

Parochial law: On Haryana's 75% quota to locals in private sector

States need to implement labour rights **uniformly** and not **rely on protectionism**

The Punjab and Haryana High Court has done the right thing by **quashing** the Haryana State Employment of Local Candidates Act, 2020 that provides for 75% reservation to State **domiciles** in the private sector in jobs that provide a monthly salary of less than ₹30,000. The court **stated** that it was beyond the **purview** of the State to **legislate** on the issue and restrict private **employers** from recruiting people from the open market. It also **held** that the Act was **violative** of equality guaranteed under Article 14 and freedom under Article 19 of the Constitution. The court said that by allotting 75% reservation for “locals”, the Act **militates against** the rights of citizens of the rest of the country, and that such acts could **lead to** other States coming up with similar **enactments, in effect** putting up “**artificial walls**” **throughout** India. It argued that the Act was imposing **unreasonable** restrictions on workers' right to move freely throughout the territory of India. The court **termed** the requirements on private employers **stipulated** in the Act as **akin to** those under “Inspector Raj”.

Other States such as Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand **have** also **enacted** similar **legislation**. The Andhra Pradesh High Court observed that the State's **Bill**, passed in 2019, “**may** be unconstitutional”, but it is yet to hear the case on **merits**. Workers move to other States **seeking** job opportunities that are relevant to their skills and abilities. If States build walls and impose restrictions that prevent job seekers from other States from accessing opportunities, citizens of poorer States will have to **eke out** a living within their own regions. This will affect the economy of the entire country. While **legislation** that seeks to reserve **blue collar** jobs for locals **is problematic** and **unconstitutional**, there is a reason why there is **resentment** among locals in **better-off** States over their jobs being taken up by “**migrant**” workers and which has **compelled** their governments to come up with **knee-jerk** protectionist measures. There are more than a few private employers who **exploit** the migrant labour market as such workers **tend to** work long hours for low wages with little or no social protection and benefits. This creates a **segmentation** of the labour market with low-wage migrant workers on the one side and local workers with better **bargaining power** on the other. If States are truly concerned about protecting workers' rights, they should ensure that migrant workers in all **establishments** enjoy basic labour rights that are legally due to them, **thereby** creating a **level playing field** for all workers. This will also be a **curb** on **exploitative** practices by employers. **Protectionism** in the labour market **is** not the answer. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.

Vocabulary

1. **Parochial** (adjective) – Narrow-minded, provincial, insular, limited, local. संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण वाला
2. **Uniformly** (adverb) – Consistently, evenly, equally, regularly, homogeneously. समान रूप से
3. **Rely on** (phrasal verb) – Depend on, trust in, count on, lean on, bank on. निर्भर करना
4. **Protectionism** (noun) – Economic policy of restricting imports to protect domestic industries.
5. **Quash** (verb) – Annul, nullify, overturn, repeal, invalidate. रद्द करना
6. **Domicile** (noun) – Residence, home, abode, habitation, dwelling. निवास
7. **State** (verb) – Declare, assert, affirm, express, articulate. कहना
8. **Purview** (noun) – Scope, range, extent, ambit, reach. दायरे
9. **Legislate** (verb) – Make laws, enact, ordain, decree, regulate. कानून बनाना
10. **Employer** (noun) – Boss, proprietor, manager, director, executive. मालिक
11. **Hold** (verb) – to have an opinion, etc. कोई राय आदि रखना
12. **Violative** (adjective) – Infringing, breaching, contravening, transgressing, violating. उल्लंघन करने वाला
13. **Militate against** (phrasal verb) – Oppose, hinder, resist, counteract, work against. विरोध करना
14. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, give rise to, provoke. वजह बनना
15. **Enactment** (noun) – Legislation, law, statute, decree, ordinance. कानून का निर्माण
16. **In Effect** (phrase) – Essentially, effectively, in essence, practically, virtually. व्यावहारिक रूप से
17. **Artificial** (adjective) – Synthetic, man-made, false, imitation, unnatural. कृत्रिम
18. **Throughout** (preposition) – All through, during, over, across, in all parts of. सब जगह
19. **Unreasonable** (adjective) – Irrational, unjustifiable, excessive, illogical, unfair. अनुचित
20. **Term** (verb) – Call, name, label, designate, refer to. नाम देना/ कहना
21. **Stipulate** (verb) – Specify, demand, require, set forth, lay down. निर्दिष्ट करना
22. **Akin** (to) (adjective) – Similar to, like, analogous to, comparable to, akin to. समान

