

LAW PREP
— Tutorial —

CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

Law Prep Mock Test Series

ENROLLMENT NO.

Student Name :

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Batch :

Test Code : LPMTS-018-10011

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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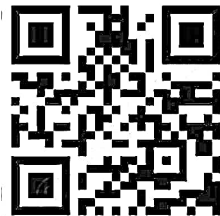


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English Language

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. Between the last edition of the World Economic Forum and this one, the world has faced multiple challenges — geopolitical emergencies, climate change, dips in growth trajectories of nations and the threat of misuse of technology. Amidst all this, India has attracted attention with its standout growth trajectory. Davos 2024 was an opportunity for India to share the highlights of its successes. The CII India Business Hub buzzed with activity as business visitors took note of upcoming opportunities.

As an integrated global economy, India is impacted by geopolitical incidents. This places an extra responsibility on the country to be a partner that lives up to and secures the “trust”, both from a commercial viability as well as a geopolitical strategy perspective. Let me highlight a few important conversations held at the CII venues.

First, with the government’s steady and proactive reform announcements, India has been positioned as a country that has effectively used technology to develop and deliver governance solutions at a mass scale. With the conversation around Artificial Intelligence (AI) taking centre stage, discussions on how AI can benefit all and ensure that the risks of AI are at the bare minimum level have taken place at Davos. The digital leadership that India has established leads us to use AI in a smarter and better manner to make businesses focused on delivering the right value and solutions. It also gives an opportunity to India and Indian companies to take the lead in identifying where AI will be used, just like they have taken a lead in adaptation of digital technologies at scale and viable cost.

Second, India has been taking a prominent position in the discussions at Davos on key global issues, especially on aspects of socioeconomic importance. Participants at the women’s special lounge reiterated some key facts on Indian women’s participation in growth. Ninety million are currently self-employed with credit from financial institutions under the ambit of self-help groups. They manage businesses at the grassroots worth annually \$37 billion. Of the credit they take from financial institutions, their non-performing assets (NPAs) are below 2.5 per cent. They have made a solid case for investment by financial institutions in women-owned businesses.

Third, the conversations on energy are as critical as the ones on technology, especially with the thrust WEF 2024 has put on climate change. Three developmental challenges related to energy transition were stressed even as import dependence on oil is growing in tandem with the economic growth — availability, affordability, and sustainability. While for the next many years, India will remain fossil-fuel dependent, new sources such as green hydrogen can offer

solutions. Any transition for India must be conducted through non-disruptive processes that will require relevant policy strategies on pricing.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/at-world-economic-forum-how-india-made-a-mark-9135588/>

1. What was the primary focus of India's representation at Davos 2024?
 - (a) India's struggle with multiple challenges.
 - (b) India's commercial viability.
 - (c) India's growth trajectory and successes.
 - (d) India's geopolitical strategy.

2. According to the passage, what role does India play in the global AI conversation?
 - (a) India is a passive observer of AI developments.
 - (b) India uses AI for mass-scale governance solutions.
 - (c) India has little interest in discussions about AI.
 - (d) India is a follower in the adaptation of digital technologies.

3. What key facts about Indian women's participation in growth were reiterated at Davos?
 - (a) Indian women have minimal self-employment opportunities.
 - (b) Women's NPAs in India are a major concern for financial institutions.
 - (c) Women-managed businesses contribute significantly to the economy.
 - (d) Women entrepreneurs face challenges in getting credit from financial institutions.

4. What is the significance of discussions on energy at Davos?
 - (a) Energy discussions were secondary to technology discussions.
 - (b) Energy discussions focused solely on oil dependence.
 - (c) Energy discussions were crucial, especially in the context of climate change.
 - (d) Energy discussions emphasized complete independence from fossil fuels.

5. What does the passage suggest about India's energy transition?
 - (a) India is fully independent of fossil fuels.
 - (b) Green hydrogen is not considered a solution for India's energy transition.
 - (c) Any transition must be non-disruptive and requires relevant policy strategies.
 - (d) India's import dependence on oil will continue to decrease.

6. What is the overarching theme of India's role in the integrated global economy, according to the passage?
 - (a) India's commitment to climate change initiatives.
 - (b) India's focus on geopolitical incidents.
 - (c) India's responsibility to secure trust in both commercial and geopolitical aspects.
 - (d) India's passive role in global economic affairs.

- II. The facts in the following case came to me by letter from a young lady who lives in the beautiful city of San Jose; she is perfectly unknown to me, and simply signs herself "Aurelia Maria," which may possibly be a fictitious name. But no matter, the poor girl is almost heartbroken by the misfortunes she has undergone, and so confused by the conflicting counsels of misguided friends and insidious enemies that she does not know what course to pursue in order to extricate herself from the web of difficulties in which she seems almost hopelessly involved. In this dilemma she turns to me for help, and supplicates for my guidance and instruction with a moving eloquence that would touch the heart of a statue. Hear her sad story:

She says that when she was sixteen years old she met and loved, with all the devotion of a passionate nature, a young man from New Jersey, named Williamson Breckinridge Caruthers, who was some six years her senior. They were engaged, with the free consent of their friends and relatives, and for a time it seemed as if their career was destined to, be characterized by an immunity from sorrow beyond the usual lot of humanity. But at last the tide of fortune turned; young Caruthers became infect with smallpox of the most virulent type, and when he recovered from his illness his face was pitted like a waffle-mold, and his comeliness gone forever. Aurelia thought to break off the engagement at first, but pity for her unfortunate lover caused her to postpone the marriage-day for a season, and give him another trial.

The very day before the wedding was to have taken place, Breckinridge, while absorbed in watching the flight of a balloon, walked into a well and fractured one of his legs, and it had to be taken off above the knee. Again Aurelia was moved to break the engagement, but again love triumphed, and she set the day forward and gave him another chance to reform.

And again misfortune overtook the unhappy youth. He lost one arm by the premature discharge of a Fourth of July cannon, and within three months he got the other pulled out by a carding-machine. Aurelia's heart was almost crushed by these latter calamities. She could not but be deeply grieved to see her lover passing from her by piecemeal, feeling, as she did, that he could not last forever under this disastrous process of reduction, yet knowing of no way to stop its dreadful career, and in her tearful despair she almost regretted, like brokers who hold on and lose, that she had not taken him at first, before he had suffered such an alarming depreciation. Still, her brave soul bore her up, and she resolved to bear with her friend's unnatural disposition yet a little longer. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Source: <https://englishliterature.net/mark-twain/aurelias-unfortunate-young-man>

7. Why does Aurelia Maria seek help in the letter?
- (a) She is seeking advice on a personal matter.
 - (b) She is expressing gratitude for past help.
 - (c) She is requesting financial assistance.
 - (d) She is offering guidance to the author.

8. What misfortunes befall Williamson Breckinridge Caruthers?
(a) He loses his job.
(b) He contracts a severe illness.
(c) He suffers disfigurement and amputations.
(d) He faces financial difficulties.
9. Why does Aurelia Maria postpone the marriage at different points?
(a) Due to legal complications.
(b) Because of Breckinridge's changing appearance.
(c) Out of pity and love for Breckinridge.
(d) Because of family opposition.
10. How does the author describe Aurelia's emotional state?
(a) Joyful and carefree. (b) Regretful and resentful.
(c) Tearful and despairing. (d) Indifferent and apathetic.
11. What does Aurelia Maria almost regret in the passage?
(a) Taking Breckinridge as her lover.
(b) Postponing the marriage.
(c) Offering another chance to Breckinridge.
(d) Breaking off the engagement.
12. What is the author's tone in describing Aurelia Maria's situation?
(a) Sympathetic and understanding. (b) Critical and judgmental.
(c) Indifferent and detached. (d) Mocking and sarcastic.
- III. The Supreme Court's suggestion for a mechanism to eliminate the perception of vendetta behind the use of investigative agencies against political opponents is sound in principle, but may not address all aspects of the problem. A case under formal investigation may be scrutinised for its legal tenability or political motive, but such a mechanism can do nothing about offences and allegations that are covered up for political reasons. During a recent hearing on a bribery case against an Enforcement Directorate (ED) officer in Tamil Nadu, the ED sought the transfer of the probe to the CBI. It also charged that the State police was not sharing details of FIRs it had registered on complaints against Ministers, officials and others in instances of corruption and illegal mining. The ED, presumably, wants to probe the money-laundering aspects of these offences, whereas the State government believes these details will be used to target its ministers and officials as the State is run by a party opposed to the ruling BJP at the Centre. The Bench's idea that an independent, pan-India mechanism to vet such cases appears reasonable. However, much of the criticism of the use of central agencies

against political adversaries of the BJP stems from the view that similar allegations against its party members and allies across the country are seldom investigated.

Corruption allegations abound in several States against key political figures seen as friendly to the Centre, but the Opposition parties believe the CBI, ED and Income-Tax Department are hardly active there. The Bench is right in observing that offenders should not be spared only because they claimed to be victims of vendetta. Its remarks disapproving of retaliatory arrests are also salutary. However, despite the Solicitor-General's argument that the courts could intervene in the case of vindictive action, it has to be noted that the ED's power to summon and arrest anyone, and the difficulty in obtaining bail in money-laundering cases, renders the Union government quite invincible if it chose persecution in the name of prosecution. An unsavoury instance of how far politics over the use of central agencies can sully institutions is the recent episode of a Calcutta High Court judge ordering a CBI probe into charges against the ruling party in West Bengal, and a Division Bench staying the order. The single judge chose to ignore the Bench's order, accusing its presiding judge of political motive. In a welcome move, the Supreme Court formed a Bench of its senior-most judges and transferred the whole case file to itself for disposal. The perception of vendetta can only be removed if all agencies chose independence over subservience.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/vetting-for-vendetta-on-supreme-courts-suggestion/article67793115.ece>

13. What is the Supreme Court's suggestion regarding the use of investigative agencies?
 - (a) The Supreme Court recommends disbanding investigative agencies.
 - (b) The Supreme Court suggests transferring investigative powers to the State police.
 - (c) The Supreme Court proposes a mechanism to eliminate the perception of vendetta.
 - (d) The Supreme Court advocates for increased use of investigative agencies against political opponents.

14. Why does the Enforcement Directorate (ED) seek the transfer of a bribery case to the CBI?
 - (a) To speed up the investigation.
 - (b) To avoid scrutiny.
 - (c) To probe money-laundering aspects.
 - (d) To protect State police officials.

15. What is a concern raised by the Opposition parties?
 - (a) Lack of corruption allegations against key political figures.
 - (b) Overactivity of investigative agencies in certain States.
 - (c) Inactivity of central agencies in some States.
 - (d) The interference of the Supreme Court in investigative matters.

