

**Punjab Police
Head Constable
Previous Year Paper
15 Sept 2021 Paper-II**





ALL EXAMS, **ONE** SUBSCRIPTION

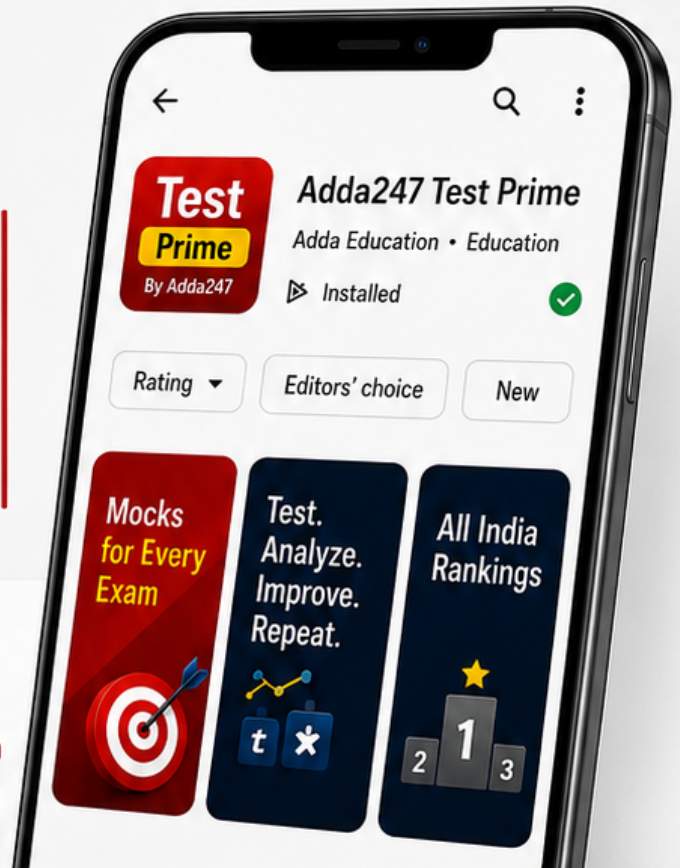


Test. Analyze. Improve. Repeat.



*Don't just
prepare.
Perform.*

Test Prime – built only
for mock tests.



1,50,000+
Mock Tests



25,000+
Previous Year
Papers



800+
Exam
Covered



500%
Refund on
Selection



5 lakh+
Free Quizzes



Daily
Free PDFs



Top Alerts
Stay Updated

WHY TEST PRIME?

- ✓ Multilingual
- ✓ Detailed Solution
- ✓ Strong and Weak Areas
- ✓ All India Rankings



Safe & Reliable



Trusted by
Lakhs of Aspirants

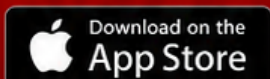


Your Success,
Our Mission



**DOWNLOAD
TEST PRIME**

Your Success Partner!



Test

Prime



SUCCESS GALLERY!

MEET THE ACHIEVERS



Shreya, SBI PO



Sahil, SBI PO



Srijita, SBI PO



Vikram, IBPS PO



Neeti, IBPS PO



Arya, IBPS PO



Hasan, SSC CGL



Palak, SSC CGL



Priti, UP TGT



Aniket, Bihar Stet



Shaurya, NTPC



Sarita, CTET



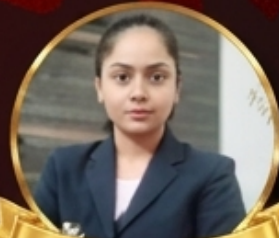
Gourav, NTPC



Sanni, NTPC



Abhishek, CTET



Sapna, IBPS Clerk

THEY DID IT. YOU CAN TOO

READ THEIR STORIES!





PUNJAB POLICE

Police to its last particle is duty

Exam Name	Head Constable in Investigation Cadres of Punjab Police 2021
Registration Number	
Application No	
Roll No	
Name of Candidate	
Exam Date	15/09/2021
Shift	5:00 PM - 7:00 PM
Subject	Head Constable for Investigation Cadres of Punjab Police PAPER II

Section : Head Constable for Investigation Cadres Of Punjab Police PAPER II

Q.1 In a certain code language, 'POLICE * LONELY' is written as '36', 'OLD * CARRIER' is written as '21'. What is the code for 'POSITIVE * COUNTER' in that code language?

- Ans
- ✓ 1. 56
 - ✗ 2. 48
 - ✗ 3. 49
 - ✗ 4. 58

Question ID : 244113422
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.2 In the following question, select the figure which can be placed at the sign of question mark (?) from the given alternatives.



Ans

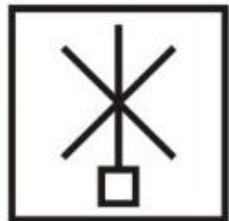
✗ 1.



✗ 2.



✓ 3.



✗ 4.



Question ID : 244113427

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 3

Q.3 In a certain code language, 'GULLY' is written as '79', 'CUBIT' is written as '57'. What is the code for 'ARRAS' in that code language?

Ans

✗ 1. 58

✓ 2. 59

✗ 3. 62

✗ 4. 60

Question ID : 244113418

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Q.4 ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਲੜੀ ਦਾ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਾਲ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਸਵਾਲ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਬ ਦਿਓ।

5 4 5 6 4 3 1 9 8 9 2 3 4 7 6 2 9 1 8 3 4 5 4 3

ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਲੜੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਅੰਕ ਹਨ, ਜਿੰਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਅੰਕ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾਉਣ 'ਤੇ ਨਤੀਜੇ ਵਜੋਂ 1 (ਧਨਾਤਮਕ ਪੂਰਨ ਅੰਕ) ਬਚਦਾ ਹੈ?

- Ans
- ✓ 1. ਛੇ
 - ✗ 2. ਅੱਠ
 - ✗ 3. ਪੰਜ
 - ✗ 4. ਸੱਤ

Question ID : 244113436
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.5 Which of the following statement is correct?

- I. If in a month of 31 days, the third Friday falls on 15th, then the last day of the month will be 4th Sunday.
- II. If today is Tuesday, then the day after 2 months will be Sunday.

- Ans
- ✗ 1. Only I
 - ✓ 2. Neither I nor II
 - ✗ 3. Both I and II
 - ✗ 4. Only II

Question ID : 244113435
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.6 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.
MNRT, JKOX, GHLB, DEIF, ?

- Ans
- ✓ 1. ABFJ
 - ✗ 2. AFBJ
 - ✗ 3. ABFK
 - ✗ 4. BCEJ

Question ID : 244113410
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.7 Two figures given on the left side of (::) are related with some logic/rule/relation. Select the missing figure/figures on the right of (::) from the given alternatives based on the same logic/rule/relation.



Ans

- ✓ 1.
- ✗ 2.
- ✗ 3.
- ✗ 4.

Question ID : 244113447
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.8 In a certain code language, 'EDWIN' is written as 'WRFMN'. What is the code for 'VALET' in that code language?

- Ans**
- ✗ 1. CUEJN
 - ✗ 2. CNUEJ
 - ✓ 3. CNUJE
 - ✗ 4. CUNJE

Question ID : 244113445
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.9 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.
RLP, NUA, JDL, FMW, ?

- Ans**
- ✗ 1. BWG
 - ✗ 2. BUH
 - ✓ 3. BVH
 - ✗ 4. BVI

Question ID : 244113412
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.10 If first half and second half of the given below arrangement are written in reverse order, then which of the following element will be exactly in the middle between the 12th from the left end and 11th from the right end?
PDJ47AC5319QV3N2RJ47531D@#Q39IJVQ2

- Ans
- 1. P
 - 2. Q
 - 3. D
 - 4. 2

Question ID : 244113437
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.11 In the following question, select the number which can be placed at the sign of question mark (?) from the given alternatives.

7	3	12	22
9	16	5	?
8	7	19	34

- Ans
- 1. 34
 - 2. 52
 - 3. 38
 - 4. 30

Question ID : 244113443
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.12 In the following question, select the missing number from the given series.
2, 10, 26, 50, ?

- Ans
- 1. 82
 - 2. 65
 - 3. 102
 - 4. 91

Question ID : 244113442
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.13 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.
TRXZ, PLPJ, LFHT, HZZD, ?

- Ans
- 1. DRRN
 - 2. DTRM
 - 3. DTQN
 - 4. DTRN

Question ID : 244113413
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

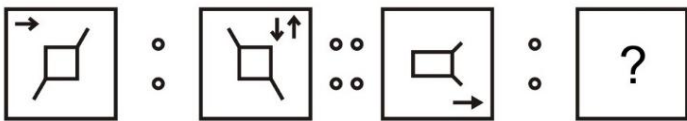
Q.14 In the following question, select the missing number from the given series.

7, 11, 16, 22, ?

- Ans
- ✗ 1. 31
 - ✓ 2. 29
 - ✗ 3. 27
 - ✗ 4. 30

Question ID : 244113439
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.15 Two figures given on the left side of (::) are related with some logic/rule/relation. Select the missing figure/figures on the right of (::) from the given alternatives based on the same logic/rule/relation.



Ans

- ✗ 1.
- ✗ 2.
- ✗ 3.
- ✓ 4.

Question ID : 244113433
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.16 In the following question, select the missing number from the given series.

17, 16, 13, 8, ?

