

## CLAT MOCK#1 - By The 360\* Development Course

\*Required

### English Language: Passage 1

I assume we all believe that bats have experience. After all, they are mammals, and there is no more doubt that they have experience than that mice or pigeons or whales have experience. Bats, although more closely related to us than those other species, nevertheless present a range of activity and a sensory apparatus so different from ours that the problem I want to pose is exceptionally vivid (though it certainly could be raised with other species). Even without the benefit of philosophical reflection, anyone who has spent some time in an enclosed space with an excited bat knows what it is to encounter a fundamentally alien form of life.

I have said that the essence of the belief that bats have experience is that there is something that it is like to be a bat. Now we know that most bats perceive the external world primarily by sonar, or echolocation. Their brains are designed to correlate the outgoing sounds with the subsequent echoes, and the information thus acquired enables bats to make precise discriminations of distance, size, shape, motion, and texture comparable to those we make by vision. But bat sonar, though clearly a form of perception, is not similar in its operation to any sense that we possess, and there is no reason to suppose that it is subjectively like anything we can experience or imagine. This appears to create difficulties for the notion of what it is like to be a bat. We must consider whether any method will permit us to extrapolate to the inner life of the bat from our own case, and if not, what alternative methods there may be for understanding the notion.

Our own experience provides the basic material for our imagination, whose range is therefore limited. It will not help us to try to imagine that one has webbing on one's arms, which enables one to fly around at dusk and dawn catching insects in one's mouth, or that one perceives the world through echolocation. In so far as I can imagine this (which is not very far), it tells me only what it would be like for me to behave as a bat behaves. But that is not the question. I want to know what it is like for a bat to be a bat. Yet if I try to imagine this, I am restricted to the resources of my own mind, and those resources are inadequate to the task. I cannot perform it either by imagining additions to my present experience, or by imagining segments gradually subtracted from it, or by imagining some combinations of additions, subtractions, and modifications.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from Thomas Nagel, "What is it like to be a bat?", in William Lyons (Ed), *Modern Philosophy of Mind*, Hachette India, 2010.]

1) Why does the author choose bats instead of mice, pigeons, or whales to present the main problem in the passage?

- Because bats are very similar to us, and it would be very easy for us to imagine what the mind of a bat would be like.
- Because they are mammals, and people are willing to accept that mammals have experience.
- Because their habits, behaviour, and sense organs are very different from ours, yet people are willing to believe that they have experience.
- Because mice, pigeons, or whales, are more closely related to us than bats are.

2) What does the word 'alien' as used in the passage mean?

- From another country
- From another planet





- Unfamiliar and disturbing
- Hypothetical or fictionary

3) Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?

- That we will only understand bats if we understand the chemical processes behind biological echolocation.
- That the experiences of other species are not worth wondering about, since our sense organs are different from theirs.
- That the experiences of other species are not worth wondering about, since we have our own experiences to worry about.
- That we cannot understand the experiences of other species by relying solely upon our own organs of perception.

4) Which of the following is most similar to the problem or question the author discusses in the passage above?

- A doctor will not be able to understand what it is like to be an engineer.
- A person of one race will not be able to understand what it is like to be a person of another race.
- A citizen of India will not be able to understand what it is like to be a citizen of Sri Lanka.
- A cricketer will not be able to understand what it is like to be a footballer.

5) What is the author's main point in the passage above?

- That humans will never understand sonar or echolocation, since we do not have the biological apparatus for it.
- That our imagination is very weak, and unless we make a dramatic effort, we will not be able to imagine what it is like to be a bat.
- That while bats may have experience, it is very difficult for us to understand or describe that experience, since our minds and ways of perception are different from those of bats.
- That bats cannot possibly have experience, since their sensory organs and ways of perceiving their surroundings are different from how we perceive and experience the world.



**English Language: Passage 2**

The uncovering of a private Instagram group styling itself 'Bois Locker Room' featuring students from some prominent South Delhi schools discussing their female classmates in disturbingly violent ways including plans of sexual assault is a wakeup call for parents and authorities. The group formed last month or so kicked up a social media storm when screenshots surfaced. Police have questioned a 15 year old boy to identify other members. Similar incidents involving minors discussing rape/ gang rape of classmates have been reported on other digital platforms like WhatsApp too, across cities. The exchanges in the now deleted group require precise responses from police, parents and school authorities around whom the fates of the juveniles involved now revolve. It is important to recognise where a teenager spouting objectification of his female counterparts is coming from. People of all ages, not just children, are retreating deeper into the recesses of their online avatars

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during this lockdown. But the heavy technological investment in children's education, including flooding them with personal smartphones, has not been matched by serious conversations centred on responsible internet usage and equality. Young, impressionable minds absorb the normalisation of rape from the adults around them. When what they see, read and hear is toxic masculinity, that is what they perform. That's what peer pressure becomes about. But if this youthful role play of macho dominance receives timely counselling, it can prevent far graver adult offences. Schools and parents have a critical role to play in educating children on gender equality. Digital platforms which claim to have zero tolerance towards content that violates community standards must also explain why such abuses go undetected, despite boasts about Artificial Intelligence-driven technologies to stop them. They should play a more proactive role in stopping the sexual harassment of real people in the guise of virtual sport.

[Editorial Published in Times of India, dated 6 May, 2020]

6. What is the Central Idea being conveyed by the Author in the passage above?

- Modern Social Networking platforms must take the lead in regulating young people from using these platforms for sexual abuse.
- It is significant to educate children and youngsters about gender equality.
- Digital Platforms need to have a zero tolerance policy towards content leading to sexual abuse.
- None of these

7. As per author, why is this incident a wake-up call for parents?

- Because even the parents are indulged heavily in social networking platforms
- Because parents have failed to stop their children from committing such blunders.
- Because it is the primary responsibility of parents to control their children.
- Because the parents have failed in educating their children regarding fair internet usage and have simply invested in the technology driven education of their children.

8. According to the author, in order to understand the root cause of such insensitive incidents, it is important to:

- Understand and examine the kind of socialisation process these children are exposed to.
- Adopt Artificial Intelligence driven technologies.



- Strengthen the environment of discipline in schools and colleges.
- All of the above.

9. Which of the following can be inferred?

- Sexual Offenses can be reduced by timely counselling from parental and quasi-parental authorities i.e., parents and teachers respectively.
- If digital platforms implement a Zero Tolerance Policy towards such a menace, sexual offenses can be completely stopped
- Investment in education of children is enough to curb the menace.
- All of the above.

10. Which of the words are synonymous to the word 'Spouting'?

- Pouring
- Streaming
- Erupting
- All of the above.

### English Language: Passage 3

It is difficult to compare countries because various factors such as size, culture, history, geography, natural endowments, geopolitics and internal polity come into play. There are some goals which can be achieved by smaller countries; but sometimes smaller countries find it difficult to embark upon certain big technological plans even if they have the funds, because the size of the domestic market is too small. If we consider the bigger countries, the closest comparison to India is China, though there are many crucial differences.

The Chinese vision is to prepare the country for entry into the ranks of mid-level developed nations by the middle of the twenty-first century. Acceleration of the nation's economic growth and social development by relying on advances in science and technology is pivotal in this.

Documents describing the Chinese vision state that science and technology constitute premier productive forces and represent a great revolutionary power that can propel economic and social development. It is interesting to note that the main lessons the Chinese have drawn from their past performance is their failure to promote science and technology as strategic tools for empowerment. They also point to the absence of mechanisms and motivations in their economic activity to promote dependence on science and technology. Similarly, they hold that their scientific and technological efforts were not oriented towards economic growth. Consequently, they conclude that a large number of scientific and technological achievements were not converted into productive forces as they were too far removed from China's immediate economic and social needs. The Chinese vision is therefore aimed at exploiting state-of-art science and technology to enhance the nation's overall power and strength, to improve people's living standards, to focus on resolving problems encountered in large-scale industrial and agricultural production and to effectively control and alleviate pressures brought on by population, resources and the environment. By the year 2000, China had aimed at bringing the main industrial sectors up to the technological levels achieved by the developed countries in the 1970s or 80s and by 2020 to the level they would have attained by the early twenty-first century. The aim is to bridge the overall gap with the advanced world. There is a special emphasis on research and development of high technologies that would find defense applications. Some of these technologies are critical for improving the features of key conventional weapons. Some technologies are meant for enhancing future military capabilities. Other efforts are aimed at maintaining the momentum to develop capabilities for cutting-edge defense technologies. They call for unremitting efforts in this regard with the aim of maintaining effective self defense and nuclear deterrent capabilities and to enable parity in defense, science and technology with the advanced world.



11) Comparison between two countries becomes difficult because: I. The countries differ in their internal political systems. II. Each country has its own demography. III. The countries with homogenous backgrounds are many in number.

- Only 1
- Only 2
- 1 and 2
- All of the above.

12) What is the goal of China to be accomplished by the middle of 21st century?

- To become one of the most developed nations.
- To surpass the level of all middle-level developed nations by a good margin.
- To be the most influential superpower.
- None of these

13) What, according to the Chinese vision, can boost socio-economic development of China?

- Research and Development
- Science and technology
- Minds united with revolutionary powers
- None of these

14) Which of the following have the Chinese identified as the pitfall/pitfalls from their past? I. Lack of orientation of science and technology towards economic growth. II. Lack of mechanism in their economic activities to promote use of science and technology. III. Excessive emphasis on science and technology as a strategic measure for empowerment.

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Only 3
- 1 and 3



**English Language - Passage 4**

The world has very few devices left to fight COVID-19 with, but technology remains one of them. Whether it is employing the state-of-the-art technology in the discovery of cures or vaccines, or traditional technology services to enhance health care and consultations, or even tools that keep people at home occupied/productive, it is clear that technology will serve humanity at one of its darkest moments. The pandemic has contributed, in no small measure, to the understanding of the myriad ways in which available technologies have not been put to better use, and presented people with multiple opportunities to harness these devices, techniques and methods to get on with life in the time of lockdown. Among the primary uses is telemedicine, rendered inexorable now, by the temporary paralysis brought on by a freeze on movement. The Centre's recent guidelines allowing for widespread use of telemedicine services came as a shot in the arm for telehealth crusaders in the country, among them the Telemedicine Society of India that has long been battling to use the technology in its complete arc to reach remote areas in India. This move finds consonance with the rest of the world where several nations, also deeply impacted by the pandemic, have deployed telemedicine to reach people who have been unable to come to hospital, to reduce footfalls in hospitals, and to even provide medical and mental health counselling to countless people. It was way back in 2000 that telemedicine was first employed in India, but the progress has been excruciatingly slow, until the pandemic. However, it does seem as if the medical community was only held back by the lack of legislation to enable tele consultations. For no sooner was the policy announced, than hospitals and clinicians hurried to jump onto the bandwagon, advertising contact information for patients. The advantages are peculiar in the current context, when putting distance between people is paramount, as tele consultations are not barred even when health care professionals and patients may have to be quarantined. The advancement of telecommunication capabilities over the years has made the transmission of images and sound files (heart and lung sounds, coughs) faster and simpler. Pilot telemedicine Page 9 of 46

experiments in ophthalmology and psychiatry have proven to be of immense benefit to the communities. Telemedicine's time is here, finally. While unleashing the full potential of telemedicine to help people, experts and government agencies must be mindful of the possible inadequacies of the medium, and securing sensitive medical information; such cognisance should guide the use of the technology.