16. What does the Supreme Court disapprove of regarding retaliatory arrests?
- (a) The delay in executing arrests.
 - (b) The lack of arrests in corruption cases.
 - (c) The arbitrary and vindictive nature of arrests.
 - (d) The excessive use of force during arrests.
17. What does the passage cite as an example of how politics can sully institutions?
- (a) The Supreme Court's interference in a CBI probe.
 - (b) The opposition's criticism of central agencies.
 - (c) A judge ordering a CBI probe into charges against the ruling party.
 - (d) The Supreme Court's disapproval of the use of central agencies.
18. What is the Supreme Court's view on the use of central agencies?
- (a) The Supreme Court advocates for increased use of central agencies.
 - (b) The Supreme Court disapproves of the use of central agencies.
 - (c) The Supreme Court encourages the impartial use of central agencies.
 - (d) The Supreme Court calls for complete disbanding of central agencies.
- IV.** I do not claim that I can tell a story as it ought to be told. I only claim to know how a story ought to be told, for I have been almost daily in the company of the most expert story-tellers for many years.
- There are several kinds of stories, but only one difficult kind—the humorous. I will talk mainly about that one. The humorous story is American, the comic story is English, the witty story is French. The humorous story depends for its effect upon the manner of the telling; the comic story and the witty story upon the matter.
- The humorous story may be spun out to great length, and may wander around as much as it pleases, and arrive nowhere in particular; but the comic and witty stories must be brief and end with a point. The humorous story bubbles gently along, the others burst.
- The humorous story is strictly a work of art—high and delicate art—and only an artist can tell it; but no art is necessary in telling the comic and the witty story; anybody can do it. The art of telling a humorous story—understand, I mean by word of mouth, not print—was created in America, and has remained at home.
- The humorous story is told gravely; the teller does his best to conceal the fact that he even dimly suspects that there is anything funny about it; but the teller of the comic story tells you beforehand that it is one of the funniest things he has ever heard, then tells it with eager delight, and is the first person to laugh when he gets through. And sometimes, if he has had good success, he is so glad and happy that he will repeat the “nub” of it and glance around from face to face, collecting applause, and then repeat it again. It is a pathetic thing to see.
- Very often, of course, the rambling and disjointed humorous story finishes with a nub, point, snapper, or whatever you like to call it. Then the listener must be alert, for in many cases the

teller will divert attention from that nub by dropping it in a carefully casual and indifferent way, with the pretence that he does not know it is a nub.

Artemus Ward used that trick a good deal; then when the belated audience presently caught the joke he would look up with innocent surprise, as if wondering what they had found to laugh at. Dan Setchell used it before him, Nye and Riley and others use it to-day.

Source: <https://englishliterature.net/mark-twain/how-to-tell-a-story>

19. What is the main focus of the passage?
 - (a) The different types of stories and their origins.
 - (b) The distinction between humorous, comic, and witty stories.
 - (c) The art of storytelling and its evolution.
 - (d) The tricks used by storytellers to engage the audience.

20. According to the passage, what makes the humorous story unique?
 - (a) It is exclusively American.
 - (b) It depends on the matter of the story.
 - (c) It can be spun out to great length.
 - (d) It always ends with a point.

21. What distinguishes the comic and witty stories from the humorous story?
 - (a) They are exclusively English and French, respectively.
 - (b) They must be brief and end with a point.
 - (c) They depend on the manner of telling.
 - (d) They can be spun out to great length.

22. According to the passage, what is the role of the teller in a humorous story?
 - (a) The teller eagerly delights in the story.
 - (b) The teller repeats the nub to collect applause.
 - (c) The teller conceals any suspicion of humor.
 - (d) The teller diverts attention from the nub.

23. What is the common trick used by storytellers to deliver the nub in a humorous story?
 - (a) Dropping the nub casually and indifferently.
 - (b) Repeating the nub with eager delight.
 - (c) Concealing the nub until the end.
 - (d) Looking up with innocent surprise after the nub.

24. What is the reason for the teller repeating the "nub"?
 - (a) To divert attention from the humorous element.
 - (b) To emphasize the importance of the nub.
 - (c) To collect applause from the audience.
 - (d) To allow the audience to grasp the humor.

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.

- V. The Khelo India Youth Games 2024 will be held across four cities— Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai and Trichy - in the state of Tamil Nadu, starting Friday. The Games will be declared open by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in Chennai on Friday.

The Khelo India Youth Games (KIYG) is the flagship event under the government of India's Khelo India initiative, which promotes sports at the grassroots levels in the country. Fans can watch KIYG 2024 on live streaming and live telecast in India.

The sixth edition of the multi-sport under-18 meet will run till January 31.

The Khelo India Youth Games operates in the format of a team championship, wherein the medals earned by individual athletes or teams contribute to the overall medals tally of their respective state or Union Territory (UT). Upon the event's conclusion, the state or UT securing the highest count of gold medals is declared the winner.

Over 5,500 athletes from the 36 states and Union Territories will compete for 933 medals – 278 gold, 278 silver and 377 bronze - in 26 different sports at KIYG 2024.

a) _____ is all set to make its KIYG debut in this edition. While a bulk of the events will be held in Chennai, Trichy will host gatka and kho kho while the mallakhamb and kalaripayattu events will be conducted in Madurai. Coimbatore, meanwhile, will have basketball and thag ta.

Maharashtra are the defending KIYG champions while Haryana are the only other team to have won the title.

Haryana topped the Khelo India Youth Games medals table in the inaugural edition in 2018, then called the Khelo India School Games. Maharashtra clinched the KIYG title in 2019 and 2020 before Haryana regained the title in 2022. Maharashtra won the Khelo India Youth Games title last year.

Source: <https://olympics.com/en/news/khelo-india-youth-games-2023-kiyg-live-streaming-telecast-schedule-venues>

25. Where was 1st Khelo India Youth Games?
(a) Gujarat (b) Delhi
(c) Maharashtra (d) Uttar Pradesh
26. Who is the mascot for this Khelo India Youth Games?
(a) Rani Avanti Bai (b) Rani Laxmi Bai
(c) Rani Kittur Chennamma (d) Rani Velu Nachiyar

27. The logo for the games incorporates the figure of which poet?
(a) Amir Khusrow (b) Mahadevi Verma
(c) Thiruvalluvar (d) Sri Aurobindo
28. The Khelo India Winter Games 2024 will take place in?
(a) Shimla (b) Dharamkot
(c) Ladakh (d) Sikkim
29. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) Kho-Kho (b) Squash
(c) Kickboxing (d) Breakdance

- VI. Foreign portfolio investors (FPIs), who are mandated to liquidate their holdings as per the Securities and Exchange Board of India's (Sebi) January-end deadline, will get a)_____ months more to provide additional disclosures.

In August last year, the markets regulator had asked FPIs, who were holding more than 50 per cent of their equity AUM in a single corporate group or with an overall holding in Indian equity markets of over Rs. b)_____ crore, to disclose granular details of all entities holding any ownership, economic interest, or exercising control in the FPI. The norms were announced to prevent the possible round-tripping by certain promoters using the FPI route. In its August circular, Sebi said certain FPIs have been observed to hold a concentrated portion of their equity portfolio in a single investee company/ corporate group. Such concentrated investments raise the concern and possibility that promoters of such investee companies/ corporate groups, or other investors acting in concert, could be using the FPI route to circumvent regulatory requirements such as that of disclosures under Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers Regulations, 2011 (SAST Regulations) or maintaining Minimum Public Shareholding (MPS) in the listed company.

The regulator said while a press note issued by the government in April 2020 does not apply to FPI investments, there are concerns that entities with large Indian equity portfolios could potentially disrupt the orderly functioning of Indian securities markets by misusing the FPI route. To mitigate these concerns, a need was felt to obtain detailed information from FPIs.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-economics/fpi-disclosure-norms-sebi-investors-9128649/>

30. Certain categories of FPIs are exempted from making additional disclosures, which one of the following is NOT one of them?
(a) Sovereign Wealth Funds
(b) Listed Companies on Certain Global Exchanges
(c) Public Retail Funds
(d) Other Unregulated Pooled Investment Vehicles

31. Existing FPIs that are in breach of the investment limits as of October 2023, are required to bring down their exposure within how many days?
- (a) 30 days (b) 60 days
(c) 90 days (d) 120 days
32. Foreign Portfolio Investment is also known as what type of money?
- (a) Dry Money (b) Hot Money
(c) Cold Money (d) God's Money
33. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
- (a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7
34. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
- (a) 25000 (b) 30000
(c) 40000 (d) 50000

VII. India is set to nominate the "Maratha Military Landscapes" for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage recognition in 2024-25. The Maratha Military Landscapes of India, which were built from the 17th to the 19th centuries, are a vivid embodiment of an original system of fortifications and military operations that were derived by the Maratha governors. This nomination includes discrete entities, the renowned Hill Forts like Salher, Sivneri Lohagad. Rajgadd, Ginhee forts formulated. Also, it encompasses Hill-forest fort of Pratapgad hill fort of Panhala Coastal forts at Vijaydurg and Khanderi islets as Suvarnadurg. These elements spread from various geographical and physiographic regions, together making a statement of the dexterity that Maratha rulers possessed as military men. In this regard, the military Maratha is a landscape that was set up during the rule of Chhatrapati Shivaji around 1670 CE, and remained dominant in this whole region until 1818. With this military terrain in its background, there were several strategic utilization of the landscape by the Maratha army resulting in its development using some innovative guerrilla warfare methods. The first two successfully worked and were crucial in combating the daunting powers of the Mughal Empire on land and the European coastal navies at sea. In the history of India's military acts, there is something positional for Maratha Empire's strategy and its approach to warfare can be considered as an instructive one which in principle deserves the attention by demonstration all over because it is unique and extraordinary. This recognition has resulted in the nomination of the Maratha military landscape for listing under UNESCO's prestigious list of World Heritage sites.

35. The 'Maratha Military Landscapes' is a network of how many significant forts in Maharashtra?
(a) 17 (b) 19
(c) 23 (d) 12
36. At present, how many world heritage sites are there in India?
(a) 39 (b) 40
(c) 41 (d) 42
37. Which country has the most number of world heritage sites?
(a) Italy (b) China
(c) Germany (d) France
38. Which National Park is the only mixed site in UNESCO World Heritage Site?
(a) Kaziranga National Park (b) Khangchendzonga National Park
(c) Jim Corbett National Park (d) Gir National Park
39. How many criteria needs to be fulfilled for cultural sites under UNESCO World Heritage Site?
(a) i to vi (b) vii to x
(c) vi to x (d) v to x
- VIII.** The 2023 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) shows that corruption is thriving across the world. The CPI ranks a)_____ countries and territories around the globe by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, scoring on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Over two-thirds of countries score below 50 out of 100, which strongly indicates that they have serious corruption problems. The global average is stuck at only 43, while the vast majority of countries have made no progress or declined in the last decade. What is more, 23 countries fell to their lowest scores to date this year. The global trend of weakening justice systems is reducing accountability for public officials, which allows corruption to thrive. Both authoritarian and democratic leaders are undermining justice. This is increasing impunity for corruption, and even encouraging it by eliminating consequences for criminals. Corrupt acts like bribery and abuse of power are also infiltrating many courts and other justice institutions across the globe. Where corruption is the norm, vulnerable people have restricted access to justice while the rich and powerful capture whole justice systems, at the expense of the common good. Countries ranking high on the CPI have an impunity problem of their own, even if this isn't reflected in their scores. Many cross-border corruption cases have involved companies from top-scoring countries that resort to bribery when doing business abroad. Others have implicated professionals who sell secrecy or otherwise enable foreign corrupt officials. And yet, top-scoring countries often fail to go after perpetrators of transnational corruption and their enablers.

