

# Clat-Sample-Paper-3



**CLAT 2020**  
**Sample Question**  
**Paper 3**

**Time Allowed: 120 Minutes**

**Maximum Marks: 150**

**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATE**

- 1. This booklet contains 150 questions in all comprising the following five parts:**

<b>Section</b>	<b>No. of Question</b>
<b>1. English Language</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>2. Current Affairs, including General Knowledge</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>3. Legal Reasoning</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>4. Logical Reasoning</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>5. Quantitative Techniques</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>

- 2. All questions carry 1 mark each.**  
**3. Negative marking. 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer.**

## English Language

### Passage 1

Today, researchers believe that they have discovered some eighty to a hundred autoimmune disorders, including disorders as various as lupus, multiple sclerosis, type 1 diabetes, and rheumatoid arthritis. But exact numbers are hard to come by, because researchers still don't agree on how to define an autoimmune disease, and find it hard to come up with objective measures. Even the term "autoimmune disease" may be imprecise: we don't know in every case whether autoimmune dysfunction is the cause of the disease, rather than, say, a consequence.

In fact, autoimmune disease is as much of a medical frontier today as syphilis or tuberculosis was in the nineteenth century. And yet some researchers say that the number of cases is rising at almost epidemic rates. It is a leading cause of illness in young women. (Three-quarters of autoimmune patients are women.) Some researchers—devotees of "bored immune system" theory—attribute the rise to our newly hygienic world: with too little to do, our immune system turns on itself. Others think it's the opposite problem: our immune system is overstimulated by the chemicals and toxins in our environment, confusing those molecules with molecules native to the body. The explanation could involve both, or neither.

My experience of feeling unwell for years before I got a diagnosis turned out to be typical. According to AARDA, it takes an average of nearly five years (and five doctors) for a sufferer to be given a diagnosis. Patients can end up consulting different specialists for different symptoms: a dermatologist, an endocrinologist, an immunologist, a neurologist, a rheumatologist. A lot of people with autoimmune diseases would like to see the establishment of clinical autoimmune centers, where a single doctor would coordinate and oversee a patient's care, as at a cancer center. (Israel now has one, the first of its kind.) Virginia Ladd, the president and executive director of AARDA, told me that funding is a problem: donors tend to give to specific diseases, and, because few people understand the connection between M.S. and ulcerative colitis and Hashimoto's, no one gives to "autoimmunity" as a category. (Eighty-five per cent of Americans can't name an autoimmune disease.)

One of the hardest things about being chronically ill is that most people find what you're going through incomprehensible—if they believe you are going through it. In your loneliness, your preoccupation with an enduring new reality, you want to be understood in a way that you can't be. "Pain is always new to the sufferer, but loses its originality for those around him," the nineteenth-century French writer Alphonse Daudet observes in his account of living with syphilis, "In the Land of Pain." "Everyone will get used to it except me."

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from: 'What's Wrong with Me?', by Meghan O'Rourke, The New Yorker, August 26, 2013 issue, available online at: <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2013/08/26/whats-wrong-with-me>]

1. By calling 'autoimmune disease' a medical frontier, the author implies that:
  - (a) Autoimmune disease is the line separating sick people from ones who aren't
  - (b) Autoimmune disease lies at the extreme edge of understanding in the field of medicine
  - (c) Autoimmune disease is the hottest area of study in the field of medicine
  - (d) Autoimmune disease is a lifestyle disease that is fashionable to have in the twenty first century
2. According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be supported by a proponent of the "bored immune system" theory?

- (a) Judicious use of soap and hand-sanitisers.  
(b) Frequent and excessive washing of hands.  
(c) Round-the-clock use of air-purifiers and incessant use of disinfectants.  
(d) All of the above.
3. **Which of the following summarizes the main point of the passage?**  
(a) Women are at a higher risk of being afflicted by autoimmune disease.  
(b) Subdividing autoimmune disease into specific categories will help attract donations.  
(c) One should read the French writer Alphonse Daudet's account of living with syphilis to truly understand autoimmune disease.  
(d) Although autoimmune disease is on the rise, it is not well understood by common people or the medical community.
4. **Which of the following options specifies the correct meanings of "dermatologist, endocrinologist, immunologist, neurologist, rheumatologist" in that order?**  
(a) skin specialist; specialist in hormone disorders; specialist in the study of the body's resistance to allergy and infection; specialist in the function of the nervous system; physician trained in treatment of musculoskeletal disease  
(b) skin specialist; specialist in the study of the body's resistance to allergy and infection; specialist in hormone disorders; specialist in the function of the nervous system; physician trained in treatment of musculoskeletal disease  
(c) skin specialist; specialist in the study of the body's resistance to allergy and infection; specialist in hormone disorders; physician trained in treatment of musculoskeletal disease; specialist in the function of the nervous system  
(d) specialist in the study of the body's resistance to allergy and infection; skin specialist; physician trained in treatment of musculoskeletal disease; specialist in the function of the nervous system; specialist in hormone disorders
5. **In the underlined sentence in the passage, the phrase 'enduring new reality' refers to:**  
(a) The current scenario in which autoimmune disease is rapidly rising  
(b) A situation in which one is recently afflicted by chronic illness  
(c) A state of obsession with making people understand chronic illness  
(d) The state of loneliness

### Passage 2

After our early morning climb to view Kanchenjunga, we return to camp at Thangsing for breakfast and then set off for Goecha La. By now the valley is flooded with sunlight and the snow is melting quickly. After an hour's walk we pass Lamunay, the last camp on this route and head on up to Sungmoteng Lake. Along the way are several cairns, one of which is topped by a rounded stone the size and shape of an ostrich egg. By now the clouds have swept in and Kanchenjunga is veiled in mist, though the sharp prow-like cliffs of Pandim keep appearing and disappearing above us. As we pass beneath its hidden seracs and hanging glaciers, we can hear avalanches crashing down, as the mountain shrugs off its fresh mantle of snow. There are no trees at this altitude and only a few low shrubs like junipers and Rhododendron anthopogon, which emits a cloying fragrance as the snow melts off its rust-coloured leaves. **Flocks of snow pigeons circle above us, their white wings like scraps of white paper printed with prayers that monks cast into the wind.**

A number of birds keep us company [1] this stretch of the trail, the brightest of which are grandalas, the size of a small thrush, their plumage the colour of blue ink. With short, nervous flights, they seem to lead us up the trail. Sungmoteng Lake is wedged between walls of moraine that form a rocky barrier separating the valley floor from the higher mountains above. water of lake is a chalky blue in contrast to vivid indigo of grandala that flits along its

shore. A ruddy shelduck takes off and circles overhead, as we avoid the muddy edges of the lake and scramble over scree and talus to follow the grandalas.

By now the valley has narrowed and another half an hour brings us to the threshold of the pass. Somewhere above us stands Kanchenjunga, hidden from view. Surrounded by clouds and patches of snow, the terrain seems lifeless until I see what appears to be a boulder changing shape. Two bharal rams with heavy horns are standing above the trail. Through the mist, I watch them move slowly away from us. Their mottled coats of mineral colours match the moraine. The grandalas have dropped behind and we now follow a robin accentor, slightly larger than a sparrow, its ruddy feathers blending into the russet and grey stones. The bird is unafraid of us and comes within inches of our fingers as we offer it biscuit crumbs. Other than this solitary creature, Goecha La is deserted, cold cross currents of wind wrapping us in clouds.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from: "Blood Pheasants of Kanchenjunga", by Stephen Alter, The Indian Quarterly, available online at: <https://indianquarterly.com/blood-pheasants-of-kanchenjunga>]

6. A 'cairn' means:
  - (a) a heap of sand
  - (b) a mound of rough stones
  - (c) a stream of water
  - (d) a bunch of eggs
7. Which type of figure of speech is used in the **underlined** sentence?
  - (a) synecdoche
  - (b) simile
  - (c) irony
  - (d) personification
8. Choose the correct preposition in place of '[1]' from the following –
  - (a) off
  - (b) along
  - (c) since
  - (d) by
9. In how many instances should the definite article **(the)** be used in the italicized sentence to make it grammatically correct without altering it in any other way?
  - (a) 5
  - (b) 4
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 2
10. "Other than this solitary creature, Goecha La is deserted, cold cross currents of wind wrapping us in clouds." Which is the solitary creature that the author refers to in this sentence?
  - (a) A grandala
  - (b) A robin accentor
  - (c) A bharal ram
  - (d) A sparrow

### Passage 3

If you climb onto the diving platform of the pool at the Breach Candy Club, and if you turn your back to the ocean expiring upon the rocks a few yards away, you look up into Mumbai. Or perhaps Mumbai looks down upon you. To the left is the egg-white hulk of the Breach Candy Hospital; to the right, an apartment complex of similar height, painted a cheerful blue. In the distance hovers Antilia, the twenty-seven-floor, billion-dollar home of India's richest

man. Further away, are the Imperial Towers, twin condominiums sixty floors high, the tallest buildings in India. Yet another skyscraper is under construction, a **crane** perched atop its shell. And curiously, nearer to earth, are a gabled roof and a pointed, clay coloured turret – a turret! – that belong to Windsor Villa, where Salman Rushdie lived as a boy during the 1950s, and from where, as he wrote in *Midnight's Children*, he could spot pink people 'cavorting in the map-shaped pool of the Breach Candy Club, from which we were, of course, barred'. This very pool, in other words, the one excavated in the outline of undivided India, such that Kashmir lies right below your feet as you stand atop the diving platform.

The minute I saw the pool, I realized that its designers had missed a trick. It should have been laid out, really, so that the western coast of Pool India was aligned with the western coast of Real India, given that the club perched so conveniently on the shore. That way, when the sun doused itself in the Arabian Sea every evening, both Indias would have slipped in clean parallel into night. Instead, Pool India has been rotated a quarter-turn counter clockwise, so that a large lawn stretches away to its west, near Pakistan, while a smaller lawn and cafe sit roughly in Myanmar. The restaurant and bar are in southern Afghanistan. Sri Lanka is the kiddies' pool.

In vivid contrast to the country, the pool is nearly always thinly populated.

By virtue of its outline, the pool is able to inject a charged symbolism into any consideration at all of the club's affairs. In building the pool during **the Raj**, for instance, the British were emphasizing their ownership of India, their iron control over its borders and its topography. After 1947, when India gained its independence, the club insisted that it would continue to restrict membership to Europeans only, not quite ready to hand India – the pool, the country – over to its people. In the late 1960s, when protesters picketed the entrance to the club, demanding that Indians be made members as well, they were trying to wrest India – the country, the pool – out of the persisting fug of colonialism.

**[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from: "Breach Candy", by Samanth Subramanian, Granta 130, <https://granta.com/breach-candy/>.]**

11. Who are the "pink people" referred to by Salman Rushdie?
  - (a) Indians who used the pool at the Breach Candy Club in the hot sun.
  - (b) People who swam in a Europe-shaped pool adjacent to the Breach Candy Club.
  - (c) Europeans who used the pool in the Breach Candy Club.
  - (d) None of the above.
12. If you are standing atop the diving platform of the pool at the Breach Candy Club facing the pool, which direction would you be facing?
  - (a) North
  - (b) South
  - (c) East
  - (d) West
13. The word '**crane**' in the passage refers to:
  - (a) a mechanical lifting device
  - (b) a long-necked wading bird
  - (c) the act of stretching one's neck to see better
  - (d) None of the above.
14. Choose the odd one from amongst the following:
  - (a) picket
  - (b) gherao
  - (c) strike
  - (d) flood

15. 'The Raj', as used in the passage means:

- (a) a corrupt government
- (b) the British rule in India
- (c) the system of giving business licences to the wealthy
- (d) monarchy

#### Passage 4

#### Humans are not sleeping the way nature intended.

Throughout developed nations, most adults currently sleep in a monophasic pattern – that is, we try to take a long single **bout** of slumber at night, the average duration of which is now less than seven hours. Visit cultures that are untouched by electricity and you often see something different. Hunter-gatherer tribes, such as the Gabra in northern Kenya, whose way of life has changed little over the past thousands of years, sleep in a biphasic pattern. Both the groups take a similarly longer sleep period at night (seven to eight hours of time in bed, achieving about seven hours of sleep), followed by a thirty- to sixty-minute nap in the afternoon.

There is also evidence for a mix of the two sleep patterns, determined by time of year. Pre-industrial tribes, such as the Hadza in northern Tanzania or the San of Namibia, sleep in a biphasic pattern in the hotter summer months, incorporating a thirty- to forty-minute nap at high noon. They then switch to a largely monophasic sleep pattern during the cooler winter months.

Even when sleeping in a monophasic pattern, the timing of slumber observed in pre-industrialised cultures is not of our own, contorted making. On average, these tribespeople will fall asleep two to three hours after sunset, around nine p.m. Their nighttime sleep bouts will come to an end just prior to, or soon after, dawn. Have you ever wondered about the meaning of the term “**midnight**”? It of course means the middle of the night, or, more technically, the middle point of the solar cycle. And so it is for the sleep cycle of hunter-gatherer cultures, and presumably all those that came before. Now consider our cultural sleep norms. Midnight is no longer “mid night”. For many of us, midnight is usually the time when we consider checking our email one last time – and we know what often happens in the protracted thereafter. Compounding the problem, we do not then sleep any longer into the morning hours to accommodate these later sleep-onset times. We cannot. Our circadian biology, and the insatiable early-morning demands of a post-industrial way of life, deny us the sleep we vitally need. At one time we went to bed in the hours after dusk and woke up with the chickens. Now many of us are still waking up with the chickens, but dusk is simply the time we are finishing up at the office, with much of the waking night to go. Moreover, few of us enjoy a full afternoon nap, further contributing to our state of sleep bankruptcy.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from **Why We Sleep: The New Science of Sleep and Dreams, by Matthew Walker, Penguin Books, 2018.**]

16. Based on the passage above, which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

- (a) The way people sleep has been altered drastically by technology, modernity, and the post-industrial way of life.
- (b) The lifestyle of hunter-gatherer tribes is more preferable to that of people in developed nations.
- (c) Advances in technology, modernity, and the post-industrialised way of life have not affected the way we sleep.
- (d) Our clocks are not reliable, since they do not give us a true sense of what 'midnight' is.

