55. Which of the following has been replaced [1] in the above passage?

- (a) Krishna
- (b) Musi
- (c) Godavari
- (d) Kaveri

Q56. Which of the following is the possible factor for Hyderabad Flood?

1. Population Growth
 2. Depression in Bay of Bengal
 3. Poor Drainage system
 4. Failure of IMD forecast
- Choose the correct code below
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q57. "Urban flooding has become a common occurrence these days in India". Urban flooding is one of the signs of Global Warming. IPCC also warns that Global temperature should be limit below 1.5 oC. IPCC was jointly formed by:

- (a) WMO and UNEP
- (b) IUCN and MoEFCC
- (c) WWF and UNEP
- (d) WMO and IMD

Directions for Questions 58 to 61: **Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

Assam Governor Jagdish Mukhi has accepted the claim of the elected members of United People's Party Liberal (UPPL), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and Gana Suraksha Party (GSP) to form a new executive council of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). He accepted the formal request, made by the newly elected members of the three parties, on Sunday as a post-poll coalition towards formation of the new executive council to the BTC with UPPL chief Pramod Bodo being the new BTC president. Accepted the claims towards formation of the new Executive council to BTC with UPPL President Pramod Bodo as the new Chief of BTC in response to the formal request made by the elected members of the UPPL, BJP and Gana Suraksha Party, as a post poll coalition. Assam's Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) will form a coalition-ruled governance structure comprising UPPL, BJP and GSP on Tuesday. The swearing-in ceremony will likely be held in Kokrajhar on Tuesday. In the BTC election results, UPPL won 12 seats, BJP won nine seats, and GSP — led by Kokrajhar MP Naba Kumar Sarania — won one seat out of the 40 council seats. The Bodoland People's Front (BPF) won 17 seats and Congress won one seat. A team led by BJP leader and Assam minister Dr Himanta Biswa Sarma, accompanied by Minister of State Pijush Hazarika, MP Naba Kumar Sarania and the UPPL chief along with others had gone to Raj Bhavan and submitted applications claiming the formation of the executive council of the BTC. They had submitted signed letters, declaring full support to the formation of the new executive council under Bodo. As the Assam Governor is out of station, the applications were received by SS Meenakshi Sundaram, Commissioner and Secretary to the Governor. After declaring the BTC election results late Saturday, all three parties — BJP, UPPL and GSP — met in a crucial meeting on Sunday and decided to make a post-poll alliance to form the new council in BTC. Meanwhile, Assam finance minister and convenor of BJP-led North East Democratic Alliance (NEDA), Dr Himanta Biswa Sarma, said after the announcement of BTC results, the UPPL, the GSP and the BJP have officially entered into an alliance and this alliance has the majority. —All the three parties have chosen UPPL president Promod Bodo as their leader, so obviously he will be the chief of BTC. UPPL won 12 seats and has requested BJP national president JP Nadda to also include

them in the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) so that together they can work under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi,” Sarma said.
<https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/new-executive-council-for-assam-s-bodoland-territorial-council-gets-governor-nod-1749306-2020-12-14>

Q58. Bodos constitute about _____ of Assam’s population

- (a) 10-11%
- (b) 20-25%
- (c) 5-6%
- (d) 60-65%

Q59. First organised demand for a Bodo state came under the banner of the political party:

- (a) Plains Tribals Council
- (b) Bodo Liberation Army
- (c) Plains Tribal Party
- (d) Bodo Liberation Committee

Q60. Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) is an autonomous body under the _____ Schedule of the Constitution.

- (a) Seventh
- (b) Ninth
- (c) Sixth
- (d) First

Q61. Which of the following is not the Bodo Territorial Autonomous District?

- (a) Baksa
- (b) Kokrajhar
- (c) Chirand
- (d) Udalguri

Directions for Questions 62 to 65: **Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

Indonesia’s Mount Sinabung, located in the North Sumatra province, erupted recently, belching a massive column of volcanic ash and smoke 3,000 metres (3 km) into the sky. The volcano had erupted in March as well, sending a cloud of hot ash into the sky. This was the first time it erupted since August 2020 when the volcano sent a column of ash and smoke more than 16,000 feet into the air. The volcano has been active since 2010 when it erupted after nearly 400 years of inactivity. Indonesia is home to many active volcanoes

owing to its location in the —Ring of Fire”. The Ring of Fire is home to about 75 per cent of the world’s volcanoes and about 90 per cent of earthquakes also occur here.

The ash from August’s explosion covered three districts and —turned the sky dark”, the Jakarta Post reported. As such, thousands of people were also displaced. According to the National Museum of Natural History, USA, there are about 20 volcanoes actively erupting everyday around the world. As per the weekly volcanic activity report prepared by The Smithsonian and US Geological Survey’s Volcano Hazards program, for the week ending August 4, 2020, there were 17 volcanoes across the world with continuing eruptions. As per Xinhua news agency, the volcanic eruption morning lasted for about 319 seconds or about 5 minutes. Indonesia’s Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation Centre has advised people to not go into the danger zone — a 3 km radius of the volcano — and has urged them to wear a mask while venturing out to stay protected from contaminated particles that are current suspended in the air, the Weather Channel reported. The volcano has been active since 2010. The eruptive phase began in September 2013 and continued uninterrupted till June 2018, according to the National Museum of Natural History’s Global Volcanism Program. In 2018, the volcano released ash 5-7 km into the air, coating villages. According to the Weather Channel, when the volcano had erupted in 2014, it killed 16 people and displaced thousands and in 2016, nine more people had died because of the eruptions.

According to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the most common cause of death from a volcano is suffocation, making people with respiratory conditions such as asthma and other chronic lung diseases susceptible. People living close to the volcano or in low-lying downwind areas are also at higher risk in case of an explosion since the ash may be gritty and abrasive and small particles can scratch the surface of the eyes. Further, volcanic eruptions can result in additional threats to health such as floods, mudslides, power outages, drinking water contamination and wildfires. Lava flows, however, rarely kill people since it moves very slowly, giving enough time to escape. In an interview in 2018, geologist Gail Mahood from Stanford noted that a reason why volcanic eruptions become dangerous in countries like Indonesia, Guatemala and the Philippines as people live very close to the volcanoes owing to its large population.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-mount-sinabung-recent-volcanic-eruption-why-ithappened-and-who-are-at-risk-7306952/>

Q62. Volcanoes can be categorized into how my types?

(a) Two

- (b) Four
- (c) Five
- (d) Three

Q63. Why does a volcano erupt?

1. An eruption takes place when magma (a thick flowing substance), that is formed when the earth's mantle melts, rises to the surface.
 2. As magma is heavier than rock, it is able to rise through vents and fissures on the surface of the earth.
 3. Following eruption, the magma is called lava.
- Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q64. What is/are the causes of Volcanism?

1. There is a huge temperature difference between the inner layers and the outer layers of the earth due to the differential amount of radioactivity.
2. This temperature difference gives rise to convectional currents in the mantle. The convection currents in the mantle create convergent and divergent boundaries (weak zones).
3. At the divergent boundary, molten, semi-molten and sometimes gaseous material appears on earth at the first available opportunity.
4. The earthquakes here may expose fault zones through which magma may escape (fissure type volcano).
5. At the convergent boundary, the subduction of denser plate creates magma at high pressure which will escape to the surface in the form of violent eruptions.

Choose the correct code below?

- (a) 2, 4 and 5 only
- (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
- (c) 3 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only

Q65. Which of the following statements is/are true in reference with the Volcanism in India?

1. Some volcanic activities can be traced in Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur along the line of Arakanyoma

2. Barren Island in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a type of Dormant Volcano.
3. The other volcanic island in India is Narcondam in Lakshadweep Choose the correct code below?
- (a) 1 and 3 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) None of these

Directions for questions 66 to 70: **Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.**

Section 294 of the Indian Penal Code read as under:- —Section 294 IPC -
Whoever, to the annoyance of others –

- (a) does any obscene act in any public place, or
- (b) sings, recites or utters any obscene song, ballad words, in or near any public place, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both. Section 294 of the I.P.C. requires that (a) act done must be an obscene act and it must be done in any public place. Sub Section (b) of Section 294 of I.P.C. can be pressed into service if any one sings, recites or utters any word, song, ballad words, near any public place and Section 294 further requires that such obscene acts, song, ballad or utterance of words cause annoyance to others.

Thus, the essential ingredients of Section 294 of the I.P.C. are the commission of obscene acts at public places. The Bombay High Court has held that sending abusive messages on personal accounts of WhatsApp will not amount to utterance of obscene words in public places so as to invoke Section 294 of the Indian Penal Code. It said that the literature available on the Website of WhatsApp, makes it abundantly clear that such types of messages are strictly personal messages and nobody even WhatsApp can have access to these messages which means nobody except the sender and the recipient can read the messages. Thus, when these messages cannot be read by others, it ipso-facto goes to show that no third person nor even WhatsApp can have access to those messages. Therefore, WhatsApp cannot be a public place if messages are exchanged on personal accounts of two persons. If these messages had been posted on WhatsApp Group, in that case the same could have been called as a public place because all the members of the group will have access to those messages.

Q66. A 70-year-old fruit vendor caught hold of a blind girl and took her to a bench in a public park. He made her sit on the bench and started singing

vulgar songs loudly, dedicating to the girl. The man was caught by the security guard and sent to the police. Choose the best answer:

- (a) He is not liable under Section 294 as he did not do anything obscene to the girl.
- (b) The ingredient requires causing annoyance to the person. However, the girl was blind therefore the man even though his act is obscene cannot be said to have annoyed the girl.
- (c) The man is liable under Section 294 as he caused annoyance at a public park.
- (d) None of the above.

Q67. Thirusur went to watch an adult certified movie with her friends. In the movie, there were some intimate scenes that made her and her friends uncomfortable. Just as when they were about to leave one of the audience made a very lewd remark on the female lead. The remark was so salacious that it disgusted Thirusur and all her friends. Moreover, Nipunj sitting next to the man who had commented was whistling on the intimate scenes in the entire movie. She complained to the hall authorities against the actions of the men.

