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**Directions (1-5):** In each of the following questions given below, a sentence is given with some bold words which may contain errors. Below each of the sentence, a table is given with two columns in which column 'A' contains the list of bold words, and in column 'B' the suggested corrections are listed. You have to choose the best alternate among the four given options. If no correction is required against the given bold words, mark (e) .i.e. "None of the above" as your answer.

Q1. The Indian telecom sector has witnessed a **Paranoid** shift—crossing the billion-user mark and **rolling** out new technologies along with other leading markets. Just four years ago, it **faced** multiple challenges—falling revenues and increasing debt were wreaking **triumph**.

COLOUMN A		COLOUMN B	
(1)	Paranoid	(5)	Paradigm
(2)	Rolling	(6)	Rolled
(3)	Faced	(7)	Face off
(4)	Triumph	(8)	Havoc

- (a) Both (1) - (5) and (4) - (8)
- (b) (2) - (6)
- (c) (1) - (5)
- (d) (3-7)
- (e) None of the above

Q2. The government launched Tarang Sanchar portal to correct **mislead** around electromagnetic **emissions** from towers. It allows people to check emission (EMF) **consensus** status of mobile towers, giving **information** about any site, on request, via email.

COLOUMN A		COLOUMN B	
(1)	Mislead	(5)	Misconceptions
(2)	Emissions	(6)	Eminences
(3)	Consensus	(7)	Compliance
(4)	Information	(8)	Informed

- (a) (4) - (8)
- (b) (2) - (6)
- (c) (1) - (5)
- (d) Both (1) - (5) and (3-7)
- (e) None of the above

Q3. India has told messaging platform WhatsApp to get serious about **hawking** the purveyors of fake news and **variance** rumours. In a meeting with one of its top **hosts**, the law minister **stressed** that over 20 lives had been lost in India due to this rumour-mongering.

COLOUMN A		COLOUMN B	
(1)	Hawking	(5)	Tracking
(2)	Variance	(6)	Vicious
(3)	Hosts	(7)	Honchos
(4)	Stressed	(8)	Gussed

- (a) (4) - (8)
- (b) (2) - (6)
- (c) (1) - (5)
- (d) (1) - (5), (2) - (6) and (3-7)
- (e) None of the above

Q4. **Preserving**, changing social structures, **raising** disposable incomes, industrial growth and infrastructure expansion, **coupled** with the easy availability of housing loans, are the drivers of decorative paints industry, which accounts for 75% of the **estimated** \$8.2-billion Indian market.

COLOUMN A		COLOUMN B	
(1)	Preserving	(5)	Urbanisation
(2)	Raising	(6)	Rising
(3)	Coupled	(7)	Caused
(4)	Estimated	(8)	Estimation

- (a) (4) - (8)
- (b) (2) - (6)
- (c) Both (1) - (5) and (2) - (6)
- (d) (1) - (5), (2) - (6) and (3-7)
- (e) None of the above

Q5. It is important to measure the **outstanding** risk of a company and find the best possible solution to **hedge** and manage it. **Had** locked in a major portion of the costs can give paint manufacturers a significant margin boost to achieve **compete** pricing and hence healthy functioning.

COLOUMN A		COLOUMN B	
(1)	Outstanding	(5)	Outdated
(2)	Hedge	(6)	Wedge
(3)	Had	(7)	Having
(4)	Compete	(8)	Competitive

- (a) (4) - (8)
- (b) (2) - (6)
- (c) Both (3) - (7) and (4) - (8)
- (d) (1) - (5), (2) - (6) and (3-7)
- (e) None of the above

**Directions (6-12):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The legal position of beggars in India has always been precarious. The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act (BPBA), 1959, which has held sway for decades, rests on the premise that poverty equals criminality. This allows the state to arrest people without a warrant on nothing more than a "suspicion,"

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and put them out of the public gaze. Invariably, police raids to round up “beggars” and force them out of city limits are part of projects to “clean up” cities. India’s image, especially for the foreigner’s gaze, takes precedence over the plight of the banished. The Delhi High Court, earlier this month, has rectified this by conceding that begging is a structural problem. It argued that it is unfair of the state to add insult to injury and punish people for its own failures. **The court quashed those provisions of the BPBA that make begging a punishable offence.** However, its ruling is applicable only to Delhi.

The people targeted by the anti-begging laws are not in anyone’s “constituency” given their social and economic deprivation. Under the act, beggars, peddlers, small-time hawkers, street performers, rag pickers, and “loiterers” (including migrants), can be arrested without a warrant or let off on a bond or detained in a certified institution for two to three years and, on a second conviction, for 10 years. This was true in regard to the BPBA, which also asked for the detention of the dependents of the beggars. Effectively, this posits the beggar as a legal outsider: inhabiting the same territorial space that is India, but disenfranchised from the benefits of Indian citizenship that guarantees constitutional rights. Implied in this is the state’s stance that the rights that come with citizenship have to be bought with forms of privilege that lend a perception of legitimacy and “respectability” to the individual. It is enough for a person to “look like a beggar” in order to be arrested. The beggar homes are understaffed and face a severe paucity of resources; and the inmates are treated like free labor. Theoretically, the inmates are supposed to receive vocational training, but practically they come back to the same desperate situation.