17. What does the word '**bout**' as used in the passage mean?

- (a) An attack of an illness or strong emotion.
  - (b) An abbreviated form of 'about'.
  - (c) A wrestling or boxing match.
  - (d) A period of activity of a certain kind.
18. Why does the author speak about the meaning of the term '**midnight**' in the passage?
- (a) To demonstrate how people's eating habits are linked to the solar cycle.
  - (b) To demonstrate how it is no longer means the middle of the sleep cycle of people in developed nations.
  - (c) To demonstrate how it is no longer means the middle of the sleep cycle of people in hunter-gatherer tribes.
  - (d) To demonstrate how the duration of the solar cycle has changed over the millennia.
19. Based on the information in the passage above, which of the following is most likely to be true?
- (a) Humans only sleep in a monophasic pattern.
  - (b) Humans only sleep in a biphasic pattern.
  - (c) Humans can sleep in a mix of monophasic and biphasic patterns.
  - (d) Humans cannot sleep in a mix of monophasic and biphasic patterns.
20. Based on the information in the passage above, which of the following is **true about the San of Namibia**?
- (a) They sleep in a monophasic pattern in the cooler winter months and in a biphasic pattern in the hotter summer months.
  - (b) They sleep in a biphasic pattern in the cooler winter months and in a monophasic pattern in the hotter summer months.
  - (c) They sleep fewer hours in the hotter summer months than in the cooler winter months.
  - (d) They sleep fewer hours in the cooler winter months than in the hotter summer months.
21. Which of the following, according to the author, are factors contributing to the '**state of sleep bankruptcy**' of people in developed nations?
- (a) Their going to sleep late but still waking up early.
  - (b) Their not getting a full afternoon nap.
  - (c) Both, (a) and (b).
  - (d) None of the above.
22. Which of the following would be the most appropriate **title** for the passage above?
- (a) Sleep Intensity in Developed Nations is Poor.
  - (b) Modern Lifestyle Leads to Sleep Bankruptcy.
  - (c) Hunter-Gatherers Don't Know How to Sleep.
  - (d) Why We Sleep.

### Passage 5

During a brainstorming session involving the film Aman's creatives, Rajendra Kumar had come up with a suggestion. He said to the director Mohan Kumar, 'let's try and get Bertrand Russell in the opening scene.'

The other man laughed at the very idea. 'You're joking, right?' he said. 'Lord Russell is one of the greatest philosophers of our time and a famous member of Britain's anti-war brigade. Look at his stature and look at us – just ordinary film-industry people! How could we even dream of bridging the divide?'

'True!' Rajendra admitted. 'But he **advocates** nuclear disarmament. Our film Aman conveys the same message. No harm in asking him, is there?'

So the next day, the two men composed a letter and mailed it to Lord Russell. To their surprise, they received a reply from the philosopher's secretary ten days later. 'Lord Russell,' said the letter, 'has agreed to appear in the film's



opening scene. However, because of his age, he is unable to travel to India. If you could be so kind as to come and meet him here, he will be glad to give you an hour of his time.'

Elated by the news, Mohan Kumar, Rajendra Kumar and their crew left for England without delay and made their way to Porthmadog, earlier known as Port Madoc, the small coastal town in North Wales where Bertrand Russell lived.

**[x] Lord Russell receiving the Indian film star with great warmth and respect and so enjoyed the meeting and the shoot that he worked on the scene for all of four hours, instead of the allotted one. [x]** With the first schedule of the film completed successfully, the members of the crew were soon back to the bay and busy with preparations for their next shooting schedule in Japan, slated for early 1966.

"Aman released in May 1967. It was a very good film, but it didn't run. For the Indian audience, the film was far ahead of its time. It enjoyed success mostly in Iran, Lebanon, Egypt and so on. Iranians would rush towards me, exclaiming, 'Aga Kumar, yallahyallah! Aman, yallahyallah!' It was such an honour for us to have Lord Bertrand Russell in our film, but the funny part was that the Indian audience neither knew who he was nor understood the value of his message and appearance. They thought, 'Who knows where they picked up some old man and brought him here'", said Rajendra Kumar.

Aman is the only feature film that Lord Bertrand Russell appeared in. It was brilliant.

**[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from "No harm in asking him, is there?' How Rajendra Kumar got Bertrand Russell to be in a Hindi movie", an excerpt from Jubilee Kumar, by Seema SonikAlimchand, Hachette India, Scroll.in, <https://scroll.in/reel/955054/no-harm-in-asking-him-is-there-how-rajendra-kumar-got-bertrand-russell-to-be-in-a-hindi-movie>.]**

23. What did Mohan Kumar initially think of Rajendra Kumar's suggestion about Bertrand Russell?
- (a) He thought Rajendra Kumar was joking, since the film Aman had nothing in common with Bertrand Russell's ideas.
  - (b) He thought it was a very good idea, and a very achievable one, since Rajendra Kumar was the most famous actor of the film industry at that time.
  - (c) He thought it was laughable, since Bertrand Russell was one of the greatest philosophers of their time, and he and Rajendra Kumar were just ordinary film-industry people.
  - (d) He thought it was laughable, since nobody in India would recognise who Bertrand Russell was.
24. What reason did Rajendra Kumar give Mohan Kumar for why he thought Bertrand Russell may agree to work in the film Aman?
- (a) He argued that the message of nuclear disarmament was common to the film Aman and Bertrand Russell, and therefore Bertrand Russell may agree to work in the film.
  - (b) He argued that Bertrand Russell was known to be a patron of the arts, and would therefore be agreeable to work in the film.
  - (c) He argued that Bertrand Russell had a great love for India, and would therefore agree to work in the film.
  - (d) He said he would be able to charm Bertrand Russell into agreeing to work in the film if he only had a chance to meet him in person.
25. Why did Bertrand Russell request that the filmmakers come meet him rather than going to meet them?
- (a) Because he disliked travelling to India.
  - (b) Because he did not enjoy travelling.
  - (c) Because he was very ill and infirm.
  - (d) Because of his age.

26. Based on the information set out in the passage above, which of the following is most likely to be true?
- (a) Rajendra Kumar was a much better actor than Mohan Kumar.
  - (b) Rajendra Kumar was more willing to try out seemingly audacious or impossible things in relation to the film than Mohan Kumar was.
  - (c) Rajendra Kumar was much more interested in philosophy and philosophers than Mohan Kumar was.
  - (d) Travelling to North Wales, where Bertrand Russell lived, was very difficult in those times.
27. What was the Indian audience's reaction to Bertrand Russell's appearance in the film Aman?
- (a) They thought he was a poor actor, and that he should have rehearsed more.
  - (b) They deeply valued his message, and thought it was a great feat to have convinced him to appear in the film.
  - (c) They thought that Bertrand Russell was someone who was famous in Iran, Lebanon, and Egypt.
  - (d) They did not know who he was, nor did they appreciate the meaning or value of his message.
28. What is the meaning of the word 'advocate' as used in the passage above?
- (a) Someone who drafts legal documents on behalf of others.
  - (b) Someone who argues legal matters on behalf of others.
  - (c) To publicly recommend or support.
  - (d) To publicly derogate or criticize.
29. According to Rajendra Kumar, why did the film Aman not do well in India?
- (a) Because Mohan Kumar did not direct it well.
  - (b) Because Bertrand Russell was old, and did not attract audiences.
  - (c) Because parts of the film were in English.
  - (d) Because the film was too innovative and radical for its time.
30. The sentence enclosed within '[x]' and underlined in the passage above has one word that appears in a form that is grammatically incorrect in the context of that sentence. What is the word that appears in an incorrect form, and what would be its appropriate form in the context of the sentence?
- (a) receiving : received
  - (b) worked : works
  - (c) enjoyed : enjoying
  - (d) respect : respected

-----X-----

### GK & Current Affairs

#### Passage 1

**Each set of questions in this section is based on topics that arise out of the excerpted passage. Answers may be implied by facts mentioned in the passage but need not be so. Please answer each question on its own merit on the basis of your knowledge of current affairs and general knowledge.**

The Ministry of External Affairs clarified in early January that India's political map released after the reorganisation of Jammu and Kashmir has in no manner revised the boundary with Nepal. The timing is significant, as it comes amid an unease with Nepal over territorial claims of the [1] tri-junction of India-Nepal-[2].

[1] is a 372-sq. km. area at the [2]-Nepal-India tri-junction. India claims [1] as a part of Uttarakhand while Nepal depicts the area in its map.

According to the Sugauli treaty signed between Nepal and the East India Company in 1816, the [3] river that runs through the [1] area is the boundary between the two countries. However, British surveyors subsequently showed the origin of the river, which has many tributaries, at different places. While Nepal claims that the river

west of the disputed territory is the main river and so [1] falls in its territory, India claims a different origin and includes the area in its territory.

Strategically, Lipulekh Pass in [1] serves as an important vantage point for India to keep an eye on Chinese movements. Since 1962, [1] has been manned by the Indo-Tibetan Border Police.

Nepal's Supreme Court has sought the country's original map exchanged with India during the signing of the Sugauli Treaty, the one exchanged while signing a boundary treaty with India in 1960, the map published by the East India Company on February 1, 1827, and a separate map published by the British Government in 1847.

**[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from: "The [1] dispute: All you need to know", The Times of India, <https://bit.ly/2NBltz5>.]**

31. The name of the area that has become a subject of dispute between India and Nepal, and which is discussed in the passage above, has been replaced with '[1]'. What is '[1]'?
- (a) Jogbani
  - (b) Kalapani
  - (c) Susta
  - (d) Sunauli
32. [1] is a tri-junction between India, Nepal, and [2]. Which country is [2]?
- (a) Bhutan
  - (b) Bangladesh
  - (c) China
  - (d) Tajikistan
33. India and Nepal signed a treaty concerning the integrated development of the river whose name has been replaced with '[3]' in the passage above. What is the name of the treaty, and in which year was it signed?
- (a) Treaty of Trade and Transit, 1960
  - (b) Sugauli Treaty, 1816
  - (c) India-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950
  - (d) Mahakali Treaty, 1996
34. Subject to certain conditions, members of this Nepali-speaking group who had their domicile in India on January 26, 1950 were confirmed to be citizens of India by the Government of India as late as 1988; members of this group have also faced ethnic cleansing in certain India states, and have been in conflict with certain other groups, including the Khasis. What is the name of this group?
- (a) Kshetris
  - (b) Bahuns
  - (c) Gorkhas
  - (d) Magars
35. A member of the group referred to in the previous question is sometimes referred to as 'Captain Fantastic'. This person is also the captain of the Indian National Football Team. What is his name?
- (a) Sunil Chhetri
  - (b) Nirmal Chhetri
  - (c) Gokul Sharma
  - (d) Anirudh Thapa

**Passage 2**

The Office of the Chief Justice of India (CJI) is a 'public authority' under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, a five-judge [2] led by Chief Justice of India [1] declared on Wednesday.

The main judgment of the [2] authored by Justice Sanjiv Khanna said the Supreme Court is a 'public authority' and the office of the CJI is part and parcel of the institution. Hence, if the Supreme Court is a public authority, so is the office of the CJI.

Justice Khanna, who shared his judgment with Chief Justice [1] and Justice Deepak Gupta, observed that "transparency and accountability should go hand-in-hand". Increased transparency under RTI was no threat to judicial independence, he held.

Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, in his separate and concurring opinion, eloquently observed that "judicial independence is not secured by the secrecy of cloistered halls".

The Bench, however, agreed, in one voice, that the right to know under RTI was not absolute. The right to know of a citizen ought to be balanced with the right to privacy of individual judges.

Hence, on this aspect, Justice Khanna held that personal information of judges should only be divulged under RTI if such disclosure served the larger public interest.

**[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from: "Supreme Court opens CJI office to RTI", Krishnadas Rajagopal, The Hindu, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/office-of-cji-is-public-authority-under-rti-rules-sc/article29961646.ece>.]**

36. What is the name of the judge whose name has been replaced with '[1]' in the passage above?
- (a) Ranjan Gogoi
  - (b) Sharad Bobde
  - (c) Dipak Misra
  - (d) Jagdish Singh Khehar
37. The name given to benches of the Supreme Court of India that have at least five judges, who sit "for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of [the] Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143" has been replaced with '[2]' in the passage above. What is '[2]'?
- (a) Division Bench
  - (b) Full Bench
  - (c) Constitution Bench
  - (d) Single Bench
38. What is the name of the RTI activist whose applications to the Central Public Information Officer, Supreme Court of India, eventually led to the case discussed in the passage above, and who is one of the main parties in the case?
- (a) Chirag Patel
  - (b) Subhash Chandra Agarwal
  - (c) M. Sreenivas
  - (d) Sanjay Dubey

39. Who is the RTI activist and peasant leader who was arrested on December 10, 2019 from Jorhat, Assam under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act against the backdrop of large-scale protests against the amendment of the Citizenship Act?
- (a) Karam Chand Bhatia
  - (b) Dulal Bora
  - (c) Niren Pareek
  - (d) Akhil Gogoi
40. Which amongst the following was the first Indian state to enact a law on the right to information?
- (a) Uttar Pradesh
  - (b) Kerala
  - (c) Maharashtra
  - (d) Tamil Nadu

### Passage 3

Harry Truman famously called for a one-handed economist, tired of economists who forecast this, on the one hand, and that, on the other. He would have been happy with any one of this year's Nobel awardees for economics. Abhijit Vinayak Banerjee and the other two awardees of the Economics Nobel for 2019, [1] and [2], have been recognised for their work in [3], specifically experiments to identify the best way to combat poverty in its different forms.