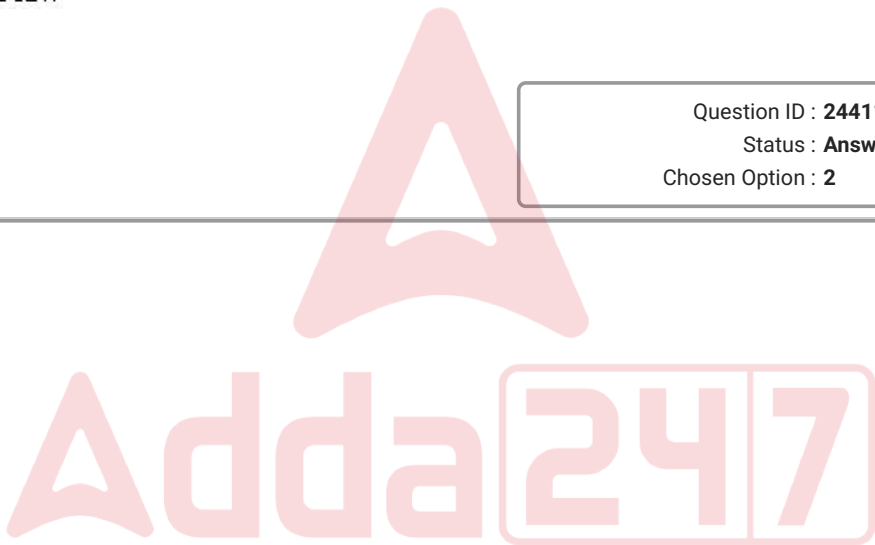
- Ans
- ☒ 1. 0
 - ☒ 2. -2
 - ☒ 3. 1
 - ☒ 4. -3

Question ID : 244113452
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.17 If 'P @ Q' means 'P is the husband of Q', 'P ÷ Q' means 'P is the brother of Q', 'P # Q' means 'P is the father of Q', 'P × Q' means 'P is the sister of Q' and 'P * Q' means 'P is the son of Q', then with respect to A @ B × C * D # E ÷ F, how is A related to E?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Brother in law
 - ☒ 2. Brother
 - ☒ 3. Sister in law
 - ☒ 4. Cousin

Question ID : 244113423
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2



Q.18 In the following question, select the figure which can be placed at the sign of question mark (?) from the given alternatives.

x

◇

D

△

P

P

◇

D

△

x

?

P

△

x

◇

D

x

◇

D

△

P

Ans

✗ 1.

△

x

◇

D

P

✓ 2.

D

△

x

◇

P

✗ 3.

D

△

x

◇

P

✗ 4.

△

x

◇

D

P

Question ID : 244113431
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.19 In the following question, select the figure which can be placed at the sign of question mark (?) from the given alternatives.



Ans

✗ 1.



✗ 2.



✗ 3.



✓ 4.



Question ID : 244113429
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.20 In a certain code language, 'RLKFU' is written as '17', 'UXMDJ' is written as '18'. What is the code for 'NREGH' in that code language?

Ans

✗ 1. 12

✗ 2. 15

✓ 3. 13

✗ 4. 16

Question ID : 244113419
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.21 In a certain code language, 'ARTICLES' is written as 'COXDIEMJ'. What is the code for 'BREAKING' in that code language?

- Ans
- ✓ 1. DOIVQBVX
 - ✗ 2. DIOVBVXQ
 - ✗ 3. COIVSAVX
 - ✗ 4. DOVIBQVX

Question ID : 244113421
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.22 In a certain code language, 'Running cats and dogs' is written as '6 4 8 2', 'Zoo has dogs and cats' is written as '1 3 2 8 4'. What is the code for 'Cats and' in that code language?

- Ans
- ✓ 1. 4 8
 - ✗ 2. 3 2
 - ✗ 3. 6 8
 - ✗ 4. 3 8

Question ID : 244113417
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.23 In the following question, select the missing number from the given series.
211, 210, 201, 176, 127, ?

- Ans
- ✗ 1. 54
 - ✗ 2. 92
 - ✓ 3. 46
 - ✗ 4. 38

Question ID : 244113441
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.24 In the following question, select the odd letter/letters from the given alternatives.

- Ans
- ✓ 1. LPJD
 - ✗ 2. DHBW
 - ✗ 3. SWQL
 - ✗ 4. XBVQ

Question ID : 244113444
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.25 In the following question, select the figure which can be placed at the sign of question mark (?) from the given alternatives.



Ans

✗ 1.



✗ 2.



✗ 3.



✓ 4.



Question ID : 244113426

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

Q.26 In the following question, select the missing number from the given series.

22, 36, 52, 70, ?

Ans

✓ 1. 90

✗ 2. 88

✗ 3. 86

✗ 4. 94

Question ID : 244113440

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Q.27 In the following question, select the related letter pair from the given alternatives.

TWF : PUK :: ?

- Ans
- ✓ 1. APN : WNS
 - ✗ 2. IEU : ECA
 - ✗ 3. GSL : CQG
 - ✗ 4. MQV : IPB

Question ID : 244113416
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.28 In a certain code language, 'CHAMPION' is written as 'GOKZTPYA'. What is the code for 'SENTENCE' in that code language?

- Ans
- ✗ 1. WLGXUIMR
 - ✗ 2. WLXIGMUR
 - ✗ 3. WXLIGMUR
 - ✓ 4. WLXGIUMR

Question ID : 244113420
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.29 In the following question, four letter pairs are given. The letters on left side of (–) is related to the letters on the right side of (–) with some Logic/Rule/Relation. Three are similar on basis of same Logic/Rule/Relation. Select the odd one out from the given alternatives.

- Ans
- ✗ 1. NBW – JXS
 - ✗ 2. RCJ – NYF
 - ✓ 3. QVP – MRJ
 - ✗ 4. LTQ – HPM

Question ID : 244113415
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.30 In the following question, select the missing number from the given series.

21, 21, 20, 18, 15, ?

- Ans
- ✗ 1. 12
 - ✓ 2. 11
 - ✗ 3. 14
 - ✗ 4. 18

Question ID : 244113438
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.31 Starting from a point A, Prabhakar walked 25 metres towards south. He turned to the left and walked 50 metres. He again turned to the left and walked 25 metres. He again turned to the left and walked 25 metres. He finally turned to the left and walked 60 metres to reach a point B. How far and in which direction is point A from point B?

- Ans
- ✗ 1. 65 metres, South-East
 - ✗ 2. 55 metres, South-East
 - ✓ 3. 65 metres, North-West
 - ✗ 4. 55 metres, North-West

Question ID : 244113424
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.32 Identify the diagram that best represents the relationship among the given classes.

Blue, Black, Yellow

- Ans
- ✓ 1. 
 - ✗ 2. 
 - ✗ 3. 
 - ✗ 4. 

Question ID : 244113449
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.33 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.
JNW, HTE, FZM, DFU, ?

- Ans
- ✗ 1. BMD
 - ✓ 2. BLC
 - ✗ 3. BLB
 - ✗ 4. BOA

Question ID : 244113411
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.34 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.
RPMO, TVIQ, VBES, XHAU, ?

- Ans
- ✓ 1. ZNWW
 - ✗ 2. ZNWX
 - ✗ 3. ZMWW
 - ✗ 4. ZNXW

Question ID : 244113414
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.35 Two figures given on the left side of (::) are related with some logic/rule/relation. Select the missing figure/figures on the right of (::) from the given alternatives based on the same logic/rule/relation.



- Ans
- ✗ 1.
 - ✓ 2.
 - ✗ 3.
 - ✗ 4.

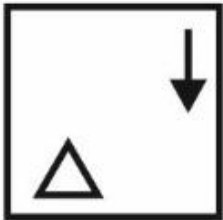
Question ID : 244113448
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.36 In the following question, select the figure which can be placed at the sign of question mark (?) from the given alternatives.



Ans

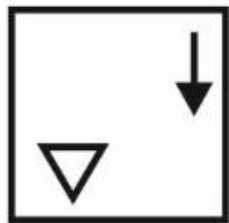
✗ 1.



✗ 2.



✓ 3.



✗ 4.



Question ID : 244113430
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.37 The question is based upon the following 3 letters words.

SYE, ANQ, VQA, IFO, ULG

If each vowel of each word is changed to its next letter and each consonant of each word is changed to its previous letter according to the alphabetical series, then how many consonants (in the English alphabet series) are between the middle letter of the second word from the left end and third letter of the third word from the right end?

Ans

✗ 1. 12

✓ 2. 8

✗ 3. 11

✗ 4. 9

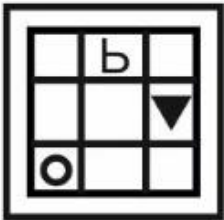
Question ID : 244113451
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.38 In the following question, select the figure which can be placed at the sign of question mark (?) from the given alternatives.

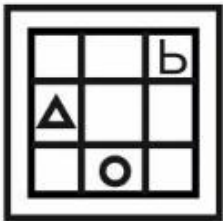


Ans

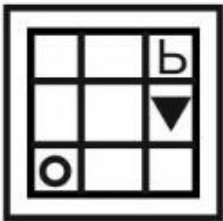
✓ 1.



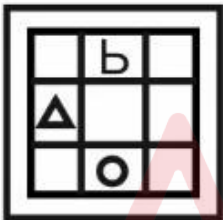
✗ 2.



✗ 3.



✗ 4.

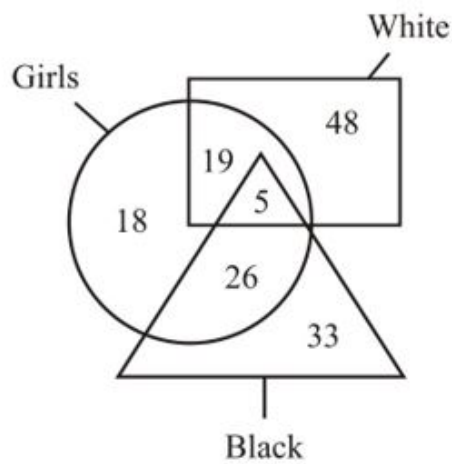


Question ID : 244113432

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.39 How many girls are there who are white but not black?



- Ans
- ☒ 1. 18
 - ☒ 2. 19
 - ☒ 3. 24
 - ☒ 4. 5

Question ID : 244113434
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.40 In the following question, select the missing number from the given series.