Source: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2023>

40. Which country has topped the index?
(a) Sweden (b) Denmark
(c) Switzerland (d) Finland
41. Which country is at the bottom of the index?
(a) Somalia (b) Cuba
(c) Sudan (d) Djibouti
42. What is the rank of India?
(a) 53 (b) 65
(c) 90 (d) 93
43. According to which index the world is experiencing a decline in the functioning of justice systems?
(a) Rule of Law (b) International Corruption
(c) International Justice (d) Law & Justice
44. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) 150 (b) 180
(c) 190 (d) 165

- IX. Acid rain has already been reported in some parts of India, and the situation is likely to get worse

India faces an increasing threat from acid rain -- earlier believed to be the scourge of the West. The large-scale industrial growth and reliance on the use of coal and crude oil distillates like diesel have led to acidification of the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels is mainly responsible for creation of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and oxides of nitrogen (no x) which lead to the formation of acid rain. Automobile exhaust fumes are partly to blame, but the worst culprits are coal-burning thermal power plants and the steel industry. Already, a low pH has been observed at Chembur, Maharashtra and Delhi. This is the conclusion of a study conducted by Manju Mohan and Sanjay Kumar of the Centre for Atmospheric Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi.

The phenomenon of rain is caused when heat from the Sun's rays on the surface of seas, lakes and rivers induces evaporation. The water vapour formed in the process rises to a height where it condenses into moisture. If ambient conditions prevail it comes down as rain. But in the case of acid rain, water vapour reaches the atmosphere, condenses, and reacts with atmospheric gases like SO₂ and NO_x. When it rains, these atmospheric pollutants are

deposited on the soil, vegetation, surface water or reservoirs. The deposition ultimately results in damage because of the acidity of the pollutants.

The problem is very real in the sub-continent. India enjoys the dubious distinction of releasing the maximum pollutants in the atmosphere after China. Total sulphur emissions are expected to rise from 4,400 kilotonnes (kt) in 1990 to 6,500 kt in 2000, 10,900 kt in 2010 and 18,500 in 2020. It is, therefore, not surprising that low pH levels have been reported from Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and even the Andaman Islands. While this will not result in acid rain, the stage has been set for it and if conditions worsen like the setting up of a highly polluting thermal power plant in the vicinity or an industrial estate there may be acid rain. After analysing data from 10 Indian Background Air Pollution Monitoring Stations (bapmons), scientists have confirmed that rain in and around these cities is getting increasingly acidic in nature. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Source: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/coverage/acid-rain-arriving-soon-in-india-19766#:~:text=It%20wreaked%20havoc%20in%20Europe,crop%20yields%20and%20the%20economy.>

45. The typical pH (Potential of Hydrogen) of acid rain is around?
(a) 5-5.5 (b) 4.2-4.4
(c) 6.4-6.5 (d) 7-7.5
46. Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) is a set of emergency measures that kick in to prevent further deterioration of air quality once it reaches a certain threshold in the Delhi-NCR region. In which case GRAP was approved?
(a) T.N Godhavarman v. Union of India
(b) MC Mehta v. Union of India
(c) Vellore Citizen's Welfare Forum v. Union of India
(d) Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India
47. Which Protocol was the 1st binding agreement to include emission reduction commitments for fine particulate matter?
(a) Montreal protocol (b) Nairobi protocol
(c) Gothenburg protocol (d) Kyoto protocol
48. Which company has become the first two-wheeler manufacturer in India to receive the BS-VI certification?
(a) Tata Motors (b) Honda
(c) Hero MotoCorp (d) Splendor

- X. The combined Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) increased by a)_____per cent (provisional) in December 2023 as compared to the Index of December 2022. The production of Coal, Natural Gas, Steel, Fertilizers, Refinery Products, Cement and Electricity recorded positive growth in December 2023.

The ICI measures combined and individual performance of production of eight core industries viz. Cement, Coal, b)_____, Electricity, Fertilizers, Natural Gas, Refinery Products and Steel. The Eight Core Industries comprise 40.27 percent of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

The final growth rate of Index of Eight Core Industries for September 2023 is revised to 9.4 per cent. The cumulative growth rate of ICI during April to December, 2023-24 is 8.1per cent(provisional) as compared to the corresponding period of last year. Natural Gas production (weight: 6.88 per cent) increased by 6.6 per cent in December, 2023 over December, 2022. Its cumulative index increased by 5.6 per cent during April to December, 2023-24 over corresponding period of the previous year.

Petroleum Refinery Products - Petroleum Refinery production (weight: 28.04 per cent) increased by 2.6 per cent in December, 2023 over December, 2022. Its cumulative index increased by 4.7 per cent during April to December, 2023-24 over corresponding period of the previous year.

Source:<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2000877#:~:text=The%20combined%20Index%20of%20Eight,positive%20growth%20in%20December%202023.>

49. Current base year for the IIP in India is?
(a) 2013-14 (b) 2014-15
(c) 2015-16 (d) 2011-12
50. IIP is compiled and published by?
(a) Central Statistical Organization (b) Reserve Bank of India
(c) Bureau of Labor Statistics (d) Ministry of Finance
51. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____in the passage?
(a) 2.5 (b) 3.8
(c) 4.5 (d) 6.5
52. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____in the passage?
(a) Aluminum (b) Critical Mineral
(c) Crude Oil (d) Nuclear Material

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. In a landmark directive, the Supreme Court of India has issued explicit instructions to law enforcement agencies, mandating the immediate and suo motu registration of cases against individuals propagating hate speech. This directive eliminates the traditional requirement of waiting for a formal complaint to be filed, emphasising the urgency and seriousness with which such cases should be handled.

The court's order explicitly states that action must be taken promptly and without hesitation, irrespective of the religion of the speaker. Failure to adhere to these instructions is warned to be viewed as contempt of court, underscoring the significance of combating hate speech as a matter of judicial concern.

The concept of hate speech, though lacking a specific legal definition, is broadly addressed in existing laws that criminalise speeches, writings, actions, signs, and representations fostering violence and discord between communities. In its 267th Report, the Law Commission of India defined hate speech as an incitement to hatred primarily against groups based on race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and religious belief.

Under Indian law, Sections 153A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code are pivotal provisions dealing with inflammatory speeches and expressions constituting hate speech. Section 153A criminalises the promotion of enmity between different groups based on religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., with a penalty of three years' imprisonment. This term is extended to five years if the offence occurs in a place of worship or during religious ceremonies.

Section 505 of the IPC makes it an offence to make statements conducive to public mischief, further broadening the legal framework for addressing hate speech.

Despite the existing legal provisions, the Law Commission has recommended specific offences within the IPC to specifically criminalise hate speech. This proposed amendment aims to enhance legal clarity and effectiveness in tackling hate speech-related offences, distinguishing them from broader sections concerning inflammatory acts and speeches. The Supreme Court's directive and the Law Commission's recommendations collectively reflect a robust effort to curb hate speech and promote communal harmony through stringent legal measures.

Source- <https://thewire.in/rights/india-hate-speech-violence>

53. Rohan, a public speaker, delivers a speech at a religious gathering where he intentionally spreads inflammatory remarks against a particular religious community, creating widespread animosity. The speech leads to heightened tension and communal discord in the area. Assess Rohan's potential liability for hate speech based on the principles outlined in the passage."
- (a) No, Rohan cannot be held liable for hate speech as he was exercising his right to freedom of expression at a religious gathering.
- (b) No, Rohan cannot be held liable for hate speech as there is no specific legal definition of hate speech.
- (c) Yes, Rohan can be held liable for hate speech under Section 153A of the IPC, as his speech promoted enmity between different religious groups.
- (d) Yes, Rohan can be held liable for hate speech under Section 505 of the IPC, as his statements were conducive to public mischief.
54. In a public address, Sanya, a prominent spokesperson for the 'Unity Alliance,' expressed strong views against individuals with alternative gender identities, arguing that such identities go against the traditional norms of society and should not be allowed to prosper. Subsequently, this rhetoric triggered widespread hostility towards the gender-diverse community, leading to concerns among them about potential discrimination and targeting by the 'Unity Alliance.' Evaluate whether Sanya's campaigning can be considered 'hate speech.'
- (a) Yes, as this is considered as inciting violence against a particular group of people.
- (b) No, as there was no harm done to the gender-diverse community.
- (c) Yes, as this led to violence against the community.
- (d) No, as she was just making the statement, and the fear is illogical.
55. Aditi, a renowned public speaker, delivered a passionate speech in a crowded marketplace, emphasizing the importance of open dialogue and debate in a democratic society. During her speech, she discussed various perspectives on religious diversity and encouraged critical thinking about the nation's unity. However, some listeners took undue motivation from her words and engaged in violence against members of a particular religious community. Evaluate Aditi's potential liability for hate speech.
- (a) Yes, Aditi will be held liable as her freedom of speech was an intentional ploy to incite violence, and her promotion of open dialogue and critical thinking was merely a guise to cover her true motives.
- (b) No, Aditi will not be held liable as her speech did not specifically target a particular religious community; the violence resulted from a misinterpretation.
- (c) Yes, Aditi will be held liable under Section 505 of the IPC for making statements conducive to public mischief, even if her intent was not to incite violence.
- (d) Yes, Aditi will be held liable under Section 153A of the IPC for promoting enmity between different religious groups, given the subsequent violence sparked by her speech.

56. Sara wrote in her private diary about her frustration with her classmate, Mia, accusing her of spreading false rumors. Jake, another student, discovered Sara's diary and, wanting to make a point, took photos of it and posted the contents on the school notice board. Subsequently, Mia faced harsh criticism, and some students even confronted her, expressing their disdain. Mia decides to sue Jake for hate speech. Determine whether Jake will be held liable.
- (a) No, Jake will not be held liable as he was not the one who wrote in the diary.
 - (b) No, Jake will not be held liable as his post did not target a particular group of people.
 - (c) Yes, Jake will be held liable as his post incited violence.
 - (d) Yes, Jake will be held liable as his post created hatred towards Mia
57. Karan, a social media influencer, posted statements online claiming that members of a particular religious community were planning to initiate a mutiny within the military, causing fear among military personnel. The statements also hinted at potential offenses against the State and public tranquility by this religious community. Evaluate Karan's potential liability under the relevant legal provision.
- (a) No, Karan will not be held liable as he was expressing his opinion on a matter of public concern.
 - (b) No, Karan will not be held liable as his statements were not specifically targeting a particular religious or social group.
 - (c) Yes, Karan will be held liable for attempting to cause fear among military personnel and promoting hatred between different religious or social groups.
 - (d) Yes, Karan will be held liable only if the statements were made in a place of worship, as mentioned in the legal provision

- XII.** Indian contract law, like other legal systems, safeguards the rights and interests of contract parties. The absolute ability to contract is flawed, particularly when people lack the mental capacity to enter into binding contracts. In Indian contract law, mental incapacity has far-reaching consequences.