[From an Editorial published in „The Hindu" on April 17, 2020]

15. Which one of the following words from the passage means unavoidable?

- Inexorable
- Myriad
- Excruciatingly
- Bandwagon

16. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- It is time to unleash the full potential of Telemedicine.
- It is time to unleash the full potential of Telemedicine with cognisance of its possible flaws.
- Technology has not been utilised to its fullest to suit the current needs.
- People should not be skeptical about the advantages of telemedicine.



17. Which of the following is a significant factor contributing in slow employment of Telemedicine in India?

- Telemedicine was never employed in India
- There was an absence of regulations regarding the use of telemedicine consultations and medication systems.
- Telemedicinal Society of India failed in its efforts to promote the importance of such a system in the country.
- All of the above.

18. Telecommunication based medication has the potential for an easy outreach because:

- Pilot experiments in telemedicine have been proved to be successful.
- It helps in easier communication of medical images from one place to another.
- It helps in securing sensitive medical information.
- All of the above.

19. What is the meaning of the expression 'Shot in the arm' used in the passage?

- Hitting the nail on its head.
- Bull's Eye
- Positive Impact on Something
- All of the above.

#### English Language - Passage 5.

A startup or start-up is a company or project undertaken by an entrepreneur to seek, develop, and validate a scalable economic model.[1][2] While entrepreneurship refers to all new businesses, including self-employment and businesses that never intend to become registered, startups refer to new businesses that intend to grow large beyond the solo founder. (X) the beginning, startups face high uncertainty and have high rates of failure, but a minority of them do go on to be successful and influential. Some startups become unicorns; that is privately held startup companies valued at over US\$1 billion.

20. What is the tone of the author towards a startup?

- Sardonic
- Rhetoric
- Descriptive



None of these

21. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

- entrepreneurship include all new businesses, including self-employment.
- entrepreneurship includes all those businesses that never intend to be registered.
- Both these statements are true.
- None of these is true

22. Which of the following should replace (x) in the passage?

- At
- After
- Though
- Before

#### English Language: Passage 6

The assault on the purity of the environment is the price that we pay for many of the benefits of modern technology. For the advantage of automotive transportation we pay a price in smog-induced diseases; for the powerful effects of new insecticides, we pay a price in dwindling wildlife and disturbances in the relation of living things and their surroundings; for nuclear power, we risk the biological hazards of radiation. By increasing agricultural production with fertilizers, we worsen water population.

The highly developed nations of the world are not only the immediate beneficiaries of the good that technology can do, that are also the first victims of environmental diseases that technology breeds. In the past, the environmental effects which accompanied technological progress were restricted to a small ans relatively short time. the new hazards neither local nor brief. Modern air pollutions covers vast areas of continents: Radioactive fallout from the nuclear explosion is worldwide. Radioactive pollutants now on the earth surface will be found there for generations, and in case of Carbon-14, for thousands of years.

23. The widespread use of insecticides has

- reduced the number of wild animals
- caused imbalance in the relationship between living beings and their environment
- eliminated diseases by killing mosquitoes and flies
- caused biological hazards

24. The passage emphasis that modern technology

- is an unmixed blessing
- has caused serious hazards to life
- has produced powerful chemicals





- has benefited highly developed nations

25. According to the passage the increasing use of fertilisers is responsible for

- abundance of food
- disturbance in the ecological system
- water pollution
- increase in diseases

26. The harmful effects of modern technology are

- widespread but short-lived
- widespread and long-lasting
- limited and long-lasting
- severe but short-lived

27. Radioactive pollutants

- are limited in their effect
- will infect the atmosphere for thousands of years
- will be on the surface of earth for a very long time
- will dissipate in short span of time

### Individual Questions

(Solve Questions 28 to 29 as per the directions given with the Question)

28. Which of the following is the antonym of the word 'commissioned'?

- Started
- Closed
- Finished
- Terminated



29. Which of the following is the meaning of the following idiom: 'to have an axe to grind'?

- A private end to serve
- To fail to arouse interest
- To have no result
- To work for both sides

### General Knowledge and Current Affairs: Passage 1

The reasons given by the Supreme Court for not staying the issuance of electoral bonds are unconvincing. A Bench headed by the Chief Justice of India, Justice S.A. Bobde, has said there is no justification for staying the scheme as electoral bonds have been released in 2018, 2019 and 2020 without any legal impediment; and that "certain safeguards" have been provided in the Court's interim order of April 12, 2019. The Court ought to have considered that when the earlier order was passed, the time available was deemed to be too limited for an in-depth hearing. An order favouring the continuance of the scheme cannot be repeated year after year. The portion of the 2019 order asking political parties to submit to the Election Commission in a sealed cover all details of the anonymous contributions received through electoral bonds was meant to avoid tilting the balance in favour of either side until the matter was heard in detail. It was also underscored then that "weighty issues which have a tremendous bearing on the sanctity of the electoral process in the country" were involved. In this context, it defies logic for the Court to maintain that no interim stay is necessary while not giving any indication when it will take up the case for final disposal. The latest order also fails to note that the submission of contribution particulars by political parties was a one-time arrangement. There is nothing to suggest that it applies to subsequent tranches of the sale of electoral bonds. Therefore, to describe it as a 'safeguard' has little meaning.

Article extracted from: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/opacity-rules-the-hindu-editorial-on-how-electoral-bonds-undermines-voters-right-to-know-about-political-funding/article34185022.ece>

30. When were electoral bonds issued?

- 2016
- 2018
- 2019
- Yet to be issued.

31. Which of the following is not true about the Qualifications of a Political party to be eligible to receive electoral bonds?

- The Party should be registered under Section 295 (A) of Representation of People's Act, 1971.
- The party should be identified as a National Party instead of being identified as a Regional Party, by the Election Commission.
- The party should have secured at least 1% secured in the Last State Elections or Lok Sabha Elections.
- All of the above given statements are true.



32. Which of the following is not a month in which electoral bonds can be purchased?

- Jan
- July
- June
- October

33. Electoral bonds are valid for how many days?

- 10 days
- 20 days
- 30 days
- None of these

34. From where can Electoral Bonds be purchased?

- Election Commission of India
- Party's Headquarters
- SBI's Main Bank
- Designated branches of SBI

35. Which of the following is not a denomination in which Electoral Bonds are issued?

- Thousand
- 20 Thousand
- 1 Lakh
- None of these

#### General Knowledge and Current Affairs: Passage 2

India's national positivity rate, or the proportion of tested cases returning positive, is around 21%. Moreover, 533 of the 734 districts have reported positivity greater than 10%. There are 26 States that had more than 15% positivity, nine with over 25% and 10 with 20%-25% positivity. Couple that with the faltering vaccination drive, and the picture is far from pretty. On April 12, India administered 3.7 million doses of vaccine and after April 26, it has failed to administer over 3 million doses a day. Ever since the vaccine drive was expanded to all adults over 18, on May 1, the maximum number of daily doses



administered has been 2.4 million. This, even as daily new cases added continue to be above 380,000 and deaths close to 4,000 a day. The oxygen crisis continues and the pandemic has now established itself in rural India in lethal proportions, with macabre reports of bodies surfacing in the Ganga in the stretch from Uttar Pradesh to Bihar. All of these point to the fact that there is a very large pool of those infected and prone to infecting those around, bringing up the question of whether a national lockdown should be reimposed.

Extracted with edits from: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/state-action/article34545383.ece>

36. What is the source of Covid - 19?

- Bats
- A Lab Experiment in China
- Eating of Non - Vegetarian Food.
- Unknown

37. Which of the following is the tests for the people who have recovered from Covid - 19 and what to donate Plasma?

- Antigen Test
- AntiBody Test
- CT Scan
- RT PCR test

38. What does 'T' stand for in RT - PCR Test?

- Typed
- Turbo
- Transcribed
- Tumble

39. The Covid - 19 Virus is a part of which family?

- SARS Family
- MERS Family
- Influenza Family
- None of these

40. Which of the following statements is untrue with respect to Plasma Therapy?

- Plasma Therapy is helpful only for a period of 90 - 180 days.
- Plasma can be donated by anyone over 18 yrs of age.

Both people who have been cured from Covid - 19 and the people suffering Covid - 19



- Both people who have been cured from COVID-19 and the people carrying COVID-19 can donate Plasma because antibodies have already been generated in their bodies.
- None of the above stated options is untrue.

### General Knowledge and Current Affairs - Passage 3

Farmers have taken to the streets, protesting against three Bills on agriculture market reforms that were passed by Parliament last week and will become laws once they are signed by the President. In Punjab and Haryana, bandhs were observed, with blocked roads and mass rallies. Opposition parties and farmers groups across the political spectrum have expressed concern that the laws could corporatise agriculture, threaten the current mandi network and State revenues and dilute the system of government procurement at guaranteed prices.

What are the three Bills?

The Bills which aim to change the way agricultural produce is marketed, sold and stored across the country were initially issued in the form of ordinances in June. They were then passed by voice-vote in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha during the delayed monsoon session this month, despite vociferous Opposition protest.

Most of the slogans at the farmers' protests revolve around the need to protect MSPs, or minimum support prices, which they feel are threatened by the new laws. These are the pre-set rates at which the Central government purchases produce from farmers, regardless of market rates, and are declared for 23 crops at the beginning of each sowing season. However, the Centre only purchases paddy, wheat and select pulses in large quantities, and only 6% of farmers actually sell their crops at MSP rates, according to the 2015 Shanta Kumar Committee's report using National Sample Survey data. None of the laws directly impinges upon the MSP regime. However, most government procurement centres in Punjab, Haryana and a few other States are located within the notified APMC mandis. Farmers fear that encouraging tax-free private trade outside the APMC mandis will make these notified markets unviable, which could lead to a reduction in government procurement itself.

