

LAW PREP — Tutorial —

CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

Law Prep Mock Test Series

ENROLLMENT NO.

Student Name :

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Batch :

Test Code : LPMTS-018-10001

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. "The quality of mercy" is a speech given by Portia in William Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* (Act 4, Scene 1). In the speech, Portia, disguised as a lawyer, begs Shylock to show mercy to Antonio. The speech extols the power of mercy, "an attribute to God Himself." The quality of mercy is not strain'd.
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
Thethronèd monarch better than his crown.
His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this scepter'd sway.
It is enthronèd in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God Himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this:
That in the course of justice none of us
Should see salvation. We do pray for mercy,
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy. I have spoke thus much
To mitigate the justice of thy plea,
Which, if thou follow, this strict court of Venice
Must needs give sentence 'gainst the merchant there.

Source: Portia, in William Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice*, Act 4, Scene 1.

1. What does Portia compare mercy to in the first few lines of the speech?
- (a) A mighty river. (b) Gentle rain from heaven.
(c) A blazing fire. (d) A roaring lion.

2. According to Portia, who benefits from the act of showing mercy?
 - (a) Only the person receiving mercy.
 - (b) Only the person giving mercy.
 - (c) Neither the giver nor the receiver.
 - (d) Both the person giving and the person receiving mercy.

 3. How does Portia describe the effect of mercy on a monarch compared to his crown and scepter?
 - (a) Mercy is weaker than a monarch's crown and scepter.
 - (b) A monarch's crown and scepter demonstrate might and power, but mercy is more potent.
 - (c) A monarch's crown and scepter are more important than mercy.
 - (d) Mercy and a monarch's crown are equally important.

 4. What message does Portia convey regarding justice and salvation?
 - (a) Justice should always prevail, regardless of mercy.
 - (b) Mercy and justice are entirely separate concepts.
 - (c) Through justice alone, salvation is possible for everyone.
 - (d) Pure justice might prevent anyone from achieving salvation.

 5. How does Portia appeal to Shylock regarding his plea for justice?
 - (a) She agrees with him entirely and supports his case.
 - (b) She dismisses his plea and demands mercy.
 - (c) She attempts to moderate or mitigate his strict adherence to justice by emphasizing the power and importance of mercy.
 - (d) She accuses him of being unjust.
- II.** In Petrograd, a stout elderly woman defiantly walked down the middle of a busy street, arguing that her newfound liberty allowed her to do so. However, this seemingly innocent act highlights a crucial aspect of liberty versus social order. The woman's assertion of her personal freedom, while seemingly harmless, could lead to widespread chaos if everyone adopted such an individualistic approach. This scenario serves as a metaphor for contemporary society, where there's a growing emphasis on individual freedoms without recognizing the broader implications for societal harmony.
- The piece emphasizes that liberty is not just an individual's personal affair but a social contract. True freedom requires a balance between personal desires and the collective good. For instance, while one might feel their rights are violated when stopped by a policeman directing traffic, this intervention actually ensures a functional and orderly society. Such restrictions prevent places like Piccadilly Circus from descending into uncontrollable chaos. However, the notion of liberty isn't entirely curtailed. Individuals are free to make personal choices that don't infringe upon others' rights. Whether it's choosing a particular lifestyle,

practicing unconventional habits, or enjoying personal preferences, people have the autonomy to make decisions within their private realms. Yet, stepping outside this personal domain necessitates an understanding and respect for others' freedoms.

The article underscores that as social beings sharing a world with diverse individuals, one's liberty inherently interacts with others' freedoms. This interplay requires mutual respect and consideration. While the occasional grand acts of heroism and sacrifice capture attention, it's the daily interactions and small gestures of understanding that truly define civilized behavior. These seemingly insignificant moments, like observing traffic rules or respecting neighbors' sleep, collectively shape the quality of societal interactions. Ultimately, the narrative emphasizes that true liberty is not about unrestrained individualism but about harmoniously coexisting and accommodating each other's rights and freedoms.

Source: Summary of "On the Rule of the Road" by A.G. Gardiner

6. What does the stout old lady in Petrograd believe about her liberty?
 - (a) It should be restricted.
 - (b) It only applies to the pavement.
 - (c) It allows her to walk anywhere she likes.
 - (d) It depends on the traffic rules.

7. According to the passage, what does the policeman at Piccadilly Circus symbolize when directing traffic?
 - (a) Tyranny.
 - (b) Interference.
 - (c) Liberty.
 - (d) Indifference.

8. In terms of personal liberty, what is the author free to do without seeking permission?
 - (a) Play the trombone on Everest.
 - (b) Walk in dressing-gown down the street.
 - (c) Disrupt a public event.
 - (d) Drive recklessly on the highway.

9. How does the passage describe the relationship between individual liberty and societal order?
 - (a) They are mutually exclusive.
 - (b) Individual liberty always takes precedence.
 - (c) Balancing individual freedoms with societal needs is crucial.
 - (d) Societal order is irrelevant.

10. What, according to the passage, defines whether a society is civilized or uncivilized?
 - (a) Grand acts of heroism.
 - (b) The enforcement of strict rules.
 - (c) Daily habits and interactions among people.
 - (d) The size and infrastructure of cities.

III. Time is arguably the most precious resource available to individuals, regardless of their profession, age, or background. Effective time management is not merely about scheduling activities but prioritizing tasks to maximize productivity and achieve goals. In today's fast-paced world, where distractions abound, mastering the art of time management becomes indispensable.

Firstly, understanding one's priorities is paramount. Not all tasks hold equal importance. By distinguishing between urgent and essential tasks, individuals can allocate their time efficiently. The Eisenhower Matrix, for instance, categorizes tasks based on urgency and importance, helping individuals determine what requires immediate attention and what can be deferred or delegated. Such frameworks enable individuals to focus on tasks that align with their overarching objectives rather than getting bogged down by trivialities.

Moreover, setting clear and realistic goals provides direction and purpose. By establishing both short-term and long-term objectives, individuals can structure their time around achieving these milestones. This proactive approach not only fosters motivation but also ensures that every action contributes to personal or professional growth.

Furthermore, embracing technology can significantly enhance time management capabilities. Various digital tools and applications, such as calendars, task managers, and productivity apps, offer reminders, track progress, and provide insights into time allocation. While technology can be a double-edged sword, leading to potential distractions, when utilized judiciously, it becomes a potent ally in optimizing efficiency.

Additionally, cultivating habits that promote focus and concentration is essential. Techniques like the Pomodoro Technique, which involves working in bursts with short breaks in between, can enhance productivity by maintaining high levels of concentration and preventing burnout. Simultaneously, incorporating regular breaks and ensuring adequate rest rejuvenates the mind, ensuring sustained performance over extended periods.

In conclusion, effective time management transcends mere scheduling; it embodies a holistic approach to productivity, encompassing prioritization, goal-setting, technological integration, and mindful habits. By mastering time management, individuals not only enhance their efficiency but also pave the way for achieving their aspirations in both personal and professional spheres.

11. What is the primary purpose of time management?

- (a) To schedule activities randomly.
- (b) To prioritize tasks for maximum productivity.
- (c) To eliminate all tasks that are not urgent.
- (d) To set unrealistic goals for oneself.

12. What does the Eisenhower Matrix help individuals determine?

- (a) The cost of tasks.
- (b) The time required for each task.
- (c) The urgency and importance of tasks.
- (d) The chronological order of tasks.

13. How can technology assist in time management?
- (a) By creating more distractions.
 - (b) By providing insights into time allocation.
 - (c) By replacing human decision-making entirely.
 - (d) By emphasizing quantity over quality.
14. Which technique involves working in bursts with short breaks in between?
- (a) Marathon Method.
 - (b) Sprint Strategy.
 - (c) Pomodoro Technique.
 - (d) Time Block Strategy.
15. Why is setting clear and realistic goals essential for time management?
- (a) It helps in avoiding all tasks.
 - (b) It provides direction and purpose.
 - (c) It ensures immediate rewards.
 - (d) It eliminates the need for technology.

IV. Mentorship stands as a cornerstone for personal and professional growth, offering guidance, wisdom, and inspiration. A mentor transcends the roles of teachers or coaches, embodying role models and confidants who shape lives with their experience and dedication. The significance of mentors in personal growth is profound. They guide critical life decisions, challenge comfort zones, and foster self-confidence. By sharing life lessons, mentors equip individuals with insights to navigate challenges and embrace new possibilities. Additionally, mentors play pivotal roles in professional spheres, offering advice, networking opportunities, and industry knowledge. Their guidance aids in career advancement, ensuring mentees achieve their professional aspirations. Beyond immediate benefits, effective mentoring yields lasting impacts, shaping values, beliefs, and perspectives. Mentors bolster mental and emotional well-being, serving as trusted confidants during life's challenges. Numerous successful individuals attribute their accomplishments to mentorship, underscoring its enduring influence on personal and professional achievements. For those aspiring to mentor or seek mentorship, compatibility remains paramount. Establishing trust and understanding forms the bedrock of fruitful mentor-mentee relationships. Effective mentors prioritize empowerment, encouraging critical thinking, decision-making, and independence in their mentees. Rather than fostering dependencies, they equip mentees with tools and confidence to thrive independently. In essence, mentors illuminate paths toward self-discovery, growth, and success. Whether seeking mentorship or cherishing existing relationships, recognizing the transformative power of mentorship is crucial. By fostering knowledge, experience, and compassion, individuals can create positive impacts, fostering growth, success, and fulfillment for themselves and others. Embracing mentorship not only unlocks potential but also perpetuates a cycle of growth and inspiration, enriching lives and communities alike.

16. What is the primary tone of the passage on mentorship?
(a) Indifferent (b) Optimistic
(c) Pessimistic (d) Ambiguous
17. What is the central idea of the passage regarding mentorship?
(a) Mentorship is a one-sided relationship benefiting only the mentor.
(b) Effective mentorship offers both immediate and lasting impacts on individuals' lives.
(c) Seeking mentorship is a sign of weakness and dependency.
(d) The primary goal of mentorship is to foster competition among individuals.
18. How does the passage describe the role of mentors in guiding individuals?
(a) Mentors merely provide academic knowledge.
(b) Mentors only offer emotional support during tough times.
(c) Mentors challenge comfort zones and offer valuable life lessons.
(d) Mentors focus solely on promoting their own achievements.
19. What does the passage suggest about the relationship between mentors and mentees?
(a) The relationship between mentors and mentees is purely transactional.
(b) The mentor-mentee relationship is solely based on professional achievements.
(c) Trust and understanding form the foundation of a fruitful mentor-mentee relationship.
(d) Mentorship is a fleeting connection with no lasting impact.
20. According to the passage, what role does mentorship play in individuals' career development?
(a) Mentorship limits individuals' career growth opportunities.
(b) Mentorship provides individuals with shortcuts to success without effort.
(c) Mentorship offers invaluable advice and opportunities, aiding in career advancement.
(d) Mentorship encourages individuals to rely solely on their skills without external guidance.
21. What is the most appropriate antonym for "resilience" as depicted in the passage?
(a) Fragility (b) Stability
(c) Firmness (d) Rigidity

V. Cities in India in the medieval period were largely royal capitals. The king and court resided there; the standing army was stationed there most of the time; great walls and defence perimeters excluded the dangerous and included the pacified. Managing them was relatively easy. Within the city, in normal times, the State monitored court intrigue and possible unrest from urban collectivities within the walls. Entry was regulated and newcomers monitored. Police spies were active and the 'kotwal' and the king received daily reports. Commerce and trade were taxed.

The colonial period saw the establishment of the great port cities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay as centres of trade and administration. These were divided into 'white and black towns'. Within the city boundaries the colonial fear of native rebellion meant that there were two towns- one armed and one defended against the other. Yet trade and government brought an influx of both ordinary people and businessmen as well as literate and educated persons needed by the colonial powers.

With the growth of industry, other towns too became industrial cities. It is significant to note that these cities were directly ruled by the British. Capital tended to follow the security of imperial rule. After independence and the establishment of the present states, their capitals grew too, what with larger government machinery, businesses and industrialization. Again migration- and not just from the hinterland- resulted in high densities and large population.

This migration to the cities continues. From a situation where 20% of the population depended on non-agricultural activities, which yielded 20% of the national income, we have come up to 40% of the population dependent on non-agricultural activities contributing to 75% of the nation's income. Broadly speaking, the urban population has a per capita income three times higher the rural one.

The issue is clear. An established urban population has to live with successive waves of migrants seeking work, livelihood and a better life. The city is under pressure not only from its high income but also under strain in providing civic services- law and order, traffic control, water, sanitation, transport, health and education. But as the general income base grows, the tax base does not grow to the same extent. This is largely due to poor tax regime.

Settled urban populations have demarcated areas within the city; yet as their families grow, space becomes a constraint. There is a movement away from the city centre towards the suburbs by the rich. New and poor migrants take shelter on any open land and even on pavements. Their need for jobs, water, sanitation and shelter becomes acute urban problems. Sociologically too, the new migrants from the villages are in the process of an identity crisis. Their caste and village domicile, which gave them some sort of status and identity, no longer help. While this liberates the individual from the constraints of village caste status and other prohibitions, new identities need to be created.

22. What is the primary tone of the passage?

(a) Optimistic

(b) Neutral

(c) Critical

(d) Satirical

23. What is implied by the term 'white and black towns' in the colonial period?
- (a) Towns divided based on racial segregation.
 - (b) Towns divided based on socio-economic status.
 - (c) Towns divided based on administrative and trade purposes.
 - (d) Towns divided based on cultural and religious beliefs.
24. What does the passage suggest about the tax base in urban areas?
- (a) The tax base in urban areas grows proportionally with the income base.
 - (b) Urban areas have a poor tax regime leading to inadequate revenue despite income growth.
 - (c) The tax base in urban areas is primarily derived from agricultural activities.
 - (d) Urban areas experience a decline in the tax base due to migration.

Current Affairs and General Knowledge

Each set of questions in this section is based on topics that arise out of the excerpted passage. Answers may be implied by facts mentioned in the passage but need not be so. Please answer each question on its own merit on the basis of your knowledge of current affairs and general knowledge.