23. **Enact** (verb) - Implement, legislate, ordain, decree, promulgate कानून बनाना या लागू करना
24. **Legislation** (noun) - Law, statute, act, bill, ordinance कानून या विधान
25. **Merit** (noun) - Worth, value, virtue, quality, excellence योग्यता
26. **Seek** (verb) - Search for, look for, pursue, aim for, strive for खोजना
27. **Eke out** (phrasal verb) - Manage, scrape by, survive, make do, subsist गुजारा करना
28. **Blue collar job** (noun) - Manual labor job, skilled trade, working class occupation, industrial job, factory job श्रमिक वर्ग का काम
29. **Problematic** (adjective) - Troublesome, difficult, complex, challenging, contentious समस्याग्रस्त
30. **Unconstitutional** (adjective) - Illegal, unlawful, illicit, unauthorized, invalid असंवैधानिक
31. **Resentment** (noun) - Bitterness, indignation, displeasure, grudge, animosity नाराजगी या विरोध भावना
32. **Better-off** (adjective) - Wealthier, more prosperous, in a better situation, more affluent, more advantaged धनी या समृद्ध
33. **Migrant worker** (noun) - Transient worker, seasonal worker, itinerant worker, mobile labor, temporary worker प्रवासी श्रमिक
34. **Compel** (verb) - Force, oblige, coerce, pressure, necessitate मजबूर करना
35. **Knee-jerk** (adjective) - Automatic, reflex, impulsive, instinctive, spontaneous सहज या त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया
36. **Exploit** (verb) - Take advantage of, use, manipulate, abuse, utilize unfairly शोषण करना
37. **Tend** (to) (verb) - Be inclined, be likely, have a tendency, be prone, lean towards प्रवृत्त होना
38. **Segmentation** (noun) - Division, partition, sectioning, subdivision, categorization विभाजन या खंडन
39. **Bargaining power** (noun) - the ability of a person or group to get what they want
40. **Establishment** (noun) - Institution, organization, enterprise, business, company संस्था या व्यवसाय
41. **Thereby** (adverb) - As a result, consequently, thus, therefore, by that means इस प्रकार
42. **A level playing field** (phrase) - Equal opportunities, fairness, impartiality, even chances, neutrality समान अवसर

43. **Curb** (noun) - Restraint, check, control, limit,
constraint - नियंत्रण या रोक

44. **Exploitative** (adjective) - Oppressive,
abusive, unfair, taking advantage, using
others शोषक करने वाला

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Haryana's Local Quota Act Quashed:** The Punjab and Haryana High Court quashed the Haryana State Employment of Local Candidates Act, 2020, which mandated 75% reservation for state residents in private sector jobs paying less than ₹30,000 monthly.
2. **State's Overreach:** The court found the Act exceeded the state's legislative authority, interfering with private employers' freedom to recruit from the open market.
3. **Constitutional Violations:** The Act was deemed violative of equality under Article 14 and freedom under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.
4. **National Impact:** The court expressed concerns about similar laws in other states, creating "artificial walls" across India.
5. **Restriction on Worker Mobility:** The Act was criticized for imposing unreasonable restrictions on workers' right to move freely throughout India.
6. **Comparison to "Inspector Raj":** The requirements imposed on private employers by the Act were likened to the bureaucratic control of the "Inspector Raj" era.
7. **Other States' Similar Legislation:** States like Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand have enacted similar laws, with the Andhra Pradesh High Court questioning the constitutional validity of their Bill.
8. **Impact on Interstate Worker Movement:** Such laws hinder job seekers from other states, potentially forcing them to remain within their own regions, which could negatively impact the national economy.
9. **Constitutionality of Blue Collar Job Reservation:** Reserving blue-collar jobs for locals is seen as problematic and unconstitutional.
10. **Local Resentment Driving Legislation:** Resentment among locals in wealthier states over jobs taken by migrant workers has led to these protectionist measures.
11. **Exploitation of Migrant Labour:** Migrant workers are often exploited by private employers, working long hours for low wages with inadequate social protection.
12. **Labour Market Segmentation:** This exploitation leads to a divided labour market, with low-wage migrant workers on one side and better-protected local workers on the other.
13. **Call for Uniform Labour Rights:** The editorial suggests that states should ensure migrant workers enjoy the same basic labour rights as locals to create a level playing field.
14. **Addressing Employer Exploitation:** Ensuring equal rights for all workers would also curb exploitative practices by employers.
15. **Critique of Protectionism:** The editorial argues that protectionism in the labour market is not a solution and that uniform implementation of labour rights is necessary.

