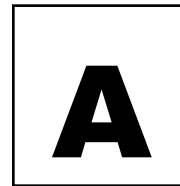

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GENERAL STUDIES & CSAT****Time Allowed: ONE HOUR****Maximum Marks: 100****I N S T R U C T I O N S**

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- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

Q.1) The Parliament can make any law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties:

- with the consent of all the states
- with the consent of the majority of states
- with the consent of the states concerned
- without the consent of any state

Q.2) With reference to Rajya Sabha elections, consider the following statements:

- Anti defection law does not apply to Rajya Sabha elections.
- Voting in the Rajya Sabha election is based on secret Ballot system.
- A dispute regarding the elections to Rajya Sabha is included in the original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
- NOTA option is available to the Members of Legislative Assemblies in case of elections to Rajya Sabha.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Q.3) With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements with reference to applicability of Central laws in Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas:

- The Governor of a State is empowered to direct that any particular Act of Parliament does not apply to a Scheduled Area in that state.
- The President of India may, by public notification, direct that an Act of Parliament related to certain matters does not apply to an autonomous district in the state of Assam.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.4) The framers of Indian Constitution adopted a Federal system for India. In this context consider the following:

- Written Constitution.
- Supremacy of the Constitution.
- Flexibility of the Constitution.
- Independent Judiciary.
- Bicameral legislature

How many of the above are Federal features of Indian Constitution?

- Only two
- Only three
- Only four
- All five

Q.5) With reference to Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, consider the following statements:

- The act applies to the processing of both digital and non-digital data.
- It applies to data that is being processed in India only.
- An individual whose data is being processed has been termed as Data Principal.

How many of the above statements is correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.6) Consider the following statements with reference to Interstate Water Disputes in India:

- The Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956 was enacted in accordance with Article 262 of the Constitution.
- The President may prevent the Supreme Court or any other court from exercising jurisdiction in respect of any Interstate Water Disputes.
- 'Water' is a Union list subject.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.7) The Parliament of India can legislate on state subjects in national interest upon the passage of a resolution by the Rajya Sabha. In this context consider the following statements:

1. Such a resolution must be passed in Rajya Sabha by a majority of all the then members of the Rajya Sabha.
2. Such a resolution would remain in force for one year at a time.
3. Till the time such a resolution is in force, no state can make laws on the same matter.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.8) Consider the following statements with reference to Parliamentary system of government:

1. Provides a stable government.
2. Strictly adheres to the principle of separation of powers.
3. Provides for a control of legislature over the executive.

How many of the above are merits of Parliamentary system of government?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

Statement – I: A person from Anglo Indian Community is no longer nominated in the Lok Sabha.

Statement – II: The term Anglo Indian is defined in the Indian Constitution.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement – I and Statement – II are correct and Statement – II is the correct explanation for Statement – I
- b) Both Statement – I and Statement – II are correct and Statement – II is not the correct explanation for Statement – I
- c) Statement is correct but Statement – II is incorrect
- d) Statement – I is incorrect but Statement – II is correct

Q.10) With reference to ‘Money Bills’ in the Indian Parliament, consider the following statements:

1. It can be introduced only by a minister.
2. It can be introduced for payment into or withdrawal of money from Contingency Fund of India
3. The President of India cannot withhold his/ her assent to the money bill.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.11) Which of the following statements regarding the residuary powers under the Constitution of India is/are correct?

1. Residuary powers have been given to the Union Parliament.
2. In the matter of residuary powers, the Constitution of India follows the Constitution of Australia.
3. Schedule 7 of the Constitution of India provides a list of residuary powers.
4. The Government of India Act, 1935 placed residuary powers in the hands of the Governor- General.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 4
- d) 4 only

Q.12) The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains three Lists of subjects. In this context, consider the following subjects:

1. Bankruptcy and insolvency
2. Prevention of cruelty to animals
3. Trade unions
4. Electricity
5. Taxes on agricultural income
6. Inter-State quarantine

How many of the above subjects are part of the concurrent list under the seventh schedule?

- a) Only three
- b) Only four
- c) Only five
- d) All six

Q.13) Consider the following statements regarding the Inter-State Council in India:

1. It is a constitutional body, established under Article 263 of the Constitution.
2. It is chaired by the Prime Minister of India.
3. The Chief Ministers of all the states are its members.
4. Its nature of duties, organization and procedure are decided by Parliament.
5. Its recommendations are binding on the Centre and the states.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) Only four
- d) All five

Q.14) Consider the following statements regarding the Speaker of Lok Sabha:

1. The date of election of the speaker is decided by the Speaker Protem.
2. The speaker vacates the office if he/she ceases to be a member of Lok Sabha.
3. S/he may be removed from the office by a resolution of the Lok Sabha, passed by a majority of all the then members of the Lok Sabha.
4. S/he must vacate the office immediately if the Lok Sabha dissolves.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.15) Consider the following countries:

1. Israel
2. Australia
3. Japan
4. South Korea
5. New Zealand
6. India
7. United Arab Emirates

How many of the above countries are considered part of NATO Plus?