26, 20, 13, 5, ?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. 0
 - ☒ 2. -3
 - ☒ 3. -4
 - ☒ 4. -2

Question ID : 244113453
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.41 Priyank walks 12 km. He turns to the right and walks 5 km. How far is starting point from finishing point?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. 12 km
 - ☒ 2. 14 km
 - ☒ 3. 15 km
 - ☒ 4. 13 km

Question ID : 244113446
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.42 Point A is 10 metres to the east of point B. Point C is 16 metres to the north of point B. Point D is exactly midway between point C and point B in the straight line. Point E is 20 metres to the south of point D. Point C is exactly midway between D and F in the straight line. How far and in which direction is point A from point F?

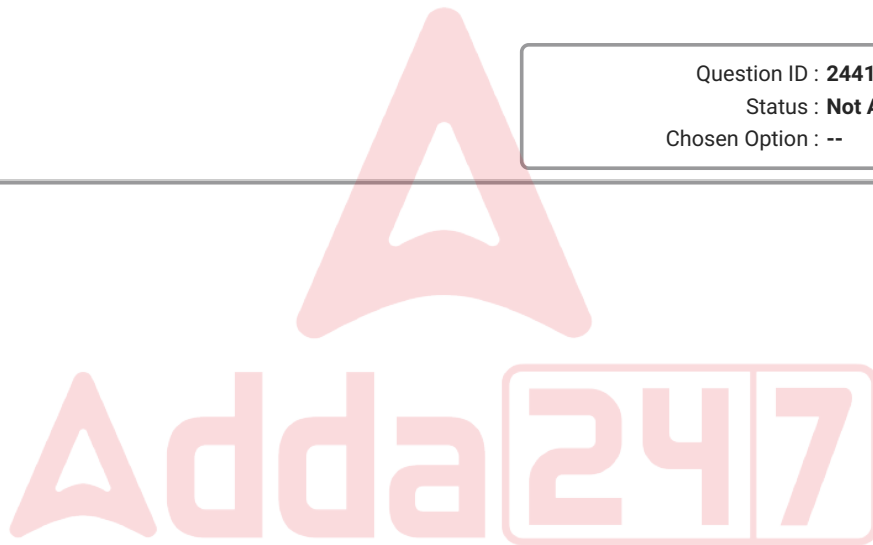
- Ans
- ☒ 1. 26 metres, South-East
 - ☐ 2. 28 metres, South-East
 - ☐ 3. 26 metres, South-West
 - ☐ 4. 28 metres, South-West

Question ID : 244113425
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

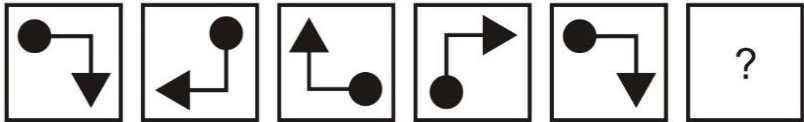
Q.43 The calendar of the year 2157 will be the same for the year _____.

- Ans
- ☐ 1. 2162
 - ☐ 2. 2171
 - ☒ 3. 2163
 - ☐ 4. 2158

Question ID : 244113450
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --



Q.44 In the following question, select the figure which can be placed at the sign of question mark (?) from the given alternatives.



Ans

✗ 1.



✗ 2.



✗ 3.



✓ 4.



Question ID : 244113428
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.45 In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions based on those statements. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:

I. Some S are T.

II. No K is S.

Conclusion:

I. No S is K.

II. Some T are S.

III. Some T are K.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Both conclusions I and III follows
 - ☒ 2. Both conclusions I and II follows
 - ☒ 3. All conclusion follows
 - ☒ 4. Neither conclusion follows

Question ID : 244113409

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --



Comprehension:

Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution of India states that, "all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression". The philosophy behind this Article lies in the Preamble of the Constitution, where a solemn resolve is made to secure to all its citizen, liberty of thought and expression. The exercise of this right is, however, subject to "reasonable restrictions" for certain purposes being imposed under Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India.

The main elements of right to freedom of speech and expression are as under-

1. This right is available only to a citizen of India and not to foreign nationals.
2. The freedom of speech under Article 19(1) (a) includes the right to express one's views and opinions at any issue through any medium, e.g. by words of mouth, writing, printing, picture, film, movie etc.
3. This right is, however, not absolute and it allows Government to frame laws to impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency and morality and contempt of court, defamation and incitement to an offence.
4. This restriction on the freedom of speech of any citizen may be imposed as much by an action of the State as by its inaction. Thus, failure on the part of the State to guarantee to all its citizens the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression would also constitute a violation of Article 19(1)(a).

Decided Cases Which Explained Freedom of Speech And Expression

Over the years, judicial creativity, judicial wisdom and judicial craftsmanship have widened the scope of freedom of speech & expression by including in it the following aspects-

a. Freedom of Press-Democracy can thrive through vigilant eye of Legislature but also care and guidance of public opinion and press par excellence. Freedom of speech include right to propagate one's views through print media or any other communication channel e.g. radio, television subject to reasonable restrictions imposed under Article 19(2). Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras (1950 SCR 594, 607; AIR 1950 SC 124), was amongst the earliest cases to be decided by the Supreme Court declaring freedom of press as a part of freedom of speech and expression. Patanjali Sastri, J., rightly observed that-'Freedom of Speech and of Press lay at the foundation of all democratic organizations, for without free political discussion, no public education, so essential for the proper functioning of the process of Government, is possible'.

In the case of Indian Express v. Union of India, (1985) 1 SCC 641, it has been held that the Press plays a very significant role in the democratic machinery. The courts have duty to uphold the freedom of press and invalidate all laws and administrative actions that abridge that freedom.

Freedom of Press includes freedom of publication, freedom of circulation and freedom against pre-censorship.

In Sakal Papers Ltd. v. Union of India, [AIR 1962 SC 305] the Daily Newspapers (Price and Page) Order, 1960, which fixed the number of pages and size which a newspaper could publish at a price and in Bennett Coleman and Co. v. Union of India, [AIR 1973 SC 106; (1972) 2 SCC 788], the validity of the Newsprint Control Order, which fixed the maximum number of pages, was struck down by the Supreme Court of India holding it to be violative of provision of Article 19(1)(a) and not to be reasonable restriction under Article 19(2). The Court struck down the Government's stand that it would help small newspapers to grow."

In the case of Brij Bhushan v. State of Delhi (AIR 1950 SC 129), the validity of order imposing pre-censorship on an English Weekly of Delhi, which directed the editor and publisher of a newspaper to submit for scrutiny, in duplicate, before the publication, all communal matters, all the matters and news and views about Pakistan, including photographs, and cartoons, on the ground that it was a restriction on the liberty of the press, was struck down by court.

b. Freedom of Commercial speech

In Tata Press Ltd. Vs. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., the Supreme Court held that a commercial advertisement or commercial speech was also a part of the freedom of speech and expression, which would be restricted only within the limitation of Article 19(2). Supreme Court held that advertising, which is no more than a commercial transaction, is nonetheless dissemination of information regarding the product-advertised. Public at large are benefited by the information made available through the advertisements. In a democratic economy, free flow of commercial information is indispensable.

c. Right to Broadcast

The concept speech and expression has evolved with the progress of technology and include all available means of expression and communication. This would include the electronic and the broadcast media.

In Odyssey Communications (P) Ltd. v. Lokvidayan Sanghatana, the Supreme Court held that the right of a citizen to exhibit films on the State channel – Doordarshan is part of the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a). In this case, the petitioners challenged

the exhibition on Doordarshan of a serial titled "Honi Anhonion" on the ground that it encouraged superstitious and blind faith amongst viewers. The petition was dismissed as the petitioner failed to show evidence of prejudice to the public.

d. Right to information

The freedom of 'speech and expression' comprises not only the right to express, publish and propagate information, its circulation but also to receive information. This was held by the Supreme Court in a series of judgments which have discussed the right to information in varied contexts from advertisements enabling the citizens to get vital information about life-saving drugs, to the right of sports lovers to watch cricket and the right of voters to know the antecedents of electoral candidates.

The Supreme Court observed in *Union of India v. Assn. for Democratic Reforms*, "One-sided information, disinformation, misinformation and non-information, all equally create an uninformed citizenry which makes democracy a farce. Freedom of speech and expression includes right to impart and receive information which includes freedom to hold opinions". (2002) 5 SCC 294.

e. Right to criticize

In *S. Rangarajan v. P. Jagjivan Ram*, everyone has a fundamental right to form his opinion on any issues of general concern. Open criticism of government policies and operations is not a ground for restricting expression. Intolerance is as much dangerous to democracy as to the person himself. In democracy, it is not necessary that everyone should sing the same song.

f. Right to expression beyond national boundaries

In *Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India*, the Supreme Court considered whether Article 19(1)(a) of Indian Constitution was confined to Indian territory and held that the freedom of speech and expression is not confined to National boundaries.

g. Right not to speak or Right to silence is also included in the Right to speech and expression.

In the case of National Anthem, three students were expelled from the school for refusal to sing the national anthem. However, the children stood up in respect when the national anthem was playing. The validity of the expulsion of the students was challenged before the Kerala High Court and they upheld the expulsion of the students on the ground that it was their fundamental duty to sing the national anthem. However, on an appeal being filed against the order of the Kerala High Court before the Supreme Court, it was held by the Supreme Court that the students did not commit any offence under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. Also, there was no law under which their fundamental right under Article 19(1) (a) could be curtailed. *Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala* 1986 3 SC 615

The Grounds on Which This Freedom Could Be Restricted

Clause (2) of Article 19 of the Indian constitution imposes certain restrictions on free speech under following heads:

- I. security of the State,
- II. friendly relations with foreign States
- III. public order,
- IV. decency and morality,
- V. contempt of court,
- VI. defamation,
- VII. incitement to an offence, and
- VIII. sovereignty and integrity of India.

SubQuestion No : 46

Q.46 The reasoning behind the right to freedom of speech comes from _____ .

- Ans
- ☐ 1. Judiciary
 - ☐ 2. Article 19 of the constitution
 - ☐ 3. The Parliament
 - ☒ 4. The preamble of the constitution

Question ID : 244113455

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution of India states that, "all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression". The philosophy behind this Article lies in the Preamble of the Constitution, where a solemn resolve is made to secure to all its citizen, liberty of thought and expression. The exercise of this right is, however, subject to "reasonable restrictions" for certain purposes being imposed under Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India.

