

LAW PREP — Tutorial —

CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

Law Prep Mock Test Series

ENROLLMENT NO.

Student Name :

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Batch :

Test Code : LPMTS-018-10008

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 Minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 (One hundred and twenty) Multiple Choice Questions.
2. You shall enter your Enrollment No. on the first page of the QB at the start of the test.
3. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
4. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet.
5. The QB for the Undergraduate Programme is for 120 marks. Every Right Answer secures 1 mark. Every Wrong Answer results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.
6. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches etc., is/are strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly, appropriate action under the law.

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English Language

Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

- I. Unsurprisingly, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) orders and opinions on South Africa's case against Israel have met with diverse reactions. Ad hoc Judge Aharon Barak's partial dissent has been viciously and vehemently trolled and has been criticised by many for not fully adopting the total dissenting opinion of Judge Julia Sebutinde. South Africa (SA) is upset by the fact that its requests were not fully taken cognisance of. The verdict is being seen by many as making Israel accountable for the first time, while others lament it as a disastrous portent for the just exercise of self-defence. Judge Barak found it "hard" to find a violation of the Genocide Convention (GC) by Israel. A Holocaust survivor, he is deeply aware of Israel's commitment to the rule of law as a "Jewish and democratic state".
- The ICJ, however, decided only on the interplay of difficult realms of international law and found "plausible" some accusations of "violation of the GC." The full judgment on the indictment must await trial and evidence on issues such as jurisdiction, intervenors (already Germany, Bangladesh, Jordan, and Nicaragua are seeking intervention), genocidal intent and other related matters. It found "at this early stage... the existence of a real and imminent risk of irreparable prejudice to the rights protected" under the GC and that "Israeli conduct in the Gaza Strip to minimise harm to civilians and to respond to incitement did not sufficiently remove the risk of irreparable harm."
- Of course, at the merits stage — to determine whether genocide is occurring — the Court has imposed the highest, almost insurmountable, standard of proof. In *Bosnia v. Serbia* (2007), the ICJ insisted that: "... for a pattern of conduct to be accepted as evidence of genocide of its existence it would have to be such that existence of such intent" is proved by "fully conclusive evidence" — that is, "the only inference that could reasonably be drawn from the acts in question". But the provisional measures "need not be identical" to those requested by parties. Notably, the Court denied the first provisional measure, namely that "the State of Israel shall immediately suspend its military operations in and against Gaza". The ICJ further maintained a stoic silence on SA's request to identify its own obligations to prevent genocide.
- The foremost provisional measure binding on the parties is by a majority of 15 ICJ judges (with Judges Sebutinde and Barak dissenting) and is not about a ceasefire but about Israel acting in accordance with its obligations under the Article 2 of GC to take all measures to prevent the commission of all acts: "In particular, (a) killing members of the group, (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group, (c) deliberately inflicting on the group

conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part, and (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group”.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/upendra-baxi-writes-what-the-dissenting-judges-at-icj-do-not-get-9135580/>

1. According to the passage, what is the primary reaction to the ICJ orders and opinions on South Africa’s case against Israel?
 - (a) The opinions are hailed as a triumph for Israel.
 - (b) Diverse reactions ranging from criticism to acclaim.
 - (c) The opinions are considered disastrous for South Africa.
 - (d) Ad hoc Judge Aharon Barak’s dissent is unanimously supported.

2. Why is Judge Aharon Barak criticized in the passage?
 - (a) For failing to adopt the total dissenting opinion of Judge Julia Sebutinde.
 - (b) For supporting Israel in violation of the Genocide Convention.
 - (c) For not taking cognizance of South Africa's requests.
 - (d) For being too vocal and assertive during the proceedings.

3. What is the provisional measure, as per the passage, that binds parties according to the ICJ judgment?
 - (a) Immediate suspension of Israel’s military operations in and against Gaza.
 - (b) Identification of South Africa's obligations to prevent genocide.
 - (c) Israel acting in accordance with its obligations under the Article 2 of Genocide Convention.
 - (d) A ceasefire in the conflict between Israel and South Africa.

4. What does the passage say about Judge Barak's difficulty in finding a violation of the Genocide Convention?
 - (a) He strongly found a violation of the Genocide Convention.
 - (b) He found it hard to find a violation of the Genocide Convention.
 - (c) He disregarded the Genocide Convention in his opinion.
 - (d) He fully adopted Judge Julia Sebutinde's dissenting opinion.

5. What is the primary concern expressed by many regarding the ICJ's verdict, as per the passage?
 - (a) The Court's lack of understanding of international law.
 - (b) The disaster for the just exercise of self-defence.
 - (c) The bias of Judge Julia Sebutinde.
 - (d) The failure to adopt Judge Barak's partial dissent.

6. What does the passage say about the standard of proof required at the merits stage to determine whether genocide is occurring?
- (a) The standard of proof is not mentioned.
 - (b) The standard of proof is almost insurmountable.
 - (c) The standard of proof is quite flexible.
 - (d) The standard of proof is easily attainable.

II. The dreams of my boyhood? No, they have not been realised. For all who are old, there is something infinitely pathetic about the subject which you have chosen, for in no greyhead's case can it suggest any but one thing—disappointment. Disappointment is its own reason for its pain: the quality or dignity of the hope that failed is a matter aside. The dreamer's valuation of the thing lost—not another man's—is the only standard to measure it by, and his grief for it makes it large and great and fine, and is worthy of our reverence in all cases. We should carefully remember that. There are sixteen hundred million people in the world. Of these there is but a trifling number—in fact, only thirty- eight millions—who can understand why a person should have an ambition to belong to the French army; and why, belonging to it, he should be proud of that; and why, having got down that far, he should want to go on down, down, down till he struck the bottom and got on the General Staff; and why, being stripped of this livery, or set free and reinvested with his self-respect by any other quick and thorough process, let it be what it might, he should wish to return to his strange serfage. But no matter: the estimate put upon these things by the fifteen hundred and sixty millions is no proper measure of their value: the proper measure, the just measure, is that which is put upon them by Dreyfus, and is cipherable merely upon the littleness or the vastness of the disappointment which their loss cost him. There you have it: the measure of the magnitude of a dream-failure is the measure of the disappointment the failure cost the dreamer; the value, in others' eyes, of the thing lost, has nothing to do with the matter. With this straightening out and classification of the dreamer's position to help us, perhaps we can put ourselves in his place and respect his dream—Dreyfus's, and the dreams our friends have cherished and reveal to us. Some that I call to mind, some that have been revealed to me, are curious enough; but we may not smile at them, for they were precious to the dreamers, and their failure has left scars which give them dignity and pathos. With this theme in my mind, dear heads that were brown when they and mine were young together rise old and white before me now, beseeching me to speak for them, and most lovingly will I do it. Howells, Hay, Aldrich, Matthews, Stockton, Cable, Remus—how their young hopes and ambitions come flooding back to my memory now, out of the vague far past, the beautiful past, the lamented past!

Source: <https://englishliterature.net/mark-twain/my-boyhood-dreams>

7. According to the passage, what is the author's view on dreams and disappointments?
- (a) Dreams are always realized, leading to fulfillment.
 - (b) The disappointment resulting from unfulfilled dreams is universal and significant.
 - (c) Dreams lose their value in others' eyes if they don't materialize.
 - (d) Only dreams related to military ambitions are discussed in the passage.
8. What is the significance of the dreams discussed in the passage?
- (a) Their value is universally recognized.
 - (b) Their value is dependent on the number of people who understand them.
 - (c) The dreams are considered ridiculous by most.
 - (d) The dreams are considered valuable based on the dreamer's disappointment.
9. According to the passage, who are some of the individuals whose dreams are discussed?
- (a) Dickens, Shakespeare, and Milton.
 - (b) Howells, Hay, Aldrich, Matthews, Stockton, and Cable.
 - (c) Dreyfus, Julius Caesar, and Napoleon.
 - (d) Remus, King Arthur, and Robin Hood.
10. What does the passage suggest about the dreams discussed?
- (a) Dreams are valuable only if they are grand and universally recognized.
 - (b) Dreams lose their value if others do not understand or appreciate them.
 - (c) The dreams discussed in the passage are universal and shared by all.
 - (d) The disappointment from unfulfilled dreams gives them dignity and pathos.
11. According to the passage, what does the disappointment from unfulfilled dreams do?
- (a) It diminishes the dreamer's self-respect.
 - (b) It makes the dreams grand and universally recognized.
 - (c) It gives the dreams dignity and pathos.
 - (d) It makes dreams seem ridiculous in others' eyes.
12. What is the tone of the passage?
- (a) Critical and condemning.
 - (b) Nostalgic and reverent.
 - (c) Sarcastic and mocking.
 - (d) Indifferent and disinterested.

14. What does the Finance Ministry's review emphasize about India's economic growth post-2014?
- (a) The growth is inferior to that of the UPA era.
 - (b) India's economy is strongly linked to global growth.
 - (c) Reforms post-2014 have contributed to healthy and robust economic cycles.
 - (d) India's economy depends more on exports than domestic activity.
15. What does the Finance Ministry's review say about India's growth compared to the world?
- (a) India's growth is qualitatively inferior when the world is growing 4%.
 - (b) India's growth is unaffected by global economic trends.
 - (c) India's growth is qualitatively superior when the world is growing 2%.
 - (d) India's growth is stagnant compared to global growth.
16. What does the Finance Ministry's review expect in terms of private investment revival?
- (a) It expects a broad-based consumption rebound.
 - (b) It expects a K-shaped recovery.
 - (c) It expects a continuation of the twin-balance sheet problem.
 - (d) It expects wider private investment revival from the twin-balance sheet advantage.
17. According to the passage, what is necessary for growth to be meaningful and equitable?
- (a) A widening of the twin-balance sheet problem.
 - (b) A continuation of ill-targeted subsidies.
 - (c) A reduction in the number of people dependent on handouts.
 - (d) A stagnant middle class.
18. What does the passage recommend for accelerating growth?
- (a) Reforms in learning outcomes and health.
 - (b) The continuation of blunt policy tools like import licenses.
 - (c) The dismissal of changes at the sub-national government level.
 - (d) A decrease in private investment.

IV. The Parisian travels but little, he knows no language but his own, reads no literature but his own, and consequently he is pretty narrow and pretty self-sufficient. However, let us not be too sweeping; there are Frenchmen who know languages not their own: these are the waiters. Among the rest, they know English; that is, they know it on the European plan—which is to say, they can speak it, but can't understand it. They easily make themselves understood, but it is next to impossible to word an English sentence in such away as to enable them to comprehend it. They think they comprehend it; they pretend they do; but they don't. Here is a conversation which I had with one of these beings; I wrote it down at the time, in order to have it exactly correct.

I. These are fine oranges. Where are they grown?

He. More? Yes, I will bring them.

I. No, do not bring any more; I only want to know where they are from where they are raised.

He. Yes? (with imperturbable mien and rising inflection.)

I. Yes. Can you tell me what country they are from?

He. Yes? (blandly, with rising inflection.)

I. (disheartened). They are very nice.

He. Good night. (Bows, and retires, quite satisfied with himself.)

