

LAW PREP
— Tutorial —

CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

Law Prep Mock Test Series

ENROLLMENT NO.

Student Name :

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Test Code : LPMTS-018-10007

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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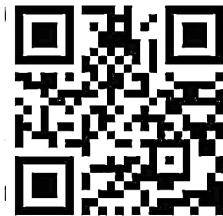


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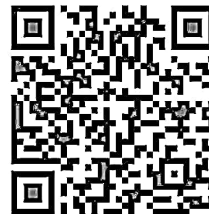


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English Language

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. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has fulfilled his commitment to reinstate Shri Ram to his rightful place at the sanctum sanctorum of the temple in Ayodhya. Ram Lalla's pran pratistha on January 22 was a historic moment. As Lord Ram ascended his throne, Prime Minister Modi broke his 11-day vrat anushtan (fast) by receiving charanamrit from Swami Govind Giri Devji, the treasurer of the Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Tirtha Kshetra. Swam Giri Govind Devji has acknowledged that he advised PM Modi to keep a fast for three days. But PM Modi observed the longer fast.

In the run-up to the consecration, the streets of Ayodhya wore a festive look. The residents of the city were celebrating Diwali — after all, Shri Ram was back at his janmabhoomi. Devotees from around the world had waited for 500 years for this day, the day when their god returns to his grand raj mahal from a tent. The consecration thus marked the end of a journey for both the god and his devotees.

The attention to detail at the site, especially the artistic depiction of Lord Ram as a five-year-old standing on a lotus, resonated deeply with observers. Many hailed the statue as a symbol of cultural and religious pride and appreciated the artistic representation of the revered deity. Reverence for Shri Ram was writ all over Ayodhya.

Righteousness, duty, and devotion are the hallmarks of the Sanatani worldview. In the calendar of every Sanatani, the day when PM Modi fulfilled his promise by establishing the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya is sure to have a prominent place. The Supreme Court's 2019 verdict validated the Hindu claim, leading to the temple's construction. PM Modi's leadership ensured meticulous planning and execution. The prime minister has constantly emphasized inclusivity and talked of uniting India's diverse population. The consecration reflects a significant blend of cultural, religious, and spiritual aspects of the country. Under PM Modi's leadership, Sanatan, the eternal way, also echoes the truths that connect us to our spiritual roots.

In Hindu philosophy, Ram Rajya means an ideal and just rule. PM Modi brought this idea to reality. He has established Ram Rajya by taking everyone into consideration — just like Prabhu Shri Ram. Not just in India; Ram Rajya has acquired worldwide resonance thanks to PM Modi. The youth of the country and those residing outside it idolize PM Modi for his righteous actions.

On the occasion of the pran pratistha, PM Modi said, "Ram Bharat ki aastha hai, Ram Bharat ka aadhar hai, Ram Bharat ka vichar hai, Ram Bharat ka vidhan hai, Ram Bharat ki chetna hai, Ram Bharat ka chintan hai, Ram pratistha hai aur pratap hai Bharat ke" (Ram is the faith

of Bharat, Ram is the basis of Bharat, Ram is the thought of Bharat, Ram is the law of Bharat, Ram is the consciousness of Bharat, Ram is the contemplation of Bharat, Ram is the practice and glory of Bharat.) Prime Minister Modi has followed the path of Shri Ram to guide citizens. He connects with all sections of society and works for the welfare of the remotest part of the country.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/a-promise-fulfilled-2-9133584/>

1. What is the central theme of the passage?
 - (a) The celebration of Diwali in Ayodhya after the consecration of the Ram Mandir.
 - (b) The significance of PM Modi's role in reinstating Lord Ram at the temple in Ayodhya.
 - (c) The construction of the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya as per the Supreme Court's 2019 verdict.
 - (d) The artistic depiction of Lord Ram and the festive atmosphere in Ayodhya.

2. What does the passage highlight about the artistic representation of Lord Ram?
 - (a) Lord Ram is depicted as a grand ruler with a majestic appearance.
 - (b) Lord Ram is depicted as a five-year-old standing on a lotus.
 - (c) Lord Ram is depicted with an aggressive posture.
 - (d) Lord Ram is depicted as a symbol of cultural diversity.

3. According to the passage, what is the significance of the day when PM Modi established the Ram Mandir?
 - (a) It marked the end of a 500-year journey for devotees.
 - (b) It celebrated the festival of Diwali in Ayodhya.
 - (c) It commemorated the Supreme Court's 2019 verdict.
 - (d) It reflected PM Modi's emphasis on inclusivity.

4. How does the passage describe PM Modi's approach to establishing the Ram Mandir?
 - (a) PM Modi followed traditional rituals without emphasizing cultural aspects.
 - (b) PM Modi ensured meticulous planning and execution with an emphasis on inclusivity.
 - (c) PM Modi's actions were limited to the realm of religious and spiritual aspects.
 - (d) PM Modi's leadership was passive, without actively guiding citizens.

5. What is the author's view on PM Modi's establishment of Ram Rajya?
 - (a) The author commends PM Modi for establishing an ideal and just rule.
 - (b) The author criticizes PM Modi for not considering everyone in establishing Ram Rajya.
 - (c) The author contradicts PM Modi's establishment of Ram Rajya.
 - (d) The author does not express a clear opinion on PM Modi's establishment of Ram Rajya.

6. What role did Swami Govind Giri Devji play in the consecration ceremony according to the passage?
- (a) Swami Govind Giri Devji advised PM Modi to break his fast.
 - (b) Swami Govind Giri Devji played a central role in the construction of the temple.
 - (c) Swami Govind Giri Devji broke his fast by receiving charanamrit from PM Modi.
 - (d) Swami Govind Giri Devji led the procession during the consecration.

II. When he was nearly thirteen, my brother Jem got his arm badly broken at the elbow. When it healed, and Jem's fears of never being able to play football were assuaged, he was seldom self-conscious about his injury. His left arm was somewhat shorter than his right; when he stood or walked, the back of his hand was at right angles to his body, his thumb parallel to his thigh. He couldn't have cared less, so long as he could pass and punt. When enough years had gone by to enable us to look back on them, we sometimes discussed the events leading to his accident. I maintain that the Ewells started it all, but Jem, who was four years my senior, said it started long before that. He said it began the summer Dill came to us, when Dill first gave us the idea of making Boo Radley come out. I said if he wanted to take a broad view of the thing, it really began with Andrew Jackson. If General Jackson hadn't run the Creeks up the creek, Simon Finch would never have paddled up the Alabama, and where would we be if he hadn't? We were far too old to settle an argument with a fist-fight, so we consulted Atticus. Our father said we were both right. Being Southerners, it was a source of shame to some members of the family that we had no recorded ancestors on either side of the Battle of Hastings. All we had was Simon Finch, a fur-trapping apothecary from Cornwall whose piety was exceeded only by his stinginess. In England, Simon was irritated by the persecution of those who called themselves Methodists at the hands of their more liberal brethren, and as Simon called himself a Methodist, he worked his way across the Atlantic to Philadelphia, thence to Jamaica, thence to Mobile, and up the Saint Stephens. Mindful of John Wesley's strictures on the use of many words in buying and selling, Simon made a pile practicing medicine, but in this pursuit he was unhappy lest he be tempted into doing what he knew was not for the glory of God, as the putting on of gold and costly apparel. So, Simon, having forgotten his teacher's dictum on the possession of human chattels, bought three slaves and with their aid established a homestead on the banks of the Alabama River some forty miles above Saint Stephens. He returned to Saint Stephens only once, to find a wife, and with her established a line that ran high to daughters. Simon lived to an impressive age and died rich. It was customary for the men in the family to remain on Simon's homestead, Finch's Landing, and make their living from cotton. The place was self-sufficient: modest in comparison with the empires around it, the Landing nevertheless produced everything required to sustain life except ice, wheat flour, and articles of clothing, supplied by riverboats from Mobile.

Source: <https://englishliterature.net/harper-lee/to-kill-a-mockingbird>

7. What was the impact of Jem's injury on his attitude?
(a) Jem became extremely self-conscious about his injury.
(b) Jem didn't care about his injury as long as he could play football.
(c) Jem avoided physical activities after his injury.
(d) Jem was ashamed of his shorter left arm.
8. According to the passage, who did the narrator claim started the events leading to Jem's accident?
(a) Dill (b) Atticus
(c) The Ewells (d) Andrew Jackson
9. According to the narrator, when did the idea of making Boo Radley come out begin?
(a) When Jem's arm got broken. (b) When Dill first came to them.
(c) The summer after Dill came. (d) When the narrator was thirteen.
10. What was Simon Finch's occupation when he arrived in America?
(a) Fur trapper and apothecary (b) Cotton farmer
(c) Lawyer (d) Sailor
11. According to the passage, what was significant about Finch's Landing?
(a) It was a large cotton empire.
(b) It was Simon Finch's birthplace.
(c) It produced everything required for sustenance except a few items.
(d) It was a major trading hub.
12. What is the tone of the passage?
(a) Colloquial (b) Objective
(c) Laudatory (d) Extolling

III. Given the circumstances behind the invitation to the French President Emmanuel Macron, his visit to India last week was always going to be more about symbolism and ceremony than about substance. Mr. Macron, the sixth French President to grace the Republic Day celebrations, stepped into the breach when U.S. President Joseph Biden declined the invitation. In addition, India and France had in 2023 already sealed a number of agreements as they marked 25 years of their strategic partnership — a year that saw Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Mr. Macron meet a number of times. Not only had the two countries already announced a fairly ambitious “Horizon 2047” relationship road map but they had also stated plans for joint production of military hardware, cutting-edge technology transfers and new purchase deals for French aircraft, engines and submarines. Diplomats had their work cut out for them with the two sides having to prepare for the Republic Day visit with little time to spare, and with so many agreements already announced. Many even speculated whether India had “missed an opportunity” to extend invitations to other partners including from the South Asian neighbourhood or Global South, rather than getting a much-invited France. As a result, it is understandable that many of the agreements announced after the Modi-Macron meeting in Jaipur, and their time together watching the Republic Day Parade, were essentially built on the road map. These included the “Defence industrial” road map, meant to expand on plans for the two countries to co-design, co-develop and co-produce defence hardware in the air, on land and sea, as well as a space-defence partnership. In addition, the two sides signed MoU documents on agriculture, digital health and science and technology cooperation. An assembly-line manufacture of civilian helicopters (Airbus-Tata) was a first, but a private B2B deal. The two sides also issued a joint statement on regional and international developments. India has been unable to find such common ground with other partners including the U.S. and Russia on these issues but was able to take shared positions with France on the condemnation of terror attacks in Israel, the need for humanitarian assistance in Gaza and Ukraine, and concerns over the Red Sea attacks. While they did not demonstrate progress in other areas of cooperation, including big ticket defence hardware deals being negotiated, nuclear cooperation for the long-delayed power project in Jaitapur and for small modular reactors, it is clear that each is a work in progress, demonstrating the continuity in a partnership built on a mutual respect for strategic autonomy, which Mr. Macron said at the presidential banquet was also driven by their shared commitment to “tradition and innovation”.
Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/ceremony-and-substance-on-the-macron-visit-india-france-ties/article67786248.ece>

13. What was the main focus of French President Emmanuel Macron's visit to India, as per the passage?
- (a) The signing of new and groundbreaking agreements.
 - (b) Strengthening diplomatic ties with the U.S.
 - (c) Symbolism and ceremony rather than substantive outcomes.
 - (d) Exploring new partnerships in the South Asian neighbourhood.