The main elements of right to freedom of speech and expression are as under-

1. This right is available only to a citizen of India and not to foreign nationals.
2. The freedom of speech under Article 19(1) (a) includes the right to express one's views and opinions at any issue through any medium, e.g. by words of mouth, writing, printing, picture, film, movie etc.
3. This right is, however, not absolute and it allows Government to frame laws to impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency and morality and contempt of court, defamation and incitement to an offence.
4. This restriction on the freedom of speech of any citizen may be imposed as much by an action of the State as by its inaction. Thus, failure on the part of the State to guarantee to all its citizens the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression would also constitute a violation of Article 19(1)(a).

Decided Cases Which Explained Freedom of Speech And Expression

Over the years, judicial creativity, judicial wisdom and judicial craftsmanship have widened the scope of freedom of speech & expression by including in it the following aspects-

a. Freedom of Press-Democracy can thrive through vigilant eye of Legislature but also care and guidance of public opinion and press par excellence. Freedom of speech include right to propagate one's views through print media or any other communication channel e.g. radio, television subject to reasonable restrictions imposed under Article 19(2). Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras (1950 SCR 594, 607; AIR 1950 SC 124), was amongst the earliest cases to be decided by the Supreme Court declaring freedom of press as a part of freedom of speech and expression. Patanjali Sastri, J., rightly observed that-'Freedom of Speech and of Press lay at the foundation of all democratic organizations, for without free political discussion, no public education, so essential for the proper functioning of the process of Government, is possible'.

In the case of Indian Express v. Union of India, (1985) 1 SCC 641, it has been held that the Press plays a very significant role in the democratic machinery. The courts have duty to uphold the freedom of press and invalidate all laws and administrative actions that abridge that freedom.

Freedom of Press includes freedom of publication, freedom of circulation and freedom against pre-censorship.

In Sakal Papers Ltd. v. Union of India, [AIR 1962 SC 305] the Daily Newspapers (Price and Page) Order, 1960, which fixed the number of pages and size which a newspaper could publish at a price and in Bennett Coleman and Co. v. Union of India, [AIR 1973 SC 106; (1972) 2 SCC 788], the validity of the Newsprint Control Order, which fixed the maximum number of pages, was struck down by the Supreme Court of India holding it to be violative of provision of Article 19(1)(a) and not to be reasonable restriction under Article 19(2). The Court struck down the Government's stand that it would help small newspapers to grow."

In the case of Brij Bhushan v. State of Delhi (AIR 1950 SC 129), the validity of order imposing pre-censorship on an English Weekly of Delhi, which directed the editor and publisher of a newspaper to submit for scrutiny, in duplicate, before the publication, all communal matters, all the matters and news and views about Pakistan, including photographs, and cartoons, on the ground that it was a restriction on the liberty of the press, was struck down by court.

b. Freedom of Commercial speech

In Tata Press Ltd. Vs. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., the Supreme Court held that a commercial advertisement or commercial speech was also a part of the freedom of speech and expression, which would be restricted only within the limitation of Article 19(2). Supreme Court held that advertising, which is no more than a commercial transaction, is nonetheless dissemination of information regarding the product-advertised. Public at large are benefited by the information made available through the advertisements. In a democratic economy, free flow of commercial information is indispensable.

c. Right to Broadcast

The concept speech and expression has evolved with the progress of technology and include all available means of expression and communication. This would include the electronic and the broadcast media.

In Odyssey Communications (P) Ltd. v. Lokvidayan Sanghatana, the Supreme Court held that the right of a citizen to exhibit films on the State channel – Doordarshan is part of the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a). In this case, the petitioners challenged

the exhibition on Doordarshan of a serial titled "Honi Anhonion" on the ground that it encouraged superstitious and blind faith amongst viewers. The petition was dismissed as the petitioner failed to show evidence of prejudice to the public.

d. Right to information

The freedom of 'speech and expression' comprises not only the right to express, publish and propagate information, its circulation but also to receive information. This was held by the Supreme Court in a series of judgments which have discussed the right to information in varied contexts from advertisements enabling the citizens to get vital information about life-saving drugs, to the right of sports lovers to watch cricket and the right of voters to know the antecedents of electoral candidates.

The Supreme Court observed in *Union of India v. Assn. for Democratic Reforms*, "One-sided information, disinformation, misinformation and non-information, all equally create an uninformed citizenry which makes democracy a farce. Freedom of speech and expression includes right to impart and receive information which includes freedom to hold opinions". (2002) 5 SCC 294.

e. Right to criticize

In *S. Rangarajan v. P. Jagjivan Ram*, everyone has a fundamental right to form his opinion on any issues of general concern. Open criticism of government policies and operations is not a ground for restricting expression. Intolerance is as much dangerous to democracy as to the person himself. In democracy, it is not necessary that everyone should sing the same song.

f. Right to expression beyond national boundaries

In *Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India*, the Supreme Court considered whether Article 19(1)(a) of Indian Constitution was confined to Indian territory and held that the freedom of speech and expression is not confined to National boundaries.

g. Right not to speak or Right to silence is also included in the Right to speech and expression.

In the case of National Anthem, three students were expelled from the school for refusal to sing the national anthem. However, the children stood up in respect when the national anthem was playing. The validity of the expulsion of the students was challenged before the Kerala High Court and they upheld the expulsion of the students on the ground that it was their fundamental duty to sing the national anthem. However, on an appeal being filed against the order of the Kerala High Court before the Supreme Court, it was held by the Supreme Court that the students did not commit any offence under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. Also, there was no law under which their fundamental right under Article 19(1) (a) could be curtailed. *Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala* 1986 3 SC 615

The Grounds on Which This Freedom Could Be Restricted

Clause (2) of Article 19 of the Indian constitution imposes certain restrictions on free speech under following heads:

- I. security of the State,
- II. friendly relations with foreign States
- III. public order,
- IV. decency and morality,
- V. contempt of court,
- VI. defamation,
- VII. incitement to an offence, and
- VIII. sovereignty and integrity of India.

SubQuestion No : 47

Q.47 What does "freedom of press" not include?

Ans ☒ 1. Freedom from defamation

☐ 2. Freedom of circulation

☐ 3. Freedom from pre censorship

☐ 4. Freedom of publication

Question ID : 244113456

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution of India states that, "all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression". The philosophy behind this Article lies in the Preamble of the Constitution, where a solemn resolve is made to secure to all its citizen, liberty of thought and expression. The exercise of this right is, however, subject to "reasonable restrictions" for certain purposes being imposed under Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India.

The main elements of right to freedom of speech and expression are as under-

1. This right is available only to a citizen of India and not to foreign nationals.
2. The freedom of speech under Article 19(1) (a) includes the right to express one's views and opinions at any issue through any medium, e.g. by words of mouth, writing, printing, picture, film, movie etc.
3. This right is, however, not absolute and it allows Government to frame laws to impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency and morality and contempt of court, defamation and incitement to an offence.
4. This restriction on the freedom of speech of any citizen may be imposed as much by an action of the State as by its inaction. Thus, failure on the part of the State to guarantee to all its citizens the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression would also constitute a violation of Article 19(1)(a).

Decided Cases Which Explained Freedom of Speech And Expression

Over the years, judicial creativity, judicial wisdom and judicial craftsmanship have widened the scope of freedom of speech & expression by including in it the following aspects-

a. Freedom of Press-Democracy can thrive through vigilant eye of Legislature but also care and guidance of public opinion and press par excellence. Freedom of speech include right to propagate one's views through print media or any other communication channel e.g. radio, television subject to reasonable restrictions imposed under Article 19(2). *Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras* (1950 SCR 594, 607; AIR 1950 SC 124), was amongst the earliest cases to be decided by the Supreme Court declaring freedom of press as a part of freedom of speech and expression. Patanjali Sastri, J., rightly observed that-'Freedom of Speech and of Press lay at the foundation of all democratic organizations, for without free political discussion, no public education, so essential for the proper functioning of the process of Government, is possible'.

In the case of *Indian Express v. Union of India*, (1985) 1 SCC 641, it has been held that the Press plays a very significant role in the democratic machinery. The courts have duty to uphold the freedom of press and invalidate all laws and administrative actions that abridge that freedom.

Freedom of Press includes freedom of publication, freedom of circulation and freedom against pre-censorship.

In *Sakal Papers Ltd. v. Union of India*, [AIR 1962 SC 305] the Daily Newspapers (Price and Page) Order, 1960, which fixed the number of pages and size which a newspaper could publish at a price and in *Bennett Coleman and Co. v. Union of India*, [AIR 1973 SC 106; (1972) 2 SCC 788], the validity of the Newsprint Control Order, which fixed the maximum number of pages, was struck down by the Supreme Court of India holding it to be violative of provision of Article 19(1)(a) and not to be reasonable restriction under Article 19(2). The Court struck down the Government's stand that it would help small newspapers to grow."

In the case of *Brij Bhushan v. State of Delhi* (AIR 1950 SC 129), the validity of order imposing pre-censorship on an English Weekly of Delhi, which directed the editor and publisher of a newspaper to submit for scrutiny, in duplicate, before the publication, all communal matters, all the matters and news and views about Pakistan, including photographs, and cartoons, on the ground that it was a restriction on the liberty of the press, was struck down by court.

b. Freedom of Commercial speech

In *Tata Press Ltd. Vs. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.*, the Supreme Court held that a commercial advertisement or commercial speech was also a part of the freedom of speech and expression, which would be restricted only within the limitation of Article 19(2). Supreme Court held that advertising, which is no more than a commercial transaction, is nonetheless dissemination of information regarding the product-advertised. Public at large are benefited by the information made available through the advertisements. In a democratic economy, free flow of commercial information is indispensable.

c. Right to Broadcast

The concept speech and expression has evolved with the progress of technology and include all available means of expression and communication. This would include the electronic and the broadcast media.

