

Common Law Admission Test (CLAT)

MOCK TEST 66

Name : .....

Time : 2 hours

Abhyaas ID : .....

Total Marks : 150

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. Before using the test booklet and OMR answer sheet, check them for any defect like misprint, fudging of print, missing pages/questions/circles etc. and ask for a replacement.
2. No second test booklet or OMR answer sheet shall be provided except in a situation mentioned under instruction 1 above.
3. Enter your Name and ID number in the space provided on OMR answer sheet with **Black Ball Point Pen** only and shade the relevant circles with **Black Ball Point Pen** only.
4. There are 150 multiple-choice type questions. Each question carries one mark. Each question has four choices of answer. Select the most appropriate answer and shade the corresponding circle in the OMR sheet with **Black Ball Point Pen** only. If more than one circle is shaded, the answer shall be deemed as wrong. **There is 0.25 negative marking for wrong answers.** Find below the right and wrong ways of filling ovals.



5. Specific instructions are given at the beginning of each question or a set of questions. Read them carefully before answering.
6. Possession of any kind of electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. Possession and/or use of any such gadget shall disqualify the candidate.
7. In case of any malpractice or attempt to resort to any malpractice, which includes talking to neighbours, copying or using unfair means etc., the invigilator shall seize the material, if any, and expel the candidate.
8. Total number of pages in the test booklet is **34** including blank pages for rough work.

All the best  
Law Prep Team  
Abhyaas Edu Corp

**MARKS SHEET**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Max. Marks</b>
I - English Language	31
II - Current Affairs including GK	35
III - Legal Reasoning	39
IV - Logical Reasoning	30
V - Quantitative Techniques	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>

**Section I**  
**English Language**

**Passage for Questions 1 to 6:**

Desalination is one of the most widespread clean water technologies on the planet and its use is essential for dry regions with poor-quality fresh water supply. So, a new low-cost solar-powered desalination device could be the ideal solution to make water purification more widely affordable and environmentally friendly. Academics and students at MIT and Shanghai Jiao Tong University in China have designed a passive solar-powered system that produces more than 1.5 gallons of drinking water per hour for every square meter (11 square feet) of solar collecting area. Using a multi-layered vertical array of evaporators and condensers allows each unit to operate like a solar still, creating pure distilled water as vapor moves upwards through each layer. As vapor condenses on a surface it releases heat. Each stage then reuses that heat in the next evaporation process instead of wasting it. This heat recycling action meant the team's device achieved an energy conversion efficiency, from sunlight to water evaporation energy, of 385 per cent. Adding more stages and optimizing the process could improve efficiency to 700 or 800 per cent. More than 120 countries worldwide use desalination technologies to purify seawater and brackish water for drinking, agriculture and industry. Upwards of 96% of all water on Earth is saltwater, with only 3.5% fresh water and most of that is trapped in glaciers and the ice caps. Jubail in eastern Saudi Arabia is home to the world's largest desalination plant, producing 370 million gallons every day. Common desalination methods used in large plants include reverse osmosis, where saline water is forced through membranes at high pressure to remove salt, and thermal desalination with heat evaporation and a multi-stage distillation process. Both are expensive, require a lot of energy, and are seen as net contributors to greenhouse gas emissions. Environmental damage can also be caused to ocean ecosystems from sucking in seawater and pumping toxic chemicals used in purification along with concentrated waste brine back into the sea. These and other damaging by-products are a challenge for desalination plants to overcome.

[Source (edited): Solar-Powered Desalination: Cleaner Water Through Sunlight, Discovery.com]

1. Which areas is desalination most helpful in?
  - A. To clean water.
  - B. Regions with low rainfall.
  - C. Regions with fresh water supply
  - D. To enrich the water with nutrients.
  
2. Choose the group of options that best represents the purpose of desalination, as it fulfils for more than 120 countries:
  - I Aviation.
  - II Drinking.
  - III Petroleum related purposes.
  - IV Agriculture.
  - A. I, II and IV.
  - B. II, III and IV
  - C. II only.
  - D. II and IV
  
3. Which of the following words is not synonymous to 'Purification'?
  - A. Ablution.
  - B. Expurgation.
  - C. Adulteration.
  - D. Bowdlerization.
  
4. Which of the following statements could be inferred from the passage?
  - A. Common desalination and Thermal desalination are both methods related to heat evaporation.
  - B. Common desalination uses a multi-stage distillation process to remove salt from water.
  - C. Thermal desalination is more harmful to the environment than Common desalination.
  - D. None of the above.
  
5. Adding more stages to solar-powered desalination device means?
  - A. Improved efficiency.
  - B. Higher costs.
  - C. Wastage of electricity.
  - D. Loss of efficiency.
  
6. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
  - A. The process of Desalination is the root cause of global warming.
  - B. Desalination through solar power and its viability.
  - C. Solar-powered desalination device: A bane.
  - D. MIT or Shanghai Jiao Tong University which is better.

## Test Code - ALP2166

### Passage for Questions 7 to 12:

New Home Ministry guidelines to check further spread of COVID-19 during the winter months starting with December reflect the government's concern that the gradually reviving economic activity should remain unaffected by ongoing containment measures. The Centre has mandated that States declare containment zones online, identifying them with micro targeting to minimise the impact. It has also prohibited any lockdowns at State and city levels without prior consultation with the Ministry. Such advice might appear redundant, coming as it does after a long unlock phase that permitted the relaxation of restrictions on almost all public activities, barring regular flights and trains, and the onus having shifted to the citizen to avoid getting infected. Several States with a perceived decline in new infections have opened up even more; in Tamil Nadu, for instance, final year in-person college classes and medical courses except for fresh entrants are set to reopen on December 7. This is a time to reiterate proven safety norms, considering that India has about 4.48 lakh active cases out of a total of 94.31 lakh cases recorded thus far, and where almost three-fourths of new infections are concentrated in eight States and Union Territories including Delhi. Encouraging results from vaccine trials and the likelihood of early emergency use authorization have weakened voluntary caution, and citizens are yielding to pandemic fatigue. Health authorities must reinforce the message that low-cost interventions such as masks, good ventilation and distancing norms cannot be abandoned.

Evidence from the lockdown in India shows that the reproductive number for COVID-19, representing the number of fresh infections caused by an individual, was indeed reduced by the severe curbs, although the outcome varied by location. At the end of April, as the lockdown rigour eased, India had over 30,000 cases and 1,153 deaths in all. But seven months later, there were 39,806 infections and 433 deaths in a single day, November 29, underscoring the continuing challenge. The prime task before health administrators is to convince the average citizen that there is much to be gained through inexpensive lifestyle modification. A study of 131 countries published in *The Lancet* estimated the benefits of restricting group gatherings to 10 people, and how reducing physical attendance at workplaces could bring down the reproductive number by 38% in one month. Universal masking, with 95% compliance, is projected to reduce deaths dramatically, in another

University of Washington study. Evidently, the entire economy stands to benefit from such painless interventions, while sparing doctors and frontline health workers of deadly risk. The Central government has rightly prioritised targeted containment, but it should standardized testing protocols across States, and not dilute the message of safe behaviour by labouring over the point of recoveries and low per-million fatalities.

[Source (edited): The Tribune]

7. Which of the following seems to be one of the major concerns of the government in the times of the winter period amidst Corona?
  - A. Revival of the economy and market operations
  - B. Making the citizens understand the role of precaution
  - C. Making people adhere to the rule of social distancing
  - D. Daily increment in the cases of Covid infection
8. Which of the following ways would help in minimizing the impact of the present rise in the infection of corona?
  - A. Highlighting the area online and containing it through micro targeting
  - B. Putting up the information of the containment zones on the internet
  - C. The targeting of containment zones by providing them newly developed vaccines
  - D. None of the above
9. Which of the following gives an impression that the Government is looking forward to bringing back the pre-covid level of economic activity?
  - A. The new guidelines explicitly mentions the same
  - B. The Government is adamant upon providing relaxation to the citizens
  - C. No new rules on the importance of social distancing
  - D. The emphasis of the government on the need of prior consultation with the center before implementing the lockdown on either state level or city level.
10. What is the meaning of the word redundant in the given context in the passage in the first paragraph?

- A. motivating  
B. relaxing  
C. something which is no longer useful  
D. repetitive in nature
11. Which of the following resonates with the author’s viewpoint?  
A. The government is no more worried about its citizens  
B. The onus of taking precaution and safeguarding oneself has fallen upon the citizens  
C. The citizens are acting with prudence  
D. The new guidelines will make sure that the vaccine reaches to the majority of the citizens
12. Which of the following measures could benefit the economy directly or indirectly?  
A. social distancing  
B. strict adherence to wearing masks  
C. complete or partial restrictions on group gatherings  
D. all of the above

**Passage for Questions 13 to 17:**

Poland’s high court ruled in favour of a near-total ban on abortion last Thursday. Four years ago, the Government was forced to back down after it proposed legislation to achieve the same goal. Hundreds of thousands of women took to the streets to protest. Parliamentarians were rattled and the bill was dropped.

Poland already has the toughest abortion restrictions of any country in Europe. But with the enthusiastic blessing of the most influential Catholic church in Europe, the government decided to persevere by resorting to judicial chicanery. After it parachuted PiS-friendly judges into Poland’s constitutional tribunal, MPs requested a legal review of existing abortion laws. Presided over by a KaczyDski crony, the court ruled that the abortion of fetuses with serious abnormalities amounted to an unconstitutional form of eugenics. Of the 1,100 terminations permitted in Poland last year, 98% came into this category. The ruling places Poland far outside the settled European consensus on the right of women to control their own bodies.

Publication of the ruling in its current form may not be a foregone conclusion. For six years, PiS has

successfully manipulated the courts and state media, relentlessly targeted minorities and ignored the obligations of EU membership. Its bullying behaviour has been justified in the name of protecting “Polish values” which, as Mr KaczyDski puts it, have their “repository” in the Church. But the shock and cruelty of the abortion ban, decreed without discussion, has generated a backlash well beyond the usual suspects in Poland’s liberal cities. One worried PiS parliamentarian reportedly told the Gazeta Wyborcza newspaper that the court’s decision will backfire and damage the standing of “Catholic Poland”.

The evidence so far bears that out. Defying Covid restrictions, farmers, miners and taxi drivers have joined women on the frontline of protests. Churches have been daubed with graffiti and masses disrupted, some by young women dressed as characters from The Handmaid’s Tale. Priests in small towns and villages have been challenged. Tens of thousands of women went on strike on Wednesday. On Tuesday, a characteristically hyperbolic Mr KaczyDski said that churches should be protected “at any cost”, and claimed the protests were an attempt “to destroy Poland and end the history of the Polish nation”.

Given the government’s innate authoritarianism, some form of the constitutional tribunal’s ruling seems certain to be signed into law. Nevertheless, the scale of the pro-choice protests could prove a tipping point. PiS’s brand of Catholic nationalism treats opponents as traitors to the nation. But as an EU member state, Poland’s values should be debated and negotiated fairly in the public square, not handed down by priests and rubber-stamped by a puppet court. Happily, the signs are that more and more Poles are prepared to fight for that right.

[<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/oct/28/the-guardian-view-on-polands-abortion-ban-a-betrayal-of-democracy>]

13. Who amongst the following was against the ban on abortion law when it was proposed for the first time?  
A. Women  
B. Farmers  
C. Priests  
D. The President
14. Which of the following options has similar meanings to the words “Chicanery, Crony, Eugenics”?  
A. Deception, partner in crime, Medical practice

- B. Drive, partner in crime, Selection breeding  
C. Drive, Companion, Medical Practice  
D. Deception, Companion, Selective breeding
15. Which of the following statements is not correct according to the passage?  
A. When the abortion ban was introduced for the first time it saw widespread protest.  
B. The ban was passed by the judiciary of the country.  
C. After the judiciary banned abortion in the country, the citizens accepted the law.  
D. Both (A) and (B)
16. What is the most suitable explanation to “to destroy Poland and end the history of the Polish nation”?  
A. According to KaczyDski the laws should be agreed upon the basis of what the church suggests and if not followed then the history of the country is destroyed.  
B. Women have no say in the country.  
C. People had the highest regards to the judiciary and the decision of the judiciary was binding on everyone including the judge.  
D. None of the above.
17. According to the author what is the way ahead?  
A. The court should not be biased.  
B. The issue should be debated in a fair manner.  
C. Church should be shut down.  
D. Both (A) and (B)

**Passage for Questions 18 to 22:**

The notification early this week bringing all online content – news and current affairs, films and OTT platforms – under the ambit of the Union information and broadcasting ministry, has raised concerns that it could be a prelude to more legislation and government control of these dynamic new media sectors at a time when we need less regulation. Registration of digital businesses and control over online content and free speech are both problematic. While the first is near impossible to implement given the many differing contours of digital content, and also puts Indian firms at a disadvantage to foreign entities, the second would be tantamount to censorship.