Practice Exercise: Banking Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, which of the following inferences can be drawn about the Punjab and Haryana High Court's decision on the Haryana State Employment of Local Candidates Act, 2020?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The Court rejected the Act, considering it an infringement on the freedom and equality of citizens from other states
 - B. The Court upheld the Act because it prioritizes local employment.
 - C. The Court supported the Act as a measure to protect local labor rights.
 - D. The Court deemed the Act permissible as it only applied to private sector jobs with salaries below ₹30,000.
 - E. The Court ruled in favor of the Act, viewing it as a necessary step towards economic protectionism.
2. **What can be inferred about the potential impact of implementing laws like the Haryana State Employment of Local Candidates Act, 2020 across India?**
 - I. It would encourage uniform labor rights implementation across states.
 - II. It could lead to segregation of the labor market on regional lines.
 - III. It would enhance the mobility of workers throughout India.
 - A. Only I
 - B. Only II
 - C. I and III
 - D. II and III
 - E. None of the above
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Critical
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Supportive
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Economic growth of India
 - B. Labour rights and protectionism in Indian states
 - C. Judicial review of state laws
 - D. Migration patterns in India
5. **Which of the following statements is/are NOT correct regarding the Haryana State Employment of Local Candidates Act, 2020, and related issues?**
 - (i) The Punjab and Haryana High Court upheld the Haryana State Employment of Local Candidates Act, 2020, which provides for 75% reservation to State domiciles in private sector jobs with a monthly salary of less than ₹30,000.
 - (ii) The Haryana Act was criticized for potentially leading to other states enacting similar laws, thereby creating "artificial walls" across India, in violation of the constitutional guarantee of equality and freedom of movement.

(iii) States like Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand, while having similar legislation, have been proactive in ensuring that migrant workers in all establishments enjoy basic labour rights, creating a level playing field for all workers.

- A. Only i
- B. Only ii
- C. Only iii
- D. Both i and iii
- E. None of the above

Direction (Q6- Q9): Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

The just concluded state visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to the United States is undoubtedly a new gambit by both sides to _____(a)_____ their strategic cooperation to an unprecedented level, while turning treaty allies. The announcement for _____(b)_____ joint manufacture of General Electric (GE) Aerospace's F414 engines in India by GE and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited to power India's indigenous Light Combat Aircraft MK2 and the twin-engine Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft MK1 as well as the purchase of 31 high-altitude, long-endurance Predator-MQ-9B armed unmanned aerial vehicles take the defence ties between the countries to a new high. Military cooperation between the two nations has been deepening in the recent past. India has bought from the U.S. the C-130 and C-17 Globemaster transport aircraft, AH-64E Apache attack helicopters as well as CH-47 Chinook and MH-60R multi-role helicopters, P-8I maritime patrol aircraft and M777 ultra light howitzers, among others. The U.S. has been aggressively pitching its fighter jets, the F-16 and F/A-18, for the Indian Air Force and the Indian Navy. India and the U.S. had tried and _____(c)_____ an earlier engine development effort under the Defence Technology and Trade Initiative some years ago. But now, the new jet engine deal is an investment in each other to address the shared security concerns, while continuing to _____(d)_____ the disagreements.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

6. The just concluded state visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to the United States is undoubtedly a new gambit by both sides to _____(a)_____ their strategic cooperation to an unprecedented level, while turning treaty allies.