In *Odyssey Communications (P) Ltd .v. Lokvidayan Sanghatana*, the Supreme Court held that the right of a citizen to exhibit films on the State channel – Doordarshan is part of the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a). In this case, the petitioners challenged

the exhibition on Doordarshan of a serial titled "Honi Anhonion" on the ground that it encouraged superstitious and blind faith amongst viewers. The petition was dismissed as the petitioner failed to show evidence of prejudice to the public.

d. Right to information

The freedom of 'speech and expression' comprises not only the right to express, publish and propagate information, its circulation but also to receive information. This was held by the Supreme Court in a series of judgments which have discussed the right to information in varied contexts from advertisements enabling the citizens to get vital information about life-saving drugs, to the right of sports lovers to watch cricket and the right of voters to know the antecedents of electoral candidates.

The Supreme Court observed in *Union of India v. Assn. for Democratic Reforms*, "One-sided information, disinformation, misinformation and non-information, all equally create an uninformed citizenry which makes democracy a farce. Freedom of speech and expression includes right to impart and receive information which includes freedom to hold opinions". (2002) 5 SCC 294.

e. Right to criticize

In *S. Rangarajan v. P. Jagjivan Ram*, everyone has a fundamental right to form his opinion on any issues of general concern. Open criticism of government policies and operations is not a ground for restricting expression. Intolerance is as much dangerous to democracy as to the person himself. In democracy, it is not necessary that everyone should sing the same song.

f. Right to expression beyond national boundaries

In *Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India*, the Supreme Court considered whether Article 19(1)(a) of Indian Constitution was confined to Indian territory and held that the freedom of speech and expression is not confined to National boundaries.

g. Right not to speak or Right to silence is also included in the Right to speech and expression.

In the case of National Anthem, three students were expelled from the school for refusal to sing the national anthem. However, the children stood up in respect when the national anthem was playing. The validity of the expulsion of the students was challenged before the Kerala High Court and they upheld the expulsion of the students on the ground that it was their fundamental duty to sing the national anthem. However, on an appeal being filed against the order of the Kerala High Court before the Supreme Court, it was held by the Supreme Court that the students did not commit any offence under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. Also, there was no law under which their fundamental right under Article 19(1) (a) could be curtailed. *Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala* 1986 3 SC 615

The Grounds on Which This Freedom Could Be Restricted

Clause (2) of Article 19 of the Indian constitution imposes certain restrictions on free speech under following heads:

- I. security of the State,
- II. friendly relations with foreign States
- III. public order,
- IV. decency and morality,
- V. contempt of court,
- VI. defamation,
- VII. incitement to an offence, and
- VIII. sovereignty and integrity of India.

SubQuestion No : 48

Q.48 In which of the following case can the govt not impose the restrictions on freedom of speech?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. threatening the integrity of India
 - ☒ 2. Releasing a controversial article in the newspaper
 - ☒ 3. Insulting the courts
 - ☒ 4. Inciting a group to commit violence

Question ID : 244113457

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution of India states that, "all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression". The philosophy behind this Article lies in the Preamble of the Constitution, where a solemn resolve is made to secure to all its citizen, liberty of thought and expression. The exercise of this right is, however, subject to "reasonable restrictions" for certain purposes being imposed under Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India.

The main elements of right to freedom of speech and expression are as under-

1. This right is available only to a citizen of India and not to foreign nationals.
2. The freedom of speech under Article 19(1) (a) includes the right to express one's views and opinions at any issue through any medium, e.g. by words of mouth, writing, printing, picture, film, movie etc.
3. This right is, however, not absolute and it allows Government to frame laws to impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency and morality and contempt of court, defamation and incitement to an offence.
4. This restriction on the freedom of speech of any citizen may be imposed as much by an action of the State as by its inaction. Thus, failure on the part of the State to guarantee to all its citizens the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression would also constitute a violation of Article 19(1)(a).

Decided Cases Which Explained Freedom of Speech And Expression

Over the years, judicial creativity, judicial wisdom and judicial craftsmanship have widened the scope of freedom of speech & expression by including in it the following aspects-

a. Freedom of Press-Democracy can thrive through vigilant eye of Legislature but also care and guidance of public opinion and press par excellence. Freedom of speech include right to propagate one's views through print media or any other communication channel e.g. radio, television subject to reasonable restrictions imposed under Article 19(2). Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras (1950 SCR 594, 607; AIR 1950 SC 124), was amongst the earliest cases to be decided by the Supreme Court declaring freedom of press as a part of freedom of speech and expression. Patanjali Sastri, J., rightly observed that-'Freedom of Speech and of Press lay at the foundation of all democratic organizations, for without free political discussion, no public education, so essential for the proper functioning of the process of Government, is possible'.

In the case of Indian Express v. Union of India, (1985) 1 SCC 641, it has been held that the Press plays a very significant role in the democratic machinery. The courts have duty to uphold the freedom of press and invalidate all laws and administrative actions that abridge that freedom.

Freedom of Press includes freedom of publication, freedom of circulation and freedom against pre-censorship.

In Sakal Papers Ltd. v. Union of India, [AIR 1962 SC 305] the Daily Newspapers (Price and Page) Order, 1960, which fixed the number of pages and size which a newspaper could publish at a price and in Bennett Coleman and Co. v. Union of India, [AIR 1973 SC 106; (1972) 2 SCC 788], the validity of the Newsprint Control Order, which fixed the maximum number of pages, was struck down by the Supreme Court of India holding it to be violative of provision of Article 19(1)(a) and not to be reasonable restriction under Article 19(2). The Court struck down the Government's stand that it would help small newspapers to grow."

In the case of Brij Bhushan v. State of Delhi (AIR 1950 SC 129), the validity of order imposing pre-censorship on an English Weekly of Delhi, which directed the editor and publisher of a newspaper to submit for scrutiny, in duplicate, before the publication, all communal matters, all the matters and news and views about Pakistan, including photographs, and cartoons, on the ground that it was a restriction on the liberty of the press, was struck down by court.

b. Freedom of Commercial speech

In Tata Press Ltd. Vs. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., the Supreme Court held that a commercial advertisement or commercial speech was also a part of the freedom of speech and expression, which would be restricted only within the limitation of Article 19(2). Supreme Court held that advertising, which is no more than a commercial transaction, is nonetheless dissemination of information regarding the product-advertised. Public at large are benefited by the information made available through the advertisements. In a democratic economy, free flow of commercial information is indispensable.

c. Right to Broadcast

The concept speech and expression has evolved with the progress of technology and include all available means of expression and communication. This would include the electronic and the broadcast media.

In Odyssey Communications (P) Ltd. v. Lokvidayan Sanghatana, the Supreme Court held that the right of a citizen to exhibit films on the State channel – Doordarshan is part of the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a). In this case, the petitioners challenged

the exhibition on Doordarshan of a serial titled "Honi Anhonion" on the ground that it encouraged superstitious and blind faith amongst viewers. The petition was dismissed as the petitioner failed to show evidence of prejudice to the public.

d. Right to information

The freedom of 'speech and expression' comprises not only the right to express, publish and propagate information, its circulation but also to receive information. This was held by the Supreme Court in a series of judgments which have discussed the right to information in varied contexts from advertisements enabling the citizens to get vital information about life-saving drugs, to the right of sports lovers to watch cricket and the right of voters to know the antecedents of electoral candidates.

The Supreme Court observed in *Union of India v. Assn. for Democratic Reforms*, "One-sided information, disinformation, misinformation and non-information, all equally create an uninformed citizenry which makes democracy a farce. Freedom of speech and expression includes right to impart and receive information which includes freedom to hold opinions". (2002) 5 SCC 294.

e. Right to criticize

In *S. Rangarajan v. P. Jagjivan Ram*, everyone has a fundamental right to form his opinion on any issues of general concern. Open criticism of government policies and operations is not a ground for restricting expression. Intolerance is as much dangerous to democracy as to the person himself. In democracy, it is not necessary that everyone should sing the same song.

f. Right to expression beyond national boundaries

In *Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India*, the Supreme Court considered whether Article 19(1)(a) of Indian Constitution was confined to Indian territory and held that the freedom of speech and expression is not confined to National boundaries.

g. Right not to speak or Right to silence is also included in the Right to speech and expression.

In the case of National Anthem, three students were expelled from the school for refusal to sing the national anthem. However, the children stood up in respect when the national anthem was playing. The validity of the expulsion of the students was challenged before the Kerala High Court and they upheld the expulsion of the students on the ground that it was their fundamental duty to sing the national anthem. However, on an appeal being filed against the order of the Kerala High Court before the Supreme Court, it was held by the Supreme Court that the students did not commit any offence under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. Also, there was no law under which their fundamental right under Article 19(1) (a) could be curtailed. *Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala* 1986 3 SC 615

The Grounds on Which This Freedom Could Be Restricted

Clause (2) of Article 19 of the Indian constitution imposes certain restrictions on free speech under following heads:

- I. security of the State,
- II. friendly relations with foreign States
- III. public order,
- IV. decency and morality,
- V. contempt of court,
- VI. defamation,
- VII. incitement to an offence, and
- VIII. sovereignty and integrity of India.

SubQuestion No : 49

Q.49 "In democracy, it is not necessary that everyone should sing the same song" what do you understand from this?

- Ans ☒ 1. Difference of opinion is natural and should be tolerated for a democracy to function
- ☐ 2. Democracy does not depend on people's opinion
- ☐ 3. Criticism must be stopped and everyone should follow a single line of thought even if they don't agree with it
- ☐ 4. People should not be allowed to broadcast their differences to the general public

Question ID : 244113459

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution of India states that, "all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression". The philosophy behind this Article lies in the Preamble of the Constitution, where a solemn resolve is made to secure to all its citizen, liberty of thought and expression. The exercise of this right is, however, subject to "reasonable restrictions" for certain purposes being imposed under Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India.