If that happens it would be a backward step in a democracy already slipping on media freedoms, with journalists being arrested for alleged sedition, while large numbers of websites are blocked and internet shutdowns-imposed year after year. This is especially

so because the online sectors covered in the notification are already regulated by laws including IPC, CrPC (which contain draconian provisions for defamation and sedition, among others) and 30-40 sector specific legislations. Additionally, news sites already follow, as relevant, print and TV norms/ rules, the IT Act, self-regulatory codes in newsrooms. OTT platforms have also put self-regulation into place. This is why the same ministry’s April 2018 circular, on a committee to frame rules to regulate website content, had to be quickly withdrawn after an outcry.

The I&B minister had, in fact, pointed out then that the PM saw media in India as one of the very important pillars of democracy, rightly adding that “in Indian media, self-regulation is done in various layers – first by a journalist and then by editors ... the government believes in self-regulation by the media.” He later denied in Parliament any government effort to control websites, as law enforcement agencies already take action on posting of malicious content on a case-to-case basis.

That is, in fact, the nub of the issue. Many laws already apply to all content and are being implemented forcefully. That said, we must respect different opinions. Crackdowns on free speech will only impair this country’s efforts towards a digital revolution, as well as erode its soft power. Digital India still has a window to successfully compete with the best in the world. Government control and censorship of online content could stifle this particular Make in India dream.

18. Which of the following is untrue according to the passage?  
A. Registration of digital businesses and control over online content and free speech are both problematic.  
B. Digital India actually has a window to effectively rival the best in the world.  
C. OTT platforms have also put non self-regulation into place.  
D. Government control and restriction of online content could smother this particular Make in India dream.
19. Why is control over online content and free speech problematic?  
A. it would be a backward step in a democracy already slipping on media freedoms  
B. it would help in regulating content in the online media

- C. it would help towards a digital revolution  
D. it would help the law enforcement agencies already take action on posting of malicious content on a case-to-case basis
20. Which of the following seems to be the most appropriate title to the passage?  
A. Regulation of online content: The need of the hour  
B. Media: Regulate less, not more  
C. India towards digital revolution  
D. Crackdowns on free speech
21. What does the author mean when he uses the phrase, “the nub of the issue”?  
A. a newcomer or incompetent  
B. Having considerable height, especially in relation to width  
C. To calculate something, especially by addition  
D. argument is the central and most basic part of it.
22. Why has the notification of bringing all online content – news and current affairs, films and OTT platforms – under the ambit of the Union information and broadcasting ministry, raised concerns?  
A. Digital India still has a window to successfully compete with the best in the world.  
B. Crackdowns on free speech will only impair this country’s efforts towards a digital revolution  
C. It could be a prelude to more legislation and government control of these dynamic new media sectors at a time when we need less regulation.  
D. OTT platforms have also put self-regulation into place

**Passage for Questions 23 to 27:**

As a child, I spent my days drifting in confusion. Nothing inspired me. Neither my teachers nor my studies inspired me to seek knowledge. My parents thought by going to school I’d be educated; by taking part in sports I’d become athletic, and by going to church I’d be in touch with the Ultimate Truth! They confused religion with spirituality; sports with health; and qualifications with knowledge. Most of what transpired in these institutions seemed like a dull black cloud hovering over me. What did move me were the autumn leaves in reds, yellows, and oranges. The

nude winter fingers of trees reaching into moody skies depressed me as the beautiful leaves fell away. Come snowfall, the black branches and twigs would morph, covered with a white powder of snowflakes, melting momentarily, and then freezing the black stick trees into gleaming ice-glass candelabras, glittering upside-down in the bright sun. Amazing beauty emerged from angry darkness. These were the things that grabbed me and fascinated me. My personal life was composed of all things natural and my friends were the squirrels in the trees and the rabbits in the fields. All these were portents of an organic truth to be revealed! Springtime is full of growth, flowers, transformation; summer full of form, shape, insects, fruits; autumn with its withering, death and destruction; and the long winter’s sleep: all these made a full cycle of reincarnations, the one manifested in the many. From disaster emerges realization, renewal, and transcendence. The flocks of birds flew in formations: south in winter, north in spring. These were ‘signs’.

Thus, I was composed of two different parts, each amplifying the meaning and the meaninglessness of the other. Like the yin and the yang, a white and a black force intertwined within me, chasing each other. The black made the white more pure and beautiful, and the white made the black more foreboding and ominous. One Christmas morning my eyes were drawn to the one gift I had not stumbled upon in my parents’ usual hiding places. I knew all of the others from looking under beds, crawling up in the attic, or peering over the high shelf above my father’s cupboards. So I reached for this first, as my family members all gasped with hypocritical surprise, opening boxes and small parcels they’d secretly discovered only days before. Like all children, on that fateful morning, I reached out for the most intriguing gift first; for the unknown. But unlike the others, this gift turned out to be a talisman of my future. It was a magic book that would change my life forever.

Benninger, Christopher. Letters To A Young Architect

23. Which set of the words given below contains the correct set of meanings of all the following words in order? hovering, portents, ominous, intriguing  
A. hanging, indications, loud, questioning  
B. sliding, omens, menacing, satisfying  
C. lingering, signs, threatening, fascinating  
D. wavering, parts, heavy, interesting

24. Which of the following statements best describes the character of the narrator of this passage?
- He was a curious kid and loved reading books.
  - He believed in black magic and had a talisman for good luck.
  - He was a confused and a curious kid.
  - He was a mischievous kid and loved bothering his parents.
25. Why did the narrator consider that morning fateful?
- On that Christmas day, he found something that changed his life forever.
  - On that Christmas day, he knew that like all children, he would also get gifts that day.
  - It was the day he found the purpose of his life.
  - It was the day he understood the love of his parents towards him.
26. Which of the following statements summarizes the passage best?
- The life of an adolescent is composed of both positive and negative sides.
  - The confused kid obtained a gift that changed his life completely.
  - The passage discusses the challenges faced by a tough kid.
  - The passage talks about a turning point of a single father's life.
27. Why did the narrator in the passage compare himself to the Yin and the Yang?
- Like the yin and yang, there were both divine and evil spirits in him.
  - Like the yin and the yang, there were positive and negative sides to his actions.
  - The yin and the yang mirrors his psyche.
  - The yin and yang was his inspiration to lead his life.

**Passage for Questions 28 to 31:**

India asserted at the virtual Climate Ambition Summit, co-convened by the UN to mark five years of the Paris Agreement, that it is well on its way to not just fulfilling its national pledge on emissions reduction, but exceeding the commitment. The performance, outlined by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, rests primarily on the estimated present reduction of emissions intensity by 21% over 2005 levels (the goal is between 33% and 35% of GDP by 2030), and the twin pillars of renewable energy and higher forest cover. Indeed, the Emissions Gap Report 2020 of the

UNEP includes India among nine G20 members who are on track to achieve their unconditional commitments under the Paris pact, based on pre-COVID-19 projections. Significantly, the G20 bloc as a whole, responsible for 78% of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), was not expected to meet its pledges, but some countries and the EU as a group announced higher ambition at the summit. The brief reduction in global GHG emissions brought about by the pandemic has given all countries an opportunity to review their development trajectories. The unprecedented event has enabled them to deploy an extraordinary fiscal stimulus for rehabilitation of economies — estimated at \$12 trillion globally — making green growth a possibility. India faces a particular challenge, in moving its pandemic rehabilitation spending away from traditional brown sector policies aligned with fossil fuel use to green territory.

At the recent summit, Mr. Modi took credit for expansion of forests, which, according to the national pledge under the Paris Agreement, will serve as a carbon sink of 2.5 bn to 3 bn tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent by 2030. This is a key goal, given that it has multiple benefits, protecting biodiversity, influencing the climate system and providing resources for communities. But it is fraught with uncertainty. The Centre has questioned the veracity of State afforestation data and said only a fourth of the claims they made were deemed credible. Clearly, without a cohesive policy on verifiable afforestation, the carbon sink approach may yield poor dividends, with questions hanging over the spending. Achieving 100 gigawatts of solar power capacity within the overall renewables goal, from 36 GW now, needs a steep scale-up that must actively promote rooftop solar installations. There is little evidence that this is a high priority for most States. Transport-related emissions, which are a major component of the whole, have risen sharply in the unlock phase of the pandemic as people prefer personal vehicles, but the issue received little support from States which failed to reorder cities for cycling and pedestrianisation. Large-scale agriculture insurance against climate disasters also needs attention. In the year that remains before countries meet at the UN Climate Change conference in Glasgow in 2021, India needs to focus on future emissions and plan green investments that qualify for global climate funding.

[Source: Article from the Hindu]



**Test Code - ALP2166**

28. Which of the following could be construed from the address made by India in accordance to the passage?
- India is on track with respect to its pledge regarding the emission reduction
  - India has drastically controlled emission and leaves the least carbon footprint
  - India has reduced the emission and hence can now flout the rules if required
  - India is no more a part of Paris Agreement since it has adhered to its pledge of emission reduction
29. Which of the following are parts of the Prime Minister's plan for staying on track with the emission standards as per the Paris Agreement?
- Estimated Reduction in emission
  - Usage of renewable energy
  - Augmentation of forest cover
  - All of the above
30. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- The pandemic has caused a reduction in the emission of greenhouse gasses in an unprecedented manner
  - The countries usually review their goals of reducing the emission
  - The emission of greenhouse gas by G20 bloc has come down below 78%
  - None of the above
31. Which of the following is true regarding the passage?
- The author does not seem very optimistic about India attaining its goal
  - The author seems slightly skeptical regarding India's approach for achieving the solar energy goal
  - India promotes brown energy over green energy in the Paris summit
  - The green energy in India does not require any more investment

**Section II**

**Current Affairs including GK**

**Passage for Questions 32 to 36:**

The Supreme Court Friday sought the Centre's response on a PIL challenging the Constitutional validity of the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 which mandates that the nature of all places of worship, except the one in Ayodhya that was then

under litigation, shall be maintained as it was on August 15, 1947, and that no encroachment of any such place prior to the date can be challenged in courts.

A bench of Chief Justice [X] and Justice A S Bopanna issued notice on the plea filed by advocate Ashwini Kumar Upadhyay who contended that the Act — it was brought in by the P V Narasimha Rao-led Congress government during the height of the Ram temple movement — bars the remedy of judicial review which is a basic feature of the Constitution, thereby depriving Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains the right to move court to get their places of worship, destroyed or encroached upon by “barbarian invaders”, restored.

In June 2020, Lucknow-based Vishwa Bhadra Pujari Purohit Mahasangh had moved the Supreme Court, challenging the Act. Days later, the Jamiat Ulama-I-Hind too approached the court, seeking permission to be made party in the matter since “even issuance of notice in the... matter will create fear in the minds of the Muslim Community with regard to their places of worship, especially in the aftermath of the Ayodhya Dispute and will destroy the secular fabric of the nation”.

The Jamiat Ulama-I-Hind also referred to the Supreme Court's 2019 Ayodhya judgment, and said the ruling had noted that the Act protects and secures the fundamental values of the Constitution and was a legislative instrument to protect secularism. The judgment, it said, had also stated that the law cannot be used as a device to reach back in time and provide a legal remedy to every person who disagrees with the course which history has taken, and that courts of today cannot take cognizance of historical rights and wrongs unless it is shown that their legal consequences are enforceable in the present.

[Extracted/Edited from an article in The Indian Express dated 13 March 2021]

32. Name the chief justice, [X].
- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. Ranjan Gogoi | B. N V Ramana      |
| C. S A Bobde    | D. D Y Chandrachud |
33. Which of the following is/are the grounds on the basis of which the PIL was filed?
- The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 nullifies the enforcement of Article 32 of the Indian Constitution.