One, the attack on poverty has to be more nuanced than the proposition that fast growth will cure poverty, or that a rising tide will lift all boats. Certain problems call for specific solutions. The existence of large pockets of poverty and of poverty traps in the most affluent nations of the world is proof that a prosperous economy does not, by itself, guarantee that everyone would share that prosperity. Who gets left out and why, and how to fix that problem call for specific investigation.

Angus Deaton got the Nobel in 2015 for his extensive contribution to measuring poverty. This year's laureates brought sophisticated tools of microeconomics — Banerjee's PhD was for mathematically intricate papers in information economics — to designing and evaluating experiments in tackling poverty.

Two, the Nobel prize is not reserved for those who keep a hygienic distance from politics. Banerjee has signed petitions that questioned the present government's practices on statistical data. He has joined Raghuram Rajan and Gita Gopinath in producing an economic blueprint for India critical of the present government's policies. He was one of those consulted to frame the Congress party's basic income scheme, Nyay for the 2019 parliament elections.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from "ET View: Nobel for Abhijit Banerjee", The Economic Times, [https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/opinion/et-view/et-view-nobel-for-abhijit-banerjee/articleshow/71581979.cms?utm\\_source=contentofinterest&utm\\_medium=text&utm\\_campaign=cpps](https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/opinion/et-view/et-view-nobel-for-abhijit-banerjee/articleshow/71581979.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cpps) t]

41. What is the name of the lady whose name has been replaced with '[1]' in the passage above?
- (a) Selma Lagerlof
  - (b) Bertha von Suttner
  - (c) Esther Duflo
  - (d) Shakuntala Devi

42. What is the name of the gentleman whose name has been replaced with '[2]' in the passage above?
- (a) Robert Shiller
  - (b) Lloyd Shapley
  - (c) Bengt Holstrom
  - (d) Michael Kremer
43. What did Abhijit Banerjee and the other two awardees win the 2019 Nobel Prize in Economics for?
- (a) Their contribution to development economics.
  - (b) Their contribution to the endogenous growth theory.
  - (c) Their contribution to new institutional economics.
  - (d) Their contribution to experimental economics and combinatorial auction.
44. Gita Gopinath is currently:
- (a) the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund
  - (b) the Chief Economist of the International Monetary Fund
  - (c) the Managing Director of the World Bank
  - (d) the Chief Economist of the World Bank
45. The objective of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is:
- (a) To ensure comprehensive financial inclusion of all households in the country by providing universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic bank account to every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility.
  - (b) To create a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor and the underprivileged.
  - (c) To guarantee a minimum monthly pension to all Indians above the age of 60 years.
  - (d) To provide bank loans between Rs.10 lakh and Rs.1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one Woman borrower per bank branch for setting up greenfield enterprises.
46. Who is India's current Minister of State for Finance and Corporate Affairs?
- (a) Nirmala Sitharaman
  - (b) Anurag Thakur
  - (c) Jayant Sinha
  - (d) Santosh Kumar Gangwar
47. Who is the current Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India?
- (a) Subrahmanyam Jaishankar
  - (b) Krishnamurthy Venkata Subramanian
  - (c) Arvind Subramanian
  - (d) Kaushik Basu

#### Passage 4

Service in UN peacekeeping operations, fighting Taliban terrorists in Afghanistan and deployment in Syria, Lebanon, Ethiopia and Israel are some of the achievements of women Army officers which caught the attention of the Supreme Court for giving them parity with their male counterparts for permanent commission. The apex court cited the examples of [1] and [2], who led separate all-men contingents, and Major Madhumita (Army Education Corps) who became the first woman officer in the country to receive the Gallantry Award (Sena Medal) for fighting Taliban terrorists in Afghanistan.

It also referred to the women officers who are convoy commanders in Leh and Udhampur among other places.

A bench of Justices D Y Chandrachud and Ajay Rastogi referred to a detailed elaboration of the service rendered by women Short Service Commission (SSC) officers to the nation, working shoulder to shoulder with their male counterparts.

Major Gopika Ajitsingh Pawar was awarded the UN Peacekeeping Medal by the UN Secretary General for her role as a military member of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon.

The Supreme Court noted that Majors Madhu Rana, Preeti Singh and Anuja Yadav were awarded the UN Medal completing the qualifying service as military members of the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Similarly, Captain Ashwini Pawar (Army Ordinance Corps) and Captain Shipra Majumdar (Army Engineer Corps) were awarded the Sewa Medal by the President in 2007.

**[1]** recently led a contingent of the Indian Army Service Corps, becoming the first woman to lead an all-men Army contingent in the history of India, on India's 70th Republic Day parade in 2019.

Similarly, **[2]** recently became the first Indian woman Parade Adjutant to lead an all-men contingent in Delhi on January 26 this year.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from: "SC notes women Army officers' achievements like fighting Taliban, UN peace operation", PTI, Outlook, <https://www.outlookindia.com/newscroll/sc-notes-women-army-officers-achievements-like-fighting-taliban-un-peace-operation/1736901>]

48. The name of which officer of the Indian Army has been replaced with '**[1]**' in the passage above?
- (a) Major Gopika Ajitsingh Pawar
  - (b) Major Madhumita
  - (c) Major Madhu Rana
  - (d) Lieutenant Bhavana Kasturi
49. The name of Indian Army officer who became the first Indian woman Parade Adjutant to lead an all-men contingent has been replaced with '**[2]**' in the passage above. What is the officer's name?
- (a) Major Preeti Singh
  - (b) Captain Tania Shergill
  - (c) Captain Shipra Majumdar
  - (d) Captain Ashwini Pawar
50. On February 29, 2020, this person became the third woman officer in the Indian Army and first woman paediatrician to achieve the rank of lieutenant general in the Indian Army, the second-highest post in the force. Who are we talking about?
- (a) Priya Jhingan
  - (b) Ruchi Sharma
  - (c) Madhuri Kanitkar
  - (d) Anuja Yadav
51. The observations of the Supreme Court in the passage cited above were made in a judgment relating to a case to decide whether women officers in the Indian Army should be given parity with their male counterparts for permanent commission; who amongst the following was one of the parties in that case?
- (a) Swati Singh
  - (b) Dr. Punita Arora
  - (c) Alka Khurana

(d) Babita Puniya

52. Which of the following most accurately describes the outcome of the case from which the Supreme Court's observation in the passage above has been taken?
- (a) The Supreme Court directed the Union Government to grant Permanent Commission to women officers in the Army, regardless of their years of service, and called the absolute exclusion of women from command appointments illegal.
  - (b) The Supreme Court directed the Union Government to grant women officers in the Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force appointments in combat roles.
  - (c) The Supreme Court held that women are not fit to be appointed to combat positions, and that the Indian Army was justified in not granting them Permanent Commission.
  - (d) The Supreme Court held that women were fit to be appointed to combat positions, but that the decision of the Union Government to not grant women officers Permanent Commission was invalid.

### Passage 5

The possible outbreak of coronavirus outside of China has received constant focus around the world, including India. However, healthcare experts say, swine flu is what India should be dealing with on priority while it stays alert on coronavirus.

Cases of swine flu, also known as Influenza A or [1], have been increasingly getting reported. On Tuesday, Justice D Y Chandrachud revealed that a few Supreme Court judges are down with [1].

Doctors point out that the swine flu tends to recur at usual intervals and the solution lies in taking a flu shot since there is a vaccine available for [1]. The vaccine is made and sold in India by several companies.

The swine flu has become a yearly phenomenon now. It is seen peaking between January and March and then again post monsoon until October. The time period may vary state to state in a country. The vaccine shot is suggested once with every change of season. Although World Health Organisation has a proper guideline on the selection of the vaccine, it is advisable to reach out to the doctor.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from: "India's priority should be [1] virus, say health experts", by E. Kumar Sharma, Business Today, <https://www.businesstoday.in/sectors/pharma/india-priority-should-be-swine-flu-say-health-experts-coronavirus/story/396904.html>.]

53. What is the alternate name of swine flu or 'Influenza A', which has been replaced with '[1]' in the passage above?
- (a) COVID-19
  - (b) H1N1
  - (c) Novel Coronavirus
  - (d) H3N2
54. There was an outbreak of bubonic and pneumonic plague in India in 1994. Which of the following cities was at the epicentre of the outbreak?
- (a) Chandigarh
  - (b) Bhubaneswar
  - (c) Chennai
  - (d) Surat



55. In 2018, there was an outbreak of a particular virus in Kerala, traced to fruit bats in the area. What was the name of the virus in this outbreak?
- (a) Epstein-Barr
  - (b) Variola minor
  - (c) Nipah
  - (d) Variola major
56. Who amongst the following is credited with having discovered and developed one of the first successful vaccines against polio?
- (a) Jonas Salk
  - (b) Alexander Fleming
  - (c) Francis Crick
  - (d) Louis Pasteur
57. Frequent washing of one's hands is recommended as a way of avoiding contracting disease; a Hungarian scientist and physician, also described as the "saviour of mothers", discovered in the mid-nineteenth century that the incidence of puerperal fever (also known as "childbed fever") could be drastically cut by the use of hand disinfection in obstetrical clinics. What was this person's name?
- (a) George Soros
  - (b) Ignaz Semmelweis
  - (c) Franz Liszt
  - (d) Ern? Rubik

### Passage 6

Many commentators say the failure of Yes Bank points to failures of regulation and supervision on the part of the Reserve Bank of India (the "RBI"). Yes Bank suffered from excessive exposure to some groups. With effect from 1 April 2019, the RBI has put in place a Large Exposure Framework that limits exposure to individual companies and groups. Perhaps such a policy might have come earlier. It does appear now that risk management in banks is too important to be left to the boards.

The RBI has also been faulted for ignoring excessive loan growth at Yes Bank. It is hard to say what constitutes excessive growth. Loan growth of around 30%–35% per annum at Yes Bank may seem high. However, this growth happened on a low base and at a time when private banks were gaining market share at the expense of Public Sector Banks ("PSBs") whose own loan growth was tardy. The RBI does comment on asset quality in its annual financial inspection report. However, for the RBI to question loan growth at a given bank would constitute micromanagement of a new order.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from: "The Yes Bank Rescue and Its Aftermath", by T.T. Ram Mohan, Economic and Political Weekly, <https://www.epw.in/journal/2020/15/h-t-parekh-finance-column/yes-bank-rescue-and-its-aftermath.html>.]

58. Based on their fund infusion, Yes Bank became an Associate Bank of which of the Banks listed below?
- (a) NABARD
  - (b) Oriental Bank of Commerce
  - (c) State Bank of India
  - (d) Vijaya Bank

59. Who among the following was the promoter and former Managing Director of Yes Bank?
- (a) Ashok Kapur
  - (b) Rana Kapoor
  - (c) H.V. Kamath
  - (d) Sandeep Bakhshi
60. Who among the following is the present C.E.O. of Yes Bank?
- (a) Ashok Kapur
  - (b) Rana Kapoor
  - (c) Prashant Kumar
  - (d) M.R. Kumar
61. Which of the following is a public bank?
- (a) ICICI Bank
  - (b) HDFC Bank
  - (c) City Union Bank
  - (d) India Post Payments Bank
62. Which of the following governmental authorities are investigating Yes Bank or its directors at this time?
- (a) Securities & Exchange Board of India
  - (b) Enforcement Directorate
  - (c) Central Bureau of Investigation
  - (d) All of the Above

### Passage 7

On 12 August 2014, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India ("TRAI"), published a paper titled 'Recommendation on Media Ownership'. In its opening remarks, the paper said, "The right to freedom of speech is essential for sustaining the vitality of democracy. This is why the right is sacrosanct; it is fiercely protected by the media. The question that arises is whether reposing such a right in the media simultaneously casts an obligation on the media to convey information and news that is accurate, truthful and unbiased." "What happens in the media," the paper went on to state, "is the concern of the entire country."

The TRAI had highlighted this belief in the context of its argument that the ownership of media companies by a handful of entities would increase the "possibility of misuse of the rights of the media for interests that are not in the larger public good." The paper warned against such structures because of their "negative impact on media diversity and plurality." Elaborating on these fears, it stated, "There may be thousands of newspapers and hundreds of news channels in the news media market, but if they are all 'controlled' by only a handful of entities, then there is insufficient plurality of news and views presented to the people."

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from: "The Big Five: The Media Companies That the Modi Government Must Scrutinise To Fulfill its Promise of Ending Crony Capitalism", by Krishn Kaushik, The Caravan, <https://caravanmagazine.in/vantage/the-big-five-the-media-companies-that-the-modi-government-must-scrutinise-to-fulfill-its-promise-of-ending-crony-capitalism>.]