- a) Only four
- b) Only five
- c) Only six
- d) All seven

Q.16) The working of Parliament is carried out through multiple ways. In this regard, consider the following:

1. Adjournment of session of Lok Sabha, while a bill is pending before it.
2. Adjournment sine die of a session of Lok Sabha, while a bill is pending before it.
3. Prorogation of a session of Lok Sabha, while a bill is pending before it.
4. Dissolution of Lok Sabha, while a bill is pending before it.

How many of the above can lead to the lapsing of the bills pending before Parliament?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.17) With respect to the borrowing by the Centre and the states in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution mandates every state to take permission of Centre for every borrowing.
2. Limits for borrowing by the centre are fixed by Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.18) Consider the following statements regarding the Zero Hour and Question hour in Parliamentary proceeding in India:

1. Unlike zero-hour, question hour is mentioned in the parliamentary rules of procedure.
2. During the question hour, questions can be asked only to the ministers, but during zero hour, questions can be asked to both private members and ministers.
3. The question hour starts immediately after the zero hour and lasts until the agenda for the day is taken up.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.19) With reference to 'Suspension of Members from Lok Sabha', consider the following statements:

1. They can be suspended without passing a motion for suspension by Lok Sabha.
2. Suspended member cannot attend meetings of Committees of Lok Sabha, in which he/she has been named as a member.
3. A member can be suspended for a maximum of two consecutive sessions.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.20) Rohini Commission currently in the news is related to:

- a) Other Backward Classes
- b) Scheduled Classes
- c) Scheduled Tribes
- d) Minorities

Q.21) With reference to Finance Bill and Money Bill in the Indian Parliament, consider the following statements:

1. When the Lok Sabha transmits Finance Bill to the Rajya Sabha, it can amend or reject the Bill.
2. When the Lok Sabha transmits Money Bill to the Rajya Sabha, it cannot amend or reject the Bill, it can only make recommendations
3. In the case of disagreement between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, there is no joint sitting for money bill, but joint sitting becomes necessary for Finance bill.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.22) Consider the following statements with reference to disqualifications for Membership of Parliament:

1. A person failed to lodge account of election expenses within the time frame.

2. A person is dismissed from state or central government service for corruption.
3. A person is convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for two or more years.
4. A person is undischarged insolvent.
5. A person holds the office of profit under the State government.

In how many of the above cases will a person be disqualified to be chosen as a member of Parliament under the provisions of the Representations of Peoples Act, 1951?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) Only four
- d) All five

Q.23) Consider the following 'Cabinet Committees':

1. Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
2. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
3. Cabinet Committee on Accommodation
4. Cabinet Committee on Investment and Growth
5. Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs

How many of the above mentioned 'Cabinet Committees', are headed by the Prime Minister of India?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) Only four
- d) All five

Q.24) With reference to Parliamentary privileges, consider the following statements:

1. It extends to the Solicitor General of India.
2. No criminal proceedings can be initiated against the members of Parliament within a House of Parliament without the permission of the presiding officer of the House.
3. Members of Parliament are immune from legal action for speeches made inside or outside the Parliament.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.25) Horizon 2047, recently seen in the news is a strategic cooperation roadmap between India and-

- a) France
- b) Australia
- c) New Zealand
- d) Japan

Q.26) Consider the following categories of people:

1. Members of district boards
2. Persons who have been the teachers in primary school for at least three years
3. Elected Members of Legislative Assemblies
4. Members of municipalities

How many of the above categories of the people residing in a particular state form part of the electorate for electing the members of that State Legislative council?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.27) Consider the following:

1. Participation in the election of President.
2. Ratification of a Constitutional Amendment Bill.
3. Enlargement of jurisdiction of a State Public Service Commission (PSC).
4. Approval of ordinances issued by the Governor.
5. Introduction of ordinary bills.