Extracted with edits from: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/the-hindu-explains-who-gains-and-who-loses-from-the-farm-bills/article32705820.ece>

41. Which of the following is not one of these laws?

- Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (promotion and facilitation) act, 2020
- Farmers Trade and Commerce with MNCs Act, 2020
- Essential Commodities Amendment Act, 2020
- Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurances and Farm Services Act, 2020

42. Which of the following are the two types of crops sown in India?

- Rabi and Rainy
- Winter and Rainy
- Rabi and Kharif
- None of these

43. The Three Farm Laws were initially introduced into the Parliament through the Ordinance Route in July, 2020. Under which of the Following Articles of the Indian Constitution does the President of India have the Power to Issue ordinances?

- Article 125
- Article 221



- Article 120
- Article 123

44. Which of the following is untrue about the APMCs?

- The full form of APMC is Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee.
- APMCs are maintained by the Respective State Governments..
- The Farmer and the Middleman together pay the tax to the State Government.
- All of the above options are true.

45. Under which of the Following is the Right to Protest Protected?

- Article 19 of the Indian Constitution
- UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Neither 1 nor 2.
- Both 1 and 2.

46. Which of the following steps was not taken by the Supreme Court in the matter of the Three Farm Laws and the Farmers' Protest?

- The Supreme Court set up a 4 - Member Committee to look into the Matter of the Three Farm Laws and Mediate between the Centre and the Farmers.
- The Supreme Court even gave some unreasonable statements while hearing the case.
- The Supreme Court stayed implementation of the three farm laws till a solution is reached by the government and the farmers through cooperation and discussion.
- None of these

#### General Knowledge and Current Affairs - Passage 4

Starlink is a network of satellites that provide internet. It's being built by (Y), Elon Musk's aerospace company.

The satellite network operates at 550km above the Earth's surface in low Earth orbit, unlike conventional internet satellites that are positioned much higher, at over 35,000km. SpaceX's first Starlink mission was launched on May 24, 2019, which carried (B) satellites. The company has approval to launch (x) Starlink satellites, and it has requested the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to approve launch of another 30,000 satellites.

Extracted with edits from: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/technology/watch-what-is-starlink/article33047209.ece>

47. Which of the following should be replaced by x in the above passage?

- 20,000
- 30,000
- 10,000



- 10,000
- 12,000

48. Which of the following is the project similar to the Starlink network, launched by Amazon (Jeff Bezos)?

- Project Mars
- Project Kuiper
- Project Bright
- Project Faith

49. Who is building the Starlink Network?

- SpaceX
- SpaceY
- Space Z
- SpaceA

50. Which of the following can be replaced with B in the above Passage?

- 40
- 60
- 80
- 20

### General Knowledge and Current Affairs - Passage 5

The Sportstar Aces Awards 2021 celebrates the consistency of performance and the impact of sports stars in the decade between 2011 and 2020. The event took place on 27th March with a curtain raiser show and the awards will be presented from 1-4 April.

This year there were over (X) winners with 11 awards under the Popular Choice category that was open for public voting. These votes helped the jury comprising Sunil Gavaskar, M. M. Somaya, Viswanathan Anand, Aparna Papat, Anjali Bhagwat and Bhaichung Bhutia gauge the mood of the nation and helped them select the winners. Also, 12 Jury awards and a special recognition award under a new category called Sports for Good, where the work of organisations/individuals who have used sports for the betterment of society will be recognised and some surprise awards as well have been lined up.

Ayon Sengupta, Editor, Sportstar said, "The unprecedented nature of the last year left us with little sporting action to make a true assessment of performance. In consultation with our esteemed jury, we decided to honour the best performers of the past decade. The Sportstar Aces Awards 2021 will see the best athletes of India vying for the Giants of the Decade title. These winners have made the nation proud with their performances between 2011 and 2020."

Speaking on what to expect in this year's virtual event Suresh Balakrishna, Chief Revenue Officer, The Hindu Group said, "Aces 2021 is being presented in an all-new virtual platform. We have added some surprise elements and appearances as well in the show. Spread across 5 episodes, our patrons, partners, and the audience tuning in are in for a visual treat. Despite the year that we have witnessed, our partners – MRF. Life Insurance Corporation of India. Odisha. Union Bank of India. SPEED – Bharath Petroleum.



...the insurance corporation of india, eastern bank of india, or eeb - chairman's statement, Baashyaam and SSVM Institutions have come on board to fulfil our shared vision of propelling sports in the country."

Extracted with edits from: <https://www.exchange4media.com/media-print-news/sportstar-aces-celebrates-the-giants-of-the-decade-111925.html>

51. Which of the following will be replaced by (X) in the above passage?

- 31
- 32
- 33
- 34

52. Who was the sportsman of the decade for racquet sports?

- Saina Nehwal
- K Skrikanth
- Sania Mirza
- PV Sindhu

53. Who was the coach of the decade in the Giants of the Decade Awards?

- Ravi Shastri
- P Gopi Chand
- Hemu Adhikari
- None of these

54. Inspirational Giant of Indian Sport?

- Sachin Tendulkar
- Sania Mirza
- MS Dhoni
- Abhinav Bindra





### General Knowledge and Current Affairs - Passage 6

Pakistan's escape, at least for the moment, from the so-called (X) of the global Financial Action Task Force (FATF) that acts against terror financing in the world has surely disappointed Delhi. It also seems to reinforce Delhi's critics, who believe Pakistan can't be "isolated" even if its army brazenly violates its international legal commitments on fighting terrorism. Disappointment and criticism arise from the fact that the government of Narendra Modi had mounted a sustained campaign in the last few years to apply the existing international norms against money laundering and terror financing on Pakistan. The grey list is about putting countries on notice and seek time-bound compliance with a range of FATF benchmarks. If countries fail to comply, they get on to a black list that calls on nations to take additional measures against financial transactions involving Pakistan's jurisdiction. At the moment, only two countries are on the black list – Iran and North Korea.

Pakistan was first put on the grey list in Y but got off it in 2015. That was when the FATF and its procedures caught Delhi's serious political interest. Once the Foreign Office put it at the top of its diplomatic priorities, the FATF became part of the public discourse on Pakistan. The intense Indian effort resulted in Pakistan being put on the grey list again in 2018. There is a good case for tempering India's disappointment at the international community's reluctance to put additional pressure on Pakistan's support for terrorism, despite the FATF's acknowledgement that Pakistan is in full compliance with only five of the 27 benchmarks Islamabad had to address.

The FATF has certainly issued a stern warning to Pakistan that it could get to the black list if there was no progress by February 2020. There is no guarantee, of course, that Pakistan will pay the price four months down the road. For the FATF, in the end, is a multilateral mechanism, where bilateral political considerations do impact on the outcomes. Pakistan can thank China, Turkey and Malaysia, whose support helped it escape the black list. There is nothing to suggest that the Pakistan policies of the three countries might change any time soon. Is "isolating Pakistan", then, a "fool's errand"? No, not by any measure. Although Delhi can't bet on complete success in its FATF campaign, the effort has generated unprecedented international pressure on Pakistan Army's support to cross-border terrorism.

55. Which of the following should be replaced with Y in the above Passage?

- 2010
- 2012
- 2014
- None of these

56. Where was the FATF created?

- in a UN General Assembly
- Meeting of QUAD Group
- G7 Meeting
- RCEP Meeting

57. Which of the following is true regarding the FATF's Objectives?

- To combat Money Laundering
- To combat terror financing.
- None of these



- Both a and b

58. The President of FATF belongs to which of the following:

- France
- Germany
- India
- USA

59. Which of the following is not a country listed in the Black list of FATF?

- China
- Pakistan
- Both of these
- None of these

60. Which of the following should be replaced with X in the above Passage?

- Grey List
- Black List
- Blue List
- Yellow List

### General Knowledge and Current Affairs - Passage 7

The Christmas Day agreement on new terms of trade between Britain and its largest economic partner, the European Union, is unlikely to please everyone in Prime Minister Boris Johnson's Conservative Party, but a majority is expected to back him. With the Labour Party already supporting the new framework as a welcome alternative to a "no-deal" hard Brexit from the EU, the deal is expected to be ratified by the British parliament this week. The European governments too are set to approve the deal that comes into force on January 1. To be sure, there will be multiple glitches in implementing the complex agreement, which guarantees tariff-free trade on most goods between two of the world's largest economic entities. It also lays the basis for future cooperation on law enforcement, security, data flows among other important areas.

While Europe regrets the separation and looks forward to a new beginning with Britain, Johnson claims a major political victory in regaining British sovereignty to make its own laws and freedom to engage the world on its own terms. Johnson's success should bring to an end the prolonged political divisions in Britain on the nature of its relationship with Europe after the Second World War. The schism in the Conservative party was even deeper. All the seven Conservative prime ministers who preceded Johnson – Theresa May, David Cameron, John Major, Margaret Thatcher, Edward Heath and Harold Macmillan – saw their political careers destroyed by the European question. Britain had voted with a thin margin to leave the EU in a referendum during the summer of 2016; but few had bet on London's ability to negotiate an amicable separation. As he celebrated the deal, Johnson insisted that the agreement brings "a new stability and a new certainty" to a relationship that has long been fractious and difficult. "Although we have left the EU," Johnson said, Britain "will remain culturally, emotionally, historically, strategically and geologically attached to Europe"

The break from Europe will lead to a significant rearrangement of Britain's foreign economic policy and international relations. London is actively negotiating multiple bilateral free trade agreements with major



economic partners, trying to reinforce the traditional strategic partnerships with the US and Japan and leverage historic connections with Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other Commonwealth nations. Johnson's visit to India, as the guest at the Republic Day next month, offers an opportunity for Delhi to take a close look at London's post Brexit plans and make a big push for the transformation of a bilateral relationship that has long performed way below its natural potential.