14. Why did the invitation to the French President become significant, according to the passage?
- (a) India wanted to showcase its strong ties with France to its South Asian neighbours.
 - (b) U.S. President Joseph Biden declined the invitation.
 - (c) France expressed a keen interest in attending Republic Day celebrations.
 - (d) India aimed to diversify its diplomatic partnerships.
15. What was the focus of the "Defence industrial" road map mentioned in the passage?
- (a) Joint production of civilian helicopters.
 - (b) Coordinating space exploration initiatives.
 - (c) Co-design, co-development, and co-production of defence hardware.
 - (d) Promoting bilateral cultural exchanges.
16. According to the passage, what common ground did India and France find in their joint statement on regional and international developments?
- (a) A unified position on nuclear cooperation.
 - (b) Shared concerns over terror attacks in Israel.
 - (c) Agreement on big ticket defence hardware deals.
 - (d) Cooperation on the Jaitapur power project.
17. What does the passage suggest about the focus on symbolism and ceremony during Macron's visit?
- (a) The focus on symbolism was criticized by India's partners.
 - (b) It resulted in groundbreaking agreements.
 - (c) Macron's visit was criticized for lacking substance.
 - (d) It led to significant progress in nuclear cooperation.
18. What was the significance of Emmanuel Macron's visit to India in the context of Republic Day celebrations?
- (a) Macron was the first French President to attend Republic Day celebrations.
 - (b) Macron replaced Joseph Biden as the chief guest at Republic Day.
 - (c) Macron's visit symbolized 25 years of India-France strategic partnership.
 - (d) Macron declined the invitation to Republic Day celebrations.

IV. I have long consider'd the gross abuse of astrology in this kingdom, and upon debating the matter with myself, I could not possibly lay the fault upon the art, but upon those gross impostors, who set up to be the artists. I know several learned men have contended that the whole is a cheat; that it is absurd and ridiculous to imagine, the stars can have any influence at all upon human actions, thoughts, or inclinations: And whoever has not bent his studies that way, may be excused for thinking so, when he sees in how wretched a manner that noble art is treated by a few mean illiterate traders between us and the stars; who import a yearly stock of nonsense, lyes, folly, and impertinence, which they offer to the world as genuine from the planets, tho' they descend from no greater a height than their own brains.

I intend in a short time to publish a large and rational defence of this art, and therefore shall say no more in its justification at present, than that it hath been in all ages defended by many learned men, and among the rest by Socrates himself, whom I look upon as undoubtedly the wisest of uninspir'd mortals: To which if we add, that those who have condemned this art, though otherwise learned, having been such as either did not apply their studies this way, or at least did not succeed in their applications; their testimony will not be of much weight to its disadvantage, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Nor am I at all offended, or think it an injury to the art, when I see the common dealers in it, the students in astrology, the philomaths, and the rest of that tribe, treated by wise men with the utmost scorn and contempt; but rather wonder, when I observe gentlemen in the country, rich enough to serve the nation in parliament, poring in Partridge's almanack, to find out the events of the year at home and abroad; not daring to propose a hunting-match, till Gadbury or he have fixed the weather.

Source: <https://englishliterature.net/jonathan-swift/the-bickerstaff-partridge-papers>

19. According to the passage, why does the author blame the abuse of astrology?
- (a) The lack of interest among the learned.
 - (b) The absurdity of imagining stars influence human actions.
 - (c) The illiterate traders who falsely present themselves as artists.
 - (d) The cheat and ridiculous nature of astrology.
20. Why does the author mention Socrates in the passage?
- (a) To emphasize Socrates' opposition to astrology.
 - (b) To highlight Socrates' role as a wise defender of astrology.
 - (c) To criticize Socrates for misunderstanding astrology.
 - (d) To question the relevance of Socrates in the context of astrology.

21. What is the author's opinion about the common dealers in astrology?
- (a) Offended by their contemptible treatment.
 - (b) Surprised by their success in the field.
 - (c) Wonders at their interest in astrology.
 - (d) Not offended but rather wonders when observing their actions.
22. What does the author intend to do in the future regarding astrology?
- (a) Denounce and condemn astrology.
 - (b) Publish a large and rational defense of astrology.
 - (c) Advocate for stricter regulations in astrology.
 - (d) Discredit Socrates' defense of astrology.
23. What does the author consider the primary problem with astrology in the kingdom?
- (a) Lack of interest among the learned.
 - (b) Absurdity of stars influencing human actions.
 - (c) Illiterate traders falsely representing themselves as artists.
 - (d) Annual import of nonsense from the planets.
24. In the passage, what does the author think about the common perception of astrology held by wise men?
- (a) The common perception is entirely justified.
 - (b) Wise men respect and value astrology.
 - (c) The common perception is often scornful and contemptuous.
 - (d) Wise men are indifferent to the practice of astrology.

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. One in every four persons between the ages of 14 and 18 in rural India cannot fluently read a Class 2 level text in their own language, and at least 42.7% cannot read sentences in English, according to the latest Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) survey released on Wednesday which shows an improvement in enrolment since this cohort was last surveyed in a)_____, a marginal dip in language skills, and a slight improvement in arithmetic abilities. The ASER 2023 report titled “Beyond Basics”, led by b)____an education-focussed non-profit, is based on a survey of 34,745 people between the ages of 14 and 18 in both government and private institutes across 28 districts in 26 states.

According to the report, 86.8% of the respondents are enrolled in either school or college, compared to 85.6% in 2017, although the enrolment percentage drops with age. For instance, the proportion of youth who are currently not enrolled in school or college is 3.9% among 14-year-olds, 10.9% of 16-year-olds and 32.6% of 18-year-olds. That would suggest that a third of the respondents do not study beyond Class 12 (it can't be said whether they take the school leaving exam or not), a statistic that does not bode well for a country that is looking to parlay its demographic dividend into economic growth. The most common reason (one in four) for boys to drop out is “lack of interest” while for girls (one in five) it is “family constraints”.

“For addressing the digital gender divide requires a comprehensive grassroots strategy encompassing both access and proficiency. Initiatives to provide affordable or subsidized digital devices to girls, coupled with training programs that enhance their digital literacy, are essential. Community-based workshops, led by female tech experts, can contribute significantly to empowering girls with the skills and confidence needed to navigate the growing digital landscape in the country,” Kapoor added.

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/language-skills-dip-maths-slightly-better-aser-data-101705518409446.html>

25. While 95% of schools have drinking water and toilets, over how much percent lack electricity?
(a) 20% (b) 35%
(c) 10% (d) 12%
26. The National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning was introduced by 7 IIT's and which institute?
(a) Indian Institute of Management (b) Indian Institute of Science Bangalore
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) National Institute of Technology

27. The NEP 2020 emphasises the need for increased public investment in education, recommending a target of _____ of GDP?
- (a) 5% (b) 6%
(c) 7% (d) 8%
28. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
- (a) 2015 (b) 2016
(c) 2017 (d) 2019
29. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
- (a) Deepalaya (b) Smile Foundation
(c) Teach for India (d) Pratham Foundation

VI. The Centre on Monday signed an agreement to acquire five lithium brine blocks for exploration and development in Argentina. The agreement was signed between a)_____ and Catamarca Minera Y Energética Sociedad Del Estado (CAMYEN), a state-owned mining and energy company in the Argentine province of Catamarca.

This is the 1st ever lithium exploration and mining project by a state-owned company. a)_____ will start exploration and development of five lithium brine blocks — Cortadera-I, Cortadera-VII, Cortadera-VIII, Cateo-2022-01810132 and Cortadera-VI — covering an area of about 15,703 hectares in the Catamarca province.

Calling the deal historic for both India and Argentina, Union Coal Minister Pralhad Joshi said: “We are scripting a new chapter in bilateral ties which will not only play a crucial role in driving the energy transition for sustainable future but also ensure a resilient and diversified supply chain for critical and strategic minerals essential for various industries in India.”

With this agreement, a)_____ has obtained exploration and exclusivity rights to evaluate, prospect and explore and subsequent to existence/discovery of lithium mineral exploitation rights for commercial production, the Ministry of Mines said on Monday.

The deal will not only boost India's quest for sourcing lithium but will also help in bringing in technical and operational experience for brine type lithium exploration, exploitation and extraction.

Argentina holds 20 per cent of the world's 98 million tonnes of lithium resources, second only to b)_____. according to the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) Lithium Statistics and Information 2023 report.

The country is also part of the “Lithium Triangle” along with c)_____ and b)_____, which together hold more than half of the world's total lithium resources.

Source: https://www.business-standard.com/industry/news/india-signs-an-agreement-to-acquires-five-lithium-mines-in-argentina-124011500866_1.html

30. Argentina's inflation was how much percentage recently, which reached record levels?
(a) 120% (b) 150%
(c) 211% (d) 185%
31. The exploration and development agreement for five lithium blocks will aid India's objective to attain net-zero emissions by what year?
(a) 2030 (b) 2040
(c) 2050 (d) 2070
32. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____in the passage?
(a) Vedanta Ltd.
(b) Coal India Ltd.
(c) Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited
(d) Khanij Bidesh India Ltd
33. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____in the passage?
(a) South Africa (b) Bolivia
(c) China (d) Zimbabwe
34. Which of the following will come in place of c)_____in the passage?
(a) China (b) Russia
(c) Chile (d) Portugal

- VII.** A top body chaired by the Prime Minister, with the Defence Minister and the National Security Advisor as its Vice Presidents, should determine the country's defence technology roadmap and decide on major projects and their execution, an expert committee spearheaded by the former principal scientific advisor, Prof a)_____, is learned to have told the government. This top body, called the Defence Technology Council by the a)_____, is proposed to have an executive committee chaired by the Chief of Defence Staff. The Principal Scientific Advisor, along with the three service chiefs and their vice chiefs, will also be its members. Furthermore, it will include representation from academia and industry, with two members from each sector, The Indian Express has learned. The government's decision to review the functioning of DRDO comes against the backdrop of several of its projects suffering from huge delays. Just last year, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence, in its report presented on December 20, had expressed concerns that 23 of its 55 mission mode projects could not be completed in time. A year before, in December 2022, the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), in its report tabled in Parliament, had flagged that 119 of the b)_____ projects scrutinized by it had failed to adhere to their initially proposed timelines. As the DTC secretariat, this department will draw scientists from DRDO and academia, building a repository of knowledge on production expertise and conducting background research for the

DTC, hence aiding its decisions on technology production. Moreover, the department will operate labs for testing and certification, a function also performed by DRDO.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/defence-upgrade-roadmap-apex-body-led-by-pm-mod-sci-tech-unit-9112455/>

35. Which of the following was NOT the recommendation of the Committee?
- (a) Emphasized that DRDO should identify specific areas of expertise rather than engaging in diverse technologies
 - (b) Proposed the establishment of the Department of Defence Science, Technology, and Innovation under the Ministry of Defence
 - (c) Suggested that DRDO should take on a new goal of focusing manufacturing weapons for defense
 - (d) Advocated a pivotal role of the Defence Technology Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, in identifying suitable players for specific defense technologies.
36. According to a study released by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), India ranks ____ among 12 Indo-Pacific nations in self-reliant arms production capabilities?
- (a) 8th
 - (b) 9th
 - (c) 6th
 - (d) 4th
37. Amid the Russia-Ukraine war, India is awaiting the delivery of the S-400 Air Defence Systems under a deal signed in which year?
- (a) 2017
 - (b) 2018
 - (c) 2015
 - (d) 2013
38. Which of the following will come in place of a)____ in the passage?
- (a) Sanjeev Sharma
 - (b) Soham Thaker
 - (c) Shyam Das
 - (d) Vijay Raghavan
39. Which of the following will come in place of b)____ in the passage?
- (a) 164
 - (b) 178
 - (c) 145
 - (d) 150

VIII. The passenger, who physically assaulted the captain of a Delhi-Goa IndiGo flight, is likely to be put on 'no-fly' list, the airline said in a statement on Monday.