- B. The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 prevents the enforcement of the Article 226 of the Indian Constitution.  
C. Both A and B  
D. Neither A nor B
34. Which of the following statement are true?  
A. Public Interest Litigation is meant to bring justice to the doorstep of the weak, the unorganized and exploited sections of society.  
B. It is for those who have no access to the courts because of the prohibitive cost of litigation.  
C. It is brought before the court not for the purpose of enforcing the right of one individual against other.  
D. All of the above
35. The concept of PIL was introduced in which of the following cases?  
A. Centre for Public Interest Litigation v. Union of India  
B. ADM Jabalpur v. Shivakant Shukla  
C. SP Gupta v. Union of India  
D. Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India
36. The Supreme Court was set up through which Article of the Indian Constitution?  
A. Article 79                      B. Article 124  
C. Article 129                    D. Article 89

**Passage for Questions 37 to 41:**

In a major boost to export of GI certified products, season's first consignment of Shahi Litchi from [x] was exported to the United Kingdom by air route on Monday (24 May).

The phyto-sanitary certification for exports of Shahi Litchi was issued from a newly established certification facility. The fruit is being exported by Cira Enterprises and sourced from farmers in [X].

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) collaborated with the Department of Agriculture, [X] along with other stakeholders such as farmers, exporters and importers for facilitating exports of Shahi Litchi.

“Because of short-shelf life of litchi, there is a need to explore export opportunities for the processed and value-added products,” the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said in a statement.

Shahi litchi was the fourth agricultural product to get GI certification from [X] in 2018, after Jardalu mango, Katarni rice and Magahi paan. GI registration for Shahi Litchi is held with the Litchi Growers Association of [X].

India is the second largest producer of litchi (Litchi chin) in the world, after [Y]. The translucent, flavoured aril or edible flesh of the litchi is popular as a table fruit in India, while in China and Japan it is preferred in dried or canned form. [X] tops in terms of production of litchi.

[X] government is making efforts in association with APEDA and other agencies for creating required infrastructures such as customs clearance facility, laboratory testing facility, pack-houses, pre-cooling facilities, which would harness and boost agricultural exports potential of the State.

[Extracted/Edited from an article in Swarajya dated 25 May 2021]

37. What is the name of the state, [X] which has been redacted from the passage?  
A. Himachal Pradesh    B. Utterakhand  
C. Bihar                      D. Uttar Pradesh
38. What is the name of the country, [Y], which has been redacted from the passage?  
A. USA                        B. Switzerland  
C. New Zealand            D. China
39. A geographical indication is given for how many years?  
A. 10                            B. 20  
C. 15                            D. 60
40. A geographical indication (GI) tag has been sought for one of the costliest mushrooms in the world that grows in \_\_\_\_\_  
A. New Delhi  
B. Jammu and Kashmir  
C. Goa  
D. Himachal Pradesh
41. Which international convention was the 1st convention that recognised Geographical Indications?  
A. Paris Convention  
B. Vienna Convention

- C. Nairobi Convention
- D. Tokyo Convention

**Passage for Questions 42 to 46:**

A panel constituted by the Union Home Ministry to suggest reforms to the British-era Indian Penal Code (IPC) is likely to propose a separate Section on “offences relating to speech and expression.”

As there is no clear definition of what constitutes a “hate speech” in the IPC, the Committee for Reforms in Criminal Laws is attempting for the first time to define such speech.

“Who will decide what constitutes a hate speech? Legally speaking, for criminal Sections to be invoked, any such speech has to lead to violence or disturbance of law and order. We will refrain from using the word ‘hate speech’ as it is a loaded term, merely criticising someone is not hate speech,” G.S. Bajpai, Chairperson of the Criminology Centre at National Law University (NLU), Delhi, one of the members of the committee, told The Hindu.

The committee is expected to submit its report soon.

The Bureau of Police Research and Development recently published a manual for investigating agencies on cyber harassment cases that defined hate speech as a “language that denigrates, insults, threatens or targets an individual based on their identity and other traits (such as sexual orientation or disability or religion etc.).”

Earlier in 2018, the Home Ministry had written to the Law Commission to prepare a distinct law for online “hate speech” acting on a report by a committee headed by former Lok Sabha Secretary General T.K. Viswanathan who recommended stricter laws. The committee was formed in the wake of Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, that provided punishment for sending offensive messages through communication services being scrapped by the Supreme Court in 2015.

In 2019, however, the Ministry decided to overhaul the IPC, framed in 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) after seeking suggestions from States, the Supreme Court, High Courts, the Bar Council of India, Bar Councils of States, universities and law institutes on comprehensive amendments to criminal laws.

The suggestions received by the Committee for Reforms in Criminal Laws will be examined by the Ministry before the changes are adopted.

[Extracted/Edited from an article in The Hindu dated 25 May 2021]

42. The Indian Penal Code was drafted by whom?
  - A. Zachary Macaulay
  - B. Thomas Babington Macaulay
  - C. Thomas Carlyle
  - D. William Bentick
43. In a cognizable case under IPC, the police will have all the powers to
  - A. Investigate without the power to arrest without a warrant
  - B. Investigate and have the power to arrest without warrant
  - C. Investigate and arrest without warrant only after seeking permission from the Magistrate
  - D. None of the above
44. The panel has been constituted for
  - A. Determining what constitutes hate speech
  - B. To determine whether a separate section in the IPC for hate speech is necessary
  - C. Suggest possible changes in the prescribed punishment for sedition
  - D. Both A and B
45. Which case had scrapped Section 66A of Information Technology Act?
  - A. Suhas Katti v. Tamil Nadu
  - B. Shreya Singhal v. Union of India
  - C. Vishaka vs State of Rajasthan
  - D. Minerva Mills vs Union of India
46. Under Article 19, Right to Property was also enshrined. However, this was repealed and converted into a constitutional right under which article?
  - A. Article 300A
  - B. Article 299
  - C. Article 298
  - D. Article 300

**Passage for Questions 47 to 51:**

The United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration is planning to search for water and other resources on the moon in (A).

The US agency, as part of its (B) program, is planning to send its first mobile robot to the Moon in late (A) in search of ice and other resources on and below

## Test Code - ALP2166

the lunar surface, it said in a statement late Friday. The Volatiles Investigating Polar Exploration Rover, or VIPER will collect data that would help NASA map resources at the lunar South Pole that could one day be harvested for long-term human exploration at the Moon.

“The data received from VIPER has the potential to aid our scientists in determining precise locations and concentrations of ice on the Moon and will help us evaluate the environment and potential resources at the lunar south pole in preparation for (B) astronauts,” said Lori Glaze, director for NASA’s Planetary Science Division at the agency’s Headquarters in Washington.

“This is yet another example of how robotic science missions and human exploration go hand in hand, and why both are necessary as we prepare to establish a sustainable presence on the Moon,” added Glaze.

VIPER runs on (C). It will be required to quickly maneuver around the extreme swings in light and dark at the lunar South Pole. NASA has awarded a task order to Astrobotic for VIPER’s launch, transit and delivery to the lunar surface as part of the agency’s Commercial Lunar Payload Services (CLPS) initiative.

“Once on the Moon, the rover will explore lunar craters using a specialised set of wheels and suspension system to cover a variety of inclines and soil types,” NASA explained.

“The rover’s design significantly enhances upon a former robotic concept to prospect the Moon called Resource Prospector, which NASA canceled in early 2018. Since then, the VIPER mission duration was extended from one to three lunar days (100 Earth days). VIPER has evolved to increase its science capabilities, enabling more data collection at the lunar surface,” it added.

VIPER will carry four instruments on board. This includes the Regolith and Ice Drill for Exploring New Terrains (TRIDENT) hammer drill, the Mass Spectrometer Observing Lunar Operations (MSolo) instrument, the Near Infrared Volatiles Spectrometer System (NIRVSS) and the Neutron Spectrometer System (NSS).

[Extracted/Edited from an article in The Hindu dated 22 May 2021]

47. The United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration is planning to search for water and other resources on the moon in which year?  
A. 2021                                      B. 2022  
C. 2023                                      D. 2024
48. What is the name of the program through US agency planned to land on moon?  
A. Moon 2023                                B. Artemis  
C. Mission VIPER                          D. None of the Above
49. What is the source of fuel through which the lunar rover VIPER runs on ?  
A. Solar panels                              B. Lithium Batteries  
C. Plutonium Dioxide                      D. Hydrothermal
50. According to passage Which of the following wasn’t one of the four instruments that have carried by the VIPER ?  
A. TRIDENT                                 B. Msolo  
C. NIRVSS                                    D. NASS
51. Who has been appointed as the 14th NASA administrator in may 2021?  
A. Keith Glennan                          B. Bill Nelson  
C. Steve Jurczyk                            D. Jim Bridenstine

### Passage for Questions 52 to 56:

Chinese President Xi Jinping and his (A) on Wednesday hailed the nuclear cooperation between the two neighbours as they virtually attended the groundbreaking ceremony of the biggest nuclear energy project to build (B) nuclear power plants in China costing about USD 3 billion. The ceremony, which was attended by the two leaders via a video link, was held to mark the first day of construction of power units No. 7 and 8 of the Tianwan Nuclear Power Plant, and No. 3 and 4 of the Xudapu Nuclear Power Plant.

The Tianwan Nuclear Power Plant is located in the city of Lianyungang in eastern Jiangsu province. The Xudapu Nuclear Power plant is located in Xingcheng in northeastern Liaoning province. This has been the biggest China-(A) nuclear energy cooperation project to date and represents the highest level of practical cooperation between the two sides,” Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Zhao Lijian told a media briefing on Tuesday.

Speaking on the occasion, Xi reiterated China’s close attention to energy cooperation with (A) as it is a

traditional cooperative area between the two countries. He hailed the beginning of construction of the nuclear power plants, and noted that the energy projects set an example for bilateral cooperation in other sectors. Stressing that the bilateral cooperation on nuclear energy is meaningful for the high-level development of the China-(A) comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination for a new era, Xi said he hopes the two sides will follow the sound momentum and conduct more effective cooperation in other sectors.

[Extracted/Edited from an article in The Businessline dated 11 May 2021]

52. Which country in a virtual summit agreed to build the biggest nuclear power plant along with China?
 

A. US	B. Japan
C. Russia	D. Pakistan
  
53. Both countries agreed to build biggest nuclear energy project to build how many nuclear power plants in China costing about USD 3 billion?
 

A. 1	B. 2
C. 3	D. 4
  
54. According to passage which of the following statements is wrong?
  - A. The Xudapu Nuclear Power plant is located in Xingcheng in northeastern Liaoning province.
  - B. Both countries agreed to a total contract value of over 20 billion yuan
  - C. VVER-1200 is less advantageous than VVER-1000
  - D. These powerplants are going to reduce the carbon emissions
  
55. The two countries firmed up their close ties as they faced mounting adversity from \_\_\_\_\_ on a host of issues including human rights violations.
 

A. US	B. EU
C. UK	D. Both A and B
  
56. Rosatom State Nuclear Energy Corporation is head quartered in which city?
 

A. Moscow	B. St. Petersburg
C. Chernobyl	D. Volgograd

**Passage for Questions 57 to 61:**

National Technology Day is celebrated on May (A) every year to commemorate the achievements of scientists, researchers, engineers and all others involved in the field of science and technology. It's a day to remind Indians about the technological advancements made by the country.

The day was first observed on May (A), 1999. The day was chosen because on this day India successfully broke into the elite group of countries with nuclear weapons. On (A) May 1998, India successfully conducted three nuclear tests at Indian Army's Pokhran Test Range in Rajasthan. The tests were conducted under operation Shakti. Two more nuclear tests were conducted on May 13. All the tests were led by the late A P J Abdul Kalam, who went on to become India's eleventh president. The mission was carried out by Indian Army along with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), and Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMDER).

The Pokhran tests were India's second instance of nuclear testing after the first test, code-named "Smiling Buddha", in 1974

On (A)th May 1998, India also tested its first indigenous aircraft Hansa-3 which was designed by the National Aerospace Laboratory and took flight in Bengaluru. It was a light two-seater aircraft built to serve surveillance, pilot training, and other reconnaissance purposes.

The day, (A)th May, also saw the successful completion of test firing of India's surface-to-air missile Trishul. The tests were conducted by the (DRDO) under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme of India. It was inducted into the Indian Army and the Indian Air Force.

With the accomplishment of all these technological advancements, the Government decided to declare the day as the National Technology Day. On this day, the Ministry of Science and Technology organises various seminars and workshops. The Technology Development Board of the ministry honours technological innovations that have helped in the national growth. Each year an event is organised by the Board, where the President of India is the chief guest who confers the awards to scientists for their

## Test Code - ALP2166

contributions. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it is unclear if the event will be conducted in 2021.

The Board also decides a theme for every. The theme this time is “(B)”. The theme last year was ‘Rebooting the Economy through Science, Technology and Research Translations’ titled ‘RESTART’.