Mental Incapacity Defined

Mental incapacity, in the context of contract law, pertains to an individual's inability to comprehend the nature and consequences of a contract they are entering into. This incapacity may be temporary or permanent, arising from factors such as mental illness, intoxication, or cognitive impairment. In Indian contract law, the presence of mental incapacity raises critical questions regarding the validity and enforceability of agreements made by individuals lacking the requisite mental capacity.

Implications of Mental Incapacity in Contract Law

1. Void vs. Voidable Contracts

In India, the legal consequences of a contract involving a party with mental incapacity vary based on the circumstances:

- Void Contracts: If one party lacks mental capacity, and this is known or should have been known to the other party, the contract is void ab initio, rendering it entirely invalid from the outset.
- Voidable Contracts: Contracts entered into by mentally incapacitated individuals may be deemed voidable. The contract remains valid unless the incapacitated party opts to void it, substantiating their lack of capacity at the time of entering.

2. Guardianship

Contracts entered into by individuals under legal guardianship due to mental incapacity may be voidable if made without the guardian's consent. This measure aims to protect the interests of the incapacitated individual.

3. Burden of Proof

The burden of proving mental incapacity typically rests on the party seeking to avoid the contract. Concrete evidence is required to establish the lack of mental capacity at the time of contract formation.

4. Restitution

If a contract is voided due to mental incapacity, restitution may be necessary, requiring the return of any benefits received under the contract to the other party.

5. Contracts with Mentally ill Persons

Indian contract law acknowledges that contracts with persons of unsound mind are voidable. However, if the other party was unaware of the mental illness and acted in good faith, compensation may be pursued.

6. Contracts with Drunken Persons

Contracts made by individuals under the influence of alcohol or drugs may be voidable if intoxication prevented them from understanding the contract's terms. Concrete evidence is required to establish the fact.

Source- <https://portal.theedulaw.com/singlearticle?uid=494>

58. A enters into a contract with B to sell a valuable piece of artwork for a substantial sum of money. A, however, has a history of mental illness and, at the time of entering the contract, was experiencing a temporary episode of cognitive impairment. B was aware of A's mental health condition but proceeded with the contract. A later decides to void the contract, citing mental incapacity. Evaluate the validity of the contract based on the principles outlined in the passage.
- (a) The contract is valid as B was aware of A's mental illness, and A cannot void the contract after receiving the benefits.
 - (b) The contract is void ab initio, as A's mental incapacity is a factor that renders contracts entered into by mentally incapacitated individuals void.
 - (c) The contract is voidable, and A can void it by providing concrete evidence of their lack of mental capacity at the time of entering into the agreement.
 - (d) The contract is valid as long as A's mental illness was not known to B, and A cannot void the contract after receiving the benefits.

59. On a festive occasion, S, who has a history of alcohol dependence, enters into a contract with a technology company to purchase a high-end computer against his 50 acre farm house. S signs the contract while under the influence of alcohol, and the delivery of the computer is scheduled for the following week. Later, S regrets the decision and seeks to void the contract, citing intoxication. Evaluate the validity of the contract based on the principles outlined in the passage.
- (a) The contract is not valid as S was under the influence of alcohol, rendering it voidable.
 - (b) The contract is void ab initio, as S's known history of alcohol dependence should have been known to the technology company, making the contract entirely invalid.
 - (c) The contract is valid, as S's level of intoxication is not substantial enough to void the contract, and compensation may be pursued instead.
 - (d) The contract is voidable, as S's intoxication makes the contract subject to being voided, and concrete evidence is not required to establish incapacity.
60. P, who has a history of mental illness, entered into a contract with Q to purchase a rare collection of vintage books. P, however, later claims that at the time of entering the contract, the mental illness prevented a full understanding of the consequences. Q argues that P should have known about the mental illness and is now obligated to fulfill the contract. Evaluate the validity of the contract based on the principles outlined in the passage.
- (a) P's mental incapacity may render the contract voidable, and the burden of proof lies with P to establish the lack of mental capacity.
 - (b) The contract is valid, as Q should have been aware of P's mental illness, and P is obligated to fulfill the contract.
 - (c) The contract is void ab initio, as contracts involving mentally incapacitated individuals are considered entirely invalid from the outset.
 - (d) The contract is voidable, but restitution is not required, as the passage does not explicitly mention restitution in cases of mental incapacity.
61. Rahul, who has a history of cognitive impairment, enters into a contract to sell his ancestral property to Priya. Rahul's cognitive impairment is well-known in the community. After the contract is signed, Rahul's legal guardian, who was unaware of the transaction, seeks to void the contract. What are the legal implications of this situation?
- (a) The contract is voidable since Rahul lacked the mental capacity to comprehend the nature and consequences of the agreement. The legal guardian has the right to void the contract on Rahul's behalf.
 - (b) The contract is valid as long as Rahul signed it willingly, even with a known cognitive impairment. The legal guardian's lack of awareness is irrelevant to the contract's validity.
 - (c) The contract is void because Rahul's cognitive impairment makes any contract he enters into automatically invalid. The legal guardian's actions are unnecessary in this context.
 - (d) The contract is voidable only if Rahul's legal guardian provides consent; otherwise, it remains valid. The legal guardian's consent is crucial to determine the contract's enforceability.

62. Arjun, diagnosed with a temporary mental illness, entered into a contract to sell his antique collection to Riya. Subsequently, Arjun realized the impact of his condition on the agreement and decided to void the contract. What are the legal implications of Arjun's decision?
- (a) The contract is voidable since Arjun lacks the mental capacity due to the temporary mental illness. Arjun has the right to void the contract, substantiating his lack of capacity at the time of entering.
 - (b) The contract is valid as Arjun willingly entered into the agreement, and his subsequent realization of the impact of mental illness is irrelevant to the contract's enforceability.
 - (c) The contract is void because Arjun's temporary mental illness automatically renders any contract he enters into invalid.
 - (d) The contract is voidable only if Riya agrees to restitution; otherwise, it remains valid. Riya's consent is crucial to determine the contract's enforceability in light of Arjun's mental incapacity.

XIII. The recent decision by a 7-Judge Bench in the case "In Re: Interplay between Arbitration Agreements under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899" has made a big difference in how the Arbitration Act, the Stamp Act, and the Contract Act work together in Indian law. This decision is pivotal due to its potential impact on business and commercial transactions, particularly in light of the earlier Five-Judge Bench decision in *N N Global Mercantile (P) Ltd. v. Indo Unique Flame Ltd.*

Before this recent judgement, the legal position, as established in *SMS Tea Estates vs. Chandmari Tea Co. (P) Ltd.*, held that unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents could render arbitration clauses invalid under Section 35 of the Stamp Act. In response, Section 11(6) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act was changed to limit the role of the courts. This made it more important to check if there was an arbitration agreement before choosing the arbitrators.

However, subsequent judgements, particularly in *Vidya Drolia v. Durga Trading Corp.* and *N.N. Global Mercantile Private Limited v. Indo Unique Flame Limited*, introduced ambiguity regarding the impact of insufficient stamping on the validity of arbitration agreements. The matter was referred to a larger bench, leading to the recent 7-Judge Bench decision.

The key findings include the declaration that an unstamped instrument containing an arbitration agreement is void under Section 2(g) of the Contract Act. The Court clarified that the "existence" of an arbitration agreement under Section 11(6A) of the Arbitration Act includes both factual and legal existence, and the court cannot disregard the stamping requirements under Sections 33 and 35 of the Stamp Act.

The judgement emphasised the procedural aspects of the Stamp Act, detailing the consequences of non-compliance and the process of impounding and certifying instruments. It distinguished between inadmissibility under the Stamp Act and voidness under contract law, stating that inadequate stamping renders an instrument inadmissible but not void.

Furthermore, the Court highlighted the primacy of the Arbitration Act for arbitration agreements over the Contract Act and Stamp Act. It endorsed the competence-competence doctrine, affirming the arbitral tribunal's authority to determine enforceability.

In conclusion, the judgement brings clarity to the interplay of the Arbitration Act, Stamp Act, and Contract Act. It establishes that non-payment or inadequate stamp duty does not render an instrument invalid or void, aligning with the Arbitration Act's objective to minimise judicial intervention in arbitration matters. This decision is a significant development, providing reassurance to parties engaged in commercial contracts and business transactions in India.

Source - <https://www.mondaq.com/india/arbitration--dispute-resolution/1411542/a-frisson-of-schadenfreude-the-harmonious-construction-of-the-arbitration-act-the-stamp-act-and-the-contract-act->

63. In light of the recent 7-Judge Bench decision on the interplay between the Arbitration Act, the Stamp Act, and the Contract Act, consider the following scenario:
X and Y enter into a commercial contract with an arbitration clause. However, they fail to properly stamp the agreement as per the requirements of the Stamp Act. Subsequently, a dispute arises between X and Y, and they wish to initiate arbitration proceedings.
Which of the following statements is most consistent with the recent 7-Judge Bench decision?
- (a) The arbitration agreement is void due to insufficient stamping, as per Section 35 of the Stamp Act.
 - (b) Non-compliance with stamping requirements renders the entire contract void under the Contract Act.
 - (c) Inadequate stamping makes the instrument inadmissible, but the arbitration agreement remains valid as per the recent judgement.
 - (d) The Arbitration Act defers to the Stamp Act, making the arbitration agreement void if the instrument is not appropriately stamped.

64. Suppose in a business contract between Amit (Party A) and Neha (Party B), there is an arbitration agreement. Later, a disagreement arises, and Neha challenges the validity of the arbitration agreement, arguing that it is void due to inadequate stamping, citing the recent 7-Judge Bench decision. In response, Amit asserts that the arbitral tribunal, following the competence-competence doctrine, has the authority to independently determine the enforceability of the arbitration agreement.
- Considering the recent 7-Judge Bench decision and the competence-competence doctrine, how does the dispute between Amit and Neha regarding the validity of the arbitration agreement unfold?
- (a) The recent decision invalidates the competence-competence doctrine, making the enforceability of the arbitration agreement subject to the stamping requirements under the Indian Stamp Act.
 - (b) The competence-competence doctrine allows the arbitral tribunal to independently determine the enforceability of the arbitration agreement, irrespective of stamping issues, in line with the recent judicial emphasis.
 - (c) The recent decision renders the competence-competence doctrine applicable only to contracts with proper stamping, ensuring enforceability through judicial intervention.
 - (d) The competence-competence doctrine applies exclusively to arbitration agreements that meet the stamping requirements of the Indian Stamp Act, as clarified by the recent judgment.
65. Suppose in a contractual dispute between Rahul (Party R) and Simran (Party S), there is an arbitration agreement. Simran argues that the arbitration agreement is invalid due to the contract not being adequately stamped, relying on the Stamp Act. Rahul asserts that the recent 7-Judge Bench decision establishes the primacy of the Arbitration Act over the Contract Act and the Stamp Act, ensuring the validity of the arbitration agreement.
- Considering the recent legal developments discussed in the passage, how does the primacy of the Arbitration Act impact the dispute between Rahul and Simran regarding the validity of the arbitration agreement?
- (a) The recent decision reinforces the superiority of the Stamp Act, making the arbitration agreement valid only if the contract is properly stamped.
 - (b) The Arbitration Act takes precedence over the Stamp Act and the Contract Act, ensuring the validity of the arbitration agreement even if the contract is not adequately stamped.
 - (c) The recent judgment emphasizes the supremacy of the Contract Act, making the arbitration agreement void if the contract is not appropriately stamped.
 - (d) The Stamp Act prevails over the Arbitration Act, rendering the arbitration agreement void if the contract lacks proper stamping, as per the recent legal interpretation.