Fill the most appropriate option in (a)

- (i) Turmoil
- (ii) Dispel
- (iii) Propel
- (iv) Potent

- A. Only (i) B. Only (ii) C. Only (iii) D. Both (ii) and (iv) E. None of the above

7. The announcement for _____(b)_____ joint manufacture of General Electric (GE) Aerospace's F414 engines in India by GE and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited to power India's indigenous Light Combat Aircraft MK2 and the twin-engine Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft MK1 as well as the purchase of 31 high-altitude, long-endurance Predator-MQ-9B armed unmanned aerial vehicles take the defence ties between the countries to a new high.

Fill the most appropriate option in (b)

(i) Potential

(ii) Substantially

(iii) Spatial

(iv) Prevail

A. Only (i) B. Only (ii) C. Only (iv) D. Both (ii) and (iv) E. None of the above

8. India and the U.S. had tried and _____(c)_____ an earlier engine development effort under the Defence Technology and Trade Initiative some years ago.

Fill the most appropriate option in (c)

(i) Resolved

(ii) Shelved

(iii) Restore

(iv) Promote

A. Only (i) B. Only (ii) C. Only (iii) D. Both (i) and (ii) E. None of the above

9. But now, the new jet engine deal is an investment in each other to address the shared security concerns, while continuing to _____(d)_____ the disagreements.

Fill the most appropriate option in (d)

(i) Ensured

(ii) Commence

(iii) Exercised

(iv) Navigate

A. Only (i) B. Only (iv) C. Only (iii) D. Both (iii) and (ii) E. None of the above

Direction: In each question below, a sentence is given with a part of it printed in bold type. That part contains a phrase that may be correct or erroneous. Find out which is the correct phrase that should replace the error in bold, if there is any, and which makes the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No improvement required', mark option E 'No improvement required' as the answer.

10. Despite of working hard for many years and dedicating her life to the arts, **she is never been recognized for her exceptional talents.**

- A. has never recognized
 B. has never been recognized
 C. had never been recognizing
 D. is never recognized
 E. No improvement required

Directions (Q11 – Q14): Five sentences P, Q, R, S, and T are given below, you need to rearrange the sentences so that the five sentences can together form a meaningful paragraph.

- P.** Over the years, medical research has introduced slow but significant changes in the way illnesses are evaluated and treated.
Q. Interestingly, most of these 'imperceptible' changes happen over a long period of time, though they bring in impactful changes in the patients' outcomes.
R. Since then, medical knowledge has grown in leaps and bounds in three main aspects – disease diagnostics, drugs, and surgery.

- S. Even though scientific inquisitiveness is evident in human history since the early years of the common era (CE), proper medical inquiry into diseases and their documentation burgeoned in the 19th century.
- T. Efforts to identify the causes of diseases and their management was the central focus of medical researchers.
11. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
 - B. (Q)
 - C. (R)
 - D. (S)
 - E. (T)
12. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
 - B. (Q)
 - C. (R)
 - D. (S)
 - E. (T)
13. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
 - B. (Q)
 - C. (R)
 - D. (S)
 - E. (T)
14. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
 - B. (Q)
 - C. (R)
 - D. (S)
 - E. (T)
15. **Direction:** In the following questions, a sentence is given with four words marked as (A),(B), (C), (D). These words may or may not be placed in their places. Four options with different arrangements of these words are given. Mark the option with the correct arrangements the answer. If no change is required, mark 'No arrangement required' as your answer.
Frail (A) global demand may not just **impact (B)** trade flows but also hurt foreign direct investments even as tightening monetary policies could **volatility (C)** financial market **exacerbate (D)**.
- A. ADCB
 - B. ACDB
 - C. DBCA
 - D. ABDC
 - E. No arrangement required

Directions (Q16 – Q17): In the following sentence, four words are given in bold, out of which one word is misspelled. Find the misspelled word

16. He received an **accolade** for his **unconquered** spirit and **undistinguished** display of courage from his **forebear**.
- A. accolade
B. unconquered
C. undistinguished
D. forebear
E. None of the above
17. The **enchantment** of the tale was **unfathomably** deep, sparking **inquisitiveness** and a spirit of **Cooperation** among the listeners.
- A. enchantment
B. unfathomably
C. inquisitiveness
D. Cooperation
E. None of the above