Extracted with edits from: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/european-union-britain-eu-trade-brexit-7122501/>

61. Which of the following is the country that is a part of United Kingdom but not a part of Great Britain?

- England
- Ireland
- Scotland
- Northern Island

62. What was the transition that took place from Pre UK Intervention to Post UK Intervention in 1920s?

- Catholic People were in minority and came in majority post UK Intervention.
- There was a change of demography in Northern Island in 1920.
- Previously, Pro - UK Protestors were in minority but they came to majority post the intervention.
- Both b and c

63. European Coal Steel community was set up via which of the following?

- Treaty of Paris
- Treaty of Rome
- Belfast Agreement
- None of these

64. Berlin Wall Divided:

- East Germany and West Germany
- East Europe and West Europe
- South Germany and North German
- None of these

65. Which of the following is an important component of the structure of European Union?

- European Central Bank



- European Council
- European Court of Auditors
- All of these

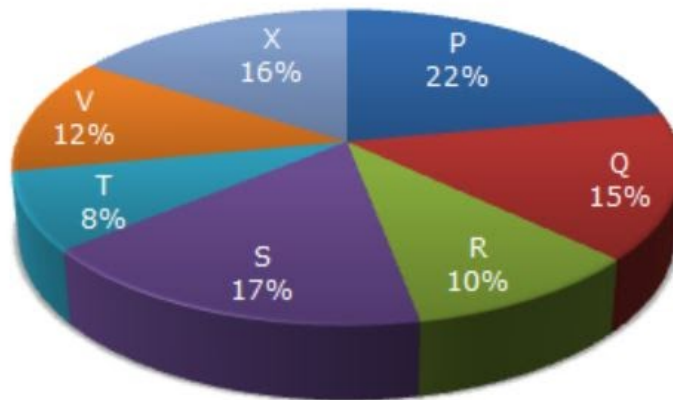
66. What is the name of the agreement that creates a common Visa Policy for 22 European Union Countries and 4 Non - European Countries?

- Belfast Agreement
- Shengjen Agreement
- Multilateral Agreements on Trade in Goods.
- None of these

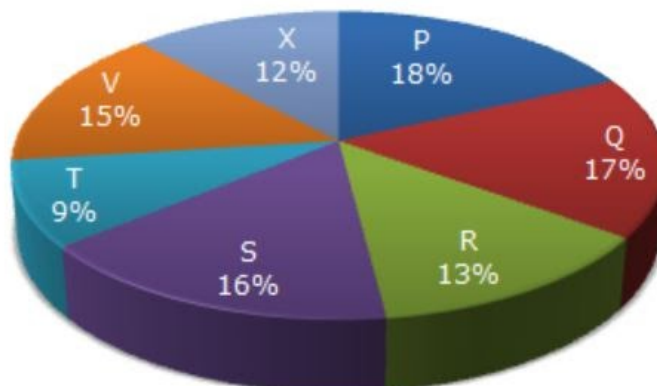
#### Quantitative Techniques (Data Interpretation) - 1

Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below:  
Distribution of candidates who were enrolled for MBA entrance exam and the candidates (out of those enrolled) who passed the exam in different institutes:

**Candidates Enrolled = 8550**



**Candidates who Passed the Exam = 5700**



67. What percentage of candidates passed the Exam from institute T out of the total number of candidates enrolled from the same institute?

- 52%
- 62.5%
- 75%
- 80%

68. Which institute has the highest percentage of candidates passed to the candidates enrolled?

- Q
- R
- V
- T

69. The number of candidates passed from institutes S and P together exceeds the number of candidates enrolled from institutes T and R together by:

- 228
- 279
- 399
- 407

70. What is the percentage of candidates passed to the candidates enrolled for institutes Q and R together?

- 68%
- 80%
- 74%
- 65%



71. What is the ratio of candidates passed to the candidates enrolled from institute P?

- 9 : 11
- 14 : 17
- 6 : 11
- 9 : 17

### Quantitative Techniques (Data Interpretation) - 2

Number of Candidates Appeared and Qualified in a Competitive Examination from Different States Over the Years.

State	Year									
	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.
M	5200	720	8500	980	7400	850	6800	775	9500	1125
N	7500	840	9200	1050	8450	920	9200	980	8800	1020
P	6400	780	8800	1020	7800	890	8750	1010	9750	1250
Q	8100	950	9500	1240	8700	980	9700	1200	8950	995
R	7800	870	7600	940	9800	1350	7600	945	7990	885

72. Total number of candidates qualified from all the states together in 1997 is approximately what percentage of the total number of candidates qualified from all the states together in 1998?

- 72%
- 77%
- 80%
- 83%

73. What is the average candidates who appeared from State Q during the given years?

- 8700
- 8760
- 8990



8920

74. In which of the given years the number of candidates appeared from State P has maximum percentage of qualified candidates?

- 1997
- 1998
- 1999
- 2001

75. What is the percentage of candidates qualified from State N for all the years together, over the candidates appeared from State N during all the years together?

- 12.36%
- 12.16%
- 11.47%
- 11.15%

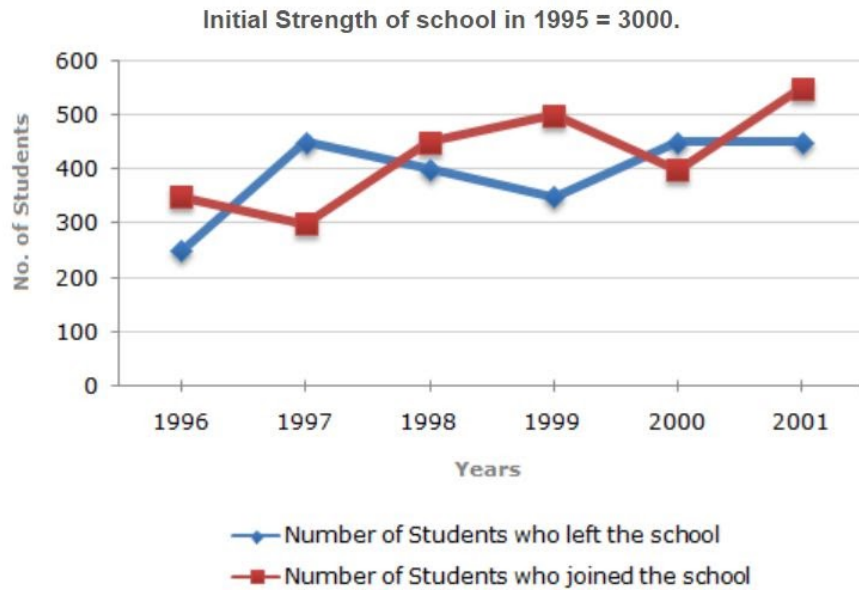
76. The percentage of total number of qualified candidates to the total number of appeared candidates among all the five states in 1999 is?

- 11.49%
- 11.84%
- 12.21%
- 12.57%

Quantitative Techniques (Data Interpretation) - 3



Study the following line graph which gives the number of students who joined and left the school in the beginning of year for six years, from 1996 to 2001.



77. The number of students studying in the school during 1999 was?

- 2950  
 3000  
 3100  
 3150

78. For which year, the percentage rise/fall in the number of students who left the school compared to the previous year is maximum?

- 1997  
 1998  
 1999  
 2000

79. The strength of school increased/decreased from 1997 to 1998 by approximately what percent?

- 1.2%





1.7% 2.1% 2.4%

80. The ratio of the least number of students who joined the school to the maximum number of students who left the school in any of the years during the given period is?

 7:9 4:5 3:4 2:3

81. During which of the following pairs of years, the strength of the school was same?

 1999 and 2001 1998 and 2000 1997 and 1998 1996 and 2000

82. Among the given years, the largest number of students joined the school in the year?

 1996 1998 2001 2000

### Logical Reasoning - Paragraph Based Q

Tension prevailed in the Jawahar area in Palghar district after three Mumbai residents, travelling in a Ford Ecosport to Silvassa, were allegedly lynched late on Thursday night. The Kasa police said the incident occurred near Gadakchinchale village under their jurisdiction.

—Information received by us indicates that the three occupants of the SUV hailed from Kandivali in Mumbai and were going to attend a funeral in Silvassa,|| Superintendent of Police Gaurav Singh, Palghar police said. A large mob of villagers surrounded the car within a matter of minutes and started attacking it with sticks, irons rods and their bare hands, leading to the death of all three occupants. —One of our patrolling vehicles later spotted the severely injured trio lying on the road and stopped to find out the matter. However, our team was also attacked by the mob and the vehicle pelted with stones. Our personnel had to flee and were unable to rescue to the victims,|| an officer with the Kasa police said. A wireless alert was sent out later apprising all police stations and units of the incident following which reinforcements were sent to the village and a combing operation was undertaken. —Prima Page 28 of 46

facie information indicates that the trio were mistaken for thieves and attacked. The villagers were on edge due to the ongoing lockdown and unavailability of essential supplies. For the past few days, several rumours have been doing the rounds on social media about thieves and dacoits targetting villages on the highway. As a result, villagers have been patrolling the highway and stopping late night travellers on suspicion,|| the officer said.



Source: Excerpt from The Hindu, written by Alok Deshpande (22/04/2020)

83. Which of the following statements given below justifies criminalisation of Mob Lynching?

- In a democracy the actual power rests with the people and their actions cannot be penalised by the state.
- There is no law in India which specifically prohibits mob lynching and therefore it is a justified act of the people.
- It is impossible to punish the wrongdoer in case of Mob Lynching.
- Violence cannot be a tool to implement the will of the majority and such actions are failure of the state.

84. Which of the following statement justifies the criminalisation of mob lynching as a distinct offence apart from Murder'?

- The offence of Murder is committed by a single individual or a group but mob lynching involves a large group of individuals.
- (b) When violence is committed by a mob it creates a situation of terror and anarchy having potential to disturb the public peace for a longer period.
- (c) Mob lynching is an offence which supports the idea of might is right, and cannot be accepted in a democratic society.
- (d) All of the above.

85. The above passage states about the existence of rumours in the area regarding the thieves and dacoits robbing the villagers or committing child lifting. In the light of this proposition which if the following statement is correct?

- The villagers should not be punished as there was a genuine mistake on their part.
- (b) The villagers should be punished as they do not have any right to punish any person unless he is an offender.
- (c) The villagers should be punished as no individual in the country is entitled to take law in his own hand and punish the wrongdoer.
- (d) The villagers should not be punished as they have the right of private defence against such incidents under which they can even kill a person.

86. In the light of the above passage which of the following incidents of mob violence would be justified?

- A group of people committing violence against people who are selling meat of an animal considered to be sacred under their religious beliefs.
- (b) The residents of a boy's hostel caught a drug paddler selling drugs in their hostel and killed him by beating.



- (c) The villagers injured a woman by pelting stone on her considering her to be witch.
- (d) None of the above

87. Assertion (A): Mob Lynching can be justified only in circumstances where the religious sentiments or feelings of a large group of people is associated. Reason (R): Religious sentiments and feelings are of paramount consideration for the state and should not be interfered with.

- Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
- Both (A) and (R) are incorrect
- (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

### Logical Reasoning - Passage 2

The bench of Dr DY Chandrachud and MR Shah, JJ has refused to transfer to CBI the criminal cases lodged against Republic TV Editor in-Chief Arnab Goswami for alleged defamatory news show telecast on April 21 in connection with the Palghar mob-lynching case. It also quashed all FIRs against Arnab Goswami except one which was filed in Nagpur and which has been transferred to Mumbai via order dated 24.04.2020.

[Excerpt from SCC Online Blog, May 19, 2020]

Delivering the verdict, Justice Chandrachud said, — Article 32 of the Constitution constitutes recognition of the constitutional duty entrusted to this Court to protect the fundamental rights of citizens. The exercise of journalistic freedom lies at the core of speech and expression protected by Article 19(1)(a). The petitioner is a media journalist. The airing of views on television shows which he hosts is in the exercise of his fundamental right to speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a). India's freedoms will rest safe as long as journalists can speak truth to power without being chilled by a threat of reprisal...Free citizens cannot exist when the news media is chained to adhere to one position. Yuval Noah Harari has put it succinctly in his recent book titled "21 Lessons for the 21st Century": "Questions you cannot answer are usually far better for you than answers you cannot question."

[Excerpt from Arnab Ranjan Goswami vs Union Of India on 19 May, 2020]

88. The above passage mentions about the Journalist's request to transfer the case to the CBI(Central Bureau of Investigation) for investigation. What could be the appropriate reason for such request?

- The CBI is a central investigating agency and conducts more scientific investigation.
- Where State government is an interested party, the investigation conducted by the state police, may be biased.
- The FIRs relate to an offence of defamation of the President of a national party, so the matter should be investigated by the CBI.
- None of the above.

89. The above passage quotes the observation of the Court in relation to freedom of speech and expression as, —Questions you cannot answer are better than questions you cannot question. Now, based on such observation, chose the most appropriate option which describes the scope of such questions.

- The term —questions mentioned are not subject to limitations imposed upon the Freedom of Speech and Expression.



- Those question are limited to the information warranted by the person.
- The court is referring to the right to information through the above quote.
- The questions are also subject to limitations imposed upon the Freedom of Speech and Expression.

90. It is an established principle of law that the offence of defamation (harming the reputation) has many exceptions and the imputation of truth is one of those, but the accused must prove that such imputation was true and also for the public good. In the light of this statement which of the following questions/statements are not defamatory?

- An article published in a newspaper about the unaccounted property of a public servant in the form of a questionnaire.
- A question to a female actress about her sexual relationship with a married man.
- A question to a public servant about his extramarital relationship with a colleague.
- An Article published in a magazine stating a female politician as 'B grade' actress.

91. In the above passage, the Court ordered for the merging of different FIRs into one and the investigation to be conducted at Mumbai. What is the reason behind such order?

- Multiple FIRs mean multiple investigations and the same might cause hardships to the accused.
- The first FIR was registered at Mumbai and the investigation should be conducted at Mumbai.
- The accused resides at Mumbai and the investigation should be conducted only at Mumbai.
- Multiple FIRs are frivolous and there is only one cause of action.

92. Defamation is punishable:

- Both as a Civil wrong as well as a Crime.
- Only as a Civil wrong.
- Only as a Criminal wrong.
- None of the above.

93. An accurate clock shows 8 o'clock in the morning. Through how many degrees will the hour hand rotate when the clock shows 2 o'clock in the afternoon?

- 144°
- 150°
- 168°
- 180°



**(94 - 95) Syllogisms****94. Statements and Conclusions**

Statements:

All fruits are vegetables. All pens are vegetables. All vegetables are rains.

Conclusions:

All fruits are rains.  
All pens are rains.  
Some rains are vegetables.

94. Which of the Conclusions can be inferred form the Statements given?

- Only 1 and 2
- Only 2 and 3
- Only 1 and 3
- All Follow

**95. Statements and Conclusions**

Statements: Some pictures are frames. Some frames are idols. All idols are curtains.

Conclusions:

Some curtains are pictures.  
Some curtains are frames.  
Some idols are frames.

95. Which of the Conclusions can be inferred form the Statements given?

- Only I and II follow
- Only II and III follow
- Only I and III follow
- All follow

**96. Answer the Question that follows based on the given Statements and Conclusion.**

Statements: In a one day cricket match, the total runs made by a team were 200. Out of these 160 runs were made by spinners.

Conclusions:

80% of the team consists of spinners.  
The opening batsmen were spinners.



Which of the Conclusions can be inferred from the Statements given?

- Only conclusion I follows
- Only conclusion II follows
- Either I or II follows
- Neither I nor II follows

**97. Answer the Question that follows based on the given Statements and Courses of Action.**

Statement: A large number of people in ward X of the city are diagnosed to be suffering from a fatal malaria type.

Courses of Action:

The city municipal authority should take immediate steps to carry out extensive fumigation in ward X.  
The people in the area should be advised to take steps to avoid mosquito bites.

Which of the given courses of action would be appropriate in this case?

- Only I follows
- Only II follows
- Either I or II follows
- Both 1 and 2 Follow

**(98 - 99) Answer the following questions based on Cause and Effect Reasoning.**

**98.**

Statements:

The prices of petrol and diesel in the domestic market have remained unchanged for the past few months.  
The crude oil prices in the international market have gone up substantially in the last few months.

Identify the effect and the cause.

- Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- Both the statements I and II are independent causes



- Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

99.

Statements:

The government has recently fixed the fees for professional courses offered by the unaided institutions which are much lower than the fees charged last year.

The parents of the aspiring students launched a severe agitation last year protesting against the high fees charged by the unaided institutions.

Identify the effect and the cause

- Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

100. Complete the series: 7, 10, 8, 11, 9, 12....

- 7
- 10
- 12
- 13

101. Statement and Argument Based Q

Statement: Should India encourage exports, when most things are insufficient for internal use itself?

Arguments:

Yes. We have to earn foreign exchange to pay for our imports.

No. Even selective encouragement would lead to shortages.

Which argument is strong?

- Only argument I is strong
- Only argument II is strong
- Either I or II is strong
- Neither I nor II is strong

Logical Reasoning - Passage 3

Rahul Dravid, the head-coach of India's Under-19 cricket team, explained that the 2018 Under-19 World Cup team selection strategy was about providing opportunities to a lot more players to come into the India Under 19 fold. He explained that more than winning, which is



players to come into the India Under-19 fold. He explained that more than winning – which is not the right touchstone of success of a program at this level – what matters is how many of the players are able to move to the next level, that is playing first-class cricket. He, therefore, made a conscious decision to not select players from the previous World Cup to the 2018 Under-19 World Cup squad.

102. Which one of the following statements is consistent with Dravid's selection strategy for the 2018 Under-19 World Cup as stated above?

- Selecting an inexperienced team at the under-19 level ensures failure and players who experience failure learn to be humble.
- (b) Playing a sport is more important than winning or losing.
- (c) The Under-19 World Cup is a stepping-stone to first-class cricket and winning it should not be the end-goal.
- (d) When players are under the age of 19, they do not feel stressed about playing at a World Cup; however, as they age, their ability to play well depends on the number of matches they have already played.

103. Which of the following is the most desirable outcome of Dravid's selection strategy from his perspective?

- The team losing the World Cup, but 5 players from the squad going on to play first-class cricket.
- The team winning the World Cup, and 1 player getting selected for the national team.
- The team winning the World Cup, and no player getting selected for the next Under-19 World Cup team.
- The team winning the World Cup, and 5 players from the squad going on to play first-class cricket.

104. Which of the following statements, if true, contradicts Dravid's selection strategy?

- First-class cricket selectors evaluate under-19 cricketers based on the win-loss ratio of the team they were a part of.
- First-class cricket selectors evaluate under-19 cricketers based on their ability to cope with injuries.
- First-class cricket selectors evaluate under-19 cricketers based on their individual performances.
- Players who have played in international tournaments face domestic competition better than those who have not.

#### Logical Reasoning - Passage 4

Gayatri: Maharana Pratap was courageous no doubt, but his forces lost to the forces of Emperor Akbar the Great in the Battle of Haldighati. The king of a region such as Mewar and the Emperor of most of the Indian sub-continent at the time cannot both be eligible for the title, 'the Great', given the historical context.

Ranjini: Pratap never surrendered to Akbar in his lifetime despite Akbar sending several envoys to his great rival with the offer of making him a Mughal ally. Pratap's defiance gave other Rajput rulers the courage to refuse alliance with Akbar. The victory in the Battle of Haldighati was a hollow victory for Akbar at best. Pratap's forces were outnumbered by Akbar's by far in the





follow victory for Akbar at last. Pratap's forces were outnumbered by Akbar's by 1:1 in the battle, but Pratap escaped with his life and subsequently recovered much of the territory lost in the battle. Maharana Pratap the Great received recognition of his greatness from none other than Emperor Akbar the Great. The latter is known to have wept on hearing the news of his rival's death.

105. In support of which of the following does Gayatri state the fact that Maharana Pratap's forces lost to the forces of Emperor Akbar the Great?

- Maharana Pratap was not courageous
- Mewar is a smaller region in comparison to the Indian sub-continent
- Maharana Pratap does not deserve the title 'the Great'
- Akbar defeated Pratap in the battle

106. Ranjini's statement that Pratap subsequently recovered much of the territory lost in the battle plays which one of the following roles?

- Forms the conclusion of Ranjini's argument that Pratap was courageous
- Forms a premise for Ranjini's argument that Pratap does not deserve the title 'the Great'
- Offers a clarification on who actually won the battle between the forces of Akbar and Pratap
- Forms a premise for Ranjini's argument that the outcome of the battle of Haldighati was not of much consequence

107. Which of the following is the main conclusion of Ranjini's statements?

- Pratap is also deserving of the title, 'the Great'
- Akbar does not deserve the title, 'the Great'.
- Akbar had no rival greater than Pratap
- Pratap did not care about the outcome of the Battle of Haldighati

108. The patterns of reasoning in Gayatri's argument closely resembles the pattern of reasoning in all of the following except?

- Sir Donald Bradman is the greatest batsman to have ever played Test cricket. Sachin Tendulkar was hugely successful against most bowling attacks, but his batting average of 53.78 in test matches disqualifies him from holding the same status in Test cricket as Sir Bradman who averaged 99.9.
- Rafael Nadal and Roger Federer are two of the greatest tennis players of all time. While Nadal has a better record against Federer when they have played against each other, Federer has won more grand slams.
- There can be no dispute about Diego Maradona's legendary skills as a footballer, but in terms of international football he cannot be compared with Pele because Pele scored 77 goals in 92 matches, whereas Maradona only managed 34 goals in 91 matches.



matches.