In 1990, following a petition before the Bombay High Court, the court ordered a committee to present its report. The committee pointed out that there is no criteria to decide who is a beggar, who is sick, physically handicapped, or simply in need of economic help. In these raids, even those not begging but found in dirty clothes and wandering were arrested arbitrarily. Transgender persons, for example, are particularly vulnerable. Such a vast amount of unchecked power over certain sections of the marginalized population by means of this law gives the state machinery yet another tool to perpetuate entrenched societal biases against already vulnerable groups. Within the purview of what qualifies as “begging” come a wide variety of people who suffer from various kinds of—and often overlapping—marginalization. The suggestions made by the committee are predictably gathering dust.

The recent ruling by the Delhi High Court has maintained the provisions in the act that penalize those employing or causing persons to solicit or receive alms. It has also called upon the city administration to curb any racket of forced begging after examining the sociological and economic aspects of the matter. It must be noted here that the criminal begging ring racketeers are hardly the ones who are arrested in the raids. While these persons invariably escape the law, the sentence they receive upon conviction (if at all) is three years. It has been proved that the provisions of the act go against Articles 19(1) (a) and 21 of the Constitution and the state’s duty to promote the welfare of the disabled and unemployed. Destitution is widely considered to be a product of the processes of a country’s political economy. In the absence of immediate structural improvement, the least the state governments in India can do is decriminalize begging. The Delhi High Court’s judgment accepts that there is a problem. The solution is staring us in the face.

**Q6. What are the pronouncements that allows State to arrest beggars without a warrant?**

- (a) The beggar homes are understaffed and face a severe paucity of resources.
- (b) They are socially and economically deprived.
- (c) Applicability of evidences against the crime committed by those people.
- (d) BPBA Act which rests on the postulation that poverty equals criminality.
- (e) All of these.

**Q7. Regardless of Delhi High Court's disapproval of the provisions of BPBA, how is the decision still not beneficial?**

- (a) As the court first ordered a committee to present its report, and then take the decision.
- (b) As BPBA hasn't acted accordingly its decision of begging not being a punishable offence.
- (c) The ruling is applicable only to Delhi.
- (d) Both (a) and (b).
- (e) Both (b) and (c).

**Q8. According to the passage, what does postulating beggars as legal outsider mean?**

- (a) Relocation them including peddlers, small-time hawkers, street performers, rag pickers.
- (b) Depriving them of the benefits of Indian citizenship that guarantees constitutional rights.
- (c) Liberation of the dependents of the beggars.
- (d) Treatment of inmates of beggars as free labor.
- (e) None of these.

**Q9. Which were the vulnerable groups which were targeted on the basis of societal biases?**

- (a) All of the physically challenged people.
- (b) People found in rags and filthy clothes and wandering.
- (c) Transgender groups.
- (d) Both (b) and (c).
- (e) All of these.

**Q10. Which of the statement is definitely false according to the passage?**

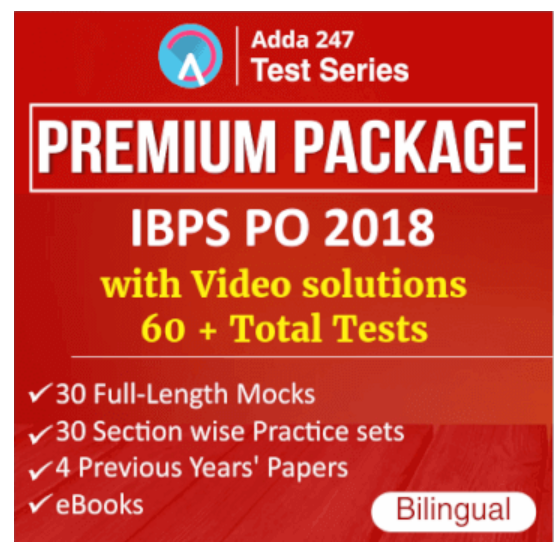
- (a) The inmates are supposed to receive a vocational training but instead they do not.
- (b) The criminal begging ring racketeers are always the ones who are arrested in the raids.
- (c) Poverty is widely considered to be a product of the processes of a country's political economy.
- (d) Transgender people are most vulnerable to the raids on the basis of societal biases.
- (e) India's image, especially for the foreigner's gaze, takes precedence over the plight of the banished.

**Q11. What is(are) the step(s) mentioned in the passage as one of the minor steps in favor of beggars?**

- (a) Prevention of the detention of the dependents of the beggars.
- (b) State governments in India can legitimize begging.
- (c) Disenfranchised beggars gain the Indian Citizenship.
- (d) Inhabiting the territorial space that is India.
- (e) All of these.