- (a) Only the man who made the comments is liable and not Nipunj.
- (b) Nipunj is liable.
- (c) Both of them are liable.
- (d) It was an adult movie and such actions are a very general practice in the movie theatre. None of them are liable.

Q68. Piku and Shooti were best friends. They were very comfortable with each and often used to play pranks on each other. One day while they had gone out for dinner, Piku started playing a vulgar video to annoy her. His intention behind the act was very innocent and was just to miff his best friend. Much to her disgust, Shooti felt very uncomfortable and called the restaurant manager to her aid.

- (a) This is not the case of Section 294 as there has been no utterance by Piku. Moreover, his intention was not to make her uncomfortable.
- (b) The act of playing a video is not obscene in itself. Moreover, it was not done in public. It was just the two of them at that time.
- (c) Both
- (a) and (b)
- (d) Piku has committed an offence under Section 294.

Q69. Mr Bad, who works as a delivery boy for a food joint, goes to Ms Rosie's bungalow to deliver her food order. After delivering the food order he didn't leave but started making sexually inappropriate gestures in front of Ms Rosie and her minor daughter. Morbidly scared Ms Rosie raised an alarm. Choose the best answer:

- (a) Mr Bad's actions amount to an obscene act
- (b) Mr Bad is not liable under Section 294
- (c) Mr Bad is liable under Section 294
- (d) Both of (a) and (b).

Q70. Chitra Bannerjee was an unconventional teacher for her times. In one of her biology classes, she by the means of audio-visual aid tried to educate the students on the taboo topic of unprotected sex among teens. Given the conservative approach of Indian education system towards this topic, a lot of students grew uncomfortable and ultimately one of them complained to the principal.

- (a) This was an educational clip therefore would not amount as an act of obscenity.
- (b) The clip made a lot of students uncomfortable, thereby causing annoyance. This amounts to an offence under Section 294.
- (c) The topic of unprotected sex among teens is not directly linked to educational purposes.
- (d) Both (b) and (c).

Directions for questions 71 to 75: **Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.**

India's central government said it is "empowered" to intercept, monitor and decrypt digital information in the public interest as long as its agencies follow the law.

Laws allowed the central government to intercept "any information generated, transmitted, received or stored in any computer resource," G. Kishan Reddy, junior minister for India's Ministry of Home Affairs told Parliament in a written reply when asked by an opposition lawmaker whether the government had snooped on WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, Viber, and Google calls and messages.

Information can only be intercepted by "authorised agencies as per due process of law, and subject to safeguards as provided in the rules," the statement said.

The government can monitor digital information if it is "in the interest of the sovereignty or integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with

foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of, or for investigation of any offence related to the above,” Reddy said in his written statement to the parliament. No government agency has blanket permission for interception, he added – “an agency must obtain the permission of the cabinet secretary for each case of interception or monitoring, and such permission can only be granted for a maximum of six months”.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from “India Says Law Allows State to Snoop in WhatsApp”, Archana Chaudhary, Bloomberg Quint, <https://www.bloombergquint.com/law-and-policy/india-says-law-allows-state-to-intercept-data-with-safeguards.>]

Q71. Shubhman works for a non-governmental organization (“NGO”) which the government believes to be involved in misappropriating funds meant for women and child welfare. He writes a letter addressed to a colleague in a different city, setting out the details of the NGO’s accounts. The activities of the NGO are under the scanner and as a result, the local post office near Shubhman’s office is under orders to send the local police station any letters that may be sent from the NGO’s office. Shubhman’s letter is sent to the local police station, where it is opened and read; seeing that there was nothing wrong in the letter, the police sent it on to Shubhman’s colleague. When Shubhman finds out about this, he is very upset, and claims that the police have violated his rights by intercepting his letter. Have the police violated the law?

- (a) Yes, since Shubhman’s actions did not threaten the security of the state.
- (b) Yes, since the law empowers government agencies to intercept digital information only.
- (c) No, since Shubhman’s NGO was under suspicion.
- (d) No, since it was necessary for them to read the letter to help their investigation of the NGO.

Q72. Kanhaiya is an aspiring poet and a self-proclaimed revolutionary who often writes poems criticising the policies of the state government. Kanhaiya is also suspected of having collaborated with some anti-national categorised organisations in the past, who are known for committing violent crimes against the armed forces of India. The investigative agency of the state decides to monitor Kanhaiya’s WhatsApp message using a software called ‘Chabi’, made by a private company based in the country. Kanhaiya challenges this, claiming that the state government does not have the authority to intercept his WhatsApp messages. Will Kanhaiya succeed?

- (a) No, since the state government's interception of Kanhaiya's messages was done in the interest of public order.
- (b) No, since Kanhaiya associated with anti-national categorised organisations, which threatened the security of the State.
- (c) Yes, since his actions did not threaten the security of the state.
- (d) Yes, since the state government is not empowered to intercept digital information.

Q73. The makers of the Chabi software mentioned in the previous question want to sell their software to various government agencies in India. When they approached an investigative agency of the central government, they were told that the CBI would only consider using their software if the company could demonstrate that Chabi could actually intercept WhatsApp messages. In order to demonstrate this, the company randomly intercepted some WhatsApp messages of people from across the country, and brought the records to them. The agency now says that the company has violated the law, since it carried out unauthorised interception of digital information in the country. Is the agency correct?

- (a) Yes, since the Chabi makers, a private company, did not have the authority to intercept digital information.
- (b) Yes, since the Chabi makers should have taken the agency's permission before randomly intercepting WhatsApp message.
- (c) No, since the company was collecting evidence that Chabi actually worked, at the agency's direction.
- (d) No, since the company was told by the agency to intercept people's WhatsApp messages.

Q74. Jim, a police officer is posted in a town bordering the LAC which is infamous for being a hotbed of illegal immigration. Over time, Jim has become sympathetic to the cause of these illegal immigrants. His colleague hears Jim talking over the phone to someone one day, telling them that he was part of a Facebook group that provided tips and secret information to people across the border who wished to come into India illegally. The colleague tells his superiors and based on this information an investigative agency of the central government, starts monitoring Jim's online activities. Does the agency have the authority to do so?

- (a) No, since Jim was only a member of the Facebook group and had not posted anything on it.
- (b) Yes, since it was necessary to do so to investigate offences against the

sovereignty, integrity, and security of India.

(c) Yes, since Jim's actions were not right for a police officer.

(d) No, since Jim had not done anything that compromised the sovereignty and integrity of India.

Q75. The town of Palermo has often witnessed communal riots in the past. The CBI obtained permission in 2013 to monitor and intercept the digital information of Fanney Khan, a local politician, who was often seen inciting people to commit violent crimes in the name of religion. In May 2020, the CBI, fearing a resurgence of communal activity in Palermo, decide to start monitoring Fanney Khan's online activities once again without the knowledge of anyone outside the CBI. Can the CBI do so?

(a) Yes, since Fanney Khan is often seen inciting people to commit violent crimes in the name of religion.

(b) No, since there is nothing to show that Fanney Khan was involved in the communal activities in 2020.

(c) No, since they did not take permission for the interception in 2020.

(d) Yes, since they had already taken the permission to do so.

Directions for questions 76 to 80: **Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.**

The concept of marriage is to form a relationship between husband and wife.

Marriage is a religious tie which cannot be broken. According to Section 5 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 it was accepted that a Hindu Marriage was a religious ceremony and also a Sanskara (performed as a purification rite).

There are three types of marriage- Valid Marriage, Void Marriage, Voidable Marriage.

A marriage is considered void under the Hindu Marriage Act if it doesn't fulfil the conditions of Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act: If any of the parties have another spouse living at the time of marriage. It shall be considered as null and void; if the parties are within a prohibited relationship unless the customs allows it; a marriage between the parties who are sapindas or in other words a marriage between the parties who are of his or her relations or of the same family. The consequences of void marriage are: The parties don't have the position of husband and wife in a void marriage; Children are called legitimate in a void marriage (Section 16 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955); Mutual rights and obligations are not present in a void marriage.

A marriage is voidable on either side of the party will be valid unless the petition for invalidating the marriage is made. This marriage is to be declared void by a competent court under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The parties of

such marriage have to decide whether they want to go with such marriage or make it invalid. The grounds where marriage can be termed as voidable: The party to the marriage is not capable of giving consent due to the unsoundness of mind; mental disorder which makes her unfit for reproduction of children; If the party has been suffering from repeated attacks of insanity; The consent of marriage by either of the parties is done by force or by fraud; If either of the parties are under-aged, bridegroom under 21 years of age and bride under 18 years of age; If the respondent is pregnant with a child of someone other than the bridegroom while marrying.

On the plea of fraud or application of force on marriage, a petition can be filed before the court within one year of discovery of such fraud or application of force. The allegation based upon which the petition is filed was beyond the knowledge of the petitioner at the time of solemnization of marriage. The petition on such an allegation must be presented in the court within one year of knowledge of such facts. No sexual relationship is established after knowing about alleged facts.

Q76. A wife filed a complaint against the husband and ten others, alleging that the husband had committed an offence under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 by marrying another girl. The husband's defence was that his marriage with the complainant was void since he was 13 years and she was only 9 years old at the time of their marriage. Which one will succeed?

- (a) Wife
- (b) Husband
- (c) Neither of the two
- (d) Can't say

Q77. Under the Hindu marriage Act, the marriage age for girls is ____ and boys is ____ respectively?

- (a) 18, 22 years
- (b) 21 , 18 years
- (c) 18, 21 years
- (d) 21,18 years

Q78. A is the husband and B is his wife. B gave the consent for marriage when she was of unsound mind. After some years, B gets cured and raised a contention that her consent was invalid and this marriage is voidable because during the time of the consent of B, she was of unsound mind. Will she succeed?

- (a) No, as the marriage was void ab initio

- (b) Yes, as the consent was not obtained properly
- (c) No, as they have lived together for years
- (d) Yes, as she has the right to get the marriage dissolved

Q79. Tittu and Sweeti belonged to the same sapinda but ran away and got married. They were disowned by their families and cast out. They had a son, Ajit. Years later, after the death of Tittu's grandfather, Ajit appeared at the family house and asked for his share of the ancestral property. Will he succeed?