[Extracted/Edited from an article in Businessline dated May 2021]

57. National Technology day is celebrated on which day?  
 A. May-11                                      B. May-12  
 C. May-13                                      D. May-14
58. What is the theme of the National Technology Day 2021?  
 A. Science and Technology for a Sustainable Future  
 B. Rebooting the Economy through Science, Technology and Research Translations  
 C. Science for People and People for Science  
 D. Technology for inclusive and sustainable growth
59. Which of the following events according to passage doesnot mark the National Technology Day?  
 A. Smiling Buddha’, first Indian nuclear test was conducted  
 B. First Indigeneous Aircraft Hansa-3 was tested  
 C. Test of India’s surface to air Missile Trishul  
 D. ISRO was formed
60. Defence Research and Development Organsation(DRDO) is headquartered in Which city?  
 A. Hyderabad                                      B. New Delhi  
 C. Mumbai                                      D. Banglore
61. As mentioned in the passage APJ Abdul Kalam was the \_\_\_\_\_th president of India.  
 A. 10                                      B. 9  
 C. 11                                      D. 12

### Passage for Questions 62 to 66:

A ceasefire on the border between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan largely held on Friday following a day of intense fighting between the two ex-Soviet Central

Asian neighbours that killed 39 people and wounded more than 175.

More than 7,000 Kyrgyz residents have been evacuated from the area engulfed by the fighting as troops from the two countries exchanged gunfire around a water supply facility near the village of [X], located in western Kyrgyzstan on the border with Tajikistan.

Both nations have claimed the area around the water supply facility in Kok-Tash, a dispute dating back decades to when they were both part of the Soviet Union.

Kyrgyz officials reported firing on the border early on Friday but later said the truce was being observed. Kyrgyzstan’s Deputy Health Minister, Jalalidin Rakhmatullayev, told the Interfax news agency that 31 people died and 154 others were injured in the clashes, which marked the worst outbreak of hostilities between the two countries since they gained independence in the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union.

Local officials in Tajikistan’s city of Isfara reported eight dead and over 30 wounded. A large part of the Tajik-Kyrgyz border remains unmarked, fuelling fierce disputes over water, land and pastures.

The latest conflict erupted on Wednesday when Tajik officials attempted to mount surveillance cameras to monitor the water supply facility amid the tensions over water distribution, and Kyrgyz residents opposed the move. Both sides began hurling stones at each other and troops quickly entered the fray.

[Extracted/Edited from an article in The Hindu dated 31 April 2021]

62. Which of the following is mentioned in [X]?  
 A. Bishkek                                      B. Kok-Tash  
 C. Karakol                                      D. Uzgen
63. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Kyrgyzstan?  
 A. It is located in the Central Asian region.  
 B. The capital of Kyrgyzstan is Tashkent.  
 C. Kyrgyzstan became independent after the fall of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

Test Code - ALP2166

- D. The meandering boundary between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan is particularly tense as over a third of its 1,000- km length is disputed.
64. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) collapsed in which of the following years?  
A. 1990                                      B. 1991  
C. 1981                                      D. 1968
65. Consider the following statements about Central Asian Region
- I The region consists of 6 of the former Soviet Republics.
- II Both India and Central Asian Republics (CARs) share many commonalities and perceptions on various regional and world issues and can play a crucial role in providing regional stability.
- III Central Asia serves as a land bridge between Asia and Europe, making it geopolitically axial for India. Which of the statements is/ are true?  
A. Only I and II                              B. Only I and III  
C. Only II and III                              D. None of these
66. Which of the following is the capital city of Tajikistan?  
A. Nur Sultan                              B. Dushanbe  
C. Bishkek                                      D. Ashgabat

**Section III**  
**Legal Reasoning**

**Passage for Questions 67 to 71:**

Recently a PIL filed by social activist Mr. Sanjiv Kumar for removal of loudspeakers from all religious structures on the ground that their use is an encroachment on a person's "right to be left alone and spatial control" and thus violates the newly recognized fundamental right to privacy. The Litigator argued that as loudspeakers are not part of/intrinsic to any of the religions as all religions are 4,000 to 5000 years old whereas loudspeaker came into existence in 1924, that is less than 100 years and hence, banning them will not violate the Freedom of Religion under Article 25 or 26 of the Constitution of India. It is a common tendency in India that people pray to God via loudspeakers. I still feel that does God really respond if you call them through loudspeakers? The answer is obviously not. So, why do they violate the privacy of others by intruding in their life through loudspeakers at religious places? If one cannot enter one's house with a portable music system, playing religious bhajans etc, then how can Loudspeakers sound/noise be allowed to enter one's

house. Sorry but it's akin to trespassing one's spatial control one's house. If after Privacy Ruling, even the state cannot enter one's house if one hasn't committed any crime, how the non-state religious actors can ruin one's peace and tranquillity. The right to privacy may be exercised in a proportional manner, with reasonable restrictions. Therefore, after Privacy being made a fundamental right, Loudspeakers are a no-go zone and need to be banned. There may be heart patients or patients suffering from nervous disorder may be compelled to bear this serious impact of sound pollution which has had an adverse effect on them. Hon'ble Mr. Justice DY Chandrachud in the privacy judgment stated that "one's house is like a castle to him. If loudspeakers are encroaching one's right of spatial control (one's home), one's right to be left alone, then what's the meaning of fundamental rights? It will be just on paper. Hence to protect and uphold the fundamental rights of one's "left alone", "personhood (physical and mental peace), spatial control – Loudspeakers need to go". The decision of the Delhi High court for banning loudspeakers at religious places on the ground that their use is encroachment to one's right to privacy is very subtle and apt and highly appreciated.

[Source (edited): Loudspeakers at religious places – Violation of right to Privacy, Legal Bites]

67. Mr. Sanjiv Kumar has approached the court claiming his "right to be left alone and spatial control" based upon the fundamental right to privacy. Mr. Sanjiv has a brother, Ranjiv Kumar, who is also approaching Delhi High Court asking for a direction to the City police department to desist from arresting him for the charge he is convicted of, because his "right to be left alone and spatial control" will be severely violated in the Prison rooms. The Delhi HC is likely to order favourably to Mr. Ranjiv Kumar, true or false?  
A. True, as the Delhi HC has set the precedent and as per the policy of law, it cannot go against its own judgment.  
B. False, as Mr. Ranjiv Kumar's guilt is still not proved.  
C. True, as Mr. Justice DY Chandrachud in the privacy judgment has held that the right to privacy is a Fundamental right and as per Article 141 Constitution of India, the Delhi HC is bound by it.  
D. False, as Mr. Ranjiv Kumar is convicted of a crime and he cannot claim right to privacy in absolute terms.

68. Motivated by the favourable judgment of the Delhi HC, Mr. Sanjiv Kumar announced that anyone visiting him need to pay a fee of Rs 100 or else just leave him alone. Mrs. Kumar, the wife of Sanjiv is approaching Court to enforce her conjugal rights of being around her husband, Mr. Sanjiv. Decide.
- Mrs. Kumar should not be allowed in the vicinity of Mr. Sanjiv, as his right to privacy is fundamental beyond any limitations.
  - The Right to Privacy is not available against one's own spouse.
  - Mrs. Kumar is not restricted from being around Mr. Sanjiv, she can do so by paying the requisite fee.
  - Mrs. Kumar may be restrained from meeting Mr. Sanjiv, upon showing of good cause, but she cannot be forced to pay the fee under the pretext of right to privacy.
69. The Government of Goa is bringing a law under which the same-sex couples will be prosecuted for having sexual relationship "against the order of the nature" in their homes as well. Mr. Pinto wants to approach the Supreme Court challenging the validity of such law. As his lawyer friend, Mr. Pinto is asking for your advice.
- Since, Article 25 and 26 of the Constitution of India guarantees Freedom of religion, the acts which are against the tenets of any religion will be proscribed.
  - The Constitution of India allows the persons to exercise their privacy freely within the leaps and bounds of their homes and the State has no business mandating such acts.
  - Since the government is the supreme authority for maintaining law and order in the society, government can bring any law in such regard.
  - The law recognises same-sex marriages, and in such scenario same-sex relationship can also be allowed.
70. A temple in North Kashmir allows only male devotees inside the temple premises. Miss. Ahuja wants to seek the help of law to change this status quo. In the light of the information given in the passage, which of the following facets should she be focusing her argument on?
- That the right to privacy of female devotees is being violated hence there is a breach of a Constitutional right.
  - That restriction on female devotees is not intrinsic to Hindu religion, hence its end would not violate the Freedom of Religion under Article 25 or 26 of the Constitution of India.
  - Right to privacy is allowed only inside one's house and not inside a temple. Hence, female devotees should be allowed freely.
  - All the above
71. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage above?
- Fundamental rights cannot be infringed by the State in a disproportionate manner.
  - Fundamental rights cannot be unreasonably infringed by State.
  - Both (A) and (B)
  - Fundamental right to privacy cannot be infringed by the State at all.
- Passage for Questions 72 to 75:**
- There has been a significant inclusion of buyers' cartels in draft within the definition of cartels, thus expanding the scope of the Competition Act to anti-competitive agreements between buyers. Buyers' groups are those that integrate their purchasing activity for market benefits. Like buyers' cartels, these groups act in concert, but the objective of a buyers' group is to avail the benefits of a joint enterprise such as reduced transaction costs, per unit costs, protection against defective products, and the like. On the other hand, buyers' cartels only coordinate their purchases to overpower sellers, restricting competition.
- A greater conundrum faced by regulators is whether buyers' cartels actually hinder competition at all. Some scholars argue that by passing forward the benefits of lowered prices to consumers, buyers' cartels actually facilitate consumer welfare. However, this cannot be ascertained, and it is particularly unlikely, in cases where commodities are purchased in narrow buying markets and products are sold in wider, competitive markets. Further, when profits made on a commodity are reduced, there is low incentive for production, leading to decline in total output. Consequently, the final product available for consumers reduces while its price rises.
- Prevention of concentration in market power is one of the end goals of the Act. While the Act does not explicitly use the term 'buyer', the legislative intent is to include buyers' cartels, as the prohibitions against



anticompetitive agreements are wide enough to accommodate them. The Competition Commission of India (“CCI”), however, has preferred a restrictive interpretation of the Act, as it has observed that ‘acquisition’ means acquisition with respect to an enterprise, which excludes the purchasing activity of a consumer. Moreover, in another instance it held that buyers’ cartels cannot be treated at par with sellers’ cartels, denying the former a place in the law. The US courts have treated buyers’ cartels as per se illegal. The European Commission has also condemned purchasing cartels as detrimental to consumer welfare. Faced with international consensus in favor of treating buyers’ cartels at par with sellers’ cartels, the CCI’s reluctance in expanding liability to buyers can be attributed to a general protectionist approach adopted by Indian courts towards consumers. Impleading buyers for attempting to consolidate market power seemingly penalizes consumer choices and risks liability upon legitimate buyers’ groups. The amendment proposes to make cartelization by buyers a per se offence. While, unlike the US and the EU, the recognition does not extend to abuse of dominance by buyers, it remains open for interpretation. The recognition of buyers’ cartels attunes the law to the competitive realities of the market and aligns it with the legislative vision. It brings necessary balance to the law by protecting all stakeholders in the market, prevents distortion of incentives and misallocation of economic rewards, and preserves the free market structure.

[Source (edited): “Buyer’s cartel in Indian Competition Law”, Adyasha Samal, India Corporate Law Blog]

72. What is the author’s view regarding the penalization of buyers’ cartel?
- Author seems to be against the view considering the CCI’s interpretation of Law.
  - Author is supportive of the protectionist approach prevalent in India.
  - The author is supportive of the view of cartelization’s penalization without any exceptions.
  - The author supports the view of penalization of buyers’ cartel but has not proposed a view on the domain of abuse of dominance.
73. How does the buyers’ cartel affect competition in the market?
- The buyers’ cartel makes things better for the consumer.

- Because of buyers’ groups which integrate their purchasing activity, market benefits from the consumers’ perspective.
  - Due to groups that act in concert, with the objective to avail the benefits of a joint enterprise such as reduced transaction costs.
  - Buyers’ cartels deprive sellers of the rewards they could receive in a competitive market.
74. India has always been of the opinion to include the buyers’ cartel under the ambit of anti-competitive agreement. True or False?
- False, as India has adopted the protectionist approach and have treated the consumer at a higher pedestal.
  - True, as India has left the interpretation of abuse of dominance open for the forum and judges.
  - False, as India has implemented the EU law at many instances.
  - True, as India has made exception only with respect to the domain of abuse of dominance.
75. Why does it seem necessary from the law framer’s perspective to bring in buyers’ cartel under the ambit of penalization?
- To preserve the free market structure and bring balance among the stake holders.
  - To incentivize the producers of goods.
  - To fulfill the goal of the competition act.
  - None of the above.