IndiGo has formed an internal committee to address the incident. The action of 'no-fly' list is under consideration due to the unruly behaviour of the passenger, identified as Sahil Kataria.

"On January 14, 2024, a customer assaulted our first officer during the announcement of a flight delay flight 6E 2175. As per protocol, the customer was declared unruly and handed over to the local law enforcement agencies. This incident is being referred to the independent internal committee for appropriate action and inclusion of the customer on the 'no-fly list' as laid down in regulatory guidelines. The safety and security of our customers and crew are of paramount importance, and we maintain a zero-tolerance policy towards any such unacceptable behaviour," the IndiGo statement read. The incident came to light after a video went viral on social media showing the passenger running up to the pilot of the IndiGo flight and slapping him. The pilot was making an announcement regarding delays when the man punched him. A flight attendant standing beside the pilot came to his rescue and shielded him lest there were more assaults as chaos erupted inside the cabin before breaking down, horrified.

The passenger was deboarded after the incident and handed over to central security forces. A First Information Report (FIR) was lodged in the matter based on the complaint by the pilot of the Delhi-Goa IndiGo flight. Further investigation into the matter is underway. The Delhi-Goa IndiGo 6E2175 flight was delayed for several hours due to thick fog that has plagued North India over the past few days. However, the passengers were not informed about the reason behind the delay, India Today has learnt.

IndiGo has been in the midst of a myriad of complaints online, with passengers pointing out cancellations, inordinate delays, and not meeting the expected standards. Several people have been taking to X to post their complaints.

On Sunday (January 14), a social media user, Kaushal Kumbhat, threatened to sue IndiGo for "gross negligence, mental harassment and apathy" after his son's Delhi-Istanbul flight was delayed for several hours before being cancelled. He said that the flight was to take off at 6:10 am on Sunday, but the boarding happened around 6:35 before being cancelled after five hours.

Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/passenger-who-hit-indigo-captain-likely-to-be-put-on-no-fly-list-airline-sources-2488743-2024-01-15>

40. The internal committee must decide on the matter within how many days if it has been referred a matter of unruly behaviour?

(a) 12 days

(b) 15 days

(c) 20 days

(d) 30 days

41. The UDAN Scheme is applicable for how many years?
(a) 5 years (b) 8 years
(c) 10 years (d) 15 years
42. Which Protocol/Convention specifically addresses the issue of unruly behavior on board aircraft?
(a) Tokyo Convention (b) Montreal Protocol
(c) Paris Convention (d) Berlin Protocol
43. How many levels of disruptive/unruly behaviour are there?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
44. When is International Civil Aviation Day celebrated?
(a) 5 December (b) 25 December
(c) 27 December (d) 7 December

- IX.** The relationship between Iran and Pakistan has taken serious hits over the last two days. On Tuesday night, Iranian missiles and drones struck two alleged bases of the a)_____, an anti-Iran Baloch militant group, in Pakistan's Balochistan province. Pakistan reacted strongly to the "blatant breach" of its sovereignty, recalled its envoy to Tehran, said the Iranian ambassador (who is now in Iran) "may not return", and then, early on Thursday, carried out its own cross-border missile strikes on alleged terrorist sanctuaries in Iran. Iran has summoned a senior Pakistani diplomat in response, and will hold large-scale military exercises near its eastern borders, Al Jazeera reported. Iran provided material and weapons support to Pakistan during its 1965 and 1971 wars against India. After the liberation of Bangladesh, the Shah of Iran famously said that he would not tolerate "further disintegration" of Pakistan. When Ayatollah Khomeini's ultra-conservative Shiite regime took power in Iran, Sunni-majority Pakistan was undergoing its own Islamisation under military dictator Gen Zia-ul-Haq — and the two countries found themselves at opposite ends of the sectarian divide. Geopolitically too, differences began to emerge. First, as Iran went from being an ally to a sworn enemy of the United States almost overnight, the Americans embraced Pakistan closer. Since 1979, has been a major reason for the Iranian distrust of Pakistan, which increased after 9/11 as Islamabad extended unqualified support to the US "War on Terror". The b)_____-km Iran-Pakistan border, known as the Goldsmith Line, stretches from a tripoint with Afghanistan to the northern Arabian Sea. Roughly 9 million ethnic Baloch live on either side of the line, in the Pakistani province of Balochistan, and the Iranian province of Sistan and Baluchestan. Another 500,000 live in the neighbouring areas of Afghanistan in the north.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/iran-pakistan-and-the-baloch-militancy-9116284/>

45. Which port is being made in Pakistan with the help of China?
(a) Chabahar port (b) Gwadar Port
(c) Qasim Port (d) Karachi Port
46. When did Iran Revolution happened?
(a) 1969 (b) 1979
(c) 1980 (d) 1999
47. Which of the following will come in place of a)____ in the passage?
(a) AL-QAEDA (b) Jaish-e-Mohammed
(c) Jaish al-Adl (d) Sipah-e-Sahaba
48. Which of the following will come in place of b)____ in the passage?
(a) 850 (b) 909
(c) 967 (d) 1234

- X. The inauguration of the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya on January 22, 2024, is a historic event that is being celebrated by millions of Hindus around the world. The date of the inauguration holds special significance as per various astro-numerological factors. Let us have a look at the divine forces at play on this auspicious day as per the Hindu tradition. The inauguration of the pious Ram Temple is being held during the Pausha month, which is the tenth month in the Hindu lunar calendar and is considered highly auspicious in Hindu traditions. This month holds special significance due to various religious, cultural, and spiritual events that are organised during this period, such as the Kumbh Mela and the Mahakumbh. www.lawpreptutorial.com
- The choice of an auspicious date for the inauguration of the Ayodhya Ram Temple, particularly during Shukla Paksha and Dwadashi Tithi, adds a layer of divine favour and positivity to this historic occasion. Shukla Paksha is the waxing phase of the moon. It is associated with the increasing illumination of the moon and symbolises growth, prosperity, and positive energy. Shukla Paksha is considered highly auspicious for beginning new ventures, projects, or ceremonies. In addition, the Dwadashi Tithi is associated with Lord Vishnu, the preserver in the Hindu Trinity. Inaugurating the Ayodhya Ram Temple on this Tithi is symbolic of invoking the divine presence of Lord Vishnu, seeking his blessings for the success and sanctity of the temple. Lord Rama is believed to be the seventh and the most popular avatar of Lord Vishnu. On January 22, the Moon will be in Taurus sign in Mrigashira Nakshatra. Taurus is a fixed earth sign associated with stability, security, and material wealth. This is a positive sign for the inauguration of the Ram Mandir, as it suggests that the temple will be a stable and prosperous institution. On this day, the Moon will be placed in Mrigashira Nakshatra. It's seen as a

powerful nakshatra for undertaking new ventures and achieving success. It is ruled by the fiery and energetic planet Mars, signifying the beginning of life.

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/astrology/horoscope/inauguration-of-ayodhya-ram-mandir-astro-numerological-significance-of-january-22-101705137258958.html>

49. The Ram temple has been developed in the style of which architecture?
(a) Vesara (b) Nagara
(c) Dravida (d) Badami Chalukya
50. Which commission highlighted the premeditated nature of the events in 1992?
(a) Nanavati-Mehta Commission (b) Justice Usha Mehra Commission
(c) Liberhan Commission (d) B N Srikrishna Commission
51. What was the total area of land that was in question at dispute?
(a) 3 acres (b) 4.12 acres
(c) 2.55 acres (d) 2.77 acres
52. Who crafted the idol of five-year-old Ram Lalla stands at 51 inches and was consecrated in a special ceremony.
(a) Satyanarayan Pandey (b) Ganesh Bhatt
(c) Arun Yogiraj (d) Manish Tripathi

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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. Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code defined homosexuality as a criminal offense, despite the assertion of individuals with same-sex sexual preference that their feelings were innate and immutable. The execution of Section 377 has subjected homosexuals to persistent psychological distress in our society. Transgender individuals have also experienced degradation. They have been deprived of employment and educational opportunities within the nation. A petition was filed before the Supreme Court of India urging for the decriminalization of homosexuality in order to ensure that this segment of society can have a tranquil and dignified existence. The matter was ultimately acknowledged and addressed in September 2018.

In 2009, the Delhi High Court invalidated certain provisions of Section 377 that were related to homosexual activity. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court of India reversed this ruling in December 2013 during the *Suresh Kumar Koushal vs. Naz Foundation* case. The approval for this matter must be obtained in the Parliament. The three-member bench considered the appeal brought by the Naz Foundation on 6 February 2016. A five-member constitutional bench has been appointed to review this and other petitions made on this matter. The panel constituted for this purpose comprised Chief Justice Dipak Misra and his team of justices. The aforementioned individuals were Justices RF Nariman, AM Khanwilkar, Indu Malhotra, and DY Chandrachud.

In August 2017, the Supreme Court affirmed the status of the right to privacy as a fundamental right. The court affirmed that safeguarding sexual orientation is an inherent entitlement of individuals, and the LGBT (Lesbians, homosexuals, bisexuals, and transgender) group possesses an absolute prerogative to exercise this right. They were reportedly established based on the very principles of the constitution. The court also directed states to take steps towards eliminating discrimination towards LGBTQ community.

The Supreme Court of India declared on September 6, 2018 that the portion of Section 377, which criminalises consensual sexual activity between homosexual adults, was unjust and unconstitutional. It was legalized. This ruling was a significant and influential decision. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm by the LGBT community. The proclamation aimed to combat discrimination against those who identify as lesbian, gay,

bisexual, or transgender, with the goal of fostering a more inclusive and equitable society for them. The provision of Section 377 that criminalizes sexual conduct involving minors, bestiality, and non-consensual actions is still in effect. These actions are undoubtedly of a criminal nature and are appropriately subject to legal punishment. Individuals who engage in such behaviour will be subject to harsh penalties, including incarceration and substantial monetary penalties. This specific provision of Section 377 is crucial in protecting society from coerced and aberrant sexual behaviours.

53. Rahul is a 36-year-old man, living in a posh area of Bandra, Mumbai. He is currently working as an executive branch manager at Meloitte, where he works as an engineer. He is a gay man who, as of late, has been subjected to discrimination at his place of employment on account of his sexual orientation. Taking into consideration the information contained in the passage regarding the Supreme Court's decision regarding Section 377, what action might the court take to remedy Rahul's situation?
- (a) The court is likely to dismiss Rahul's discrimination claim, emphasizing that the Supreme Court ruling on Section 377 only addressed the decriminalization of consensual sexual activity among homosexual adults.
 - (b) Rahul has the right to challenge discrimination, citing the Supreme Court's acknowledgment of the right to privacy and protection against discrimination for the LGBT community.
 - (c) Rahul's workplace discrimination is irrelevant in the context of the Supreme Court ruling on Section 377, and the court is likely to uphold the employer's actions.
 - (d) Rahul should focus on challenging the discrimination he faces, as the Supreme Court ruling only addresses protection against discrimination for transgender individuals.
54. Preetisha is a 21-year-old woman who does two jobs in New Delhi. She works as a receptionist in a company named Cillian Sales. In order to meet ends, she also works as a cashier at Walmart Supermarket. She identifies herself as a lesbian woman and believes that the recent Supreme Court ruling on Section 377 has completely decriminalized all aspects related to homosexuality. In accordance with the facts given here, what possible legal advice should Priya receive based on the information in the passage?
- (a) Priya is correct; the Supreme Court ruling has abolished all aspects of Section 377, including provisions related to minors, bestiality, and non-consensual actions.
 - (b) Priya should focus on challenging the discrimination she faces, as the Supreme Court ruling only addresses protection against discrimination for transgender individuals
 - (c) Priya should not be concerned about any criminal charges related to her sexual orientation, as the Supreme Court ruling has completely abolished Section 377.
 - (d) Priya should be cautious as the passage explicitly mentions that the provision of Section 377 criminalizing sexual conduct involving minors, bestiality, and non-consensual actions is still in effect.