That young man could have become a good English scholar by taking the right sort of pains, but he was French, and wouldn't do that. How different is the case with our people; they utilize every means that offers. There are some alleged French Protestants in Paris, and they built a nice little church on one of the great avenues that lead away from the Arch of Triumph, and proposed to listen to the correct thing, preached in the correct way, there, in their precious French tongue, and be happy. But their little game does not succeed. Our people are always there ahead of them Sundays, and take up all the room. When the minister gets up to preach, he finds his house full of devout foreigners, each ready and waiting, with his little book in his hand—a morocco-bound Testament, apparently. But only apparently; it is Mr. Bellows's admirable and exhaustive little French-English dictionary, which in look and binding and size is just like a Testament and those people are there to study French. The building has been nicknamed "The Church of the Gratis French Lesson."

These students probably acquire more language than general information, for I am told that a French sermon is like a French speech—it never names a historical event, but only the date of it; if you are not up in dates, you get left. A French speech is something like this.

Source: <https://englishliterature.net/mark-twain/paris-notes>

19. What is the main point of the passage?
- (a) French waiters are excellent at understanding and speaking English.
 - (b) Parisians are generally well-traveled and multilingual.
 - (c) French Protestants in Paris struggle to find room in their church.
 - (d) The language barrier between Parisians and English speakers, especially with waiters.

20. What does the author think about French waiters and their language skills?
- (a) French waiters are generally fluent in multiple languages.
 - (b) French waiters can speak English but struggle to understand it.
 - (c) French waiters are not interested in learning other languages.
 - (d) French waiters are as multilingual as Parisians.
21. What happens at the "Church of the Gratis French Lesson"?
- (a) French Protestants gather for religious services.
 - (b) Our people attend church services.
 - (c) Students use it as a place to study French.
 - (d) The church is known for its historical sermons.
22. Why does the author say the young French man could have become a good English scholar?
- (a) Because he was naturally gifted in languages.
 - (b) Because he took the right sort of pains to learn English.
 - (c) Because he was eager to study English literature.
 - (d) Because he was a waiter.
23. What does the passage suggest about French sermons?
- (a) French sermons are more focused on historical events than English sermons.
 - (b) French sermons name historical events but not their dates.
 - (c) French sermons are similar to French speeches in terms of historical references.
 - (d) French sermons are preferred by foreigners studying French.
24. What does the author imply about the French approach to language learning?
- (a) French people are generally disinterested in learning languages.
 - (b) French people make a significant effort to learn and understand English.
 - (c) French people rely on dictionaries to understand foreign languages.
 - (d) French people are proficient in languages but pretend not to understand.

26. Recently, the central government has announced that rail line to connect the northeastern region with Bangladesh will be ready by the end of 2021. This rail line will connect which area in Bangladesh to Nischintapur in India and from Nischintapur to Agartala railway station?
- (a) Chandpur (b) Gangasagar
(c) Nawabganj (d) Gazipur
27. On December 16, 1971 which Lt. General who was the Chief Martial Law Administrator of East Pakistan and Commander of Pakistan Army forces located in East Pakistan signed the Instrument of Surrender?
- (a) Nadeem Ahmed Anjum (b) Akhtar Nawaz Satti
(c) Sardar Hassan Azhar Hayat Khan (d) Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi
28. What was the name of the Bangladeshi guerilla resistance?
- (a) Rajakars (b) Senior Tigers
(c) Mukti Bahini (d) Bangla Azadi
29. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____in the passage?
- (a) 2011 (b) 2012
(c) 2015 (d) 2009

- VI.** Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has hailed the contributions of the South Asian community, especially the Indian diaspora, to the country's economy despite their struggles following their mass expulsion in 1972. At the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Kampala, Mr. Museveni recognized their notable accomplishments.
- Delving into Uganda's historical context, with a specific focus on the expulsion of Asians, primarily Indian Ugandans, during the rule of Idi Amin, President Museveni acknowledged the regrettable mistakes made by the government at that time. He said, Amin's actions, which included severing ties with India, had adverse effects on Uganda. Amin's actions led to the expulsion of skilled individuals who were actively involved in various sectors, including sugar, hotels, and steel production. The expulsion took place against the backdrop of anti-Indian sentiment and black supremacy in Uganda, with Amin accusing a minority of the Indians of disloyalty, non-integration, and commercial malpractice, claims that Indian leaders disputed. Amin defended the expulsion by arguing that he was "giving Uganda back to ethnic Ugandans".
- This expulsion impacted many, including individuals like former U.K. Home Secretary Priti Patel, who trace their roots back to Uganda during Amin's regime.
- President Museveni, speaking at the NAM summit, highlighted the Indian community's role in Uganda's economic development, noting that the convention centre where the summit was held was built by one of those affected by Amin's decision.

NAM is a forum that is not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc. After the United Nations, it is the largest grouping of states worldwide.

Source: <https://www.deccanherald.com/world/ugandan-president-yoweri-museveni-hails-indian-diasporas-contribution-2858273>

30. What was the Theme of 19th Summit of NAM?
(a) Upholding the Bandung Principles to ensure concerted and adequate response to the challenges of the contemporary world
(b) United for Peace and Harmony
(c) Deepening Cooperation for Shared Global Affluence
(d) Lasting Peace Through Joint Global Governance
31. Which PM of India led the initiative for establishing NAM?
(a) Indira Gandhi (b) Rajiv Gandhi
(c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
32. How many member states are there in NAM?
(a) 120 (b) 130
(c) 115 (d) 99
33. When did India established its diplomatic presence in Uganda?
(a) 1980 (b) 1965
(c) 1970 (d) 1975
34. Uganda has taken chair from which country to run as chair of NAM till 2027?
(a) Burundi (b) Algeria
(c) Azerbaijan (d) Benin
- VII.** The President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu conferred the “Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar” instituted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India to 19 children yesterday. On this occasion, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Union Minister for Women and Child Development, Dr. Munjpara Mahendrabhai, Minister of State for Women and Child Development, dignitaries, senior officials, Anganwadi workers, and young children from various institutions were also present in a special function held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 22nd January 2024. This year's awardees include one child each in the categories of Bravery, Science & Technology and Innovation, four in the category of a)_____, five in the category of Sports, and seven in the category of Art & Culture. The award ceremony began with the National Anthem and was a heartwarming spectacle of national integrity as each child received the award dressed in traditional attire, symbolizing the rich cultural tapestry of the country.

Congratulating the awardees, the President of India stated that these children are multi-talented and with their hard work they have the capability to shape their identity. She stated that the children must be shown the right direction so that they can make the best use of their skills and enthusiasm.

The President further added that the youth represents a precious resource for India, harboring the potential to significantly contribute not only to the nation's advancement, but also to global development. She said that government is prioritizing new-age skills, futuristic technology, and AI so that our youth is prepared to face future challenges. On the auspicious day of consecration of Ram Temple in Ayodhya, The President reminded the gathering of the virtues of Lord Ram of Patience; Respect for Elders; Courage; and Calmness in times of crisis. She encouraged the children to follow the ideals of Lord Ram and the values of Ramayana in their lives

Addressing the gathering, Union Minister of Women and Child Development & Minority Affairs, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani congratulated the awardees and emphasized the significance of recognizing and honoring children's contributions in nation-building. She also thanked the thousands of children who had filled in their nominations for the PMRBP online in the national awards portal for their keen interest. She stated that our children will not only lead India on the path of success, but will also make India a prominent power in the world. The Union WCD Minister highlighted how Artificial Intelligence was used for the first time in a national level award to search for feats of excellence. She further expressed her gratitude to the families of the 19 awardees from 18 different States and UTs, who showcased exemplary courage, tenacity and skills. The Union WCD Minister blessed the children and expressed hope that they will become the building blocks for fulfilling the vision of the Prime Minister of India of a 'Viksit Bharat'.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1998874>

35. What is the cash prize of Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar?
(a) 1.5 lakh (b) 1 lakh
(c) 2 lakh (d) 2.5 lakh
36. What is the maximum age till which this award is permitted?
(a) 16 (b) 17
(c) 18 (d) 21
37. Who is the only person to receive the posthumous award in the category of Bravery?
(a) Arijeet Bannerjee (b) Aaditya Vijay
(c) Pendyala Laxmi Priya (d) Aryan Singh

38. Who is the only person to receive the award in the category of Innovation?
(a) Avnish Tiwari (b) Suhani Chauhan
(c) Saiyam Mazumder (d) Charvi A

39. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____in the passage?
(a) Cleanliness & Sanitation (b) Ecology & Environment
(c) Social Service (d) Debate & Politics

VIII. Recently, the Centre has decided to conduct an Asset Recycling Drive under the National Monetization Pipeline (NMP), aiming to generate resources for new investments in infrastructure. The NMP outlines a comprehensive plan to leverage core assets of the Central government through leasing in various sectors, including roads, railways, power, oil and gas pipelines, telecom, and civil aviation. www.lawpreptutorial.com

The primary objective is to unlock a total monetisation potential of Rs 6-lakh crore over a a)_____year period. Monetisation focuses solely on core assets, excluding non-core assets disinvestment. Currently encompasses assets from central government line ministries and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in infrastructure sectors. The government is actively working on expanding the scope of the NMP by coordinating with states to include assets at both central and state levels. The process involves transferring the monetisation of non-core assets, including land, real estate, and infrastructure, from the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) to the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) within the Ministry of Finance. The NMP aligns strategically with the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), which aims at investments totaling Rs b)_____ trillion in six years through FY25. The timeline for the NMP is synchronized with the remaining period under the NIP, ensuring cohesive infrastructure development.

40. NMP is linked with PM Gati Shakti. In PM Gati Shakti, there is envisaged 2 defence corridors, one in Uttar Pradesh and the other in which state?
(a) Rajasthan (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh
41. How many industrial corridors are envisaged in PM Gati Shakti?
(a) 15 (b) 14
(c) 11 (d) 7
42. As per amendment made in the SARFAESI Act in 2016, an ARC should have a minimum net owned fund of how much crores?
(a) 1 Crore (b) 2 Crore
(c) 1.5 Crore (d) 3 Crore

43. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

44. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
(a) 111 (b) 123
(c) 154 (d) 163

- IX.** Coaching institutes providing training for professional courses will now require to be registered, cannot enroll students below a)_____ years of age or charge exorbitant fees, and provide psychological and mental health support to students besides conforming with fire safety and building safety norms as per the latest guidelines released by the Ministry of Education for regulating private coaching centers across the country. The Guidelines for Registration and Regulation of Coaching Centre 2024 prepared on Tuesday was forwarded to chief secretaries of all states and Union territories for taking appropriate action. While a handful of states already have laws regulating coaching institutes, at the national level a concern was raised about the growing number of unregulated private coaching centres charging excess fees and causing undue stress on students that resulted in student suicides. The issue even travelled to the Supreme Court recently in November last year when a distressed parent Aniruddha Narayan Malpani approached the top court seeking guidelines or any kind of a regulation to prevent loss of precious young lives at Kota, Rajasthan which recorded 26 suicide deaths in 2023, the highest since 2015. The guidelines state, "Due to high competition and academic pressure on students, coaching centres should take steps for mental wellbeing of the students and may conduct classes without putting undue pressure on its students. Also, they should establish the mechanism for immediate intervention to provide targeted and sustained assistance to students in distress and stressful situations." Towards the end, the document said, "Coaching institutes are encouraged to involve counsellors and experienced psychologists to counsel and provide psychotherapeutic service to students for the resolution of mental stress and depression." It formulated a framework for promotion of mental health which specified the level of intervention required to be taken by the institute for tackling graded problems beginning with mental wellbeing, attitudes and behaviour, psychosocial problems and severe problems or mental disorders.

