

# LAW PREP — Tutorial —

# CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

Law Prep Mock Test Series

ENROLLMENT NO.

Student Name : .....

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Test Code : LPMTS-018-10009

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

**Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 Minutes)**

**Maximum Marks : 120**

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

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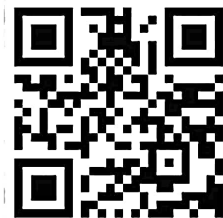


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**English Language**

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

- I. Protests against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act have spread to many university campuses, leading to confrontation with police in some instances. One of the bigger police-protester clashes was seen on Sunday at Delhi's Jamia Millia Islamia. At least four buses were set on fire, and a dozen cars and scores of bikes were damaged. Reports emerged of stone-pelting by protesting students by police, while the latter forcibly entered the varsity and lobbed tear gas shells on the campus. Social media videos also emerged of policemen assaulting students, suggesting the highhandedness of the crackdown. Allow a peaceful stir: violence can't be condoned, but police can't trample upon students' right to protest. News of police action in Jamia sparked solidarity protests at more than 30 campuses. Students from Aligarh Muslim University demonstrated, leading to their own clashes with police. Similar scenes were witnessed at Patna University, while students of Jadavpur University in Kolkata took out a protest march at midnight. In Hyderabad, hundreds of students of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University took to the streets. Also expressing their solidarity against police action were students of Banaras Hindu University, Pondicherry University, and Nadwa College in Lucknow. Students from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences of Mumbai, DU, JNU, IIT Madras, IISc, and IIM Bangalore expressed solidarity as well. Evidently, the CAA has worked up students at several universities, and they feel the need to express themselves on the issue through protests, a right guaranteed by the Constitution. However, as the SC observed yesterday, this does not mean protesters can take law and order into their own hands. Arson and damaging public property cannot be condoned under any circumstances. That said, where there are allegations that 'outsiders' have infiltrated student protests and caused the violence, these need to be independently assessed and then prosecuted. The larger body of peacefully demonstrating students must not be assaulted just because they are critical of government policy. Jamia vice chancellor Najma Akhtar has said that police entered this campus without permission. Such a violation of an educational institution is shocking. Some BJP politicians have suggested the protesting students are prey to rumours. Even where this is the case, authorities should engage the students, not subject them to brutal police action. Besides, from Amit Shah to Sitaram Yechury, India has a hoary tradition of raising political stalwarts through student politics. There is nothing illegitimate about it. That word is better applied to Lathi charging unarmed students.

1. What led to one of the significant clashes between protesters and police at Jamia Millia Islamia in Delhi, as mentioned in the passage?
  - (a) Clash over university administrative issues
  - (b) Disagreement on academic policies
  - (c) Protests against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act
  - (d) Police intervention in a student election
  
2. How did students express their solidarity in response to police actions at Jamia, according to the passage?
  - (a) By organizing cultural events
  - (b) Through peaceful dialogues with authorities
  - (c) Protests at more than 30 campuses
  - (d) By boycotting classes and examinations
  
3. What does the passage highlight as a constitutional right exercised by students at various universities?
  - (a) Right to organize cultural events
  - (b) Right to take part in student elections
  - (c) Right to express themselves through protests
  - (d) Right to publish dissenting opinions in official university publications
  
4. According to the passage, what stance does the Supreme Court take regarding protesters and law and order?
  - (a) Protesters are exempt from all legal consequences
  - (b) Students can take law and order into their own hands
  - (c) Constitution guarantees protesters the right to violence
  - (d) Protests should not involve breaking the law or damaging public property
  
5. How does the passage suggest handling allegations of violence caused by 'outsiders' during student protests?
  - (a) Ignore the allegations and focus on peaceful demonstrations
  - (b) Engage the protesting students and prosecute them collectively
  - (c) Independently assess allegations and prosecute those responsible
  - (d) Blame the university administration for any violence during protests

6. What is the central theme of the passage regarding the protests against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act and the ensuing clashes between students and police, focusing particularly on the incident at Jamia Millia Islamia in Delhi?
- (a) The need for students to express their opinions through protests against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act.
  - (b) The violation of students' constitutional rights during protests and the police crackdown.
  - (c) The role of social media in amplifying student protests against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act.
  - (d) The government's response to allegations of 'outsiders' infiltrating student protests and causing violence.
7. In the passage, what does the term "highhandedness" in the phrase "highhandedness of the crackdown" refer to?
- (a) Skilful handling of the situation
  - (b) Authoritarian and overbearing behaviours
  - (c) Neutral and unbiased approach
  - (d) Cooperation and collaboration with students
- II. Citizens fall short of privacy requirements. India's Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 starts encouragingly, seeking to protect "the privacy of individuals relating to their personal data." But by the end, it is clear that it was not designed to deliver on the promise. For, even as it rightly requires handlers of data to abide by globally accepted rules about getting an individual's consent, it disappointingly gives wide powers to the government to dilute any of these provisions for its unfulfilled promise: The Personal Data Protection Bill The bill, which was tabled in Parliament by the Electronics and IT Minister on December 11, has now been referred to a joint committee, to be headed by the BJP's Meenakshi Lekhi. The committee is expected to table its report during the budget session. Technically, therefore, this is not beyond redemption yet. But recent events have cast doubts about whether the government is serious about delivering on the privacy promise. Recently, messaging platform WhatsApp said that some Indian journalists and rights activists were among those spied using technology by an Israeli company, which, by its own admission, only works for government agencies across the world. Google included 500 in India regarding "government-backed" phishing attempts against them. The Indian government has still not come out clearly and convincingly regarding these incidents. Importantly, one of the first to raise a red flag about the bill's problematic clauses was Justice B.N. Srikrishna, whose committee's report forms the basis of the bill. He has used words such as "Orwellian" and "Big Brother" in reaction to the removal of safeguards for government agencies. In its report last July, the committee noted that the dangers to privacy originate from state and non-state actors. It, therefore, called for exemptions and also recommended that the government bring in a law for the oversight of intelligence-gathering activities, the means by which non-consensual processing of data takes place. A related concern about the bill is regarding the constitution of the Data Protection Authority of India, which is to monitor and enforce the provisions of the Act. It will be headed by a chairperson