66. Suppose in a business transaction between Priya (Party P) and Arjun (Party A), a contract is drafted with an arbitration clause. The contract, however, lacks the required stamp duty. Arjun insists that the recent 7-Judge Bench decision only emphasizes the procedural aspects of the Stamp Act and that the consequences of non-compliance are merely related to admissibility rather than voidness. Priya contends that inadequate stamping renders the entire contract, including the arbitration clause, void. www.lawpreptutorial.com
- Considering the recent legal developments discussed in the passage, how does the recent 7-Judge Bench decision impact the consequences of inadequate stamping on the arbitration clause in the dispute between Priya and Arjun?
- (a) Inadequate stamping renders the entire contract, including the arbitration clause, void, in line with the recent 7-Judge Bench decision.
 - (b) The recent decision introduces ambiguity regarding the impact of insufficient stamping on the validity of arbitration clauses, allowing for a case-by-case assessment.
 - (c) The procedural aspects of the Stamp Act only affect the admissibility of the contract, not the validity of the arbitration clause, as clarified by the recent judgment.
 - (d) The recent 7-Judge Bench decision endorses the absolute voidness of arbitration clauses in contracts with inadequate stamping, ensuring strict compliance with the Stamp Act.
67. Suppose in a business arrangement between Anika (Party An) and Rohan (Party Ro), a dispute arises, and they decide to initiate arbitration proceedings. Anika argues that the recent changes in Section 11(6) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act require the court to play a more active role in appointing arbitrators. Rohan disagrees, claiming that the recent amendments limit the court's involvement in arbitrator appointments.
- Considering the recent changes in Section 11(6) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act discussed in the passage, how do these amendments impact the role of the court in appointing arbitrators in the dispute between Anika and Rohan?
- (a) The recent amendments in Section 11(6) require the court to play a more active role in appointing arbitrators, as argued by Anika.
 - (b) The recent changes in Section 11(6) limit the court's involvement in arbitrator appointments, aligning with Rohan's assertion.
 - (c) The recent amendments introduce ambiguity regarding the court's role in appointing arbitrators, necessitating a case-by-case evaluation.
 - (d) The recent changes in Section 11(6) empower the parties to appoint arbitrators without any court intervention.

XIV. The term "kidnapping" finds its linguistic roots in 'kid,' denoting a child, and 'napping,' meaning to steal. Kidnapping and abduction are serious offenses that restrict fundamental rights, particularly the constitutionally protected right to personal liberty, as stated explicitly in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) of 1860.

Kidnapping, as defined in Section 359 of the IPC, is bifurcated into two categories: kidnapping from India and kidnapping from lawful guardianship. The former involves transporting an individual beyond India's borders without their consent or the consent of an authorised person. The latter, outlined in Section 361, encompasses the kidnapping of minors or individuals of unsound mind from their lawful guardians. Crucially, lawful guardians are those entrusted with the care of a minor or another person. A pivotal judicial precedent, "the State of Haryana v. Raja Ram," underscored that persuading a minor to leave their lawful guardian's place constitutes kidnapping, leading to imprisonment as per Section 363.

Abduction, elucidated in Section 362 of the IPC, involves compelling or inducing a person through force or deceitful means to relocate from any place. Essential components of abduction include forceful compulsion or deceitful inducement, with the primary objective being the person's departure from a specific location. Noteworthy cases, such as Bahadur Ali vs. King Emperor, have clarified that deceitful means, including misrepresentation, can lead to actions being deemed abduction.

Distinguishing between the two offences, kidnapping primarily involves individuals of unsound mind or minors, and it may transpire through persuasion, even in seemingly innocent scenarios. On the other hand, abduction necessitates the use of force or deceit, rendering consent irrelevant and requiring a lack of consent due to force or deception.

Kidnapping and abduction within the IPC serve as protective measures for fundamental rights. Amid the evolving landscape of criminal activities, proactive legal measures become imperative, exemplified by proposed modifications to the definitions of these offenses. The efforts of the fifth law commission to adapt legal frameworks underscore the ongoing commitment to addressing contemporary challenges in the realm of criminal law.

68. John, lacking awareness of legal intricacies, convinced Mary to relocate without exerting any force. Unbeknownst to John, Mary happened to be a minor under the guardianship of someone else. Evaluate whether John's actions constitute kidnapping based on the provided legal information.

- (a) No, since there was no use of force, and John genuinely believed he was innocently convincing Mary to relocate.
- (b) Yes, because Mary, the person relocated, was a minor, and persuading her to leave her lawful guardian's place falls under the definition of kidnapping as per the IPC.
- (c) No, as John was unaware of the legal definitions and genuinely thought he was relocating Mary with her consent.
- (d) Yes, because, despite the lack of force, the act of persuading someone to leave their lawful guardian's place aligns with the legal definition of abduction under Section 362 of the IPC.

69. In the situation involving taking away of a 14-year-old boy named Arjun, where the accused previously persuaded him to leave his legal guardians on the assurance of protection and shelter, does the accused or his conduct amount to the offense of kidnapping under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)?
- (a) No, since the accused had bona fide reasons to advise Arjun to leave his legal guardians.
 - (b) Yes, since the accused was determined to forcibly take Arjun away from his parents.
 - (c) No, since the accused was trying to teach Arjun how to live independently.
 - (d) Yes, since regardless of the conduct not being immediate, his previous actions forced Arjun to do so.
70. In a scenario involving two individuals, Aryan and Kavya, Aryan offers Kavya a government job to convince Kavya to relocate from her residence to a different city, where he promises her a better life. Subsequently, Aryan changes their location multiple times during a period of 15 days before settling in a vacant property owned by a friend, Ravi. Considering the legal definition of abduction outlined in Section 362 of the IPC, does Ravi bear liability for abduction in this case?
- (a) Yes, since Ravi provided a location for Aryan to carry out the deceitful means, making him an accomplice in the act of abduction.
 - (b) No, since the offense of abduction was completed when Kavya was initially deceived into relocating, and Ravi was not directly involved at that stage.
 - (c) No, because Ravi was not the primary deceiver, and his involvement as an accomplice and facilitator in providing a place does not establish liability for abduction.
 - (d) Yes, since Ravi owns the property and allowed Aryan to use it for the relocation, contributing to the continuation of the abduction.
71. Mark, with the intention of persuading Sarah to accompany him to a different state, misrepresented the purpose of their travel, falsely claiming it was for a legitimate business venture. Unbeknownst to Sarah, Mark harbored ulterior motives for the trip. Evaluate whether Mark's actions constitute abduction under the IPC based on the provided legal information.
- (a) No, since Mark genuinely believed his misrepresentation was harmless, and he did not employ any physical force to induce Sarah to travel.
 - (b) Yes, because deceiving Sarah through misrepresentation falls within the scope of abduction as defined in Section 362 of the IPC.
 - (c) No, as long as Sarah eventually consented to the trip after learning the true purpose, Mark's initial misrepresentation becomes irrelevant.
 - (d) No, because misrepresentation, even without physical force, constitutes deceitful means leading to actions being deemed as abduction, as clarified in notable legal precedents

72. X persuades a minor, Y, to leave the custody of their lawful guardian without the guardian's consent. Y willingly accompanies X to another location. Evaluate the legal implications of X's actions in accordance with the principles outlined in the passage.
- (a) X's actions do not constitute kidnapping as long as Y willingly accompanies X to another location, and no force is used.
 - (b) X may be charged with kidnapping under Section 359 of the IPC for persuading a minor to leave their lawful guardian's place without consent.
 - (c) X cannot be charged with kidnapping unless Y is of unsound mind, as Section 361 specifically relates to the kidnapping of minors or individuals of unsound mind.
 - (d) X's actions are not considered kidnapping if the minor willingly left the lawful guardian's place, and imprisonment is only applicable if force or coercion is involved.

- XV.** The Rajya Sabha has approved the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2021 to amend the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 on 16th March 2021. The Bill was approved in Lok Sabha on 17th March 2020.

Salient features of amendments:

- Enhancing the upper gestation limit from 20 to 24 weeks for special categories of women which will be defined in the amendments to the MTP Rules and would include survivors of rape, victims of incest and other vulnerable women (like differently-abled women, minors) etc.
- Opinion of only one provider will be required up to 20 weeks of gestation and of two providers for termination of pregnancy of 20-24 weeks of gestation.
- Upper gestation limit not to apply in cases of substantial foetal abnormalities diagnosed by Medical Board. The composition, functions and other details of Medical Board to be prescribed subsequently in Rules under the Act.
- Name and other particulars of a woman whose pregnancy has been terminated shall not be revealed except to a person authorised in any law for the time being in force.
- The ground of failure of contraceptive has been extended to women and her partner.

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2021 is for expanding access of women to safe and legal abortion services on therapeutic, eugenic, humanitarian or social grounds. The amendments include substitution of certain sub-sections, insertion of certain new clauses under some sections in the existing Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, with a view to increase upper gestation limit for termination of pregnancy under certain conditions and to strengthen access to comprehensive abortion care, under strict conditions, without compromising service and quality of safe abortion.

It is a step towards safety and well-being of the women and many women will be benefitted by this. Recently several petitions were received by the Courts seeking permission for aborting pregnancies at a gestational age beyond the present permissible limit on grounds of foetal abnormalities or pregnancies due to sexual violence faced by women. The amendments will

increase the ambit and access of women to safe abortion services and will ensure dignity, autonomy, confidentiality and justice for women who need to terminate pregnancy.

Source: [https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1705381#:~:text=Salient%20features%20of%20amendments%3A,abled%20women%2C%20minors\)%20etc.](https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1705381#:~:text=Salient%20features%20of%20amendments%3A,abled%20women%2C%20minors)%20etc.)