- VI. Odia scientist has been named the 2023 recipient of the Norman E. Borlaug Award for field research and application for work in the field ,..... The award, instituted by, is named in honour of Nobel Laureate and Green Revolution’s A scientist and South Asia Lead for Seed System and Product Management at International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), was selected for the award for her innovative approach to engaging farmer..... systems. is the and first to receive the award. has so far organised more than 10,000 extensive on-farm trials for more than 500 rice varieties, working with thousands of smallholder farmers across diverse ecosystems in Asia and Africa. In and..... team formulated a strategy for introducing the drought-tolerant variety ‘Shahabhazi Dhan’ which remains an integral part of every farm family’s diet and crop rotation. For this, she is referred to by the local communities as.....’.
- “I am privileged to live in an era in this country where women agriculture scientists and researchers are given tremendous opportunities to innovate, scale and work towards a joint pledge.....said. Congratulating, Chief Minister said her outstanding contribution in the field of agriculture and food production will inspire young scientists from across the world.

Source: *newindianexpress.com*

25. Recently, which Indian Agriculturalist won the prestigious Norman E. Borlaug Award for 2023?
- (a) Shri Acharya Devvrata (b) Shri Amol Palekar
(c) Shri G. Nammalwar (d) None of the above
26. Who is eligible to receive the Norman E. Borlaug Award?
- (a) Scientists above 40 years old working in the field of food and nutrition security
(b) Exceptional individuals working in any field
(c) Scientists under 40 working in the field of food and nutrition security
(d) Individuals working in urban communities
27. What is the cash prize associated with the Norman E. Borlaug Award?
- (a) \$5,000 (b) \$7,500
(c) \$10,000 (d) \$15,000

28. Who endows the Norman E. Borlaug Award?
(a) Rockefeller Foundation
(b) Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
(c) World Food Prize Foundation
(d) United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
29. In which month is the Norman E. Borlaug Award presented, and where?
(a) December in New York
(b) October in Iowa
(c) February in Geneva
(d) July in London
- VII.** A more than old temple built by district has been pulled down by the government in the name of renovation, say heritage activists. The archaeology department, meanwhile, says the temple has only been 'dismantled' before it would be put together again. was known as much for building temples as for extending his empire to the banks of the in the north and to Srilanka and Maldives in the south. Kudavayil M Balasubramaniam, the former publication manager of Thanjavur Palace's Saraswati Mahal, told TOI that the ornate beauty of the century-old temple was facing a threat of demolition, particularly when the state was all set to celebrate the 1,000 years of the coronation of Rajendra Chola in 2014. "The stone temple is particularly famous as the Arthanareeswarar stands here embracing the Risaba Vahana and the idol of Dakshinamurthy is akin to a Greek god," Dhenuga narrated. According to him, Robert Sewell, who had authored "A Forgotten Empire Vijayanagar: A Contribution to the History of India," had in 1884 written to the then Madras Presidency about the need to protect a number of temples in Thanjavur area including the Naganathaswamy temple. Now, a single 'kala' pooja is conducted at the temple, and historians and archaeologists have opposed the NHAI move asking the latter to divert the project to wind through the extreme northern side of the temple so that it would be spared from demolition.
Source: timesofindia.indiatimes.com
30. Who is credited with building the Naganathaswamy Temple at Manambadi?
(a) Rajaraja Chola I
(b) Rajendra Chola I
(c) Kulothunga I
(d) Aditya Chola
31. What is the alternate name for Naganathaswamy Temple mentioned in inscriptions?
(a) Kailasamudaiyar temple
(b) Rajaraja Kovil
(c) Thanjavur Nataraja Temple
(d) Brihadeeswarar Temple

32. What are the key features of Naganathaswamy Temple?
- (a) Panchatala vimana and a mukha mandapa
 - (b) Tritala vimana and a sabha mandapa
 - (c) Ekatala vimana and a mukha mandapa
 - (d) Ashtatala vimana and a natya mandapa
33. Which deities are accommodated in the central bays of the vimana?
- (a) Vishnu, Shiva, and Parvati
 - (b) Dakshinamurthi, Lingodhbava, and Brahma
 - (c) Saraswati, Ganesha, and Kartikeya
 - (d) Lakshmi, Varaha, and Nandi
34. What is unique about the makara thoranas in the temple?
- (a) They are plain without any carvings
 - (b) They are painted in vibrant colors
 - (c) They are made of wood
 - (d) They have intricate relief sculptures in the center
- VIII.** The 2023 edition of the Global Innovation Index (GII) takes the pulse of global innovation trends against the background of an economic environment fraught with uncertainty. It reveals the ranking of this year's most innovative economies in the world amongst 132 economies and localizes the top 100 science and technology innovation clusters.
- For theyear in a row, Switzerland is the most innovative economy in 2023 followed by....., the United States, the United Kingdom and Singapore. Discover how other economies are performing in the Global Innovation Index 2023 rankings.
- This year, Sweden has overtaken the United States and has climbed to second position. Singapore has entered the top five, and has taken the leading position among South East Asia, East Asia and Oceania (SEAO) region economies. Gain an overview of how your economy's innovation ecosystem performs and where it's innovation strengths and weaknesses lie. Download your economy's brief below or further explore and compare with other economies using our new interactive visualization tool. Also referred to as "Science and Technology hubs", S&T clusters are the areas in the world where the highest density of inventors and scientific authors are located. The top Science and Technology innovation clusters in the world in 2023 are Tokyo–Yokohama, followed by Shenzhen–Hong Kong–Guangzhou, Seoul, Beijing and Shanghai-Suzhou. China now has the largest number of clusters in the world, overtaking the United States.
- Source: wipo.int*

35. Who publishes the Global Innovation Index (GII) 2023 rankings?
(a) United Nations Development Programme
(b) World Bank
(c) World Intellectual Property Organization
(d) International Monetary Fund
36. What is the purpose of the Global Innovation Index (GII)?
(a) Assessing innovation-led social and economic changes in countries
(b) Evaluating political stability
(c) Assessing economic growth
(d) Monitoring environmental sustainability
37. Who hosted the India Launch of GI 2023 in partnership with the CII and WIPO?
(a) Ministry of Finance
(b) NITI Aayog
(c) Ministry of External Affairs
(d) Reserve Bank of India
38. Which country topped the Global Innovation Index 2023 rankings?
(a) Sweden
(b) United States
(c) Switzerland
(d) United Kingdom
39. How many economies, including India, are mentioned in the report as having outperformed for a 13th consecutive year on innovation relative to the level of development?
(a) 15
(b) 21
(c) 30
(d) 40
40. Where is the headquarters of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)?
(a) New York
(b) Paris
(c) London
(d) Geneva

- IX.** The PM SHRI School is a centrally sponsored scheme initiated by the Government of India. Its objective is to establish over 14,500 PM SHRI Schools, overseen by the Central Government, State/UT Governments, local bodies, as well as Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS). These schools aim to create an inclusive and welcoming atmosphere for every student, ensuring their well-being and providing a secure and enriching learning environment. The goal is to offer a diverse range of learning experiences and ensure access to good physical infrastructure and appropriate resources for all students. The overarching purpose of PM SHRI School is to nurture students in a manner that transforms them into engaged, productive, and contributing citizens. This aligns with the vision of the National Education Policy 2020, striving to build a society characterized by equity, inclusivity, and pluralism. These schools will not only focus on enhancing cognitive development but also creating holistic and well-rounded individuals equipped with key 21st-century skills. The pedagogy adopted in these schools will be more experiential, holistic, integrated, play/toy-based (particularly in the foundational years), inquiry-driven, discovery-oriented, learner-centred, discussion-based, flexible, and enjoyable. The focus will be on the learning outcomes of every child in every grade. Assessment at all levels will be based on conceptual understanding and application of knowledge to real-life situations and will be competency-based.

Source: PIB

41. When was the Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM-SHRI) Scheme announced?
(a) 2019 (b) 2020
(c) 2021 (d) 2022
42. What is the primary objective of the PM-SHRI Scheme?
(a) Strengthening existing schools for national development
(b) Developing Green Schools
(c) Providing financial aid to students
(d) Promoting sports education
43. How long is the duration of the PM-SHRI Scheme?
(a) 4 years (b) 5 years
(c) 7 years (d) 10 years
44. What role will the selected PM SHRI Schools play in the education system?
(a) Providing vocational training only
(b) 2020 Ignoring mentorship responsibilities
(c) Focusing solely on academic achievements
(d) Act as exemplar schools showcasing components of NEP

45. What kind of schools will PM SHRI Schools be developed as?
(a) Blue Schools (b) Red Schools
(c) Green Schools (d) Yellow Schools
46. What will the focus be on in terms of student learning in PM SHRI Schools?
(a) Learning outcomes of every child in every grade
(b) Achieving high grades only
(c) Memorization of facts
(d) Competitive exam preparation
47. How will assessment be conducted in PM SHRI Schools?
(a) Based on memorization
(b) Competency-based and focused on conceptual understanding
(c) Ignoring real-life application
(d) Standardized testing only
- X.** After the Supreme Court summoned two members of the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) in October for contempt, legal experts said the quality of members at the NCLAT and also the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) has been a factor in the quality of orders and the slow resolution of cases under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). Experts also suggested that bureaucrats appointed as technical members must undergo judicial training before being appointed to NCLT.
- “The Supreme Court questioned the practice of appointing bureaucrats as members of quasi-judicial tribunals. It highlighted the need to keep the tribunal immune from executive interference by stopping the appointment of bureaucrats to such bodies. It is always felt that the NCLT is a weak link in the IBC due to the lack of manpower, infrastructure and domain expertise,” said Nitin Potdar, M&A Partner at J Sagar Associates.
- “At the outset, reform should be undertaken to ensure that all the benches are constituted, and the required number of judges are appointed without further delay,” said Kumar Saurabh Singh, partner-banking and finance, restructuring and insolvency, Khaitan & Co. “Instances of some judges sitting and adjudicating matters for two to three jurisdictions are not uncommon. Establishing adequate bench strength will ensure that delays are curtailed, and the time-bound nature of the corporate insolvency resolution process is adhered to.”
- However, Potdar said that merely increasing the number of members or benches won’t resolve the issue. “We will need to (a) give away ceremonial processes that would cut down time in matters like M&A or IBC; (b) embrace the transformative power of cutting-edge information technology to track, analyze and cross-reference jurisprudence to expedite decision-making processes; and (c) impart regular training to the members.”
- In the Finolex Cables case, the NCLAT imposed a status quo on the AGM held on 26 September, leading Prakash Chhabria to challenge it in the Supreme Court. (liveminit.com)

48. What is the primary purpose of the Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT)?
- (a) To issue orders related to securities market regulations
 - (b) To hear appeals against orders passed by SEBI and other regulatory authorities
 - (c) To regulate insurance and pension funds
 - (d) To provide financial sector expertise to the Central Government
49. Who appoints the Presiding Officer and Judicial Members of the SAT?
- (a) SEBI
 - (b) Chief Justice of India
 - (c) Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India or its nominee
 - (d) IRDAI
50. What is the tenure for the Presiding Officer and other members of the SAT?
- (a) Two years
 - (b) Five years
 - (c) Ten years
 - (d) No fixed tenure
51. Who can make an appeal to the SAT?
- (a) Only individuals
 - (b) Only companies
 - (c) Every person aggrieved by the order of SEBI or adjudicating officer
 - (d) Only government entities
52. Against which of the following orders can an appeal be made to the SAT?
- (a) Orders issued by the Ministry of Finance
 - (b) Orders issued by the Supreme Court
 - (c) Orders issued by IRDAI or PFRDA in relation to cases filed before them
 - (d) Orders issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

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.** While holding that irretrievable breakdown of a marriage can be a ground to grant a divorce by invoking powers under Article 142 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court clarified that a party cannot file a writ petition under Article 32 of the Constitution of India and seek relief of dissolution of marriage on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage directly from it. The Constitution Bench approved the view taken in the judgment *Poonam v. Sumit Tanwar* 2010 that the parties should not be permitted to file a writ petition under Article 32 of the Constitution of India, or for that matter under Article 226 of the Constitution of India before the High Court, and seek divorce on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. The Writ of Habeas Corpus is issued by the Courts in those cases where a person is illegally detained. Habeas Corpus means 'to have the body' and it is one of the most effective remedies available to a person detained. The Court commands the person or authority who has detained or restrained another person to present such person before the Court. The Court requires the detaining person to provide the grounds on which the person has been detained and if he fails to provide a valid ground, the person who has been detained will be released by the Court immediately. Certiorari is a Writ that can be issued when the superior court wants to decide a matter in the case itself or if there is an excess of jurisdiction by the inferior court. This Writ can also be issued when there is a fundamental error in the procedure followed, or in cases of violation of the principles of natural justice. The Writ of Quo Warranto is issued by the courts against a private person when he assumes an office on which he has no right. Quo Warranto means 'by what authority' and it is an effective measure to prevent people from taking over public offices. Writ of Prohibition is not issued often and is an extraordinary remedy that a Superior Court issues to an inferior court or tribunal for stopping them from deciding a case because these courts do not have the jurisdiction. If the court or tribunal does not have jurisdiction and it still decides the case, it will be an invalid judgement because for an act to be legal it should have the sanction of law.
Source:<https://www.livelaw.in/supreme-court/supreme-court-writ-petition-dissolution-of-marriage-irretrievable-breakdown-227646>

<https://blog.ipleaders.in/writs-under-the-constitution/>

53. Aman, a 19-year-old college student, is arrested by the police because he may commit a crime in the future since he was young and dumb. He is produced before the magistrate after 7 days of arrest, while as per the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), any person under arrest has to be presented by the magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest. His father files a writ petition in the Supreme Court against unlawful detention. Decide as a judge of the SC.
- (a) The detention is unlawful and Aman should be free.
 - (b) The detention is lawful because Aman is young.
 - (c) The police should be penalized for not producing the accused before the magistrate.
 - (d) It is a violation of basic human rights.
54. Justice Dhananjay, a judicial magistrate in one of the districts of Nagpur, passes a judgment regarding the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen. The citizen had filed a petition against Tata Motors Private Limited, alleging that they had committed a gross violation of fundamental rights. The High Court of Bombay took suo moto cognizance of this case and held that the district court had exceeded its jurisdiction. Decide the validity of the judgment.
- (a) The High Court judgment is invalid because the district court did not exceed its jurisdiction.
 - (b) The district court is correct because it is a matter of fundamental rights and any court can hear the same.
 - (c) The High Court is valid in taking up suo moto cognizance because it is a matter of fundamental rights.
 - (d) No case stands because matters of fundamental rights violations can only be invoked by the State.
55. Just like other writs that have been explained, there is another writ identified by the Indian Constitution, called the writ of mandamus. Mandamus, which means “we command”, and is invoked for the performance of a legal and/or statutory duty by any person holding a public office in the Indian Government. Decide, in which of the following circumstances can the writ of mandamus be invoked by the High Courts or the Supreme Court?
- (a) A Private Company discriminating against a citizen on grounds of sex.
 - (b) A public sector undertaking does not perform its legal duty.
 - (c) The Prime Minister of India fails to make electricity cheaper for its citizens.
 - (d) None of the above.