63. Who among the following journalists won the Ramon Magsaysay Award for their work?
- (a) Arnab Goswami
  - (b) Amitabha Chowdhury
  - (c) Rajdeep Sardesai

- (d) Rahul Kanwal
64. Which of the following entities is Rajeev Chandrashekar not associated with?
- (a) Asianet News  
(b) Kannada Prabha  
(c) Suvarna News 24x7  
(d) None of the above
65. From which state was Subhash Chandra Goenka elected to the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) Chhattisgarh  
(b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Haryana  
(d) Jharkhand
66. Who among the following is a promoter of their respective Television channels?
- (a) Sudhir Chaudhary  
(b) Faye D'Souza  
(c) Ravish Kumar  
(d) Prannoy Roy
67. Who is the Managing Director of Sun Group?
- (a) Dayanidhi Maran  
(b) Kalanithi Maran  
(c) R. Kanimozhi  
(d) Murasoli Maran

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## Legal Reasoning

### Passage 1

The Government passes a law that prohibits the production, manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, commercial distribution and advertisement of e-cigarettes in India. Any person who violates this law will be punishable with imprisonment of up to one year, or a fine of up to one lakh rupees, or both. The law says that for any subsequent offence, the person will be punishable with imprisonment of up to three years, along with a fine of up to five lakh rupees. The law defines electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) as electronic devices that heat a substance (natural or artificial) to create aerosol for inhalation. These e-cigarettes may contain nicotine and flavours, and include all forms of electronic nicotine delivery systems, heat-not-burn products, e-hookahs, and other similar devices. However, the definition of 'e-cigarettes' creates an exception for licensed medical products. The law further states that no person is allowed to use any place for the storage of any stock of e-cigarettes. The law states that from the date on which the law came into force (i.e., September 18, 2019), the commercial owners of existing stocks of e-cigarettes are required to declare and deposit all their stocks at the nearest office of an authorised police officer (at least at the level of a sub-inspector) without unreasonable delay.

Khalifa owned a shop known as the Big Marley Shop in Koramangala, Bangalore that imported and stocked e-cigarettes from China. He had placed an order for e-cigarettes on September 10, 2019 with his Chinese supplier and the package arrived on September 25, 2019. On the arrival of the package, he promptly went to the house of his neighbour, who happened to be a Police Inspector, and handed it over to him. On September 27, 2019, he gave away for free, 3 e-cigarettes from his existing stock to his cousin, Shanti, who was a chain-smoker of cigarettes and was exploring alternatives to cigarettes. Shanti was delighted and immediately began using the e-cigarettes. Even after the law came into force, Khalifa continued to stock a product in his shop known as the 'Double Barrel' for sale, which has

a chamber that converts nicotine juice into the aerosol form like e-cigarettes and a pipe to smoke loose tobacco. Khalifa continues to sell the Double Barrel even after September 18, 2019.

- 68. Did Khalifa obey the law with respect to the new stock of e-cigarettes that arrived on September 25, 2019?**
- (a) Yes, he had already placed an order for the import before the law came into force.
  - (b) Yes, he deposited with the police officer without unreasonable delay.
  - (c) No, he did not deposit it at the office of an authorised police officer.
  - (d) No, he deposited the stock 7 days after the law came into force.
- 69. Did Khalifa violate the law by giving away his e-cigarettes to Shanti?**
- (a) No, he did not receive any money for it and therefore did not commercially distribute them.
  - (b) No, existing stock is not covered by the law.
  - (c) No, 3 e-cigarettes do not constitute a commercial quantity.
  - (d) Yes, he failed to deposit them at the nearest office of an authorised police officer.
- 70. Did Shanti violate the law on e-cigarettes by using them?**
- (a) Yes, she did not surrender them at the nearest office of an authorized police officer.
  - (b) Yes, she conspired with Khalifa to violate the law on e-cigarettes.
  - (c) No, the law does not ban personal use of e-cigarettes.
  - (d) No, she was using it for medical purposes to get off cigarettes.
- 71. Is Khalifa's stocking of the product 'Double Barrel' legal?**
- (a) No, it contains the functionality of an e-cigarette.
  - (b) Yes, since it also has a pipe for smoking loose tobacco, which is not banned.
  - (c) No, after September 18, 2019 all forms of tobacco delivery systems are banned.
  - (d) Yes, because he only stocked it but did not actively sell it.
- 72. In the year 2020, Khalifa stocks a type of electronic device under the name 'Vapify'. This device can convert a substance into the aerosol form for inhalation through heating, but is made for use with the juice of a little-known herb called 'Damiana' which is not illegal and is said to have a range of medical benefits for users such as curing impotency, depression, and headaches. Khalifa also stocks the herb, Damiana in his shop. Is he guilty of violating the law?**
- (a) No, the definition of 'e-cigarettes' does not include medical products.
  - (b) No, Vapify is not meant for use with nicotine.
  - (c) No, Damiana is a legal herb.
  - (d) Yes, since Vapify can perform the function of an e-cigarette.

### Passage 2

In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, the much-forgotten force majeure clause will now come under great scrutiny. A force majeure clause excuses a party to a contract from having to perform its obligations under the contract if the events described in the force majeure clause occur.

The term 'Force Majeure' appeared in the common law world in the 1900s and was borrowed from the Napoleonic Code, although its origins can be traced back to Roman law.

Roman law recognised that the principle of sanctity of contract can be tempered by a competing principle, that obligations under a contract are binding only as long as matters remain the same as they were at the time of entering into the contract.

Under Indian law, force majeure does not simply mean anything outside the control of the parties to a contract. Its meaning, and applicability, depends on the particular contract, and the particular wording used. It is contractual language intended to anticipate unforeseen events and provide for what happens on their occurrence.

Force majeure clauses vary. They can be specific (a list of specific events that are treated as being force majeure, such as fire, flood, war or similar) or general (referring simply to events outside the reasonable control of a party to the contract), or a combination of both.

The test for seeking to rely on a force majeure clause is:

1. The event that gave rise to a party's non-performance under the contract falls within the definition of force majeure in the contract, that is, the event is covered by the force majeure clause, and the non-performance was caused by the relevant event.
2. The event and the non-performance were due to circumstances beyond a party's control. Therefore, force majeure will not include economic problems like insufficient funds.
3. There were no reasonable steps that could have been taken to avoid or mitigate the event or its consequences.

The party seeking to rely on the clause must also show it was not aware, at the time of entering the contract, that the circumstances giving rise to the event of force majeure were likely to occur. For example, now that the COVID-19 pandemic has started, if parties enter into a contract after this point and then have problems performing as a result, they may not be able to rely on force majeure unless the contract specifically covers COVID-19 and its consequences, and provides for what happens if it affects performance of the contract.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from "The forgotten Force Majeure clause and its relevance today under Indian and English Law", by Laurence Lieberman and Abhimanyu Bhandari, *Bar and Bench*, <https://www.barandbench.com/columns/the-forgotten-force-majeure-clause-and-its-relevance-today-under-indian-and-english-law>]

**73. Rohan is a freelance writer, who writes marketing materials for various customers; he usually works from home, but travels to customers' offices on occasion, to negotiate a new contract. On March 15, 2020, Rohan executed a contract with a customer, under which he promised to deliver 50 pages of marketing materials to the customer by March 31, 2020. The contract provided the following as force majeure events which would excuse a party from performing its obligations under the contract: "fire, flood, or civil commotion". On March 24, 2020 the Government of India announced a three-week 'lockdown' in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, prohibiting people from leaving their homes other than to obtain essentials. Rohan wishes to use the force majeure clause in the contract to avoid delivering the marketing materials to his customer. Can he do so?**

- (a) Yes, since this was an extraordinary event and no person can be held responsible for contractual duties under such circumstances.
- (b) No, since freelancers cannot claim the protection of a contractual term.
- (c) No, since pandemics are not covered in the force majeure clause of the contract, and neither was Rohan's ability to do his work affected by the pandemic.
- (d) Yes, since Rohan was unable to leave his home for three weeks and so, could not do the work under the contract.

**74. Rohan speaks with his customer, who agrees to extend the date for submitting the marketing materials to April 15, 2020, since Rohan also has to do a lot of housework in light of the lockdown. On April 3, 2020 Rohan fell asleep while smoking in bed. The cigarette fell from his hand as he was smoking, and set his apartment on fire, but luckily, Rohan escaped without any injuries. Can Rohan now use the force majeure clause in the contract to avoid delivering the marketing materials to his customer?**

- (a) Yes, since 'fire' is covered in the force majeure clause in the contract.
- (b) Yes, since Rohan's apartment burnt down, and he could not work there anymore.
- (c) No, since smoking is a social evil and should not be tolerated.
- (d) No, since the fire was caused by Rohan's negligence, and not something beyond his control.

**75. Rohan finally delivers the marketing materials to his customer, Seth Ghanshyamdas, on April 15, 2020. Seth Ghanshyamdas however, says that he cannot pay Rohan, since he has lost all his money, which he kept as cash in a desk drawer at his home. The desk was placed in a corner of a room, and the ceiling above**

had been leaking water for the past couple of years; thinking of it as a small matter however, Seth Ghanshyamdas did not move the desk or keep the money elsewhere. During the lockdown however, the ceiling finally gave way, and the water tank of Seth Ghanshyamdas's building, which was right above, collapsed and flooded Seth Ghanshyamdas's house. Seth Ghanshyamdas now claims that he is not bound to pay as the force majeure clause in the contract protects him. Is he correct?

- (a) No, since he did not do anything to avoid the loss of the money despite knowing that the ceiling above was leaking for the past couple of years.
- (b) No, since he should not have kept all his money in the form of cash, that too, in his house.
- (c) Yes, since his house was flooded, and 'flood' was covered in the force majeure clause in the contract.
- (d) Yes, since there was nothing Seth Ghanshyamdas could do to prevent the water tank from collapsing once the ceiling gave way.

**76. Seth Ghanshyamdas had entered into an agreement with his customer on March 1, 2020, under which he agreed to provide certain electrical goods to his customer's factory by March 15, 2020. The force majeure events described in the contract listed 'fire, flood, pandemic, war, terror attack, and civil commotion'. On March 25, 2020 Seth Ghanshyamdas called up his customer, and told him that he would not be able to deliver the goods due to the lockdown, and claims protection under the force majeure clause of the contract. Can he do so?**

- (a) Yes, since pandemics are covered in the force majeure clause of the contract.
- (b) Yes, since the lockdown and Seth Ghanshyamdas's inability to deliver the goods were beyond his control.
- (c) No, since electrical goods are essential items, and Seth Ghanshyamdas should have delivered them even during the lockdown.
- (d) No, since the lockdown had been declared after the date for delivery of the goods under the contract had passed.

**77. Once the lockdown was lifted, and in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis, the Government of India announced various measures to help revive society and the economy. A government announcement, published in all newspapers on April 30, 2020, stated that "Higher taxes on sale of various goods, such as electronic and electrical items, would be levied on the sellers of such goods to collect money to pay for the reconstruction efforts post the COVID-19 crisis." On May 1, 2020 Seth Ghanshyamdas entered into a contract with a customer to supply certain electrical goods at a certain price; the contract included 'flood, tempest, war, earthquake, or events that make the activity under the contract unprofitable' as force majeure events. On May 5, the government announced an additional tax of 30% on the sale of any electrical goods, to be paid by the seller of such goods. Under these circumstances, Seth Ghanshyamdas would have suffered a loss by selling the goods, since his profit margin was only 20%. Can he use the force majeure clause in the contract to avoid selling the goods to his customer?**

- (a) No, since the imposition of higher taxes was not covered in the contract.
- (b) No, since Seth Ghanshyamdas was aware that higher taxes on sale of electrical goods could be levied when he entered into the contract.
- (c) No, since the levy of the additional tax was a matter within Seth Ghanshyamdas's control.
- (d) No, since Seth Ghanshyamdas could have taken steps to increase the price of the goods even after entering into the contract.

### Passage 3

**In this passage, we explain what behaviour amounts to sexual harassment and how victims of sexual harassment at workplaces can use legal recourse for relief.**

A 2018 survey by the Indian National Bar Association revealed that 68% of victims of sexual harassment at the workplace don't report such incidences, fearing adverse consequences at the workplace. And while cases of cyber sexual abuse are rampant, there aren't any official statistics available to reflect the gravity of the situation. This is the story even though there's a specific law—the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act—that's meant to give a voice to sexual harassment victims. So, how can women better use these provisions against the perpetrators of sexual harassment? Advocate Vandana Shah shares some insights:

Egregious behaviour like assault and eve-teasing clearly amount to sexual harassment. But off-colour jokes, obscene WhatsApp forwards, personal remarks, describing a woman in anatomical terms, verbal abuse in regular social interactions are all forms of sexual harassment, Shah said. "If a joke makes a woman highly uncomfortable, she's entitled to go and register a complaint with the Internal Complaints Committee of the organisation."

Under the law, every organisation with 10 or more employees needs to set up an Internal Complaints Committee ("ICC"). It must be presided over by a senior female employee of the organisation and at least one-half of the members of the ICC must be women, including an external member who is preferably familiar with the law or associated with a non-profit organisation working for the causes of women.