55. Meenankshi Sundaram, also known as Meena to her kin, is a 32-year-old making a living in New Delhi. She identifies herself as a transgender individual, and her family is accepting of that fact and even supports her by showing up to pride marches. However, recently, in her new job in Delhi, she has been facing constant discrimination due to her identity, and she was denied opportunities against her counterparts within the country based on her gender identity. How can Meena challenge this discrimination legally, considering the information in the passage?
- (a) Meena can file a case against her employer, citing the Supreme Court's acknowledgment of the right to privacy and protection against discrimination for the LGBT community.
 - (b) Meena has no legal grounds to challenge the discrimination, as the Supreme Court ruling on Section 377 only addressed the decriminalization of consensual sexual activity among homosexual adults.
 - (c) Meena can only seek legal action if her case falls under the provisions still criminalized by Section 377, such as bestiality or non-consensual actions.
 - (d) Meena cannot take any legal action because the passage does not explicitly mention protection against discrimination for transgender individuals.
56. Roshan Sodhi is a newly graduate communication arts student who does not have much knowledge of the legal fraternity. He, along with a lot of his friends identify themselves as part of the LGBTQ community, and lately, they have been rejoicing about their newfound status in society based on a Supreme Court decision. Following the decision made by the Supreme Court, Roshan, who is a member of the LGBT community, is uncertain about the present status of Section 377. He is of the opinion that all features of Section 377 have been changed to make them a civil wrong. On the basis of the information that was presented in the passage, what recommendations would you make to Roshan as his lawyer?
- (a) Roshan is correct; all aspects of Section 377, including those related to minors, bestiality, and non-consensual actions, have been decriminalized.
 - (b) Roshan should be cautious as the passage explicitly mentions that the provision of Section 377 criminalizing sexual conduct involving minors, bestiality, and non-consensual actions is still in effect.
 - (c) Roshan should not be concerned about any criminal charges related to his sexual orientation, as the Supreme Court ruling has completely abolished Section 377.
 - (d) Roshan is advised to talk to any politician and sit on a hunger strike to get all rights of the LGBT community.

57. What was the Supreme Court of India's stance on the revision of Section 377 during the Suresh Kumar Koushal vs. Naz Foundation case in December 2013?
- (a) The Supreme Court invalidated Section 377 and decriminalized homosexuality.
 - (b) The Supreme Court upheld the Delhi High Court's decision and affirmed the decriminalization of certain provisions related to homosexual activity.
 - (c) The Supreme Court reversed the Delhi High Court's decision, stating that the revision of Section 377 was not their responsibility, and approval must be obtained in the Parliament.
 - (d) The Supreme Court declared the entire Section 377 as unconstitutional and legalized all consensual sexual activities involving adults.

XII. The Prime triangle of the constitution of India comprises the essential connection between three crucial Articles of the Constitution, namely 14, 19, and 21. The development has created a vast range of potential opportunities. Justice Bhagwati delivered a groundbreaking judgment that established a connection between Articles 14, 19, and 21.

Article 14 of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws to all individuals within the territory of India. Article 19 safeguards specific rights pertaining to freedom of speech and related matters. Article 21 safeguards the right to life and personal freedom. Individuals are protected from being deprived of their life or personal freedom unless it is done in accordance with legal procedures. It can be categorized into two epochs: the period preceding and the period following the development of the judgment.

The Golden Triangle rule was established in the case of *Maneka Gandhi's Judgement*. In the case of *A.K Gopalan v. the State of Madras*, the ruling is significant as the highest court considered multiple articles simultaneously in order to make a comparison and deliver the verdict. The court interpreted Article 21 in its strict and direct sense. The court's position was overturned almost three decades later in the case of *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*, wherein Justice Bhagwati determined that Articles 14, 19, and 21 are not mutually exclusive but rather interrelated, forming a Golden Triangle. The verdict contributed to the progress of development in relation to the fundamental rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution. The judgment was a transformative action that guaranteed personal freedom.

Therefore, to uphold the sacrosanct golden triangle, the procedure mandated by Article 21 must adhere to principles of fairness, justice, and reasonableness. It should not be arbitrary or oppressive, and it should also uphold the principles outlined in Article 19 and not infringe upon the principle of equality before the law as stated in Article 14.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/golden-triangle-indian-constitution/>

58. Ravi, a second-year law student, is studying at Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar. For his internal exams, he has been given a constitutional law project. He is currently researching on the Golden Triangle concept in constitutional law. While studying the development of the Golden Triangle rule, he is intrigued by the role of Justice Bhagwati in the Maneka Gandhi case. What is the significance of the Golden Triangle, and how did the Maneka Gandhi case contribute to its establishment?
- (a) The Golden Triangle emphasizes the separation of Articles 14, 19, and 21, ensuring that they are mutually exclusive. The Maneka Gandhi case affirmed this separation, reinforcing the direct interpretation of Article 21.
 - (b) The Golden Triangle establishes a connection between Articles 14, 19, and 21, ensuring they are interrelated. The Maneka Gandhi case, with Justice Bhagwati's judgment, played a pivotal role in recognizing this interrelation and contributed to the progress of development in fundamental rights.
 - (c) The Golden Triangle signifies the supremacy of Article 21 over Articles 14 and 19. The Maneka Gandhi case, by overturning the previous strict interpretation, asserted that Article 21 should be understood independently without considering its relationship with other articles.
 - (d) The Golden Triangle underscores the hierarchical importance of Articles 14, 19, and 21. The Maneka Gandhi case, however, did not significantly impact the understanding of this hierarchy, as it primarily focused on specific rights rather than their interrelation.
59. Mr. Arvindam Sharma is a renowned journalist working for a paper called the 'Now India Times'. He is known for asking scrutinizing questions to the government about their public policies. Recently he did a piece on the tax levitation in the State of Haryana, which he deemed to be a wrong practice. Thereafter, he was detained by the police without being given a clear reason, and he believes his right to personal freedom under Article 21 is being violated. How might the Golden Triangle concept, as established in the Maneka Gandhi case, influence Mr. Sharma's legal argument in challenging his detention?
- (a) Mr. Sharma could argue that the Golden Triangle emphasizes the strict and direct interpretation of Article 21, supporting his claim for immediate release without enquiry.
 - (b) The Golden Triangle would be irrelevant to Mr. Sharma's case.
 - (c) Mr. Sharma might rely on the Golden Triangle, asserting that the interrelation between Articles 14, 19, and 21 requires a fair and just procedure for his detention.
 - (d) Mr. Sharma would focus on challenging the detention without considering constitutional principles.

60. Mr. Khan, a 56-year-old man, is working in the night shift of a government jute factory. Recently, there have been some minor disagreements among the workers and the employer about the timings of work and the wages given in accordance to it. Therefore, he along with his fellow workers are conducting this peaceful strike demanding better working conditions. The government argues that the strike disrupts public order and invokes restrictions under Article 19. How might the Golden Triangle concept play a role in determining the legality of the government's actions against Mr. Khan's strike?
- (a) Mr. Khan could invoke the Golden Triangle, asserting that the interrelation between Articles 14, 19, and 21 requires a balance that considers workers' rights.
 - (b) The Golden Triangle would support the government's restrictions on the strike, emphasizing public order over individual rights.
 - (c) The court would state that the Golden Triangle is not in consonance with the case of Mr. Khan.
 - (d) Mr. Khan would solely rely on the right to strike under Article 19 without considering other constitutional principles.
61. Mrs. Gayatri Rao comes from a wealthy family of landowners in Haryana. She along with her husband and two kids shifted to Delhi for business purposes. She herself currently owns 250 acres of land in Gurgaon, Delhi NCR. Due to some political turmoil in the area during the election time, she faces eviction without proper legal procedures, and she believes her right to life and personal freedom under Article 21 is being violated. How might the Golden Triangle principles guide Mrs. Rao's legal argument in challenging the eviction?
- (a) Mrs. Rao could argue that the Golden Triangle establishes the hierarchy of rights, with Article 21 taking precedence over other articles.
 - (b) Mrs. Rao might rely on the Golden Triangle, asserting that the interrelation between Articles 14, 19, and 21 requires a fair and just procedure for her eviction.
 - (c) The Golden Triangle would not be relevant to Mrs. Rao's case.
 - (d) Mrs. Rao would solely focus on challenging the eviction without considering constitutional principles.
62. Based on the above passage of the golden triangle, what can be inferred as the reason for the author to mention the AK Gopalan case explicitly?
- (a) The case was instrumental in laying the foundation of the Golden Triangle theory.
 - (b) The case was meant to lay out the interrelated nature of Articles 14, 19, and 21.
 - (c) The case highlighted the narrow scope of personal freedom.
 - (d) The case underscored the historical context and evolution of judicial interpretation.

- XIII.** Insults to religion made unwittingly or carelessly without any deliberate or malicious intention to outrage the religious feelings of a class would not attract Section 295A of the Indian Penal Code. A single-judge bench of Chief Justice Akil Kureshi, therefore, quashed a First Information Report (FIR) which was filed against one Dulal Akshat (petitioner) for a Facebook post on Bhagavad Gita. The Court was dealing with a case, where an FIR was registered against Akshat under Section 295A of the IPC for a Facebook post on Bhagwat Gita. The complainant contended that the petitioner-accused made distasteful and derogatory comments on the Hindu religion by posting on Facebook in Bengali that the Gita (sacred religious text) is a “thakbaji Gita” (deceitful). The petitioner, on the other hand, contended that the Facebook post in question was ‘deliberately twisted and misinterpreted by the complainant. He argued that his post did not convey the meaning that Gita was deceitful or swindling. Instead, the petitioner had put the post conveying that the Gita is a pan that fries swindlers.
- The Court at the outset placed reliance on the 1957 Supreme Court judgment in *Ramji Lal Modi v. the State of UP* to elucidate the scope of Section 295A. “Section 295A does not penalize any and every act of insult or an attempt to insult the religion or the religious beliefs but it penalizes only those acts of insults or attempts which have been perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of a particular class,” the Court said.
- The expression thus used by the petitioner which is in total isolation, without virtually any background or foreground, therefore would require much twisting to fit within the scheme of Section 295A of IPC which would be wholly impermissible, the Court held. As a parting note, the Court said that “the petitioner can hold his personal beliefs and within the framework of law can also express them, as long as he does not transgress any of the restrictions imposed by law to the freedom of his speech and expression.”
63. At a national conference on cultural diversity, Rahul, an esteemed scholar specializing in cultural studies, participates in an intense and fervent discussion on different cultural practices. During the debate, Rahul offers critical remarks regarding certain conventions followed by the Zephyr community. He expresses his belief that certain habits could impede society advancement and advocates for their reconsideration based on their projected obsolescence. Looking at the situation, could his comments potentially lead to charges under Section 295A of the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) No, because Rahul's comments were made without any deliberate or malicious intention.
 - (b) Yes, as Rahul's comments were perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of a particular class.
 - (c) Yes, considering restrictions imposed by law on the freedom of speech and expression of public speakers.
 - (d) No, Rahul can hold his personal beliefs and express them within the legal framework thus making his opinion relevant.