56. Sahil Sharma, a 65-year-old man, is known in the legal field for his juristic contributions to the profession. He is considered a great jurist, and on this ground solely, he is appointed as a judge of the High Court on 31st April 2023. The conditions to be fulfilled for any judge of the high court includes citizenship, and the person appointed must retire by the age of 62. There are other qualifications too, but a person appointed as a jurist need not fulfil that. Samay, a lawyer, challenges the appointment of Justice Sahil Sharma to the High Court. Decide.
- (a) Quo warranto can be filed here.
 - (b) The appointment is valid because he is a great jurist.
 - (c) The appointment is invalid because Justice Sahil Sharma is 65 years old.
 - (d) Both options (a) and (c)
57. The city civil court of Nagpur district starts hearing a matter which is out of its pecuniary jurisdiction. The city civil court has jurisdiction in such matters to the amount of rupees 1,00,000. All matters of value above rupees 1,00,000 have to be heard by the High Court. The High Court of Bombay (Nagpur Bench) directs the court to transfer the case to the High Court and not hear it any further. Decide which writ has been invoked here.
- (a) Certiorari
 - (b) Prohibition
 - (c) Quo Warranto
 - (d) Habeas Corpus
- XII.** Inordinate delay in passing an order about the liberty of a citizen is not in tune with the constitutional mandate, the Supreme Court observed in an order allowing anticipatory bail plea.
- In this case, the High Court rejected the anticipatory bail application filed by the accused. The Supreme Court granted him ad interim protection observing that (i) it was a cross-case arising out of the civil dispute. (ii) Prima facie there was no material to show that the provisions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, were invoked. (iii) That there was a delay of six days in lodging the FIR. www.lawpreptutorial.com
- Bailable and non-bailable offences: In certain minor offences, it is the right of the accused to obtain bail while the trial is pending. These are bailable offences. On the other hand, there are more serious offences where the accused do not have a right to obtain bail; in such cases, bail can be granted only at the court's discretion. These are non-bailable offences. Cognizable and non-cognizable offences: Certain offences are so serious that any police officer can investigate and arrest an accused person without obtaining a warrant from a court. For example, murder. These are cognizable offences. In other cases, the police must wait for the order of a magistrate before investigating and arresting the accused. These are non-cognizable offences. Compoundable and non-compoundable offences: In certain offences, the State which conducts the prosecution and the accused can come to an arrangement where, instead of being imprisoned, the accused can pay a fine. These are compoundable offences. In this case, the officer fining you is compounding your offence. Of course not all offences are compoundable; it would not be desirable that murderers should be able to compound their

offences. The CrPC also provides that certain petty offences may be tried in a summary way. In a summary trial, no sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months can be passed in any conviction. If a fine of Rs. 200 or less is imposed in such trials, then the accused has no right to appeal.

A person may submit an anticipatory bail application if they believe they will be detained by the police for an offence for which there is no possibility of bond. Before the hearing for the grant of regular or anticipatory bail, a short-term bail is given to the accused. Such short-term bail is called 'interim bail'.

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/supreme-court/in-matters-pertaining-to-citizens-liberty-court-should-act-promptly-avoid-detailed-deliberation-of-evidence-in-bail-pleas-supreme-court-227708>

58. Amisha and Ishita were best friends, both aged 21 years. Amisha was an impulsive girl and acted a lot based on her thoughts and feelings. Ishita, on the other hand, was calm and collected and took every decision with due thought. One day, Amisha mistakenly caused someone's death while driving her car at high speed. Ishita was in the car with her and had repeatedly told her not to do so. Amisha has been arrested with a primary charge of murder. Ishita has not been arrested yet, but going by the circumstances she may be taken into arrest too. Which type of bail can she get in this case?
- (a) Interim bail.
 - (b) Anticipatory bail.
 - (c) She cannot get bail at all.
 - (d) No bail because murder is a non-bailable offence.
59. Samay, an 18-year-old citizen of India, residing in the State of Uttar Pradesh, is a notorious boy who often commits petty thefts. One day, he decided to go to a particular place to eat at a famous restaurant and taste the 'chicken biryani' dish. He got on the train on 21st April 2023 at around 12:00am without a train ticket. He sat on a seat unauthorizedly. Then the actual owner of the seat came, and they complained to the ticket collector about the incidents. What measures can the Ticket Collector take against Samay?
- (a) Intimate the police to look into other thefts that he had committed.
 - (b) Compound him with a fine for not purchasing the ticket.
 - (c) Hand him over to the police to start an investigation against him.
 - (d) Take him directly to the nearest magistrate and lodge an FIR against Samay.

60. Samay, an 18-year-old citizen of India, residing in the State of Uttar Pradesh, is a notorious boy. He often commits petty offences like theft of things that are not much in value. He had never been caught before, and always used to get away with whatever he stole. One day, however, he tried stealing a diamond necklace and was caught by the police. The police lodged an FIR and he was brought before the magistrate to hear his case under the penal provision of section 378 of IPC. Samay applies for bail. Decide if bail can be granted.
- (a) It is Samay's right to be granted bail.
 - (b) It is a bailable offence and therefore, he must get bail.
 - (c) Bail is at the discretion of the magistrate.
 - (d) Bail cannot be granted at all.
61. A, an accused, has allegedly murdered a girl living in the same locality as him. A is young, aged only 23 years old and is yet to make a good career out of his life. While the proceedings for the murder case go on, it becomes very evident that A has committed the murder. To save his future career prospects, the State, playing the role of the prosecution, and A, the accused, come into an agreement that if A pays compensation worth rupees 1 lakh, he will not be imprisoned and will be granted bail. Decide the validity of such an agreement.
- (a) It is valid because the State and the accused can come to an agreement that the accused pay fine.
 - (b) It is valid because the State and the accused can agree that the accused pay a penalty as a form of compensation.
 - (c) It is invalid because murder cannot be a compoundable offence.
 - (d) It is invalid because the State cannot take decisions.
62. Usually, in matters of less importance, summary trials are conducted by the magistrate. In this regard, which of the following is true?
- (a) No sentence can be given for a period exceeding two months.
 - (b) The accused does not have the right to appeal at all.
 - (c) The cases are heard by the judge in the court of small causes.
 - (d) The right to appeal is abolished only if the fine is for an amount lower than rupees 200.

XIII. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 being a procedural law by nature administers civil proceedings in the Indian territory and therefore is recognized as a Code. Order simply provides how a case will move forward in a civil court. As the provision provides, an order connotes the formal expression of a Civil Court's decision but expressly excludes a decree. A decree is defined as a formal expression of an adjudication that lays down the rights of the parties in a civil case: the plaintiff and the defendant. A decree must have the following essentials; the rights of the parties, the suit, adjudication, and conclusive determination of the rights of the parties, and should be in writing. A Judgment is a statement delivered by the Judge in a civil case based on the order, or the decree previously passed by him, or her, to the parties involved in the case. A judgment must consist of the statement of facts, the determining points, the decision of the court, and the reason behind the court's decision. Jurisdiction of the Civil Court may be categorized as territorial, pecuniary, jurisdiction over subject matter, and original and appellate jurisdiction. Every Court has a territorial limit beyond which it cannot exercise the power vested upon it. This limit based on the territory is called territorial jurisdiction. Example: The district judge at East Godavari District can exercise his powers only within the district of East Godavari. He cannot exercise his powers in any other district. In the same way, the High Courts will exercise the powers within the state in which it is situated and the neighbouring Union Territories attached to the same High Court. Pecuniary means "involving money". Civil Courts, according to their grades, have some limitations to try suits and entertain appeals for the value of money not exceeding some stipulated amount. The High Courts and the Court of Sessions have unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction. Junior Civil Judges have pecuniary jurisdiction of Rs.3,00,000 and Senior Civil Judges have pecuniary jurisdiction of Rs.10,00,000. There are civil courts established to try suits or cases of particular nature. For example, the small cases courts can try only non-contentious cases, like suits relating to promissory notes etc.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/indian-civil-procedure-code/>

<https://blog.ipleaders.in/order-1-21-code-civil-procedure-1908-learning-basics-civil-procedure/>

63. In a land dispute case between two brothers, the High Court heard the appeal made by the parties. The case was going on since 2018. The High Court in December 2022 finally concluded the case and ascertained that the defendant would have to vacate the disputed land by the end of 6 months from that date. However, no note was taken of this and it was only verbal. Does it classify as a decree or a judgment?
- (a) It classifies as a decree because it ascertains the rights and duties of parties.
 - (b) It classifies as a judgment because the court has given a decision.
 - (c) It classifies as a judgment because the court has decided based on facts and issues.
 - (d) None of the reasoning is true.

64. Two friends, Ajay and Sujal, used to run their businesses separately. After a few years of operation, they decided to form a contract with each other regarding a particular department of the business. Both of them were residents of West Bengal and their businesses were based only in West Bengal. In their contract, a clause had been mentioned which stated that in case of any dispute arising between the parties, the aggrieved party will file a suit in the High Court of Gujarat. A dispute arose, and Ajay proceeded to file a suit in the High Court of West Bengal. Decide if the suit is valid.
- (a) It is invalid because their businesses were limited to West Bengal.
 - (b) It is valid at the discretion of the West Bengal High Court.
 - (c) It is invalid because the clause stated that suits have to be filed before the High Court of Gujarat.
 - (d) It is invalid because it is a breach of contract.
65. A, a customer, bought 10 tons of raw material for his manufacturing at once, which cost him more than rupees 10,00,000 lakhs. All of them were due to expire within 5 years from the date of manufacturing, which was in 2022. However, most of the goods were found to be expired one year from the date of manufacturing. A wants to file a suit for recovery of the entire amount paid. Which court has the pecuniary jurisdiction to hear the matter and pass a decree?
- (a) Junior City Civil Court.
 - (b) Senior City Civil Court.
 - (c) High Court of the respective State.
 - (d) Both junior and senior city civil courts.
66. Every High Court in India has jurisdiction over a State or multiple States, or one State and a nearby Union Territory, if applicable. The Calcutta High Court, the oldest High Court, established in 1862, has jurisdiction over the State of West Bengal and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Determine the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court based on the options that are given below:
- (a) Between 3,00,000-10,00,000.
 - (b) Up to Rs. 3,00,000.
 - (c) Above Rs. 10,00,000.
 - (d) Anything above Rs. 3,00,000.
67. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage above?
- (a) There are three kinds of jurisdiction- pecuniary, original, and territorial.
 - (b) A decree is based on a judgment.
 - (c) A judgment is based on the decree.
 - (d) The Civil Procedural Code is unique because it is substantive as well as procedural in nature.

69. A judge of the Supreme Court is alleged by 7 women lawyers that he committed sexual assault on them. The case was referred to the High Court of a State. However, by exercising the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the judge maliciously transferred the case to a bench in which he was present, though he did not lead the bench. The petitioners now contend that the bench cannot hear the matter because it is a violation of their natural rights. Decide whether the case can be heard.
- (a) It is a violation of their legal right to fair treatment.
 - (b) The case does not stand because the Supreme Court does not have writ jurisdiction.
 - (c) The action of the judge is a violation of natural rights.
 - (d) There is no violation because the Supreme Court is the apex court.
70. The Bar Council of India is a statutory body which enacts a new regulation making changes in the enrolment of lawyers in the State Roll. The graduating batch of the year 2023 found this extremely unequal since this would be discriminatory against them. However, the Bar Council of India claims to have made this regulation for better promotion of legal education in India. It is contended by the plaintiffs that the regulations are unreasonable. As a judge of the court where the matter is being heard, which of the following will be taken into account to ascertain whether the regulations are 'unreasonable'?
- (a) Non-prevalent customs as well as prevalent customs.
 - (b) Only prevalent customs in the country.
 - (c) Tradition and practices already being followed in administrative law.
 - (d) All of the above.
71. The Government of India enacts a law that is seen to be derogatory to the Indian Constitution. This law is challenged by a bona fide citizen, named Neykar, of India. The law is contended to give arbitrary powers to the government for amendment of such features of the constitution that are considered to be part of the basic structure. The government contends that its actions are well within its scope under amending powers of the Parliament under Article 368 of the Constitution. Decide the validity of such a law.
- (a) It is valid because the government is the sovereign authority.
 - (b) It is invalid because the principle of the rule of law shall prevail.
 - (c) It is invalid because Article 368 does not give the power to amend the Constitution.
 - (d) It is valid because if the government is doing it, it must have a good motive in mind.
72. Which of the following cannot be correctly inferred from the given passage?
- (a) Separation of powers is a fundamental tenet of administrative law.
 - (b) There are three principles of natural justice.
 - (c) The rules and regulations made by administrative bodies are always valid and subject to non-arbitrariness and reasonability.
 - (d) Bias can be of various types, including pecuniary bias and departmental bias.