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/centre-releases-guidelines-to-regulate-coaching-centres-101705508378405.html>

45. According to the Ministry of Education, coaching means tuition, instructions or guidance in any branch of learning imparted to more than how many students?
(a) 30 (b) 15
(c) 40 (d) 50

46. What is the penalty for the first offence in case of violation of any of the terms and conditions of registration or general conditions?
- (a) Fine plus imprisonment upto 5 years
(b) Fine of Rs 25000
(c) Fine of Rs 50000 plus imprisonment of 2 years
(d) Fine of 30000 plus imprisonment of 4 years
47. Tutors under the guidelines must have what qualification?
- (a) A graduate degree (b) A matriculation degree
(c) A School passing degree (d) A postgraduate degree
48. Which of the following will come in place of a)___ in the passage?
- (a) 14 (b) 16
(c) 18 (d) 15

- X. The Indian Army contingent comprising 25 personnel reached Egypt to take part in the 2nd edition of India-Egypt Joint Special Forces Exercise a)____. The Exercise will be conducted at b)____ from 22nd January to 1st February 2024. The first edition of the exercise was conducted last year in India.

The Indian contingent is being represented by troops from The Parachute Regiment (Special Forces) and Egyptian contingent comprising 25 personnel is being represented by Egyptian Commando Squadron and Egyptian Airborne Platoon.

Aim of the Exercise is to acquaint both the sides with each other's operating procedures in the backdrop of Special Operations in desert/ semi desert terrain under Chapter VII of United Nations Charter. Exercise a)_____ is designed to develop bilateral military cooperation and strengthen bond between two armies through conduct of discussions and rehearsal of tactical military drills.

The Exercise will involve planning and execution of special operations in sub conventional domain and conducted in three phases. While the first phase will include Military Exhibitions and Tactical Interactions, second phase will focus on training on Improvised Explosive Device (IED), counter IED and Combat First Aid. The third and final phase will encompass Joint Tactical Exercise based on Fighting in Built-up Area and Hostage Rescue Scenarios.

The Exercise will provide an opportunity to both the contingents to strengthen their bond and share best practices. It will also act as a platform to achieve shared security objectives and foster bilateral relations between two friendly nations.

Source:<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1998549#:~:text=The%20Indian%20Army%20contingent%20comprising,conducted%20last%20year%20in%20India.>

49. India also conducted a joint special forces exercise with Kyrgyzstan recently, what is it called?
(a) Garuda Shakti (b) Khanjar
(c) Nomadic Elephant (d) Vajra Prahar
50. When did India established diplomatic relations with Egypt formally?
(a) 1950 (b) 1947
(c) 1949 (d) 1965
51. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) Sampriti (b) Cyclone
(c) Nomadic Elephant (d) Yudh Abhyas
52. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
(a) Kokrajhar, India (b) Patni, India
(c) Anshas, Egypt (d) Cairo, Egypt

Legal Reasoning

Each set of questions in this section is based on the reasoning and arguments, or facts and principles set out in the preceding passage. Some of these principles may not be true in the real or legal sense, yet you must conclusively assume that they are true for the purposes of this Section. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. Do not rely on any principle of law other than the ones supplied to you, and do not assume any facts other than those supplied to you when answering the questions. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

XI. Free Consent

In the Indian Contract Act, the definition of consent is given in Section 14, which states that “*it is when two or more persons agree upon the same thing and in the same sense.*” For example, ‘A’ agrees to sell his house to ‘B.’ ‘A’ owns three houses and wants to sell his house in Haridwar. ‘B’ thinks he is buying his Delhi house. Here ‘A’ and ‘B’ have not agreed upon the same thing in the same sense. Therefore, there is no consent and no contract afterwards.

Vitiating factors and their effect:

1. **Coercion** - Coercion means forcing an individual to enter into a contract. When intimidation or threats are used under pressure to gain the party’s consent, i.e. it is not free consent. Coercion has the effect of making the contract voidable. It implies that at the discretion of the party whose consent was not free, the contract is voidable. The aggravated party will, therefore, determine whether to enforce the contract or to cancel the contract. The burden of proof lies with the party defending the coercion. The burden of proof is heavier on him. This is because pure probability or fear is not a threat. In order to create coercion, a person must show that there was a risk that was prohibited by law and that forced him to enter into a contract that he would not otherwise have.
2. **Undue Influence** - According to Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 an influence will be considered as Undue Influence when: One party to the contract is in a position of trust and controls the other party wrongfully. Such a person uses his dominant position to gain an unfair advantage over the other. There are two key elements of undue influence- (a) The relationship- trust, confidence, authority. (b) Unfair persuasion- careful examination of the terms of the contract. The effect of undue influence makes an agreement voidable at the option of the party whose consent was caused. Any such contract can be set aside. Only a party to the contract can avoid or rescind the contract. This right does not lie in the hands of the third party.
3. **Fraud** - According to Section 17 of Indian Contract Act, Fraud includes any act committed by a contracting party or its connivance or its agent in order to deceive or induce a party or its agent to enter into the contract. However, mere silence as to facts likely to affect a

person's willingness to enter into a contract is not fraud unless the circumstances of the case are such that, having regard to them, it is the obligation of the silent person to speak or unless his or her silence is, in itself, equivalent to speech.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/free-consent-3/>

53. Raj loves collecting rare antiques. Unfortunately, he faced tough times with money. Riya, who knew about Raj's problems, used this to her advantage. She kept pushing Raj to sell his antique collection, and threatened to tell everyone about Raj's financial difficulties and harm his reputation if he did not agree. Scared of what might happen, Raj reluctantly signed a contract, selling his beloved antique collection to Riya for a price much lesser than its market value. After the contract, Raj decides to cancel it. Assess the situation based on the information as provided in the passage.
- (a) The contract is voidable, and Raj has the right to either enforce or cancel the contract at his discretion.
 - (b) Coercion automatically renders the contract void, and Riya must compensate Raj for the undue pressure.
 - (c) The burden of proof lies with Raj to show that the coercion was prohibited by law.
 - (d) In cases of coercion, the contract is automatically cancelled without the need for any legal proceedings.
54. Sara, a wealthy businesswoman, enters a contract with her employee, Sam, for the sale of valuable company assets. The contract involves the sale of assets significant to the company's operations, and Sam claims that Sara unduly influenced him into agreeing to terms that may not be in his best interest. Sam argues that the terms of the contract were not fair and reasonable. Sara, on the other hand, contends that the contract was mutually beneficial and voluntarily entered into by both parties. Discuss the legal consequences as per Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act.
- (a) Sara can argue that Sam, as an employee, was well-aware of the company's operations, and hence, no undue influence was exerted.
 - (b) Since the contract involves valuable company assets, Sam's claim of undue influence is invalid, as the transaction benefits both parties.
 - (c) Sam, being an employee, cannot claim undue influence unless he can prove Sara's deliberate misuse of her position which is not evident from the given facts.
 - (d) Sara's argument is invalid because Section 16 only applies to contracts involving personal relationships, not business transactions.

55. Elena and Marco met in a Start-Up Challenge launched by GNLU Incubation Cell during the month of December 2023. Both were highly influenced by each other's idea and decided to enter into a business partnership. However, Marco later discovers that Elena misled him about the financial health of her previous business ventures, influencing his decision to enter the partnership. Evaluate the situation in the context of free consent under the Indian Contract Act, and choose the most appropriate option.
- (a) Marco's discovery of Elena's misleading information does not impact free consent, as business partnerships inherently involve risks and uncertainties.
 - (b) Elena's misleading information constitutes violation of free consent, rendering the contract voidable at Marco's discretion.
 - (c) Since Marco is also a businessperson, he should have conducted due diligence, and Elena's actions do not affect the free consent.
 - (d) Free consent is irrelevant in business partnerships, and Marco cannot void the contract based on Elena's alleged misleading information. www.lawpreptutorial.com
56. Emily wanted to start a factory for the production of salt near Madhapur. She decided to procure some machinery from a local vendor. Alex, a seller, deliberately conceals crucial information about the condition of the machinery he is selling to Emily. She later discovers the concealed defects and believes she was induced into the contract through fraudulent means. Evaluate the legal implications of this situation based on Section 17 of the Indian Contract Act.
- (a) Alex's silence cannot be considered fraud unless there is a legal obligation for him to disclose the information.
 - (b) Emily's discovery of concealed defects does not amount to fraud unless Alex actively misrepresented the condition of the machinery.
 - (c) Alex's deliberate concealment of crucial information constitutes fraud, and Emily has the right to avoid the contract.
 - (d) Emily's willingness to enter into the contract despite the concealed defects negates any claim of fraud, making the contract valid.

57. Lucas, a small business owner, agrees to lease a commercial space from Carla. During negotiations, Carla assures Lucas that the location is in a prime business area with high foot traffic. Relying on this information, Lucas signs the lease agreement. However, after setting up his business, he realizes that the foot traffic is much lower than promised. Feeling deceived, Lucas considers legal action, claiming that his consent was not free. Assess the situation based on the principles discussed in the passage on free consent under the Indian Contract Act.
- (a) Lucas' consent is free, as he should have independently verified the foot traffic information before signing the lease.
 - (b) Carla's assurance about high foot traffic amounts to undue influence, affecting the free consent of Lucas.
 - (c) In commercial leases, exaggerations about potential business benefits are common, and Lucas should have expected such negotiations.
 - (d) Lucas' consent is not free, as the accurate information about the site of property was not provided.

XII. Privity of Contract

The doctrine of privity of a contract is a common law principle that implies that only parties to a contract are allowed to sue each other to enforce their rights and liabilities and no stranger is allowed to confer obligations upon any person who is not a party to contract even though contract the contract have been entered into for his benefit. The rule of privity is basically based on the 'interest theory' which implies that the only person having an interest in the contract is entitled as per law to protect his rights. For example, If Ram makes a promise to deliver goods to Nitin. Then in this case, if Ram breaches the contract, then only Nitin has a right to prosecute him and no other person can prosecute him.

The Indian Contract Act clearly states that there cannot be a stranger to a contract. According to section 2(h) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement between two parties that is enforceable by law and is backed by some form of consideration is a Contract. The authority for the application of the rule in India is the decision of the Privy Council in *Jamna Das v. Ram Avtar* where A borrowed Rs. 40,000 by executing a mortgage of her Zamindari in favor B. Subsequently A sold the property to C for Rs. 44,000 of the prices in order to redeem the mortgage if he thought fit. B sued C for the recovery of the mortgage money, but he could not succeed because he was not a party to the agreement between A & B. The Privy Council held that the undertaking to pay back the mortgagee was given by the defendant to his vendor. The mortgagee has no right to avail himself of that which he was not a party. The purchaser entered into no contract with him, and the purchaser is not personally bound to pay B his mortgage debt. This line of thinking has been followed in various cases.

Essentials Of Privity of Contract:

1. The most important essential is that there has been a contract between 2 or more parties.
2. Parties must be competent and there should be a valid consideration.
3. There has been a breach of contract by one party.