73. Radhika, a woman who falls under the category of survivors of rape, seeks to terminate her pregnancy at 22 weeks. However, she faces legal scrutiny after the termination. Radhika claims that the new amendments in the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2021, which enhance the upper gestation limit and include survivors of rape, support her decision. Will the court agree?
- (a) Yes, because survivors of rape fall under the special categories mentioned in the amendments, allowing termination up to 28 weeks.
 - (b) No, as the amendments only apply to cases of substantial fetal abnormalities, and survivors of rape are not explicitly mentioned.
 - (c) Yes, because the purpose of the amendments includes expanding access to safe abortion services on humanitarian grounds, covering survivors of rape.
 - (d) No, because Radhika did not obtain the opinion of two providers, as required for termination between 20-24 weeks, according to the amendments
74. Under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Ritu, a woman in her early 30s, seeks to terminate her pregnancy due to contraceptive failure. She undergoes the procedure after 6 months of gestation after consulting her family doctor only. However, her actions are later challenged, questioning the grounds for termination. How would the recent amendments impact Ritu's case?
- (a) Ritu's case is invalid since the amendments only allow termination in cases of foetal abnormalities diagnosed by a Medical Board.
 - (b) The termination is valid as the recent amendments extend the grounds for termination to include cases of contraceptive failure.
 - (c) Ritu's case is invalid unless she provides the opinion of two healthcare providers, as required by the amendments.
 - (d) The amendments do not affect Ritu's case since the upper gestation limit is not applicable to cases of contraceptive failure.

75. Considering the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Arjun and Simran, a married couple, decide to terminate their pregnancy at 22 weeks due to substantial foetal abnormalities diagnosed by a Medical Board. However, the doctors deny termination claiming that the amendments only apply to cases of rape survivors and victims in incest. However, Arjun insists that his wife falls under the 20-24 weeks category. How would the recent amendments impact Arjun's argument?
- (a) Doctor's argument is valid; the amendments exclusively apply to cases of rape survivors and victims of incest.
 - (b) The amendments do not affect Arjun's case, as they only encompass termination for cases of substantial foetal abnormalities diagnosed by a Medical Board if the woman is a rape survivor or victim of incest, irrespective of the circumstances.
 - (c) Arjun's argument is valid; the amendments extend the upper gestation limit for termination in cases of substantial foetal abnormalities, covering various special categories.
 - (d) The recent amendments render Arjun's case invalid, as termination beyond 20 weeks is strictly prohibited.
76. Considering privacy of a woman undergoing abortion, if Maya decides to terminate her pregnancy, what impact would the recent amendments have on the disclosure of her identity?
- (a) Maya's identity can be revealed without restriction, as the amendments do not address confidentiality concerns.
 - (b) The recent amendments strictly prohibit the disclosure of Maya's identity except to a person authorized by law.
 - (c) The amendments allow the disclosure of Maya's identity only to persons authorized under law.
 - (d) Maya's identity can be disclosed to anyone if the termination is sought on humanitarian grounds.
77. With the enactment of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Niharika, a woman with a high-risk pregnancy, decides to terminate her pregnancy at 22 weeks. How would the recent amendments impact Niharika's ability to obtain a legal termination?
- (a) Niharika's decision to terminate her pregnancy is invalid under the recent amendments, as they only allow termination for special categories of women, such as rape survivors and victims of incest.
 - (b) The recent amendments enable Niharika to legally terminate her pregnancy beyond the previous 20-week limit, as high-risk pregnancies are considered under the special categories covered by the amendments.
 - (c) Niharika's termination is invalid unless she obtains the opinion of two healthcare providers, as required by the recent amendments for pregnancies beyond 22 weeks.
 - (d) The recent amendments restrict Niharika's ability to terminate her pregnancy, allowing termination only up to 20 weeks for high-risk pregnancies

78. Sara, a survivor of sexual violence, seeks to terminate her pregnancy beyond the previous upper gestation limit of 20 weeks. She has obtained the opinion of one medical provider but is uncertain about the legal implications of terminating her pregnancy at this stage. Evaluate the legality of Sara's situation under the amended Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, based on the provided information.
- (a) No, because the upper gestation limit remains at 20 weeks, and Sara's pregnancy exceeds this limit, rendering her ineligible for termination under the amended Act.
 - (b) Yes, since Sara falls under the special category of women, including survivors of rape, for whom the upper gestation limit has been extended to 24 weeks, allowing her to terminate her pregnancy legally.
 - (c) No, because the opinion of two medical providers is required for termination of pregnancy beyond 20 weeks, and Sara has only obtained the opinion of one medical provider.
 - (d) Yes, as Sara's case involves substantial foetal abnormalities diagnosed by a Medical Board, and the upper gestation limit does not apply in such cases, enabling her to terminate her pregnancy legally."

XVI. Copyright, a pivotal aspect of intellectual property law, bestows creators with exclusive rights over their works. Defined by the Copyright Act, these rights extend to original literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, as well as cinematograph films, sound recordings, and computer programs. The primary objective of copyright is safeguarding creators from unauthorized reproduction or exploitation of their work.

While copyright grants exclusive rights to creators, it also imposes limitations through concepts like fair dealing. Fair dealing, a legal doctrine, allows limited use of copyrighted work without the author's permission. It applies to purposes such as research, private study, criticism, review, and news reporting. Although not explicitly defined, fair dealing is interpreted by courts based on the circumstances of each case.

Legal provisions for fair dealing are found in international agreements like TRIPS and the Berne Convention, emphasizing limitations that do not conflict with normal exploitation and do not unreasonably prejudice the rights holder. In India, Section 52 of the Copyright Act lists standard exceptions or defences to copyright infringement.

The doctrine of fair dealing is integral to copyright law, originating as a Doctrine of Equity. It permits the use of copyrighted works that would otherwise be prohibited, fostering growth and creativity. The UK Copyright Act of 1911 was the first to explicitly recognize fair dealing, providing limitations related to non-commercial research, private study, criticism, review, and news reporting.

In India, fair dealing is governed by Section 52 of the Copyright Act, 1957, borrowed extensively from the UK Copyright law. This section incorporates defences for fair dealing, such as for research, private study, criticism, review, and reporting current events. The Copyright Amendment Act, 2012, expanded fair use to include cinematograph films and musical works.

Fair dealing is not precisely defined in the Act but is a legal doctrine allowing limited use without permission. The determination of whether a use is fair depends on factors like the

purpose and character of use, the nature of the copyrighted work, the amount used, and the effect on the potential market for the work.

In the United States, fair use is a concept incorporated from Justice Story's 1841 judgment, codified in the Copyright Act of 1976. Section 107 provides for fair use purposes like criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research. The statute outlines four factors to determine fair use: the purpose and character of use, the nature of the copyrighted work, the amount used, and the effect on the potential market for the work.

These factors collectively guide courts in deciding whether a particular use qualifies as fair dealing or fair use. While fair use allows for transformative uses, the impact on the market remains a crucial consideration. Balancing the rights of creators and users, fair dealing and fair use play crucial roles in ensuring a dynamic yet legally protected intellectual property landscape.

79. Mariam, a student, is conducting research for her academic paper and comes across a copyrighted article that she believes is essential for her work. Without seeking permission from the author, she reproduces a significant portion of the article in her paper. In this scenario, what legal concept could Mariam potentially rely on to justify her use of the copyrighted material?
- (a) The Copyright Act, in its recent amendment, allows students to freely reproduce copyrighted works without any limitations for academic research purposes.
 - (b) Mariam can argue fair dealing, a legal doctrine that allows limited use of copyrighted work for purposes like research, without the author's permission.
 - (c) Since Mariam is a student, she is exempt from copyright laws when using materials for educational purposes.
 - (d) Mariam needs to obtain explicit permission from the author to avoid copyright infringement.
80. Rahul, an artist, creates a series of paintings inspired by famous literary works and exhibits them in a local gallery without seeking permission from the authors or copyright holders. He believes that his artistic interpretation is transformative and falls under fair use. In the context of the passage on copyright and fair dealing, evaluate the situation and answer the following question:
Considering Rahul's situation, which legal concept might he argue to justify the exhibition of his paintings without seeking permission?
- (a) The Doctrine of Fair Dealing provides a broad exemption for artists to freely use and interpret copyrighted works for creative expression.
 - (b) The Copyright Act explicitly allows artists to reproduce and exhibit works inspired by copyrighted material without seeking permission, given that it is for artistic purposes.
 - (c) Rahul could argue the Transformative Use Doctrine, which permits artists to create derivative works without infringing on copyright, as long as the new work adds significant value and purpose.
 - (d) Artists are entirely exempt from copyright laws when their works are displayed in galleries for public viewing, and no permissions are required.

81. Jane, a university researcher, photocopies an entire chapter from a copyrighted book for her academic research. According to the passage on copyright and fair dealing, what legal concept might Jane rely on to justify her actions?
- (a) The Educational Exception Doctrine allows researchers to copy entire chapters of copyrighted books for academic purposes without any limitations.
 - (b) Jane is exempt from copyright laws since she is conducting academic research, and no permissions are required for reproducing copyrighted material.
 - (c) The Fair Dealing Doctrine permits researchers to use copyrighted material for academic research purposes, but the amount used should be reasonable and fair.
 - (d) The Berne Convention explicitly grants researchers the right to reproduce entire chapters of copyrighted works without seeking permission.
82. A filmmaker, David, decides to create a documentary exploring the impact of copyright laws on creative industries. He includes clips from various copyrighted films without obtaining permission. In the context of the passage, which legal concept might David argue to justify the use of these clips?
- (a) The Transformative Use Doctrine, as David's documentary provides a new and transformative purpose by examining copyright laws and their impact.
 - (b) Filmmakers are entirely exempt from copyright laws when creating documentaries, and no permissions are required for using clips from copyrighted films.
 - (c) The Copyright Act allows filmmakers to use clips from copyrighted films for documentary purposes without seeking permission.
 - (d) The Non-commercial Use Exception Doctrine permits the use of copyrighted material in documentaries as long as they are not intended for commercial gain.
83. An online news platform reproduces an article from a competitor's website without permission but claims that it falls under fair dealing. What legal principle from the passage might the online news platform be invoking?
- (a) The Commercial News Exception Doctrine, allowing news platforms to freely reproduce articles from competitors for reporting current events without seeking permission.
 - (b) The Copyright Act provides an exception for online news platforms to use articles from competitors as long as it is for news reporting purposes.
 - (c) The Doctrine of Fair Dealing, as news reporting is one of the specified purposes where the use of copyrighted material is allowed without permission.
 - (d) Online news platforms are entirely exempt from copyright laws, and they can reproduce articles without seeking permission.

84. Mr. A is a movie producer. He finds a book written by a local author, very interesting and decides to make a movie based on the plot of the book. This he does without informing the author or taking permission from him. Can Mr. A be held liable for infringement of copyright?
- (a) Yes, he is liable because he has earned money from the movie.
 - (b) No, he is not liable as he is allowed under transformative use doctrine.
 - (c) Yes, he is liable as he must have taken permission from the author to use his work for commercial purposes.
 - (d) None of the above.

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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.