- XV.** On Friday, April 20, 2018, Opposition leaders met the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha M. Venkaiah Naidu to hand over a motion to impeach Chief Justice of India Dipak Misra. Just like all other constitutional positions, the Chief Justice of India can also be impeached provided the necessary steps laid out in the Constitution are taken. This is not the first time that impeachment has been mentioned in the same sentence as a sitting judge. Justice V. Ramaswami was the first judge against whom impeachment proceedings were initiated. This is where the Constitution comes in. Article 124(4) of the Constitution of India states: "A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity." 100 Lok Sabha MPs or 50 Rajya Sabha MPs is the minimum number of signatories required to issue the notice. The notice has to be handed over either to the Speaker if it is from Lok Sabha MPs or to the Chairman if it is Rajya Sabha MPs. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the Vice President of India. If and when the motion is admitted, the Speaker or the Chairman will have to constitute a three-member committee to investigate the charges leveled against the Supreme Court judge. This committee will consist of a senior Supreme Court judge, the Chief Justice of a High Court judge, and a 'distinguished jurist'. The three-member committee will submit the report, and if the charges are confirmed it will be taken up for discussion in the House where it was introduced. In the House, it has to be discussed and passed with a special majority — not less than two-thirds. This will then pass on to the other House where it has to be passed by a special majority again. Once it passes both the Houses of Parliament, the President can be approached to remove the Chief Justice of India.
- Source:**<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.thehindu.com/news/national/the-hindu-explains-how-is-the-chief-justice-of-india-impeached/article61838685.ece/amp/>
73. One day, in the Supreme Court, one of the judges said something controversial and not fitting for the court. A member of parliament issues a notice to the speaker and the speaker, considering the matter, makes a three-member committee to investigate the charges mentioned in the notice. After the charges were found to be true, the voting was done in both houses of the parliament, and with a majority in both of the houses, passed an order which was then signed by the president. Will the judge be impeached in this case?
- (a) Yes, every step of the process that is mentioned in the constitution is followed.
 - (b) Yes, the Judge was negligent and held liable by the three-member committee for his speech.
 - (c) No, the notice was not passed properly in the parliament.
 - (d) No, the Judge was following his duty in court.

74. One day, one of the judges of the Supreme Court was invited to a college function as a special guest and was asked to present a speech to the students. While presenting the speech at the ceremony, he said something controversial against the government of India. One of the listeners, feeling offended by what was said by him, filed a case against him in the Supreme Court for speaking against the government. Can the Supreme Court hold the judge liable for his speech?
- (a) Yes, the Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority and thus has the power to pass any decisions on him.
 - (b) Yes, the Judge was not acting as a judge and can be held liable for his crimes by the court.
 - (c) No, it is the power of the parliament to pass decisions based on the liability of the crime.
 - (d) No, the procedure for impeachment mentioned in the Constitution should be followed.
75. Suppose in the above question, the person filing the case, also pleaded to the court to remove the judge from his designation as a person with such beliefs shouldn't be in such an esteemed position. Can the Supreme Court remove the Judge from his designation?
- (a) Yes, the Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority and thus has the power to pass any decisions on him.
 - (b) Yes, the Judge was not acting as a judge and can be held liable for his crimes by the court.
 - (c) No, it is the power of the parliament to pass decisions based on the liability of the crime.
 - (d) No, the procedure for impeachment mentioned in the constitution should be followed while passing such a decision.
76. A notice was made to the Speaker of Lok Sabha for the impeachment of one of the judges of the Supreme Court. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha formed a three-member committee to investigate the charges framed against the judge. The committee formed their report in which they found the judge guilty of his charges and submitted it to the Speaker. The charges were taken up for discussion in the Lok Sabha and out of the 350 members present, 250 agreed and in the Rajya Sabha, out of the 220 members present, 200 agreed and finally the order was signed by the President. The Judge was impeached. Is the procedure followed correctly?
- (a) Yes, the committee was formed and the charges were discussed and only after voting and the president's signature, the impeachment was done.
 - (b) Yes, the Lok Sabha has the final say in this matter.
 - (c) No, the majority was not formed for the impeachment.
 - (d) No, all the members were not present in the voting.

77. When a notice was issued for the impeachment of one of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha formed a three-member committee to investigate the charges framed on the judge. The committee formed their report in which they found the judge guilty of his charges and submitted it to the Speaker. The charges were taken up for discussion in the Lok Sabha, but they didn't get the majority vote and so, impeachment was not done. Is the procedure followed correctly?
- (a) Yes, the procedure was followed correctly.
 - (b) Yes, the Lok Sabha has the final say in this matter.
 - (c) No, the voting of Rajya Sabha was not done.
 - (d) No, the committee found the judge liable.

XVI. Parliamentary privileges are defined in Article 105 of the Indian Constitution. The members of Parliament are exempt from any civil or criminal liability for any statement made or act done in the course of their duties. The privileges are claimed only when the person is a member of the house. As soon as he ends up being a member, the privileges are said to be called off. The privileges given to the members are necessary for exercising constitutional functions. These privileges are essential so that the proceedings and functions can be made in a disciplined and undisturbed manner.

Freedom of speech in parliament: The members of the parliament have been vested with freedom of speech and expression. As the very essence of our parliamentary democracy is a free and fearless discussion, anything said by them expressing their views and thoughts is exempt from any liability and cannot be tried in the court of law. Some limitations are also present which should be followed to claim immunity:

- Freedom of speech should be in accordance with the constitutional provisions and subject to rules and procedures of parliament, stated under Article 118 of the Constitution.
- Under Article 121 of the Constitution, the members of the parliament are restricted from discussing the conduct of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court. But, even if this happens, it is a matter for the parliament and the court cannot interfere.
- No privilege and immunity can be claimed by the member for anything which is said outside the proceedings of the house.

Freedom from arrest: The members enjoy freedom from arrest in any civil case 40 days before and after the adjournment of the house and also when the house is in session. No member can be arrested from the limits of the parliament without the permission of the house to which he/she belongs, so that there is no hindrance in performing their duties.

Freedom from appearing as a witness: The members of the parliament enjoy special privileges and are exempt from attending court as a witness. They are given complete liberty to attend the house or not attend it upto certain threshold and perform their duties without any interference from the court.

Power to make rules of procedure: Under Art. 118, Each House of Parliament has the power to make rules and regulate its proceeding and conduct of its business. Both Houses had

enacted their rule book which is known as Rules of Procedure and Conduct of business in Lok Sabha and Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States respectively.

Source: <https://www.google.com/amp/s/blog.ipleaders.in/parliamentary-privileges-india/%3famp=1>

78. One of the members of parliament was once invited as a chief guest for an event. At the end of the event, he was asked to deliver a speech and pass some valuable knowledge to the attendees. While delivering the speech, the member made a controversial statement which seems to invite violence against the government of India. One of the attendees files a complaint against him for sedition. Will the member of parliament be liable for sedition?
- (a) Yes, he delivered a speech with the intention to incite violence. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (b) Yes, he made a seditious speech in a public gathering.
 - (c) No, he is a member of the parliament and enjoys the right of free speech.
 - (d) No, he is a member of parliament and enjoys parliamentary privilege.
79. During a proceeding of the parliament, a member of the parliament made a speech about a recent event in which one of the judges of the Supreme Court asked a question to the person accused of rape. The event was in the news since a video of the proceedings had gone viral as the nature of the question asked by the judge was quite weird. The member says this act is not fit for a judge of the Supreme Court and he should be impeached for his act. The judge heard about this and took suo moto cognizance on this matter. Will the judge be allowed to take an action against the member of parliament?
- (a) Yes, he has talked about the conduct of a Supreme Court Judge, so his immunity is gone.
 - (b) Yes, he has asked for the impeachment of a Supreme Court Judge.
 - (c) No, during the proceedings of the parliament, a member can say anything.
 - (d) No, the Supreme Court doesn't have the authority to adjudicate this issue.
80. During the recent elections, a businessman came up to be a prominent leader and a viable candidate to become the member of parliament. After the elections but before the results were announced, he was held liable for a breach of contract with another company and he was arrested. He pleaded before the court that as he is a viable candidate for the seat of member of parliament whose results are soon to be announced and hence, he can't be arrested as he may become a member of parliament. Considering this, should he be released?
- (a) Yes, he can be a member of the parliament and they can't be arrested in a civil case.
 - (b) Yes, he can be a member of parliament and cannot be arrested.
 - (c) No, he is still not a member of parliament and can be arrested.
 - (d) No, he has committed a crime and should be punished.

XVII. The Kerala High Court recently dismissed a Public Interest Litigation that was filed for compensation for two transgender persons who were booked for obstructing the motorcade of Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan by waving black flags as a mark of protest, while he was attending an event in Ernakulam. The PIL sought an inquiry into the “professional misconduct of the officers” involved in the incident and for compensation for the transgender persons who were detained.

A bench of Chief Justice S Manikumar & Justice Murali Purushothaman while dismissing the PIL observed that the petitioner failed to make out a case for the prayers sought for. The incident occurred when Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan was in Ernakulam for the inauguration of the Karikkinos Cancer Research Centre at the Kaloor Stadium Metro Station. The petitioner contended that waving black flags or wearing a black mask or dress is a way to show dissent in a democracy and does not constitute any offense. The 'illegal detention' of transgender persons is violative of Articles 14, 19, and 21 of the Constitution and an offense under Section 220 (Commitment for trial or confinement by person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law) of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the petitioner averred. The petitioner also argued that the police officers were guilty of offenses under sub-sections (b) & (d) of Section 18 of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019. Section 18(b) of the Act prescribes a penalty for anyone who obstructs a transgender person from using or having access to a public place and Section 18(d) prescribes a penalty for whoever causes injury to a transgender person either physical or mental.

The State Police Chief stated that the persons were not detained for wearing black dress, but because they were trying to intrude on the Chief Minister’s motorcade that was parked in front of the Kaloor Stadium metro station. The Chief Minister is a 'Z+' category protectee, the police officers repeatedly asked them to go away but they refused to do so, according to the State Police Chief. “They willfully created a ruckus intending to seek attention from Media” and refused to disperse despite warnings of the police, the State Police Chief stated in his counter affidavit.

The court held that there were no incidents of abuse under sub-sections Section 18(b) and (d) of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 in the matter. “Action which occasioned the police to arrest the transgenders does not fall within the ambit of any violation, as defined under the Act” the court observed. The petitioner also contended that the requisites for attracting Section 151 of the CrPC (Arrest to prevent the commission of cognizable offenses) were absent. However, as ascertaining the applicability of Section 151 CrPC involved questions of fact, it could not be adjudicated in a writ petition, the court concluded.

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/kerala-high-court-transgender-persons-arrested-wave-black-flag-cm-pinarayi-vijayan-pil-dismissed-222628>

81. Sasuke and Itachi are two neighbors who don't get along very well. After several fights, they decided to patch up their relationship and thus, decided to go to a hotel to have a night of proper conversation and enjoyment. While they were there, Itachi, who is still not fond of Sasuke, locked his room door from outside and ran away. Later, Sasuke was freed by the hotel staff and he filed a case against Itachi under Section 220 of the Indian Penal Code. Will Itachi be liable under Section 220 of IPC?
- (a) Yes, he confined Sasuke with malicious intentions.
 - (b) Yes, he obstructed Sasuke's right to access a public place.
 - (c) No, he had no authority over Sasuke.
 - (d) No, Sasuke is not a transgender.
82. Mitsuki is a transgender who lives with his mother, Orochimaru. Orochimaru is a middle aged backward-minded lady and thinks that people's genders are determined at their birth which is either male or female and nothing like a transgender exists. She constantly ridicules Mitsuki and asks Mitsuki to act like male gender. Mitsuki despises it all and has asked her multiple times to stop the abuse but when she didn't listen to him, he filed a case against her under Section 18(d) of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019. Will she be liable?
- (a) Yes, she has constantly abused him.
 - (b) No, she hasn't caused any type of harm to him.
 - (c) No, she is his mother and thus cannot be liable.
 - (d) No, she is only asking him to behave normally.
83. Zetsu is a transgender who was trying to enter a 5-star hotel. The hotel staff stopped him as the hotel was booked for a wedding and this entry was restricted to everyone else. Zetsu was dissatisfied and called the police on the staff for restricting her access to a public place. The police came and after talking with the staff, arrested Zetsu and took him into police custody. Consider that you are a lawyer of Zetsu, under which of these sections can you file a case and against whom?
- (a) Section 220 of IPC; against the police.
 - (b) Section 18(b) of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019; against the police.
 - (c) Section 18(d) of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019; against the police.
 - (d) Section 18(b) of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019; against the hotel staff.

84. Why did the court hold that there were no violations under sub-sections Section 18(b) and (d) of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 in the present matter discussed in the passage?
- (a) No rights of transgender people were violated at all.
 - (b) The place they entered was not a public place.
 - (c) The police are authorized to confine people whenever necessary.
 - (d) The police took necessary precautions to stop them.

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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.** The flipped classroom has become a buzzword in educational circles in the 21st century. As an inverse way of teaching and learning, the flipped classroom addresses the 4 Cs of learning— critical thinking, communication, cooperation, and creativity—as students work with technology to preview material at home prior to coming to class. Then, in class, they engage in higher order thinking skills, such as synthesizing, analyzing, and evaluating material through hands-on projects, group work, problem-solving, discussions, debates, or any multitude of student-centered activities. Flipped Classroom (FC) has been considerably investigated in research and practice contexts because of the capacity it assumes to have in enhancing learners' outcomes. However, research that explores advance organizers' impact, which might result in affecting the expected learning outcomes in the FC, is still insufficient. Hence, the present study aimed to assess the effectiveness of advance organizers utilization in FC via Learning Management System to develop learners' integrated science process skills. It was carried out on all home economics students enrolled in a course entitled "Research Proposal" who were randomly divided into two equal groups, experimental and control. Data were collected through a five- domain product evaluation card namely, the operational definition; identifying and controlling variables; formulating hypothesis; experimenting; and interpreting data. Results showed that achievement and performance of participants who learnt the course content via FC lectures with the use of an advance organizer were better than the performance and achievement of their colleagues in the control group that were not provided by any advance organizer. In light of these results, the study concluded that advance organizers, if used in FC could have interesting benefits for research and development of learners' integrated science process skills.
85. Based on the passage, which of the following statements provides the best support for the conclusion drawn in the passage?
- (a) The flipped classroom is popular in educational circles.
 - (b) Students in the experimental group performed better than those in the control group when an advance organizer was used.
 - (c) The 4 Cs of learning are critical thinking, communication, cooperation, and creativity.
 - (d) Research on the flipped classroom is still insufficient.

86. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) All students prefer flipped classrooms over traditional teaching methods.
 - (b) The primary aim of the study was to assess the popularity of the flipped classroom.
 - (c) The flipped classroom approach enhances learners' outcomes.
 - (d) The flipped classroom is the only teaching method discussed in educational circles.
87. Which of the following is an assumption made by the author?
- (a) Hands-on projects and group work are essential components of the traditional classroom.
 - (b) Research on advance organizers in traditional classrooms is extensive.
 - (c) The use of technology at home by students is effective for learning.
 - (d) The control group had no exposure to any form of advance organizers.
88. Which statement strengthens the argument made in the passage?
- (a) Some students in the experimental group did not use the advance organizer.
 - (b) The study was conducted across various subjects, not just home economics.
 - (c) The 4 Cs of learning are widely recognized educational goals.
 - (d) The experimental group using advance organizers outperformed the control group.
89. Which statement weakens the argument made in the passage?
- (a) The flipped classroom method has been used for centuries.
 - (b) The control group was given extra tutoring sessions.
 - (c) The study focused only on home economics students.
 - (d) The 4 Cs of learning are not universally accepted.
90. Based on the results of the study, what is the most appropriate course of action for educators?
- (a) Implement the flipped classroom method without any advance organizers.
 - (b) Completely abandon traditional teaching methods.
 - (c) Incorporate advance organizers into the flipped classroom method.
 - (d) Focus solely on the 4 Cs of learning without considering other factors.

- XIX.** The shift towards digital learning platforms has become a prevalent trend in modern education, aiming to cater to diverse learning needs and enhance student engagement. However, as educational institutions embrace these platforms, they encounter various challenges and observations:
- Schools have adopted online platforms that offer a plethora of resources but often require teachers to undergo extensive training to navigate them effectively.
 - Students, although enthusiastic initially, have reported feelings of isolation and a lack of real-time interaction, impacting their motivation.
 - Technical glitches and system downtimes have been frequent, disrupting scheduled lessons and assessments.
 - Some institutions have observed that students' attention spans seem to decrease during online lectures, leading to concerns about content absorption and retention.
 - Other educational institutions report seeing benefits such as flexibility in scheduling and accessibility to a broader range of resources.
91. Based on the information provided, which of the following is a potential challenge faced by educational institutions in adopting digital learning platforms?
- (a) Offering a plethora of resources to students.
 - (b) Requiring teachers to undergo extensive training.
 - (c) Students reporting feelings of isolation.
 - (d) Experiencing system downtimes.
92. What makes the adoption of online platforms challenging for students, according to the passage?
- (a) The frequent technical glitches.
 - (b) Decrease in students' attention spans.
 - (c) Accessibility to a broader range of resources.
 - (d) The flexibility in scheduling.
93. What is a distinguishing observation between institutions that have adopted digital platforms and those that haven't?
- (a) All institutions have observed decreased attention spans in students.
 - (b) Institutions without digital platforms report no technical challenges.
 - (c) Students in institutions with digital platforms feel a lack of real-time interaction.
 - (d) All institutions have reported benefits like accessibility.

94. How could the decrease in students' attention spans during online lectures impact their learning?
- (a) It might increase the availability of resources.
 - (b) It could result in frequent system downtimes.
 - (c) It may affect content absorption and retention.
 - (d) It has no significant impact on students' learning experiences.

XX. In the vast landscapes of rural areas, country schools play an integral role in shaping the future of communities. Recognizing the pervasive influence of smoking and its detrimental effects on health, the initiation of a system-wide anti-smoking education in country schools emerges as a pivotal strategy. This comprehensive approach goes beyond mere classroom sessions; it integrates curriculum modules, extracurricular activities, community involvement, and policy changes within school premises. At its core, such an education system aims to instill awareness about the dangers of smoking from an early age, ensuring that students develop informed perspectives.

The curriculum modules delve deep into the physiological, psychological, and socio-economic implications of smoking. Through interactive sessions, students grasp the science behind nicotine addiction, the immediate and long-term health repercussions, and the economic burden it places on individuals and society. Beyond theoretical knowledge, practical workshops simulate the effects of smoking on the respiratory system, enabling students to witness firsthand the damages caused. These sessions are complemented by extracurricular activities such as poster-making competitions, skits, and debates, allowing students to express their learnings creatively and engage with peers on the topic.

Community involvement forms another cornerstone of this initiative. Collaborative efforts with local health organizations, former smokers sharing their testimonies, and interactive community workshops ensure that the anti-smoking message permeates beyond school walls. Furthermore, the introduction of smoke-free zones around schools, backed by strict enforcement and community support, creates a tangible environment reflecting the values taught within.

Moreover, continuous evaluation mechanisms gauge the program's effectiveness, adapting strategies based on feedback and evolving challenges. Parent-teacher associations, school boards, and local governance bodies collaborate, ensuring resources, support, and sustainability for the initiative. In essence, a system-wide country school anti-smoking education transcends traditional boundaries, weaving a tapestry of awareness, action, and advocacy. By equipping the youth with knowledge, fostering community collaboration, and implementing tangible policies, these schools not only nurture academic excellence but also cultivate healthier generations, championing a smoke-free future for the country's heartland.

95. Which of the following assumptions underlies the argument in the passage?
- (a) Community involvement has no impact on students' understanding of anti-smoking measures.
 - (b) Rural areas have fewer challenges regarding smoking awareness than urban areas.
 - (c) Integrating practical workshops is essential for a holistic understanding of the dangers of smoking.
 - (d) Only teachers should be responsible for imparting anti-smoking education.
96. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the argument in the passage?
- (a) Schools in rural areas do not have enough resources to implement anti-smoking programs.
 - (b) Students in country schools are already well-informed about the dangers of smoking.
 - (c) Smoking rates have significantly decreased due to factors unrelated to school programs.
 - (d) Community members disagree with the anti-smoking initiatives in schools.
97. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument in the passage?
- (a) Many country schools have reported an increase in student participation since implementing anti-smoking programs.
 - (b) Some urban schools are considering adopting similar anti-smoking programs.
 - (c) Funding for anti-smoking education has been decreasing in recent years.
 - (d) Parents in rural areas believe that anti-smoking education is unnecessary.
98. Which of the following conclusions underlies the argument in the passage?
- (a) All country schools should immediately implement an anti-smoking program.
 - (b) Integrating community involvement enhances the effectiveness of anti-smoking education.
 - (c) Students in country schools are more prone to smoking than those in urban areas.
 - (d) Practical workshops alone can address the smoking issue among students.
99. Which of the following inferences underlies the argument in the passage?
- (a) Without community involvement, the anti-smoking program will fail.
 - (b) Rural areas face unique challenges that necessitate tailored anti-smoking education.
 - (c) Practical workshops are the only effective way to teach students about smoking dangers.
 - (d) Anti-smoking education is more crucial in urban settings than in rural areas.

- XXI.** Habits are the silent architects of our daily existence, shaping the contours of our routines, behaviors, and, ultimately, our lives. At their core, habits are the repetitive actions or behaviors we engage in regularly, often unconsciously. These patterns, once established, create a rhythmic cycle, leading us to perform certain activities without much conscious thought. While some habits emerge from conscious decisions, many evolve subconsciously over time, molded by consistent repetition and reinforcement. Consider the simple act of brushing teeth before bed—a practice instilled from childhood, now executed without a second thought. Similarly, habits permeate every facet of our lives, from the mundane rituals of morning coffee preparation to intricate routines that define professions and passions.
- Understanding the power of habits offers profound insights into human behavior and potential. Charles Duhigg, in his seminal work "The Power of Habit," elucidates how habits operate within a three-step loop: cue, routine, and reward. The cue acts as a trigger, initiating a familiar routine, which, upon completion, offers a reward, reinforcing the behavior. Recognizing this loop empowers individuals to harness the potential of habits, whether to cultivate positive behaviors or eradicate detrimental ones. Indeed, the transformative potential of habits extends beyond individual routines. Societies, organizations, and cultures are shaped by collective habits—norms, traditions, and shared practices that dictate communal behaviors and values.
- However, the omnipresence of habits also underscores their potential pitfalls. The comfort of routine can lead to complacency, stifling innovation and growth. Moreover, entrenched habits, especially those rooted in negative behaviors, can be notoriously challenging to alter. Yet, the very nature of habits, grounded in repetition and reinforcement, also offers a pathway to change. By understanding the mechanics of habit formation and employing deliberate strategies, individuals and communities can navigate the intricate maze of behaviors, steering towards constructive patterns that align with aspirations and values. In essence, while habits shape our present, our conscious efforts can mold them to craft a future resonating with purpose, growth, and fulfillment.
100. Which of the following assumptions underlies the argument in the passage?
- (a) Habits are entirely formed from conscious decisions.
 - (b) The repetition of behaviors leads to the formation of habits.
 - (c) All habits are detrimental and need eradication.
 - (d) Societies are not influenced by collective habits.
101. What is the primary message conveyed about habits in the passage?
- (a) Habits are inherently negative and should be avoided.
 - (b) Habits are formed instantaneously without repetition.
 - (c) Understanding habits can empower individuals and societies.
 - (d) Only individual habits matter; collective habits are insignificant.

102. Which of the following, if true, would challenge the idea presented in the passage?
- (a) Everyone can easily change their habits gradually.
 - (b) Habitual actions have long-term impact on individuals.
 - (c) Societal norms are influenced by collective behaviors.
 - (d) Repetition does not lead to the formation of habits.
103. The passage suggests that habits:
- (a) Shape both individual behaviors and societal practices.
 - (b) Can be formed without any repetitive behavior.
 - (c) Are primarily based on random actions.
 - (d) Are only relevant for personal routines, not for societal norms.
104. What inference can be drawn about the relationship between habits and growth from the passage?
- (a) Habitual routines invariably lead to stagnation.
 - (b) Changing habits is always a straightforward process.
 - (c) Habits, when understood, can offer pathways for improvement.
 - (d) All habits, regardless of their nature, inhibit progress.
105. Based on the passage, which statement best captures the significance of habits?
- (a) Habits are irrelevant to personal and societal development.
 - (b) Habitual actions shape routines, behaviors, and cultures.
 - (c) Only negative habits have a lasting impact.
 - (d) Changing habits requires no effort or understanding.
106. According to the passage, what empowers individuals in relation to habits?
- (a) Ignorance about the mechanics of habit formation.
 - (b) The belief that habits are unchangeable. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (c) Recognizing and understanding the patterns of habits.
 - (d) Relying solely on societal norms without personal understanding.
107. Which of the following would challenge the positive view of habits presented in the passage?
- (a) All habits are not predetermined and unchangeable.
 - (b) Habitual actions always lead to different outcomes.
 - (c) Changing habits is not straightforward for everyone.
 - (d) The repetition of behaviors always results in negative consequences.

108. What overarching theme is presented about habits in the passage?
- (a) The inevitability of detrimental habits in societies.
 - (b) The transformative potential of understanding and influencing habits.
 - (c) Habitual routines are solely a reflection of personal preferences.
 - (d) Societal progress is hindered by collective habits.

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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.

- XXII.** In a medical college there are 1600 students studying Dentistry and Homeopathy. Each student from each course knows one or more languages out of English, Hindi and Bengali. 45% of the students study Dentistry and the remaining students study Homeopathy. Out of the students studying Dentistry, boys and girls are in the ratio of 5 : 3. Out of the boys studying Dentistry, 16% know only English, 10% know only Hindi and 4% know only Bengali. 24% know English as well as Hindi, 20% know English as well as Bengali and 14% know Hindi as well as Bengali. The remaining boys know all three languages. Out of the girls studying Dentistry, 20% know only English, 10% know only Hindi and 10% know only Bengali, 20% know English as well as Hindi. 20% know English as well as Bengali. 10% know Hindi as well as Bengali. The remaining girls know all the three languages. Out of the students studying Homeopathy, boys and girls are in the ratio of 4 : 7. Out of the boys studying Homeopathy, 20% know only English, 15% know only Hindi and 5% know only Bengali. 15% know English as well as Hindi, 25% know English as well as Bengali, and 10% know Hindi as well as Bengali. The remaining boys know all three languages. Out of the girls studying Homeopathy, 15% know only English, 15% know only Hindi and 5% know only Bengali. 20% know English as well as Hindi, 20% know English as well as Bengali, and 15% know Hindi as well as Bengali. The remaining girls know all three languages.
109. How many students studying Dentistry know only either English or Hindi?
(a) 166 (b) 162
(c) 308 (d) 198
110. How many students in the college know all three languages?
(a) 108 (b) 132
(c) 169 (d) 137
111. What per cent of the total no. of girls in the college know Bengali?
(a) 45 (b) 40
(c) 48 (d) 50
112. How many students studying Homeopathy do not know English?
(a) 292 (b) 232
(c) 228 (d) 298

113. Out of the students studying Homeopathy, what is the ratio of the no. of boys knowing English to the no. of girls knowing Hindi?
(a) 3:5 (b) 2:3
(c) 9:11 (d) 9:13
114. Out of the total no. of students studying Dentistry, what per cent knows at least two languages?
(a) $61\frac{12}{13}\%$ (b) $57\frac{13}{16}\%$
(c) $59\frac{13}{17}\%$ (d) $66\frac{1}{4}\%$
115. What per cent of the total no. of girls in the college do not know Hindi? (rounded off to nearest integer)
(a) 38 (b) 46
(c) 48 (d) 43
- XXIII.** In Reliance Group there are 5200 employees in five different subsidiary companies - Reliance Retail, Reliance Life Services, Reliance Logistic, Reliance Solar and RJIL. Out of the total number of female employees in the organisation, 27% work in Reliance Retail, 22% work in Reliance Logistic, 16% work in Reliance Life Services and the remaining 840 female employees work in Reliance Solar. RJIL has no female employee. Out of the total number of male employees in the group, 14% work in Reliance Retail, 30% work in Reliance Logistic, 25% work in Reliance Life Services, 11% work in the Reliance Solar and the remaining employees work in RJIL.
116. If the no. of male employees in Reliance Life Services increases by 20%, the male employee¹ in Reliance Solar increases by 25%, 60 male employees join RJIL and the numbers of male employees in Reliance Retail and Reliance Logistic remain the same, what is the percentage increase in the number of male employees in the group?
(a) 10.12% (b) 7.22%
(c) 6.89% (d) 9.89%
117. The total number of male employees working in Reliance Logistic and Reliance Life Services together is what per cent of the total number of employees (male and female) working in these two firms?
(a) 52.47% (b) 62.8%
(c) 68.8% (d) 50.8%