4. Only parties to the contract can sue each other.

Source: <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-8557-the-doctrine-of-privity-of-contract-under-indian-and-english-law.htm#>

58. Olivia is a successful entrepreneur. She enters into a contract with a construction company, Sunshine Builders, to build a state-of-the-art office space. During the construction, Olivia decides to involve her close friend, Emma, as a consultant to ensure the project's success. However, disputes arise between Olivia and Sunshine Builders, leading to a breach of contract. Emma claims that her consulting services were vital for the project's success and that Sunshine Builders should compensate her directly for the damages suffered. Assess the legal implications of Emma's claim based on the doctrine of privity of contract.
- (a) Emma can sue Olivia directly for compensation, bypassing Sunshine Builders.
 - (b) Sunshine Builders is obligated to compensate Emma as she played a crucial role in the project.
 - (c) Emma has no legal standing to claim damages as she was not a party to the original contract.
 - (d) Emma can only seek compensation if Olivia agrees to add her as a party to the contract.
59. Raj is an avid art collector. He agrees to purchase a rare painting from an artist, Maya, through an art dealer, Art Connect. The contract specifies that Art Connect will handle the payment and delivery. Due to unforeseen circumstances, Art Connect fails to deliver the painting within the agreed timeframe, leading to a breach of contract. Raj decides to sue Maya, the artist, directly for damages. Evaluate the legal consequences of Raj's decision based on the doctrine of privity of contract.
- (a) Raj can sue Maya directly for damages since she is the creator and owner of the painting.
 - (b) Raj has no legal standing to sue Maya as he did not have a direct contractual relationship with her.
 - (c) Raj can only seek damages from Art Connect, the art dealer, who was directly involved in the contract.
 - (d) Raj can sue both Maya and Art Connect jointly for breaching the contract, holding them equally responsible.

60. Zara, a fashion retailer, enters into a contract with a manufacturer, Modern Textiles, to supply a specific quantity of premium fabric for their upcoming clothing line. The contract specifies the quantity, quality, and delivery schedule. However, Modern Textiles fails to deliver the agreed-upon quantity, resulting in a breach of contract. Assess the legal consequences of Zara's potential claim against Modern Textiles based on the doctrine of privity of contract.
- (a) Zara can sue Modern Textiles for breach of contract since they had a direct contractual relationship.
 - (b) Zara has no legal standing to sue Modern Textiles, as they were not the end-users of the fabric.
 - (c) Zara can only seek damages if the contract explicitly mentioned consequences for non-compliance.
 - (d) Zara's claim against Modern Textiles is valid only if there was a contractual provision for third-party claims.
61. Max enters into a contract with Alpha Corporation for the supply of rare materials. The contract explicitly mentions the quality standards and delivery timelines. However, Alpha Corporation fails to meet the agreed-upon quality standards, resulting in significant financial losses for Max's company. Max believes that the quality assurance manager at Alpha Corporation, Chris, played a crucial role in ensuring compliance with the quality standards. Which of the following options would best strengthen Max's argument?
- (a) Max can directly sue Chris for the breach of contract, bypassing Alpha Corporation.
 - (b) The contract explicitly designates Chris as a responsible party for ensuring quality standards.
 - (c) The doctrine of privity of contract allows third parties like Chris to be held directly liable for breaches.
 - (d) Max can only seek damages from Alpha Corporation as Chris is not a signatory to the original contract.
62. Nathan, an aspiring musician, enters into a contract with Harmony Studios for the production of his debut album. Due to unforeseen financial difficulties, Harmony Studios is unable to fulfil its contractual obligations. Nathan, disappointed with the studio's failure, considers suing the lead sound engineer, Lisa, claiming that Lisa's negligence in overseeing the project directly contributed to the studio's inability to deliver the album on time. Evaluate the legal implications of Nathan's potential lawsuit against Lisa based on the doctrine of privity of contract.
- (a) Nathan can sue Lisa directly for damages, as her negligence led to the studio's failure to fulfil the contract.
 - (b) Nathan is limited to suing Harmony Studios, as Lisa is not a party to the original contract.
 - (c) Nathan has no legal standing to sue either Harmony Studios or Lisa due to the financial difficulties faced by the studio.
 - (d) Nathan can only seek compensation if he includes Lisa as a party to the original contract with Harmony Studios.

XIII. Current

The Allahabad High Court recently held that verbal abuse by utterance of caste name of a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe would not be an offence under Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (SC/ST Act) if such incident takes place within a house where no outsider is present.

Justice Shamim Ahmed said that a person can be subjected to trial for the offence under Section 3(1)(s) of the SC/ST Act, only if utterances by him were made in any "place within a public view". The Court made the observations while quashing a case against a school owner who was accused by a parent of failing his son and other students in Class XII examination.

The complaint alleged that the accused and his associates offered ₹ 5 lakh to the complainant for silencing his protest against the result of the students. The accused also abused the complainant by using his caste name and threatened him when they came to his house, the complaint said. However, Justice Ahmed came to the conclusion that the accused had not abused the complainant by caste name in any place within the public view.

The Court also noted that the complainant had not even stated anything about the nature of abuses. Thus, it concluded that allegations do not constitute offence under the Section 3(1)(s) of SC/ST Act. "An offence under the Act, 1989 would be made out when a member of the vulnerable section of the society is subjected to indignities, humiliations and harassment in any place within the public view," the Court noted.

It also found that independent witnesses had not supported the case of complainant and were not even present inside the house when the alleged incident took place. "It is further observed that as per his own case, the respondent No.3 [complainant] clearly stated in the F.I.R. and in his statement recorded under Section 161 CrPC that whatever incident took place that took place inside his house, thus, it is not a place within a public view as no outsider was sitting in the room nor anyone has seen the alleged incident," said the Court.

In conclusion, the Court ruled that the incident does not appear to have occurred at all. It accordingly quashed the cognizance as well as summoning order of the trial court. The Court also quashed the entire case and the connected criminal proceedings against the accused.

Source: <https://barandbench-nluo.refread.com/news/sc-st-act-not-attracted-caste-based-verbal-abuse-inside-house-no-outsider-allahabad-high-court>

63. Ram Gulam was from the SC community. Harish was the employer of Ram Ghulam in the furniture factory. Harish was very much irritated by the bad quality of work done by Ram Ghulam in the factory. Ram Ghulam has also very little attendance compared to other workers. One day, Harish made a caste slur in the factory in front of all the workers based on the caste of Ram Ghulam while analysing the work of Ram Ghulam. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Harish has not violated the SC/ST Act because Ram Ghulam is a bad worker.
 - (b) Harish has violated the SC/ST Act by making caste comments in place of public view.
 - (c) Harish has not violated the Act because he made the statement in public.
 - (d) Harish has violated the SC/ST Act by analysing the work of Ram Ghulam.

64. In the facts of the above question, instead of making the statement public, Harish made the caste slur in his chambers in the office and not in front of other employees. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer under the provisions of the SC/ ST Act.
- (a) Harish has not violated the SC/ST Act because Ram Ghulam is a bad worker.
 - (b) Harish has not violated the SC/ST Act by making comments in an enclosed area.
 - (c) Harish has violated the Act because he made the statement in private.
 - (d) Harish has violated the SC/ST Act by analysing the work of Ram Ghulam.
65. Musafir was a member of the ST community and also an illiterate person, who was unable to read and write. Suffer was from the SC community and was a teacher in the school. There was a property dispute between Musafir and Suffer. The court decided in the favour of Musafir. Aggravated by the judgement, Suffer wrote a letter to Musafir in a sealed envelope which contained abuse on the caste of Musafir and posted that to Musafir. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Suffer is not guilty under the SC/ST Act because he is from the SC community.
 - (b) Suffer is not guilty under the SC/ST Act because the letter is not disclosed to another.
 - (c) Suffer is guilty under the SC/ST Act because he made a caste abuse to Musafir,
 - (d) Suffer is guilty under the SC/ST Act because Musafir is illiterate.
66. Suppose in the facts of the above-mentioned question. Instead, Suffer knows that Musafir is an illiterate person and unable to read and knows that his wife will read the letter for him and his wife read the letter with the caste abuse for Musafir. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer under the provisions of the SC/ ST Act.
- (a) Suffer is not guilty under the SC/ST Act because he is from the SC community.
 - (b) Suffer is not guilty under the SC/ST Act because the wife is not considered as a different person.
 - (c) Suffer is guilty under the SC/ST Act because he violated the provisions of the SC/ST Act.
 - (d) Suffer is guilty under the SC/ST Act because Musafir is illiterate.
67. Himsagar was a member of the ST community. He was a henchman of local leader, Birju. Himsagar was involved in a fight with the members of the Chota Don gang. One of the members of the Chota Don gang member was Rajpal. Rajpal was already a sworn enemy of Himsagar from their childhood. Rajpal abused Himsagar in front of Birju and his party members. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer under the provisions of the SC/ ST Act.
- (a) Rajpal has violated the provisions of the SC/ST Act as he abused Rajpal in a public place.
 - (b) Rajpal has not violated the provisions of the SC/ST Act as in a fight abuse is normal
 - (c) Rajpal has violated the provisions of the SC/ST Act, but Chota Don will be vicariously liable.
 - (d) None of the above.

XIV. Fundamental Rights

In *Francis Coralie Mullin vs The Administrator* (1981), Justice P. Bhagwati had said that Article 21 'embodies a constitutional value of supreme importance in a democratic society'. Further, Justice Iyer characterised Article 21 as 'the procedural Magna Carta protective of life and liberty'. Article 21 is at the heart of the Constitution. It is the most organic and progressive provision in our living Constitution. Article 21 can only be claimed when a person is deprived of his 'life or 'personal liberty' by the 'State' as defined in Article 12. Thus, violation of the right by private individuals is not within the preview of Article 21.

In *Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration*, the Supreme Court approved the above observations. It held that the 'right to life' included the right to lead a healthy life to enjoy all faculties of the human body in their prime conditions. It would even include the right to protect a person's tradition, culture, heritage and all that gives meaning to a man's life. In addition, it consists of the Right to live and sleep in peace and the Right to repose and health.

Following the above-stated cases, the Supreme Court in *Peoples Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India*, held that non-payment of minimum wages to the workers employed in various Asiad Projects in Delhi was a denial to them of their right to live with basic human dignity and violative of Article 21 of the Constitution.

The *Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation*, popularly known as the 'Pavement Dwellers Case', is important. Herein, a five-judge bench of the Court implied that the right to livelihood and housing is borne out of the right to life. It said so as no person can live without the means of living, that is, the means of livelihood. In *M. Paul Anthony v. Bihar Gold Mines Ltd*, it was held that when a government servant or one in a public undertaking is suspended pending a departmental disciplinary inquiry against him, subsistence allowance must be paid to him. The Court has emphasised that a government servant does have his right to life and other fundamental rights. However, if a person is deprived of such a right according to procedure established by law which must be fair, just and reasonable and in the larger interest of people, the plea of deprivation of the right to livelihood under Article 21 is unsustainable. However, in the above case, the Parliament by law can abrogate Article 21.

68. The state of Rakhine in India was dealing with both internal aggression in the form of terrorist attacks and external aggression from the neighbouring country of Burma. Indian Army received a piece of information that some villagers were using Facecopy, an internet app to provide data to the Burmese army. They requested the Indian government to stop the internet in the whole state to stop the Burmese army from receiving data. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Internet can be shut down because there is no right to the Internet under Article 21.
 - (b) Internet can be shut down as it is for the integrity of the state.
 - (c) Internet can be shut down by a legislation by the parliament if it is in larger interest of public.
 - (d) Internet cannot be shut down in the state.