- It is true that Maria Sharapova is a fierce competitor and has had a storied career in international tennis. However, with Serena Williams' 19-2 head-to-head lead over Maria Sharapova, Serena is by far the most dominant woman to have played tennis and Maria Sharapova has done nothing to threaten that domination.

#### Directions for Qs (109 - 112)

A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in a row facing North :

- 1) F is to the immediate right of E.
- 2) E is 4th to the right of G.
- 3) C is the neighbour of B and D.
- 4) Person who is third to the left of D is at one of ends.

109. What is the position of A?

- Between E and D
- Extreme Left
- Centre
- Extreme Right

110. Who are the neighbours of B?

- C and D
- C and G
- G and F
- C and E

111. Which of the following is not true?

- E is the immediate left of D.
- A is at one of the ends.
- G is to the immediate left of B.
- F is second to the right of D.

112. Who are to the left of C?

- Only B
- G, B and D
- G and B
- D, E, F and A



### Legal Reasoning Passage - 1

India's Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 ('Bill') starts encouragingly, seeking to protect "the privacy of individuals relating to their personal data". But by the end, it is clear it is not designed to deliver on the promise. For, even as it rightly requires handlers of data to abide by globally-accepted rules – about getting an individual's consent first – it disappointingly gives wide powers to the Government to dilute any of these provisions for its agencies.

Recently, messaging platform WhatsApp said that some Indian journalists and rights activists were among those spied on using technology made by an Israeli company, which by its own admission only works for government agencies across the world.

Importantly, one of the first to raise a red flag about the Bill's problematic clauses was Justice B.N. Srikrishna, whose committee's report forms the basis of the Bill. He has used words such as "Orwellian" and "Big Brother" in reaction to the removal of safeguards against actions of Government agencies. In its report last July, the committee noted that the dangers to privacy originate from state and non-state actors. It, therefore, called for exemptions to be "watertight", "narrow", and available for use in "limited circumstances". It had also recommended that the Government bring in a law for the oversight of intelligence-gathering activities, the means by which non-consensual processing of data takes place. A related concern about the Bill is regarding the constitution of the Data Protection Authority of India ('DPA'), which is to monitor and enforce the provisions of the Act. It will be headed by a chairperson and have not more than six whole-time members, all of whom are to be selected by a panel filled with Government nominees. This completely disregards the fact that Government agencies are also regulated under the Bill; they are major collectors and processors of data themselves. The sweeping powers the Bill gives to the Government render meaningless the gains from the landmark K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India case, which culminated in the recognition that privacy is intrinsic to life and liberty, and therefore a basic right. That idea of privacy is certainly not reflected in the Bill in its current form.

113. Which of the following views can be correctly attributed to the author of the above passage?

- The idea of privacy is not relevant to the Bill.
- The idea of privacy can be overridden by Government agencies since their role is to protect citizens.
- The idea of privacy as a basic right is not adequately addressed in the Bill in its current form.
- Since the Bill gives sweeping powers to the Government, it is meaningless to reflect the idea of privacy in the Bill.

114. According to the passage, the committee headed by Justice B. N. Srikrishna called for:

- Limiting the grounds on which Government agencies may be allowed to act in a manner that endangers the right to privacy of individuals.
- The right to privacy to be exempted from the ambit of the Bill.
- (c) The right to privacy to be endangered by state and non-state actors.
- (d) Watertight protection to Government agencies that process data of individuals.



115. Suppose the Bill provides a test of proportionality in respect of privacy, which is: "the act which infringes privacy must have a legitimate aim and must be the least restrictive way of achieving that aim". If a journalist is known for her reporting on corruption in Government agencies and the Government chooses to engage a surveillance company to collect messages exchanged by her on WhatsApp, in order to intimidate her, does it meet the test of proportionality?

- Yes; without collecting the journalists' WhatsApp messages, there is no way for the Government to prevent her from reporting against it.
- No; the Government should have taken measures such as imprisoning the journalist to ensure that she does not continue reporting.
- No; conducting surveillance on a journalist to intimidate her is not a legitimate aim.
- Yes; reporting on issues that show the Government in bad light creates disharmony and the Government used proportionate force to prevent the same.

116. The author is concerned about the constitution of the DPA under the Bill because:

- The author believes that Government agencies should not be regulated under the Bill.
- The author believes that if the members of the DPA are elected by Government nominees, the DPA will be ineffective in regulating Government agencies.
- The author believes that the DPA should be constituted of major collectors and processors of data.
- The author believes that collectors and processors of data cannot be regulated by persons who have no experience in collecting and processing data.
- Option 5

117. The Bill is amended, and the Government's powers to provide exemptions for its agencies are removed. In such a situation, according to the author:

- Option The Bill would deliver on its promise of seeking to protect the privacy of individuals relating to their personal data.
- The Bill would not deliver on its promise of seeking the protect the privacy of individuals relating to their personal data.
- Option 4The Bill would not deliver on its promise, since it is necessary for the Government to have such exemptions in order to effectively do its work.
- The Bill would be a failure, since the Government would not be able to implement it.



### Legal Reasoning Passage - 2

Last week, the government used the Drug Price Control Order, 2013, to increase the price ceiling for 21 medicines by as much as 50% to ensure their availability in the market. This is a welcome move because lower prices would have further limited the availability of these drugs, some of which include those used for malaria, leprosy and allergy. The decision by the regulatory authority – usually known to reduce prices of essential drugs – was prompted by repeated petitions by the pharmaceutical industry, which pointed out that the increasing cost of imports had made the production of some of these drugs unviable. Prices of bulk drugs and active pharmaceutical ingredients have, in fact, gone up by up to 88%, and are largely imported.

This raises a basic question: Should the government control prices? The motivation for controlling drug prices is not very difficult to understand. Unlike some of the developed countries, where most of the population has insurance coverage or medical facilities are provided by the state, medical expenses in India are borne by citizens, largely through out of pocket expenses. Therefore, the state intervenes by keeping prices of some drugs in check to contain such spending. However, the unintended consequence is that it affects the supply of drugs and can potentially make citizens worse off. The risk of non-availability was an important reason for raising prices. Although all pharmaceutical companies may not stop producing drugs with price control, they may limit the supply. Further, the government usually dithers on price hike because of political considerations so that it is not accused of favouring private companies.

Thus, the government should stay away from dictating prices and allow the market to function. Competition in the marketplace will ensure that no company is able to make extraordinary profits in basic and essential drugs. Since the state has limited resources, it should focus on regulation, and ensure that the quality of drugs supplied in the market is not compromised at any point.

[Source (edited): "Price hike, at last", Business Standard, Mumbai, December 17, 2019.]

118. Based on the author's arguments in the passage above, which of the following would be most correct:

- The state should not control prices of medicines, since this would hamper the development of international pharmaceutical companies.
- The state should control the prices of medicines, since it would also be manufacturing the drugs itself.
- The state should not control the prices of medicines, since the market would determine the best price for such drugs.
- The state should control the prices of medicines, since citizens are likely to fall ill more often.

119. An essential medicine, 'Formula A', is used to treat cancer, and there is only one company engaged in its manufacture. If this is true, then, based on the author's reasoning in the passage above:

- The state should not control the price of Formula A, since it should allow the market to function.
- The state should control the price of Formula A, since there is no competition in the marketplace, and it cannot function to control the price of the medicine.
- The state should ban the sales of Formula A, and ask patients to consider using some other medicine that is made by more than one manufacturer.
- The state should take up the manufacture of Formula A itself.



120. The state removes all price restrictions on an essential medicine. Pharmaceutical companies start selling that medicine at a price nearly 5 times its earlier price. In such a situation, based on the author's reasoning above:

- The state should not control the price of the medicine, since competition in the market would eventually lead to an appropriate price being set.
- The state should not control the price of the medicine, since the price increase is directly attributable to an increase in the price of the ingredients used in the medicine.
- The state should not control the price of the medicine, but it should supply the ingredients for the medicine at lower prices.
- The state should control the price of the medicine, since people may not be able to afford it anymore.

121. The state places a very low price for the sale of an essential medicine, which is lower than the price of the imported ingredients used to make that medicine. What, according to the author, would be the effect of setting such a low price?

- The low price would result in people thinking the medicine is not good, and they would not use it.
- Companies supplying the ingredients for the medicine would lower the prices of their products.
- People would buy more health insurance policies, so that they do not have to pay for essential medicines.
- The low price would restrict the availability of the medicine in the market, since pharmaceutical companies may not want to manufacture or import the medicine and sell it at that price.

122. The pharmaceutical industry has been asking the government to raise the prices of certain drugs for a long time, but has not received a response. Why, according to the author, could this be?

- The government is indecisive about raising prices for the fear of being accused of favouring private companies.
- Private companies only value profit, and do not pay attention to the quality of medicines they manufacture.
- The government has limited resources, and may not have been able to study the details of the pharmaceutical industry's demands.
- Since deciding the prices of medicines is not the government's job, it would wish to avoid doing so.



### Legal Reasoning Passage - 3

The Law Commission has suggested "swift legislative action" against bigamous arrangements among Hindus. The bigamy law, Section 494 of Indian Penal Code, provides that a person shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to seven years, if he/she marries during the lifetime of their spouse. "Anthropological evidence has shown that bigamous arrangements among Hindus continue to exist. In fact, data suggests that many Hindus convert to Islam in order to practice bigamy as highlighted by the X case in 1994," the panel said. It added that such conversion took place despite the unambiguous position in law that conversion would not be considered valid if the previous partner continued to remain of the religion under which the marriage was solemnized. Previous law commissions which examined the issue and discussed the rights of spouses in cases of conversion also took the view that conversion from a monogamous religion to a polygamous one did not by itself dissolve the marriage. "This, however, needs to be clarified by statute rather than on a case to case basis," the law panel said in its latest report. Section 495 of the IPC provides that if the offence of bigamy is committed by not disclosing the fact of former marriage to the person with whom the subsequent marriage is contracted, it shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to 10 years and fine. The law panel quoted from a 2015 report of the ministry of women and child development on status of women where it had recommended making such marriages void. "Women tend to be on the receiving end of society's disapproval of bigamy. Often, the second wife whose marriage is declared void suffers without maintenance and bears the burden of maintaining her children who are deemed illegitimate. Therefore, Section 16 should be amended to include all children born out of wedlock and not just those from void and voidable marriages," it said. [Source- "Take Steps to End Bigamy among Hindus: Law Panel", <<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/takesteps-to-end-bigamy-among-hindus-law-panel/articleshow/65663477.cms>>, The Times of India, as accessed on 06th April 2021]

123. Which of the following should be replaced with X in the Passage given above?

- Vishaka v/s State of Rajasthan
- Sarla Mudgal v/s Union of India
- ADM Japalpur v/s Shivashankar Shukla
- None of these

124. Sonam and Putin get married. Soon, Putin starts coming home drunk late and night. Sonam was subjected to a lot of violence. Sonam, soon ran away with her ex - boyfriend and married her ex - boyfriend. Decide -

- Sonam has committed the offence of Bigamy as she has already married to Putin and subsequent marriage will be rendered invalid under the law.
- Sonam has committed the offence of Bigamy as she instead of being there with her husband to help him in his difficult times, ran away with another man.
- Sonam has committed the offence of Bigamy as she had married to Putin and her boyfriend at the same time of subsisting marriage but she cannot be punished for the



same.