XVII. Current Affairs, Law and Order

Across states, individual rights – including those enshrined in the Constitution – seem to be under constant threat from the mob, acting as a self-styled moral police. Last week, two horrific incidents of assault in Karnataka underlined, once again, the disturbing intolerance for inter-faith relationships among consenting adults – real and imagined – and the casual resort to violence. In these cases, the criminals objected to Muslim women being involved with men from other communities. Their logic is the same as those who raise the bogey of “love jihad” and the prevalence of this disturbing phenomenon across communities and geographies needs a more robust response from the criminal-justice machinery. www.lawpreptutorial.com

On January 13, seven men were arrested after they assaulted two people – mistaking them for an inter-faith couple – at a park in Belagavi city. The young Muslim woman was with her cousin, a Hindu. A day later in Haveri district, five men barged into a hotel room and allegedly assaulted a man and attacked and raped the woman. They recorded and circulated videos of their criminal act. State Home Minister G Parameshwara said the law will take its course. Perhaps it will. But the violence on couples for “love jihad” in UP, Haryana Rajasthan, or in the case of Karnataka between Muslim women and non-Muslim men, the casual manner in which incidents of violence are recorded and distributed online, call for a broader response. Chief Minister Siddaramiah had promised action against such crimes when he took office. Thus far, it seems his government has fallen short. Instead, his colleague, Parameshwara, is engaging in whataboutery by asking, “Weren’t there crimes against women doing BJP’s rule”.

Governments – whether of the Congress, BJP or any other party – need to draw sharp lines. Leaders and parties cannot hint at even tacit support for such acts of violence. Unfortunately, many of those who have sworn their oath on the Constitution have equivocated on the issue of inter-faith and sometimes, even inter-caste relationships. Another disturbing aspect of the attack in Haveri was the culprits using the internet to broadcast their crime. The misuse of technology in this manner requires the police to increase their capabilities in dealing with cybercrime. Campaigns that address the stigma that often gets attached to victims of sexual violence must be launched. As of 2021, the conviction rate in India for crimes against women was an abysmal 26 per cent. That figure represents a shortcoming that must be urgently addressed by investigating and prosecuting agencies. For the broader political class and civil

society, the task is simple: The freedom of choice of individuals must be protected, not sacrificed at the altar of thin-skinned prejudice.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/express-view-attacks-on-interfaith-couples-moral-police-9109229/>

85. What can be inferred about the government's response to the recent incidents of violence in Karnataka against inter-faith couples?
- (a) The government, led by Chief Minister Siddaramiah, has promised that law will take its course.
 - (b) The government's response has fallen short of the promises made by Chief Minister Siddaramiah regarding action against crimes related to inter-faith relationships.
 - (c) State Home Minister G Parameshwara has actively supported and justified the violent acts against inter-faith couples.
 - (d) The government is considering stricter regulations on inter-faith relationships to prevent further incidents of violence.
86. What would strengthen the argument regarding the misuse of technology?
- (a) The police have successfully prosecuted individuals involved in broadcasting violent crimes online.
 - (b) The Indian laws regarding Cyber crime are not as stringent as that of developed nations.
 - (c) The internet was extensively used by the culprits in the Haveri incident to record and circulate videos of their criminal act.
 - (d) In a recent audit, it was found that the Indian police force lacks the necessary expertise and training to effectively tackle the growing menace of technology-driven criminal activities.
87. What is the main idea of the passage regarding the role of governments in addressing violence against inter-faith couples?
- (a) The government should actively support acts of violence against inter-faith couples to maintain social order.
 - (b) Governments of all political affiliations need to clearly condemn and take strong action against acts of violence targeting inter-faith couples.
 - (c) The government's response to violence against inter-faith couples should be influenced by the political party in power.
 - (d) Governments should promote and encourage inter-faith relationships to reduce incidents of violence.

88. What course of action should the police and investigating agencies adopt, based on the information provided in the passage?
- (a) Prioritize investigating and prosecuting agencies should address the low conviction rate in crimes against women urgently.
 - (b) Implement stricter regulations on inter-faith relationships to prevent violence.
 - (c) Increase capabilities in dealing with cybercrime to combat the misuse of technology by terrorists.
 - (d) Encourage victims of sexual violence to speak out publicly to reduce the stigma attached to such incidents.
89. The reasoning pattern in the passage is most similar to which of the following?
- (a) A commentary analyzes the societal implications of a recent policy decision, highlighting the potential consequences for individual rights and advocating for greater accountability from governmental authorities.
 - (b) An opinion piece examines the cultural factors contributing to rising tensions between different religious communities, emphasizing the importance of promoting interfaith dialogue and understanding to prevent conflicts.
 - (c) A research paper explores the historical context of a controversial social issue, tracing its evolution over time and suggesting strategies for addressing systemic injustices through legislative reforms.
 - (d) A legal analysis evaluates the implications of recent court rulings on civil liberties, discussing the potential impact on marginalized communities and proposing measures to safeguard constitutional rights.
90. What evidence does the author provide to support the main argument?
- (a) The author cites statistics on the conviction rate for crimes against women in India as evidence of the urgent need for action.
 - (b) The author presents two recent incidents of assault in Karnataka, highlighting the disturbing intolerance for inter-faith relationships
 - (c) The author quotes State Home Minister G Parameshwara's statement regarding the law taking its course in response to the assaults.
 - (d) The author references Chief Minister Siddaramiah's promise of action against such crimes and criticism of his government's response.

XVIII. Health/Legal Current Affairs

An old joke goes like this: A young lover is unable to read a letter from his beloved because her handwriting is illegible. He takes the spider-trail-like scrawl to the local chemist, who promptly hands him medicine. After all, an ineligible cursive is the hallmark of prescriptions, not love letters. Now, thanks to a judgment by the Orissa High Court, there may be hope for the hapless millions who have struggled to make sense of their prescriptions.

The Court has directed Odisha's health department to ensure that doctors write all prescriptions, post-mortem reports and other documentation in capital letters. Or at least in legible handwriting. Both the common man and the judiciary cannot comprehend the "zig-zag" of the doctors' penmanship. There has been speculation about the reason for the scrawl. It has been attributed to the fact that doctors are often in a hurry, in overburdened public healthcare systems. Medical jargon is complicated and the possibility of errors when writing by hand — without spellcheck — is compounded. A cynical view is that poor handwriting is a strategy to keep medical knowledge out of reach in the age of Google.

Beyond the punchlines, though, poor penmanship can have tragic consequences. The deaths and injuries caused by it led the Medical Council of India to issue multiple directives on ensuring prescriptions that do not require a graphology degree to decipher. Hopefully, the Orissa HC's directive will have some effect. Increasing digitisation too can help avoid errors when it comes to prescriptions and reports — it is far easier to have a printout or even a cloud-based medical history with all prescriptions and reports than trying to make sense of the crisscrossed lines on a piece of paper. And it's easier than trying to write in all caps, all the time. The only loss, of course, will be of jokes at doctors' expense.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/doctors-orders-4-9105806/>

91. Which of the following best summarizes the primary focus of the passage?
- (a) The Orissa High Court's directive to ensure legible handwriting in medical documentation.
 - (b) The prevalence of illegible handwriting in medical prescriptions and its consequences.
 - (c) The speculation surrounding doctors' poor penmanship and its potential reasons.
 - (d) The necessity of increasing digitization in medical documentation to avoid errors.
92. Based on the information provided, which statement can be inferred as the conclusion of the passage?
- (a) Doctors should be required to write all medical documentation in capital letters to improve legibility.
 - (b) The Orissa High Court's directive is a step in the right direction to address the issue of illegible handwriting in medical documentation.
 - (c) Increasing digitization in medical documentation is the most effective solution to the problem of illegible handwriting.
 - (d) Poor handwriting in medical documentation can have serious consequences and efforts should be made to address this issue.

93. Which of the following best evaluates the effectiveness of the arguments presented?
- (a) The Orissa High Court's directive is impractical and unlikely to significantly improve the issue of illegible handwriting.
 - (b) Digitization of medical documentation is the only viable solution to the problem of illegible handwriting.
 - (c) Doctors should receive additional training in handwriting to address the issue of illegibility.
 - (d) The passage fails to provide sufficient evidence to support the need for improved handwriting in medical documentation.
94. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the author's position?
- (a) Doctors often write in capital letters when filling out medical documentation.
 - (b) The majority of medical errors are not caused by illegible handwriting but by other factors.
 - (c) The Orissa High Court's directive has been widely criticized by medical professionals.
 - (d) Digitization of medical documentation has been shown to increase the occurrence of errors.
95. Which statement serves as a foundational basis for the author's argument that poor handwriting can have tragic consequences?
- (a) The Orissa High Court has directed doctors to write all medical documentation in legible handwriting.
 - (b) Both the common man and the judiciary cannot comprehend the "zig-zag" of the doctors' penmanship.
 - (c) Medical jargon is complicated and can lead to errors when written by hand.
 - (d) The resultant deaths and injuries which have resulted in Medical council coming up with guidelines.
96. What is the relation between the two boldfaced statements in the passage?
- (a) 1st statement is a premise and second statements is argument based on 1st.
 - (b) 1st statement is a argument and second statement is a premise supporting it.
 - (c) 1st statement is a premise and 2nd statement is an argument, although there is no relation between them.
 - (d) 1st statement provides background information whereas 2nd statement is an argument.

XIX. History and Culture

“History,” the essayist Thomas Carlyle wrote in 1840, “is the biography of great men” — and of these Napoleon, whom Carlyle described as “our chief contemporary wonder,” was considered by many to be the greatest. The “Little Corporal” who became a general and then emperor, the revolutionary who toppled a dynasty only to found his own, turned rapidly after his death in 1821 into an international legend, admired and reviled in equal measure. The ambitious dreamed of emulating him; inmates of lunatic asylums believed they were him. And now we find him, some 200 years later, larger than life once again, on IMAX screens and in multiplexes in Ridley Scott’s new epic “Napoleon.”

So why does Mr. Scott’s choice of subject feel like something of a throwback? When the philosopher Hegel saw Napoleon on horseback in 1806, he declared him nothing less than the “soul of the world.” Now, even if we can register the enormous impact Napoleon has had, he does not inflame our sentiments as he once did. There are still aficionados among the world’s would-be autocrats: When he was prime minister of Italy, Silvio Berlusconi reportedly bought the imperial bed (before having it widened) and hung a portrait of the emperor to greet Vladimir Putin when he came to visit. But for the rest of us, Napoleon has turned from one of those historical protagonists about whose life and exploits it is impossible to remain neutral — like a Hitler or a Stalin — into a titan distanced and defanged by time, like Alexander the Great or Genghis Khan.