In how many of the above cases, does the State Legislative assembly has the exclusive powers when compared to State Legislative council?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) Only four
- d) All five

Q.28) In the context of Distribution of Revenues between the Union and the States, consider the following statements:

1. The "net proceedings" regarding a tax or duty shall be ascertained and certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
2. A bill varying the meaning of the expression 'Agricultural-income' can only be introduced on the recommendation of the President of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.29) In the context of India, when a State legislative bill is sent to Governor for his/her assent, s/he may reserve the bill for the consideration of the President. In this regard consider the following statements:

1. In case of money bill of state legislature, the President can return the bill for reconsideration of the state legislature.
2. In case of ordinary bills, if the President has sent the bill for reconsideration and the same bill is passed again by the state legislature it becomes mandatory for the President to give his/her assent to the bill.
3. According to the Constitution, it is obligatory on the part of the Governor to reserve a bill for consideration of the President, if it is opposed to the provisions of the Directive principles of State Policy.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.30) Consider the following pairs with reference to Parliamentary committees & its features:

Parliamentary committee	Description/Feature
1. Estimates committee	Do not have representation from Rajya Sabha.
2. Committee on public undertakings	Setup on the recommendations of Krishna Menon committee
3. General purpose committee	advises on matters that do not appropriately fall within the jurisdiction of any other parliamentary committee
4. Business Advisory committee	Regulates the program and timetable of the House

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.31) In India, which of the following review the independent regulators in sectors like telecommunications, insurance, electricity, etc.?

1. Ad Hoc Committee set up by the Parliament.
2. Parliamentary Department Related Standing Committee
3. Finance Commission
4. Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission
5. NITI Aayog

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 3, 4 and 5 only
- d) 2 and 5 only

Q.32) Point of order is one of the devices used in parliamentary proceedings. In this context consider the following statements about 'Point of Order':

1. It relates to the interpretation or enforcement of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House of Parliament.
2. A Debate of minimum duration of two hours is held on a point of order.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.33) In the context of administrative relations between the Centre and states, consider the following regarding the Full Faith and Credit clause of the Constitution:

1. public acts
 2. public records
 3. Judicial proceedings
- Full faith and credit is given throughout the territory of India to how many of the above?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.34) Consider the following statements about 'Leader of the Opposition' (LoP) in the Houses of Indian Parliament:

1. Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977 mandates for a party to secure at least ten percent of the total seats in a House, for one of its members to be officially recognized as Leader of Opposition in that House.
2. The Leader of the Opposition is entitled to receive a salary, allowances, and other facilities equivalent to those of a cabinet minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.35) With reference to project Cheetah in India, consider the following statements:

1. It is world's first intercontinental large wild carnivore translocation project.
2. India has translocated cheetahs from Namibia and South Africa.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.36) Recently, Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 i.e. the Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023 was passed by Indian Parliament. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. It seeks to reserve 33% of the total number of seats for women in both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
2. It will be implemented after the next census and the subsequent delimitation exercise.
3. Seats will be reserved, according to their respective population, for Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) women under this act.

How many of the statements above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.37) With reference to the adjournment motion and censure motion in parliamentary functioning of India, consider the following statements:

1. Both the motions need to state the reason for their introduction clearly.
2. While passing a censure motion will lead to the resignation of the Council of Ministers, no such consequence follows the passing of adjournment motion.
3. Both the motions are mentioned in the constitution of India.

How many of the statements above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.38) Consider the following statements with reference to administrative relations between Centre and State:

1. Under article 365 of the Constitution of India, the President's rule can be imposed in a state if it fails to comply with any directions given by the Centre.
2. The President cannot entrust executive functions of Union to the states without the consent of states.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.39) With reference to the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. The Deputy Speaker is nominated by the Speaker from among the members.
2. The salaries and allowances of the Deputy Speaker are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
3. The joint sitting of the Parliament is presided over by the Deputy Speaker in the absence of Speaker of Lok Sabha.
4. Deputy Speaker is required to submit his/her resignation to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.40) Over the Years, various commissions have been setup for enhancing the Centre - State relations. In this context, consider the following recommendations:

1. States should be consulted through the inter-state council before bills are introduced on matters that fall in the concurrent list.
2. Governors should be given fixed tenure of five years.
3. Creation of a superseding structure for matters relating to internal security (like the Homeland Security Department in the United States), which would be known as the 'National Integration Council'.

Which one of the following commissions has made these recommendations?

- a) Sarkaria Commission
- b) Punchhi commission
- c) Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC-II)
- d) Rajmanner Committee

Q.41) Which one of the following statements is **not** correct with regard to control of Parliament on the budget?

- a) Parliament does not have any role in the creation of the budget.
- b) Parliament has the power to vote on the charged expenditure on the Consolidated Fund.
- c) Parliament has no power to impose a tax without the recommendation of the President.
- d) Parliament has no power to increase any tax without the recommendation of the President.

Q.42) Rajya Sabha has the representation of the States and the certain Union Territories (UTs). In this context consider the following Union Territories (UTs):

1. Delhi
2. Puducherry
3. Jammu and Kashmir
4. Chandigarh
5. Ladakh

How many UTs mentioned above have representation in Rajya Sabha at present?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) Only four
- d) All five

Q.43) Zonal Councils are created for healthy inter-State and Centre-State relationship and fostering balanced socio-economic development of the respective zones. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. Zonal councils are set up under the state reorganization act, 1956.
2. Prime minister is the chairman of all the zonal councils.
3. Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are part of the Northern Zonal council.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Q.44) Consider the following situations:

1. During the proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352.
2. When two or more states make a request under Article 252.
3. During President's Rule under Article 356.
4. To Implement International Agreements under Article 253.