**Passage for Questions 76 to 80:**

Recently, under Section 144 of CrPC the Rajkot Police criminalized use of the PUBG mobile application. To justify the ban, the notification said that the game had a tendency to “affect the behavior, manners, speech and development of the youth and children.” The power to ban PUBG was sourced from section 37(3) of the Gujarat Police Act, 1951 read with Section 188 of the IPC. There have been numerous attempts by States in the past to expand its inherent powers of restricting free speech to previously unchartered territories, but the State has acted in a manner which is constitutionally impermissible.

Section 37(3) of The Act may only be invoked if the competent authority feels that the prohibition is for the preservation of public order. The setting of such a threshold is that a violation would necessarily entail a threat to public peace and tranquility. Here, even if we assume that the use of PUBG did lead to the

## Test Code - ALP2166

causing of annoyance, there was no empirical data, or statistics which could lead the authorities to conclude that the game violated the threshold. This made the promulgation of the notification manifestly arbitrary, thus violating Article 14 of the Constitution of India. The test is that legislation would be considered manifestly arbitrary if it was enacted in an unreasonable manner. The criminalization of PUBG also violated Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution of India. This is because it attempted to curb the freedom of speech and expression of the individuals, without any reasonable restrictions. The game has provisions for online chatrooms, where the users are given the opportunity to converse with each other over the internet, and by banning the game, they are being deprived of their right to free speech guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a). Furthermore, the access to recreation, and the opportunity to assemble peacefully and form associations, an essential tenet of Part III of our Constitution, under Article 19(1)(c) was also being threatened.

The government's defense to the ban was that if the consequences or effects of such speech and expression are not desirable, they may be curtailed. I suggest that such games or expressions should be viewed with the understanding that the right to speech in and of itself deserves to be a fundamental right and that protection is not conditional on whether the speech, based of its qualitative value deserves protection. This in no way suggests that freedom of speech and expression should be absolute, and anything which is desirable but is against public order, health or morality should be legalized, thus rendering the reasonable restrictions redundant.

The enactment of a non-restrictive framework could be proposed which would specifically encompass, inter-alia, games such as PUBG. An Actual Harm Test could essentially use empirical data to determine whether an application can be incorporated within the framework suggested or not.

[Source (edited): "Criminalization of PUBG in Gujarat: A frivolous Affair", Tanishk Goyal, Law and Other Things, <https://lawandotherthings.com/2019/10/the-criminalization-of-pubg/>]

76. What according to the author, best explains the practice of the government in order to restrict free speech rights?

- A. The government prioritizes restrictions over rights and creates a hurdle for an individual to exercise its freedom of speech.
  - B. The government expects the citizens to be mindful of their duty and exercise their rights.
  - C. The government adheres to the letter of the law.
  - D. People act in a manner which hinders their development which is takes place due to hate speech.
77. The imposition of ban on pornography in India by the government could be an example of imposition of morality on basis of consequences. True or False?
- A. True, as the right to freedom of speech is always curtailed on basis of the results of independent studies and empirical data.
  - B. True, as the state imposes ban on subjects on the basis of whether or not the outcome is desired and on its qualitative basis.
  - C. False, as the state promotes freedom of speech and expression with reasonable restrictions.
  - D. False, as the imposition of ban is based on the understanding that the right to speech in and of itself deserves to be a fundamental right and that protection is not conditional.
78. A game running by the name of "Jump off" is quite popular among people. The way it functions is it asks the user to do various activities under the head of "dare", all of which poses danger towards life of an individual. There are empirical data which prove that the rise in number of google searches with respect to the game is proportional to the suicide attempts in the particular geographical area. Would this game be detrimental to public order?
- A. Yes, as the game poses threat to public life and induces them to undertake life threatening activities.
  - B. No, as people have the right to freedom of speech and expression.
  - C. No, as there is no nexus between violent video games and real life aggression.
  - D. None of the above.
79. In light of the passage, what could be essential elements of a nonrestrictive framework?
- A. Hike in number of police complaints insinuating the ill effect of an activity.

- B. Hike in number of medical reports showing the magnitude of harm caused by an activity.
- C. Professionals associated with the repercussions of an activity and studies and research conducted with respect to the same.
- D. All the above
80. State passes a law according to which, sending an information by means of computer resources or communication device, which are grossly offensive, false or are disseminated for the purpose of causing annoyance would be a punishable offence. Would this law be constitutionally valid according to the information provided in the passage?
- A. Yes, as such information has the tendency to affect the behavior, manners, speech and development of the youth and children.
- B. Yes, as the law imposes a reasonable restriction on free speech.
- C. No, as the law is manifestly arbitrary as it is being enacted in an unreasonable manner, or without a determining principle or at will alone.
- D. No, as this law is based upon the probable consequence of the action rather than bringing it into the ambit of nonrestrictive framework.

**Passage for Questions 81 to 85:**

Order 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides for Joinder and Misjoinder of parties. Whereas Rule 1 deals with joinder of plaintiffs, Rule 3 deals with joinder of defendants and Rule 9 deals with misjoinder of parties. Where an act is done by a single individual or adversely affects another single individual, there is no question of the joinder of parties. But when an act is done by two or more persons or it adversely affects two or more persons, a question of joinder of plaintiffs or joinder of defendants would arise. Several plaintiffs or defendants can join in one suit if there exists: A right to relief arising out of the same act or transaction or series of acts or transactions; and a common question of law and fact. It is not necessary that every plaintiff or defendant must be interested in the entire subject-matter of the suit, or that all questions arising in the suit must be common to all suits had the plaintiffs brought separate suits. It is sufficient even if one question of law or fact is common. Also, it is not essential that all plaintiffs should have the same or similar cause of action. It is enough if the right arises out of the same act or transactions or series of acts or transactions.

The word “in respect of the same act or transaction” is wider than the words “in respect of the same cause of action”. So, even where the relief is not claimed on the same cause of action, a joinder of plaintiffs may be allowed if such right to relief is based on the same act or transaction. The test of joinder of plaintiffs under Rule 1 is not the identity of the cause of action but the identity of the act or transaction of which the right of relief arises.

In the circumstance of the same (or series) act or transaction giving rise to the relief of two or more persons severally, they may be joined as plaintiffs in one suit. But since the provision is enabling and not obligatory, it is open to one or more of such persons to bring separate suits also.

Where a suit is brought against several defendants jointly and the relief against one of the defendants is merely ancillary, the suit is not bad for misjoinder. The joinder of any person as a party to a suit contrary to the provisions of the code is called misjoinder. Misjoinder may be misjoinder of plaintiffs; misjoinder of defendants and misjoinder of the cause of actions. Rule 9 states that no suit shall be dismissed by reason of misjoinder of parties as long as it doesn't affect the merits of the case. A court of law is required to decide the suit on the basis of controversy raised by the parties as regards the rights and interests and not on technicalities, such as misjoinder of parties.

Source: (Edited) Joinder, Re-joinder and Misjoinder, Legal Bites.

81. Raja as a partner with his wife Shreya operates a partnership firm. Raja signs a contract with Seth Company to deliver motor engines by the end of May. Seth Company fails to deliver the engines. Raja files a case against Seth Company to seek damages. Shreya joins the suit as a plaintiff. Decide.
- A. The suit is bad for misjoinder.
- B. A husband and a wife are treated equally as the same party, hence there is no need for Shreya to join the suit.
- C. The joinder of Raja and Shreya is not bad for misjoinder as both of them are equally interested in the matter.
- D. A husband and a wife cannot be partners of a firm.
82. Members of Faith Holiday Company are denied access to the hotels they have subscribed to all

- year round for various reasons ranging from non-availability of rooms to renovation projects undertaken by them. Subsequently, the membership of many members expires without them using the benefits of the same. The members jointly filed a suit against Faith Holiday Company to seek damages. Decide.
- A. The suit is bad for misjoinder.  
B. The joinder of members is not bad for misjoinder as they all have suffered similar damages though differently.  
C. The members have to file different suits as the reason given by Faith Holiday Company to each of them is different.  
D. The Company has the right to conduct business freely as per the Constitution of India.
83. Residents of Gangaram Layout pay Rs.100000 towards area development claims made by the heads of the Layout Community. In a span of a week, Rohit, one of the heads of the Layout Community sells his house to shift to another city and flees with all the revenue collected towards the development of the layout. The residents jointly file a suit against all the heads of the layout to seek damages. Decide.
- A. The suit is bad for misjoinder of defendants.  
B. The suit is bad for misjoinder of plaintiffs.  
C. Rohit is the only liable defendant, hence, the heads of the layout have to be cleared of all liabilities.  
D. The joinder of parties is not bad for misjoinder as all the residents and the heads are involved and interested in the subject-matter of the suit.
84. The tenants of Abhyaas Apartments are ousted from their houses citing reasons of late payment of rents or renovation of the said house or the likes. The owners of Abhyaas Apartments had signed a contract with the Elite Members Club to let the members of the club reside in the Apartment. The tenants divulged with this information independently file suits against both Abhyaas Apartments and the Elite Members Club to seek damages. Decide.
- A. The tenants can file the suit separately against the same defendants though the joinder of plaintiffs is a possibility.  
B. The suit is bad for misjoinder of defendants.  
C. Abhyaas Apartments can let anyone stay in the houses, hence, they are not liable.

- D. Elite Members Club didn't oust the tenants, hence, they cannot be held liable as they are not directly involved in the matter.
85. "A court of law is required to decide the suit on the basis of controversy raised by the parties as regards the rights and interests and not on technicalities", the author through this comment intends to convey that:
- A. No suit shall be dismissed by reason of misjoinder of parties as long as it doesn't affect the merits of the case.  
B. Courts should not consider intricate details of a case while deciding the same.  
C. Courts should lay down the rights given to each party in each of the case it decides.  
D. Courts should decide a case based on the dispute raised by the parties and not on any other matter questioning the law in force.

**Passage for Questions 86 to 90:**

In granting bail one must balance the personal liberty of the accused with public justice. Lately, there have been many problematic bail orders both in terms of their length, what they stated as well as the conditions these orders imposed. Recently, while granting bail to Som Marandi, former BJP member of parliament, and five others, the Jharkhand High Court directed each one of them to deposit Rs 35,000 in the newly formed PM CARES Fund and download the Aarogya Setu app.

The law is clear that conditions which have no nexus with the object and purpose of bail and tend to be in the nature of harassment of the individual or even an infringement of their constitutional and legal rights cannot be brought within the purview of the lawful exercise of 'judicial discretion'.

The law of bail is a 'cobweb', encompassing the issues of personal liberty, public concern and interests of justice. After the 2008 amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.PC) arrests now cannot be made in a routine manner for an offence which is punishable with seven years' or less imprisonment. In Arnesh Kumar (2014), the Supreme Court clearly laid down that in every arrest the police officer must ask himself why the accused should be arrested. Is it really required? What purpose will it serve? What objective will it achieve?

There are two types of crimes: bailable and non-bailable. In the former, bail can be claimed by the

accused as a matter of right, in the latter bail is the discretion of the judge. In Rasik Lal (2009), the apex court itself said that bail is ‘an absolute and indefeasible right’ and ‘no discretion can be exercised’ in bailable offences. In these cases, there is no need for the public prosecutor or for the complainant to be heard.

In non-bailable offences, bail is discretionary and there are conditions that the judge may impose. In Govind Prasad (1975), the apex court rightly held that the granting of bail is indeed a judicial, not a ministerial act. The discretion cannot be arbitrarily exercised. In Rao Harnairain Singh (1958), the Supreme Court itself said that this discretion must be judicially exercised recording the merits, subject to restrictions mentioned in Section 437(1) of Cr.PC. and keeping in view enormity of charge, nature of accusation, severity of punishment on conviction, possibility of accused absconding if released on bail, the danger of witnesses being tampered with, health, age and sex of accused etc.

Under Section 337(3) of the Cr.PC., if the crime is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years or more, the court can impose conditions aimed at ensuring the accused’s presence at the trial, ensuring the accused does not commit a similar offence and the non-tampering of evidence. Is downloading of the Aarogya Setu app a condition in the interest of justice?

Source: (Edited) Strange and Arbitrary Bail Orders: Are Indian Judges Going Too Far? The Wire.