Direction: Given below is a word, followed by three sentence that consist of that word. Identify the sentence (S) that best express (es) the meaning of the word. Choose option E 'None of the above' if the word is not suitable in any of the sentence

18. Whopping

- (i) The car sped by at a **whopping** 110 miles per hour
(ii) She had a **whopping** great bruise on her arm.
(iii) The transition takes place at different engine speeds depending on driving conditions and is **whopping**.
- A. Only (i)
B. Only (ii)
C. Only (iii)
D. (i), (ii)
E. None of the above

Direction (Q19 – Q20): Read the given sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error in them

19. The government needs to provide (A)/ specific regulations that create an environment (B)/ where a trained scientific personnel enjoyed space and freedom (C)/ to design new products benefiting society. (D)/ No Error(E)
20. Though the book is not yet available on India, (A)/ previews published in this country suggest (B)/ that it is a complex study of (C)/ an extremely complex personality. (D)/ No Error. (E)

Answers

1. A 2.B 3.B 4. B 5. D 6.C 7. A 8.B 9.B 10.B 11.D
 12. E 13.C 14.A 15.D 16.C 17.B 18.D 19.C 20. A

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **A)** The Court quashed the Act, stating it violated the Constitution's guarantees of equality and freedom (Articles 14 and 19). It emphasized that the Act restricts the rights of citizens from other states and could lead to divisive policies across India.
2. **B)** The passage implies that such laws could create “artificial walls” within India, leading to a segmented labor market based on regional boundaries. This contradicts the notion of uniform labor rights (I) and would restrict, rather than enhance, workers' mobility (III).
3. **B) Critical**
 The tone of the passage is critical. This is evident from the way the author discusses the Haryana State Employment of Local Candidates Act, 2020, and similar legislation in other states. The passage scrutinizes the Act's constitutional validity and practical implications, highlighting its negative aspects, such as being violative of equality and freedom, creating artificial barriers within the country, and not being an effective solution to protect workers' rights.
4. **B) Labour rights and protectionism in Indian states**
 The main theme of the passage is labour rights and protectionism in Indian states. The passage focuses on the Haryana State Employment of Local Candidates Act, 2020, and similar laws in other states like Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand. It discusses how these laws, aimed at reserving jobs for local residents, impact labour rights, create barriers in the job market, and are seen as unconstitutional. The passage also touches upon the need for uniform implementation of labour rights rather than relying on protectionist measures.
5. **D) Both i and iii**
 - i. This statement is incorrect. The Punjab and Haryana High Court quashed the Haryana State Employment of Local Candidates Act, 2020, stating that it was beyond the state's purview to legislate on this issue and that it violated the principles of equality and freedom as guaranteed under Articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution.
 - ii. This statement is correct. The court criticized the Act for potentially leading other states to enact similar laws, which would create barriers within the country, violating the constitutional guarantees of equality and freedom of movement.
 - iii. This statement is incorrect. The passage does not indicate that states like Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand have been proactive in ensuring basic labour rights for migrant workers to create a level playing field. Rather, it suggests that such states have also enacted similar legislation, with the Andhra Pradesh High Court even noting that its Bill might be unconstitutional.
6. **C) Propel** (verb) – drive, push, move forward, advance. आगे बढ़ाना
 'Propel' का use होगा क्योंकि "propel" का अर्थ होता है 'आगे बढ़ाना' या 'बढ़ावा देना।' दिए गए sentence में, इसका context है कि दोनों sides अपने साझा सहयोग को एक अभूतपूर्व स्तर तक ले जाना चाहते हैं, इसलिए 'propel' यहाँ सही शब्द होगा।