**Q12. Given below is a sentence from the passage that may or may not be grammatically viable, choose the most suitable alternative that reflects the grammatically correct sentence. If the highlighted sentence does not require any corrections, choose option (e), i.e. "no correction required" as your answer choice.**

**Sentence (A): "The court quashed this provisions of the BPBA that made begging a punishable offence."**



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- (a) The court quashed those provision of the BPBA that made begging a punishable offence.
- (b) The court quashes this provision of the BPBA that make begging a punishable offence.
- (c) The court quashes those provisions of the BPBA that makes begging a punishable offence.
- (d) The court quashed those provisions of the BPBA that make begging a punishable offence.
- (e) No correction required

**Directions (13-14):** Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which one sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate/coherent way.

**Q13.** While one can rightfully say that success stories of women achievers are not a phenomenon new to our culture, women have become the fulcrum of administrative initiatives in the four and a half years of the Narendra Modi led government. When, from the ramparts of Red Fort, the PM declared his government's intention \_\_\_\_\_ across the nation, many did not bat an eyelid. Since gigantic political announcements were the norm in the nation's capital, this seemed like the most non-glamorous proclamation by a head of state. However, studies have shown that when sanitation needs of young female students are met, dropout rates amongst girl students can be effectively curtailed.

- (a) to travel long distances for facilities in households with toilets
- (b) is not to be adjudged as a vote bank, for no school going girl child was a voter
- (c) to be the harbinger of wisdom and education in the form of Saraswati, anointed by the Gods
- (d) to ensure toilets are separately built for girls in government schools
- (e) None of these

**Q14.** The Election Commission of India (ECI) holds that paid news "plays a very vitiating role in the context of free and fair elections and involves under-reporting of election expenses" by candidates. It found 42 cases of paid news in the election of BJP's Narottam Mishra from Datia, Madhya Pradesh (MP), in the 2008 state Assembly elections. Indeed, one particular news item with the same headline and body appeared in three leading Hindi news Delhi immediately before the polls. \_\_\_\_\_. Given there is no specific law against "paid news", the poll panel leant on Section 10A of the Representation of Peoples Act (RPA) that deals with the misreporting of funds, arguing that Mishra knew of, and by implication authorised the publication of the "reports" which should be seen as political advertising under Section 77 of the RPA.

- (a) This essentially restricts the poll regulator from acting against paid news.
- (b) In 2017, the ECI ordered Mishra's disqualification and barred him from contesting elections for three years.
- (c) Since the expenditure incurred or authorised on this head was not listed in the submissions to the poll regulator.
- (d) A Law Commission report from 2015 also recommends amending the RPA to this effect.
- (e) None of these

**Q15. In the question given below three sentences are given which are jumbled. Find the correct sequence of these sentence so that they form a meaningful paragraph.**

**A. This asymmetry is typified by Article 370 — a provision, as Ms. Tillin writes, which was debated for over five months before forming part of the Constitution as adopted in 1950.**

**B. In its original form, Article 370 accorded to J&K a set of special privileges, including an exemption from constitutional provisions governing other States**

**C. India's Constitution, as the political scientist Louise Tillin has explained, establishes a form of asymmetric federalism, in which some States enjoy greater autonomy over governance than others.**

- (a) CBA
- (b) BCA
- (c) ABC
- (d) CAB
- (e) BAC

**Directions (16-20): In each of the questions given below, a paragraph is given which has some blanks and those blanks have to be filled with the same word out of five words given below it. You have to choose that same word as your answer and fill up the blanks with that appropriate word.**

**Q16. By the 12th century a \_\_\_\_\_ referred to as Tanka was introduced. Later on, the Indian Rupee was adopted as the country's sole \_\_\_\_\_, and the use of other domestic coinage was removed from circulation. Our \_\_\_\_\_ rankings show that the most popular India Rupee exchange rate is the USD to INR rate.**

- (a) Money
- (b) Currency
- (c) Worth
- (d) Value
- (e) Rupees

**Q17. \_\_\_\_\_ education debt is a big issue in health care. \_\_\_\_\_ schools themselves are addressing the student debt problem. However, there is an array of government programs that help students afford \_\_\_\_\_ school or that forgive student loans.**

- (a) Business
- (b) Economics
- (c) Science
- (d) Law
- (e) Medical

**Q18. The largest chunk of the \_\_\_\_\_ population is made of daily wage earners, not farmers, the report said, adding that an equal focus on both \_\_\_\_\_ wages and farm income is vital to relieve \_\_\_\_\_ distress.**

- (a) Poor
- (b) Rural
- (c) Agricultural
- (d) Advanced
- (e) Insolvent

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**Q19.** The much-anticipated New Industrial \_\_\_\_\_, which will replace the 27-year-old existing \_\_\_\_\_ and pave the way for promotion of new technology and reduced regulations, has been placed before the Union Cabinet for approval. This will be the third industrial \_\_\_\_\_ drafted in independent India.

- (a) Policy
- (b) Procedures
- (c) Meeting
- (d) Practices
- (e) Group

**Q20.** Lead with the \_\_\_\_\_ of one individual who works there and what it took for her to get that job and how that job has made her life better. It was a \_\_\_\_\_, not topic, about a high-powered woman who had persevered and triumphed. More importantly, it was a \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to read and knew other readers would too.

- (a) Autobiography
- (b) Record / Reports
- (c) Fiction
- (d) Article
- (e) Story