What has changed is not Napoleon’s story but our sense of the possibilities it once represented. The fundamental source of his appeal was that he seemed to incarnate something quite unprecedented in human affairs: the unknown figure who through sheer genius succeeds in becoming an agent of history, overthrowing social and political norms. As a vehicle for change on an epochal scale, Napoleon epitomized the Romantic hero as man of action, and his ascent coincided with a time when mass political activism was a novel and revolutionary force, imbued with optimism. Today, confidence in the future is vanishing. People (with the possible exception of Mr. Putin) are unlikely to see themselves as history’s protagonists. Like other film directors who’ve tackled the subject, Mr. Scott has tapped into Napoleon’s biography and love life as grist for a biopic, but the Napoleon legend always rested on much more than an astonishing yarn: It reflected the aspirations of an era that now feels very remote from our own.

Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/11/26/opinion/napoleon-movie-legend.html>

97. Which statement best represents the primary argument made by the author in the passage?
- (a) Napoleon’s military strategies continue to influence modern warfare.
 - (b) Napoleon is a figure of historical significance whose legend has evolved over time.
 - (c) Ridley Scott’s film fails to accurately portray Napoleon’s complexity.
 - (d) The fascination with Napoleon is limited to political leaders and filmmakers.

98. Based on the information provided, which statement can be inferred as the conclusion of the passage?
- (a) Napoleon's story is no longer relevant in today's world.
 - (b) The changing perception of Napoleon reflects a broader shift in societal attitudes towards historical figures.
 - (c) Ridley Scott's movie will likely reignite public interest in Napoleon's life.
 - (d) Historical figures like Napoleon should be judged solely by their accomplishments.
99. From the passage, it can be inferred that..
- (a) Napoleon's appeal in the past was largely due to his revolutionary impact and the optimism of the era.
 - (b) Historical accuracy is often compromised in films for entertainment purposes.
 - (c) Political leaders today are more influenced by Napoleon's tactics than by his personal life.
 - (d) The public's interest in historical figures remains constant over time.
100. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the author's argument that the changing perception of Napoleon reflects a broader shift in societal attitudes?
- (a) Recent historical scholarship has uncovered new evidence that challenges traditional narratives about Napoleon's reign
 - (b) A survey indicates that a majority of students are unfamiliar with Napoleon's role in European history.
 - (c) A documentary series exploring Napoleon's military campaigns has received critical acclaim and high viewership.
 - (d) A study shows that Napoleon's rise to power coincided with a period of significant social and political upheaval in Europe.
101. What evidence does the author provide to support the main argument?
- (a) The author cites Thomas Carlyle's description of Napoleon as "our chief contemporary wonder" and discusses the international legend that Napoleon became after his death.
 - (b) The author mentions the admiration and revulsion Napoleon inspired, as well as anecdotal evidence of people believing themselves to be Napoleon.
 - (c) The author discusses the views of Hegel, Silvio Berlusconi's actions, and the treatment of Napoleon in Ridley Scott's film.
 - (d) The author describes Napoleon's revolutionary impact, his role as a Romantic hero, and the changing societal attitudes towards historical figures.

102. How author resolves the apparent contradiction between enormous impact of Napoleon on one hand and his diminished appeal in society currently?
- (a) By providing evidence that it is not Napoleon's story that has changed but our sense of the possibilities it once represented.
 - (b) By providing evidence of the impact Napoleon had on History.
 - (c) By providing evidence that his appeal hasn't diminished in society therefore there is no contradiction in first place.
 - (d) The author does not resolves this contradiction.

XX. International Relations

Accusing Israel of breaching its obligations under the 1948 Genocide Convention by indiscriminately killing civilians in Gaza over the past three months, South Africa has approached the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Practically every country claiming to represent the Global South has backed South Africa's plea seeking orders from the ICJ to make Israel stop its military campaign and comply with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. India has been a bystander in this case.

New Delhi has adopted a deft strategy of keeping its options open by remaining largely silent on the unabated Israeli bombardment of Gaza. However, last month, India had voted against Israel in the UN General Assembly (UNGA) on the Israel-Hamas conflict, weeks after it had abstained from voting in the UNGA on a resolution that had called for an immediate humanitarian truce in Gaza.

At a time when the US and Canada have ignored their strategic closeness to India and unfairly targeted it in the Gurpatwant Singh Pannun and Hardeep Singh Nijjar cases, respectively, India seems to have abandoned its policy of making its voice heard on what has clearly been a disproportionate military response by Israel. The ICJ has an Indian on its Bench, Justice Dalveer Bhandari, even as the International Criminal Court — birthed by the 'victors' of the Cold War — does not have India among its member countries. Three other Indians have been on the ICJ Bench in the past. A 2019 ICJ ruling, which saved alleged Indian spy Kulbhushan Jadhav from the gallows in Pakistan, strengthened New Delhi's faith in this international court. India seems to have given away humanitarian principles in favour of diplomatic relations with Israel. India does have a good relationship with Israel, but looking at the larger picture, that should not inhibit it from continuing to be the voice of reason and supporting South Africa's petition.

Source: <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/editorials/case-against-israel-581219>

103. Based on the author's arguments, what would be the most appropriate course of action?
- (a) India should publicly condemn Israel's military campaign in Gaza and support South Africa's plea to the International Court of Justice.
 - (b) India should continue its diplomatic silence on the Israel-Gaza conflict to avoid antagonizing either side.
 - (c) India should prioritize its diplomatic relationship with Israel over its commitment to international justice and humanitarian concerns.
 - (d) India should actively engage in diplomatic efforts to mediate the Israel-Gaza conflict and promote peaceful resolution.
104. What is the central theme that the author is trying to convey?
- (a) India should not be a bystander and should support South Africa petition, giving voice to it.
 - (b) The International Court of Justice's role in addressing violations of international law, particularly in conflicts involving Israel, is crucial.
 - (c) India's stance on the Israel-Gaza conflict reflects a balance between diplomatic relationships and international humanitarian concerns.
 - (d) The Global South's collective efforts to hold Israel accountable for alleged violations of the Genocide Convention highlight the significance of international justice mechanisms.
105. What assumptions does the author make when presenting the argument regarding India's Approach to voting in humanitarian issues against Israel being more focused on maintaining good relations with Israel?
- (a) India's voting patterns in the UN General Assembly accurately reflect its stance on the Israel-Gaza conflict.
 - (b) The International Court of Justice is an effective mechanism for addressing all violations of the Genocide Convention.
 - (c) Normally diplomatic relationship of states often outweighs their commitment to international justice and humanitarian concerns.
 - (d) The involvement of own judges in international courts acts as influence to country's foreign policy decisions.
106. Which of the following statements can be logically derived from the passage?
- (a) India's decision to remain silent on the Israel-Gaza conflict indicates a lack of concern for humanitarian issues.
 - (b) The majority of countries claiming to represent the Global South support South Africa's plea to the International Court of Justice.
 - (c) India's past experience with the International Court of Justice has shaped its approach to conflicts involving international law.
 - (d) The United States and Canada have targeted India unfairly in legal cases related to the Israel-Gaza conflict.

107. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the author's position that India seems to have given away humanitarian principles in favour of diplomatic relations with Israel ?
- (a) India's abstention from voting on a resolution calling for a humanitarian truce in Gaza was due to diplomatic pressure from Israel
 - (b) The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over cases related to the Israel-Gaza conflict, providing an alternative avenue for justice. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (c) South Africa's approach to the International Court of Justice is primarily motivated by domestic political considerations rather than genuine concern for international justice.
 - (d) India's diplomatic relationship with Israel has strengthened in recent years, leading to a shift in its stance on the Israel-Gaza conflict.
108. Which of the following best identifies a potential flaw in the author's reasoning in coming to conclusion that "India seems to have abandoned its policy of making its voice heard.."?
- (a) The author assumes that India's diplomatic silence on the Israel-Gaza conflict equates to abandonment of its humanitarian principles.
 - (b) The author conflates India's past voting patterns in the UN General Assembly with its current stance on the Israel-Gaza conflict.
 - (c) The author fails to consider alternative explanations for India's approach to the Israel-Gaza conflict, such as strategic diplomatic considerations.
 - (d) The author relies heavily on anecdotal evidence and personal opinions rather than concrete facts and data.

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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.

- XXI.** There are 1500 people living in Agra. There are equal number of male and female living in Agra. But the literate population is 30 % less than the male population. There are 2000 people living in Patna but out of them 950 are literate. The number of male in Patna is 150 more than literate. The total number of female in all three cities is 2500. The number of male in Agra, Patna and Chennai is 2850. The ratio of literate and illiterate people in Chennai is 18:19. A total of 1850 people living in Chennai.

Now study these data and answer the following question

109. What is the percentage of male living in Patna?
(a) 60% (b) 55%
(c) 70% (d) 45 %
110. What is the Percentage of illiterate people living in all three cities?
(a) 51.3% (b) 64.5%
(c) 59.2% (d) 55.6%
111. What is the difference between the total number of male and female living in all three cities?
(a) 350 (b) 250
(c) 450 (d) 150
112. If 40% of the female from all the respective cities are illiterate then find how many male are literate in all the three cities
(a) 865 (b) 885
(c) 845 (d) 925
- XXII.** In a company, there is a total of 3600 employees and each employee likes at least one language among Tamil, English and Kanada. 7% of the employees like only Tamil and 9% of the employees like all three languages. $\frac{18}{25}$ of the total employees like Kanada. 56% of the employees like Tamil. $\frac{3}{25}$ of total students like both Tamil and English but not Kanada and 18% of the employees like both English and Kanada but not Tamil
113. How many employees like only one language?
(a) 1188 (b) 1194
(c) 1200 (d) 1182

114. If the ratio of the number of male to female employees who like English is 5:7, then how many female employees like English?
(a) 1010 (b) 1012
(c) 1008 (d) 1006
115. What is the difference between the number of employees who like only English and the number of employees who like all three languages?
(a) 50 (b) 60
(c) 55 (d) None of these
116. The number of students who like only English is what percent of the number of students who do not like Tamil?
(a) 20.45% (b) 22.55%
(c) 24.60% (d) 26.65%
- XXIII.** Three friends, Chand, Chandni, and Chanchal went to a shopping centre. Each of them had Rs. 2500. In the shopping centre, the session sale discount was 10% on the marked price. Chandni and Chanchal were regular customers so they got 20% each an additional discount on the discounted price but Chand being a new customer didn't get any additional discount. Only Chanchal had a membership card of the shopping centre which gave an additional discount of 25% on the discounted price. They all like Juicers of xyz brand and they purchased one piece each of that brand. The marked price of each piece was same. In last, when they calculated then they found that Chandni had paid Rs. 360 more than that of Chanchal.
117. If all of them combine the money paid for Juicer then, the total money paid by them for three pieces of the juicers was what percentage of the total marked price of the three juicers?
(a) 62% (b) 72%
(c) 78% (d) 68%
118. The amount paid by Chand for the juicer was how much more than that by Chanchal?
(a) 45% (b) 50%
(c) 55.33% (d) 66.67%
119. What is the ratio of the amount paid by Chand to that by Chanchal?
(a) 9 : 7 (b) 3 : 2
(c) 6 : 5 (d) 5 : 3
120. How much money was left with Chand after purchasing the juicer?
(a) Rs. 900 (b) Rs. 500
(c) Rs. 700 (d) Rs. 750

Rough