64. A local artist named Gurucharan lives in Bihar, India. He comes from an uneducated family and earns his daily wages through labour work and selling certain artworks of his that he makes during his leisure time. One of these days, unknowingly, he creates an artwork that portrays a religious symbol in a way that might be perceived as disrespectful by the public at large. He intended to depict a broader cultural theme but unintentionally offended certain religious sentiments. Would the artist be liable under Section 295A of the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) No, as the artwork was created unwillingly or carelessly without any deliberate or malicious intention to outrage religious feelings.
 - (b) Yes, because the artwork was created with a deliberate and malicious intention to insult a particular religion. If evidence suggests that the artist intended to insult a specific religion, Section 295A may apply.
 - (c) Yes, as there are legal restrictions on the portrayal of religious symbols in artworks. Artists must be aware of legal restrictions regarding the portrayal of religious symbols to avoid violating the law.
 - (d) No, the artist has the freedom to express creative ideas outside the bounds of the law.
65. At a literary event, Aarav Sharma, a writer, presents a piece of writing that unintentionally questions the authenticity of certain religious texts. Aarav Sharma is a Delhi University graduate who is best known for his works of art on mythological stories depicting stories like Mahabharata and Ramayana in light of recent times. His work aims to explore historical aspects, but it inadvertently raises doubts about the credibility of religious scriptures. Could Aarav face charges under Section 295A of the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) No, Aarav has the freedom to express literary ideas within the bounds of the law.
 - (b) Yes, as Aarav's writing was created with a deliberate and malicious intention to insult a particular religion. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (c) Yes, considering legal restrictions on questioning the authenticity of religious texts.
 - (d) No, as Aarav's writing was not intended to deliberately or maliciously outrage religious feelings.
66. The 1957 Supreme Court's verdict on *Ramji Lal Modi v. State of UP* meant to elucidate on which of the following?
- (a) Section 295A of the law punishes acts of insult or attempts to insult a religion or religious beliefs, but only if they are done with the deliberate and malicious intention of causing outrage to a specific religious group.
 - (b) Section 295A does not punish every act of insult or attempt to insult a religion or religious beliefs. It only penalizes those acts of insult or attempts that are carried out with a deliberate and malicious intention to outrage the religious sentiments of a specific group.
 - (c) The Court ruled that the petitioner has the right to maintain his personal opinions and is also allowed to express them within the boundaries of the law, as long as he does not violate any of the legal limitations on freedom of speech and expression.
 - (d) None of the above

67. Aastha Mehta, a writer known for her disdain for a particular religion, presents a piece of writing deliberately questioning the authenticity of religious texts during a literary event. She has been educated at Cornwall University and has been infamously known for targeting certain sections of society following the Misho Religion. Now, her work, which is under scrutiny states that people of Misho community are violent and that is why. In this scenario, could she face charges under Section 295A of the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) No, as Aastha's deliberate questioning of religious texts was not intended to outrage religious feelings, and he has the right to express his opinions freely.
 - (b) Yes, as Aastha's writing was created with the deliberate and malicious intention to insult a particular religion.
 - (c) Yes, writers must be cautious about the legal consequences when intentionally crafting content to insult religious sentiments.
 - (d) No, she has the freedom to express literary ideas within the bounds of the law.

- XIV.** For a contract to be valid, it is crucial that both parties reach a mutual understanding and agreement. Mutual consent, which must be freely given, is crucial for a valid agreement. One of the key elements is that both parties understand the terms in the same way. Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 emphasizes the importance of free consent for a contract to be considered fully valid.

Consent is freely given when there are no barriers that hinder its expression. In order for a contract to be valid, it is essential that there is a clear and voluntary agreement between the parties involved, as well as a definite and specific purpose for the agreement. When there is consent but not freely given consent, a contract is typically considered voidable at the discretion of the party whose consent was compromised.

It is crucial to go beyond a mere claim that consent was not freely given and instead establish one of the factors that invalidate consent, such as fraud. This encompasses false statements, deliberate concealment, making promises without any intention of fulfilling them, any other deceptive actions, or any acts that are deemed fraudulent. To establish fraud, the action must be carried out by one of the parties involved in the contract, by someone they are in cahoots with, or by their representative, with the intention of deceiving the other party or their representative or to persuading them to enter into the contract. Parties are not obligated to disclose information that may impact the other party's decision to enter into a contract. Mere silence does not constitute fraud unless there is a specific duty to speak, or the silence is considered equivalent to speech based on the circumstances of the case.

However, misrepresentation can be classified into three categories: The first is when someone makes a statement that they believe to be true, but it is not supported by the information they have. The second is when someone breaches a duty and gains an advantage by misleading another person, even if they didn't intend to deceive. The third is when someone innocently causes a party to an agreement to make a mistake about the subject of the agreement.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/misrepresentation-under-the-indian-contract-act-1872-an-overview/>

68. Komolika is a very renowned name in the car business. She has single-handedly worked on this business for years and earned a name. Prerna wanted to buy a car and was referred to her name by a friend named Jeet. Komolika entered into a contract under the Indian Contract Act of 1872 with Prerna for the sale of a vintage car. Later, Prerna discovered that Komolika provided inadvertently incorrect information about the car's mileage. Prerna got to know of the issue because her friend Karan owns a car manufacturing shop. According to the principles discussed in the passage, what legal remedy might Prerna have in this situation?
- (a) Prerna should accept the situation as contracts are binding once entered.
 - (b) Prerna may have the option to void the contract due to misrepresentation by Komolika.
 - (c) Prerna should renegotiate the terms of the contract with Komolika.
 - (d) Prerna must take legal action against Karan for fraudulent misrepresentation.
69. Anikait is a forty-year-old who has a lucrative property-selling business in the town of Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. He is known for his wit and charming skills as a real estate agent. He has a buyer named Kumar who wishes to buy a 4BHK from him. Kumar has recently gotten married and is looking for an affordable house to raise a family with his wife. He innocently provides incorrect information about the age of the building, leading the buyer to make an incorrect assumption about the property. What legal implications could arise in this scenario?
- (a) Kumar may have the option to void the contract due to misrepresentation by Anikait.
 - (b) Kumar should bear the consequences of her mistaken assumption.
 - (c) Anikait is at no fault as he misrepresented without any malice.
 - (d) Kumar and Anikait should now draft a new contract, disregarding the previous one.
70. Rehan, a car dealer in Cochin, offers to sell a second-hand luxury car to Mohan, who is currently a post-graduate student of Geology in Coorg. Rehan is aware of the fact that the car has some technical faults but chooses not to disclose the same to Mohan. However, his colleague Meera gives Mohan hints about not to buy the car due to its faults. Mohan ends up buying the car and sues Rehan later for misrepresentation. Is it valid?
- (a) Rehan is not liable for any fraud but liable for misrepresentation.
 - (b) Meera is liable for fraud and misrepresentation.
 - (c) Rehan is not liable for misrepresentation but for fraud.
 - (d) Rehan is liable for misrepresentation.

71. Siya has been a hoarder of bikes from her college days, and her favourite of them is a Raja Bullet Bike. She currently owns three of them and wishes to sell off one. She wants to sell her bullet to Meena, her childhood friend, with the knowledge that it is a defective bike. Before buying the bike, Meena says something along the lines that unless he says there is any fault in the bike, she will assume that it's perfect. Siya chooses to say nothing. Can Meena later sue Siya for liability for a defective bike?
- (a) Meena can sue for misrepresentation.
 - (b) Meena cannot sue since she was the one who said the statement and not Siya.
 - (c) Siya did not agree or deny and, hence, is not liable.
 - (d) Siya, by virtue of her silence, is liable for fraud.
72. Based on the passage, which of the statements is an incorrect statement about misrepresentation and its categories?
- (a) When someone makes a statement that they believe to be true, but it is not supported by the information they have.
 - (b) If someone breaches a duty and gains an advantage by misleading another person, even if they didn't intend to deceive.
 - (c) When someone innocently causes a party to an agreement to make a mistake about the subject of the agreement.
 - (d) None of the above
- XV.** Where a state is satisfied with most of the terms of a treaty, but is unhappy about particular provisions, it may, in certain circumstances, wish to refuse to accept or be bound by such provisions, while consenting to the rest of the agreement. By the device of excluding certain provisions, states may agree to be bound by a treaty which otherwise they might reject entirely. This may have beneficial results in the cases of multilateral conventions, by inducing as many states as possible to adhere to the proposed treaty. The capacity of a state to make reservations to an international treaty illustrates the principle of sovereignty of states, whereby a state may refuse its consent to particular provisions so that they do not become binding upon it. On the other hand, of course, to permit a treaty to become honeycombed with reservations by a series of countries could well jeopardise the whole exercise. The effect of reservations is outlined in article 21. This declares that a reservation established with regard to another party modifies, for the reserving state in its relations with the other party, the provisions of the treaty to which the reservation relates, to the extent of the reservation. The other party is similarly affected in its relations with the reserving state. An example of this was provided by the Libyan reservation to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations with regard to the diplomatic bag, permitting Libya to search the bag with the consent of the state whose bag it was, and insist that it be returned to its state of origin. Since the United Kingdom did not object to the reservation, it could have acted similarly with regard to Libya's diplomatic bags. However, the reservation does not modify the provisions of

the treaty for the other parties to the treaty as between themselves. Article 21(3) provides that where a state objects to a reservation, but not to the entry into force of the treaty between itself and the reserving state, then 'the provisions to which the reservation relates do not apply as between the two states to the extent of the reservation'.

A State may, when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty, formulate a reservation unless: (a) the reservation is prohibited by the treaty; (b) the treaty provides that only specified reservations, which do not include the reservation in question, may be made; or (c) in cases not falling under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), the reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty.

Source: Malcolm N Shaw, International Law, Page Number - 693

73. The Treaty of Trade and Commerce in the Caribbean Sea is a multilateral treaty with a lot of members from around the globe. Guyana, a country in South America wanted to join the treaty and ratified it. However, Guyana reserved a provision of the treaty that allows the leader of a country can visit any other country in the treaty without a visa. Guyana objected to it by saying that if a leader of a country visits Guyana, they must give notice before their arrival. The reservation was allowed. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) The leader of Guyana can visit any country in the treaty without a visa.
 - (b) The leader of Guyana must give notice to the country in the treaty that he is visiting.
 - (c) Guyana is not a signee to the treaty as there is no clear meeting of mind.
 - (d) Reservation was going against the principles of the treaty and therefore to be rejected.
74. In the facts of the above question, suppose the Bahamas, which is a part of the treaty opposes the reservation made by Guyana. Still, the reservation was allowed by other countries, Now, evaluate the options and give the correct options.
- (a) The leader of Guyana cannot visit the Bahamas without a visa.
 - (b) The leaders of both countries must give notice to the countries that they are visiting.
 - (c) The leader of the Bahamas cannot visit Guyana without a visa.
 - (d) Both (a) and (c).
75. The convention on genocide was signed among the countries of the world. Which prohibited all forms of genocide in humans based on sex, caste, religion, race, place of birth, etc. Among those countries, there was a very powerful country named, Bavaria. It controlled the majority of world trade and defence and was the most powerful country on the globe. It reserved the provision by putting the clause that. "The treaty will not apply to the people of Altistan, living in Bavaria." Owing to its power every country allowed the reservation, except Altistan. Which challenged the reservation in the International Court of Justice. Evaluate the options.
- (a) The reservation will be allowed because the majority of the state allows it.
 - (b) Altistan can kill people of Bavaria living in Altistan after the reservation.
 - (c) The reservation will not be allowed.
 - (d) More data is needed to evaluate the answer.

76. There is a convention on the way to play Cricket among the countries. While coming to the provision of "Mankading," was reserved by England it will not be allowed in cricket games played by them and was allowed by the majority of the member nations. India opposed the reservation of England. Among various cricketing nations, Australia was also a member of the convention. Decide the relationship between Australia and India after the "Mankading" reservations of England.
- (a) In sports, there is only a single rule to which everyone has to adhere.
 - (b) There will be "Mankading" in the game between India and Australia.
 - (c) There will be no "Mankading" in the game between India and Australia.
 - (d) It will be contingent upon the participation of England in the tournament.