In how many of the above situations Union can legislate on the subjects mentioned in the state list?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.45) Consider the following pairs regarding the agricultural subsidies pertaining to World Trade Organisation (WTO):

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Green Box | Unlimited subsidies can be provided to agriculture |
| 2. Amber Box | Subsidies are limited to 10% of agricultural production in developing countries |
| 3. Blue Box | Subsidies are limited to 5% of agricultural production |

How many of the above pairs are **incorrectly** matched?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Directions for the following 2 (two) items:

Read the following **two** passages and answer the items that follow the passages. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.

Passage-I

In the evolving tableau of political ideologies, the demarcation between liberalism and conservatism has become increasingly nuanced, reflecting broader shifts in societal values and governance strategies. This evolution underscores the dynamic nature of political thought, where ideologies are not static entities but rather fluid constructs that adapt to changing social, economic, and technological landscapes. The interplay between these ideologies reveals a complex narrative of adaptation and conflict, as they seek to address the multifaceted challenges of modern governance. This narrative is punctuated by the emergence of new ideological strands that attempt to reconcile traditional principles with contemporary realities, highlighting the ongoing dialogue between past and present in shaping the future of political discourse. Within this context, the role of the state and the individual is continually redefined, mirroring broader debates about freedom, responsibility, and the collective good.

Q.46) Which one of the following is the most logical and rational inference that can be made from the above passage?

- Liberalism and conservatism have become indistinguishable in the modern era, leading to a homogenization of political ideologies that negates the need for ideological debate.
- Political ideologies such as liberalism and conservatism are fixed constructs that have remained unchanged over time, providing a stable framework for understanding political discourse.
- The evolution of political ideologies reflects an ongoing process of adaptation to societal changes, highlighting the fluidity of liberalism and conservatism as they incorporate new challenges and ideas into their frameworks.
- The emergence of new ideological strands represents a complete break from traditional principles, rendering historical political ideologies irrelevant in the context of modern governance.

Passage-II

The cultural revolution of the 1960s was marked by an insatiable quest for liberation from the constrictive norms of previous generations. This era, emblematic of radical change, saw the burgeoning of the counterculture movement, which challenged the very foundations of societal norms and values. Central to this movement was a profound disillusionment with the established order, fostering a collective yearning for authenticity, freedom, and a deeper, more meaningful connection to the human experience. The proliferation of psychedelic music, literature, and art reflected this shift, serving as conduits for self-exploration and societal critique. The counterculture's embrace of alternative lifestyles and rejection of conventional consumerism underscored a significant departure from the materialistic ethos of the post-war era. However, this movement was not without its paradoxes; while advocating for peace and love, it also engendered divisions within society and among its adherents. Moreover, the quest for individualism often clashed with the movement's communal ideals, highlighting the complex interplay between personal freedom and collective identity. The 1960s counterculture, thus, was a vivid embodiment

of resistance and transformation, leaving an indelible mark on the cultural and social landscape that would influence subsequent generations.

Q.47) Consider the following statements:

- The counterculture movement of the 1960s primarily reinforced existing societal norms and values rather than challenging them.
- The dominant culture of the post-war era was already shifting away from materialism before the emergence of the counterculture movement.
- The pursuit of individualism was universally accepted and encouraged within the counterculture movement, with no significant internal conflicts regarding communal ideals.

How many of the above assumptions, if true, will weaken the arguments made in the passage?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.48) In the questions given below, some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements

- Some Pencils are windows.
- All Windows are roads.
- Some roads are cups.
- All cups are chains.

Conclusions

- Some chains are pencils.
- Some cups are pencils.
- Some chains are windows.
- Some roads are pencils.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- Only conclusion I follows
- Only conclusion II follows
- Only conclusion IV follows
- Only conclusion III and IV follows

Q.49) Study the following information to answer the questions that follow.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight friends sitting around a circle facing towards the centre.

1. W is on the immediate left of P and is the neighbour of T.
2. U is on the immediate right of Q and V is the neighbour of T.
3. R is between V and U.

What is the position of S?

- a) On the immediate left of Q
- b) Second to the right of U
- c) Between Q and U
- d) On the immediate left of P

Q.50) Two pipes A and B can fill a cistern in 18 min and 15 min, respectively but a third pipe C can empty the full tank in 9 min. A and B are kept open for 5 min in the beginning and then C is also opened, so, overall, after 5 min, all pipe are kept open.

Consider the following statement:

1. Work done in first 5 min is $11/18$ of the total work.
2. Time taken to empty the tank is 90 min.

Which of the above-given statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2