- 'Propel' should be used because the meaning of "propel" is 'to push or drive forward.' In the given context, it refers to both sides wanting to take their mutual cooperation to an unprecedented level, thus 'propel' is the correct word here.
7. A) **Potential** (adjective) – possible, probable, likely, prospective. संभाव्य
- 'Potential' का अर्थ होता है possible या likely जैसा कि sentence में बताया गया है, कि GE और Hindustan Aeronautics Limited मिलकर GE Aerospace's F414 engines का निर्माण करेंगे। इसलिए, 'Potential' शब्द इस संदर्भ में सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त है।
- 'Potential' means possible or likely. As indicated in the sentence, where the announcement is made regarding the joint manufacture of General Electric (GE) Aerospace's F414 engines, 'Potential' is the most apt word in this context.
8. B) **Shelve** (verb) – postpone, put aside, put off, defer. टालना
- The context of the paragraph discusses an earlier engine development effort by India and the U.S. which was not pursued further, implying it was set aside or discontinued. 'Shelved' means to decide not to proceed with (a project or plan), either temporarily or permanently. Grammatically, it fits in the past tense form of the sentence.
- 'Shelved' word सबसे उपयुक्त है। paragraph का context India और U.S. द्वारा एक पहले इंजन विकास प्रयास को चर्चा करता है, जिसे आगे नहीं बढ़ाया गया, इसका मतलब है कि यह अलग किया गया था या temporarily or permanently से रद्द किया गया था।
9. B) **Navigate** (verb) – manage, negotiate, maneuver, guide. संचालित करना
- 'Navigate' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "navigate" का अर्थ होता है किसी समस्या या स्थिति को सावधानीपूर्वक पार करना। वाक्य में mention किया गया है कि दोनों देश अपनी सुरक्षा चिंताओं का सामना करते हुए असहमतियों को पार करते हैं, इसलिए 'navigate' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Ensured' का अर्थ है सुनिश्चित करना, 'Commence' का अर्थ है आरंभ करना, और 'Exercised' का अर्थ है प्रयास या अभ्यास करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Navigate' should be used because it means to carefully deal with a situation or problem. The sentence mentions that both countries address their shared security concerns while continuing to navigate through disagreements, making 'navigate' fitting here. Whereas, 'Ensured' means to make certain, 'Commence' means to begin, and 'Exercised' implies effort or practice, which don't fit in this context.
10. B) **"has never been recognized"**
- The correct form is "she has never been recognized." The present perfect passive 'has been' is used to talk about actions that have happened at some point in the past and are relevant to the present.
11. D. (S)
- This sentence sets the context by referring to the historical background of scientific inquisitiveness and its growth, specifically in the medical field, in the 19th century.

12. E. (T)

Following from the previous sentence, it talks about what the focus of these early medical researchers was.

13. C. (R)

This sentence naturally follows the previous two, as it speaks about the growth and expansion of medical knowledge after the 19th century, specifically in the fields of diagnostics, drugs, and surgery.

14. A. (P)

This sentence takes the story forward by explaining the implications of the growth in medical knowledge, emphasizing the gradual but impactful changes it brought in the evaluation and treatment of illnesses.

Q: Concluding the paragraph, this sentence emphasizes the slow nature of these changes but highlights their significant impact on patients.

The correct order of the sentences is STRPQ

15. D) ABDC

Frail global demand may not just impact trade flows but also hurt foreign direct investments even as tightening monetary policies could exacerbate financial market volatility.

16. C) The correct spelling is "undistinguished". All other words are spelled correctly.

17. B) The correct spelling is "unfathomably". All other words are spelled correctly.

18. D) Whopping (adjective) – Huge, enormous, massive, gigantic, colossal बहुत बड़ा

According to the given options only (i) AND (ii) are contextually correct.

Because the (iii) sentence is not giving any meaning and correct sentences should be like

The transition takes place at different engine speeds depending on driving conditions and is imperceptible.

19. (C) 'enjoyed' के बदले 'enjoys' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Part (A) में 'needs' तथा Part (B) में 'create' का प्रयोग Simple Present में है और घटनाएँ present की हैं अतः Sequence of Tense को बनाये रखने के लिए Part (C) में भी simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होगा।

- 'enjoys' will be used instead of 'enjoyed' because 'needs' in Part (A) and 'create' in Part (B) is used in Simple Present and events have been presented, so to maintain Sequence of Tense For the simple Present Tense will be used in Part (C) also.

20. (A) 'on India' के बदले 'in India' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी state, country, continent के नाम के पहले 'मे' अर्थ में 'in' का प्रयोग होता है।

- 'in India' will be used instead of 'on India' because 'in' is used in the meaning of 'may' before the name of any state, country, continent.