- Sheetal has not committed the offence of Bigamy as her marriage with Putin was void due to Frequent violent acts by Putin.

125. Gama and Radius are 2 people who have had an arranged marriage. Radius, while on his work, fell in love with Diametre. Radius tells Diametre that he is not married and they should get married right away. Radius did not tell anything about this relationship to Gama. Everything was going fine, when, one day, Gama found out that Radius was married to another person and filed a petition in the Court for the offence of Bigamy. Radius claims his marriage with Diametre to be valid because Gama had already filed a petition for Divorce. Decide:

- Contention raised by Radius is correct. The marriage of Radius and Diametre is valid because Gama had already filed a divorce petition in the court and ultimately, they will cease to be a couple.
- Contention raised by Radius is incorrect because only a Petition has been filed in the Court. No Judgement has been given and therefore, Gama and Radius are still valid Husband - Wife. The acts of Radius amount to Bigamy.
- The Contention raised by Radius is incorrect.
- None of these

126. A and B are married. B is posted out of town since he has a transferrable job. Over a period of time, A had started noticing that B had stopped replying to his messages nor did he pickup her calls. After 6 months, when B came home, he introduced a woman, C as his second wife to A. Till this time, nor did A know that B had married C, neither, did C know that B was already married to A. Decide the correct course of action.

- If A files a suit for Bigamy against B, she will win. C will cease to be the Legally wedded
- B is liable for Bigamy.
- B is not liable for Bigamy because when he married C, he was living away from A, so he is allowed to marry another woman to live with.
- Both a and b





127. Kusum belongs to Islamic religion and was much inclined towards the practices and rituals followed in Hindu religion. She wants her fiancé to get married as per the rituals and rites of Hindu religion and not Islamic religion. Her husband Riyan agreed to it and they get married with all rituals followed as per Hindu religion. Soon Riyan gets married to Shabana and Aayat as per Nikah ceremony and given each of them a hefty amount for Mahr. Kusum was not happy with these two marriages and want Riyan to give her Mahr (amount payable by husband to his wife as security). Riyan refused for such amount as they have solemnized their marriage as per Hindu law and rituals and there is no such mandate of Mahr in Hindu personal law. She also accuses him for committing bigamy. Decide-

- Riyan will have to pay such amount to Kusum as she was his legally wedded wife and their marriage is still subsisting. He is liable for offence of Bigamy.
- Riyan will not have to pay such amount to Kusum as she was not his legally wedded wife as they solemnized their marriage as per Hindu law and amount of Mahr cannot be claimed. He is not liable for offence of Bigamy.
- Chetna's Marriage will be considered void. If marriage is not valid, the Question of divorce and maintenance does not even arise.
- Chetna is doing the correct thing because she will not be able to maintain herself if maintenance is not granted.

#### Assertion - Reason Q based on the Same Passage

Assertion (A): Bigamy left the second wife from subsequent marriage in worst situation with more societal repercussions. She was not even entitled to the maintenance.

Reasoning (R): Subsequent marriage by a married person is void. However registration of the second marriage is sufficient to prove the validity of the second marriage.

128. Choose the appropriate option.

- Both A and R is correct and R is correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R is incorrect.
- Only A is correct and R is incorrect.
- Both A and R is correct but R is incorrect explanation of A.



#### Legal Reasoning Passage - 4

Defamation (also known as calumny, vilification, libel, slander or traducement) is the oral or written communication of a false statement about another that unjustly harms their reputation and usually constitutes a tort or crime. In several countries, including South Korea, a true statement can also be considered defamation.

Under common law, to constitute defamation, a claim must generally be false and must have been made to someone other than the person defamed. Some common law jurisdictions also distinguish between spoken defamation, called slander, and defamation in other media such as printed words or images, called libel.[4] In the United States, false light laws protect against statements which are not technically false but are misleading.

According to the Constitution of India, the fundamental right to free speech (Article 19) is subject to reasonable restrictions.

Accordingly, for the purpose of criminal defamation, "reasonable restrictions" are defined in Section 499[50] of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. This section defines defamation and provides ten valid exceptions when a statement is not considered to be defamation. It says that defamation takes place "by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations, to make or publish any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation, of such person". In India, a defamation case can be filed under either criminal law or civil law or cyber crime law, together or in sequence.

Essentials of defamation:

1. The statements must be defamatory in nature.
2. It must refer to Plaintiff.
3. It must be published, which means that it must be communicated to a person other than the plaintiff. Such a defamatory statement must be made to harm or damage the reputation of the plaintiff in the mind of a third person.

The punishment for defamation is a simple imprisonment for up to two years or with fine or with both. Defamation is a bailable, non-cognisable and compoundable offence.

In civil law, defamation falls under the Law of Torts, which imposes punishment in the form of damages (compensation) awarded to the claimant (person filing the claim). In an action for defamation under civil law there are three major defences, namely truth, fair comment and privilege.

129. Shailesh tells Akshay that you are a fool. I have not seen a donkey like you in my whole life! This, he said when Akshay destroyed the birthday cake of Shailesh on his Birthday Party. Fortunately, there was nobody around at that moment because all of them were busy enjoying and partying. Should Shailesh be liable for defamation?

- Shailesh will be liable for Libel.
- Shailesh will not be liable.
- Shailesh will be liable for slander.
- Both 'a' and 'c'.

130. This time, Shailesh instead of speaking at the face of Akshay, decided to write a letter to him when the party was over. The letter was full of defamatory remarks directed at Akshay. But, the letter never reached Akshay and even, the postmaster did not have any idea of it. Is Shailesh liable for Defamation, under the Indian Laws?

- Shailesh is liable for defamation since his letter reached Akshay and he felt very bad about it.
- Shailesh is not liable because intention was not present.



- Shailesh is not liable because publication of the letter did not take place and therefore, nobody came to know about the defamatory remarks.
- None of these

131. This time, when Shailesh wrote the letter, and posted it. When the postman delivered it at Akshay's place, his mother took it and without reading it, kept it in Akshay's room so that when he would be home from his football practice, he could read it. When Akshay came back, he read the letter and felt insulted and defamed. He no longer felt like showing his face to anyone around him. Consider the Following options:

- Akshay is liable for defamation.
- Shailesh is liable for libel since he made defamatory remarks that should not be acceptable.
- Shailesh is not liable for Defamation since the Defamatory remarks made were not published.
- None of these

132. Angad always saw other students bullying and hitting Shantiwan in the college. Angad, in an attempt to defame and bully him, sent a letter to Shantiwan telling her that you are a coward and don't even have the courage to fight for your own rights. Its better to die than to live like this Shantiwan receives the letter and her 5 friends also listen to it, when Shantiwan reads it aloud.

- Angad has defamed Shantiwan.
- Angad has defamed the friends of Shantiwan.
- Angad has defamed Shantiwan and her friends.
- Angad has not defamed anyone

133. If instead of Shantiwan reading the letter, one of her friends reads it, and thinks that the remarks are directed towards him, will her friend be able to sue Angad for Defamation?

- No
- Yes
- Can't say
- None of these



### Legal Reasoning - Passage 5

In tort law, the standard of care is the only degree of prudence and caution required of an individual who is under a duty of care.

The requirements of the standard are closely dependent on circumstances.[1] Whether the standard of care has been breached is determined by the trier of fact, and is usually phrased in terms of the reasonable person. It was famously described in *Vaughn v. Menlove* (1837) as whether the individual "proceed[ed] with such reasonable caution as a prudent man would have exercised under such circumstances".

In certain industries and professions, the standard of care is determined by the standard that would be exercised by the reasonably prudent manufacturer of a product, or the reasonably prudent professional in that line of work. Such a test (known as the "Bolam Test") was used to determine whether a doctor was liable for medical malpractice before the 2015 UK Supreme Court decision of *Montgomery v Lanarkshire Health Board* which introduced further responsibilities on the doctor, echoed in similar judgements in other jurisdictions. The standard of care is important because it can determine the level of negligence required to state a valid cause of action. In the business world the standard of care taken can be described as Due Diligence or performing a Channel Check.

A standard of care is a medical or psychological treatment guideline, and can be general or specific. It specifies appropriate treatment based on scientific evidence and collaboration between medical and/or psychological professionals involved in the treatment of a given condition.

A person with a disability is held to the same standard of care that an ordinary reasonable person would observe if he suffered from that same disability.

134. A doctor while performing a surgery, leaves his phone in his patient's stomach. Looking at the facts presented to you, can you say that the doctor has exercised the standard of care as required by the Law?

- The Doctor has exercised due standard of care because there have not been any harmful effects of the phone on the patient's stomach.
- The doctor has not exercised due standard of care. The facts prima facie suggest that the Doctor did not exercise reasonable care.
- The doctor has not exercised due standard of care.
- It is the fault of the hospital and not the doctor.

135. D is a doctor working at Fortnight Hospital. He has just been appointed to the post and is new in India. He was previously practicing in England. Will D have a legal duty to exercise "ordinary care and skill"?

- Yes
- No
- Can't say
- Depends on standards set by Fortnight Hospital.



136. A Builder, while constructing a building, had to use cement. He saw that the quantity of cement was not adequate and he did not want to spend more money on the same. Therefore, he added some cheap quality material in it to increase its quantity. While, one of the persons employed to do the work, was applying the cement, he was talking to his Colleague and therefore, failed in paying adequate attention. One of the bricks that he was applying the cement on, fell from the third storey where he was working, since he was busy talking. The brick fell on a person and he suffered injuries. The person wants to resort to Legal Remedy. You are a legal counsel, and the person is asking you to suggest to him, the person whom he should file the case upon.