The main elements of right to freedom of speech and expression are as under-

1. This right is available only to a citizen of India and not to foreign nationals.
2. The freedom of speech under Article 19(1) (a) includes the right to express one's views and opinions at any issue through any medium, e.g. by words of mouth, writing, printing, picture, film, movie etc.
3. This right is, however, not absolute and it allows Government to frame laws to impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency and morality and contempt of court, defamation and incitement to an offence.
4. This restriction on the freedom of speech of any citizen may be imposed as much by an action of the State as by its inaction. Thus, failure on the part of the State to guarantee to all its citizens the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression would also constitute a violation of Article 19(1)(a).

Decided Cases Which Explained Freedom of Speech And Expression

Over the years, judicial creativity, judicial wisdom and judicial craftsmanship have widened the scope of freedom of speech & expression by including in it the following aspects-

a. Freedom of Press-Democracy can thrive through vigilant eye of Legislature but also care and guidance of public opinion and press par excellence. Freedom of speech include right to propagate one's views through print media or any other communication channel e.g. radio, television subject to reasonable restrictions imposed under Article 19(2). Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras (1950 SCR 594, 607; AIR 1950 SC 124), was amongst the earliest cases to be decided by the Supreme Court declaring freedom of press as a part of freedom of speech and expression. Patanjali Sastri, J., rightly observed that-'Freedom of Speech and of Press lay at the foundation of all democratic organizations, for without free political discussion, no public education, so essential for the proper functioning of the process of Government, is possible'.

In the case of Indian Express v. Union of India, (1985) 1 SCC 641, it has been held that the Press plays a very significant role in the democratic machinery. The courts have duty to uphold the freedom of press and invalidate all laws and administrative actions that abridge that freedom.

Freedom of Press includes freedom of publication, freedom of circulation and freedom against pre-censorship.

In Sakal Papers Ltd. v. Union of India, [AIR 1962 SC 305] the Daily Newspapers (Price and Page) Order, 1960, which fixed the number of pages and size which a newspaper could publish at a price and in Bennett Coleman and Co. v. Union of India, [AIR 1973 SC 106; (1972) 2 SCC 788], the validity of the Newsprint Control Order, which fixed the maximum number of pages, was struck down by the Supreme Court of India holding it to be violative of provision of Article 19(1)(a) and not to be reasonable restriction under Article 19(2). The Court struck down the Government's stand that it would help small newspapers to grow."

In the case of Brij Bhushan v. State of Delhi (AIR 1950 SC 129), the validity of order imposing pre-censorship on an English Weekly of Delhi, which directed the editor and publisher of a newspaper to submit for scrutiny, in duplicate, before the publication, all communal matters, all the matters and news and views about Pakistan, including photographs, and cartoons, on the ground that it was a restriction on the liberty of the press, was struck down by court.

b. Freedom of Commercial speech

In Tata Press Ltd. Vs. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., the Supreme Court held that a commercial advertisement or commercial speech was also a part of the freedom of speech and expression, which would be restricted only within the limitation of Article 19(2). Supreme Court held that advertising, which is no more than a commercial transaction, is nonetheless dissemination of information regarding the product-advertised. Public at large are benefited by the information made available through the advertisements. In a democratic economy, free flow of commercial information is indispensable.

c. Right to Broadcast

The concept speech and expression has evolved with the progress of technology and include all available means of expression and communication. This would include the electronic and the broadcast media.

In Odyssey Communications (P) Ltd. v. Lokvidayan Sanghatana, the Supreme Court held that the right of a citizen to exhibit films on the State channel – Doordarshan is part of the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a). In this case, the petitioners challenged

the exhibition on Doordarshan of a serial titled "Honi Anhonion" on the ground that it encouraged superstitious and blind faith amongst viewers. The petition was dismissed as the petitioner failed to show evidence of prejudice to the public.

d. Right to information

The freedom of 'speech and expression' comprises not only the right to express, publish and propagate information, its circulation but also to receive information. This was held by the Supreme Court in a series of judgments which have discussed the right to information in varied contexts from advertisements enabling the citizens to get vital information about life-saving drugs, to the right of sports lovers to watch cricket and the right of voters to know the antecedents of electoral candidates.

The Supreme Court observed in *Union of India v. Assn. for Democratic Reforms*, "One-sided information, disinformation, misinformation and non-information, all equally create an uninformed citizenry which makes democracy a farce. Freedom of speech and expression includes right to impart and receive information which includes freedom to hold opinions". (2002) 5 SCC 294.

e. Right to criticize

In *S. Rangarajan v. P. Jagjivan Ram*, everyone has a fundamental right to form his opinion on any issues of general concern. Open criticism of government policies and operations is not a ground for restricting expression. Intolerance is as much dangerous to democracy as to the person himself. In democracy, it is not necessary that everyone should sing the same song.

f. Right to expression beyond national boundaries

In *Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India*, the Supreme Court considered whether Article 19(1)(a) of Indian Constitution was confined to Indian territory and held that the freedom of speech and expression is not confined to National boundaries.

g. Right not to speak or Right to silence is also included in the Right to speech and expression.

In the case of National Anthem, three students were expelled from the school for refusal to sing the national anthem. However, the children stood up in respect when the national anthem was playing. The validity of the expulsion of the students was challenged before the Kerala High Court and they upheld the expulsion of the students on the ground that it was their fundamental duty to sing the national anthem. However, on an appeal being filed against the order of the Kerala High Court before the Supreme Court, it was held by the Supreme Court that the students did not commit any offence under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971. Also, there was no law under which their fundamental right under Article 19(1) (a) could be curtailed. *Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala* 1986 3 SC 615

The Grounds on Which This Freedom Could Be Restricted

Clause (2) of Article 19 of the Indian constitution imposes certain restrictions on free speech under following heads:

- I. security of the State,
- II. friendly relations with foreign States
- III. public order,
- IV. decency and morality,
- V. contempt of court,
- VI. defamation,
- VII. incitement to an offence, and
- VIII. sovereignty and integrity of India.

SubQuestion No : 50

Q.50 Observation and giving opinions on government functioning is a form of which type of right to speech?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Right to commercial speech
 - ☒ 2. Right to information
 - ☒ 3. Right to broadcast
 - ☒ 4. Right to criticism

Question ID : 244113458

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Q.51 Data bus is known as a set of tracks or wires on the _____.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. CPU
 - ☒ 2. SRAM
 - ☒ 3. Mother Board
 - ☒ 4. GPU

Question ID : 244113480
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.52 Which among the following is the logical operation of ALU?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Multiplication
 - ☒ 2. Addition
 - ☒ 3. Division
 - ☒ 4. Less than

Question ID : 244113461
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.53 Which generation computers witnessed the development of handheld devices like mouse?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Second-Generation
 - ☒ 2. Third-Generation
 - ☒ 3. Fourth-Generation
 - ☒ 4. First-Generation

Question ID : 244113473
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.54 LinkedIn started its India operations in _____.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. 2009
 - ☒ 2. 2003
 - ☒ 3. 2005
 - ☒ 4. 2012

Question ID : 244113489
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.55 An SRAM module consumes _____ as compared to a DRAM module.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. double power
 - ☒ 2. equal power
 - ☒ 3. less power
 - ☒ 4. more power

Question ID : 244113479
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.56 CPU consist of registers that are _____ and store data during processing.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. high speed storage areas
 - ☐ 2. slow speed storage areas
 - ☐ 3. slow speed areas
 - ☐ 4. high speed areas

Question ID : 244113476
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.57 _____ was marketed as the world's first GPU.

- Ans
- ☐ 1. GeForce 253
 - ☐ 2. GeForce 252
 - ☒ 3. GeForce 256
 - ☐ 4. GeForce 255

Question ID : 244113477
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.58 Which allows travelling of signals between components inside and outside of computer?

- Ans
- ☐ 1. Hard Disk Drive
 - ☐ 2. Monitor
 - ☐ 3. Motherboard
 - ☒ 4. Data Bus

Question ID : 244113462
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.59 When transistors are miniaturized and placed on Silicon chips, then they are known as _____.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Semiconductors
 - ☐ 2. Insulators
 - ☐ 3. Conductors
 - ☐ 4. Integrated Circuit

Question ID : 244113472
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.60 Static RAM is _____ and _____ than DRAM.

- Ans
- ☐ 1. fast, cheap
 - ☐ 2. slower, expensive
 - ☐ 3. slower, cheap
 - ☒ 4. fast, expensive

Question ID : 244113478
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.61 Command line interpreter is also known as _____.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. I/O
 - ☒ 2. GUI
 - ☒ 3. shell
 - ☒ 4. kernel

Question ID : 244113484
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.62 _____ controls, manages and supervises each task and overall activities of computer.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Microsoft Office
 - ☒ 2. Operating system
 - ☒ 3. Motherboard
 - ☒ 4. Hard Disk Drive

Question ID : 244113467
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.63 UNIVAC computer belongs to which generation computing device?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Third-Generation
 - ☒ 2. Second-Generation
 - ☒ 3. Four-Generation
 - ☒ 4. First-Generation

Question ID : 244113469
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.64 Which of the following is correct ?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Home>Editing>insert
 - ☒ 2. Home>General>Number
 - ☒ 3. Home>Styles>Conditional formatting
 - ☒ 4. Home>Cells>Autosum

Question ID : 244113465
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.65 System-call interface separates kernel from _____ layer.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. session
 - ☒ 2. application
 - ☒ 3. Networking
 - ☒ 4. physical

Question ID : 244113487
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.66 What is the term to denote a visual effect that appears when we move from one slide to another?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. animation
 - ☐ 2. transition
 - ☒ 3. animation pane
 - ☒ 4. slide show

Question ID : 244113466
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.67 Which of the following generation of computers used the concept of stored programme?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Third generation
 - ☒ 2. Second generation
 - ☐ 3. First generation
 - ☒ 4. Fourth generation

Question ID : 244113460
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.68 PDP-11 is an example of _____ generation of computers.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. fifth
 - ☐ 2. third
 - ☒ 3. fourth
 - ☒ 4. first

Question ID : 244113475
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.69 What is the keyboard shortcut for 'small caps'?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Ctrl + Shift + T
 - ☐ 2. Ctrl + Shift + K
 - ☒ 3. Ctrl + Shift + J
 - ☒ 4. Ctrl + Shift + L

Question ID : 244113464
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.70 Which of the following is also known as CUI?