- (a) Yes, as he is a legitimate child
- (b) No, as he is illegitimate
- (c) No, as he is the result of a void marriage
- (d) can't say

Q80. Consider in the above situation, Tittu and Sweetie ran away together but did not get married. Will Ajit be able to claim his share of the property?

- (a) No, as he is not a legitimate child
- (b) Yes, as he is a legitimate child
- (c) No, as he was born outside of wedlock
- (d) Can't say

Directions for questions 81 to 85: **Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.**

Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 as amended by the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976, cruelty is a ground for divorce as well as for judicial separation. 62. Section 13(1) (ia) states that a marriage may be dissolved on the ground that the other party has "after the solemnisation of the marriage, treated the petitioner with cruelty". The petitioner has simply to establish that the respondent has "treated the petitioner with cruelty". There are no conditions as regards the nature or fear of injury or harm. Even allegations made by the respondent in the written statements, can be construed as mental cruelty on the petitioner so as to entitle him/her to a decree on this ground.

Cruelty which is a ground for dissolution of marriage may be defined as wilful and unjustifiable conduct of such character as to cause danger to life, limb or health, bodily or mental, or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such a danger. The question of mental cruelty has to be considered in the light of the norms of marital ties of the particular society to which the parties belong, their social values, status, environment in which they live.

What would constitute cruelty would depend on a number of factors—the social and cultural background of the parties, their mental and physical conditions, the quality and length of their married life and so on. Also, cruelty can assume a variety of forms and could be infinite in its species. It could be physical or mental, direct or indirect, intended or unintended.

Ascertaining physical cruelty is relatively easy, partly because of the lack of circumstantial evidence. In *Pandey v. Pandey*, it was held that physical cruelty comprises those acts which endanger physical health, which includes bodily injury. The Bombay High Court held that “sex plays an important role in marital life and cannot be separated from other factors that lend to matrimony a sense of fruition and fulfilment”. And therefore, divorce was granted to the husband as the wife refused to maintain sexual relations with him.

It is not necessary for a party claiming divorce to prove that the mental cruelty complained of is of such nature as to cause a reasonable apprehension in his/her mind that it will be harmful or injurious to live with the other party.

Nonetheless, in order to constitute cruelty the acts complained of as causing cruelty must be more serious than ordinary wear and tear of marriage. Cruelty can also be constituted by omission—utter indifference towards the health of the spouse would constitute cruelty.

Q81. Rashmi who was a homoeopathic practitioner, sought divorce on the ground that her in-laws forced her to wear sari, and when she did not, they used to verbally abuse her and her family members. Will she succeed?

- (a) Yes, as they subjected her to cruelty
- (b) No, as this would not constitute cruelty
- (c) Yes, as she cannot be forced to wear clothes she did not like
- (d) No, as verbal abusing her would not be considered cruelty

Q82. Kusum refused to prepare tea for her husband’s friends, a short time after they got married. She also aborted a child without telling her husband. He filed a suit for divorce against her. Will he succeed?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Can’t say
- (d) Depends on the hurt caused to the husband

Q83. Sonu was into a career of music which was not to the wife's liking, and she exhibited immense dislike to his passion in music and also humiliated and repeatedly insulted him in the presence of his students and further cast doubts on his character. Can Sonu claim for divorce?

- (a) No, as there was no cruelty by the wife
- (b) No, as the actions were mean but do not amount to cruelty
- (c) Yes, as mocking him for his profession and passions is cruelty
- (d) None of the above

Q84. Roshni is emotionally involved with somebody else but, is forced into a marriage by her parents and she refuses to live with the husband. She does not even go to see him in hospital when he is sick. Further, attempts suicide with her lover and the news of which was published in the papers to the great embarrassment and humiliation of the husband. He filed for a decree of divorce from her. Will he succeed?

- (a) No, as she did not directly be cruel towards him
- (b) Yes, as she was cruel towards her husband
- (c) No, as her actions did not cause any hurt to the husband
- (d) Yes, as the husband was embarrassed and distressed by her actions

Q85. Apart from a ground for divorce, physical cruelty is also punishable under what Section of the Indian Penal Code?

- (a) Section 298
- (b) Section 498A
- (c) Section 499
- (d) Section 324A

Directions for questions 86 to 90: **Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.**

Under The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, the definition of criminal contempt of Court has been provided under Section 2(c), which states as under: "Criminal contempt" means the publication (whether by words, spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise) of any matter or the doing of any other act whatsoever which- Scandalizes or tends to scandalize, or lowers or tends to lower the authority of, any court, or Prejudices, or interferes or tends to interfere with the due course of any judicial proceeding, or Interferes or tends to interfere with, or obstructs or tends to obstruct, the administration of justice in any other manner." The principle and purpose of the Contempt Law is to maintain and uphold the dignity and respect of the Courts, in the eyes of the public and to deter men from offering any indignities to a court of justice. Therefore, if any person makes any statement (written or spoken) which tends to obstruct the administration of justice or scandalizes or lower the authority of any Court, it will amount to criminal Contempt of Court.

Contempt of court jurisdiction is not exercised to protect the dignity of an individual Judge, but to protect the administration of justice from being maligned and with respect to a defamatory attack on a Judge is concerned, it would be open to him to proceed against the libeler in a proper action, if he so chooses. In the case of Delhi Judicial Service Association, Tis Hazari Court, Delhi v. State of Gujarat and Ors a three Judge Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed as under: "The definition of criminal contempt is wide enough to include any act by a person which would tend to interfere with the administration of justice or which would lower the authority of court."

Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Haridas Das vs. Smt. Usha Rani Banik and Ors. and Apu Banik, observed that though certain imputations against the Judge may be only libelous against that particular individual, it may at times amount to contempt also depending upon the gravity of the allegations, therefore, apart from the fact that a particular statement is libelous, it can constitute criminal contempt if the imputation is such that the same is capable of lowering the authority of the Court.

Source: <https://www.mondaq.com/india/libel-defamation/549642/criminal-contempt-of-court-and-criminaldefamation-initiation-of-simultaneous-proceedings-yes-or-no#:~:text=The%20definition%20of%20criminal%20contempt%20includes%20within%20its,and%20allegations%20made%20against%20judges.&text=%22The%20definition%20of%20criminal%20contempt,lower%20the%20authority%20of%20court.>

Q86. The Delhi Bar association passed a resolution against two judicial officers who were in its opinion incompetent and uninspiring of confidence in their work. Will this be considered contempt of court?

- (a) Yes, as they lowered the reputation of the judges
- (b) Yes, as it makes people prejudiced against the court
- (c) No, as the resolution was against judges and not the court
- (d) No, as judges are not immune to criticism

Q87. Consider in the above situation, the Bar association issues a circular that members of the Bar will not attend proceeding in the court of those two judges. Will the answer change?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) Can't say
- (d) Fact are not enough to determine the matter

Q88. Lippi ran a popular cartoon page on Instagram. She published a cartoon depicting the Supreme Court as a puppet of the government and with the caption that says it people get more justice with Mafia bosses than in that court. Will this be considered contempt?

- (a) No, as she was simply criticizing the government
- (b) Yes, as she lowered the reputation of the court
- (c) Yes, as she created doubts about the court in the minds of the public
- (d) Both B and C

Q89. The district court ruled in favour of Dhiraj in a land dispute case against Tanmay. Tanmay was ordered by the court to hand over the property to Dhiraj. He refused and built walls around the land so that no one may enter his property. Will this be a contempt of court?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Can't say
- (d) Depends on the particulars of the order of the court

Q90. What sort of liability will arise from the contempt of court?

- (a) Civil liability
- (b) Criminal liability
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of the above

Directions for questions 91 to 95: **Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.**

On January 22, 2021, the Government of India brought into effect the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 ("Rules"). The Rules amended the exiting Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 ("Existing Rules") The Rules have amended the definition of Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") to clarify that activities undertaken in pursuance of normal course of business of the company shall not be included under the ambit of CSR. However, the Rules do make an exception. Any company engaged in research and development activity of new vaccine, drugs and medical devices in their normal course of business related to COVID-19 for financial years 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 will be counted as CSR. The Rules have further clarified that any activity undertaken by the company outside India shall not be considered as CSR unless such an activity pertains to training of Indian sports

personnel representing the country at an international level or representing any state or union territory at a national level.

The Rules have completely amended Rule 4 in the Existing Rules. The amended Rule 4 states that a Company can undertake CSR activities by itself or through any (a) company incorporated under Section 8 of the Act; (b) registered public trust; (c) registered society under Sections 12A and 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961; (d) any entity established under an Act of Parliament or a State legislature; or (e) any company incorporated under Section 8 of the Act, registered public trust, registered society under Sections 12A and 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961 which has an established track record of at least three years in undertaking similar activities. Every entity that needs to undertake any CSR activity will have to register itself with the Central Government.

The Rules have also clarified that any donation to a political party under Section 182 of the Companies Act, 2013 or any activities carried out for fulfilment of any other statutory obligations under any law shall not be considered as CSR. Rule 7 on CSR expenditure has been expanded to provide for rules regarding management of funds allocated to CSR. The rules clarify that the amount allocated by a company in a financial year to the administrative aspects of CSR cannot exceed five per cent of total CSR expenditure. The amended Rule 7 also clarifies that in case there remains excess funding arising out of a CSR project undertaken by a company, the amount cannot be utilized for any business profits or ancillary purposes other than those prescribed in the rules and must be reinvested into the same CSR project.

Source: <https://www.mondaq.com/india/corporate-governance/1033048/new-rules-governing-corporate-socialresponsibility>

Q91. Rotamax is a pharmaceutical company which developed a new vaccine for treating a variety of Coronavirus in 2019. It applied for tax exception under the new CSR rules. Will it succeed?

- (a) No, as this activity will not be included according to the CSR rules
- (b) Yes, as the rules provide an exception in research and development activity of new vaccine
- (c) No, as the activity was undertaken in pursuance of normal course of business of the company
- (d) None of the above

Q92. Trifecta, a construction company partnered with a newly established NGO, Bright room a registered society under Sections 12A and 80G of the

Income Tax Act to create sustainable housing for the poor in economically backward districts of the country. Will this be covered under the CRS rules?