The law entitles a victim to lodge a complaint with the ICC, which is supposed to keep it confidential. This is followed by the issuance of a notice to the respondent within seven working days of receipt of the complaint. The accused gets 10 working days to submit his reply along with lists of witnesses and documents. Thereafter, the committee is supposed to hear the victim, the individual against whom the complaint has been filed, and the witnesses, and present a report.

During the investigation, the ICC can recommend that the organisation provide certain reliefs like transfer of the aggrieved woman or of the respondent, or granting the aggrieved woman leave, Shah pointed out. The aggrieved woman and the respondent have the right to cross-examine all witnesses in the form of written questions and responses, but only via the ICC. The working rules of the ICC must state that the respondent shall have no right to directly cross-examine the victim or her witnesses.

**[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from "BQ Learning: Faced With Sexual Harassment? Here's What You Can Do", by Chandreyee Mukherjee, Bloomberg Quint, <https://www.bloombergquint.com/bqlearning/bq-learning-faced-with-sexual-harassment-heres-what-you-can-do>.]**

**Answer the following questions assuming that Advocate Vandana Shah's statements, as set out in the passage above, are valid law:**

- 78. Preeta and Rajesh work at a company called "Freecloud Enterprises". Rajesh is Preeta's senior at work, and Preeta has to report to Rajesh every day about her work. One day, Rajesh sent Preeta a set of images on WhatsApp; these images were lewd and obscene in nature, and Preeta was offended by them. She wishes to file a complaint of sexual harassment against Rajesh. Is Rajesh guilty of sexual harassment?**
- (a) Yes, since Preeta reported to him at work, and it was his responsibility to ensure that she was comfortable at the workplace.
  - (b) No, since he had only sent the images once, and there is no evidence to suggest he did such things habitually.
  - (c) Yes, since sending obscene WhatsApp messages to a woman colleague amounts to sexual harassment at the workplace.
  - (d) No, since Rajesh had only meant to send Preeta the images as a joke.

- 79. Freecloud Enterprises has 11 employees. Since the number of employees is low, the CEO of Freecloud Enterprises, Dinesh, decides not to form an ICC. When Preeta approached Dinesh with her complaint, Dinesh told her that he would handle the matter himself, rather than establishing an ICC. Can he do so?**
- (a) Yes, it would be more effective if Dinesh handled the matter himself, as he was the CEO of the company.
  - (b) No, since the law requires all organisations with 10 or more employees to set up an ICC.
  - (c) Yes, since the company had only 11 employees, of whom Dinesh and Preeta were two; as such, there were effectively only nine employees in the company, and Dinesh does not need to establish an ICC.
  - (d) No, since any woman employee can demand the establishment of an ICC in any organisation, no matter how many employees it may have.
- 80. Dinesh agrees to establish the ICC for Freecloud Enterprises and to refer Preeta's complaint to the ICC. Aside from Preeta, who is a mid-level employee at Freecloud Enterprises, two other women worked at the company: Ranjeeta, a new employee who was hired at a junior position, and Suneeta, who was a Director, and therefore, held a senior position in the company. Dinesh appoints Ranjeeta and Suneeta to the ICC, but not Preeta. He also decides to be a member of the ICC, and to preside over the committee himself, as he is the CEO of the company. Can he preside over the ICC?**
- (a) Yes, since he is the senior-most employee at the company, and as such, should preside over its ICC.
  - (b) Yes, since this would ensure that the decisions of the ICC are implemented.
  - (c) No, since Dinesh was involved in the matter himself.
  - (d) No, since the ICC must be presided over by a woman.
- 81. If Freecloud Enterprises's ICC is to have a total of five members, how many other men can Dinesh appoint to the ICC?**
- (a) None.
  - (b) One.
  - (c) Two.
  - (d) Three.
- 82. The ICC of Freecloud Enterprises conducts its investigation into Preeta's complaint, and finds Rajesh guilty of sexual harassment. It recommends to the company that it grant Preeta her request of transferring Rajesh to a branch office of the company. Preeta also asks the ICC to recommend that Rajesh be sent on leave for two weeks. Can the ICC grant this request?**
- (a) No, since the ICC can recommend the transfer of Preeta or Rajesh, and recommend that Preeta be granted leave, but it cannot recommend that Rajesh be sent on leave.
  - (b) No, since Rajesh was Preeta's senior at the workplace.
  - (c) Yes, since the ICC found Rajesh guilty of sexual harassment.
  - (d) Yes, since it would have been traumatic for Preeta to see Rajesh at the workplace.

#### Passage 4

The Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") has powers to regulate banks but those do not include the power to prohibit or ban virtual currencies ("VCs") directly. However, the RBI issued directions to banks that they should not provide banking services to those engaged in the trading of VCs or engaged in the facilitation of such trading by operating VC exchanges and so on.

The Supreme Court of India observed that the concern of RBI ought to be about the entities regulated by it i.e., banks. However, the RBI did not take a stand that any of the banks regulated by it had suffered any loss or adverse effect directly or indirectly, on account of the interfacing between the banks and the VC exchange operators.

The RBI has very wide powers to take preventive as well as curative measures. But the availability of power is different from the manner and extent to which the powers may be exercised. While the Supreme Court recognised the power of the RBI to take pre-emptive action, it questioned the proportionality of the measures used by the RBI. To determine the proportionality of the RBI's measures the Supreme Court held that the RBI should show some semblance of



damage suffered by its regulated entities. There should be some empirical data to demonstrate the degree of harm suffered by the regulated entities (after establishing that they were harmed). It is not the case of RBI that any of the entities regulated by it has suffered on account of the provision of banking services to the online platforms running VC exchanges.

When the consistent stand of the RBI is that they have not banned VCs and when the Government of India is unable to take a call despite several committees coming up with several proposals including two draft bills, both of which advocated exactly opposite positions, it is not possible for the Supreme Court to hold that the impugned measure is proportionate. Hence, the Supreme Court set aside the RBI's circular containing directions to banks that they should not provide banking services to those engaged in the trading of VCs or engaged in the facilitation of such trading.

**[Based on the judgment delivered by Ramasubramanian V., J., in *IMAI v. Reserve Bank of India*, W.P. (Civil) No. 528 of 2018 dated March 4, 2020]**

**83. Which of the following is true?**

- (a) The RBI banned VCs.
- (b) The RBI prohibited companies from facilitating trading in VCs.
- (c) The RBI prohibited banks from allowing companies engaged in trading in VCs from using bank services.
- (d) The RBI banned those banks that traded in VCs.

**84. The Supreme Court took exception to the RBI's actions because:**

- (a) the RBI had no concern for companies trading in VCs.
- (b) the RBI had not shown any concern for banks regulated by it.
- (c) the RBI did not prove that banks had suffered harm because of the provision of banking services to VC exchange operators but directed banks not to do so any way.
- (d) the RBI exercised wide powers despite having narrow powers under the law.

**85. In an appeal against the judgment of the Supreme Court on which the above passage is based, the RBI demonstrated that a bank that had been providing banking services to a VC exchange operator had suffered losses because a company engaged in real estate projects had not repaid a loan that it had borrowed. Will the RBI succeed in its appeal?**

- (a) Yes; since the RBI can demonstrate that banks providing banking services to operators of VC exchanges had suffered harm.
- (b) Yes; since the crux of the problem that the Supreme Court found with the RBI's stand was that it could not provide data about any banks that had suffered losses.
- (c) No; since only one bank had suffered losses after providing banking services to a company operating a VC exchange.
- (d) No; since there is no correlation between the loss suffered by the bank and the provision of banking services by that bank to the VC exchange operator.

**86. The RBI issues a new circular stating that VCs are being used by a terrorist organisation called ISIL and imposes a countrywide ban on the use of VCs until further notice. This new circular is challenged before the Supreme Court. Will the Supreme Court uphold its validity?**

- (a) Yes; since the new circular demonstrates valid grounds for banning VCs.
- (b) No; the RBI does not have the authority to ban VCs.
- (c) Yes; the RBI had taken a clear stand that VCs are being used by a terrorist organisation.
- (d) No; the RBI cannot issue any circulars after the Supreme Court judgment.

**87. Relying on data gathered by a third-party research outfit showing that construction companies frequently fail to repay loans to banks, the RBI issues a circular instructing banks to conduct special, in-depth due diligence on construction companies before offering them loans. Is this circular valid?**

- (a) No; the RBI cannot regulate construction companies.
- (b) Yes; the RBI can regulate construction companies based on real data that demonstrates harm being caused to banks by construction companies.

- (c) No; the RBI cannot direct differential treatment of a specific type of companies as compared to others, since all companies are equal before the law.
- (d) Yes; the RBI has powers to issued directions such as in the circular and the measures that the RBI has instructed banks to take are proportionate to the harm to the banks that is sought to be prevented.
- 88. The IRDAI, India's insurance sector regulator, has wide powers to regulate insurance companies. Taking cognizance of the rising death toll in the country due to the Coronavirus, the IRDAI directs banks to issue loans at very low interest rates to insurance companies so that insurance companies can process insurance claims on time. This direction of the IRDAI is challenged before the Supreme Court. Will the challenge be successful?**
- (a) No; the IRDAI does not have the power to issue directions to banks.
- (b) No; the IRDAI's directions do not benefit insurance companies.
- (c) Yes; the IRDAI's directions will ensure that insurance companies do not face a shortage of funds at a time when the number of claims may be very high.
- (d) Yes; the IRDAI has taken a proportionate measure in the face of a serious threat to the business of insurance companies.
- 89. A VC exchange operator called Satoshi Associates borrows a huge loan from a public sector bank and fails to repay the loan to the bank. Taking cognizance of this the RBI issues instructions to all public sector banks in the country that no loans may be issued to Satoshi Associates. Satoshi Associates challenge these instructions of the RBI in court. Will they succeed?**
- (a) No; the RBI's instructions were issued in due exercise of its powers, based on actual default by Satoshi Associates and in proportion to the harm that would be prevented by such instructions.
- (b) No; VC exchange operation is prohibited in India.
- (c) No; the RBI can exercise any power available to it under law at any time regardless of other considerations.
- (d) Yes; the RBI's instructions are regressive and not in the interest of banks or the country's interests at large.

### Passage 5

The central government has decided to invoke the *Epidemic Act, 1897* (the "**Epidemic Act**") to tackle the coronavirus crisis. The decision was taken on March 11, 2020.

The Epidemic Act is meant "to provide for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases".

The central government issued a regulation (the "**March 11 Regulation**") prohibiting till March 31, 2020 the entry into Indian ports of international cruise ships, crew, or passengers with a travel history to coronavirus-hit nations.

Section 2A of the Epidemic Act empowers the central government to take steps to prevent the spread of an epidemic.

"When the central government is satisfied that India or any part thereof is visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, the central government may prescribe regulations for the inspection of any ship or vessel leaving or arriving at any port in the territories of India and for such detention thereof, or of any person intending to sail therein, or arriving or leaving thereby, as may be necessary," it says.

The British-era Act was mainly used to control plague in the late 1800s. Its provisions being invoked by the government now calls for fines and imprisonment in cases of violation. "Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)," says Section 3 of the Epidemic Act.

The law also protects officials who act under the provisions of this law. "No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act," says Section 4 of the legislation.

The Epidemic Act can be used to restrict movement of suspected coronavirus patients to prevent further spread of the disease. The need to invoke the Act was felt to empower the central government to tackle the outbreak.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from “With Infections on The Rise, Centre Invokes British-era Epidemic Act to Tackle Spread of Coronavirus”, by Arunima, *News18*, <https://www.news18.com/news/india/with-infections-on-the-rise-centre-invokes-british-era-epidemic-act-to-tackle-spread-of-coronavirus-2533871.html>]

90. On March 12, 2020, the central government prescribed a set of regulations (the “March 12 Regulations”), which required that any goods vessel trying to enter an Indian port should first be subjected to a thorough inspection by the government health officials at that port. On March 13, 2020 a Russian goods vessel, the “Vostok”, reached the waters outside Vishakapatnam port, and sought permission to dock at the port from the port authorities. The port authorities informed the Captain of the Vostok that they had a shortage of health officials at the port, and that the Vostok would have to wait three days before it could be inspected and a decision taken on its entering the port. Captain Gagarin of the Vostok argues that this amount to prohibiting the entry of the Vostok into an Indian port, and since the prohibition only applied to cruise ships, it was invalid. Is he right?
- (a) Yes, since the Vostok is a goods vessel and not a cruise ship.
  - (b) Yes, since a delay of three days amounts to the same thing as a permanent prohibition on entering the port.
  - (c) No, since the inspection of the Vostok was mandatory under S. 188 of the Indian Penal Code (the “IPC”).
  - (d) No, since the inspection of the Vostok was mandatory under the March 12 Regulations.
91. On March 16, 2020 a team of health officials from the Vishakhapatnam port boarded the Vostok, and carried out their inspection. The health officials decided to permit the entry of the Vostok into Vishakhapatnam port, but ordered that Captain Gagarin accompany them on their vessel so that he could be put into an isolation ward at the local hospital, as he had tested positive for the coronavirus. Could they issue such an order?
- (a) Yes, since it is important that persons who tested positive should be isolated in a hospital.
  - (b) Yes, since the Epidemic Act permits the restriction of movement of people who test positive for the coronavirus.
  - (c) No, since the March 12 Regulation only requires that goods vessels be inspected prior to being allowed to enter an Indian port, and do not talk about detaining people.
  - (d) No, since Captain Gagarin was not an Indian citizen.
92. On March 23, 2020 the Vostok finished unloading all its goods and sought permission from the Vishakhapatnam port authorities to leave the port’s waters. First Officer Tereshkova of the Vostok had taken the decision to leave the port, even though Captain Gagarin was in isolation. The Vishakhapatnam port authorities refused the Vostok permission to leave. Did they have the authority to do so?
- (a) Yes, they had the authority to do so under the March 12 Regulation.
  - (b) Yes, they had the authority to do so under S. 2A of the Epidemic Act.
  - (c) No, they did not have the authority do so under the March 12 Regulation.
  - (d) No, since Captain Gagarin was still in isolation at the hospital.
93. When Captain Gagarin heard about the Vostok’s departure from Vishakhapatnam port, he got very angry. That night, he secretly escaped from the hospital; the next morning, however, the police and hospital officials tracked him down, and filed charges under S. 188 of the IPC against him. Had Captain Gagarin committed an offence under S. 188 of the IPC?
- (a) Yes, since he violated the isolation order made under the Epidemic Act.
  - (b) No, since he was the Captain of the Vostok, and was compelled to join its crew.
  - (c) No, since the March 12 Regulation applied to goods vessels, and not to individuals.
  - (d) Yes, since the order under the March 12 Regulation applied to him personally.
94. The cruise ship Sputnik Sweetheart was scheduled to arrive at Vishakhapatnam port on April 2, 2020. On April 1, 2020 Captain Gagarin was discharged from the hospital where he had been kept. As a humanitarian gesture, the authorities dropped all charges against him as well. He therefore decided to