- Ans
- ☐ 1. Command Line Interface
 - ☒ 2. Graphical User Interface
 - ☒ 3. Graphic User interface
 - ☒ 4. Common Line Interface

Question ID : 244113468
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.71 Every _____, 35 hours of video are uploaded on YouTube.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. minute
 - ☐ 2. hour
 - ☐ 3. half an hour
 - ☐ 4. second

Question ID : 244113488
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.72 What was the period of third-generation computers?

- Ans
- ☐ 1. 1964-1951
 - ☐ 2. 1964-1991
 - ☐ 3. 1964-1981
 - ☒ 4. 1965-1971

Question ID : 244113471
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.73 Systems designed for graceful degradation are called _____.

- Ans
- ☐ 1. multiprocessor system
 - ☒ 2. fault tolerant
 - ☐ 3. rudimentary system
 - ☐ 4. mainframe system

Question ID : 244113485
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.74 To quickly access the Replace tab, use the keyboard combination of Ctrl + _____.

- Ans
- ☐ 1. F
 - ☐ 2. T
 - ☐ 3. G
 - ☒ 4. H

Question ID : 244113481
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.75 Which generation of computers allowed the device to run multiple and different applications at a single time?

- Ans
- ☐ 1. Second-Generation
 - ☒ 2. Third-Generation
 - ☐ 3. Four-Generation
 - ☐ 4. First-Generation

Question ID : 244113474
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.76 Macros are available in the _____ tab.

- Ans
- ✓ 1. developer
 - ✗ 2. insert
 - ✗ 3. review
 - ✗ 4. view

Question ID : 244113483
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.77 Which of the following is true about a speaker?

- Ans
- ✓ 1. It is an audio output device
 - ✗ 2. it is an audio storage device
 - ✗ 3. It is an audio input device
 - ✗ 4. It is an audio video output device

Question ID : 244113463
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.78 _____ operating systems use multiple processors located in different machines to very fast computation to users.

- Ans
- ✗ 1. real-time
 - ✓ 2. distributed
 - ✗ 3. time-sharing
 - ✗ 4. batch

Question ID : 244113486
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.79 Press _____ on the keyboard to toggle between Word's open windows.

- Ans
- ✗ 1. ctrl+F8
 - ✓ 2. ctrl+F6
 - ✗ 3. ctrl+F3
 - ✗ 4. ctrl+F7

Question ID : 244113482
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.80 Which generation computers moved from cryptic binary ML to assembly language?

- Ans
- ✓ 1. Second-Generation
 - ✗ 2. Third-Generation
 - ✗ 3. Four-Generation
 - ✗ 4. First-Generation

Question ID : 244113470
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.81 The given set of labelled sentences when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Select the most logical order of the sentences from the following options.

- A. Historically, when Europe was dominated by the Roman Empire, not everything near the Mediterranean region was termed Northern European, including southern Germany, all of the Low Countries and Austria.
- B. A broader definition would include the area of Europe north of the Alps (but excluding Eastern Europe).
- C. Northern Europe is a loosely defined geographical and cultural region in Europe.
- D. This meaning is still used today in some contexts, for example, discussions of the Northern Renaissance.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. ABCD
 - ☒ 2. DABC
 - ☒ 3. CBAD
 - ☒ 4. ABDC

Question ID : 244113495
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.82 'ਉਹ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਹੈ' ਵਾਕ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਹੈ:-

- Ans
- ☒ 1. He read a lot of books.
 - ☒ 2. He is reading books.
 - ☒ 3. He will read books.
 - ☒ 4. He reads books.

Question ID : 244113503
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.83 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

His overconfidence has _____ his ruin.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. brought about
 - ☒ 2. brought up
 - ☒ 3. brought in
 - ☒ 4. brought out

Question ID : 244113492
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.84 'ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਪਾਸ ਹੋ ਜਾਣਗੇ' ਵਾਕ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਹੈ:-

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Stundents are going to be pass.
 - ☒ 2. Students will be passing.
 - ☒ 3. Student passed.
 - ☒ 4. Students will pass.

Question ID : 244113500
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.85 The given set of labelled sentences when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Select the most logical order of the sentences from the following options.

P. The old and wise rabbit deliberately delayed going to the lion and getting killed.

Q. Therefore, the lion got impatient and very angry on not seeing any animal come by for food.

R. Then the ferocious lion swore to kill all animals the next day.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. RPQ
 - ☒ 2. PQR
 - ☒ 3. PRQ
 - ☒ 4. RQP

Question ID : 244113494
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.86 Select the option which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

Dogmatic

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Ascetic
 - ☒ 2. Opinionated
 - ☒ 3. Dubious
 - ☒ 4. Ambiguous

Question ID : 244113498
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 4

Q.87 Select the option which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word.

Proclivity

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Inclination
 - ☒ 2. Antipathy
 - ☒ 3. Disposition
 - ☒ 4. Toady

Question ID : 244113497
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.88 'ਖ਼ਤਰਾ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਹੈ:-

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Fire
 - ☒ 2. Danger
 - ☒ 3. Alarm
 - ☒ 4. Letter

Question ID : 244113504
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.89 'ਉਹ ਹਰ ਰੋਜ਼ ਦਫ਼ਤਰ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ' ਵਾਕ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਹੈ:-

- Ans
- ☒ 1. He may go to the office daily.
 - ☐ 2. He goes to office daily.
 - ☒ 3. He is daily going to office.
 - ☒ 4. He was going office daily.

Question ID : 244113501
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 2

Q.90 Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Affirmed

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Promised
 - ☒ 2. Assured
 - ☒ 3. Asserted
 - ☐ 4. Denied

Question ID : 244113496
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.91 A sentence is given with two blanks. Select the option with the correct combination of words that fit into the corresponding blanks.

The internal form _____ the very substance of its nature which is _____ 'swarupa'.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. constituting, calls
 - ☒ 2. constitutes, calling
 - ☒ 3. constitute, called
 - ☐ 4. constitutes, called

Question ID : 244113493
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 3

Q.92 'ਉਹ ਇੱਥੇ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ' ਵਾਕ ਦਾ ਸਹੀ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਹੈ:-

- Ans
- ☐ 1. She is coming here.
 - ☒ 2. She will come here.
 - ☒ 3. She was going there.
 - ☒ 4. He is coming here.

Question ID : 244113502
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.93 Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.

Shoojit's opinion of the movie is that it will win this prestigious award.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. opinion for the movie
 - ☒ 2. No substitution required
 - ☒ 3. opinion with the movie
 - ☒ 4. opinion at the movie

Question ID : 244113491
Status : Answered
Chosen Option : 1

Q.94 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Grotesque

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Siren
 - ☒ 2. Laughable
 - ☒ 3. Bizarre
 - ☒ 4. Absent

Question ID : 244113499
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Q.95 A part of the given sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the most appropriate option. If the sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

Expansion of the concept of security does not mean that we can includes any kind of disease or distress in the ambit of security.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. not mean that we can includes any kind of
 - ☒ 2. disease or distress in the ambit of security
 - ☒ 3. No error
 - ☒ 4. Expansion of the concept of security does

Question ID : 244113490
Status : Not Answered
Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

I was about to spend the most disappointing day, and everything that happened throughout hinted at this. However, being an optimist, I didn't attach any importance to this. First of all, the taxi I hired for the station rattled noisily and emitted more smoke than an ordinary vehicle does. But since I had limited time, I decided to travel by it. After a short distance, it started panting like a tired giant and stopped suddenly. This was the first disappointment for the day. Somehow, I reached the station in a 'tonga' and found a long queue for the tickets. There were only a few minutes for the train to leave, but there was no hope of reaching the ticket window – my second disappointment.

Boarding the train was an ordeal. Despite my healthy body, I was pushed around like a shuttlecock, and my luggage was mercilessly trampled upon. However, I managed to wriggle into a corner and find safety. There, I found some people smoking cigarettes. As I could neither stand that smell nor budge an inch, I covered my nose with my handkerchief but still felt choked.

As expected, the ticket checker came, and I willingly told him about my inability to buy the ticket. He looked at me with strange eyes, and all the passengers started staring at me. The ticket checker was not going to allow me to travel, but I protested and told him that if a passenger was prepared to pay the fine, he should be allowed.

When I reached my destination, I thanked God! I thought that I would meet my uncle and aunt with a broad smile, and their hospitality would make me forget the ordeals and irritation of the journey. I was dreaming of it while the rickshaw-puller was pulling the vehicle in a half-sleepy manner. To my final, great disappointment, I found that my uncle and aunt had gone to Shimla for a month, and the house was locked. This was the final blow to my day, and I finally knew my day had been a complete disaster.

SubQuestion No : 96

Q.96 Which qualities of the author does the passage reveal?

- Ans ☒ 1. Optimistic, honest, determined
- ☐ 2. Distant, motivated, aloof
- ☐ 3. No qualities have been alluded to in the passage.
- ☐ 4. Annoyed, tired, estranged

Question ID : 244113510

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 1

Comprehension:

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

I was about to spend the most disappointing day, and everything that happened throughout hinted at this. However, being an optimist, I didn't attach any importance to this. First of all, the taxi I hired for the station rattled noisily and emitted more smoke than an ordinary vehicle does. But since I had limited time, I decided to travel by it. After a short distance, it started panting like a tired giant and stopped suddenly. This was the first disappointment for the day. Somehow, I reached the station in a 'tonga' and found a long queue for the tickets. There were only a few minutes for the train to leave, but there was no hope of reaching the ticket window – my second disappointment.

Boarding the train was an ordeal. Despite my healthy body, I was pushed around like a shuttlecock, and my luggage was mercilessly trampled upon. However, I managed to wriggle into a corner and find safety. There, I found some people smoking cigarettes. As I could neither stand that smell nor budge an inch, I covered my nose with my handkerchief but still felt choked.