- (a) Yes, as Brightroom is a registered society
- (b) No, as Brightroom is not eligible for participation in a CSR scheme
- (c) Yes, as the activity is for the benefit of the society
- (d) No, as the activity has to be done by the company itself

Q93. Aroma Corp started a CSR project to create carbon capture towers around the city of Delhi. They allocated Rs. 15 crores for the project, of which 1 crore was allocated for administrative costs. Will it be entitled for the benefits of the CRS scheme?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) Depends on how well the activity is performed
- (d) Can't say

Q94. Consider in the above situation, Aroma Corp teams up with Daam Admi Party (DAP), a political party and registered society under the Income Tax act. As the DAP was taking lead in the project, Aroma deposits the funds in the party's account, to use it as they see fit. It was then denied access to the benefits of the CSR scheme. Is this correct?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Can't say
- (d) Depends on the size of the donation

Q95. What is the tone of the Author in the present passage?

- (a) Appreciative
- (b) Concerned
- (c) Descriptive
- (d) Neutral

Directions for questions 96 to 100: **Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.**

Negligence means breaching the duty of care by omitting to do something. Under criminal law, the degree of negligence determines the liability of the person who commits negligence. In *Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab*, the Supreme Court held that the essential ingredient of mens rea should be considered when the charge in a criminal court consists of criminal

negligence. Therefore, breach of duty of care becomes criminal in nature when there exists sufficient mens rea in committing an act of negligence. The Indian Penal Code covers culpability of negligence under various provisions. Though causing death by negligence is covered under section 304A, there are many other acts committed with negligence which are considered as offences under the Code. The following are the some provisions which consider criminal negligence:

Section 129-This provision is under Chapter VI which deals with the offences against the State. The provision covers the negligent act of the public servant in causing the escape of a prisoner. The prisoner under this provision shall be a State prisoner or prisoner of war.

Section 225A- This provision criminalises the omission of legally bound duty by the public servant who omits such duty to apprehend or causes sufferance of escape. Section 269 punishes a person whose acts are negligent and are likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life. Therefore, this provision considers that negligence of any person in affecting the public health is culpable.

Section 285 provides for criminal liability in case of negligent conduct by any person with respect to fire or combustible matter and such negligence causes danger to human life or is likely to cause injury to another person. Section 286 holds a person criminally liable in cases where the person owing to his negligent conduct has caused danger to the human life and is likely to injure another person. Section 287 covers the negligent conduct concerning machinery by a person who is in possession of such machinery or the machinery is under his care sufficient to guard the same. The negligent conduct of the person should cause danger to human life or should be likely to cause hurt or injury to another person, then the criminal liability under this provision arises. Section 288 punishes any person who negligently conducts in pulling down or repairing buildings and such conduct is probably causing danger to human life from the fall of such building completely or any part of the building. Section 289 considers negligent conduct to animal which has a consequence of probably endangering human life or causing grievous hurt from such animal to another person as criminal negligence.

Q96. Jivan Lal was admitted and died in CMC Hospital, Ludhiana. The two doctors who attended the deceased were Jacob Matthew and Allen Joseph. The doctors had to face the charge of criminal negligence, as the family claimed there was a delay in the procurement of the oxygen cylinder which led to his death. It was established that Jivan had final stage cancer and not fit to be admitted in a hospital and they delayed the oxygen to try a new procedure

to stabilise him. Are they guilty of negligence?

- (a) Yes, as they did not do the established medical procedure
- (b) No, as there was no mens rea on their part
- (c) No, as they did no negligent act
- (d) Yes, as their actions led to his death

Q97. Vijay and his family were travelling to their village in the back of a truck. The driver was aware that they were sitting behind with heavy goods. He was late for his deliveries and thus was driving fast. As a result they met with an accident and the wife was heavily injured by the goods. Is the driver liable for negligence?

- (a) Yes, as he had a duty of care he ignored
- (b) No, as the injuries are not the result of his negligence
- (c) No, as the family assumed the risks when they got in the truck
- (d) None of the above

Q98. Guddu was a servant working for a family in Delhi. At night, the house members used to light a fire in the central courtyard and it was his job to watch over it throughout the night. One night, being too tired from working all day, Guddu fell asleep. The fire spread and burned down the house. Was he criminally negligent?

- (a) No, as he had no mens rea
- (b) Yes, as he breached his duty of care
- (c) No, as the fire was an accident
- (d) Yes, as he should have been careful around the fire

Q99. Pappu was responsible for taking care of a big, ferocious dog. Once the dog escaped due to his negligence and injured multiple people. Under which provision will Pappu be punished for it?

- (a) Section 286
- (b) Section 129
- (c) Section 287
- (d) Section 289

Q100. Dr. Rajiv was a MP who was tested positive for COVID -19. Irrespective of this, he went to his office to conduct his duties as an MP. Can he be held liable for criminal negligence?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

- (c) Only if another person is infected by him
- (d) Can't say

Directions for questions 101 to 105: **Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow it.**

The Indian coin is defined in section 230 as the metal stamped and issued by the Government of India in order to be used as money. Chapter XII of the Indian Penal Code deals with offences relating to coins and government stamps. Sections 230-254 deal with coins. Once paper currency was introduced sections 489A-489E were added to deal with similar offences in relation to currency notes by the Currency- Notes Forgery Act, 1899.

Section 231 expands on counterfeiting coins, the word counterfeiting here means that ' a person is said to counterfeit who causes one thing to resemble another thing, intending by means of that resemblance to practise deception or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practised'. It is not essential to counterfeiting that imitation should be exact. If a person causes a genuine coin to appear like a different one, he is guilty under this section. The gist of this offence is the intention to practice deception, which is inferred from the closeness of the imitation as explained above. In a case where the accused placed counterfeited coins in the house of another, to involve him in a criminal case, but not to defraud the government or for self-gain, it was held that he could not be convicted under this section.

The word possession connotes the intention to exercise power or control over the object possessed and therefore the possessor must be conscious of the possibility of exercising control. Section 246- 254 deals with alteration of coins, this is done to produce a passable counterfeit coins so that a common genuine coins appears to be a rare genuine coin.

Sections 498A-498E was added to the IPC by the Currency-Notes Forgery Act, 1899, in order to protect currency notes and banknotes from forgery. The expression 'currency notes' is wide enough to include currency notes used by India and also those issued by other countries. The Supreme Court in the case M Mammutti v. State of Karnataka emphasized on the basic test when considering a case of possession of counterfeit currency us to see whether at a casual glance, the currency note can be recognized as fake. The court stated that it must be shown that 'the counterfeit notes were of such nature or description that a mere look at them would convince a person of average intelligence that it was a counterfeit note'.

Q101. Titu made imitations of 10 rs coins and kept them in the house of Bittu, so that Bittu may be caught by the police for trying to defraud the government.

Under which section will Titu be charged for this offence?

- (a) Section 235
- (b) Section 231
- (c) Section 498A
- (d) None of the above

Q102. Melvin made silver imitations of old One Rupee coins from the pre independence era that were issued by the government, in order to sell them for profit. Will he be convicted under Section 231?

- (a) No, as he did not counterfeit government coins
- (b) Yes, as he counterfeited coins
- (c) Yes, as his intention was to deceive
- (d) None of the above

Q103. Sharukh altered a 20 rs coin to make it appear as a 50 rs coin. He did it to impress his friends by stating that he had a very rare coin in his possession. Is he guilty of counterfeiting?

- (a) No, as he had no intention to deceive
- (b) Yes, as he altered genuine coins
- (c) Yes, because he intended to deceive his friends
- (d) No, because it was not for his own benefit

Q104. Yash was arrested for the offence of possessing counterfeit currency notes. The police seized 10 notes from his house which when under chemical analysis showed that it was a fake. Is he guilty of counterfeiting currency?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Depends on his intention
- (d) Can't say

Q105. Which of the following provide for punishment and offences relating to currency notes?

- (a) Indian Penal Code
- (b) Currency-Notes Forgery Act
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of the above

Direction for Questions 106 to 111: Read and analyze the passage critically and answer the following questions.

For achieving inclusive growth there is a critical need to rethink the role of the state. The early debate among economists about the size of the government can be misleading. The need of the hour is to have an enabling government. India is too large and complex nation for the state to be able to deliver all that is needed. Asking the government to produce all the essential goods, create all the necessary jobs and keep a curb on the prices of all goods is to lead to a large cumbersome bureaucracy and widespread corruption.

The aim must be to stay with the objective of inclusive growth that was laid down by the founding fathers of the nation and also to take a more modern view of what the state can realistically deliver.

This is what leads to the idea of an enabling state, i.e. a government that does not try to directly deliver to the citizens everything that they need. Instead, it (1) creates an enabling ethos for the market, so that individual enterprise can flourish and citizens can, for the most part, provide for the needs of one another and (2) steps in to help those who do not manage to do well for themselves, for there will always be individuals, no matter what the system, 'who need support and help'. Hence, we need a government that when it comes to the market, sets effective, incentive-compatible rules and remains on the sidelines with minimal interference and, at the same time, plays an important role in directly helping the poor by ensuring that they get basic education and health services and receive adequate nutrition and food.

Q106. According to the passage,

1. the objective of inclusive growth was laid down by the founding fathers of the nation.
2. need of the hour is to have an enabling government.
3. the government should engage in maximum interference in market processes.
4. there is a need to change the size of the government.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 4
- (d) All of these

Q107. According to the passage, the strategy of inclusive growth can be affected by focusing on

- (a) meeting all the needs of every citizen in the country
- (b) increasing the regulations over the manufacturing sector

- (c) controlling the distribution of manufactured goods
- (d) delivering the basic services to the deprived sections of the society

Q108. What constitutes an enabling government?

1. A large bureaucracy.
 2. Implementation of welfare programmes through representatives.
 3. Creating an ethos that helps individual enterprise.
 4. Providing resources to those who are underprivileged.
 5. Offering direct help to the poor regarding basic services. Select the correct answer using the codes given below
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 4 and 5
 - (c) 3, 4 and 5
 - (d) All of the above

Q109. Why is the State unable to deliver all that is needed'? 1. It does not have sufficient bureaucracy. 2. It does not promote inclusive growth. Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q110. What is the essential message being conveyed by the author of the passage?