- The person should sue the person employed in the work who failed to take reasonable amount of care and was busy talking with the colleague.
- The Colleague should be sued because he was the person who was distracting the person employed in the work.
- The person should file a case against the Builder who supplied such cheap material for the Construction Task. If he would have exercised reasonable care, the brick would not have fallen and no injury would have taken place.
- Nobody is liable. It is the fault of the person who walking on the road. He could have exercised reasonable care and could have become more alert when he saw construction activity occurring nearby.

137. Ramu was a person who maintained the Acquarium at Kidzonia. He was in - charge of the acquarium and he had to constantly clean the acquarium, provide food to the fish and look after it. Along with this, he was also in - charge of the owner's dog Sheero. One day, while he was playing PUBG on his phone and along with that, preparing food for fish and the dog, he mistakenly gave the dog's food to the fish. All the fish died instantly. Will Ramu be liable for not exercising reasonable care?

- Yes, Ramu will be liable, because it is not morally correct to not punish a person who has killed so many fish.
- No, Ramu will not be liable, but the Owner will be liable because the owner should have kept a close check on Ramu and should have ensured that Ramu is doing his job seriously.
- Yes, Ramu will be liable because he failed in exercising reasonable care while giving the food to fish. He failed in exercising due diligence while carrying out the duty given to him by his employer.
- No, Ramu will not be liable, because he was just playing PUBG on his mobile. Using mobile phone in India is not an illegal act.



138. Ramu was a person who maintained the Acquarium at Kidzonia. He was in - charge of the acquarium and he had to constantly clean the acquarium, provide food to the fish and look after it. Along with this, he had the responsibility of providing food to the owner's dog, i.e. Sheero. One day, while he was playing PUBG in the kitchen, after he provided the food to the dog and the fish, he heard some noises of pain and cry. When he went to check where the noise was coming from, he saw that the dog was lying dead on the floor. Will Ramu be liable for not exercising reasonable care?

- Yes
- No
- Can't say
- None of these

139. This time, Ramu, was so engrossed in Call for Responsibility, a new game that he downloaded yesterday, that he forgot about the fish and the dog. He did not give them food all day. In the evening, when he got bored of playing the game, went out and saw the dog dead. He the realised that he had not provided the food to the animals all day. Will he be liable?

- Yes, he will be liable because he was busy in playing pubg while the dog and the fish were starving for food.
- No, he will not be liable. He is allowed to spend the day wherever he wants to.
- Yes, he will be liable because he failed in taking reasonable care of the duty given to him by his employer.
- None of these

140. Which of the following is the meaning of standard of care?

- Having the appropriate vision to dispense your duties and responsibilities.
- Taking reasonable care towards your profession or duty.
- Not Taking reasonable care towards your profession or duty.
- None of these



### Legal Reasoning - Passage 6

The issue of Obscenity has vexed the Courts in India and abroad for a long time now. The intriguing question has always been the same, i.e., what should be the standards to qualify something as obscene in the eyes of law? In the United Kingdom, way back in 1868, the Court laid down the Hicklin test in Regina v. Hicklin (1868 L.R. 2 Q.B. 360), and held that: —The test of Obscenity is whether the tendency of the matter charged as Obscenity is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences and into whose hands a publication of this sort may fall. II Hicklin test postulated that a publication has to be judged for obscenity based on isolated passages of a work considered out of context and judged by their apparent influence on most susceptible readers, such as children or weak minded adults. However, this test was later rejected by most of the jurisdictions. There were many judgments where it was stipulated by the Indian Courts that, Obscenity has to be judged in the context of contemporary social mores, current socio-moral attitude of the community and the prevalent norms of acceptability/ susceptibility of the community, in relation to matters in issue. [For example, in Ranjit D. Udeshi v. State of Maharashtra AIR 1965 SC 881; Chandrakant Kalyandas Kakodar v. State of Maharashtra 1969 (2) SCC 687 etc.] These judgements indicated that the concept of Obscenity would change with the passage of time and what might have been —obscenel at one point of time would not be considered as obscene at a later period. This came to be known as —Community Standards TestII. In Bobby Art International & Ors. v. Om Pal Singh Hoon (1996) 4 SCC 1, the Court, upholding the Community standards test held that, complete message and context of the objectionable scene/film/picture etc., needs to be examined in order to find out whether the alleged material is obscene or not.

141. A, daily local newspaper called ‘Ramanand Bazar Patrika’ having wide circulation in Anandnagar published, on 1st July, 2019, an article with a picture of Boris Becker, a world renowned Tennis player, posing nude with his dark-skinned fiance by name Barbara Feltus a film actress, which was photographed by none other than her father. The article states that in an interview, both Boris Becker and Barbara Feltus spoke freely about their engagement, their lives and future plans and the message they wanted to convey to the people at large, for posing to such a photograph. Article picturises Boris Becker as a strident protester of the pernicious practice of —ApartheidIII. Further, it was stated that the purpose of the photograph was also to signify that love champions over hatred. Will the alleged picture classify as an Obscene Material in India?

- a) No, according to the Hicklin Test, it will not classify as Obscene.
- b) Yes, according to the Community Standards Test, the picture will classify as Obscene.
- c) No, according to the Community Standards Test, the picture will not classify as Obscene.
- d) Both (a) and (c).

142. The difference between Hicklin Test and Community Standards Test is:

- a) The former focuses on the susceptibility of the minds of individuals to get corrupted while the later hinges upon the context, intended meaning and contemporaneous socio-cultural environment of the society.
- b) As per Hicklin Test, a nude picture of a women per se can be obscene while as per the later, the picture should be suggestive of deprave mind and designed to excite sexual passion in persons who are likely to see it.
- c) The former considers Obscenity as a changing concept with changing times while the later does not.



d) All of the above.

143. The issue of Obscenity' is fundamentally related with which of the following?

- Freedom of Religion of an individual.
- b) Freedom of Speech and Expression of an individual.
- c) Right to Privacy of an individual.
- d) All of the above.

144. . Consider the following situations. Choose the correct option as per the Hicklin's Test.1. A Movie scene where there are rows of Jewish naked men and women, shown frontally, being led into the Gas Chambers of Nazi Concentration Camp. Not only they are about to die but they are stripped off their basic dignity in the last moments of their life.2. The controversial movie scene of Phoolan Devi, the Bandit queen where she is paraded naked and made to draw water from the well within the circle of a hundred men.

- 1 is Obscene but 2 is not.
- 2 is Obscene but 1 is not.
- Both 1 and 2 are Obscene.
- Neither 1 and 2 are Obscene

145. An activist, while being semi-nude, allowed her body to be used as a canvas to paint on by her two minor children who were properly clothed. She uploaded this video of hers on anonline platform with a message that she intended to normalise the female form for her children and not allow distorted ideas about sexuality to pervade their mind. An advocate who sees the video, registers a case of Obscenity against her. Is it a case of Obscenity as per the Community Standards Test?

- This is a pure case of Obscenity and she is spreading it.
- This is a pure case of Obscenity as well as Child Pornography as her children were exposed to her nudity.
- This is not a case of Obscenity because as per the Community Standards Test the video must not be seen in isolation but in the contextual set up of the message that the activist has put on normalisation of a female's sexuality.
- This is a case of Obscenity as per the Community Standards Test as the video was blatantly obscene.





### Legal Reasoning Passage - 7

Principle of Natural Justice is derived from the word „Jus Natural" of the Roman law and it is closely related to Common law and moral principles but is not codified. It is a law of nature which is not derived from any statute or constitution. The principle of Natural Justice is adhered to by all the citizens of civilised State with Supreme importance. Natural justice simply means to make a sensible and reasonable decision making procedure on a particular issue. Sometimes, it doesn't matter what is the reasonable decision but in the end, what matters is the procedure and who all are engaged in taking the reasonable decision. It is not restricted within the concept of 'fairness' it has different colours and shades which vary from the context. Basically, natural justice consists of 3 rules.

The first one is "Hearing rule" which states that the person or party who is affected by the decision made by the Panel of expert members should be given a fair opportunity to express his point of view to defend himself. Secondly, "Bias rule" generally expresses that Panel of expert should be free from bias while taking the decision. The decision should be given in a free and fair manner which can fulfil the rule of natural justice. And thirdly, "Reasoned Decision" which states that order, decision or judgement of the Court given by the Presiding authorities with a valid and reasonable ground. The principles of Natural Justice have been adopted and followed by the judiciary to protect public rights against the arbitrary decision by the administrative authority. One can easily see that the rule of natural justice include the concept of fairness: they stay alive and support to safeguard the fair dealing.

146. Nemo Judex in causa sua or the principle that 'No one can be a judge in his own case', relates to which of the following rule of the Natural Justice?

- Bias rule
- Reasoned decision rule
- Hearing rule
- All of the above.

147. Mr. X is a Public Servant, employed in a PSU and Mrs Y who is the wife of Mr. X is also an employee of the same PSU. Ms A files a complaint against Mr. X for sexual harassment at workplace before the ICC (Internal Complaints Committee), which is headed by Mrs Y. After completing her inquiry she held that Mr. X is guilty and recommended disciplinary proceedings against him. Now, on what grounds Mr. X may challenge her findings?

- Mrs Y is an employee of the same institution and the inquiry should have been conducted by a person outside the institution.
- The complaint was filed by a female employee, so the inquiry must have been conducted by a male employee.
- Mrs Y is the wife of Mr. X and she holds a personal bias in the case, so the inquiry should not have been conducted by her.
- Mr. X being the accused should have conducted the inquiry himself



148. Mr. A is a judge and he is also the landlord of Mr. B, who resides in an apartment owned by Mr. A. Due to non-payment of rent for 3 consecutive months, Mr. A served an eviction notice to Mr. B. Now, choose the most appropriate option amongst the following.

- Being a judge himself, Mr. A cannot issue such notice of eviction.
- Mr. A can issue such notice because it is his duty as a Judge, apart from being a landlord.
- Such notice is illegal as Mr. B was not given an opportunity to present his case.
- Mr. A issued such notice in his personal capacity as a landlord and not being a judge.

149. Which of the following is not in violation of the principles of Natural justice?

- Withholding of an increment of a public servant without giving him an opportunity to defend.
- Non-renewal of a contract of employment of an employee after the period of contract is over.
- Initiating a departmental inquiry against a public servant, without giving him an opportunity to submit representation during such inquiry.
- All of the above.

150. On the basis of your understanding about Natural Justice in the passage above, state which of the following is true:

- Adherence to the reasoned decision rule is not required if other two rules are complied with.
- Compliance of bias rule itself rejects the need of the hearing and the reasoned decision rule.
- Principle of Natural Justice is incomplete without the compliance of any of its rules.
- The Reasoned Decision rule is a substitute for the bias rule.

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