69. The state of Jammu and Kashmir is in India, which is a landlocked state with a low population. They support the AISS, which is a party of opposition to the central majority party of BJP. To teach a lesson to the people of Jammu and Kashmir, BJP passed a law that stopped the internet in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Zubair used to upload videos on Tiktok, a social media app, and was living in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. She relied on the internet to upload short videos on the app for her daily earnings. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Internet cannot be provided for that silly purpose.
 - (b) Internet can be shut down because there is no right to the Internet under Article 21.
 - (c) Internet can be shut down by a legislation by the parliament.
 - (d) Internet cannot be shut down in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in this case.
70. Balaram Company Pvt Ltd. is one of the leading suppliers of Coal in the country of India and outside of India. They provide employment and housing to millions of its employees. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the Balaram company had to suffer from an economic problem and without any liquidity, they had to sell all the houses of their employees to generate some funds and continue working and deprive them of their housing. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) The housing cannot be taken from the staff of Balaram as the right to housing is a right under Article 21.
 - (b) Right to housing is not a right under Article 21.
 - (c) The housing cannot be taken as COVID-19 is a genuine reason to deprive them of housing.
 - (d) The housing of the staff can be taken away.
71. Rilu Shah was a local gangster in the state of Jharkhand in India. He was an active participant in many cases from theft to murder. Rilu Shah was arrested and was convicted for life for all the offences he committed. Jharkhand made a policy to be the sporting hub in the country and made a plan to construct the largest stadium in the world. To decrease the cost of making the stadium, they inducted convicted criminals without any payment as the labourer including Rilu Shah. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Convicted criminals can be made to do the work.
 - (b) Convicted criminals cannot be made to do such work.
 - (c) The State of Jharkhand needs to pass a law in the legislation.
 - (d) Both (a) and (c).

72. Pintu Singh is an IPS officer inducted into the police services in the year 1990. He was caught red-handed while taking bribes at the police station in a case related to leaving the son of a rich industrialist from a car accident he caused while being drunk. He was charged under the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1988. He was immediately suspended from the services and forced to live in the North-East by shifting his quarters there. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) He must be provided with an allowance.
 - (b) He needs not to be provided with allowance as he committed corruption.
 - (c) He must come with an order from the court to get an allowance.
 - (d) The transfer of his quarters is already a punishment.

XV. Telecommunications Bill

Rajya Sabha passed the Telecom Bill, 2023 on Thursday (December 21). The Centre introduced the Telecommunications Bill, 2023, in Parliament on Monday. The Bill seeks to replace the two telegraph laws and provide a regulatory framework for the telecom sector.

As per this bill, prior authorisation from the central government will be required to: (i) provide telecommunication services, (ii) establish, operate, maintain, or expand telecommunications networks, or (iii) possess radio equipment. Existing licences will continue to be valid for the period of their grant, or for five years from the date of their grant, where the period is not specified.

Messages or a class of messages between two or more persons may be intercepted, monitored, or blocked in the interest of specified grounds which include: (i) security of the state, (ii) prevention of incitement of offences, or (iii) public order. These actions will be subject to procedure, safeguards, and duration as may be prescribed. Telecom services may be suspended on similar grounds.

The central government may provide for measures to protect users which include: (i) prior consent to receive specified messages such as advertising messages, (ii) creation of Do Not Disturb registers, and (iii) a mechanism to allow users to report malware or specified messages. Entities providing telecom services must establish an online mechanism for registration and redressal of grievances.

The Universal Service Obligation Fund has been established under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 to provide for telecom services in underserved areas. The Bill retains this provision, renames the fund as Digital Bharat Nidhi, and also allows its use for research and development in telecom. The central government will appoint an adjudicating officer to conduct inquiries and pass orders against civil offences under the Bill. Orders of the adjudicating officer may be appealed before the Designated Appeals Committee within 30 days. Appeals against the orders of the Committee, may be filed with TDSAT within 30 days.

The Bill specifies various criminal and civil offences. Providing telecom services without authorisation, or gaining unauthorised access to a telecom network or data, are punishable with imprisonment up to three years, a fine up to two crore rupees, or both. Breaching terms

and conditions of authorisation is punishable with a civil penalty of up to five crore rupees. Possessing unauthorised equipment, or using an unauthorised network or service, is punishable with a penalty of up to ten lakh rupees.

Source: <https://prsindia.org/billtrack/the-telecommunication-bill-2023>

73. In 2017, Mike embarked on a telecom venture, obtaining licenses for an unspecified period of time to serve customers in the digital realm. Fast forward to January 2024, government officials abruptly halted his services, demanding re-permission. Bewildered, Mike sought clarity, meeting with regulatory bodies. Despite diligent adherence to regulations, his services were halted until he re-obtained all the requisite licenses. Aggrieved, Mike approaches you for legal advice. Render appropriate legal advice.
- (a) Mike can legally challenge the government's action since his licenses were initially granted for an unspecified period, and their sudden revocation without proper justification violates his rights.
 - (b) The government's action is justified, and Mike has no legal recourse as per the Telecom Bill, 2023, which allows authorities to suspend services.
 - (c) Mike should file a complaint against the regulatory bodies for arbitrary suspension of his services, as this is a clear violation of his rights under the Telecom Bill, 2023.
 - (d) Mike can only seek legal redress if he proves that the government's actions were politically motivated, as the Telecom Bill, 2023, explicitly prohibits arbitrary suspension for reasons other than national security, public order, or offense prevention.
74. Jules, an investigative journalist, stumbled upon a lead hinting at government corruption. Seeking answers, she exchanged encrypted messages with her confidant, Alex, a tech expert. Their conversations about the alleged malfeasance raised concerns, attracting unwelcome attention. Unbeknownst to them, their exchanges triggered government monitoring. One morning, as they shared findings, their messages suddenly ceased. Frustrated by the abrupt silence, Jules probed deeper, realizing their telecommunication services had been suspended without warning. Which of the following is in accordance with the passage above?
- (a) Jules and Alex have legal grounds to challenge the suspension of their telecommunication services, as the Telecom Bill, 2023, permits suspension only on specified grounds, and their case doesn't seem to fall under those categories. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (b) The government's action is justified since Jules and Alex were discussing matters that might be related to the security of the state, and the Telecom Bill, 2023, allows interception, monitoring, or blocking of messages for such reasons.
 - (c) Jules and Alex can file a criminal complaint against the government for violating their right to freedom of expression and privacy by suspending their telecommunication services.
 - (d) The suspension of telecommunication services can only be challenged if Jules and Alex can prove that their messages did involve matters related to security, prevention of offenses, or public order, as specified in the Telecom Bill, 2023.

75. Lily, an entrepreneur, found herself bombarded with unsolicited advertising messages despite registering for the "Do Not Disturb" list. Frustrated by the constant deluge, she attempted to report these messages through the telecom service provider's online grievance mechanism. However, the system repeatedly malfunctioned, denying Lily the chance to lodge complaints against the flood of unwanted advertisements and potential malware-ridden messages she received. Which of the following is in accordance with the passage above?
- (a) Lily has no legal recourse against unsolicited advertising messages, as the Telecom Bill, 2023, only provides measures to protect users but doesn't guarantee a flawless online grievance mechanism.
 - (b) Lily can file a complaint against the telecom service provider for violating the Telecom Bill, 2023, by not providing a functional online mechanism for registration and redressal of grievances.
 - (c) Lily can appeal to the Designated Appeals Committee within 30 days against the malfunctioning online grievance mechanism, seeking redressal for the issues she faced.
 - (d) Lily can approach TDSAT directly to file an appeal against the telecom service provider's failure to address her complaints promptly.
76. In a bustling city, a group of individuals discovered a warehouse filled with unregistered telecommunication equipment. Curious about its capabilities, they activated the devices, unknowingly tapping into an unsecured network. As a result, they inadvertently accessed confidential data, causing a breach in the authorized network. The authorities, equipped with advanced monitoring systems, detected the unauthorized access. Concerned about potential security threats and misuse of sensitive information, they swiftly intervened. Which of the following is not the most appropriate course of action for the authorities?
- (a) The authorities can impose a penalty of up to ten lakh rupees on each individual involved in accessing the unsecured network without authorization.
 - (b) The authorities should immediately suspend the telecommunication services of the individuals involved in the unauthorized access of confidential data.
 - (c) The authorities can file a complaint against the individuals involved for gaining unauthorized access to a telecom network or data, punishable with imprisonment of up to three years, a fine of up to two crore rupees, or both.
 - (d) The authorities should conduct an inquiry to pass civil orders against the individuals involved, with penalties of up to five crore rupees for breaching the terms and conditions of the authorization.

XVI. Bills on J&K

The Lok Sabha on Wednesday passed the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill. The House also passed the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill. The bills were passed after more than six hours of debate spanning over two days and a spirited reply by Union Home Minister Amit Shah.

The home minister said the two bills related to Jammu and Kashmir brought by the government will give justice to those deprived of their rights for the last 70 years and asserted that reservation to the displaced people will give them a voice in the legislature.

The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2023, was first introduced in Lok Sabha on July 26, 2023. The bill amends the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, of 2004. The Act provides for reservation in jobs and admission in professional institutions to members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other socially and educationally backward classes to promote inclusivity.

It seeks to change the nomenclature of a section of people who are eligible for quotas in appointments and admissions. Under the Act, socially and educationally backward classes include: (i) people residing in villages declared as socially and educationally backward by the Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir, (ii) people residing in areas adjoining the Actual Line of Control and International Border, and (iii) weak and under-privileged classes (social castes), as notified.

As per the Bill, "the government may make inclusions or exclusions from the category of weak and under-privileged classes, on the recommendations of a Commission". The Bill also substitutes weak and under-privileged classes with other backward classes as declared by the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill was first introduced in the Lok Sabha on July 26, 2023. The Bill amends the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019. The Act provides for the reorganisation of the state of Jammu and Kashmir into the union territories of Jammu and Kashmir (with legislature) and Ladakh (without legislature).

It seeks to nominate two members from the Kashmiri migrant community and one representing the displaced persons from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir to the legislative assembly.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/how-to/all-about-jammu-and-kashmir-reservation-bill-and-jk-reorganisation-amendment-bill/articleshow/105786416.cms>

77. In a competitive job market, a multinational corporation with its office in J&K advertised vacancies for managerial positions. Rohit, a highly qualified professional from a Scheduled Caste, applied for a managerial position. Facing biases, he encountered doubts during interviews. Undeterred, Rohit showcased his expertise, impressing the selection panel. Recognizing his exceptional talent and the company's commitment to inclusivity, they offered him the role under the reservation policy. Which of the following can be validly inferred from the passage?
- (a) The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill mandates reservation for multinational corporations.
 - (b) The company's commitment to inclusivity is reflected in the selection of candidates based on their qualifications.
 - (c) Rohit faced biases during the interviews due to the absence of reservation policies in the company.
 - (d) The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill allows multinational corporations to bypass reservation policies.
78. In a prestigious professional institution, admission season commenced. Ananya, a diligent student from border areas, excelled academically. The institution aimed to embrace inclusivity by allocating seats for underprivileged students. Ananya's exceptional performance secured her a spot, combining her merit and the reserved seats for her community. Her admission symbolized equal opportunities, bridging educational gaps and promoting diversity in higher education. Which of the following is the most appropriate in the light of the passage above?
- (a) The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill restricts admission to professional institutions based solely on merit.
 - (b) Ananya's admission is an example of the institution embracing inclusivity by allocating seats for the underprivileged.
 - (c) The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill discourages diversity in higher education.
 - (d) Ananya's admission is a result of her connections in the border areas, bypassing reservation policies.