- (a) The objectives of inclusive growth laid down by the founding fathers of the nation should be remembered
- (b) The government needs to make available more schools and health services
- (c) The government needs to establish markets and industries to meet the needs of the poor strata of the society
- (d) There is a need to rethink the role of the state in achieving inclusive growth

Q111. In the given argument, the portion in boldface plays which of the following roles?

- (a) It is an objection that the argument rejects
- (b) It is the main conclusion of the argument
- (c) It is the premise on which the conclusion depends
- (d) It is the solution to the problem discussed in the argument.

Direction for Questions 112 to 120: **Read and analyze the passage critically and answer the following questions.**

A recent report in 'News Week' magazine says that in American colleges, students of Asian origin outperform not only the minority group students, but the majority whites as well. Many of these students must be of Indian origin, and their achievement is something we can be proud of. It is unlikely that these talented youngsters will come back to India and that is the familiar brain drain problem. However, recent statements by the nation's policy-makers indicate that the perception of this issue is changing. 'Brain bank' and not 'brain drain' is the more appropriate idea, they suggest, since the expertise of Indians abroad is only deposited in other places and not lost.

This may be so, but this brain bank, like most other banks, is one that primarily serves customers in its neighborhood. The skills of the Asians now excelling in America's colleges will mainly help the USA. No matter how significant, what Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) do for India and what their counterparts do for other Asian lands is only a by-product. But it is also necessary to ask, or be reminded, why Indians study fruitfully when abroad. The Asians whose accomplishments 'News Week' writes about would probably have had a very different tale to tell if they had studied in India. In America, they found elbow room, books and facilities not available and not likely to be available here. The need to prove themselves in their new country and the competition of an international standard they faced there, must have cured mental and physical laziness. But other things helping them in America can be obtained here, if we achieve a change in social attitudes, especially towards the youth.

We need to learn to value individuals and their unique qualities more than conformity and respectability. We need to learn the language of encouragement to add to our skill in flattery. We might also learn to be less liberal with blame and less tight-fisted with appreciation.

Q112. Consider the following statements regarding the performance of Indians when they go to study in the USA

1. It should remind us that knowledge and wisdom are not limited by the boundaries of race and nation.
2. It is better than people in the USA expect of non-whites.
3. It shows the fruits of hard work done by school teachers in India.
4. It is better than what it would have been if they had studied in India.

Which of the above statement (s) is/are brought out in the passage?

- (a) Only 4
(b) 1, 3 and 4

- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) All of these

Q113. Consider the following statements regarding 'brain bank' mentioned in the passage

1. It is like a local bank.
2. It doesn't cause brain drain.
3. No one can be forced to put his assets in a bank.

Which of the above statements are not mentioned or implied in the passage?

- (a) Only 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) None of these

Q114. The author feels that what the NRIs do for India

- (a) can benefit other Asian countries, as a by-product
- (b) can be of service to the world community
- (c) will not be their main interest and concern
- (d) will have many useful side effects

Q115. Consider the following statements regarding the situation in India

1. We should eliminate flattery from public life.
2. We should value people's unique qualities.
3. We should encourage people by being liberal with appreciation for a job well done.,"

We should distinguish between conformity and respectability.

Which of the above statements are true as per the passage?

- (a) 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 4
- (c) 1,2 and 3
- (d) All of these

Q116. The high level of competition faced by Asian students in the USA

- (a) makes it important for them to prove themselves.
- (b) helps them prove that they are as good as or better than the whites
- (c) makes them lazy since the facilities there are good
- (d) None of the above

Q117. From the passage, it can be inferred that

- (a) The author commends Indian education system

- (b) The author is aggrieved at the Indian education system.
- (c) The author is appalled by the Indian education system.
- (d) The author is indifferent to the Indian education system.

Q118. Which of the following strengthens the claim made by the author?

- (a) In the last ten years, most of the top three positions in the coveted Spell Bee competition were bagged by white students.
- (b) The Trump administration has temporarily forbidden immigration to the US.
- (c) The latest UNESCO ratings put India in the bottom 50 countries in educational infrastructure.
- (d) A group of NRIs have decided to adopt hundred schools across rural India.

Q119. In the argument, the two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

- (a) The first is a solution rejected by the argument; the second is the solution supported by the argument.
- (b) The first is a solution supported by the argument; the second is the solution partially supported by the argument.
- (c) Both are solutions supported by the argument
- (d) The first is a solution that if adopted, would solve the main problem; The second is a solution drawn in order to support the main argument.

Q120. It is perhaps no surprise that political parties are deeply divided over the idea of holding simultaneous elections for the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies. During consultations initiated by the Law Commission of India, nine parties opposed it, arguing that it went against the constitutional fabric and that it would be impractical. Four parties backed the concept.

Which of the following strengthens the case for simultaneous elections?

- I. A simultaneous poll, particularly in this era where news is easily and widely disseminated, will privilege national issues over regional ones even if, arguably, the reverse may happen too.
- II. Assemblies can be bunched into two categories based on whether their terms end close to the 2019 or the 2024 Lok Sabha elections and then elections could be held for one group in 2019, and for another in 2024 so that subsequent elections could be synchronised.
- III. Election expenditure will be drastically cut and ruling dispensations will be able to focus on legislation and governance rather than having to be in campaign mode forever.

- (a) Only II
- (b) Only III

- (c) Only I and II
- (d) Only II and III
- (e) All of the above

Q121. Recently, the Sensex 30 hurtled past 36,000 and the Nifty50 scaled 11000, voices of caution were drowned out by those celebrating the fastest 1000-point gain in the Sensex. Domestic market players continue to conjure up a variety of justifications for these gains — IMF's bullish forecast, earnings revival, budget reforms, the January effect and surging domestic flows. But Indian investors still have the most to worry about a possible melt-up scenario, because with the Sensex 30 is one of the most expensive markets in the world and at the current levels, allows little margin of safety for disappointments. Inveterate bulls argue that this time it's different because India's stock rally in the last three years has been powered more by sticky domestic retail money, than fickle foreign flows.

Which of the following weakens the claim that the stock rally would be a sustained one this time?

- I. Market intermediaries and funds have everything to gain from ballooning assets.
- II. The Sensex 30's price-earnings ratio is at 25.2 times and is at a very steep valuation already.
- III. Most of the domestic money flooding into equities now is not from patient or informed investors.

- (a) Only III
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II and III
- (d) Only I and III
- (e) All of the above

Q122. India will soon become a nation producing world leading products developed by a large number of small local entrepreneurs. Which of the following is/are valid argument/arguments?

- I. No. The true potential of entrepreneurship can be attained not by having too many startups but by ensuring that these startups grow into sizeable businesses.
- II. Yes. Starting up a business is a hard task and growing it is much easier.
- III. No. We support seeding of businesses but once these businesses are successful, our policies simply do not seem to help them.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II

- (c) Only I and III
- (d) Only II and III
- (e) All of the above

Q123. In India, handloom art is in crisis. The textile ministry's Handlooms Census (2010) shows there has been a 33 per cent drop in handloom employment since 1995-96. India's handloom exports touched Rs 2,246 crore in 2014-15. However this has been continually declining compared to the previous 4-5 years. Since India produces almost 85 per cent of the world's handloom products, we can ill afford to let the handloom sector and handloom art to fall into decline.

Which of the following statements weakens the importance of the handloom sector?

- I. Only 4.3 million people are engaged in handloom weaving and allied activities now, against 6.5 million in 1995- 96.
 - II. Handloom is the second largest unorganized set of economic activities in the country, after agriculture that supports rural areas.
 - III. Handloom art and weaving centres are clustered all over the country with many of these art genres being popular in international markets.
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) Only I and III
 - (d) Only II and III
 - (e) None of the above

Q124. There is a growing feeling amongst the larger Asian countries that the West is passé. The news coming out of there, especially since the 2008 financial crisis, is of declining populations, big layoffs and economic meltdowns in several countries of the European Union (EU), Italy being the latest. So much of bad news over an extended period gives the impression that the rise of the West has finally halted; that the West is now in cowering retreat. Which of the following weakens the argument provided in the passage above?

- I. The Western media has contributed to perpetuating the news of the decline of the West.
 - II. The rich West hangs together, with a combined GDP several times than that of the rest of the world.
 - III. The U.S., has a growing population and remains the most productive and innovative in the world, as well as militarily the most powerful.
- (a) Only II

- (b) Only III
- (c) Only I and II
- (d) Only I and III
- (e) Only II and III

Q125. The withdrawal of the U.S. from the Human Rights Council (HRC) of the United Nations in June this year was the right decision. Other nations too have started to advocate on the same lines.

Which of the following is a strong argument?

I. Yes. It is made up of states not known for their human rights records; that many are in fact egregious violators of human rights.

II. No. The overt manner in which a human rights agenda and the evolution of human rights norms have been facilitated is commendable and has resulted in states being more engaged.

III. No. By ceding a role at the HRC, a state reduces its ability to influence the agenda, and if it is so inclined, a genuine engagement in the monitoring of human rights.

- (a) Only II
- (b) Only III
- (c) Only I and II
- (d) Only II and III
- (e) All of the above

Q126. Shipping business is quite dirty. Burning heavy fuel oil, the industry produces 13% of the world's sulphur emissions and 15% of its nitrogen oxides. And by 2050 ships will be producing 17% of all carbon emissions if left unregulated, according to research by the European Union.

Which of the following, if true, weakens the argument in the passage above?

I. Shipping accounts for only around 1.2% of global carbon emissions.

II. Demand for low-sulphur fuel oil and marine diesel is expected to reduce in 2020.

III. As per rules brought in by the The International Maritime Organisation, the United Nations agency for shipping, ship owners have installed equipment to clean the dirty ballast water their ships suck in and discharge.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only III
- (c) Only I and II
- (d) Only I and III
- (e) All of the above

Q127. Since the government came to power, one of the primary items on its agenda has been the transformation of India into a digitally empowered economy. To further this cause, a proposal to incentivise cashless transactions by offering a concession in tax rate was tabled before the goods and services tax (GST) council. The proposed scheme seeks to offer a 2% rate cut on business to consumer (B2C) transactions where payments are made digitally or by cheque.