**buy a ticket to board the Sputnik Sweetheart as it was destined eventually for his home port of Vladivostok. The Vishakhapatnam port authorities, however, decided not to permit the Sputnik Sweetheart to enter the port, as it had just arrived from China, a coronavirus-affected country. Captain Gagarin claimed they did not have the authority to do so. Was he right?**

- (a) No, since the port authorities had that authority under the March 12 Regulation.
- (b) No, since the port authorities had that authority under the March 11 Regulation.
- (c) Yes, since the March 11 Regulation only prohibited the entry of such cruise ships until March 31, 2020.
- (d) Yes, since the port authorities had that power under S. 188 of the IPC.

### Passage 6

The Supreme Court on March 17, 2020 granted eligibility for grant of permanent commission for women officers in the Navy, saying “women can sail with same efficiency as male officers and there should be no discrimination.” The application for permanent commission will be considered based on the availability of vacancies and the recommendations of the chief of naval staff, the Court has said.

A permanent commission entitles an officer to serve in the Navy till he/she retires, unlike short service commission (“SSC”), which is currently for 10 years and can be extended by four more years, or a total of 14 years.

A division bench of justices DY Chandrachud and Ajay Rastogi said denying permanent commission for women amounts to miscarriage of justice.

It said there cannot be gender discrimination in granting permanent commission to women officers in the Navy after the statutory bar was lifted by the Centre in 1992 to allow entry of women in the Navy.

“Once statutory bar was lifted to allow entry of women officers then male and female officers are to be treated equally in granting permanent commission,” the court said.

The bench rejected the Centre’s stand that women officers in Navy can’t be granted sea duties because its Russian vessels don’t have washrooms for them. There is enough documentary evidence to suggest women officers in Navy brought accolades to the force, it said.

The verdict also grants pension benefits to women officers in the Navy who have retired prior to the date of the judgment, and were not granted permanent commission, while clarifying that pension benefits would not be available to officers who retired after the date of the decision and who had not opted for permanent commission.

**[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from “SC clears permanent commission for women in Navy”, *The Indian Express*, <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/sc-clears-permanent-commission-for-women-in-navy-6318280/>]**

- 95. Sub Lieutenant Arora is a woman officer in the Indian Navy; she, along with Sub Lieutenant Singh, a male officer, have served the same duration in the Navy, and both apply for a permanent commission (“PC”). At the time of considering their applications, the chief of naval staff orders that Sub Lieutenant Singh would be granted a PC, but not Sub Lieutenant Arora, since, he says, “Women do not have the physical capability to serve on the high seas and should not be away from their family for such long durations.” In light of the Supreme Court’s judgment described in the passage above, is such an order valid?**
- (a) Yes, since the chief of naval staff provided legitimate reasons for the decision.
  - (b) Yes, since the reasons provided by the chief of naval staff are not explicitly covered in the judgment.
  - (c) No, since the Navy should modify its Russian vessels to make them fit for use by women, as necessary.
  - (d) No, since the judgment provides that there can be no gender discrimination in granting PC to women officers in the Navy.
- 96. Two officers in the Navy, one male and one female, were being considered for the grant of PC on March 20, 2020. Since there was, at that time, only one PC slot available in the Navy’s quota, the supervising officer had to determine which of the two officers should be granted PC. After considering all the information at hand, the chief of naval staff noted that the male officer had an impeccable service record,**

whereas the female officer had received certain adverse remarks for her handling of her responsibilities in the past, and had not performed as well as the male officer. The chief of naval staff therefore decides to recommend the PC to the male officer, but not to the female officer. The female officer claims this is violative of the Supreme Court judgment. Is she right?

- (a) Yes, since the chief of naval staff's recommendation was discriminatory against the female officer.
  - (b) No, since the recommendation of PC to the male officer over the female officer was not made on the basis of gender discrimination.
  - (c) Yes, since past conduct should not have been a factor in determining which officer was recommended for grant of PC.
  - (d) No, since the matter was entirely within the supervising officer's discretion, and they could decide it in any manner they thought fit.
97. Lt. Cdr. Khanna has been serving in the Indian Navy on SSC since January 1, 2010. She has decided not to opt for PC. Until what date, at the maximum, can Lt. Cdr. Khanna serve as an officer in the Navy?
- (a) December 31, 2023
  - (b) December 31, 2019
  - (c) March 17, 2020
  - (d) Permanently, until retirement
98. Vice Admiral Joshi retired from the Indian Navy on March 22, 2020 with a distinguished service record over the course of her SSC. She had decided not to opt for PC, and had thus retired at the end of her 14-year stint as an SSC officer in the Navy. Is Vice Admiral Joshi eligible for pension after retirement?
- (a) Yes, since she had a distinguished service record.
  - (b) Yes, since she had served the full duration of her SSC.
  - (c) No, since she had not opted for PC.
  - (d) No, since she had retired after the date of the Supreme Court judgment, and had not opted for PC.
99. Lt. Gupta, a woman officer serving in the Indian Navy since March 1, 2014, applied for and was granted PC on March 25, 2020. Until what date at the maximum can she serve as an officer in the Navy?
- (a) Until March 24, 2030.
  - (b) Until she attains the age of retirement.
  - (c) Until March 24, 2034.
  - (d) There is no maximum limit on her tenure and she could choose to serve until any date she decides.

### Passage 7

There is a popular myth, often fostered by the police itself, that the force requires 'orders' from their superiors, i.e. the political executive, in order to 'act'. In reality, under the law, the police have adequate powers and they do not need any orders from anybody, provided they are 'aware' of their powers and have the will to act. A second myth relates to the use of lethal force. The popular notion is that the police need special orders to open fire. Once again, it is not so.

An unlawful assembly (popularly known as a mob or a riotous mob) has been defined in the Indian Penal Code ("IPC") in Section 141 as "An assembly of five or more persons, where the common object of the persons composing that assembly is committing violence or where such assembly of five or more persons is likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace".

How exactly the legal power of the police to use force, vested in Section 129 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ("CrPC"), is to be used was prescribed in the case of *Karam Singh v. Hardayal Singh And Ors.* It was held that before any force can be used, three prerequisites are to be satisfied. Firstly, there should be an unlawful assembly. Secondly, such assembly is ordered to be dispersed, and thirdly, in spite of such orders to disperse, the assembly should have refused to disperse. Thus, the police can never have any excuse for not acting or waiting for orders from their superiors or the political executive.

It is a popular misconception that the police need an order from a magistrate in order to act. Section 129 of the CrPC speaks of 'Any executive magistrate or officer in charge of a police station or, in the absence of such officer in charge, any police officer, not below the rank of a sub-inspector'. This means that any one of them can order the use of force to disperse an unlawful assembly. One often finds police officers taking a plea that while they wanted to use force, the executive magistrate did not issue orders even though the law does not say that only an executive magistrate can issue such an order. If there is an executive magistrate around, it is generally considered good practice to obtain her or his orders, but it is not stated anywhere that it is mandatory.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from "Explained: Why the Police Fails at Handling Riots", by N.C. Asthana, *The Wire*, <https://thewire.in/law/delhi-police-riots>]

- 100. Inspector Ishmeet is in charge of a team of five constables of the police entrusted with capturing the notorious gangster Varun Mouli, who has been on the run from the police for some time. He receives information that Mouli is hiding in a remote suburb of Mumbai, and decides to take the local train to reach Mouli as soon as possible. The Inspector and his team reach Dadar station to catch the train, but when they reach there, the platform is extremely crowded, and they are not able to get through to the train. Inspector Ishmeet shouts loudly at the people on the platform, telling them to get out of the way, but nobody listens to him, as it is rush hour, and the people were keen to get to their workplace. Inspector Ishmeet opened fire to disperse the crowd. When he is pulled up the authorities for doing so, he pleads that he was merely exercising his powers under S. 129 of the CrPC. Is his argument valid? (An inspector ranks above a sub-inspector of police; a constable ranks below a sub-inspector of police.)**
- (a) No, since it would have been better for Inspector Ishmeet to take a police van to capture Mouli.
  - (b) No, since the people on the platform did not constitute an unlawful assembly, and the Inspector did not have the authority to use force on them under S. 129 of the CrPC.
  - (c) Yes, since, by obstructing the police from catching the train, the people on the platform constituted an unlawful assembly.
  - (d) Yes, since Inspector Ishmeet had told the people to disperse, and he only used force once they did not disperse.
- 101. Inspector Ishmeet and his team finally reach the location where Mouli is hiding, a park in a remote suburb. There, they find Mouli talking to two of his associates, and overhear them planning to rob a nearby bank. Inspector Ishmeet shouts out to Mouli and his associates, telling them to "Stand still" and "Do not move!". Mouli and his associates instead start running away from the spot, and Inspector Ishmeet and his team chase them down and start hitting them with lathis (wooden sticks). Once again, Inspector Ishmeet claims that this was a valid exercise of his power under S. 129 of the CrPC. Which of the following are reasons why this was not a valid exercise of the Inspector's powers under S. 129 of the CrPC?**
- (a) Since Mouli and his associates were less than five in number, they did not constitute an unlawful assembly.
  - (b) Since Inspector Ishmeet had ordered Mouli and his associates to stand still, rather than disperse, the requirements of S. 129 of the CrPC were not fulfilled.
  - (c) Neither (a) nor (b)
  - (d) Both, (a) and (b)
- 102. Mouli and his associates ran away from the spot, and when Inspector Ishmeet's team finally caught up with them, five more of Mouli's associates had joined Mouli. The eight of them were standing outside a local bank, armed with sticks and stones, and were breaking all the windows in the bank in an attempt to scare people and raid the bank. As Inspector Ishmeet was tired from chasing Mouli and his group and had stopped somewhere to rest, Head Constable Kumar was leading the police team, and he ordered the team to start firing upon Mouli's group to stop them. Did he have the authority to do so?**
- (a) No, since a constable does not have the authority to order the use of force under S. 129 of the CrPC.
  - (b) No, since Mouli and his group did not constitute an unlawful assembly.

- (c) Yes, since Mouli's and his group's actions clearly showed that they were an unlawful assembly.
- (d) Yes, since Head Constable Kumar was leading the police team at the time.
- 103. Inspector Ishmeet finally caught up with this team, and managed to stop them just before they opened fire on Mouli and his associates. He then shouted at Mouli and his group to disperse, and when they did not, he tried to call up the local executive magistrate, to obtain her order to use force on Mouli and his associates. Was it necessary for him to obtain the executive magistrate's orders in that situation?**
- (a) Yes, since only an executive magistrate can order the use of force under S. 129 of the CrPC.
- (b) No, since Head Constable Kumar had already issued the order to use force on Mouli and his associates, and there was no need for another order.
- (c) No, since Inspector Ishmeet had the authority under S. 129 of the CrPC to order the use of force to disperse an unlawful assembly.
- (d) Yes, since obtaining the permission of the executive magistrate in such situations is always more advisable.
- 104. When the executive magistrate did not pick up Inspector Ishmeet's call, he decided to take matters into his own hands. He shouted again at Mouli's group, telling them to disperse. This time, Mouli and his group got scared, and ran away in different directions. Inspector Ishmeet was, however, very keen to catch them, and he then ordered his team to start firing at them. Did he have the authority to do so under S. 129 of the CrPC?**
- (a) Yes, since an inspector has the authority to order the use of force to disperse an unlawful assembly under S. 129 of the CrPC.
- (b) Yes, since Mouli and his group did not listen to Inspector Ishmeet's order to disperse the first time he shouted at them.
- (c) No, since Mouli and his group did not constitute an unlawful assembly.
- (d) No, since Mouli and his group had dispersed in response to Inspector Ishmeet's orders.