As expected, the ticket checker came, and I willingly told him about my inability to buy the ticket. He looked at me with strange eyes, and all the passengers started staring at me. The ticket checker was not going to allow me to travel, but I protested and told him that if a passenger was prepared to pay the fine, he should be allowed.

When I reached my destination, I thanked God! I thought that I would meet my uncle and aunt with a broad smile, and their hospitality would make me forget the ordeals and irritation of the journey. I was dreaming of it while the rickshaw-puller was pulling the vehicle in a half-sleepy manner. To my final, great disappointment, I found that my uncle and aunt had gone to Shimla for a month, and the house was locked. This was the final blow to my day, and I finally knew my day had been a complete disaster.

SubQuestion No : 97

Q.97 What is the tone of the author in the passage?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Exhausted
 - ☒ 2. Jubilant
 - ☒ 3. Amused
 - ☒ 4. Annoyed

Question ID : 244113509

Status : Not Answered

Chosen Option : --

Comprehension:

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

I was about to spend the most disappointing day, and everything that happened throughout hinted at this. However, being an optimist, I didn't attach any importance to this. First of all, the taxi I hired for the station rattled noisily and emitted more smoke than an ordinary vehicle does. But since I had limited time, I decided to travel by it. After a short distance, it started panting like a tired giant and stopped suddenly. This was the first disappointment for the day. Somehow, I reached the station in a 'tonga' and found a long queue for the tickets. There were only a few minutes for the train to leave, but there was no hope of reaching the ticket window – my second disappointment.

Boarding the train was an ordeal. Despite my healthy body, I was pushed around like a shuttlecock, and my luggage was mercilessly trampled upon. However, I managed to wriggle into a corner and find safety. There, I found some people smoking cigarettes. As I could neither stand that smell nor budge an inch, I covered my nose with my handkerchief but still felt choked.

As expected, the ticket checker came, and I willingly told him about my inability to buy the ticket. He looked at me with strange eyes, and all the passengers started staring at me. The ticket checker was not going to allow me to travel, but I protested and told him that if a passenger was prepared to pay the fine, he should be allowed.

When I reached my destination, I thanked God! I thought that I would meet my uncle and aunt with a broad smile, and their hospitality would make me forget the ordeals and irritation of the journey. I was dreaming of it while the rickshaw-puller was pulling the vehicle in a half-sleepy manner. To my final, great disappointment, I found that my uncle and aunt had gone to Shimla for a month, and the house was locked. This was the final blow to my day, and I finally knew my day had been a complete disaster.

SubQuestion No : 98

Q.98 What was the author's final disappointment?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. The author being pushed around in the train
 - ☒ 2. The people who were smoking
 - ☒ 3. The author's relatives not being at home
 - ☒ 4. The ticket checker's resistance to letting him travel

Question ID : 244113506

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 2

Comprehension:

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

I was about to spend the most disappointing day, and everything that happened throughout hinted at this. However, being an optimist, I didn't attach any importance to this. First of all, the taxi I hired for the station rattled noisily and emitted more smoke than an ordinary vehicle does. But since I had limited time, I decided to travel by it. After a short distance, it started panting like a tired giant and stopped suddenly. This was the first disappointment for the day. Somehow, I reached the station in a 'tonga' and found a long queue for the tickets. There were only a few minutes for the train to leave, but there was no hope of reaching the ticket window – my second disappointment.

Boarding the train was an ordeal. Despite my healthy body, I was pushed around like a shuttlecock, and my luggage was mercilessly trampled upon. However, I managed to wriggle into a corner and find safety. There, I found some people smoking cigarettes. As I could neither stand that smell nor budge an inch, I covered my nose with my handkerchief but still felt choked.

As expected, the ticket checker came, and I willingly told him about my inability to buy the ticket. He looked at me with strange eyes, and all the passengers started staring at me. The ticket checker was not going to allow me to travel, but I protested and told him that if a passenger was prepared to pay the fine, he should be allowed.

When I reached my destination, I thanked God! I thought that I would meet my uncle and aunt with a broad smile, and their hospitality would make me forget the ordeals and irritation of the journey. I was dreaming of it while the rickshaw-puller was pulling the vehicle in a half-sleepy manner. To my final, great disappointment, I found that my uncle and aunt had gone to Shimla for a month, and the house was locked. This was the final blow to my day, and I finally knew my day had been a complete disaster.

SubQuestion No : 99

Q.99 What did the author do when he encountered people who were smoking on the train?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. He left the area.
 - ☒ 2. He argued with them to stop smoking.
 - ☒ 3. He started smoking along with them.
 - ☒ 4. He covered his nose.

Question ID : 244113507

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4

**Test
Prime**

By Adda247

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS PDF



PRACTICE MORE, SCORE HIGHER!



**Free
25,000+
PDF's**

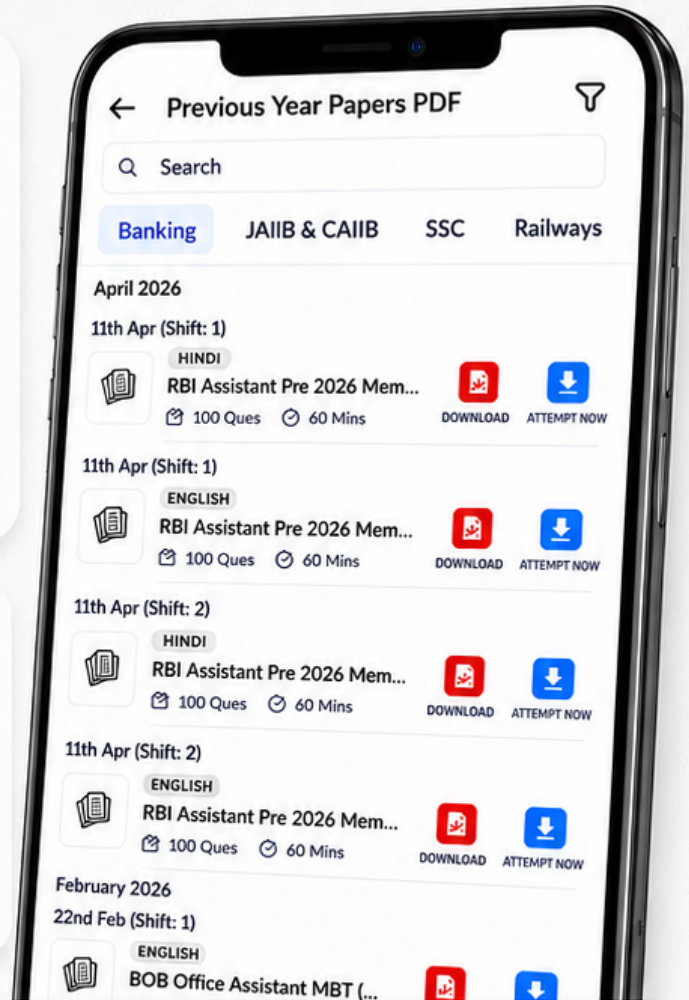
High-Quality | Exam-Wise | Updated Regularly



**ATTEMPT AS
MOCK**



Turn PDFs into real exam experience.
Analyze. Improve. Succeed.



Topic-wise &
Exam-wise PDFs



Download &
Study Offline



Attempt as Mock
& Track Score



Smart Analysis
& Performance

AVAILABLE IN



Banking



SSC



Railway



Teaching



UGC



Agriculture



Nursing



Bihar



UP



Punjab



WB



Odisha



TN



AP & Telangana



Haryana



DOWNLOAD TEST PRIME

Test

Prime



SUCCESS GALLERY!

★ MEET THE ACHIEVERS ★



Kunal, RRB JE



Shivam, UPSSSC AGTA



Priya, ANM



KHALILUR, LDA



Manoj, PWD



Atin, JENPAS



Shatarupa, OPSC



Arpita, JENPAS



Shital, SSC JE (Mech)



Nancy, UGC NET



Atul, SSC JE (ELCT)



Rahul, SSC JE (CIVIL)



Anand, SSC JE (ELCT)



Mohan, SSC JE (ELCT)



Saurabh, UGC NET



Ved, SSC JE (Mech)

★ THEY DID IT. YOU CAN TOO ★

READ THEIR STORIES!



Comprehension:

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

I was about to spend the most disappointing day, and everything that happened throughout hinted at this. However, being an optimist, I didn't attach any importance to this. First of all, the taxi I hired for the station rattled noisily and emitted more smoke than an ordinary vehicle does. But since I had limited time, I decided to travel by it. After a short distance, it started panting like a tired giant and stopped suddenly. This was the first disappointment for the day. Somehow, I reached the station in a 'tonga' and found a long queue for the tickets. There were only a few minutes for the train to leave, but there was no hope of reaching the ticket window – my second disappointment.

Boarding the train was an ordeal. Despite my healthy body, I was pushed around like a shuttlecock, and my luggage was mercilessly trampled upon. However, I managed to wriggle into a corner and find safety. There, I found some people smoking cigarettes. As I could neither stand that smell nor budge an inch, I covered my nose with my handkerchief but still felt choked.

As expected, the ticket checker came, and I willingly told him about my inability to buy the ticket. He looked at me with strange eyes, and all the passengers started staring at me. The ticket checker was not going to allow me to travel, but I protested and told him that if a passenger was prepared to pay the fine, he should be allowed.

When I reached my destination, I thanked God! I thought that I would meet my uncle and aunt with a broad smile, and their hospitality would make me forget the ordeals and irritation of the journey. I was dreaming of it while the rickshaw-puller was pulling the vehicle in a half-sleepy manner. To my final, great disappointment, I found that my uncle and aunt had gone to Shimla for a month, and the house was locked. This was the final blow to my day, and I finally knew my day had been a complete disaster.

SubQuestion No : 100

Q.100 Which of the following can be a suitable title for the passage?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. My Futile Journey
 - ☒ 2. The Disaster of the Decade
 - ☒ 3. Lots of Disappointments
 - ☒ 4. A Day of Disappointments

Question ID : 244113508

Status : Answered

Chosen Option : 4