86. Lalit Mohan is arrested by the police for a bailable offence. When he is produced before a judicial magistrate for his bail hearing, a junior lawyer from the office of the public prosecutor submits before the court that his senior is not available for the present hearing and that the court may grant a further date for hearing the bail application of the accused. Such a plea is objected to by Lalit Mohan’s lawyer on the ground that since it is a bailable offence, his client may be granted bail even in the public prosecutor’s absence. Based on your reading of the passage, what should be the likely outcome?
- A. The court will grant some time to the public prosecutor as both sides need to be heard in the interests of justice and fairness.

- B. The court will grant some time to the public prosecutor as under criminal law, bail cannot be granted without the submissions of the complainant or a public prosecutor.
- C. The court will go ahead with granting bail to Lalit Mohan, subject to the discretion of the judicial magistrate.
- D. The court can grant bail to Lalit Mohan even in the absence of the public prosecutor.
87. Considering Lalit Mohan was charged with a non-bailable offence for which the prescribed punishment is eight years imprisonment. He applies for a bail and the judge grants him bail subject to certain conditions. Which of the following conditions is one that is contemplated by the passage?
- I. He may be directed by the court to not leave the city of his residence.
- II. He may be directed by the court to not visit the scene of crime.
- III. He may be asked to attend sessions regularly for the purpose of the criminal trial.
- A. Only I and III
- B. I, II and III
- C. Only II
- D. None of the above, as it is a non-bailable offence, hence bail cannot be granted.
88. Suresh is accused of the murder of his neighbour. He is arrested by the police on the same day of the murder and is produced before a court the next day. The offence of murder is considered to be a non-bailable offence. In court, Suresh’s lawyer moves a bail application before the presiding judge who rejects the bail application without recording any reasons in the order. Suresh is remanded to judicial custody, pending the completion of trial proceedings which would determine his guilt. In light of such information and based on your reading of the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- I. Suresh cannot appeal the rejection of his bail application before a higher court.
- II. The judge behaved arbitrarily while rejecting Suresh’s bail application.
- III. The offence of murder, being a serious crime, does not call for a bail application to be granted.
- A. Only III
- B. Both II and III
- C. Both I and III
- D. Only II

## Test Code - ALP2166

89. Pragya, an accused in a conspiracy to bomb a religious shrine located in the heart of the city, was produced before a court for her bail hearing. The crime she was accused of was non-bailable, the prescribed punishment for which was nine years imprisonment. Pragya's lawyers stated that bail be granted to her as she is a single mother of two, and prior to such an occurrence, had no criminal record. Her lawyers also mention the fact that Pragya had recently scored a ticket to contest in the local municipal elections and she was required to conduct campaign meetings for the same, as the elections were only two months away. Based on the arguments advanced by her lawyers, is the court likely to grant bail to Pragya?
- Possibly, as the granting of bail is subject to the judge's discretion which can encompass a wide variety of reasons.
  - Unlikely, as the crime Pragya is accused of is serious in nature, with severe punishment.
  - Possibly, as keeping in mind that Pragya has public duties to perform, there are more important considerations in play.
  - Unlikely to be determined, due to lack of information.
90. Consider that in the above question, the court decided to grant Pragya bail. What restrictions can the court impose while granting her bail?
- It can direct Pragya to submit a certain sum of money as surety.
  - It can direct the police authorities to stand constant guard outside her house.
  - It can direct Pragya to appear before the court whenever she is called upon to do so.
- Only III
  - Both I and III
  - Both I and II
  - Only II

### Passage for Questions 91 to 95:

The pandemic has impacted the functioning of courts and tribunals. The judiciary has limited its work to hearing urgent matters via video conferencing. This is portrayed as an opportunity to improve the IT infrastructure of courts so that they can move to video conference hearings as the norm. However, any such move without first revamping procedural law would be futile.

A significant time of daily proceedings in HC and lower courts is taken up by cases where only adjournments are sought for procedural matters like

filing of replies. A new system needs to be devised where cases are not listed before the court unless all the documents are filed within strict timelines and every procedural requirement complied with. The existing infrastructure is enough to enable this. Listing can be done before the court only in cases requiring urgent interim intervention from the court, while the matter is pending procedural completion, after verification of urgency by a judicial officer or a judge upon oral or written application.

When courts reopen, apart from fresh cases, only a limited number of cases which are ripe for arguments can be posted with sufficient notice to the Bar Associations that requests for adjournments will be looked at askance. This will ensure that courtrooms are not crowded. Circulations of the cases to be listed in advance will give advocates enough time to take instructions from clients and prepare for arguments.

The Supreme Court Rules, 2013 should amend provisions pertaining to Special Leave Petitions (SLPs). Article 136 of the Constitution enables people to file a petition seeking leave to appeal a decision of any judicial or quasi-judicial authority. SC grants leave to appeal if the petition raises a question of law of general public importance, or if the judgment appealed against is especially perverse, which would require interference from the Court. The provision has been abused over the years to only clog the docket of the SC. The Supreme Court was never intended to be a court of appeal, barring such appeals which specific statutes provide for. The High Courts are usually meant to be the final courts of appeal. Instead, SLPs are now being treated as the last round of appeal. Reports show that SLPs comprise about 60-70% of the Supreme Court's docket. Out of this, 80-90 % of SLPs are dismissed, which means only 10-20% of such cases raise important questions of law. This takes up a lot of time of the Court. A simple solution would be to do away with immediate oral hearing of SLPs. The Supreme Court Rules could be amended to provide for a structure of pre-hearing of SLPs. Every SLP must be accompanied by an application for oral hearing which must be decided first by the Court, and that too in chambers. To assist the Court for that, a cadre of judicial research assistants made up of qualified lawyers should be created. The research assistants can go through each SLP and cull out the important questions of law as envisioned in Article 136.

[Source (edited): 'A time to reform Courts' by V.V Sivakumar, The Hindu, May 2020]

91. Sridhar wants to write a paper on 'Reducing Pendency and Delay' in Indian Courts for his college project. He goes through many blog posts, books and papers for the same. He also comes across this article. According to the article what remedy is suggested apart from improving IT infrastructure of the courts in order to reduce pendency and delay?

- A. Change in the substantial laws like IPC and Indian Evidence Acts.
- B. Change in the procedural laws like Criminal Procedure Code and Civil Procedure Code.
- C. Change in the hierarchy of the courts.
- D. All the above

92. Geeta Sharma was married to Titu Sharma. After one year of marriage, they decided to go their separate ways. Mrs Sharma's lawyer filed a petition in the family court requiring maintenance from her separated husband under section 125 of CrPC. The matter was pertaining to another jurisdiction out of the state and therefore the file was rejected. Which statement from the passage mentions delay caused by such illicit filing of the case.

- A. A new system needs to be devised where cases are not listed before the court unless all the documents are filed within strict timelines and every procedural requirement complied with.
- B. Article 136 of the Constitution enables people to file a petition seeking leave to appeal a decision of any judicial or quasi-judicial authority.
- C. When courts reopen, apart from fresh cases, only a limited number of cases which are ripe for arguments can be posted.
- D. A significant time of daily proceedings in HC and lower courts is taken up by cases where only adjournments are sought for procedural matters like filing of replies.

93. Mr. Ravi is a fresh graduate and starts practicing in the Madhya Pradesh High Court. One month into the profession, he is shocked to see the overcrowding and mess in courtrooms. What procedural remedy will the author of this passage suggest to him?

- A. The cases to be listed must be announced before two weeks so that the lawyers can notify their clients and prepare arguments.
- B. The bar association should be notified in advance that requests for adjournments will be treated with suspicion.
- C. Apart from fresh cases only limited number of cases should be taken with due inquiry.
- D. All the above

94. Mr. Ankush, a private teacher was ordered to vacate his job as he did not enroll for the annual premium teaching course by the school. Mr. Ankush appealed in the high court citing injustice but of no success. What provision Mr. Ankush is entitled to pertaining to the passage?

- A. Mr. Ankush should file a special leave for appeal in the Supreme Court under Article 136 of the constitution citing injustice.
- B. Mr. Ankush should vacate his job and look for another government job.
- C. Mr. Ankush should re appeal in the High Court itself.
- D. Mr. Ankush should enroll for the teaching course by the school. He should fulfill all the requirements of his job.

95. The author cites remedies for delays caused by SLPs in the apex court. Which statement/statements from the passage cite those remedies?

- A. Rules could be amended to provide for a structure of pre-hearing of SLPs.
- B. The research assistants can go through each SLP and cull out the important questions of law as envisioned in Article 136.
- C. Every SLP must be accompanied by an application for oral hearing which must be decided first by the Court, and that too in chambers.
- D. All the above

**Passage for Questions 96 to 100:**

The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has constituted Advisory Board for Banking Frauds (ABBF) headed by former Vigilance Commissioner TM Bhasin to examine bank fraud over Rs 50 crore and recommend action. The panel in its previous avatar was called the Advisory Board on Bank, Commercial and Financial Frauds.

The ABBF, formed in consultation with the RBI, would function as the first level of examination of all

## Test Code - ALP2166

large fraud cases before recommendations or references are made to the investigative agencies by the respective public sector banks (PSBs). ABBF would be confined to those cases involving the level of officers of General Manager and above in the PSB in respect of an allegation of a fraud in a borrowal account.

Lenders would refer all large fraud cases above Rs 50 crore to the board and on receipt of its recommendation or advice, the bank concerned would take further action in such matter. CBI may also refer any case or matter to the board where it has any issue or difficulty or in technical matters with the PSB concerned. The board will also periodically carry out frauds analysis in the financial system and give inputs for policy formulation related to the fraud to the RBI. Headquartered in Delhi, the Reserve Bank of India will provide required secretarial services, logistic and analytical support along with the necessary funding to the board.

In a bid to check such incidences, the government has already issued the 'framework for timely detection, reporting, and investigation relating to large-value bank frauds' to PSBs, which makes it clear that all accounts exceeding Rs 50 crore, if classified as an NPA, should be examined by banks from the angle of possible fraud, and a report be placed before the bank's Committee for Review of NPAs based on the findings of the investigation. Besides, the PSBs have been advised to obtain a certified copy of the passport of promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies taking loan facilities of more than Rs 50 crore.

It is welcome that the government has taken some measures to lift the pall of fear and worry that hangs over the heads of public sector bankers when they make lending decisions, or rather, refrain, mostly, from making lending decisions. Bankers used to function on the understanding that the best safeguard against investigation is inaction. A system that recognises the difference between commercial failure and fraud is gradually crystallising.

[Adapted from an article CVC forms committee to examine bank frauds above Rs 50 crore, recommend action that appeared in Business Today, in August 2019]

96. According to the information in the passage, the Advisory Board on Bank, Commercial and Financial Frauds
- is the same as Advisory Board for Banking Frauds.
  - has been replaced by Advisory Board for Banking Frauds.
  - has been constituted by the Central Vigilance Commission in August 2019.
  - are consulted before passing on information to the investigative agencies.
97. The following information regarding the role of ABBF are true.
- Potential fraud cases are referred to ABBF by PSBs before recommending to investigative agencies.
  - The jurisdiction consists of cases involving General Manager or higher level.
  - ABBF will periodically carry out frauds analysis and provide inputs to RBI for policy formulation related to frauds.
- I and II only
  - I and III only
  - II and III only
  - I, II and III
98. Rajesh is a deputy manager in charge of disbursing loans. His friend, Dinesh borrows a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs from the bank and it is disbursed by Rajesh. Both of them colluded and equally shared the amount. Later, Dinesh vanishes from the city without leaving a forwarding address. Will this case come under the purview of the ABBF?
- Yes, as it is a banking fraud.
  - Yes, as Rajesh is a manager of the bank.
  - Yes, as the amount involved is Rs. 50 lakhs.
  - No, as the amount involved is only Rs. 50 lakhs.
99. What do you infer as the rationale for PSBs to obtain a certified copy of the passport of promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies taking loan facilities of more than Rs 50 crore?
- To validate the identity of persons who are availing high value loans.
  - To check whether they are regular overseas travelers.
  - In case of default, the passport data can be used to send out an alert to airports to restrict overseas travel.
  - Routine documentation as part of KYC norms.



## Test Code - ALP2166

100. According to the information in the passage, prior to the formation of ABBF, bankers
- used to disburse high value loans without hesitation.
  - did not disburse high value loans at all.
  - used to take safeguards and disburse high value loans.
  - preferred not to take risk giving high value loans.