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## Logical Reasoning

### Passage 1

Housing discrimination is often carried out through "exclusionary covenants". "Exclusionary covenants" are provisions in contracts which restrict the sale, transfer, or occupation of some physical property such as land, a building, or an apartment, on the bases of race, caste, religion, ethnicity, sex, nationality, or other such grounds that are normally considered discriminatory. Exclusionary covenants present a troublesome legal problem because they fall at the intersection of the private right of contract and the public evil of discrimination. Often, the groups at the receiving end of the exclusionary covenant have, until recently, been formally treated as second-class citizens in law and/ or fact, and only lately have been legally emancipated. Exclusionary covenants then become a substitute for official state-perpetrated discrimination and other direct forms of suppression that are no longer permitted by law. They contribute to perpetuating second-class status on a now informal level, ensuring that social disadvantages and disabilities continue to endure.

Comparing constitutional rules and practices (across countries that broadly respect the freedom of contract while also enshrining a constitutional guarantee of non-discrimination) reveals that courts have been acutely aware of this problem and have devised creative solutions. Arranged along a horizontal line where at one end the sanctity of contract is given great deference and at the other end where the constitutional value of non-discrimination is accorded priority, three possible solutions emerge, which are, non-enforcement, invalidation on the contractual grounds of vagueness and public policy, and invalidation on the grounds of public policy as drawn from the constitutional guarantee of non-discrimination.

**[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from The Transformative Constitution: A Radical Biography in Nine Acts, by Gautam Bhatia, HarperCollins Publishers India, 2019.]**

- 105. Which of the following could be an example of an 'exclusionary covenant', as described by the author?**
- (a) A provision in a rent agreement for a residential apartment which states that the tenant may not use the apartment for any illegal purposes.
  - (b) A social media website where people can view each other's photographs, whose terms of service prohibit any persons belonging to a certain ethnicity from becoming members.
  - (c) A provision in a contract for the sale of a property which specifies that the seller would only hand over the property to the buyer upon receiving the full sale price of the property.
  - (d) A provision in a rent agreement that provides that the apartment would not be rented to persons belonging to a certain religion.
- 106. Which of the following is the author of the passage above least likely to agree with?**
- (a) Exclusionary covenants are bad because they provide for restrictions on the basis of matters that are normally considered discriminatory.
  - (b) Exclusionary covenants are bad because they make matters difficult for people who until recently been formally treated as second-class citizens in law.
  - (c) Exclusionary covenants are bad because they make a contract very difficult to read and understand.
  - (d) Exclusionary covenants are bad because they fall at the intersection of the private right of contract and the public evil of discrimination.
- 107. Which of the following is the author of the passage above most likely to agree with?**
- (a) Solutions to the problem of housing discrimination have to be found in creative manners by courts.
  - (b) Solutions to the problem of housing discrimination have not been achieved anywhere in the world.
  - (c) Solutions to the problem of housing discrimination can only be achieved by changing contract law.
  - (d) Housing discrimination is not really a problem, and courts need not try and find a solution for it.
- 108. The author describes three creative solutions that courts in countries that broadly respect the freedom of contract while also enshrining a constitutional guarantee of non-discrimination have come up with to solve the problem of housing discrimination; which of the following is not such a solution?**
- (a) Courts refusing to give effect to a contract that provides for housing discrimination.
  - (b) Courts invalidating a contract that provides for housing discrimination.
  - (c) Courts imposing steep fines on a party to a contract providing for housing discrimination.
  - (d) None of the above.
- 109. Which of the following situations is most similar to the "troublesome legal problem" posed by exclusionary covenants, as described in the passage above?**
- (a) A law passed by Parliament which provides for discrimination on grounds of religion in matters of citizenship.
  - (b) A private company which states that it will not hire as employees persons belonging to certain castes.
  - (c) A shopkeeper who refuses to open their shop for business on certain days of the week.
  - (d) A restaurant that only serves vegetarian food.
- 110. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's arguments in the passage above?**
- (a) Groups that received formal discrimination as second-class citizens until recently are provided strong rights upon receiving legal emancipation that prevent the use of exclusionary covenants against them in contracts.
  - (b) Groups that received formal discrimination as second-class citizens until recently continue to suffer discrimination in informal manners even after they achieve legal emancipation.
  - (c) Groups that received formal discrimination as second-class citizens until recently often encounter bias and unfair treatment through informal means, even after they have secured their legal rights.
  - (d) Groups that face discrimination and bias through informal means may or may not also suffer formal discrimination as second-class citizens.



**111. Which of the following most accurately represents the author's argument in the passage above?**

- (a) Exclusionary covenants are wrong because there is no way to prevent private rights overruling public guarantees of non-discrimination.
- (b) Exclusionary covenants are wrong because they lead to the formation of ghettos.
- (c) Exclusionary covenants are wrong because they encourage division and distrust among groups.
- (d) Exclusionary covenants are wrong because they perpetuate forms of discrimination that have been prohibited by law.

### Passage 2

A body to prepare a constitution was eventually formed as per the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 – a proposal that kept British India undivided, grouped provinces according to their religious composition, limited the federal government's role to select national matters like foreign policy, and left unresolved crucial matters like the position of the princely states. The Muslim League boycotted the early sessions of the Constituent Assembly, demanding two assemblies that would draft texts for two separate nations. In time the Assembly acquired legal status under the Indian Independence Act of 1947, which created two separate dominions, India and Pakistan. Its deliberations lasted from December 1946 to November 1949 – amid civil war, one of the largest migrations in human history, and the incorporation of nearly 600 princely states into the Indian Union.

The body was indirectly elected based on the elections to the provincial legislatures in 1945-1946. It is estimated that under these elections only around one-fourth or one-fifth of the adult population had been eligible to vote. It also included nearly a hundred representatives of the princely states, chosen by way of a process of consultation. Moreover, the creation of Pakistan and exit of the Muslim League left the Indian National Congress with an overwhelming majority. Despite this, however, the body emerged as a remarkable forum for the articulation of intellectual disagreements and contrasting viewpoints.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from *India's Founding Moment*, by Madhav Khosla, Harvard University Press, 2020.]

**112. What is the author's main point in the passage above?**

- (a) That the Constituent Assembly included a disproportionate number of representatives from the Indian National Congress.
- (b) That the Constituent Assembly included a disproportionate number of representatives from the princely states.
- (c) That the Constituent Assembly provided opportunities for debate and different viewpoints even though it was not broadly representative of the population of British India.
- (d) That the Constituent Assembly was not broadly representative of British India, and thus did not have any legitimate authority to frame the Constitution.

**113. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument in the passage above?**

- (a) Merely presenting opportunities for debate and differing viewpoints is not enough to provide legitimate authority to frame the Constitution to the non-representative Constituent Assembly.
- (b) As a body that was not broadly representative of the adult population of British India, it was impossible for the Constituent Assembly to have provided opportunities for debate and differing viewpoints.
- (c) It is not necessary for the Constituent Assembly to have been broadly representative of the adult population of British India for it to have provided opportunities for debate and differing viewpoints.
- (d) The Constituent Assembly was completely within the control of the Indian National Congress, but it did provide opportunities for debate and differing viewpoints.

- 114. Which of the following can be inferred from the author's arguments in the passage above?**
- (a) Despite having an overwhelming majority in the Constituent Assembly, the Indian National Congress did not prevent the articulation of opposing viewpoints.
  - (b) The Indian National Congress used its overwhelming majority in the Constituent Assembly to suppress any opposing viewpoints.
  - (c) The representatives of the princely states in the Constituent Assembly frequently disrupted the Assembly's proceedings.
  - (d) The exit of the Muslim League ensured that the only voice in the Constituent Assembly was that of the Indian National Congress.
- 115. If the author's arguments in the passage above are true, which of the following is also likely to be true?**
- (a) The Constitution, as drafted by the Constituent Assembly, does not represent the viewpoints of the Indian National Congress.
  - (b) The Constitution, as drafted by the Constituent Assembly, largely represents the viewpoints of the princely states alone.
  - (c) The Constitution, as drafted by the Constituent Assembly, is not representative of a variety of different viewpoints.
  - (d) The Constitution, as drafted by the Constituent Assembly, is representative of a variety of different viewpoints.
- 116. Which of the following, if true, could be a reason why the Constituent Assembly "emerged as a remarkable forum for the articulation of intellectual disagreements and contrasting viewpoints" despite the limitations identified by the author in the passage above?**
- (a) The rules of functioning of the Constituent Assembly provided that all groups, no matter how small or large, had adequate voting power to ensure they had a voice in the Assembly's decision-making.
  - (b) There were a number of procedural safeguards in the manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked, which ensured that all groups, no matter how small, had a chance to air their viewpoints.
  - (c) Both, (a) and (b).
  - (d) None of the above.
- 117. Which amongst the following most accurately explains why the Muslim League decided to boycott the early sessions of the Constituent Assembly?**
- (a) They felt that the Indian National Congress was biased in favour of the Muslims of the country.
  - (b) They felt that it would be best if different constituent assemblies were constituted to draft constitutions for two different countries.
  - (c) They felt that the Constituent Assembly only represented the interests of large landholders.
  - (d) They felt that they would be able to draft a better text for India than the members of the Indian National Congress.

### Passage 3

Scientific evidence that we are living in an era of climate change, resource exhaustion and potential ecological disaster is overwhelming. How do we motivate a public exhausted by never-ending scenarios of doom and apocalypse, when the challenges seem so huge and so impossible to solve? Statistics about extinction and the gloom of decline will not in themselves get us out of our often self-created ecological traps: instead, they are more likely to result in paralysis and inaction.

We need stories and histories of change and transformation: ecological stories that make us confront the fact that human power is potentially destructive, and that the survival of our species on this planet depends on the preservation of soil and water, and the habitats and ecological systems.

It is time that we show successes and accelerations in ecological awareness, action and restoration; stories that include past successes and future visions about the rise of urban gardening and of renaturalised riverscapes, of successful protests against polluted air and water, of the rise of regional markets and slow food, and the planting of trees around the globe, of initiatives and enterprises that work towards ecological restoration, of the return of squid to the ocean and of bison along the Dutch coast, of small communities that create their own energy, of the rise of ecological thinking and of environmental programmes, of victories for the rights and wellbeing of humans and nature. The reality of ecological curses seems far greater than the power of the hopes left at the bottom of Pandora's box. But if we believe that nothing can be changed, then we are giving up our opportunity to act.

Identifying ways to transcend the craze of consumption, production, travel and extreme workloads in a merry-go-round world can be inspiring and subversive. Our saving powers will come from diverse cultures and initiatives, from thinkers and mavericks and urban and rural communities around the world. They will come from a growing number of people who understand the power inherent in the way that we imagine better worlds, who think creatively and act ecologically: from women and men who are inspired by slow hope.

[Extracted from: "Slow Hope", by Christof Mauch, *Aeon*,

**118. Which of the following best describes the problem that the author says we "need stories and histories of change and transformation" to solve?**

- (a) That the public is tired of hearing about cataclysmic situations, especially when it seems so difficult and near-impossible to solve them.
- (b) That the public loves hearing about cataclysmic situations, especially when it seems so difficult and near-impossible to solve them.
- (c) That the public does not wish to live in a better world or a better society.
- (d) That scientists have no credibility in the eyes of the public.

**119. Which of the following best describes the author's argument?**

- (a) The author questions the validity of the anxieties about climate change, resource exhaustion and potential ecological disaster.
- (b) The author argues that climate change, resource exhaustion and potential ecological disaster can be reversed by a collective refusal to share and publish never-ending scenarios of doom and apocalypse.
- (c) The author feels that taking inspiration from stories of positive change and acting in ways that contribute towards a better future in the face of climate change, resource exhaustion and potential ecological disaster is the right thing to do at this stage.
- (d) The author finds aspirations to transcend the craze of consumption, production, travel and extreme workloads to be vain fantasies of mavericks who will surely fail in their attempts.

**120. If the underlined sentence in the passage is true, which of the following must also be true?**

- (a) Incessant recollection of failures of the past will not help one get out of a present rut and may, in fact, cloud the path that lies ahead.
- (b) There is great power in refusing to acknowledge one's failures and proceeding as though a better future is inevitable.
- (c) Given a choice between learning from one's failures and focusing on visions of future success, engaging in the former leads to better outcomes.
- (d) Mavericks and creative people are immune from paralysis and inaction.

**121. Which of the following offers the strongest criticism of the arguments made by the author?**

- (a) The state of the planet has reached a point of no return; positive action now will lead to little more than momentary illusions of hope.
- (b) There is no sense in continuing to believe that incremental action at the level of individuals will lead to measurable change.
- (c) The possibility of immediate and radical action is the only antidote to the threats that the planet and its inhabitants face today.
- (d) The optimists and the advocates of hope would do best to remember that it is baseless visions of paradises of the future that induced complacency in the human race and have brought the planet to the brink of a collapse.

122. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the arguments made by the author?
- (a) There is a strong correlation between action backed by a sense of optimism and real, positive outcomes.
  - (b) Knowledge about outcomes does not influence action.
  - (c) Knowledge that a system is in a state of decline is likely to ensure that action to reverse that state does not take place.
  - (d) Action driven by optimism is slower and less effective than action driven by anxiety and despair.
123. Which one of the following is an assumption on which the author's arguments depend?
- (a) One cannot be practical and still act in a way that can produce positive change.
  - (b) In the face of imminent doom, it is yet possible to focus on imagining a different, better world.
  - (c) When one is simultaneously aware of the state of decline of the world and has the courage to imagine things differently, the former will eventually overwhelm the latter.
  - (d) There can only be optimism when there is evidence of it having led to positive outcomes in the past.