Which of the following statements, if true, weaken the efficacy of the mechanism stated above to incentivize cashless transactions?

I. The maximum amount of concession available will be capped at only Rs 50 per transaction.

II. Introducing the incentive will subject businesses to additional reporting requirements as they will have to offer customers two prices—one with a reduced rate and one with the regular rate.

III. The diverse nature of our economy and the demands of India's federal structure justified the initial need for multiple rates.

- (a) Only II
- (b) Only III
- (c) Only I and II
- (d) Only II and III
- (e) All of the above

Q128. The U.S. Congress's report allowing the introduction of a presidential waiver of its controversial Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) will be greeted with a sense of relief in both New Delhi and Washington. The two governments have been working hard to avert a stand-off over the issue. The matter was particularly heated with India making it clear it would go ahead with the S-400 Triumf missile system deal with Russia regardless of the U.S. law and the threat of sanctions. CAATSA, signed reluctantly by President Donald Trump last August would have forced his administration to impose sanctions on any country carrying out significant defence and energy trade with sanctioned entities in Russia, Iran and North Korea.

What could be some arguments presented by India to convince the US about waiving the CAATSA?

I. The U.S., wanting to partner with India in the Indo-Pacific, would hamper India's military abilities by denying the country crucial technology

II. India has increased defence purchases from the U.S. and it would be unfair if the U.S. rewarded the effort with punitive measures.

III. No weapons India bought would be used against the US.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only III
- (c) Only I and II
- (d) Only II and III
- (e) All of the above

Q129. There are reportedly about 70,000 public libraries in India, many already or nearly defunct. The Centre and State governments must share the blame for this plight. It has been some time since a Union or State budget set aside a meaningful amount for improving library infrastructure. The onus falls squarely on the Government to make sure its people, especially students and the poor, have enough avenues to sit together, read and learn.

Which of the following statements strengthen the argument for the government being responsible for investing in public libraries?

I. Libraries help build an enlightened citizenry.

II. Private parties may not be interested in investing given the non-profit nature of libraries.

III. The government has limited budget capacity and most of this is utilized in important education related schemes which have a wider reach amongst the vulnerable sections.

- (a) Only II
- (b) Only III
- (c) Only I and II
- (d) Only I and III
- (e) All of the above

Q130. I started from my house and walked 40 meters North and took a right turn and walked another 40 meters. From here I turned to my left and walked 40 meters and turned right to walk another 20meters. Then I took a left turn and walked 4 meters and finally walked 3 meters to my right and reached a point B. What is the Shortest distance between my House and point B?

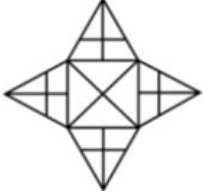
- (a) 103
- (b) 115
- (c) 109
- (d) 95
- (e) None of these

Q131. Find the number of Squares in a chess board.

- (a) 64

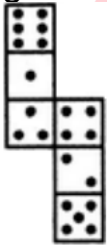
- (b) 200
- (c) 204
- (d) 4096

Q132. Find the number of triangles in the figure.



- (a) 24
- (b) 32
- (c) 36
- (d) 18

Q133. How many dots lie opposite to the face having three dots, when the given figure is folded to form a cube?



- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

Q134. A red colored cube is cut into 216 smaller cubes . How many smaller cubes will have no face painted?

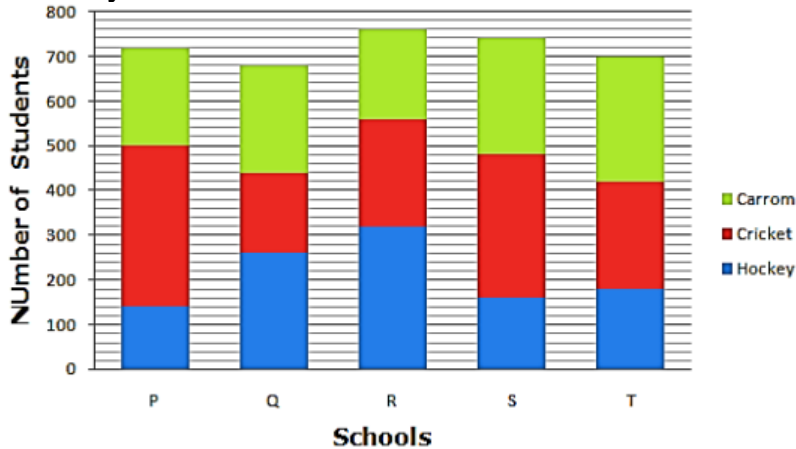
- (a) 80
- (b) 64
- (c) 84
- (d) None of these

Q135. In the alphabet series which letter is 7th to the left of the letter which is 2nd to the right of the letter which is 9th to the left of the letter which is 10th from the right end?

- (a) C
- (b) B

- (c) X
- (d) W

Directions for Questions 136 to 140: **Study the following graph carefully and answer accordingly.** Number of students playing, Carrom, Cricket, Hockey from different Schools



Q136. Total number of students playing Carrom and Hockey together from school P is what % of the total number of students playing these two games together from School R?

- (a) 950/13%
- (b) 980/13%
- (c) 960/13%
- (d) 900/13%

Q137. If the number of students playing each game in school S is increased by 15% and the number of students playing each game in school Q is decreased by 5% then what will be the difference between number of students in School S and Q?

- (a) 205
- (b) 305
- (c) 105
- (d) 405

Q138. If out of the students playing cricket from schools Q, S and T, 40%, 35% and 45% respectively got selected for state level competition, what was the total number of students got selected for state level competition from these three schools together?

- (a) 294
- (b) 292
- (c) 300
- (d) 302

Q139. Total number of students playing Hockey from all schools together is approximately, what percent of the total number of students playing cricket from all schools together?

- (a) 70%
- (b) 65%
- (c) 79%
- (d) 89%

Q140. From School P, out of the students playing Carrom, 40% got selected for state level competition out of which 25% further got selected for national level competition. From School T, out of the students playing Carrom, 45% got selected for state level competition out of which two-third further got selected for national level competition. What is the total number of students playing Carrom from these two schools who got selected for national level competition?

- (a) 108
- (b) 106
- (c) 103
- (d) 102

Directions for Questions 141 to 145: **Study Pie-Chart and table carefully to answer the following questions.**

Pie-Chart showing percentage distribution-wise of cars in four different states. Table shows the ratio of diesel engine car to petrol engine car.



States	Diesel engine cars	Petrol engine cars
State 1	3	4
State 2	5	9
State 3	5	3
State 4	1	1

Q141. What is the difference between the number of diesel engine cars in state 2 and the number of petrol engine cars in state 4?

- (a) 21
- (b) 23
- (c) 25
- (d) 24

Q142. Number of petrol engine cars in state 3 is what percent more than the number of diesel engine cars in state 1?

- (a) 200%
- (b) 300%
- (c) 400%
- (d) 100%

Q143. If 25% of diesel engine cars in state 3 are AC and remaining cars are non-AC, what is the number of diesel engine cars in state 3 which are non AC?

- (a) 75
- (b) 95
- (c) 105
- (d) 100

Q144. What is the difference between the total number of cars in state 3 and the number of petrol engine cars in state 2?

- (a) 75
- (b) 95
- (c) 85
- (d) 98

Q145. What is the average number of petrol engine cars in all states together?

- (a) 75.25
- (b) 95.25
- (c) 85.25
- (d) 89.25

Directions for Questions 146 to 150: **Answer the questions based on the following information.**

Some of the data missing in the table. You have to find out the remaining values based on the following facts. Half the students were either excellent or good. 40% of the students were Females. One-Third of the male students were average.

Students	Average	Good	Excellent	Total
Male	-	-	10	-
Female	-	-	-	32
Total	-	30	-	-

Q146. How many Students are both male and good?

- (a) 23
- (b) 22
- (c) 20
- (d) 24

Q147. How many Students are both female and excellent?

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 3

Q148. What is the proportion of good male students?

- (a) 0.73
- (b) 0.70
- (c) 0.75
- (d) 0.76

Q149. Among average students, what is the ratio of male to female?

- (a) 2: 3
- (b) 3: 2
- (c) 1: 2
- (d) 2: 1

Q150. Among Good students, what is the ratio of female to male?

- (a) 4: 11
- (b) 11: 4
- (c) 22: 15
- (d) 15: 22

Solutions:

- S1. Ans. (b)
- S2. Ans. (d)
- S3. Ans. (a)
- S4. Ans. (a)
- S5. Ans. (b)
- S6. Ans. (c)
- S7. Ans. (d)
- S8. Ans. (e)
- S9. Ans. (a)
- S10. Ans. (a)
- S11. Ans. (c)
- S12. Ans. (c)
- S13. Ans. (d)
- S14. Ans. (b)
- S15. Ans. (a)
- S16. Ans. (e)
- S17. Ans. (d)
- S18. Ans. (d)
- S19. Ans. (a)
- S20. Ans. (b)
- S21. Ans. (c)
- S22. Ans. (c)
- S23. Ans. (c)
- S24. Ans. (e)
- S25. Ans. (a)
- S26. Ans. (b)
- S27. Ans. (d)
- S28. Ans. (d)
- S29. Ans. (e)
- S30. Ans. (d)
- S31. Ans. (a)
- S32. Ans. (c)
- S33. Ans. (b)
- S34. Ans. (c)
- S35. Ans. (a)
- S36. Ans. (d)
- S37. Ans. (c)
- S38. Ans. (a)



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- S39. Ans. (c)
S40. Ans. (b)
S41. Ans. (c)
S42. Ans. (d)
SS43. Ans. (c)
S44. Ans. (c)
S45. Ans. (d)
S46. Ans. (c)
S47. Ans. (a)
S48. Ans. (d)
S49. Ans. (b)
S50. Ans. (d)
S51. Ans. (c)
S52. Ans. (d)
S53. Ans. (c)
S54. Ans. (a)
S55. Ans. (b)
S56. Ans. (d)
S57. Ans. (a)
S58. Ans. (c)
S59. Ans. (a)
S60. Ans. (c)
S61. Ans. (c)
S62. Ans. (d)
S63. Ans. (a)
S64. Ans. (b)
S65. Ans. (d)

S66. Ans. (c)

Sol. The essential ingredients of Section 294 of the I.P.C. are the commission of obscene acts at public places to the annoyance of others, the fruit was singing vulgar songs and the security guard was annoyed so he is liable under Section 294 of IPC.