- XVI.** Section 11 of the code of Civil Procedure, 1908, embodies the rule of res judicata or the rule of conclusiveness of the judgment, as to the points decided either of facts, or of law, or of facts and law, in every subsequent suit between the same parties. It enacts that once a matter is finally decided by a competent Court, no party can be permitted to reopen it in a subsequent litigation. The doctrine of res judicata has been explained by Das Gupta J. in the case of *Satyadhyan Ghosal v. Deorjin Debi* as:

"When a matter, whether on a question of fact or a question of law, has been decided between two parties in one suit or proceeding and the decision is final, either because no appeal was taken to a higher Court or because the appeal was dismissed, or no appeal lies, neither party will be allowed in a future suit or proceeding between the same parties to canvass the matter again."

In *Daryao v. State of U.P.*, the Court observed that the binding character of judgments pronounced by Courts of competent jurisdiction is itself an essential part of the rule of law, and the rule of law obviously is the basis of the administration of justice on which the Constitution lays so much emphasis. The Court thus held that the rule of res judicata applies also to a petition filed under Article 32 of the Constitution and if a petition filed by a petitioner in the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution is dismissed on merits, such decision would operate as res judicata so as to bar a similar petition in the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution.

To constitute a matter as res judicata under Section 11:

1. The matter directly and substantially in issue in the subsequent suit or issue must be the same matter which was directly and substantially in issue either actually or constructively in the former suit.
2. The former suit must have been a suit between the same parties or between parties under whom they or any of them claim.
3. Such parties must have been litigating under the same title in the former suit.
4. The Court which decided the former suit must be a Court competent to try the subsequent suit or the suit in which such issue is subsequently raised.
5. The matter directly and substantially in issue in the subsequent suit must have been heard and finally decided by the Court in the former suit.

6. The rule of res judicata does not apply to appeals from lower courts to higher courts.

Source: <https://lawtimesjournal.in/res-judicata-section-11-cpc/>

77. Anish and Bhasin entered a contract to construct a twelve-floor building. During the construction, Anish filed a suit against Bhasin for not adhering to the standard qualifications of the engineers as mentioned in the contract. This suit was settled by the Hon'ble Court, and Anish succeeded in his suit. Post the construction of the building, Anish was supposed to remunerate Bhasin for his services. However, due to their animosity, Anish started pushing the timeline of payment repeatedly. Aggrieved by this, Bhasin filed a suit against Anish. In the defence, Anish claimed that this suit shall be barred by the principle of res judicata. Decide.
- (a) The suit shall be allowed because the case at present will be dealt with a different matter.
 - (b) The suit shall be barred since both parties are the same as in the previous suit.
 - (c) The suit shall be allowed because the case at present will be dealt with by another court.
 - (d) The suit shall be barred since the question of fact remains the same.
78. A civil suit was filed by Xian against Yuan. The judicial magistrate court decided in favour of Yuan and dismissed the case. Aggrieved by this decision, Xian decided to move to the High Court of the state. During the proceedings, the counsel Yuan pleaded that the suit was deemed to be dismissed as the matter had already been decided in the judicial magistrate court. He claimed that any further proceeding would amount to a multiplicity of proceedings involving the same issue. Decide.
- (a) The case shall not be dismissed as the matter has been decided in a higher court of the judicial magistrate.
 - (b) The case shall not be dismissed as the question of law is different.
 - (c) The case shall not be dismissed since the facts of the case are different.
 - (d) The case shall not be dismissed as this procedure is allowed as per the principles laid down in the passage.
79. Rinku and Jitesh were the two founding partners of a company named 'Hitters'. The main business of 'Hitters' was in the sector of construction. However, the local authorities of the city 'BCCI' revoked their licenses without giving any appropriate reasoning and without issuing any further notice. Aggrieved by this, 'Hitters' filed a petition under Article 226 of the Constitution in the high court. The petition was eventually dismissed as the action of the local authorities was backed by the governing statute. The directors of 'Hitters' were not satisfied with the decision of the Hon'ble High Court and filed a similar suit in the Hon'ble Supreme Court under Article 32. Examine the validity of such a suit, if the directors of 'Hitters' claim this to be their constitutional right.
- (a) This shall be allowed since Article 32 is an exception to the principle of res judicata.
 - (b) This shall not be allowed, since the local authorities have acted within their powers.
 - (c) The suit shall be allowed since the appeal is allowed in the principle of res judicata.
 - (d) The suit shall not be allowed, since the previous suit was dismissed on its merits.

80. Iqbal used to work with Akbar. One day when Akbar was going to work, Iqbal asked him for some money. Since Iqbal has been working for him for a long period of time, Akbar gave Iqbal 5000 Rupees and asked him to return the amount within eight months. However, Iqbal failed to return the amount within the stipulated time. Aggrieved by this, Akbar informed his boss about this. The president, director, and manager sat down and asked Akbar to let go of this amount, considering Iqbal's weak financial condition. Akbar was not satisfied with this decision and decided to knock on the doors of the district court. The advocate for Iqbal, however, asked to not consider this suit as the multiplicity of suits under the concept of res judicata as the issue was already decided by an internal committee of the company. Decide
- (a) The suit will be barred since the matter has already been discussed once.
 - (b) The suit will not be barred since the matter will be heard for the first time.
 - (c) The suit will be barred since the question of law remains the same.
 - (d) The suit will not be barred because appeals are allowed in the Indian judicial mechanism.

XVII. Both assault and battery are the types of intentional tort. The assault is generally an attempt to harm someone else which also includes threats against other people. So, assault is a planned attempt to violently harm another person. While the battery is intentional touching another person without the person's consent. In the battery, the personal liberty of the person is compromised to cause physical harm to the person.

Purposely touching or applying force on other persons or things related to the person without his consent with the intention to harm the person is known as a battery. It is only considered when there is an actual physical contact without the consent of the person to harm the person. Generally, assault is followed by the battery which is the reason assault and battery are mostly used together. When a person has no intention to hurt someone but commits an act which hurts another person and the wrongdoer had an idea that the act will hurt another person is known as a civil battery.

The intentions for both civil battery and criminal battery are different. Criminal intent to cause the injury is not necessary but the intention to cause the act which harms the person is required as it results in the battery. The intent of the battery is transferable as when a person tries to hit a person without his consent and he ends up hitting a different person, but the person is still liable for battery. So, the intention is the soul of battery and is very essential.

Contact or use of force is necessary for committing battery. Harm through the force is not basic requirement but the use of force is basic requirement to conduct battery. It is not necessary that the contact must be physical or individual but the physical contact through indirect ways is also considered as physical contact. The battery doesn't need body-to-body contact as the battery can also be for future events which means if there is a delay between the accused actions and the injury of the complainant will still be a battery.

Damage is necessary for the completion of the battery. Damage can be of any kind, it can be physical, mental, or emotional. Battery is not limited to physical damage. The victim must have suffered in any manner, but the harm can be minimum, severe damages are not required. The

victim must not know about the action which is planned by the accused. The battery is only committed when the victim had no idea about the contact which was going to happen. In the event of proving battery, there mustn't be any legal justification present to justify the actions of the accused. The complainant has to prove that the force used by the accused was unlawful and was not justifiable.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/battery-as-a-tort-and-remedies/>

81. Gopi and Rashi are sisters. They get along well but Rashi is always compared with Gopi because Gopi is good at cooking, has a more attractive appearance, and is politer than Rashi. This made Rashi jealous of her and issues started to arise between them. One day, they engaged in a huge fight because of this and Rashi decided to poison Gopi. The poison was not strong enough to kill a person, but just caused harm enough to get the person very sick. Rashi mixed the poison in Gopi's food and served it to her. Gopi consumed it and was hospitalized. Has Rashi committed battery?
- (a) Rashi has not committed battery because there was no physical contact between them.
 - (b) Rashi has not committed battery because she had no intention to harm Gopi.
 - (c) Rashi has committed battery even if there was no physical contact.
 - (d) Rashi has committed battery even though she did not have the intention to harm Gopi.
82. Sonu and Mohit were two boys of 19 years of age. They were neighbours and one day when they were hanging out together, they suddenly started a fight over some small thing. The fight turned huge really quickly, but it was only verbal. Sonu was frustrated so he picked up a stone and hurled it towards Mohit. Mohit leaped backward and avoided the attack so that he was unharmed. After some time, they resolved their fight and went to their homes amicably. When Mohit's parents heard of this incident, they filed a suit of battery against Sonu. Is he liable?
- (a) Yes, Sonu is liable because he had the intention to harm Mohit.
 - (b) Yes, Sonu is liable because he used force against Mohit.
 - (c) No, Sonu is not liable because he did not have the intention to harm Mohit.
 - (d) No, Sonu is not liable because his actions did not result in any damage.

83. Komal is a service woman. She works at a daily 9-5 job. Her workplace was a little far away from her place of living, so she used a local bus to reach there every day. The bus that she used for traveling was not crowded on general occasions. On one occasion, she had to go to her office on Sunday to pick up some important documents and the bus was fairly crowded because of the holiday. When she was getting on, she was accidentally pushed by the bus conductor and as a result, she sustained some minor injuries. Is the bus conductor liable for battery?
- (a) No, the bus conductor is not liable because he did not have the intention to harm Komal.
 - (b) No, the bus conductor is not liable because the damage was slight in nature.
 - (c) Yes, the bus conductor is liable because he used force against Komal.
 - (d) Yes, the bus conductor is liable because he intentionally pushed Komal.
84. Mr Huda was a policeman and Sahib was a thief. Sahib was notorious for his crimes, but he was never caught by the police due to his cleverness. It became Mr Huda's mission to catch Sahib. So, one day, Sahib was seen trying to rob a tourist. Mr Huda was informed and he reached the sight. Sahib started to run away and Mr Huda started to chase him. To stop Sahib, Mr Huda hit Sahib on his foot in order to stop him. His foot was injured and he was caught. Thereafter, Sahib filed a suit of battery against Mr Huda. Is he liable?
- (a) Yes, he is liable because he used force against Sahib.
 - (b) No, he is not liable because he had a lawful justification to use the force.
 - (c) Yes, he is liable because his actions resulted in damage to Sahib.
 - (d) No, he is not liable because no damage resulted from his actions.