### Passage for Questions 101 to 105:

In a case involving an accident that left a bright young girl with 100% disability i.e. a very low I.Q. and severe weakness in all her four limbs, severe hysteria and severe urinary incontinence, the bench of L. Nageswara Rao and Deepak Gupta, JJ awarded a compensation of around Rs. 63,00,000.

The girl was travelling on a tractor with her parents and the tractor was hit by a truck which was driven rashly. As per the assessment, the accident has left her with an I.Q. less than 20% of a child of her age and her social age is only of a 9-month-old child. This means that she, while lying on the bed will grow up to be an adult with all the physical and biological attributes which a woman would get on attaining adulthood, but her mind will remain of a 9-month-old child. Basically, she will not understand what is happening all around her.

The Court said that the amount awarded by it was more than the amount claimed, however, in motor accident claim petitions, the Court must award just compensation and, in case, the just compensation is more than the amount claimed, that must be awarded especially where the claimant is a minor.

Another factor that the Court took note of was that while assessing the compensation in a case like the present one is that the claim can be awarded only once. The claimant cannot come back to court for enhancement of award at a later stage praying that something extra has been spent. Therefore, the courts or the tribunals assessing the compensation in a case of 100% disability, especially where there is mental disability also, should take a liberal view of the matter when awarding compensation.

The Court, hence, directed that the insurance company shall deposit the enhanced amount before the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT) in terms of the judgment after deducting the amount already

paid by the insurance company within a period of 3 months.

The MACT shall keep the entire amount in a fixed deposit in a nationalised bank, for a period of 5 years, giving highest rate of interest. The interest payable on this amount shall be released on quarterly basis to the father of the child. This amount shall be spent for paying the attendants and for the care of the child alone. Even after 5 years since this child for all intents and purpose shall remain a person under a disability, the MACT shall keep renewing the amount on these terms.

In case the parents or the guardian moves an application for release of some amount to meet some special medical expenses, then MACT may consider release of the same.

101. In the case of accidents, the victims need to be paid compensation
- enough to cover the costs of treatment
  - equal to the amount that has been claimed
  - based on the type of injury and the fixed compensation for the same
  - that the courts consider just based on the facts of the case
102. Based on the information provided in the passage, which of the following statements are true?
- The entire compensation needs to be paid to the victim as a single payment.
  - Any amount paid prior to the judgment can be considered as part of the compensation and can be counted towards the awarded compensation.
- I only
  - II only
  - Both I and II
  - Neither I nor II
103. According to Section 166 of the Motor Vehicles Act, a claim for compensation can be made by the person who has sustained the injury, by the owner of the property where death has resulted from the motor accident, by all or any of the legal representatives of the deceased or by any agent duly authorized by the person injured or all or any of the legal representatives of the deceased, as the case may be. Sharad was travelling along with Pradeep from Mumbai to Pune and met with an accident on the expressway due to the negligence of a truck

driver. Pradeep was unhurt but Sharad was seriously injured. Who among the following is eligible to claim compensation?

- I. Sharad
- II. Pradeep
- III. any agent authorized by Sharad
- A. I only
- B. I and III
- C. I and II
- D. I, II and III

104. According to Section 166(2) of the Motor Vehicles Act, a claim application can be made either to the Claims Tribunal having jurisdiction over the area in which the accident occurred, or to the Claims Tribunal within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the claimant resides or carries on business or within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant resides. If Chatterjee from Kolkata is on a tour to Kanyakumari and gets involved in the motor accident at Kanyakumari due to the negligence of Sharma, who came from Bangalore, where should he file a road accident compensation claim?

- I. In Kolkata
- II. In Kanyakumari
- III. In Bangalore
- A. I or II
- B. I or III
- C. II or III
- D. I, II or III

105. According to Section 140 of Motor Vehicles Act, where death or permanent disablement of any person has resulted from an accident arising out of the use of a motor vehicle, the owner of the vehicle or the owners of the vehicles, will be liable to pay road accident compensation in respect of such death or disablement. The victim does not need to prove the negligence of the opposite side, it is assumed. Anju, as per her mother's instruction went to a shop for local vegetables. First, she looked left then right and then left and then took the zebra crossing. But, while crossing hurriedly, she was hit by a car owned by Shekhar causing her permanent disablement. Since there was no fault on either side, can Anju claim compensation?

- A. Anju can claim compensation from Shekhar.
- B. Anju can claim compensation from Shekhar only if she can prove that she was not negligent.
- C. Anju can claim compensation from Shekhar only if she can prove that Shekhar was negligent.

D. Anju cannot claim compensation from Shekhar as there was no fault on his side.

#### Section IV Logical Reasoning

#### **Passage for Questions 106 to 110:**

In 1960, Singapore was a fishing village with an average GDP per capita of \$427. Today, it has an average GDP per capita of \$38,000, one of the highest in the world. There are only 13 developing countries that have managed to grow for 25 years or more at an average rate of 7 per cent or more. As per the 'Rule of 72', at 7 per cent growth, income and output double every decade. Singapore delivered these growth levels between 1967 and 2002 and ended up becoming a developed country. The transformation of a fishing village to one of the most respected developed countries can't just be an outcome of solid economic policies. The policies are an important part of the story, but they don't provide the complete picture. The rest of the picture has more to do with leadership, governance, institutions, politics and the interaction of all these factors and processes with economic outcomes.

Lee Kwan Yew's story is all about creating opportunities out of crises. Generally, crises are opportunities for change because they weaken vested interests and resistance. The opportunity is not, however, always seized. Lee took charge of Singapore when he was just 42. He captured a series of crises and managed to convert them into potent opportunities. In 1965, the foreign press had predicted gloom and doom for Singapore. There were perceived threats from Malay Ultras and the British government had decided to shut down its military bases, thereby hitting Singapore's GDP by 20 per cent. Unemployment peaked at 15 per cent. Lee shared the fears of fellow Singaporeans, but did not express them. He deemed it his duty to give people hope, not demoralise them. At the same time, however, he knew that hope without a plan and subsequent execution couldn't solve any problem. By 1971, Singapore was able to institute its own integrated armed forces. On the trade front, Indonesia and Malaysia were bypassing Singapore. Their intent was to directly deal with traders, importers and exporters through their own ports. Lee knew they had to be different. Which is why he started preparing his city-state to adapt to an orientation of doing things better and cheaper than its neighbours.

106. Which of the following is an apt title to the passage?
- Singapore's transformation
  - Lee Kuan Yew: The original transformer
  - The Rule of 72
  - 35 years of development
107. Which of the following inference(s) is/are true on the basis of the passage?
- Singapore witnessed a 12% growth between 1967-2002
  - Singapore is a developed country
  - Singapore is a developing country
- I and II
  - Only III
  - Only II
  - I and III
108. Which of the following assertions are consistent with the passage?
- Not more than 13 countries have achieved an average growth of 7% consistently for more than 25 years.
  - Rule of 72 states that when the growth takes place at the rate of seven percent then the income and output doubles every decade.
- Both I and II
  - Only I
  - Neither I nor II
  - Only II
109. Which of the following qualifies as the impacts of the Malay Ultra threat and the British government decision to shut down the bases?
- Singapore's GDP was hit by 20%
  - Unemployment peaked at 15%
- Only I
  - Only II
  - Both I and II
  - Neither I nor II
110. Which of the following assumptions are consistent with regards to the passage?
- The transformation of a fishing village into a developed country is a result of solid economic policies.
  - Crises are opportunities which weaken vested engrossment and resistance.
- Both I and II
  - Neither I nor II
  - Only I
  - Only II

**Passage for Questions 111 to 114:**

Basing on the existing information it is indicated that many countries have dropped death penalty as a method of punishment for the law breakers. Capital punishment is the severest type of punishment as nothing can be more painful and crueller than depriving a person of his own life which is a very precious gift and bringing that person to death. The

methods however are different at different places. Some methods of putting men to death are painless whereas some are less painful or can be excruciatingly painful. One of the main arguments that arises against capital punishment is that killing is something very bad as it is against human rights whether it is done by a criminal or society itself. Everyone's life is equally precious and taking another life for a life that is already gone is not justified at all. The theory of justice which demands a Tooth for a Tooth and an Eye for an Eye is the strongest argument for the capital punishment. When a criminal does an act to fulfil his selfish motives resulting in personal gains then the equilibrium of justice in society is disturbed.

Source: (Edited) Pros and Cons Of Capital Punishment, Indian Folk.

111. Which of the following is a valid assumption for the arguments in the above passage?
- The individual who is executed may not be himself responsible for his deed. The real culprits are the society and the social circumstances that made a criminal out of him. There might even be genetic factors at work.
  - With increased use of laboratory investigative techniques, punishment is often awarded on the basis of laboratory reports. Such reports may be faulty.
  - There are often no clear cut guidelines regarding whom to award a death sentence. As per Indian law, it has to be given in rarest of rare cases. In practice, it is not defined what is "rarest of the rare". Courts act rather arbitrarily in arriving at such a decision.
  - Death penalty or capital punishment is not uniformly awarded in all countries.
112. Which of the following, if true, provides the most support for the argument for capital punishment?
- Society wants it. Law reflects public opinion.
  - The cost of maintaining a prisoner in a high security prison with facilities compatible with human rights requirements for the whole life can be very high.
  - A better economy with more jobs would lessen crime rates more than the death penalty.
  - A convicted killer left alive when he had already taken his victim's life is unfair and

- life imprisonment is inadequate to act as a deterrent for others in such circumstances.
113. Which of the following if true, undermines the argument of a Tooth for a Tooth, an Eye for an Eye?
- A chance at rehabilitation should be given to the offender so that he can spend his own precious life in the best and harmless manner without committing any further crimes.
  - The anticipatory suffering of the criminal, who may be kept on death row for many years, makes the punishment more severe than just depriving the life of the criminal.
  - Capital punishment is vengeance rather than retribution and, as such, is a morally dubious concept.
  - All the above
114. The above argument is most parallel in its structure to which of the following?
- The execution of a person for killing another person is an act of revenge and not justice, society and authorities acting on behalf should not resort to the same measures used by criminals. The idea of imposing a punishment of the same type of crime is absurd; a rapist is not punished by rape nor is a thief punished by being subjected to theft, and generally it is not acceptable for the justice system to apply vindictive punitive measures that could only lead to an increase of violence within society and exacerbate the original problem.
  - The more cool-headed we can be in judging guilt and handing out punishment, the better. One of the tasks of the criminal justice system is to protect society from our extreme emotional reactions to criminals, and instead make more impartial rational judgments. Thus, the more that we can leave out feelings of revenge from decisions about punishment, the better.
- I only
  - II only
  - Both I and II
  - Neither I nor II

**Passage for Questions 115 to 118:**

Nearly a fortnight after it won approval for Covaxin under ‘restricted emergency use’ conditions, Bharat Biotech has formally informed, via its website, that the vaccine is inadvisable in those with a history of

- allergies, fever and bleeding disorders. Those on medication or blood thinners and whose immunity has been compromised have also been told not to take the vaccine. This is along with a recommendation that the vaccine is not to be given to the pregnant or the lactating. A similar set of restrictions has been given to prospective recipients of Covishield too, the vaccine now available in greater numbers and developed by the Serum Institute of India. Ordinarily, a fact sheet as well as product insert — a note that accompanies every vial of a vaccine — is a mandatory formality. However, the context in which the two vaccines are being administered in India imbues them with magnified significance. Covaxin has been rolled out with insufficient evidence of its efficacy, or whether it is actually protective. The vaccines have been so far made available to health-care and sanitation workers and other frontline staff, who do not have a choice in the vaccine being administered, but can decide not to be inoculated. Nine States, according to data provided by the Health Ministry, have rates of over 70%, and three States, less than 40%. More than half the States fall somewhere in the middle. While India has given jabs to nearly 786,000 of those eligible, it is far short of the target of 1.4 million. It is certainly early days, and presumably there will be acceleration in the days ahead. However, the government is yet to explain, based on feedback from the States, why the vaccine — the single most awaited product of 2021 — has not seen more enthusiastic queues. This, in spite of Health Ministry officials underlining that adverse events following vaccination have been negligibly low, accentuating the safety of the product.
115. Which of the following statements regarding Covaxin holds true on basis of the passage?
- The vaccine has no side effects and is available for everyone.
  - The vaccine is not recommended to pregnant women.
  - Covaxin has no evidence of 100% efficacy but acts in similar way to Covishield.
- I and III
  - II and III
  - I and II
  - Only II
116. Which of the following qualifies as a legitimate inference on basis of the passage?
- The vaccine has been made available only to 50% of the population.
  - Covaxin has no side effects.