S67. Ans. (a)

Sol. Whistling is not an obscene act so only the man who made the comments is liable and not Nipunj.

S68. Ans. (d)

Sol. The act was done in a restaurant which is a public place, and shooti was annoyed with the same, the passage does not mention that intention is an essential ingredient to prove the offence as mentioned under Section 294.

S69. Ans. (d)

Sol. The actions of Mr Bad are obscene in nature but as it is not done in a public place, so he is not liable under section 294, so the correct option is d.

S70. Ans. (a)

Sol. The clip was educational, and it cannot cause annoyance to others as required under Section 294 so option a is the correct answer.

S71. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage in the first line states that India's government is empowered to intercept, monitor and decrypt digital information; since the letter would not count as 'digital information', the police did not have the authority to intercept it.

S72. Ans. (d)

Sol. The passage tells us that the central government has the power to intercept digital information; there is nothing in the passage to suggest that even state governments can do so. Since the interception in this case was done by the investigative agency of the state government, it was without authority, and so, was invalid in law.

S73. Ans. (a)

Sol. The power to intercept, according to the passage, is only available to the central government, and therefore, a private agency would be breaking the law if they intercepted people's WhatsApp messages. Option (b) is irrelevant, since the passage does not tell us if it is fine for a private company to intercept digital information with the government's permission, and so, (b) cannot be the correct answer. While the CBI had told the company that it would only buy Chabi if the company could demonstrate that it actually worked, there is nothing in the passage to suggest that the CBI told the company to intercept people's digital information, and so, neither (c) nor (d) can be the correct answer.

S74. Ans. (b)

Sol. Since the central government has the authority to monitor digital information —in the interest of the sovereignty or integrity of India, [and]

security of the Statell, the agency was justified in monitoring Jim's online posts since he was compromising India's sovereignty, integrity, and safety, by being part of a group where people across the border were being provided secret information that could help them cross the border illegally. Whether or not Jim had posted anything on the group is irrelevant, since there was secret information being passed on in the group, and Jim knew about this.

S75. Ans. (c)

Sol. – G. Kishan Reddy's statement in the passage above provides that the cabinet secretary's permission for monitoring and intercepting digital information can only be given for a period of six months. Since this period had long expired, the CBI should have taken the permission once again before monitoring Fanne Khan's online activities in 2020..

S76. Ans. (a) Sol. as the passage states, if both the parties were underage, the marriage will be considered voidable and not void. Thus, it cannot be said the first marriage was void and thus the husband is liable of the offence.

S77. Ans. (c)

S78. Ans. (b)

Sol. according to the passage, the marriage will be voidable since she was incapable of giving consent due to unsoundness of mind.

S79. Ans. (d)

Sol. the passage only states that the children under void marriages are legitimate children. Nowhere in the passage has it talked about the right of those children to inherit the property. Therefore the facts are incomplete and D will be the right answer.

S80. Ans. (a)

Sol. as the passage states, a child of a void marriage will be considered legitimate. But here as there is no marriage taken place in the first place, he cannot be consider a legitimate child.

S81. Ans. (b)

Sol. the passage states The question of mental cruelty has to be considered in the light of the norms of marital ties of the particular society to which the parties belong, their social values, status, environment in which they live. Further it is also stated in order to constitute cruelty the acts complained of as

causing cruelty must be more serious than ordinary wear and tear of marriage, thus it is not cruelty.

S82. Ans. (a)

Sol. the passage states Cruelty can also be constituted by omission—utter indifference towards the health of the spouse would constitute cruelty. thus, getting an abortion without telling her husband would be unfair and cruel towards him.

S83. Ans. (c)

Sol. mocking and embarrassing someone repeatedly about something fundamental to their character and life would be considered mental cruelty.

S84. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage states marriage. Cruelty can also be constituted by omission—utter indifference towards the health of the spouse would constitute cruelty. Thus, her acts would amount to cruelty.

S85. Ans. (b)

Sol. the section deals with harassment of woman with a view of coercing her to abide by any unlawful demand.

S86. Ans. (c)

Sol. the resolution was against the judges individually and doesn't affect the reputation and authority of the court. Thus, it will not be considered contempt.

S87. Ans. (b)

Sol. as by boycotting the courtrooms of those judges they will scandalize the reputation of the court and will interfere with the due course of any judicial proceeding in the court. Thus, it will be contempt.

S88. Ans. (d)

Sol. as the passage states, the purpose of the Contempt Law is to maintain and uphold the dignity and respect of the Courts, in the eyes of the public and to deter men from offering any indignities to a court of justice. Thus, Lippi's cartoon of saying the court is worse than mafia bosses will lower the court's reputation in the eyes of the public. Thus, it will be contempt.

S89. Ans. (a)

Sol. by his actions Tanmay is disobeying the court and interfering in the administration of justice. Thus he will be guilty of contempt.

S90. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage states that criminal liability arises in the event of publication which lowers the reputation and would have a civil liability when there is wilful disobedience of administration of justice.

S91. Ans. (a)

Sol. as the development was done in 2019, it will not be eligible for the exceptions provided in the rules.

S92. Ans. (b)

Sol. as the rules state that the partnership can be with registered society under Sections 12A and 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961 which has an established track record of at least three years in undertaking similar activities. As Brightroom was recently established, it does not fulfil these requirements.

S93. Ans. (a)

Sol. more than 5% of the funds cannot be used for administrative costs.

S94. Ans. (a)

Sol. as donations to a political party will not be considered CSR.

S95. Ans. (c)

Sol. The passage is only describing the application and turn of events based on a decision and not making any other observations or providing a feedback.

S96. Ans. (c)

Sol. as they were trying to save his life by trying a new procedure, it cannot be said they are liable for any negligence since there was no breach of duty of care.

S97. Ans. (a)

Sol. as he was aware that the family was sitting in the back with a heavy load he had a duty of care for driving carefully, which he did not do.

S98. Ans. (b)

Sol. The passage states Section 285 provides for criminal liability in case of negligent conduct by any person with respect to fire or combustible matter and

such negligence causes danger to human life or is likely to cause injury to another person. by sleeping when he was supposed to be watching the fire, he has breached his duty of care.

S99. Ans. (d)

Sol. the passage states Section 289 considers negligent conduct to animal which has a consequence of probably endangering human life or causing grievous hurt from such animal to another person as criminal negligence. Since the dog was ferocious and Papuu failed in his duty, he is liable under the said provision.

S100. Ans. (a)

Sol. as Section 269 punishes a person whose acts are negligent and are likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life. As his actions make it very likely for this to happen, Dr Rajiv is responsible for his negligence.

S101. Ans. (d)

Sol. as the passage states placing counterfeited coins in the house of another, to involve him in a criminal case, but not to defraud the government or for self-gain; it was held that he could not be convicted under this section. Thus, 231 will not be applied and neither will the other Sections.

S102. Ans. (a)

Sol. Section 230 defines as coins to mean Coins issued by the Government of India. As the coin was issued by the British government and not the Government of India, it will not be considered government currency and thus counterfeiting of the same u/s 231 will not apply.

S103. Ans. (c)

Sol. the key ingredient for counterfeiting is that it must be done with the intention of deceiving someone. Thus, Sharukh is guilty in this case.

S104. Ans. (b)

Sol. as stated in the case of M Mammutti v. State of Karnataka, the basic test when considering a case of possession of counterfeit currency is to see whether at a casual glance, the currency note can be recognized as fake. Here, a chemical analysis is required to determine whether or not it is fake, thus in this case this offence does not apply.

S105. Ans. (a)

S106. Ans. (a)

Sol. Statements 1 and 2 are clearly implicit from the passage, while statements 3 and 4 are not mentioned. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

S107. Ans. (d)

Sol. Inclusive growth can be effected by focusing on delivering the basic services to the deprived sections of the society. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer

S108. Ans. (c)

Sol. Statements 1 and 2 cannot be implied from the information given in the passage while statements 3, 4 and 5 are correct according to passage. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

S109. Ans. (d)

Sol. Both the statements are wrong according to the passage. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer

S110. Ans. (d)

Sol. The essential message conveyed by the author is the need to rethink the role of the state in achieving the inclusive growth

S111. Ans. (d)

Sol. The argument introduces the problem of achieving inclusive growth. The solution is to have an enabling state. Hence (d)

S112. Ans. (a)

Sol. The third paragraph of the passage verifies Statement 4. None of the other statements is specifically mentioned anywhere, in the passage

S113. Ans. (b)

Sol. Statement 1 is correct as the passage states that a brain bank is like a neighborhood bank. Statement 2 is incoherent. Statement 3 has not been mentioned in the passage. Hence, (b) is the correct answer

S114. Ans. (c)

Sol. Option (c) is clearly implied from the second paragraph of the passage. The other options are not implied from the passage

S115. Ans. (a)

Sol. Only statements 2 and 3 are implied from the last paragraph of the passage. Statements 1 and 4 are not implied from the passage

S116. Ans. (d)

Sol. Option (a) is the effect of the 'new country' and not competition, hence, incorrect. Option (b) has a negative connotation. Option (c) is incorrect as competition cures laziness according to the passage. Hence, none of the statements are correct

S117. Ans. (b)

Sol. The author has criticized the Indian education system. Hence (b). Option (c) is too strong, hence can be eliminated

S118. Ans. (c)

Sol. The argument claims that 'In America, they found elbow room, books and facilities not available and not likely to be available here.' i.e. poor infrastructure in India. Option D can be negated as it is not mentioned that whether the service is by-product or main product. Hence (c)

S119. Ans. (a)

Sol. The first is a solution suggested by the policy makers, but it is rejected in the first sentence of the second paragraph. The second boldface is the solution provided by the argument. Hence (a)

S120. Ans. (b)

Sol. Statement I is incorrect as this weakens the argument for simultaneous elections.