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Logical Reasoning

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

- XVIII.** The no-show of the Indian Science Congress this year is unprecedented, but not surprising. The annual event, going back more than a hundred years, has suffered a serious loss of reputation in recent years. Organised by a private society called the Indian Science Congress Association, but funded by the government, it was meant to showcase the best of Indian science, popularise it and inculcate a scientific temper among students and the general public. The forum served its purpose admirably through most of this period, attracting the who's who of India's scientific community, and serving as a stage for engaging scientific discussions between scientists, university and college teachers, and students. www.lawpreptutorial.com But the decay in the last couple of decades has been unmistakable. Most of the country's respected scientists now avoid the event. Leading research institutions and laboratories have only a token presence, if at all. And there is little discussion on contemporary issues of science. In recent years, the event has attracted more attention for the controversies it has generated than for hosting any meaningful scientific debate. The stage had been hijacked by relative nobodies with scant credentials in science. The scientific community was unhappy, the government was unhappy, and it seemed to be a really bad advertisement for Indian science. Though a direct fall-out of the government withholding its Rs 5 crore funding, the current predicament of the Indian Science Congress Association is, therefore, largely of its own making. But disbanding the event, as some suggest, is in no one's interest. The Science Congress has a useful role to play, more so in these times when disinformation and misinformation are so widely prevalent. It is the only forum of its kind that brings people even in small towns and cities face-to-face with multi-disciplinary science, and allows interaction between the scientific community and others. It can play an important role in expanding the research base, and build capacities within universities and colleges, which is also the aim of the government's new initiative, the setting up of the National Research Foundation. The Science Congress is not beyond repair. A more careful scrutiny of papers, presentations and speakers, stricter adherence to relevant topics in discussions, and regular engagement with leading scientists and research institutions can be the first few steps towards reestablishing trust. In the last few years, the government has also begun organising the India International Science Festival, which many see as a counter to the Science Congress. But one need not be cancelled for the other to thrive. Let this setback to the Science Congress be temporary, let it be a wake-up call for reform.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/express-view-on-indian-science-congress-dispiriting-no-show-9095708/>

85. What is the primary objective of the passage?
- (a) To discuss the decline of the Indian Science Congress and propose measures for its improvement.
 - (b) To advocate for the cancellation of the India International Science Festival.
 - (c) To highlight the funding issues faced by the Indian Science Congress.
 - (d) To suggest the disbandment of the Indian Science Congress.
86. What inference can be drawn from the passage?
- (a) That the Indian Science Congress rigorously scrutinizes papers and speakers.
 - (b) That leading research institutions refrain from actively participating in the event.
 - (c) That the decline of the Science Congress is solely due to the lack of government funding.
 - (d) That the decline of the Science Congress is primarily because of controversies it generated.
87. What underlying assumption is made in the passage?
- (a) Leading scientists and institutions will reconsider their stance on participating in the Indian Science Congress.
 - (b) The National Research Foundation will prioritize the Indian Science Congress's revival.
 - (c) Government funding is the only factor influencing the decline of the Indian Science Congress.
 - (d) Engagement with leading scientists and institutions will guarantee the Science Congress's restoration.
88. Which statement, if true, would strengthen the proposal for the revival of the Indian Science Congress?
- (a) Leading research institutions have been actively engaging with the Science Congress in recent years.
 - (b) The India International Science Festival experienced a decline in participation similar to that of the Science Congress.
 - (c) Several small towns reported increased interest and attendance in the Science Congress sessions.
 - (d) A significant number of papers presented at the Congress were later recognized as ground-breaking research.

89. Which inference can be reasonably drawn from the passage?
- (a) The India International Science Festival is unrelated to the revival of the Indian Science Congress.
 - (b) There is an overwhelming belief among small town and city residents that the Science Congress has lost its significance.
 - (c) The lack of government funding has been the reason behind the decline of the Indian Science Congress.
 - (d) The Indian Science Congress once had a prominent status within the scientific community.
90. Objective of the second paragraph in the passage is to:
- (a) Criticize the government for its lack of support towards the Indian Science Congress.
 - (b) Highlight the decline in the reputation and credibility of the Indian Science Congress in recent years.
 - (c) Emphasize the importance of multi-disciplinary science forums in smaller towns and cities.
 - (d) Propose a reform plan to completely restructure the Indian Science Congress Association.
91. In the context of the passage, what does the author imply by stating "It seemed to be a really bad advertisement for Indian science"?
- (a) The Science Congress failed to market itself effectively to attract international attention.
 - (b) The Congress attracted more controversies than scientific discussions, undermining its reputation.
 - (c) The event received little support from the Indian government and lacked funding for scientific advancements.
 - (d) The Congress was unable to engage smaller towns and cities effectively in scientific discourse.
- XIX.** In the Adani-Hindenburg saga, the Supreme Court, on Wednesday, declined to hand over the probe into the allegations to the CBI or a Special Investigation Team. The Court expressed faith in SEBI, noting that the regulator's conduct "inspires confidence" that it is "conducting a comprehensive investigation". It said that based on the information available before it, "no apparent regulatory failure" can be attributed to SEBI. The verdict, in fact, asked the Centre to investigate if short sellers of shares in the Adani Group companies had violated any law causing investors losses due to the volatility caused by their short positions. It also said the material relied upon by petitioners can at best be inputs, not credible evidence. With the SEBI having completed its investigation in all but two matters in connection with the allegations raised, the Court directed it to complete the pending inquiries "preferably" within three months. This raises questions.
- This is because not one of the allegations, such as deals of related party transactions, market manipulation, ownership of FPIs and foreign entities, has been addressed completely in the last one year. Despite the progress made by the market regulator in its investigations, some of

the arguably more contentious issues surrounding the episode remain unanswered. It appears there are doubts about globally accepted market practices such as short selling; indeed the Court takes into account the Solicitor General's statement that measures to regulate short selling will be considered by the government and SEBI. As reported in this paper, two aspects of the probe that are currently ongoing deal with the actual ownership of the foreign portfolio investors who have significant stakes in the Adani Group companies, and the unusual trades around the period the Hindenburg report was released. In its status report, SEBI is reported to have said that "as many of the entities linked to these foreign investors are located in tax haven jurisdictions, establishing the economic interest shareholders of the 12 FPIs remains a challenge". However, the expert committee set up by the Supreme Court had noted that while the regulator may well suspect "wrongdoing", it has "drawn a blank" because its "legislative policy" stance has moved in the opposite direction of its "investigation and enforcement". While it would have served little purpose were the Supreme Court to order a large-scale probe into the Hindenburg allegations, it might have been prudent to allocate more resources, draw in more expertise, and give the ammunition that SEBI really requires to expedite the probe in a time-bound manner. The volatility in the market, or more specifically in the stocks of the Adani Group of companies after the Hindenburg report, comes from the concerns in the market about SEBI's ongoing investigation not coming to fruition. Market regulator SEBI must take its investigations to their logical conclusion.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/an-elusive-closure-9094155/>

92. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument regarding the need for SEBI to conclude its investigation into the Adani-Hindenburg saga?
- (a) Recent market data indicates a significant decrease in investor confidence in the Adani Group companies.
 - (b) Independent auditors have confirmed the validity of all related-party transactions within the Adani Group.
 - (c) The expert committee appointed by the Supreme Court has criticized SEBI for its slow progress in the investigation.
 - (d) International regulatory bodies have commended SEBI's efforts in investigating market manipulation cases.
93. Which assumption is necessary for the argument that SEBI's investigation might have been impacted due to entities located in tax haven jurisdictions?
- (a) Regulatory bodies often face challenges in obtaining information from entities located in tax haven jurisdictions.
 - (b) SEBI has the authority to impose regulations on foreign portfolio investors.
 - (c) The Hindenburg report was based on credible evidence regarding Adani Group companies.
 - (d) Tax heaven jurisdictions do not follow strict law and penalties leading to difficulty in imposing punishment.

94. Which of the following statements weakens the author's argument regarding the Supreme Court's decision on the Adani-Hindenburg saga?
- (a) The Supreme Court's decision to decline a CBI or SIT probe indicates a lack of concern for investor protection.
 - (b) The Supreme Court's decision to trust SEBI's investigation process implies confidence in the regulator's ability to conduct a thorough inquiry.
 - (c) The Supreme Court's directive to investigate short sellers suggests a prioritization of market stability over investor rights.
 - (d) The Supreme Court's acknowledgment of SEBI's challenges in investigating foreign portfolio investors undermines the integrity of the probe.
95. Which inference can be drawn from the passage?
- (a) The Hindenburg report's allegations have not adversely affected the Adani Group companies' stocks.
 - (b) SEBI has expressed confidence in resolving the ongoing investigations within a specific timeframe.
 - (c) SEBI has faced considerable challenges investigating entities located in tax haven jurisdictions.
 - (d) The Supreme Court's directive has effectively expedited SEBI's ongoing investigations.
96. Which option, if true, would help evaluate the effectiveness of SEBI's investigations into the Adani Group controversy?
- (a) The Hindenburg report has been acknowledged by global regulatory bodies for its accuracy.
 - (b) The government has imposed penalties on entities responsible for market volatility post the Hindenburg report.
 - (c) SEBI's investigation has led to substantial penalties against entities found guilty of wrongdoing.
 - (d) Independent financial analysts have praised SEBI's investigation strategy and progress.

XX. Notwithstanding the sharp monthly fluctuations, the Union government's tax collections continue to grow at a fairly robust pace. Data released recently by the Controller General of Accounts shows that in the first eight months of the ongoing financial year, April-November, the Centre's gross tax revenues grew at a healthy pace of 14.7 per cent. This is higher than the growth factored in for the full year in the Union budget. While, on the other hand, government spending is also marginally higher than its budget projections, at the current juncture, based on these trends, most analysts do not expect the government to breach its fiscal deficit target for the year.

On the revenue side, direct tax collections continue to grow at a fairly brisk pace. At the end of November, collections were up almost 25 per cent, with healthy growth in both corporate and personal income tax collections. However, indirect tax collections have been subdued, in part, due to lower excise duty collections. Alongside, data released on Monday shows that GST collections grew at the slowest pace in three months in December, though it is possible that collections in the previous months did receive a boost due to the festive season. So far this year, GST collections have averaged Rs 1.66 lakh crore per month, up from roughly Rs 1.5 lakh crore over the same period in 2023. And while non-tax collections have been healthy, shored up by the higher than budgeted transfer from the RBI, disinvestment proceeds continue to disappoint. As against a target of Rs 61,000 crore, collections have touched only Rs 8,858 crore (as of November). Based on these trends, there are expectations that direct tax collections will comfortably surpass the budget targets, and possibly offset the lower-than-expected excise duty collections and disinvestment proceeds.

On the expenditure side, the pace of central government capex has slowed down in the last few months, even as, for the year so far, it is up roughly 31 per cent. With elections approaching, and the model code of conduct likely to be imposed in the next quarter, there is a likelihood of the government not meeting its capex target for the year. There is also a concern that slower nominal GDP growth — the economy grew at 8.6 per cent in the first half of the year, as against the budget estimate of 10.5 per cent — could imply a marginally higher fiscal deficit ratio. However, in absolute terms, for now, a breach of the deficit target does not seem to be on the cards.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/staying-in-the-lane-9092475/>

97. Which course of action would be most appropriate based on the information provided in the passage?
- (a) The government should prioritize increasing excise duty collections to counterbalance the shortfall in indirect tax revenue.
 - (b) SEBI should intensify its investigation into indirect tax collections to ensure their steady growth over the next quarter.
 - (c) The government ought to focus on enhancing disinvestment proceeds to compensate for the lagging capex expenditure.
 - (d) The central government should concentrate on bolstering direct tax collections to offset the lower-than-expected excise duty collections.

98. Which of the following, if true, most significantly weakens the author's main argument in the passage?
- (a) Recent economic data suggests that consumer spending, a key driver of tax revenue, has significantly declined in the last quarter.
 - (b) The Union government has consistently overspent on welfare programs, leading to a ballooning fiscal deficit despite healthy tax revenues.
 - (c) Several states have reported a significant decrease in their GST collections, indicating a broader economic slowdown than anticipated.
 - (d) The Controller General of Accounts has revised the gross tax revenue figures, revealing a miscalculation that significantly inflates the reported growth rate.
99. Which statement best encapsulates the primary focus of the passage?
- (a) The government's revenue generation strategies are failing to meet budgeted targets, leading to a fiscal deficit concern.
 - (b) The passage explores the decline in indirect tax collections and the government's efforts to mitigate the shortfall.
 - (c) It highlights the discrepancy between direct and indirect tax collections, emphasizing the need for immediate corrective measures.
 - (d) The passage discusses the Union government's tax revenue growth, expenditure trends, and potential fiscal implications for the ongoing financial year.
100. Which statement aligns with the author's perspective expressed in the passage?
- (a) The government's fiscal deficit will inevitably surpass the projected targets due to the substantial shortfall in indirect tax collections.
 - (b) The government's efforts to control fiscal deficit are insufficient, considering the disappointing disinvestment proceeds.
 - (c) The author asserts that the Union government's revenue generation strategies are commendable despite concerns over indirect tax collections.
 - (d) The author suggests that while concerns exist, the government might not breach its fiscal deficit target owing to healthy direct tax collections.
101. Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the argument that the government might meet its fiscal deficit target despite potential concerns about revenue collections?
- (a) The government's healthy direct tax collections have consistently surpassed budgeted estimates for the ongoing financial year.
 - (b) The government recently introduced policies to enhance revenue generation and bolster tax collections.
 - (c) International economic experts have forecasted a rise in India's nominal GDP growth for the next fiscal quarter.
 - (d) The government has streamlined its expenditure allocation, reallocating resources to boost revenue-generating sectors.