118. What is the approximate average number of employees (male and female) who work in RJIL, Reliance Logistic, and Reliance Solar companies together?
(a) 1044 (b) 1120
(c) 1025 (d) 986
119. If equal number of female and male employees working in Reliance Life Services leave the job, the ratio of the number of male employees working in Reliance Life Services to the number of females working in the same department reduces to 149 : 70. What is the total number of employees working in Reliance Life Services who left the job?
(a) 254 (b) 148
(c) 52 (d) 208
120. If 92 male employees of Reliance Retail are transferred to Reliance Solar and 70 female employees of Reliance Solar are transferred to Reliance Retail, then what is the ratio of the number of male employees to the number of female employees in Reliance Solar after the transfer of employees?
(a) 40 : 77 (b) 4 : 7
(c) 6 : 7 (d) 41:77

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Rough

Rough

MOCK CLAT 10001 (BASIC)

ANSWER & EXPLANATIONS

English Language

1. **Answer: B**
Explanation: In the passage, Portia compares the quality of mercy to something gentle and beneficial, much like how rain from heaven is gentle and nurturing when it falls upon the earth. This metaphor emphasizes the gentle and universally beneficial nature of mercy.
 2. **Answer: D**
Explanation: Portia mentions that mercy is "twice blest," meaning it blesses both the giver and the taker. This suggests that there's mutual benefit and blessing in the act of showing mercy.
 3. **Answer: B**
Explanation: Portia contrasts the temporal power represented by a monarch's crown and scepter with the greater power of mercy. While the crown and scepter signify earthly authority, mercy surpasses this in its significance and potency.
 4. **Answer: D**
Explanation: Portia suggests that if strict justice were always the course, none would achieve salvation. This underscores the importance of mercy alongside justice and the potential limitations of rigidly following justice alone.
 5. **Answer: C**
Explanation: Throughout the speech, Portia's aim is to persuade Shylock to consider mercy rather than strict justice. She acknowledges his plea for justice but tries to appeal to his sense of understanding and compassion by highlighting the elevated nature and power of mercy.
 6. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage mentions that the old lady believed she could walk down the middle of the road because of her liberty.
 7. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage states that when the policeman directs traffic at Piccadilly Circus, he symbolizes liberty, as his actions maintain order and allow for the freedoms of all.
 8. **Answer: B**
Explanation: The author mentions various personal liberties, including walking down the street in a dressing-gown, as actions that don't infringe upon others.
 9. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage emphasizes the importance of finding a balance between personal freedoms and the requirements of a functioning society.
 10. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage concludes by stating that it's the small habits and interactions in daily life that determine if a society is civilized or not.
-

11. **Answer: B**
Explanation: The passage emphasizes that effective time management involves prioritizing tasks to maximize productivity and achieve goals.
12. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage mentions that the Eisenhower Matrix categorizes tasks based on their urgency and importance.
13. **Answer: B**
Explanation: The passage suggests that while technology can be distracting, when used judiciously, it offers tools that track progress and provide insights into time allocation.
14. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage references the Pomodoro Technique as a method involving working in bursts with short breaks.
15. **Answer: B**
Explanation: The passage emphasizes that setting clear and realistic goals offers direction and purpose, aiding individuals in structuring their time effectively.
16. **Answer: B**
Explanation: Throughout the passage, the author emphasizes the transformative power of mentorship, highlighting its positive impacts on personal and professional growth, well-being, and success. The tone consistently conveys a hopeful and encouraging perspective on the importance and benefits of mentorship.
17. **Answer: B**
Explanation: The passage consistently emphasizes that mentorship has profound and enduring effects on individuals, impacting both personal growth and professional development. The central idea underscores the multifaceted benefits of mentorship, highlighting its transformative nature.
18. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage details that mentors not only provide guidance in decision-making but also challenge individuals to think beyond their comfort zones. Additionally, mentors share their experiences and life lessons, equipping mentees with insights to navigate challenges effectively.
19. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage emphasizes the importance of compatibility, trust, and understanding in establishing a successful mentor-mentee relationship. These elements are highlighted as crucial components that contribute to the effectiveness and impact of the mentorship.
20. **Answer: C**
Explanation: The passage elaborates on how mentors play a pivotal role in professional spheres, providing valuable advice, networking opportunities, and industry-specific knowledge. This guidance is presented as instrumental in helping mentees navigate the complexities of their careers and achieve professional success.
-

21. **Answer: A**

Explanation: The passage mentions that mentors help in building "self-confidence and resilience." Resilience implies the ability to recover quickly from difficulties or adapt to challenges. Among the options, "fragility," which signifies the quality of being easily broken or damaged, serves as the most suitable antonym to resilience.

22. **Answer: C**

Explanation: The passage discusses the challenges and strains faced by cities in India over different periods, emphasizing issues such as migration, strain on civic services, and identity crisis among migrants. The tone consistently highlights these challenges, making the overall tone critical.

23. **Answer: A**

Explanation: The passage mentions that the colonial period saw cities divided into 'white and black towns.' This indicates racial segregation, with one town for the colonial rulers and the other for the native population.

24. **Answer: B**

Explanation: The passage highlights that while the income base in urban areas has grown significantly, the tax base hasn't expanded at the same rate. This is attributed to a poor tax regime, leading to challenges in providing necessary civic services.

Current Affairs and General Knowledge

25. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Indian agriculture scientist Dr. Swati Nayak, affectionately known as "Bihana Didi" or "Seed Lady" by local communities in Odisha, has been honored with the Norman E. Borlaug Award for 2023.

She became the third Indian to receive this prestigious award after Aditi Mukherji (2012) and Mahalingam Govindaraj (2022), recognizing her remarkable contributions to agriculture, particularly in the realm of drought-tolerant rice varieties.

26. **Answer: C**

Know about Norman E. Borlaug Award:

The award is endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation, the award is presented every October in Des Moines, Iowa, US by the World Food Prize Foundation to honour individuals under the age of 40 who have achieved remarkable, science-based accomplishments in international agriculture and food production.

- The award is named after Norman E. Borlaug, the father of the Green Revolution and the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize laureate.
- The award diploma incorporates the image of Dr. Norman E. Borlaug at work in the fields of Mexico and a cash prize of USD 10,000.

27. **Answer: C**

28. **Answer: A**

29. **Answer: B**

30. **Answer: B**

31. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Kailasamudaiyar temple

About Naganathaswamy Temple:

- It was built by **Rajendra Chola I (1012-1044 CE)**.
- It is referred as **Kailasamudaiyar temple in inscriptions**.
- Features**
 - o It is known for its exquisite stone sculptures and important inscriptions.
 - o It consists of an **ekatala vimana and a mukha mandapa**.

Inscriptions: The temple is known for its **important inscriptions** belonging to the periods of **Rajendra Chola I and Kulothunga I** (regnal years 1070-1120 CE).

32. **Answer: C**

33. **Answer: B**

34. **Answer: D**

35. **Answer: C**

Explanation: About Global Innovation Index 2023:

- It is published by the **World Intellectual Property Organization**.
 - It is a reliable tool for governments across the world **to assess the innovation-led social and economic changes** in their respective countries.
-

This year, the NITI Aayog, in partnership with the CII and the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), is hosting, virtually, the India Launch of the GII 2023 on 29th September 2023.

36. **Answer: A**

37. **Answer: B**

38. **Answer: C**

Explanation: **Key findings**

- o The Global Innovation Index is built on a rich dataset – **the collection of 80 indicators from international public and private sources** – going beyond the traditional measures of innovation since the definition of innovation has broadened.
- o **Top 5 countries:** Switzerland, Sweden, United States United Kingdom (4th) and Singapore (5th).

39. **Answer: B**

40. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Geneva

- WIPO is one of the 15 **specialized agencies of the United Nations**.
- Currently, there are **193 members** of the World Intellectual Property Organisation.
- Headquarter:** Geneva.

41. **Answer: D**

Explanation: About Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM-SHRI) Scheme:

- It is a **Centrally Sponsored scheme announced in 2022**.
- Objective: Development of more than 14500 schools across the country by strengthening selected existing schools being managed by Central Government/ State/ UT Government/ local bodies.**
- The duration of the scheme is from 2022-23 to 2026-27, after which it shall be the responsibility of the States/UTs to continue to maintain the benchmarks achieved by these schools.**
- Features:**
 - o **The selected schools will act as exemplar schools showcasing all components of the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) and offering mentorship to other schools in their vicinity.**
 - o **The PM SHRI Schools will be developed as Green Schools, incorporating environment-friendly aspects.**
 - o **The pedagogy adopted in these schools will be more experiential, holistic, integrated, play/toy-based (particularly in the foundational years), inquiry-driven, discovery-oriented, learner-centric, discussion-based, flexible and enjoyable.**
 - o **The focus will be on the learning outcomes of every child in every grade.**
 - o **Assessment at all levels will be based on conceptual understanding and application of knowledge to real-life situations and will be competency-based.**
 - o **Linkage with Sector Skill Councils and local industry** for enhancing employability and providing better employment opportunities will be explored.

- **A School Quality Assessment Framework (SQAF)** is being developed, specifying the key performance indicators to measure outcomes. Quality evaluation of these schools at regular intervals will be undertaken to ensure the desired standards.

42. **Answer: A**

43. **Answer: B**

44. **Answer: D**

45. **Answer: C**

46. **Answer: A**

47. **Answer: B**

48. **Answer: B**

Explanation: About Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT):

- It is formed as a **statutory and autonomous body** as per the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992.
- It was mainly established to **hear appeals against orders passed by the SEBI or by an adjudicating officer** under the SEBI Act.
- The SAT hears appeals **against the following orders:**
 - Orders issued by the **Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)** in relation to cases filed before it.
 - Orders **issued by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA)** in relation to cases filed before it.
 - Hear the orders **passed by SEBI.**

49. **Answer: C**

50. **Answer: B**

51. **Answer: C**

52. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Know about SAT:

- **Composition: SAT consists of one Presiding Officer and such number of Judicial and Technical members** as the Central Government may determine.
 - The person so appointed as the **presiding Officer** should meet the **following requirements:**
 - The retired or sitting judge of the Supreme Court
 - Chief Justice of the High Court
 - Judge of the High Court, who has completed at least seven years of service as a judge in a high court.
 - **Judicial Member: Judge of the High Court** for at least five years of service
 - **Technical Member:**
 - **Secretary or an Additional Secretary** in the Ministry or Department **of the Central Government or any equivalent post** in the Central Government or a State Government; or
 - Person of proven ability, integrity, and standing, **having special knowledge and professional experience of not less than 15 years in the financial sector**, including the securities market, pension funds, commodity derivatives, or insurance.
 - The **Presiding Officer and Judicial Members** shall be **appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India** or its nominee.

- **Tenure:** The tenure for the Presiding Officer and other members will be **five years** from the date of appointment, and they shall be **eligible for re-appointment for** another term of **maximum five years**.
- However, **no presiding officer or member shall hold office after** he/she has attained the **age of 70**.
- SAT has the **same powers as** vested in a **civil court** under the code of civil procedure while trying a suit.
- **Who can make an appeal?**
- **Every person aggrieved by the order of the SEBI** or adjudicating officer is liable to make an appeal to the SAT.
- **No appeal** can be made to the SAT **against any order made with the consent of the parties**.
- **Appeal against the orders of the SAT:**
- Every person aggrieved by any order or decision of SAT can file an **appeal to the Supreme Court**.
- An appeal **can only be made on any question of law**.

Legal Reasoning

53. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Option A is correct because this is a case where the writ of Habeas Corpus can be invoked. Habeas corpus can be invoked when there is an unlawful detention. Here, since Aman has been under arrest for 7 days and the correct procedure has not been used, the court can grant an order for the release of Aman. Option B is incorrect because being “young and dumb” is no appropriate or legal reason for arresting someone, and therefore, the arrest is invalid. Option C is incorrect because the question is asking to decide as a judge. While the police may be questioned or any action might be taken against them, the first and primary duty will be to ascertain whether there has been unlawful detention or not, which is why option A is correct. Moreover, “penalized” means giving punishment and nothing in the passage suggests that in such cases the police can be “penalized”. Option D is incorrect as it is out of the scope of the passage.

54. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option A is incorrect because the High Court has taken up suo moto cognizance and such an action is valid, as it can be justified by the writ of certiorari. Certiorari is invoked when a lower court exceeds its jurisdiction. On a reading of the first two paragraphs of the passage, it may be inferred that writ jurisdictions belong only to the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Option B is incorrect because since writ jurisdictions are a matter of fundamental importance, fundamental rights can be invoked only in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Option C is, therefore, correct because the judgment stands valid and the writ of certiorari is invoked here. Option D is incorrect because it is out of the scope of the passage.

55. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option A is incorrect because a mandamus can be invoked only when a public person fails to perform his or her legal duty. Therefore, a mandamus cannot be invoked against a private company. Option C is incorrect because nowhere does the option state or indicate that making electricity cheaper is a legal duty of the Prime Minister. Option B is correct because a person working in a PSU is a public person and a writ of mandamus can be invoked against him or her.

56. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option B is incorrect because if the retiring age of judges of the High Court is 62, a person cannot be appointed at the age of 65. This is why option D is correct- because both options A and C are true. This is a case of quo warranto because it is applied when a private person holds an office over which he has no right. Option C is correct because since Justice Sahil Sharma is 65 years old, his post as a High Court judge is invalid.

57. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Options C and D can be easily eliminated because habeas corpus is a writ invoked when there is an unlawful detention, and Quo Warranto is invoked when a person holds a position or office without any right over it. In the last paragraph where prohibition is explained the phrase “stopping them from deciding a case” has been used. This means that prohibition is invoked when a case is in the process of being heard, and certiorari is used when the case has already been heard wrongfully and a decision has already been given. This is why option B is the correct answer.

58. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option A is incorrect because an interim bail is granted before the hearing of a bail application or anticipatory bail. Here, the bail application has not been made yet. Option B is correct. Ishita thought that she might be arrested by the police for an offence. Since she had not been arrested yet, her bail application will be that of anticipatory bail. Option C is incorrect because she can get anticipatory bail. Option D is incorrect because nothing in the passage or question implies that murder is a non-bailable offence. Outside knowledge need not be used.

59. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option A is incorrect because there is no way the Ticket collector (TC) would know about other thefts that Samay may have committed. Even if he did somehow know about the theft, he need not do anything about it. Option C is incorrect because the TC cannot be assumed to know who Samay is, and neither is he duty-bound to ask the police to start an investigation against him. The TC collector only must check tickets and take measures for non-compliance. Option D is incorrect because it is not the TC's duty to take him to the nearest magistrate, it is the police's duty to do so. Option B is the correct answer because it falls within the TC's power to compound the offence and charge him with a fine.

60. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option A is incorrect because bail is a right only in minor and petty offences. Stealing a diamond necklace is not a minor offence because it is of great value. Therefore, it is not a right, and it is the discretion of the magistrate to hear the matter to decide whether bail can be granted. Therefore, option C is the correct answer. Option D is incorrect because nothing in the passage suggests that bail cannot be granted at all.

61. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Options A and B are incorrect. Firstly, there is a difference between fine and compensation which is what makes the options different. Fines are paid to the State, whereas compensation is paid to the one who has been injured, the victim. The passage only talks about fines, and nothing about compensation, which makes option B out of the scope of the passage. Option A is incorrect because the passage mentions that murder is not a compoundable offence. It is for the same reason that option C is correct. Option D is incorrect because it is out of scope. The authority of the State is not being questioned here.

62. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option A is incorrect; it should be three months instead of two months. Option B is incorrect because the convicted or accused has the right to appeal but it is subject to certain conditions. Option C is incorrect because the passage does not, at any point, indicate that the cases have to be heard by the court of small causes. Option D is true. If the fine imposed on the convicted person is less than 200 rupees in a summary trial, then no right of appeal lies.

63. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option D is correct because the actions of the judge can be classified neither as a decree nor as a judgment. This is because they are oral, not written. It is not a judgment because a judgment is given based on a decree. This is why options B and C are negated at first glance. Moreover, the facts and issues are mentioned in the judgment, and just 'deciding based on facts

and issues' does not classify something as a final judgment, because it is only the facts and issues that the court decides upon. Option A is incorrect because while the rights of the parties are being decided, it has to be written for it to be classified as a decree. Therefore, option D is correct.

64. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option A is incorrect because it states that the suit is 'invalid'. Both Ajay and Sujal were residents of West Bengal and even their businesses were based in West Bengal. Courts have territorial jurisdictions by which they take up matters conforming to their territories only, and no party has the discretion to decide the jurisdiction of a court. This is why the suit is valid and option B is correct. All other options state that it is invalid, hence, they are incorrect. Option C is incorrect because the party cannot decide the jurisdiction. Option D is incorrect because it is not a breach of contract, the clause has been wrongfully mentioned.

65. **Answer: B**

Explanation: This is a direct question and can be inferred from the last paragraph of the passage. The pecuniary limit for a senior civil court is Rs. 10,00,000 and therefore, the case will come under its pecuniary jurisdiction. The junior civil court has the jurisdiction to entertain matters up to rupees 3,00,000 and therefore, the present case is beyond its jurisdiction. The High Court has unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction and appeals are heard in it. This is why option B is the most appropriate answer option. Option D is incorrect because junior city civil courts do not have the jurisdiction to hear the matter.

66. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option A is incorrect because between 3 lakhs and 10 lakhs is the jurisdiction of the senior civil court. Option B is the pecuniary jurisdiction of the junior civil court. Option D is incorrect because anything above 3,00,000 is vague and it also includes the jurisdiction of the senior civil court. Option C is the best answer. This is because matters not coming under the jurisdiction of both the senior and junior civil courts come under the jurisdiction of the court above them.

67. **Answer: C**

Explanation: All options except option C, are false. There are four kinds of jurisdiction- pecuniary, original, appellate, and territorial. Hence, option A is incorrect. Option B is incorrect because a decree comes first, and then the judgment is pronounced, and not vice versa. Therefore, option C is correct. Option D is incorrect because CPC is only procedural, it is not substantive.

68. **Answer: D**

Explanation: The last paragraph of the passage indicates that laws can be challenged by a person on grounds such as inequality, discrimination, arbitrariness, and/or unreasonableness. The Bar Council has not given any valid reason for making new changes which seems arbitrary on the face of it. So, there could be a sense of inequality which cannot be denied. Further, the question asks if on what grounds can the law be challenged. The question does not ask to choose the correct ground of challenge to the law. Therefore, all of these grounds can be used here to challenge the regulations enacted by the Bar Council of India. Hence, option D is the correct answer.

69. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option A is incorrect because the passage nowhere talks about legal rights. It only talks about natural rights and principles of natural justice. Option B is incorrect because the passage does not talk about writ jurisdiction and the same cannot be inferred by outside knowledge. Option D is incorrect because it is vague. The Supreme Court can still commit violations of the principles of natural rights. Option C is correct because it clearly states that the action of the judge is a violation. This is a violation of the rule of bias, as any judge cannot hear his case in court.

70. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option A is incorrect because it does not make sense to follow customs that are no longer prevalent in the country. Option B is incorrect because it states 'only prevalent customs'. The last few lines of the passage mention that customs, traditions, and practices are all taken into consideration. This is why option C is correct because while it does not mention customs as a source, it also does not specifically exclude the scope of customs.

71. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Options A and D can be eliminated firstly because they seem vague. The passage is not concerned about the sovereign authority of the government or what motives it may have. Therefore, these two options cannot be correct. Option C is incorrect because while it is true that under Article 368 the government cannot amend the basic structure, it is not mentioned in the passage, and therefore, not inferable. Option B is correct because it precisely sums up the answer. The rule of law states that the law is supreme and no one, not even the government, is above it. The passage mentions how in the case of Kesavananda Bharathi v. Union of India, the court held it to be a part of the basic structure. The basic structure cannot be amended and therefore, this is the correct answer.

72. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option A is inferable because separation of powers is important for smooth administration and therefore, it is a fundamental tenet of administrative law. Option C is also correct because a law can be declared invalid if it is proved to be arbitrary and unreasonable. Option D is true because bias can be of various kinds and the same can be inferred from the passage. Option B is the correct answer because the passage mentions that there are two principles of natural justice. Even if in actuality it is three, one will have to go by what the passage has stated. Therefore, B is the correct option.

73. **Answer: C**

Explanation: According to the passage, 100 Lok Sabha MPs or 50 Rajya Sabha MPs is the minimum number of signatories required to issue the notice, which means that a single member cannot issue a notice for the impeachment of a judge. So, the notice was not issued properly in this case and hence, option C is correct. Options A and B are incorrect because the proper procedure to issue a notice was not followed so, any charges levied on him will not be able to impeach him. Option D is incorrect because while he was performing his duty, if some charge does come on him, he can be impeached by following the proper procedure.

74. **Answer: D**

Explanation: According to the passage, a Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity, thus, he can only be impeached by following the proper procedure. So, option D is correct. Options A and B are incorrect because the judge of the Supreme Court can be impeached by the procedure mentioned in the Constitution. Option C is incorrect because the proper procedure involved other steps as well.

75. **Answer: D**

Explanation: According to the passage, a Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity, thus, he can only be impeached by following the proper procedure. Options A and B are incorrect because the judge of the Supreme Court can be impeached by the procedure mentioned in the Constitution. Option C is incorrect because the proper procedure involved other steps as well.

76. **Answer: C**

Explanation: According to the passage, a Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the 'total membership' of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity. In this case, in the Lok Sabha, while 250 passes the special majority, it doesn't pass the majority of the total membership of that house which is more than 500. So, option C is correct. Options A and B are incorrect because the Lok Sabha didn't fulfill the requirement of support of majority of total membership of the Lok Sabha. Option D is incorrect because all the members don't have to be present for the meeting.

77. **Answer: A**

Explanation: According to the passage, the three-member committee will submit the report, and if the charges are confirmed it will be taken up for discussion in the House where it was introduced. Thus, the three-member committee just has the duty to investigate and report and it is only the authority of the parliament to impeach the judge and the committee doesn't have a say in it. So, option A is correct. Option B is incorrect because both the houses of parliament and the president's signature are required. Option C is incorrect because the discussion was not passed in the Lok Sabha, so it doesn't need to go to Rajya Sabha. Option D is incorrect because the committee doesn't have a say in it.

78. **Answer: B**

Explanation: According to the passage, no privilege and immunity can be claimed by the member for anything which is said outside the proceedings of the house. In this case, he was outside the proceedings of the house, so he can be held liable. So, option A is the best option available to

choose. Option A is incorrect because his intention cannot be inferred from the facts. Options C and D are incorrect because he was outside of the proceedings of the Lok Sabha and thus, doesn't have immunity.

79. **Answer: D**

Explanation: According to the passage, under Article 121 of the Constitution, the members of the parliament are restricted from discussing the conduct of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court. But, even if this happens, it is a matter for the parliament and the court cannot interfere. Thus, the Court cannot adjudicate on this issue. So, option D is the most appropriate option. Options A and B are incorrect because while both of these are true, it is a matter for the parliament and the Court cannot interfere. Option C is incorrect because as clearly stated in the passage, limitations do exist for them.

80. **Answer: C**

Explanation: According to the passage, the members enjoy freedom from arrest in any civil case 40 days before and after the adjournment of the house and also when the house is in session but in this case, it has to be noticed that the businessman is still not a member of the parliament and thus doesn't have such immunity. Options A and B are incorrect because while he can be a member of parliament, for now, he is not a member of the parliament and thus can be arrested for his crimes. Option D is incorrect because while it is true, if he has been a member, he would have enjoyed immunity from arrest.

81. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Section 220 of the Indian Penal Code is commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law. In this case, however, Itachi doesn't have any authority to confine Sasuke and thus, he cannot be held liable under Section 220 of IPC. Options A and B are incorrect because Section 220 of IPC deals with imprisonment from a person of authority, in this case, Itachi has no such authority. Option D is incorrect because Section 220 of IPC is not concerned with the victim's gender.

82. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Section 18(d) of the Transgender Persons Act prescribes a penalty for whoever causes injury to a transgender person either physical or mental. In this case, the constant abuse from Orochimaru can be considered as mental torture and injury, so she will be held liable for the said offense. Options B, C and D are incorrect because her being a mother and asking her to behave normally when she is normal and behaving as she deems fit is mental torture and is harming her mind.

83. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Section 220 of the IPC is commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law. In this case, the police had no reason to arrest Zetsu and have thus arrested him contrary to law. Hence, they will be held liable under Section 220. Zetsu cannot enter the hotel as it has a viable reason to stop it and it is not public property. Options B, C and D are incorrect because the hotel staff is not restricting her access because of her gender but because the hotel is prebooked. Thus, no section of Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 will apply.

84. **Answer:** D

Explanation: According to the passage, while the rights of the transgenders were violated as they were in a public place, the police took necessary steps and caution before confining them. Therefore, they cannot be held liable for lawfully performing their duty. Option A is incorrect because rights of transgender people were violated as they were arrested for protesting in a public place. Option B is incorrect because they were protesting in a public place. Option C is incorrect because the police don't have such power.

Logical Reasoning

85. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option (A): While the passage mentions that the flipped classroom is a "buzzword in educational circles," popularity alone does not directly support the conclusion about the effectiveness of advance organizers. Therefore, it's not the best support for the conclusion.

Option (B): This directly supports the conclusion that using advance organizers in FC can enhance learners' skills since it provides evidence from the study's results.

Option (C): While this is true as per the passage, knowing the components of the 4 Cs doesn't directly support the conclusion about advance organizers' effectiveness in FC.

Option (D): This statement acknowledges a gap in the research but doesn't directly support the conclusion about the benefits of using advance organizers in FC.

86. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option (A): The passage does not make a claim about student preferences; it focuses on the effectiveness of the flipped classroom.

Option (B): The passage clearly states that the study aimed to assess the effectiveness of advance organizers in FC, not its popularity.

Option (C): This statement aligns with the passage's mention of the FC's capacity to enhance learners' outcomes, making it a valid inference.

Option (D): The passage mentions the flipped classroom as a buzzword but doesn't imply it's the only method discussed.

87. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option (A): The passage does not compare flipped and traditional classrooms in terms of essential components.

Option (B): The passage doesn't provide information about the extent of research on advance organizers in traditional classrooms.

Option (C): While the flipped classroom involves using technology at home, the passage doesn't directly make a broad claim about its effectiveness for all students.

Option (D): This is a necessary assumption for the study's results to be valid. If the control group had some exposure to advance organizers, it could confound the study's findings.

88. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option (A): This introduces a potential confounding variable, weakening the argument rather than strengthening it.

Option (B): Broadening the subjects studied doesn't provide more evidence for the effectiveness of advance organizers specifically in the flipped classroom.

Option (C): While this might be true, it doesn't directly strengthen the argument about the effectiveness of advance organizers in FC.

Option (D): This directly supports the argument by highlighting a clear result from the study.

89. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option (A): Its historical use doesn't necessarily weaken the argument about the effectiveness of advance organizers in the flipped classroom.

Option (B): Providing extra tutoring to the control group introduces another variable that could affect their performance, potentially undermining the study's conclusions about the advance organizers' effectiveness.

Option (C): Limiting the study to home economics students might not necessarily weaken the broader argument about the effectiveness of advance organizers in FC.

Option (D): Disputing the universality of the 4 Cs doesn't directly affect the argument about the effectiveness of advance organizers in FC.

90. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option (A): This does not take into account the findings of the study that show the benefits of using advance organizers.

Option (B): The passage does not advocate for the abandonment of traditional teaching methods; it focuses on the benefits of advance organizers within the flipped classroom.

Option (C): Given the study's findings, incorporating advance organizers into the flipped classroom seems like the most appropriate action to enhance learning outcomes.

Option (D): While the 4 Cs are important, the study specifically highlights the benefits of advance organizers in FC, so focusing solely on the 4 Cs might miss this aspect.

91. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option (A): The passage does mention that schools have adopted platforms offering a plethora of resources. However, the challenge is not in providing resources but in how these resources are managed, especially concerning teachers' ability to navigate them.

Option (B): The passage clearly states that one challenge educational institutions face is that these platforms require teachers to undergo extensive training to navigate them effectively. This is a direct challenge mentioned in the passage.

Option (C): While students do report feelings of isolation, the primary focus of the challenge in the passage is on the educators' side regarding training and navigation.

Option (D): System downtimes are mentioned as a disruption, but the main challenge highlighted is the need for teacher training.

92. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option (A): Technical glitches are mentioned, but the specific challenge related to students is not about glitches but about the students' attention spans.

Option (B): The passage indicates that students' attention spans decrease during online lectures, leading to concerns about content absorption and retention. This directly highlights the challenge faced by students.

Option (C): While the passage mentions accessibility to resources as a benefit, it doesn't present it as a challenge for students. Instead, the main challenge is the decrease in attention spans.

Option (D): The passage doesn't suggest that the flexibility in scheduling poses a challenge for students. Instead, it's the decrease in attention spans.

93. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option (A): This is a generalization and is not specific to the comparison between institutions with and without digital platforms.

Option (B): The passage doesn't make this comparison. Both types of institutions may face different challenges.

Option (C): The passage specifies that students in institutions with digital platforms feel a lack of real-time interaction, distinguishing them from others.

Option (D): This is not a distinguishing observation as the passage mentions specific challenges and benefits faced by institutions with digital platforms.

94. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option (A): A decrease in attention spans doesn't lead to increased availability of resources. This option is unrelated to the effects of decreased attention.

Option (B): Students' decreased attention spans do not directly cause system downtimes. This option is unrelated to the primary concern.

Option (C): The passage indicates that the decrease in attention spans could lead to concerns about content absorption and retention, implying that learning outcomes might be negatively affected.

Option (D): The passage suggests concerns about content absorption and retention due to decreased attention spans, implying that it does impact students' learning experiences. Thus, this option contradicts the information provided in the passage.

95. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option (A). The passage emphasizes the importance of community involvement in the anti-smoking education system. This option negates the core idea of community participation, making it a direct contradiction to the passage's argument.

Option (B). The passage focuses on the challenges and solutions specific to rural areas. However, it doesn't make a comparison to urban areas or suggest that rural areas face fewer challenges.

Option (C). The passage mentions practical workshops as part of the anti-smoking education system. This option resonates with the passage's emphasis on a comprehensive approach to understanding the dangers of smoking.

Option (D). The passage suggests a broader involvement, including community members and practical workshops, rather than placing the sole responsibility on teachers.

96. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option (A). If schools lack resources, the comprehensive approach suggested in the passage might be impractical or challenging to implement, weakening the argument's viability.

Option (B). If this statement were true, the pressing need for the extensive anti-smoking education described in the passage would diminish, thus weakening the argument for its necessity.

Option (C). If smoking rates are decreasing due to other unrelated factors, the argument's premise that a system-wide education program is needed might be less compelling.

Option (D). The passage emphasizes community involvement. If community members are against these initiatives, it could hinder or negate the program's effectiveness.

97. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Option (A). Increased participation suggests the program's effectiveness and validates the comprehensive approach advocated in the passage.

Option (B). If urban schools are considering adopting similar programs, it indicates the program's potential success and applicability, thereby strengthening the argument.

Option (C). This statement might indicate the urgency and necessity of the anti-smoking program, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive approach.

Option (D). Contrary parental beliefs could present a challenge to the program's implementation, potentially weakening the argument.

98. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option (A). While the passage advocates for anti-smoking education, it emphasizes a comprehensive, integrated approach rather than an immediate, universal mandate.

Option (B). The passage highlights community involvement as a crucial component, suggesting its enhancement of the program's effectiveness.

Option (C). The passage doesn't make this comparative statement about students in country versus urban areas.

Option (D). The passage emphasizes a comprehensive approach, including but not limited to practical workshops, thus not limiting the solution solely to workshops.

99. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option (A). The passage does emphasize the importance of community involvement, but it does not make such a definitive statement about the program's failure without it.

Option (B). The passage focuses on challenges and solutions specific to rural areas, implying a tailored approach is necessary.

Option (C). While practical workshops are mentioned as a component, the passage does not suggest they are the only effective method.

Option (D). The passage emphasizes the importance of anti-smoking education in rural settings without making a comparative judgment between urban and rural areas.

100. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option (A). This option suggests that habits are solely the result of deliberate choices. However, the passage emphasizes that habits often form from repetitive actions, which might not always be consciously decided upon.

Option (B). The correct answer. The passage emphasizes repetitive actions as foundational to forming habits. Consistent behaviors over time culminate in established habits.

Option (C). This option offers a negative perspective on habits. The passage, however, does not convey that all habits are harmful or need eradication.

Option (D). The passage suggests the opposite, highlighting that habits influence both individual behaviors and broader societal norms.

101. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option (A). This option takes a negative stance on habits. However, the passage presents a balanced view, emphasizing understanding and harnessing the potential of habits.

Option (B). The passage contradicts this notion by emphasizing the role of repetition in forming habits.

Option (C). The passage consistently highlights the transformative potential of understanding habits for both individuals and broader societal constructs.

Option (D). The passage discusses the influence of both individual and collective habits, making this option inaccurate.

102. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option (A). The passage implies that changing habits requires understanding and effort, making this option is in favour.

Option (B). The passage emphasizes the lasting impact of habitual actions, suggesting they influence routines and behaviors.

Option (C). This directly supports the passage's emphasis on the influence of collective habits on societal norms.

Option (D). The correct answer. The passage's core idea revolves around the significance of repetitive actions in establishing habits.

103. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Option (A). The correct answer. The passage underscores the pervasive influence of habits on both individual routines and broader societal and cultural practices.

Option (B). The passage refutes this by highlighting the importance of repetitive actions in habit formation.

Option (C). The passage emphasizes consistency and repetition, suggesting habits are not based on randomness.

Option (D). This is incorrect as the passage emphasizes the impact of habits on societal norms as well.

104. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option (A). The passage does not convey this negative and absolute perspective on habitual routines.

Option (B). The passage suggests that while understanding habits can empower change, it's not always straightforward.

Option (C). The correct answer. The passage implies that understanding habits provides tools for individuals and societies to harness or alter them.

Option (D). This offers a negative blanket statement about habits, which is not the nuanced perspective presented in the passage.

105. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option (A). This statement contradicts the essence of the passage, which emphasizes the transformative potential of understanding and influencing habits.

Option (B). The correct answer. The passage underscores the pervasive influence of habits, indicating their impact on individual routines, behaviors, and broader cultural and societal norms.

Option (C). The passage does not solely focus on negative habits but rather presents a balanced view, recognizing both positive and potentially negative impacts of habits.

Option (D). This statement is inconsistent with the passage's emphasis on the importance of understanding habits to influence or alter them effectively.

106. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Option (A). The passage highlights understanding as a key factor, making this option contradictory.

Option (B). This option negates the passage's emphasis on the potential for individuals to influence or alter habits.

Option (C). The correct answer. The passage underscores that understanding the mechanics of habits provides individuals with the tools to influence or alter them.

Option (D). The passage emphasizes personal understanding and agency, making this option incorrect.

107. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Option (A). This statement undermines the passage's emphasis on understanding and agency in relation to habits.

Option (B). The passage suggests that while habits have influence, outcomes may vary based on understanding and context.

Option (C). This supports the passage's nuanced view on habit formation and change.

Option (D). The passage does not take such a negative stance; instead, it provides a balanced perspective on habits.

108. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Option (A). The passage does not present a deterministic view; instead, it emphasizes understanding and agency.

Option (B). The correct answer. Throughout the passage, there's an emphasis on understanding habits and how this knowledge can be harnessed for individual and societal benefit.

Option (C). While personal routines are discussed, the passage also addresses broader societal and cultural influences.

Option (D). The passage does not take such a definitive negative stance; instead, it provides a nuanced view on the influence of habits.

Quantitative Techniques

109. **Answer: D**

Explanation: The number of students studying Dentistry and knowing only either Hindi or English
= 72 + 45 + 54 + 27 = 198

Common Explanation (Q109 to Q115):

$$\text{No. of students studying Dentistry} = \frac{1600 \times 45}{100} = 720$$

$$\text{No. of students studying Homoeopath} = \frac{1600 \times 55}{100} = 880$$

Dentistry

$$\text{No. of boy Students} = \frac{720 \times 5}{8} = 450$$

$$\text{No. of girl students} = \frac{720 \times 3}{8} = 270$$

Boys

$$\text{Only English} = \frac{450 \times 16}{100} = 72$$

$$\text{Only Hindi} = \frac{450 \times 10}{100} = 45$$

$$\text{Only Bengali} = \frac{450 \times 4}{100} = 18$$

$$\text{English + Hindi} = \frac{450 \times 24}{100} = 108$$

$$\text{English + Bengali} = \frac{450 \times 20}{100} = 90$$

$$\text{Hindi + Bengali} = \frac{450 \times 14}{100} = 63$$

All three languages

$$= 450 - (72 + 45 + 18 + 108 + 90 + 63)$$

$$= 450 - 396 = 54$$

Girls

$$\text{Only English} = \frac{270 \times 20}{100} = 54$$

$$\text{Only Hindi} = \frac{270 \times 10}{100} = 27$$

$$\text{Only Bengali} = \frac{10 \times 270}{100} = 27$$

$$\text{English + Hindi} = \frac{270 \times 20}{100} = 54$$

$$\text{English + Bengali} = \frac{270 \times 20}{100} = 54$$

$$\text{Hindi + Bengali} = \frac{270 \times 10}{100} = 27$$

All three languages

$$= (270) - (54 + 27 + 27 + 54 + 54 + 27)$$

$$= 270 - 243 = 27$$

Homoeopathy

$$\text{No. of boy students} = \frac{880 \times 4}{11} = 320$$

$$\text{No. of girl students} = \frac{(880 \times 7)}{11} = 560$$

Boys

$$\text{Only English} = \frac{20 \times 320}{100} = 64$$

$$\text{Only Hindi} = \frac{15 \times 320}{100} = 48$$

$$\text{Only Bengali} = \frac{5 \times 320}{100} = 16$$

$$\text{English + Hindi} = \frac{15 \times 320}{100} = 48$$

$$\text{English + Bengali} = \frac{25 \times 320}{100} = 80$$

$$\text{Hindi + Bengali} = \frac{10 \times 320}{100} = 32$$

All three languages

$$= (320) - (64 + 48 + 16 + 48 + 80 + 32)$$

$$= 320 - 288 = 32$$

Girls

$$\text{Only English} = \frac{15 \times 560}{100} = 84$$

$$\text{Only Hindi} = \frac{15 \times 560}{100} = 84$$

$$\text{Only Bengali} = \frac{5 \times 560}{100} = 28$$

$$\text{English + Hindi} = \frac{560 \times 20}{100} = 112$$

$$\text{English + Bengali} = \frac{560 \times 20}{100} = 112$$

$$\text{Hindi + Bengali} = \frac{560 \times 15}{100} = 84$$

$$\text{All three languages} = (560) - (84 + 84 + 28 + 112 + 112 + 84)$$

$$= 560 - 504 = 56$$

110. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Total number of students knowing all three languages = $54 + 27 + 32 + 56 = 169$

111. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Reqd % = $\frac{415}{830} \times 100 = 50\%$

112. **Answer: A**

Explanation: Required number of students = $84 + 28 + 84 + 48 + 16 + 32 = 292$

113. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Reqd ratio = $\frac{64 + 48 + 80 + 32}{84 + 112 + 84 + 56} = \frac{224}{336} = 2 : 3$

114. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Required % = $\frac{54 + 54 + 27 + 27 + 108 + 90 + 63 + 54}{720} \times 100$

$$= \frac{477}{720} \times 100 = 66.25 = 66\frac{1}{4}\%$$

115. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Reqd % = $\frac{84 + 28 + 112 + 54 + 27 + 54}{270 + 560} \times 100$

$$= \frac{359}{830} \times 100 = 43.25\% \approx 43\%$$

116. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Total increase in employees = 20% of $700 + 25\%$ of $308 + 60$

$$= 140 + 77 + 60 = 277$$

$$\therefore \text{Reqd \%} = \frac{277}{2800} \times 100 = 9.89\%$$

Common Explanation (Q116 to Q120):

No. of female employees in Reliance Solar = 840

Percentage of female employees in Reliance Solar = $100 - (27 + 22 + 16) = 100 - 65 = 35\%$

$\therefore 35\% \equiv 840$

$\therefore 100\% \equiv \frac{840}{35} \times 100 = 2400$

\therefore Male employees = $5200 - 2400 = 2800$

Company	Male	Female
Reliance Retail	392	648
Reliance Logistic	840	528
Reliance Life Services	700	384
Reliance Solar	308	840
RJIL	560	0
Total	2800	2400

117. **Answer: B**

Explanation: Total no. of male employees in Reliance

Logistic and Reliance Life Services = $840 + 700 = 1540$

Total no. of employees in these two companies = $840 + 528 + 700 + 384 = 2452$

\therefore Reqd% = $\frac{1540}{2452} \times 100 = 62.8\%$

118. **Answer: C**

Explanation: Reqd average

$$= \frac{560 + 840 + 528 + 308 + 840}{3} = \frac{3076}{3} \approx 1025$$

119. **Answer: D**

Explanation: Let the number of male employees who left the job be x.

$$\text{Then, } \frac{700-x}{384-x} = \frac{149}{70}$$

$$\text{or, } 70(700 - x) = 149(384 - x)$$

$$\text{or, } 149x - 70x = 149 \times 384 - 700 \times 70$$

$$\text{or, } 79x = 57216 - 49000 = 8216$$

$$\therefore \frac{8216}{79} = 104$$

\therefore Total number of employees who left the job = $104 \times 2 = 208$

120. **Answer: A**

Explanation: No. of male employees in Reliance Solar after the transfer of 92 males from Reliance Retail

$$= 308 + 92 = 400$$

and the number of female employees in Reliance Solar

$$= 840 - 70 = 770$$

Reqd ratio = $400 : 770 = 40 : 77$