Statement II is incorrect as it does not impact the argument and is merely a suggestion.

Statement III is correct as it shows the advantages of simultaneous elections and thus strengthens the argument. Hence, option B is correct.

S121. Ans. (a)

Sol. Statement I is incorrect as it strengthens the argument for a sustained rise.

Statement II is incorrect as it does not affect the argument.

Statement III is correct. The reason of the sustained rise is mentioned to be the fact that domestic investors have invested more this time rather than FII's

which are volatile. Here, domestic investors are assumed to be resilient. But, if III is correct, this would imply domestic investors too could pull out money anytime. This weakens the argument. Hence, option A is correct.

S122. Ans. (c)

Sol. To become a world leading producer, one needs to have economies of scale.

Statement I is a strong argument. It states that simply having a huge number of startups is not enough but what is done with them in terms of growth is important.

Statement II is not strong as it does not add anything to support the given original statement and is irrelevant.

Statement III is correct. If this is true, this is a strong argument and would stop our startups from making their mark as the policies are not supportive. Hence, option C is correct.

S123. Ans. (a)

Sol. Statement I is correct. It states how the number of people employed have been dwindling over the years. This weakens the importance of the handloom sector.

Statement II is incorrect as it strengthens the importance of the argument.

Statement III is incorrect as it does not impact the argument. Hence, option A is correct.

S124. Ans. (e)

Sol. The argument in the passage is that the West is not doing well.

Statement I is incorrect as it does not impact the argument and simply states that the media plays a role in spreading the news of the West's decline.

Statements II and III are correct. Both weaken the argument that the West has lost power. Hence, option E is correct.

S125. Ans. (e)

Sol. Statement I is correct as this decreases the legitimacy of the Institution.

Statement II is correct as this states what the HRC has achieved so far and how it has made a difference. Statement III is correct as this depicts the negative impact of withdrawing by the states.

Hence, option E is correct.

S126. Ans. (d)

Sol. The basic argument is that shipping leads to a lot of pollution.

Statement II is incorrect as if the demand for low sulphur fuel would reduce, it would lead to an increase in the pollution levels.

Statements I and III are correct. I states that the overall contribution to emissions is actually very low while III talks about steps taken by ship owners to reduce the current levels of pollution.

Both weaken the argument. Hence, option D is correct.

S127. Ans. (c)

Sol. Statement I is correct as the proposed maximum amount is too less to serve as an incentive. Statement II is correct as this also reduces the benefits of the proposed incentives.

Statement III is incorrect as the 'multiple rates' mentioned here do not pertain to the mentioned question. Hence, option C is correct.

S128. Ans. (e)

Sol. All the statements are valid in terms of logic and context and could be presented as arguments to convince the US. Hence, option E is correct.

S129. Ans. (c)

Sol. Statement III is incorrect as this weakens the argument for investing in public libraries and turns the focus to other important education related schemes.

Statement I and II are both correct and strengthen the reason for the government to invest more. If it results in a better citizenry and if the private sector is reluctant to put in funds, these make a strong case for the government to intervene.

Hence, option C is correct.

S130. Ans. (e)

Sol. Generally we draw the diagram and then we apply the Pythagoras theorem wherein we first find the square of 84 and then of 63. Then we add both and find the square root of the sum which in itself is tough for some students. But this question can be answered in 5 seconds if we have the simple knowledge of Pythagorean Triplets.

answer is- 105 as 21×3 , 21×4 so 21×5

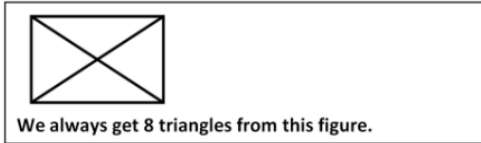
S131. Ans. (c)

Sol. Instead of counting 1 by 1 we can directly apply the formula. $12 + 22 = 32 + 42 \dots$

S132. Ans. (b)

Sol. First count the number of triangles in each of the individual triangles.

∴ Total triangles so far → $6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24$ Now, about this figure



Triangles can be formed in total in this figure $24 + 8 = 32$ So we can see how easily and quickly we were able to solve such a complex question which normally we would have skipped.

S133. Ans. (d)

Sol. We can solve this in two ways. Either imagine folding it, which obviously is confusing and time taking or solve it through trick. The trick is – Start pairing alternate numbers from top. Keep in mind the alternate number should be in the same line. So 6 will be opposite 3 and 4 will be opposite 4. The remaining numbers will be opposite to each other.

S134. Ans. (b)

Sol. formula is the trick. Ans. $(n-2)$ cube. Here students start counting one by one and then they spend 1 minute to come to the answer.

S135. Ans. (a)

Sol. But this question can be easily solved through simple logic of addition and subtraction. $10+9-2+7 = 24$ th from right end. Answer is C.

S136. Ans. (d) $\frac{900}{13}\%$

Sol. Total number of students playing Carrom and Hockey together from school P = $220 + 140 = 360$

Total number of students playing Carrom and Hockey together from School R = $200 + 320 = 520$

Percentage = $\left(\frac{360}{520}\right) \times 100 = \frac{900}{13}\%$.

S137. Ans. (a) 205

Sol. Number of students in school S = 115% of $740 = 851$

Number of students in school Q = 95% of $680 = 646$

Difference = $851 - 646 = 205$.

S138. Ans. (b) 292

Sol. Total number of students who got selected for state level competition from schools Q, S and T
 = 40% of 180 + 35% of 320 + 45% 240
 = 72 + 112 + 108 = 292.

S139. Ans. (c) 19%

Sol. Total number of students playing Hockey from all the schools together
 = 140 + 260 + 320 + 160 + 180 = 1060

Total number of students playing Cricket from all the schools together
 = 360 + 180 + 240 + 320 + 240 = 1340

Required % = $\left(\frac{1060}{1340}\right) \times 10 = 79\%$ (approximately).

S140. Ans. (b) 106

Sol. Number of students who got selected for national level competition from School P

= 25% of 40% of 220 = 22

Number of students who got selected for national level competition from School T

= $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$ of 45% of 280 = 84

Total number of students playing Carrom from these two schools who got selected for national level competition = 22 + 84 = 106.

S141. Ans. (a) 21

Sol. Total number of cars in state 2 = 28% of 700 = 196

Number of diesel engine cars in state 2 = $196 \times \frac{5}{14} = 70$

Total number of cars in state 4 = 26% of 700 = 182

Number of petrol engine cars in state 4 = $182 \times \frac{1}{2} = 91$

Required difference = 91 - 70 = 21.

S142. Ans. (d) 100%

Sol. Total no of cars in state 3 = 32% of 700 = 224

Number of petrol engine cars in state 3 = $224 \times \frac{3}{8} = 84$

Total no of cars in state 1 = 14% of 700 = 98

Number of diesel engine cars in state 1 = $98 \times \frac{3}{7} = 42$

Required % = $\left[\frac{84-42}{42}\right] \times 100 = 100\%$.

S143. Ans. (c) 105

Sol. Total no of cars in state 3 = 32% of 700 = 224

Number of diesel engine cars in state 3 = $224 \times \frac{5}{8} = 140$

Number of diesel engine AC cars in state 3 = 25% of 140 = 35

Number of diesel engine non-AC cars = $140 - 35 = 105$.

S144. Ans. (d) 98

Sol. Total no of cars in state 3 = 32% of 700 = 224

Total no of cars in state 2 = 28% of 700 = 196

Number of petrol engine cars in state 2 = $196 \times \left(\frac{9}{14}\right) = 126$.

Required difference = $224 - 126 = 98$

S145. Ans. (d) 89.25

Sol. Total no of cars in state 1 = 14% of 700 = 98

Total no of cars in state 2 = 28% of 700 = 196

Total no of cars in state 3 = 32% of 700 = 224

Total no of cars in state 4 = 26% of 700 = 182

Number of petrol engine cars in state 1 = $98 \times \frac{4}{7} = 56$

Number of petrol engine cars in state 2 = $196 \times \frac{9}{14} = 126$

Number of petrol engine cars in state 3 = $224 \times \frac{3}{8} = 84$

Number of petrol engine cars in state 4 = $182 \times \frac{1}{2} = 91$

Average petrol engine cars in all states = $\frac{56+126+84+91}{4} = 89.25$.

S146. Ans. (b) 22

40% of the students were Females.

x - Total no of students

So, 40% of $x = 32 \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{32}{40}\right) \times 100 = 80$

Male = $80 - 32 = 48$

Average male = $\frac{1}{3}$ of 48 = 16

Good male = Total — [Average + Good] = $18 - [16+10] = 22$

Total students = 80. Half of the students = 40, As per the table Good = 30

Half the students were either Excellent or Good, Good = 30 so Excellent = 10, remaining Average = 40

Good Female = Total - Good Male = $30 - 22 = 8$

Excellent Female = Total — Good Male = $10 - 0 = 10$.

Students	Average	Good	Excellent	Total
Male	16	22	10	48
Female	24	8	0	32
Total	40	30	10	80

Students are both male and good = 22.

S147. Ans. (a) 0

Sol.

Students	Average	Good	Excellent	Total
Male	16	22	10	48
Female	24	8	0	32
Total	40	30	10	80

Students are both female and excellent = 0

S148. Ans. (a) 0.73

Sol.

Students	Average	Good	Excellent	Total
Male	16	22	10	48
Female	24	8	0	32
Total	40	30	10	80

Good male Students $\frac{22}{30} = 0.73$.

S149. Ans. (a) 2:3

Sol.

Students	Average	Good	Excellent	Total
Male	16	22	10	48
Female	24	8	0	32
Total	40	30	10	80

Average students - The ratio of male to female = 16:24 = 2:3.

S150. Ans. (a) 4:11

Sol.

Students	Average	Good	Excellent	Total
Male	16	22	10	48
Female	24	8	0	32
Total	40	30	10	80

Good students –The ratio of female to male = $8:22 = 4:11$.