102. Which of the following could be inferred from the data presented in the passage?
- (a) The government's reliance on GST collections for meeting the fiscal deficit target has been consistently high in recent years.
 - (b) Slower growth in nominal GDP often correlates with a significant increase in fiscal deficit.
 - (c) The government's inability to meet the capex target is primarily due to the model code of conduct expected to be enforced in the upcoming quarter.
 - (d) Disinvestment proceeds are not anticipated to improve significantly in the remaining period of the financial year.

XXI. Farmer unions have rejected the Centre's offer of assured minimum support price (MSP) linked to the cultivation of pulses, maize and cotton, which are less water-consuming crops than paddy, wheat and sugarcane. The unions' decision is disappointing. Farmers — not just in Punjab and Haryana, but even MP and Telangana — have a point when they say that they have little incentive today to grow maize, pulses, oilseeds or cotton in the absence of proper MSP procurement by government agencies. This is unlike in paddy and wheat, where the government has to procure in order to meet the requirements of the public distribution system. There's no similar outlet for most other crops, in which case the likes of Nafed and Cotton Corporation of India would have to sell the procured produce in the open market. The losses booked, if any, would then have to be borne by the Centre. Alternatively, the Centre could simply pay the difference between the market price and MSP for these commodities, and credit this directly into farmers' accounts. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Either way, the idea — linking MSP to crop diversification and procurement with no quantity limitations — is welcome. But it hasn't helped break the ice between the government and the unions, which are seeking a "legal guarantee" for MSP in all crops. That's an unreasonable demand, not the least because national elections are less than two months away. Enactment of any law to make MSP mandatory can be made only by the next, not current, government. Secondly, the government can "guarantee" MSP only on the crops and the quantities it procures. It cannot force private traders to pay any price above the supply-and-demand determined rate. The very fact that the government is ready to undertake open-ended MSP procurement of pulses, maize and cotton is something the unions should view as an opportunity. India is short in pulses and needs to produce more maize (for both livestock feed and as bio-fuel) and cotton (for fibre, oil and meal). And yields of these crops would be higher when grown in Punjab and Haryana.

The use of MSP for crop diversification will work better if the Centre stops open-ended procurement of paddy and wheat, along with a phase-out of water, electricity and fertiliser subsidies. This newspaper has consistently advocated a minimum income support — MIS, not MSP — for farmers. This can be in the form of per-acre or per-farmer direct benefit transfer. MSP procurement should be deployed only for limited purposes such as supplying the PDS or encouraging the cultivation of specific crops. As a general tool of farmer welfare, it would be a fiscal disaster. The Centre needs to do more spadework to explain this to the farmers but the

trust deficit doesn't help. That's why, after the breakdown of talks late Monday, the government needs to keep the door open, frame the negotiations in a manner that assures farmers their welfare is the key imperative of any change in policy. In the run-up to the elections, its task is cut out.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/msp-crop-cultivation-water-consuming-crops-paddy-wheat-sugarcane-9169988/>

103. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the government's main concern regarding the current MSP system?
- (a) The government fears farmers will abuse the open-ended MSP procurement for these crops.
 - (b) The government is worried about incurring financial losses due to potential over-procurement.
 - (c) The government wants to incentivize diversification but avoid burdening itself with excess procurement.
 - (d) The government is primarily concerned about meeting the public distribution system's needs.
104. What is the main argument presented in the passage regarding the existing MSP system and its impact on farmers?
- (a) The current MSP system is ineffective in improving farmers' income and needs to be replaced with MIS.
 - (b) The MSP system should be expanded to include all crops and guarantee open-ended procurement.
 - (c) Linking MSP to crop diversification is a positive step, but open-ended procurement needs to be phased out.
 - (d) Farmers' unions are unreasonable in demanding legal guarantees for MSP, and the government should not negotiate.
105. Based on the author's perspective, what would be the BEST course of action for the government to address the current impasse with farmer unions?
- (a) Offer a legal guarantee for MSP on all crops in exchange for ending the protests.
 - (c) Completely abandon the proposed MSP linkage with crop diversification and revert to the existing system.
 - (c) Increase the MSP for paddy and wheat to appease the unions while continuing negotiations on diversification.
 - (d) Resume negotiations with the unions, emphasizing the long-term benefits of crop diversification and offering concessions on procurement modalities.

106. Which of the following, if true, would MOST WEAKEN the farmers' argument for demanding a legal guarantee for MSP on all crops?
- (a) The government offers a system where farmers can choose to sell their produce at MSP or in the open market.
 - (b) The government agrees to gradually phase out open-ended procurement of paddy and wheat over a five-year period.
 - (c) Studies show that crop diversification can lead to increased agricultural income and improve soil health.
 - (d) The government commits to increasing the frequency and transparency of market intervention to stabilize prices.
107. Which of the following statements best highlights a potential flaw in the author's argument?
- (a) The author fails to acknowledge the economic disparities between regions, impacting the feasibility of crop diversification.
 - (b) The author overlooks the environmental consequences of promoting crops like maize and cotton, which require significant water resources.
 - (c) The author neglects to consider the socio-political implications of reducing subsidies and transitioning to a minimum income support system.
 - (d) The author assumes that farmer unions' demands for a legal guarantee of MSP are unreasonable without providing sufficient evidence.
108. Which statement serves as a foundational basis for the author's argument regarding the existing MSP system and its impact on farmers?
- (a) Farmers should prioritize crop diversification to improve soil health and increase agricultural income.
 - (b) The government spends excessively on water, electricity, and fertilizer subsidies, which distort agricultural markets and disincentivize efficient production.
 - (c) Open-ended procurement of paddy and wheat creates a financial burden for the government and leads to inefficient resource allocation.
 - (d) The current MSP system benefits large farmers more than small and marginal farmers, exacerbating economic inequality in the agricultural sector.

Quantitative Techniques

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

- XXII.** Five persons Mohan, Sohan, Ram, Kunal and Vikas do a particular work on various days, Mohan can do 20 % of the work in 8 days and ram can do $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the work in 6 days. Sohan can do a $\frac{1}{10}$ th part of the work in 3 days and Kunal can do 20% more work than what Sohan does but takes 15 days and Vikas can do 15% of the work in 6 days.
109. What is the ratio of efficiency of Ram and Vikash?
(a) 4: 5 (b) 5: 3
(c) 4: 3 (d) 5: 4
110. If Garima is 20% more efficient than Sohan, then Mohan and Garima together can complete the whole work in how many days?
(a) $200/13$ days (b) $100/13$ days
(c) $100/31$ days (d) $100/29$ days
111. What is the difference between the time taken by Sohan and Vikash together to complete the whole work to the time taken by Kunal and Mohan to complete the whole work?
(a) $200/63$ days (b) $2000/63$ days
(c) $320/63$ days (d) $200/157$ days
112. If Parul takes 10 days less than Kunal and Annu takes 6 days more than Ram to complete the whole work, then in how many days, Parul, Annu and Mohan together can complete the whole work?
(a) 10 days (b) 12 days
(c) 16 days (d) 15 days
113. If Ashok takes 20 days more than Mohan and Pratima is 20% less efficient than Vikash, then time taken by Ashok to complete the whole work is what percentage of the time taken by Pratima to complete the whole work?
(a) 100% (b) 120%
(c) 110% (d) 140%

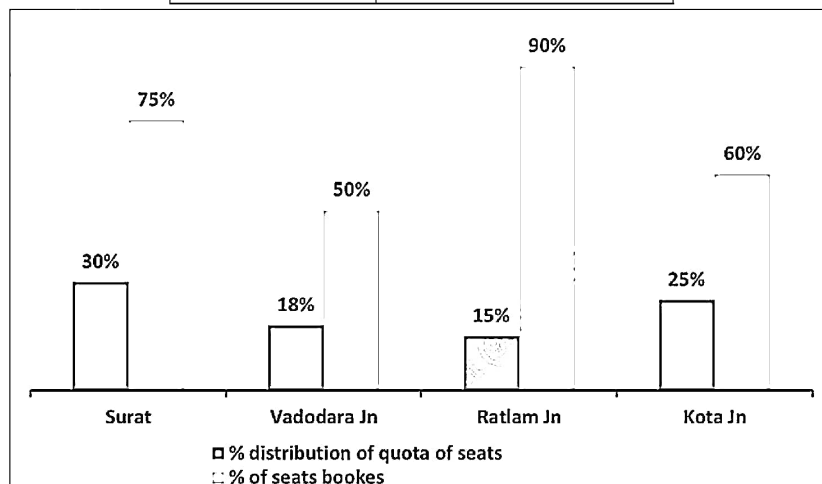
114. If Mohan, Sohan and Vikas can complete the work alternatively and begun with Mohan in how many days they will complete the work.
- (a) 36 days (b) 40 days
(c) 30 days (d) 33 days

XXIII. A train Tejas express starts from Mumbai for New Delhi. In between stations Mumbai and New Delhi, there are four intermediate stations Surat, Vadodara, Ratlam Jn and Kota Jn, respectively, in the same order. Stations Surat, Vadodara, Ratlam Jn and Kota Jn, has quota for seats booking. The bar graph given below represents the percentage distribution of quota of seats given to the respective stations out of total number of seats in the train and percentage of seats booked out of them. The table below represents the total vacant seats in the Tejas express after leaving the respective stations,

Note:

1. When train left Mumbai station number of vacant seats were 546 and 25% of quota seats of Mumbai station were not booked.
2. A seat can be booked for only one person from the respective stations and the same person can board the train from that station.
3. All the persons who booked tickets boarded the train.

Stations	Total Vacant Seats
Surat	450
Vadodara Jn	396
Ratlam Jn	412
Kota Jn	370



115. Find the ratio of number of passengers who boarded the train at Surat and number of passengers who de-boarded the train at Kota Jn.
- (a) 45 : 16 (b) 36 : 13
(c) 12 : 13 (d) 15 : 17

116. Out of total number of passengers in the train after it left station Vadodara Jn 50% were females. Find the difference between number of males in the train after it left Vadodara station and number of passengers who de-boarded the train at station Surat.
- (a) 55 (b) 63
(c) 45 (d) 61
117. Find the average of the number of passengers who de-boarded the train at Kota Jn and New Delhi together.
- (a) 142 (b) 155
(c) 139 (d) 128
118. After the train left Ratlam Jn, each passenger has 4 bags with him. Find the total number of bags with the passengers in the train after it left Ratlam Jn.
- (a) 585 (b) 752
(c) 685 (d) 742
119. If at each station, 50% of total number of passengers who boarded the train were males. then find the sum of number of all the females who boarded the train at given stations.
- (a) 105 (b) 83
(c) 207 (d) 111
120. What is the difference between the vacant seat in Surat station to the vacant seat in Kota Jn.
- (a) 90 (b) 80
(c) 70 (d) 100

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