79. Farah, a determined young woman, lived in a village situated in the proximity of the Actual Line of Control. Amidst the geopolitical complexities and challenges faced by her community, educational opportunities were scarce. Farah, however, harbored aspirations of becoming a civil servant and bringing positive change to her community. With the alteration in the nomenclature of socially and educationally backward classes to include residents from areas bordering the Line of Control and International Border. It opened doors for Farah to pursue her aspirations and break societal barriers impeding her community's progress. Which of the following is true in the light of the passage above?
- (a) Farah faced increased challenges in pursuing her aspirations due to the alteration in the nomenclature.
 - (b) The alteration in the nomenclature excludes residents from areas bordering the Line of Control and International Border.
 - (c) Farah benefited from the alteration in the nomenclature, as it opened doors for her to pursue her aspirations.
 - (d) The alteration in the nomenclature had no impact on the educational opportunities for residents in border areas.
80. In the reputed school of Delhi, young Vikram's life took a sharp turn following the loss of his father, an esteemed army officer who valiantly served on the border. The tragic demise left their family in emotional turmoil and financial strain. Vikram's father, stationed near the Line of Actual Control, had always wished for his son to receive the best education. Amidst the adversity, the altered criteria for reservation in educational institutions emerged as a glimmer of hope for Vikram. Can Vikram claim a reservation in the reputed educational institution?
- (a) Vikram can claim reservation in the educational institution based on the altered criteria.
 - (b) Vikram is ineligible for reservation despite the altered criteria.
 - (c) The altered criteria for reservation don't impact Vikram's educational opportunities.
 - (d) Vikram can claim a reservation based on his father's service but not due to the altered criteria.

XVII. Special Marriage Act

The Special Marriage Act (SMA), 1954 is an Indian law that provides a legal framework for the marriage of people belonging to different religions or castes. It governs a civil marriage where the state sanctions the marriage rather than the religion. It governs a civil marriage where the state sanctions the marriage rather than the religion. The Indian system, where both civil and religious marriages are recognised, is similar to the laws in the UK's Marriage Act of 1949. The applicability of the Act extends to the people of all faiths, including Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Sikhs, Jains, and Buddhists, across India.

A special marriage, i.e., a marriage between persons from two different religious affiliations can be legally contracted in India under the provisions of the law relating to special marriages. The law relating to special marriages provides for the registration of such marriages and for divorce in such cases. One of the modes in which a special marriage can be legally terminated is through divorce by mutual consent of parties to the marriage. In order to obtain a divorce by mutual consent, both the parties to the special marriage are required to jointly present a petition for divorce to the district court on the ground that they have been living separately for one year or more, that they have not been able to live together and that they have mutually agreed that the marriage should be dissolved.

At least six months after the presentation of such petition, but not later than eighteen months after the presentation of such petition, the district court, after hearing the parties and after making the necessary inquiry, and being satisfied that the marriage is a 'special marriage', and that the claims made in the petition are true, shall declare the marriage to be dissolved. Further, the personal presence of the parties before the district court at the time of presenting the joint petition for divorce is not mandatory, as the parties can satisfy the court even by affidavit that the requirements for granting divorce on mutual consent are fulfilled.

81. Rahul and Ayesha married under the Special Marriage Act despite coming from different religious backgrounds. Unfortunately, they found it difficult to maintain their marital tie over time. They consider divorce by mutual consent within the provisions of the Special Marriage Act in the event of an amicable separation. Rahul is unsure about the legal prerequisites for seeking a divorce of this type and seeks assistance on the exact grounds and procedures involved. If Rahul and Ayesha, who had a special marriage under the Special Marriage Act, want to divorce by mutual consent, what is the precise basis they must meet, and what is the legal procedure for doing so?
- (a) Ground: Adultery, Procedure: Joint Affidavit to the District Court.
 - (b) Ground: Living Separately for One Year, Procedure: Joint Petition to the District Court.
 - (c) Ground: Irreconcilable Differences, Procedure: Individual Petition to the District Court.
 - (d) Ground: Domestic Violence, Procedure: Joint Affidavit to the District Court.

82. Sara and Arjun, an inter-religious couple, are considering divorce owing to irreconcilable differences. Sara, on the other hand, is concerned about the time frame within which the district court can declare their marriage dissolved following the filing of the joint petition. Sara seeks clarification by consulting a legal professional about the specific time limits listed in the Special Marriage Act. What are the time restrictions within which the district court must pronounce Sara and Arjun's marriage dissolved if they decide to file a joint petition for divorce by mutual consent under the Special Marriage Act? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) At least three months after the presentation, but not later than nine months.
 - (b) At least six months after the presentation, but not later than eighteen months.
 - (c) At least one year after the presentation, but not later than two years.
 - (d) At least four months after the presentation, but not later than twelve months.
83. Avinash and Kavya, a Hindu and Christian couple married under the Special Marriage Act, have been living separately for over a year and decide to initiate divorce proceedings by mutual consent. Avinash, however, is unsure about the legal forum where they should present their joint petition. Seeking guidance, Avinash consults a legal expert to understand the correct forum for filing their divorce petition. In the scenario where Avinash and Kavya, who had a special marriage, want to file a joint petition for divorce by mutual consent, what is the correct legal forum to present their petition?
- (a) They should present their petition before the District Court.
 - (b) They should present their petition before the High Court.
 - (c) They should present their petition before the District Sessions Court.
 - (d) They should present their petition before the District Family Court.
84. Nikhil and Diya, a Hindu and Muslim couple who had a special marriage, are considering divorce by mutual consent. Diya, being aware of the legal proceedings, wonders about the necessity of personal presence before the district court during the presentation of the joint petition. In the scenario where Nikhil and Diya decide to file a joint petition for divorce by mutual consent under the Special Marriage Act, what is the requirement regarding the personal presence of the parties before the district court during the presentation of the joint petition?
- (a) Personal presence is mandatory at the time of presenting the joint petition.
 - (b) Personal presence is not mandatory, since parties can satisfy the court by affidavit.
 - (c) Only the petitioner's personal presence is required.
 - (d) Personal presence is mandatory for the petitioner; the respondent can be represented by an attorney.

Logical Reasoning

Each set of questions in this section is based on the reasoning and arguments set out in the preceding passage. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. Do not rely on any information or facts other than the ones supplied to you. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

- XVIII.** Women were elevated to a respectable standing in early Vedic society. According to Marr (1975, p. 30), Dravidian culture refers to southern India and has a long tradition of honouring and empowering women in domestic and family issues. They were honoured for their contribution in early Indian civilization's social and cultural activities. According to Burrow (1975, p. 29), the early Vedic civilization was centred on the Aryan culture, which was derived from the Vedic culture.

During the Rig Vedic period, women had the freedom to participate in many activities such as war, gymnastics, archery, horse riding, public activities, education, decision-making, and selecting male mates, which reflected their social position (Altekar 1938). According to Devi and Subrahmanyam (2014), women were valued and respected not just as home owners, but also for their potential contributions to human civilization throughout the Vedic period. According to the Rg-Veda Samhita text, the "goddess Durga" (trans. Miiller 1869, p. 211), "Aditi, the goddess of freedom" (trans. Miller 1869, p. 243), and Sarasvati, the "best mother, best of rivers, best of goddesses" (trans. Griffith 1896, Hymn XLI), were all highly revered. Early Vedic sculptures depicted a society where women had superior social position. Despite a slight preference for sons for combat and religious purposes, daughters were well-accepted and treated in early Vedic India. "Girls" were educated through Upanayana and Brahmacharya, eventually leading to marriage (Tharakan & Tharakan 1975, p. 117). During the Rig Vedic period, all genders had equal educational opportunities to study the Vedas, and women played a significant part in ancient Indian literature. The Rg-Veda-Samhita mentions several female seers and sages, including Sulabha Maitreyi, Gargi Vachaknavi, Lopamudra, Ghosa, Visvavara, Vadava Prachitey1, and Sikata Nivavari. These women were renowned authors of Vedic mantras and possessed perspicacity due to their learning during that era. Early Vedic literature identify two sorts of women scholars: Brahmadarinis, who never married and studied the Vedas for their whole lives, and Sadyodvahas, who studied the Védas until marriage. Female instructors in Vedic civilization were referred to as either upadhyayas (unmarried) or upadhyayanis (married). The early Vedic period was therefore distinguished by women's prominent participation in education.

Women in early Vedic families were regarded as ardhangini (better half) and sahadharmini (equal partners) for their autonomy and roles as spouses. Women were never forced into marriage in Rig Vedic civilization. According to Altekar (1938), the Rg-Veda-Samhita refers to

spinsters as "Amajuh," meaning "one who grows old in one's parents' house." The Vedic tradition of elevating women's position has been tainted by Islamic and Christian influence in modern times.

Source - <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/readersblog/scatteredthoughts/womens-empowerment-in-india-from-ancient-period-to-modern-time-period-46689/>

85. Which of the following best represents the social standing of women during the Rig Vedic period, according to the passage?
- (a) Women were confined to domestic roles and had limited freedom in societal activities.
 - (b) Women actively participated in various activities, including war, gymnastics, archery, education, and decision-making, reflecting their elevated social position.
 - (c) Women were primarily valued for their roles as home owners, with limited contributions to social and cultural activities.
 - (d) Women had unequal educational opportunities compared to men during the Rig Vedic period.
86. Which statement would most effectively challenge the assertion that women in early Vedic society were marginalized and disregarded?
- (a) Evidence suggesting that women were primarily confined to domestic roles and had limited involvement in societal activities.
 - (b) Reports indicating that women were revered solely for their roles as wives and mothers, with little autonomy or participation outside the home.
 - (c) Accounts highlighting women's significant freedoms and active participation in various societal roles, including education and decision-making.
 - (d) Historical records indicating that women were marginalized and disregarded in early Vedic civilization, with their contributions to society largely ignored.
87. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the passage regarding the status of women in early Vedic society?
- (a) Women in early Vedic society were predominantly relegated to domestic roles.
 - (b) Women in early Vedic society were excluded from participating in activities outside the home.
 - (c) Women in early Vedic society enjoyed significant freedoms and participation in various activities alongside men.
 - (d) Women in early Vedic society were solely valued for their roles as wives and mothers.

88. What evidence is presented to support the assertion that women in early Vedic society held significant societal influence?
- (a) Women were primarily valued for their roles as wives and mothers.
 - (b) Women were confined to domestic duties and had limited participation in public affairs.
 - (c) Women actively participated in various activities such as war, education, and decision-making.
 - (d) Women were portrayed as subordinate to men and had little autonomy in their lives.
89. What can be inferred from the passage regarding the continuity of educational opportunities for women in ancient India?
- (a) Despite the advancements in women's education during the Rig Vedic period, the opportunities for women's education declined in subsequent periods.
 - (b) The influence of Islamic and Christian traditions on the Vedic tradition did not significantly impact the educational opportunities for women in ancient India.
 - (c) The engagement of women in decision-making during the Rig Vedic period led to the establishment of educational institutions exclusively for women.
 - (d) The Vedic tradition of elevating women's position persisted without any change in subsequent periods, ensuring equal educational opportunities for all genders.