#### Passage 4

Vladimir Putin has been Russia's president since 2012, but he has been running the country continuously for two decades. The arithmetic works because there was an interval, after Mr Putin's first two terms, when he took the role of prime minister. He ceded the presidency to Dmitry Medvedev, a puppet who kept the seat warm until his boss reclaimed it. That pantomime revealed an attachment to the forms of democracy, when in practice they have been hollowed out by a campaign against political pluralism and civil society. Mr Putin has this week launched the sequel: constitutional reforms that would confirm the limit on any president serving more than two consecutive terms, but would start counting those terms from the document's ratification. The incumbent's record would not count, so he could run in 2024. Since the term length has already been extended from four to six years, Mr Putin could feasibly still be in the Kremlin in 2036. By then he would be 83 years old and have led the country longer than Joseph Stalin.

Many Russians already find it hard to imagine government under anyone but Mr Putin. State propaganda cultivates that passivity, casting the president as a stabilising figure and the embodiment of a self-confident nation. That message resonates with some people who remember the chaotic period after communist rule when – as the official narrative has it – Russia was humiliated by the west and needlessly surrendered territory to newly independent former Soviet republics. There are more complex reasons why the 1990s were unhappy for many Russians, but Mr Putin exploited the trauma to construct a nationalist doctrine. This provides cover for endemic corruption. The state tells its citizens their dignity is being restored, while picking their pockets. The trick has not gone unnoticed.

Mr. Putin's popularity ratings dipped last year and Russians have periodically defied police intimidation to protest against what looks increasingly like a stale kleptocracy. He wins elections partly because the stability-above-all narrative has enduring resonance, but also because alternative candidates are silenced and discredited. Activism against the government is a dangerous enterprise. But patience can wear thin. The Kremlin's ability to manufacture ballot-box endorsements depends on brute force and the state's capacity to support living standards. These have stagnated in recent years and Russia's reliance on energy exports makes it vulnerable to volatility in global markets.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from *The Guardian view on Putin's power games: fake democracy*, *The Guardian*, <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/mar/11/the-guardian-view-on-putins-power-games-fake-democracy>]

124. Why does the author of the passage above say that Vladimir Putin could run for President of Russia in 2024 despite the constitutional reforms launched by him?
- (a) Because he has been running the country continuously for the past two decades.
  - (b) Since the term of the presidency has already been extended from four to six years.
  - (c) Because although the reforms confirm a two-term limit on the presidency, the incumbent's record would not count.
  - (d) Because he provides people a sense of assurance that they would not suffer the same hardships as when communist rule in the country ended.

**125. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?**

- (a) The Russian people vote for Vladimir Putin because he is a strong ruler.
- (b) The Russian people vote for Vladimir Putin because they fear that the alternative is a return to the chaos they witnessed after the end of communist rule.
- (c) The Russian people vote for Vladimir Putin because opposition candidates do not have a clear agenda.
- (d) The Russian people vote for Vladimir Putin because he has brought about genuine reform and progress in Russia.

**126. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's explanation for why Vladimir Putin wins elections?**

- (a) Most Russian voters remember the time of chaos that resulted after the end of communist rule in the country.
- (b) Opposition candidates in Russia are unable to deliver a cohesive message that provides reassurance to Russian voters.
- (c) Vladimir Putin makes efforts to project himself as a strong leader, often releasing pictures of him riding a horse bareback or fighting a bear barehanded.
- (d) Opposition candidates in Russian elections are allowed unrestricted access to the public, and a strict ethical code of conduct is enforced in campaigning so that the elections are free and fair.

**127. Which of the following, according to the author, are factors contributing to the Kremlin's increasing weakness to guarantee victories in elections?**

- (a) The state's ability to deploy brute force has reduced in recent times.
- (b) Russia's reliance on energy exports has exposed it to volatility in global markets.
- (c) The state has not been able to support living standards in recent times.
- (d) All of the above.

**128. Which of the following most accurately represents the author's main point in the passage above?**

- (a) Josef Stalin's record of having ruled Russia for the longest period of time is under challenge from Vladimir Putin's latest set of constitutional reforms.
- (b) The Russian state's tactic of exploiting the trauma that Russians remember from the 1990s to create a nationalist doctrine is beginning to face challenges because of the state's inability to maintain living standards, and Russia's increasing exposure to global uncertainties.
- (c) Dmitry Medvedev has become increasingly uncomfortable with being perceived as a puppet leader, and is making moves to weaken Vladimir Putin's authority in the minds of the Russian public.
- (d) When a country is linked to the global economy, such as in the case of Russia with its energy exports, there is a chance that democracy may flourish in that country.

**129. Which of the following best represents why the author says that "Vladimir Putin has been Russia's president since 2012, but he has been running the country continuously for two decades"?**

- (a) Because he has been a senior member of the bureaucracy for that much time.
- (b) Because for the period he was not president of Russia, the president was someone who was under Vladimir Putin's control.
- (c) Because he was both, prime minister and president of Russia for a short duration.
- (d) Because Vladimir Putin has never lost an election in Russia.

**130. Which of the following could be a valid explanation for why "Russia's reliance on energy exports makes it vulnerable to volatility in global markets"?**

- (a) Russian trucks supplying fuel are old, and keep breaking down.
- (b) Russian businessmen in the fuel sector routinely face harassment from public authorities.
- (c) The prices of fuel in global markets tend not to change too much.
- (d) The prices of fuel in global markets change a lot, and Russia is affected by this since it relies heavily on the revenue it earns from energy exports.

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

**131. Statement:** All dogs are mammals

**Conclusion:**

**I :** All dogs are humans Conclusion

**II :** All humans are mammals

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Both, I and II follow

(d) Neither I nor II follows

**132. Statement I:** All racquet sports use a ball

**Statement II :** All balls are squares

**Conclusion**

**I :** Squares are only used in racquet sports

**II :** All squares are balls

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Both, I and II follow

(d) Neither I nor II follows

**133. Statement**

**I :** Some books are songs

**II :** All songs are movies

**III :** Some dances are books

**Conclusion**

**I :** All books are movies

**II :** Some dances are movies

**III :** All movies are dances

**IV :** Some books are movies

(a) Only IV follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Only I follows

(d) Only III follows

**134. Statement:**

**I :** Some books are songs

**II :** All songs are movies

**III :** All dances are books

**IV :** No movies are dances

**Conclusion**

**I :** Some dances are songs

**II :** Some books are movies

**III :** Some movies are songs

**IV :** No books are dances

(a) Only I and II follow

(b) Only III and IV follow

(c) Only II and III follow

(d) Only I and IV follow

**135. Statement**

**I :** Some books are songs

**II :** Some songs are books

**III :** Some dances are movies

**IV :** All books are movies

**Conclusion**

**I :** Some dances are songs

**II :** Some songs are dances

**III :** Some movies are dances

**IV :** No books are dances

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only III follows

(c) Only II follows

(d) None of the options follow

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**Quantitative Techniques**

**Directions: Read the passage and answer the given questions.**

Mr. Khatri bought Bahi-Khata bookstore with an opening stock of 'x' books. Before opening the shop for sale, he doubled the opening stock. In the first sale, he sold 'y' books. He bought more books such that the stock was now thrice the remainder and sold twice the number he sold the first time. Then he bought more books such that the stock was now four times the remainder and sold double the number than the last sale. He again increased his stock to five times the remainder and again sold twice the number of the previous time after which there were no books left to sell.

**136.** If the opening stock is 64 books, how many books did Mr. Khatri sell in the first sale?

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 64 | (b) 63 |
| (c) 60 | (d) 72 |

**137.** If the closing stock at the end of all the purchases and sales described in the passage is 12y (where y is the same as the answer to the previous question 1.1) instead of nil, how many books would there have been in the opening stock?

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 64 | (b) 70 |
| (c) 80 | (d) 86 |

**138.** Assuming that the facts set out in the passage remain the same, what is the minimum opening stock required, such that Mr. Khatri has no books left to sell at the end of the transactions described in the passage?

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 18 | (b) 12 |
| (c) 15 | (d) 16 |

**139.** If Mr. Khatri purchased only x books each of the four times, but sold the same number as described in the main passage, and the closing stock is nil, then choose the correct option:

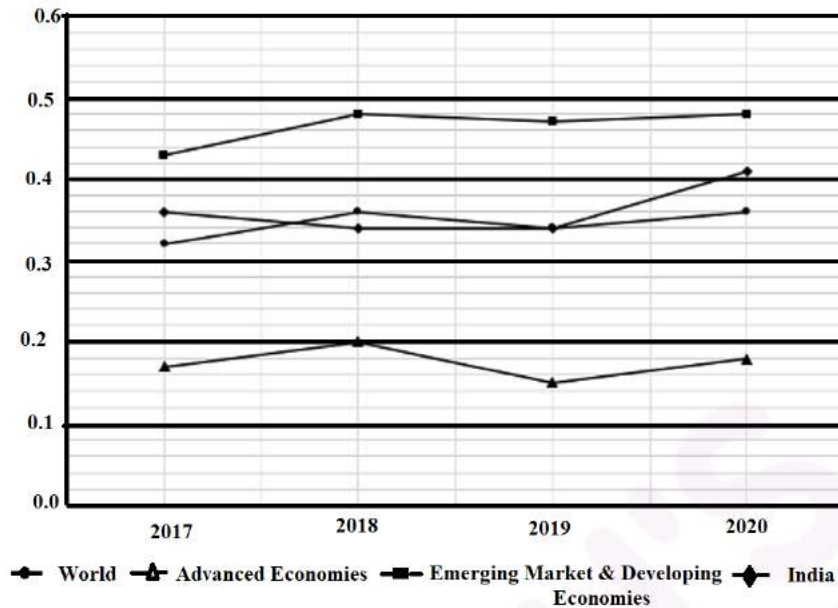
- |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| (a) $x > y$ | (b) $x < y$              |
| (c) $x = y$ | (d) Cannot be determined |

**140.** Using the information in the previous question 1.4, and the additional data given below, find x (where 'x' is the opening stock of books): The cost of all books in stock was Rs. 25,000 and they were sold for a total of Rs. 60,000 at Rs. 40 each.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 100 | (b) 220 |
| (c) 150 | (d) 300 |

Directions: Study the graph below to answer the questions that follow:

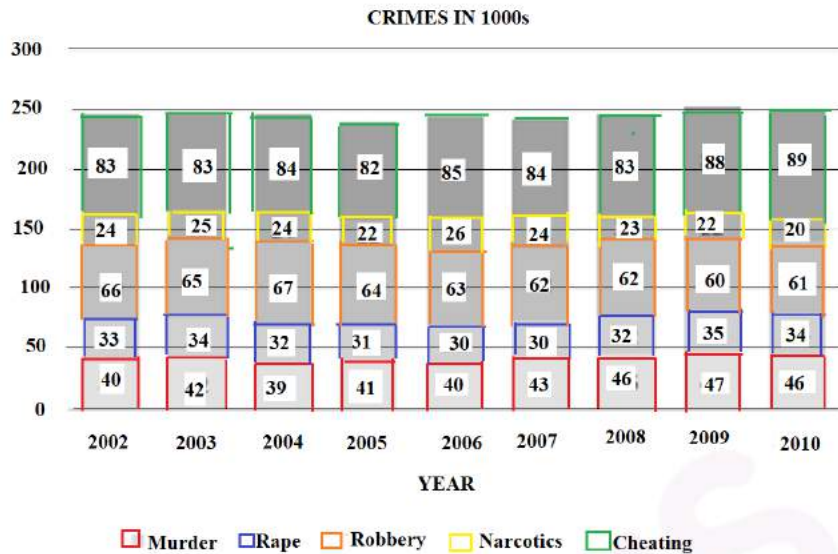
**Inflation, Average consumer prices in Percentage  
World Economic Outlook Database, October 2019**



141. Which country/group saw the minimum change in inflation over the period covered in the graph?
- World
  - Advanced economies
  - Emerging market and developing economies
  - India
142. Which country/ group had no change in two consecutive years?
- World in 2019 and 2020
  - Advanced economies in 2018 and 2019
  - Emerging market and developing economies in 2018 and 2019
  - India in 2018 and 2019
143. In which year was there the maximum difference between the world and advanced economies?
- 2017
  - 2018
  - 2019
  - 2020
144. In which year was the inflation in the emerging market and developing economies a little over three times that in advanced economies?
- 2017
  - 2018
  - 2019
  - 2020
145. In which year was there the greatest difference between inflation in India and the World?
- 2017
  - 2018
  - 2019
  - 2020



Directions: The graph below illustrates the number of prisoners for different crimes (in 1000s). Use the data available to answer the questions that follow.



146. What is the average number of all crimes (rounded to the nearest 1000) between 2004 to 2009, including both years?  
 (a) 245                                      (b) 256  
 (c) 244                                      (d) 240
147. In which year did the number of robberies have the highest percentage increase across two successive years?  
 (a) 2009 to 2010                          (b) 2002 to 2003  
 (c) 2003 to 2004                          (d) 2006 to 2007
148. In 2007, approximately what percentage of all crimes were committed in the context of the crime of Rape?  
 (a) 18 %                                      (b) 14 %  
 (c) 12 %                                      (d) 25 %
149. Of all the offences in the chart, which had the highest cumulative total offenders across all years?  
 (a) Murder                                      (b) Cheating  
 (c) Robbery                                      (d) Rape
150. Which of the following statements is true: I. The number of crimes of rape in 2003 is less than narcotics related offences in 2006. II. The average number of cheating related offences across all years is more than 85.  
 (a) I.    (b) II.  
 (c) Both I and II.                              (d) None of the above.

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