- C. an exhausting process
- D. a depressing process

123. Which of the following can be a valid inference based on the passage?
- A. Infatuation and heightened appreciation with a new culture can be maintained forever.
  - B. Entry to a new culture evokes an extremely negative feeling.
  - C. Affirmation of a new culture involves viewing it in its entirety with its strengths as well as weak points.
  - D. Organizational policies to deal with sexual harassment can bring about a change in the organizational culture.

**Passage for Questions 124 to 129:**

In the case of experience, the connection with a particular point of view seems much closer. It is difficult to understand what could be meant by the objective character of an experience, apart from the particular point of view from which its subject apprehends it. After all, what would be left of what it was like to be a bat if one removed the viewpoint of the bat? But if experience does not have, in addition to its subjective character, an objective nature that can be apprehended from many different points of view, then how can it be supposed that a Martian investigating my brain might be observing physical processes which were my mental processes, only from a different point of view? How, for that matter, could a human physiologist observe them from another point of view?

We appear to be faced with a general difficulty about psycho-physical reduction. In other areas the process of reduction is a move in the direction of greater objectivity, toward a more accurate view of the real nature of things. This is accomplished by reducing our dependence on individual or species-specific points of view toward the object of investigation. We describe it not in terms that the impressionist makes on our senses, but in terms of its more general effects and of properties detectable by means other than the human senses. The less it depends on a specifically human viewpoint, the more objective is our description. It is possible to follow this path because although the concepts and ideas we employ in thinking about the external world are initially applied from a point of view that involves our perceptual apparatus, they are used by us to refer to things beyond themselves- toward which we have the phenomenal point of view.

Experience itself, however, does not seem to fit the pattern. The idea of moving from appearance to reality seems to make no sense here. What is the analogue in this case to pursuing a more objective understanding of the same phenomena by abandoning the initial subjective viewpoint toward them in favour of another that is more objective but concerns the same thing?

Source: (Edited) What is it like to be a bat? Thomas Nagel

124. Barring conscious experience, which process of reduction among the following, has the greatest objectivity?
- A. A physicist describing a nuclear reactor to a layman.
  - B. A highly distinguished philosopher elaborating Freudian psychology to psychology students in a lecture.
  - C. A layman describing the process of lightning to a high schooler.
  - D. A mother who is a chef at a restaurant, making her daughter note down the specific recipe for baking a cake.
125. Mark the correct inference:
- A. An objective point of view of an experience completely depends on the observer.
  - B. Objectivity depends on the subjectivity of the observer.
  - C. The subjectivity of an experience depends on the objectivity of the observer.
  - D. Objectivity of an experience, depends on the point of view of the subject that perceives it.
126. Which of the following information would strengthen the author's contention?
- A. There is nothing left in our understanding of what is it like to be a tiger if the viewpoint of the tiger is not considered.
  - B. No understanding of a physical phenomenon can be complete without understanding the viewpoint of the phenomenon.
  - C. To understand the subjectivity of an experience the physicality of it should be understood.
  - D. To understand the objective generalization of a concept we must understand the physical and chemical processes involved in it in great detail.

127. If the following statement is taken to be true, "If an experience has, in addition to its subjective character, an objective nature that can be apprehended from many different points of view," then which of the following must also be true?
- No two humans working in field of physics, would have a similar understanding or experience of a concept.
  - The understanding of the basic experience of gravity on earth would differ greatly from scientist to scientist.
  - If a group of scientists would be asked to define their experience in a gravity free zone, their experience would be more or less understood by each other.
  - All the above.
128. Which of the following is in keeping with the author's thoughts regarding psycho physical reduction?
- In order to understand experience, we should leave the subjective viewpoint to get objectivity but then the essence of the experience would be lost.
  - Psycho- physical reduction of our external world is possible because of our perceptual apparatus.
  - Psycho- physical reduction in other areas is possible because we can explain the phenomenon of the external world through our senses or through immediate experience.
  - All the above.
129. Four pens are arranged in a line so that the first one is green, second blue, third red and fourth black. The position of 1 and 3 are interchanged and then those of 2 and 4 and finally those of 2 and 3. What will be the position of black?
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| A. First | B. Second |
| C. Third | D. Fourth |

132. B, K, G, P, L, U, \_\_
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| A. S | B. Q |
| C. R | D. Y |

**Passage for Questions 133 to 135:**

Two statements are given followed by two conclusions numbered 1 and 2. Take the given two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements. Mark your answer as.

- If only 1 conclusion follows
- If only 2 conclusion follows
- If both conclusions I & II follow.
- If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

133. **Statements:**

Some cots are pillows.  
Some pillows are stools.

**Conclusions:**

- Some cots are stools.
- All pillows are stools.

134. **Statements:**

No girl is studying Physics.  
All girls are studying Maths.

**Conclusions:**

- Some girls are studying Physics.
- Some girls are not studying Maths.

135. **Statements:**

Some directors are actors.  
All the actors are dancers.

**Conclusions:**

- Some directors are dancers.
- No actor is director.

**Passage for Questions 130 to 132:**

Find the missing term in the following series:

130. 4, 5, 8, 13, 20, ?

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| A. 25 | B. 27 |
| C. 28 | D. 29 |

131. 60, 210, ?, 990, 1716

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A. 504 | B. 500 |
| C. 350 | D. 440 |

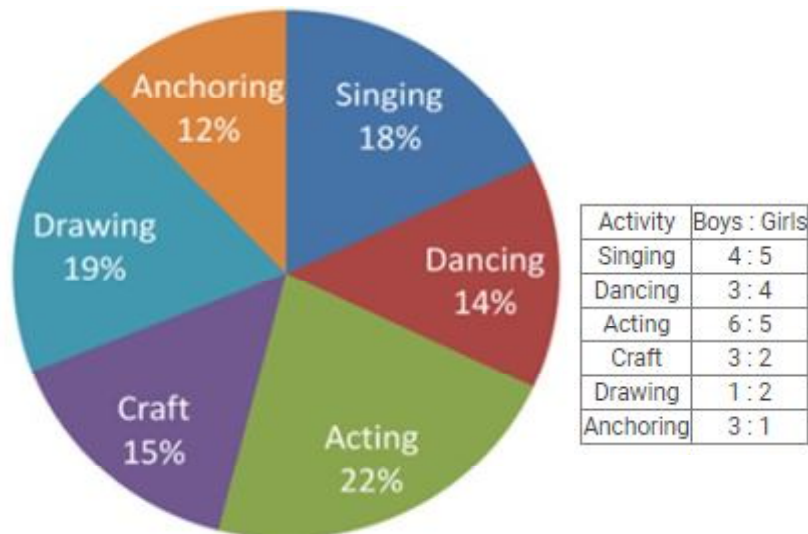
**Section-V**  
**Quantitative Techniques**

**Passage for Questions 136 to 140:**

Study the following pie and table chart carefully and answer the questions given beside.

The pie chart show the percentage of the students who took part in different activities and table shows the ratio of the boys and girls.

**Total Students = 5400**



[Extracted/Edited from online sources]

136. What is the ratio of the boys who participate in craft and singing together and the girls who participate in Dancing and Drawing together?  
 A. 49 : 61                      B. 51 : 62                      C. 40 : 51                      D. 62 : 41
137. What is the average number of boys participate in all activity?  
 A. 469                              B. 502                              C. 453                              D. 463
138. If 25% of the students who participate in Dancing, also participate in Craft and 20% of the students who participate in Craft, also participate in Dancing, find the ratio of the students who participate in only Dancing and only Craft.  
 A. 7 : 8                              B. 2 : 3                              C. 11 : 10                      D. None of these
139. The number of boys who participate in Anchoring is what percent of the girls who participate in Acting?  
 A. 85%                              B. 90%                              C. 92%                              D. 75%
140. If the age of the 50% of the boys participate in Acting and 40% of the girls participate in Acting is below 16 years, find the number of students whose age is above 16 years participate in Acting.  
 A. 650                              B. 465                              C. 684                              D. None of these



**Passage for Questions 141 to 145:**

A survey of film watching habits of people living in five cities P, Q, R, S and T is summarised below in a table. The column I in the table gives percentage of film-watchers in each city who see only one film a week. The column II gives the total number of film-watchers who see two or more films per week.

City	I	II
P	60	24000
Q	20	30000
R	85	24000
S	55	27000
T	75	80000

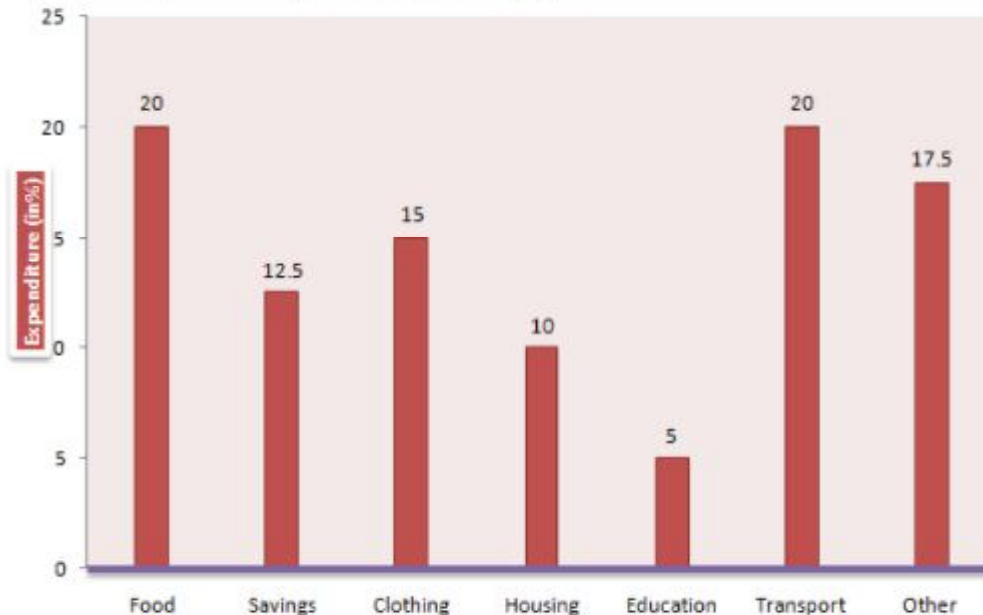
[Extracted/Edited from online sources]

141. How many film-watchers in city R see only one film in a week ?  
 A. 24850                      B. 36000                      C. 136000                      D. 160000
142. Which city has the highest number of film watchers who see only one film in a week?  
 A. P                              B. R                              C. S                              D. T
143. A city with the lowest number of film-watchers is :  
 A. P                              B. Q                              C. R                              D. S
144. The highest number of film-watchers in any given city is :  
 A. Q                              B. R                              C. S                              D. T
145. The total number of all film-watchers in the five cities who see only one film in a week is  
 A. 113000                      B. 425200                      C. 452500                      D. 500000

**Passage for Questions 146 to 150:**

The bar graph given below shows the spending of a family income on various items and savings during 1993. Observe the graph and answer the following questions:

**Family Income spent during 1993 (In percentage)**



[Extracted/Edited from online sources]

146. The per cent of income spent on food is:

- A. 5                                      B. 10                                      C. 12.5                                      D. 20

147. The per cent of income spent on clothing exceeds that on savings by:

- A. 12.5%                                      B. 2.5%                                      C. 10%                                      D. 22.5%

148. If the total income of the family during 1993 was Rs. 100000, the savings of the family in 1993 was:

- A. Rs. 1,750                                      B. Rs. 20,000                                      C. Rs. 12,500                                      D. Rs. 50,000

149. The total expenses of the family on transport are equal to those spent on :

- A. savings                                      B. clothing                                      C. food                                      D. others

150. The savings of the family is more than that of expenditure incurred on:

- A. housing                                      B. clothing                                      C. transport                                      D. others

\* \* \*

ROLL NO.

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2	G	V	A	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	W	G	L	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	V	P	M	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5				5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6				6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
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8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE SHEET

- This sheet should not be folded or crushed.
- Use only blue/ black ball point pen to fill the circles.
- Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.
- Circles should be darkened completely and properly.
- Cutting and erasing on this sheet is not allowed.
- Do not use marker or white fluid to hide the mark.

WRONG METHODS



CORRECT METHOD



Name .....

Batch.....Mobile No.....

Test Date...../...../.....

	A	B	C	D	E
1	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E
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Candidate Sign

Invigilator Sign