XIX. Brazil has been a close multilateral partner in Indian foreign policy since the Cold War. It has been India's closest partner in the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) and has cooperated in dealing with the climate crisis, Security Council reform, and South-South cooperation. Many of these have been aspirational and based more on joint statements than tangible results. One reason for this is the lack of economic and strategic links between tier-two powers. Mr. Bolsonaro visits to seek to address this gap. In a world marked by increased geopolitical rivalry and reduced multilateral cohesion, many two-tier nations are strengthening relations. This is also why Delhi has countries like Japan and France. Indonesia and Australia will be on its strategic list in the coming years. Brazil, overwhelmingly dominant in South America, is an obvious country for India to seek closer engagement with. While geography limits security cooperation, unusually for a Latin American leader, the Brazilian president has also expressed concerns about China's rise. India could also take some development lessons from Brazil. This is an emerging economy that has implemented universal health care, successfully adopted genetically modified crops, and navigated the process of urbanisation. Mr. Bolsonaro has made deeply Objectionable statements about women and climate His government is responsible for policy changes that have caused extensive destruction of the Amazon forests. This cannot be endorsed, but it also cannot be the basis for determining foreign relations. A mature foreign policy driven by interests New Delhi's primary interest is that the Brazilian leader takes business seriously and wants to use economics to add muscle to the bilateral.

Source - <https://www.orfonline.org/research/india-and-brazil-in-the-global-multilateral-order>

90. Which of the following best summarizes the author's perspective on India's foreign relations with Brazil?
- (a) India's close partnership with Brazil in multilateral forums like BRICS and cooperation on global issues has yielded tangible results, contributing significantly to increased bilateral ties.
 - (b) Despite the lack of economic and strategic links between tier-two powers, Mr. Bolsonaro's visits aim to address this gap and strengthen relations with India, aligning with the trend of two-tier nations enhancing their global ties.
 - (c) The author argues that Brazil's dominance in South America makes it an obvious partner for India, and despite geographical limitations on security cooperation, there are potential benefits, such as learning from Brazil's successful implementation of universal health care and other development lessons.
 - (d) The author suggests that despite concerns about Brazil's policies, especially regarding environmental issues, a mature foreign policy driven by interests should focus on economic collaboration, with New Delhi prioritizing the Brazilian leader's serious approach to business.
91. Which of the following most closely parallels the logical structure above passage?
- (a) The local bookstore has been a key partner in the community's literary events for years. It has hosted various book signings, poetry readings, and writing workshops. While many of these events have been well-received and announced through joint promotions, the bookstore's primary objective is to strengthen its sales and enhance its presence in the community.
 - (b) Studies indicate that schools with more extracurricular activities have higher student engagement. Smithville High School offers a variety of clubs, sports, and arts programs. While these activities are promoted and celebrated, the school's main goal is to improve overall student performance in standardized tests.
 - (c) The mayor announced a new initiative to improve public transportation in the city. The plan includes the introduction of electric buses, bike lanes, and improved subway services. Although the proposal has received positive feedback and joint support from various community groups, the mayor's main focus is to attract more tourists to the city.
 - (d) Research shows that companies with diverse leadership teams perform better. ABC Corporation emphasizes diversity and inclusion in its promotional materials and public statements. However, the company's primary objective is to increase its market share and profitability.

92. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the passage?
- (a) India's foreign policy with Brazil has primarily been successful due to tangible results in addressing the climate crisis and Security Council reform.
 - (b) Mr. Bolsonaro's visit aims to address the lack of economic and strategic links between tier-two powers.
 - (c) The primary basis for India's strategic engagement with countries like Japan and France is geographical proximity.
 - (d) India is likely to add Indonesia and Australia to its strategic list in the coming years due to the reduced multilateral cohesion in the world.
93. The conclusion above logically depends on each of the following assumptions EXCEPT:
- (a) Brazil's dominance in South America makes it an obvious country for India to seek closer engagement with.
 - (b) Mr. Bolsonaro's visits are solely aimed at addressing the lack of economic and strategic links between tier-two powers.
 - (c) The geopolitical landscape, marked by increased rivalry and reduced multilateral cohesion, necessitates stronger relations between two-tier nations.
 - (d) India's strategic engagement with countries like Japan and France is primarily based on addressing economic and strategic gaps.
94. Which of the following, if true, does not doubt that the proposed approach in Indian foreign policy with Brazil, emphasizing economic engagement driven by business interests, will achieve its aim?
- (a) Brazil has historically prioritized political and security cooperation over economic engagement in its foreign relations.
 - (b) The geopolitical landscape, marked by increased rivalry and reduced multilateral cohesion, poses significant challenges to the effectiveness of economic engagement as a strategy in international relations.
 - (c) Mr. Bolsonaro's objectionable statements about women and climate have led to strained relations with countries that prioritize human rights and environmental concerns in their foreign policies.
 - (d) The proposed approach of economic engagement is consistent with the preferences and priorities of other two-tier nations, fostering a collaborative and mutually beneficial environment.

XX. Understandable that we are speechless. The brazenness with which the violence in Delhi was instigated, perpetrated, and participated in by those sworn to protect us should have shocked ordinary citizens. MLAs and MPs, including Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal, use verbal caution that is unclear. After all, they rose to power on the word. They swore to fight corruption. They frame water, electricity, education, and women's safety as rights. They know our problems and possible solutions. How should we interpret Delhi's political laxity? Mr. Kejriwal could have saved lives and property in Delhi with his tongue. He or she could have mobilised his or her cadre to defend against rival politicians' threats. He was silent for hours after goons burned portions of northeast Delhi! He could have provided Chief Ministerial security. Violence was bound to end. If police ignored him, his minister could "organise citizen patrols. They have millions behind them." Violence could have been contained if even 1% of these supporters were encouraged to form patrol groups. If he couldn't do this, Mr. Kejriwal could have spoken in any non-fire area, like at Mahatma Gandhi's memorial? He could have said that people can work hard to improve their economic situation without homes. Merély burned because of their religion. He could have claimed peaceful protest is a democratic right. If he had said it before or after winning the State Assembly, it may have stopped millions of people from being told that protesters deserved to be beaten for opposing central government policies. After all, Mr. Kejriwal has tried to overthrow Parliamentarians. There is a long list of urgent things to say, but beyond taciturn peace appeals and miserly ones, no leadership has been shown. Delhi and India are in crisis because our leaders seem to think their role is only winning elections. They consider public opinion before speaking. They appear to be voters' mirrors. ill-informed, Self-serving, and narrow-minded. Leadership as a thought and action seems to have collapsed. Gandhi, Nehru, Lohia, and Vidyarthi are absent- men willing to face caste, party, or mob wrath. Neither Amrit Kaur nor Aruna Asaf Ali exist. Can we imagine any of these leaders' tweeting "peace" during last week's Delhi events? Would they have kept a nice silence over police misconduct?

Source - <https://www.hindustantimes.com/delhi-news/arvind-kejriwal-blames-outsiders-politics-of-hate-for-violence-visits-riot-hit-localities/story-OF0jcl3LiMIM438LMHihDN.html>

95. Which of the following statements most accurately summarizes the author's critique of Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal's response to the violence in Delhi?
- (a) The author contends that Arvind Kejriwal's silence during the violence in Delhi was a deliberate political strategy to avoid taking responsibility for the situation, showcasing a lack of leadership.
 - (b) According to the author, Arvind Kejriwal's failure to mobilize his cadre and organize citizen patrols demonstrates a significant lapse in political judgment, contributing to the escalation of violence in northeast Delhi.
 - (c) The author suggests that Arvind Kejriwal's focus on economic improvement and silence on religious aspects during the crisis reflects a pragmatic approach, considering the diverse sentiments of the population in Delhi.
 - (d) The author argues that Arvind Kejriwal's leadership has collapsed, drawing a parallel between him and historical leaders like Gandhi, Nehru, Lohia, and Vidyarthi, who, in the author's view, would have responded in the same way to the events in Delhi

96. Which of the following can you infer from the above passage?
- (a) The violence in Delhi has deeply affected ordinary citizens, leaving them speechless and shocked at the brazenness of the instigators, particularly those sworn to protect the public.
 - (b) The Delhi Chief Minister, Arvind Kejriwal, responded promptly to the violence, mobilizing his cadre and organizing citizen patrols to address the threat posed by rival politicians.
 - (c) The political laxity in Delhi is solely attributed to the failure of the police to act against the goons who burned portions of northeast Delhi, leading to a breakdown of law and order.
 - (d) The passage suggests that the absence of effective leadership in Delhi and India stems from leaders prioritizing winning elections, considering public opinion, and possessing the qualities exemplified by historical figures like Gandhi, Nehru, Lohia, and Vidyarthi.
97. Give an appropriate title for the passage:
- (a) The Leadership Void in Delhi
 - (b) The Silence of Delhi's Leaders
 - (c) Arvind Kejriwal's Inaction in the Face of Violence
 - (d) Delhi Crisis: A Call for Genuine Leadership
98. Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with based on the passage?
- (a) The current crisis in Delhi calls for immediate action rather than passivity.
 - (b) Mr. Kejriwal's silence after the violence in northeast Delhi indicates his failure as the Chief Minister.
 - (c) The public's trust in Mr. Kejriwal's leadership has not been eroded by his inaction during the crisis.
 - (d) Throughout India, the prevailing political practice is the implementation of vote bank politics.
99. Which of the following, if true, would severely weaken the main point of the author expressed in the passage?
- (a) The violence in Delhi was orchestrated by external forces with no connection to local leadership.
 - (b) Mr. Kejriwal, despite his silence, actively implemented effective measures to address the violence aftermath.
 - (c) The citizens of Delhi overwhelmingly support the leadership's cautious approach in handling the crisis. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (d) The absence of prominent historical leaders during the recent events would not have significantly impacted the outcome or public perception.

XXI. In pre-Incan Andean communities, ultimate control over all productive resources was vested in the community. Membership in the community, based on kinship, provided constituents, both men and women, with access to these resources. The community divided up the land according to household size, and each generation received an inheritance of the right to use the various lands. Although women relinquished their portion of land when they married, marriage enabled them to acquire other land and goods essential to establishing a new household. In addition, in certain pre-Incan communities, there existed a higher rank of people known as curacas, who were entitled to make a greater claim on the community's resources. Records indicate that in some instances, women served as curacas, participating in governing councils that made decisions affecting the community as a whole.

Scholars have suggested that with the conquest of these communities by the Incas or the Incan Empire, women were relegated to a lesser status. It is true that, as the Incan empire expanded, the state needed to ensure the loyalty of a growing bureaucracy, professional class, and military, and thus it began to award these groups various grants of land. According to scholars, since Incan culture defined the activities that earned grants of land from the state as being almost exclusively masculine, the outcome should have been a corresponding reduction in the authority and autonomy of women.

Evidence indicates that, in Incan society, women's tasks could have afforded them considerable status. For instance, one of women's main functions in Incan society was that of weaving cloth. The distribution and exchange of cloth were essential to the empire's economic structure, and more importantly, designs woven into belts, ponchos, and shawls constituted a form of symbolic communication. Primarily by decoding designs found in modern weavings, designs also found in pre-Columbian Incan material, Gertrude Solari has shown that through these textiles, women recorded not only incidents of household life but also the political status of villagers, accounts of critical events, and in some instances, even the entire history of a community.

Source- <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12685-020-00250-8>

100. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the author's main argument regarding the status of women in pre-Incan Andean communities?
- (a) Archaeological excavations have uncovered numerous artifacts demonstrating the significant role of women in religious ceremonies and rituals within these communities.
 - (b) Historical records indicate that women held prominent positions as traders and merchants, controlling key aspects of the economy in pre-Incan society.
 - (c) Studies of Incan bureaucratic documents reveal instances where women were granted land by the state, indicating that women's authority was not entirely diminished under Incan rule.
 - (d) Analysis of oral traditions passed down through generations in Andean communities highlights the central role of women as decision-makers in matters related to land distribution and community governance.

101. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the main argument of the author in the passage?
- (a) Recent archaeological findings suggest that the Incan Empire also relied heavily on women's labor in agriculture, which was crucial for sustaining the empire's economy.
 - (b) Incan society had a complex system of gender roles, where women were revered as spiritual leaders and decision-makers in certain domains, contradicting the notion of women's diminished status.
 - (c) Historical records indicate that some Incan emperors actively promoted gender equality and granted women significant political authority in their realms.
 - (d) Scholarly analysis of Incan textiles reveals that women's weaving was not merely a domestic activity but also a form of artistic expression, suggesting that their societal status was more nuanced than previously thought.
102. Which of the following best summarizes the author's perspective on the status of women in pre-Incan Andean communities and the potential impact of Incan conquest on women's authority?
- (a) The author contends that in pre-Incan Andean communities, women held considerable authority through their roles in weaving and participation in governing councils. The Incan conquest, however, led to uplift in women's status as the state prioritized masculine activities for land grants.
 - (b) The passage suggests that women in pre-Incan Andean communities had equal authority to men, primarily due to kinship-based community structures. The Incan conquest has not seen the subsequent reduction in women's autonomy.
 - (c) According to the author, women in pre-Incan Andean communities held authority primarily through land ownership and participation in governing councils. The Incan conquest, driven by the need to reward a growing bureaucracy and military, resulted in a decline in women's status as land grants became associated with masculine activities.
 - (d) The passage implies that women's status in pre-Incan Andean communities was not significantly impacted by their roles in weaving or participation in governing councils. The Incan conquest, while focused on masculine activities for land grants, did not necessarily lead to a corresponding reduction in the authority and autonomy of women."
103. What can be inferred as the conclusion of the passage?
- (a) Women in pre-Incan Andean communities had equal access to resources and held significant authority.
 - (b) The Incan conquest led to a decline in women's autonomy despite their significant roles in certain societal functions.
 - (c) Women's status remained unchanged throughout the transition from pre-Incan to Incan societies.
 - (d) The role of women in weaving textiles was primarily symbolic and did not contribute to their status or authority.

XXII. India may be moving towards majoritarianism, but the arc of democracy is increasingly bending towards multiculturalism. Many Western liberal democracies, and not just India, are wrestling with the issue of gender equality, which is at the crux of a UCC. For instance, the French courts deal with such cases that often come from Muslim immigrants from Morocco and Algeria. Canada, Australia, and the U.S. often use religious-based alternative dispute resolutions. India could learn from such efforts.

Another key issue of UCC is Muslim personal law. The All India Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB) came into existence in 1973 mainly to preserve Muslim personal law. But the history of personal law can be traced to as early as 1772, when the colonial state used religious doctrines to formulate personal laws. The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 and the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 form the foundation of Muslim personal law. The triple talaq bill, passed in 2019, is one. Some suggest that internal reforms within the community are the way forward, but sadly, there has not been much progress on this score till date. Muslim women activists have been knocking on the doors of community leaders for years for reforms, particularly codification of Muslim personal law. During Nehru's time, many Muslim countries such as Jordan, Syria, Tunisia, and Pakistan brought about reforms and codified their family laws. These changes were based on The Ottoman Law of Family Rights, 1917. Though Maulana Azad and Humayun Kabir were prominent Muslim leaders at the time in India, no efforts for internal reforms took place. In independent India, the Muslim community leadership has been majorly aligned with secular parties; the community has barely had any independent leadership. Even the Deoband leadership was aligned with the Congress for a long period of time. The indifference shown by secular parties, whether in power or out of it, towards contentious issues such as Ayodhya and UCC has created opportunities for the Hindu Right to set the agenda of the recent major changes to personal law. Supporters of the UCC argue that it fosters national integration and gender equality. However, concerns have been raised that its enforcement may infringe upon the rights and distinct practices of minority communities in the state. Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin pointed out that a uniform nation does not necessarily imply a unified nation, and many believe that the UCC will erode the boundaries of tolerance, despite being non-cognizable. The proposal of the UCC has encountered resistance from orthodox Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, and other minorities whose customs have remained untouched since the time of British rule. Even the framers of the Constitution, unable to resolve the conundrum it poses, prudently included it in the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) rather than the Fundamental Rights.

The Uniform Civil Code aims to establish a uniform legal framework for all citizens, regardless of their religion. Article 44 in the DPSP, found in Part IV of the Constitution, states that "the State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India". The Constitution explicitly states that the state can only "endeavour" to achieve a common code among its citizens, rather than enforce it. The implementation of the UCC also violates the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution, including Article 25 (freedom

to profess and practice one's religion) and Article 29 (right to have a distinct culture). It also contradicts the provisions granted to states like Nagaland and Mizoram.

Source: The Hindu editorial and frontiers

104. Which statement weakens the argument that the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) fosters national integration and gender equality?
- (a) Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin believes that a uniform nation doesn't necessarily imply a unified nation.
 - (b) The indifference of secular parties to contentious issues like Ayodhya and UCC has created opportunities for the Hindu Right.
 - (c) The framers of the Constitution included the UCC in the Directive Principles of State Policy rather than the Fundamental Rights.
 - (d) Supporters argue that the UCC infringes upon the rights and practices of minority communities.
105. What can be inferred about the role of secular parties from the passage?
- (a) Secular parties have actively supported and promoted the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code.
 - (b) Secular parties have played a significant role in addressing contentious issues like Ayodhya and UCC.
 - (c) Secular parties have consistently opposed the Hindu Right in setting the agenda for major changes to personal law.
 - (d) Secular parties have shown indifference to contentious issues, creating opportunities for the Hindu Right.
106. What conclusion can be drawn about the enforcement of the Uniform Civil Code based on the passage?
- (a) The enforcement of the UCC is guaranteed by the Fundamental Rights outlined in the Constitution.
 - (b) The implementation of the UCC violates Fundamental Rights, including the freedom to practice one's religion and the right to have a distinct culture.
 - (c) The UCC is universally accepted and supported by all religious communities.
 - (d) The framers of the Constitution were determined to enforce the UCC despite challenges.
107. What assumption underlies the argument against the enforcement of the Uniform Civil Code?
- (a) The UCC is universally accepted and supported by all religious communities.
 - (b) The UCC fosters national integration and gender equality.
 - (c) The UCC is in contradiction with the Article 25 guaranteed by the Constitution.
 - (d) The implementation of the UCC aligns with the distinct practices of minority communities.

108. According to the passage, which of the following statements would most strengthen the author's argument in favour of implementing a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India?
- (a) The enactment of a UCC in India will align the country with the global trend towards multiculturalism and gender equality.
 - (b) The lack of internal reforms within the Muslim community highlights the necessity for a UCC to ensure gender equality and national integration.
 - (c) The resistance from various religious and minority groups underscores the potential of a UCC to challenge entrenched orthodox practices and foster societal progress.
 - (d) Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin's assertion that a uniform nation does not guarantee unity emphasizes the importance of implementing a UCC to promote national cohesion.

Quantitative Techniques

Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage, graph or other representation. Please answer each question by deriving information from such passage, graph, or other representation, or applying mathematical operations on such information as required by the question.

- XXIII.** In a college there are 900 students who are doing Post Graduation (PG) in any one of the subject, out of the five different subject viz. Zoology, Botany, Mathematics Physics and Statistics. The ratio between the boys and the girls among those in 5:4 respectively. 20 % of the total girls are doing PG in Zoology and 25% of the total girls are doing PG in Statistics. Total number of students doing PG in Botany is 220. Total students who are doing PG in Mathematics is 150. Respective ration between the number of girls and the number of boys doing PG in Statistics is 2:3. 20 per cent of the total number of boys are doing PG in Botany. The ratio between the number of girls and boys doing PG in Mathematics is 1:2 respectively. There are equal number of boys and girls who are doing PG in Physics. 180 students are doing PG in Zoology.
109. What is the total number of students doing PG in Physics and Statistics together?
(a) 400 (b) 300
(c) 350 (d) 250
110. What is the respective ratio between the boys doing PG in Mathematics and the number of girls doing PG in Botany?
(a) 3 : 4 (b) 6 : 1
(c) 5 : 6 (d) 2 : 3
111. What is the difference between the boys doing PG in Zoology and the number of girls doing PG in Mathematics?
(a) 50 (b) 60
(c) 30 (d) 40
112. In which PG course the number of girls is the highest and in which course the number of boys is the lowest (respectively)?
(a) Botany and Mathematics (b) Mathematics and Physics
(c) Botany and Zoology (d) Botany and Physics
113. Number of girls doing PG in Statistics is what per cent of the number of boys doing PG in Physics?
(a) 250 (b) 280
(c) 310 (d) 200

- XXIV.** The information given below is the investment of three Venture capitalists in a partnership for the period of 2021 - 2024.
The investments made by an individual are for the same period. The investment of Bhavesh in 2021 is Rs. 60000 and is equal to the investment of Chanchal in 2023. The total investment in 2024 is Rs. 27000 and the ratio of investments of Anand, Bhavesh and Chanchal is 3 : 4 : 2 respectively. The investments of Anand in 2021, 2022 and 2023 are Rs. 36000, Rs. 56000 and Rs. 48000 respectively. The investment of Chanchal in 2021 and 2022 are same i.e. Rs. 32000. The investment of Bhavesh in 2023 is Rs. 6000 more than the investment by him in 2022 i.e. Rs. 34000.
114. Find the share of profit earned by Bhavesh in the year 2023, if the total profit in 2023 is Rs. 14,800?
(a) Rs. 4250 (b) Rs. 4050
(c) Rs. 4000 (d) Rs. 4400
115. Suppose all the VCs invested for one more year i.e. 2025 and the total investment of Anand and Bhavesh is Rs. 56000 and invested their amounts for 24 and 16 months respectively, find for how many months Chanchal invested his amount of Rs. 64,000? [Given profits of Anand, Bhavesh and Chanchal are Rs. 12600, Rs. 11200 and Rs. 16800 respectively]
(a) 16 months (b) 21 months
(c) 15 months (d) 12 months
116. If the share of profit of Chanchal in 2021 and 2022 is Rs. 9600 and Rs. 9900 respectively, find the ratio of profit of Anand in 2021 to that in 2022? www.lawpreptutorial.com
(a) 1 : 2 (b) 42 : 61
(c) 77 : 48 (d) 48 : 77
117. If the amount of profit shared by Anand and Bhavesh in 2024 is Rs. 5400 and Rs. 7200 respectively and Chanchal makes 5/6th of the profit in 2025 as compared to his profit in 2024. Find the amount of Profit shared by Chanchal in 2025? www.lawpreptutorial.com
(a) Rs. 2625 (b) Rs. 3000
(c) Rs. 2265 (d) Rs. 3500
118. The profit earned by Bhavesh in 2026 is 8% of the investment made by Bhavesh in 2022 and the profit of Chanchal in 2026 is 10% of the investment made by Chanchal in 2022. Find the ratio of profit of Chanchal in 2026 to that of Bhavesh in 2026.
(a) 20 : 17 (b) 11 : 12
(c) 1 : 12 (d) 15 : 11

Rough