and have not more than six full-time members, all of whom are to be selected by a panel filled with government nominees. This completely disregards the fact that government agencies are also regulated under the Act; they are major collectors and processors of data themselves. The landmark *K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India* case, which culminated in the recognition that privacy is intrinsic to life and liberty and therefore a basic right, that idea of privacy is certainly not reflected in the bill in its current form.

8. What is the primary concern raised in the passage regarding India's Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019?
- (a) The bill lacks provisions for data handlers to obtain individual consent.
  - (b) Government agencies have unrestricted powers to dilute privacy provisions.
  - (c) The bill does not address the dangers originating from non-state actors.
  - (d) Recent events have positively affirmed the government's commitment to privacy.
9. According to the passage, what was the initial reaction of Justice B.N. Srikrishna to the Personal Data Protection Bill, and what terms did he use to describe certain aspects of the bill?
- (a) He expressed satisfaction, using terms like "progressive" and "groundbreaking."
  - (b) He raised concerns, using terms like "Orwellian" and "Big Brother."
  - (c) He recommended amendments, using terms like "transparent" and "inclusive."
  - (d) He dismissed the bill, using terms like "obsolete" and "ineffective."
10. What critical issue does the passage highlight concerning the constitution of the Data Protection Authority of India, as specified in the Personal Data Protection Bill?
- (a) The authority's lack of power to enforce the provisions of the Act.
  - (b) The absence of a chairperson to lead the Data Protection Authority.
  - (c) Concerns about the impartiality of the panel responsible for selecting authority members.
  - (d) The oversight of government agencies, major data collectors and processors, by the authority.
11. What is the tone of the author in the passage discussing the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019, and its shortcomings?
- (a) Objective and Neutral
  - (b) Supportive and Optimistic
  - (c) Critical and Sceptical
  - (d) Enthusiastic and Positive
12. What term is used in the passage to describe the excessive concentration of powers in the hands of the government, particularly in relation to surveillance, leading to a sense of an all-powerful and invasive authority?
- (a) Ambiguous
  - (b) Orwellian
  - (c) Altruistic
  - (d) Benevolent

13. What crucial recommendation does the committee led by Justice B.N. Srikrishna make regarding the dangers to privacy in the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019, and how does it view the role of government agencies?
- (a) Recommends complete exclusion of government agencies from data processing; advocates for strict privacy regulations.
  - (b) Urges the government to increase its surveillance powers for national security; dismisses concerns about privacy risks.
  - (c) Suggests creating exemptions and proposes oversight for intelligence-gathering activities; expresses worry about the removal of safeguards for government agencies.
  - (d) Advocates for a completely transparent approach by government agencies in data handling; opposes any exemptions to privacy regulations.
- III. The decisive victory of the Conservative Party in the UK Under the leadership of Boris Johnson, the largest Tory margin since Margaret Thatcher ended the uncertainty over Brexit and demonstrates, for the benefit of the rest of the world, that extreme Left-leaning policies similar to those of the Labour Party, do not resonate with voters. Johnson has declared that Brexit will be a reality by the end of January. While it is now a settled matter that the UK will leave the EU, the Brexit deal is unlikely to be completed by then. Brexit wins in the UK; left radicalism loses leaving issues to be dealt with later. The Conservative Victory in traditional labour strongholds is a function of several things -the fact that voters were not willing to trust Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn and a rejection of his policies such as nationalisation, Johnson's appeal to the British working class, and perhaps a level of exhaustion with the uncertainty over Brexit. The huge margin of victory puts Johnson firmly in control, giving him the authority to shape the future of post-EU Britain. However, his preferred deal has left Irishmen fuming over possible customs barrier between the Republic and Northern Ireland is a part of Britain. Brexit will harden, the separatist resolve in Scotland, where the First Minister Nicola Sturgeon has already characterised the electoral verdict as a renewed mandate for a second Independence referendum. How resilient are the British? economy proves to depend on the terms of its reengagement with the EU. If Paris and Frankfurt seek to take away a chunk of financial business from London and bend EU policy in this direction, the impact would be tangible. India will need to work out a trade deal with the UK, while dealing with the anti-immigrant undertone of Brexit on English streets and in British visa policies.
14. What factors contributed to the decisive victory of the Conservative Party in the UK, as mentioned in the passage?
- (a) Boris Johnson's charismatic leadership and voter trust in Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn.
  - (b) A rejection of extreme Left-leaning policies and a level of exhaustion with Brexit uncertainties.
  - (c) The overwhelming support for nationalization policies proposed by Jeremy Corbyn.
  - (d) Indifference among voters toward Brexit-related issues and uncertainties.

15. Evaluate the potential consequences of Boris Johnson's Brexit deal on the UK, taking into consideration the concerns raised regarding Scottish situation.
- (a) The Brexit deal is expected to resolve all issues related to customs barriers and separatist movements.
  - (b) The Brexit deal might harden the separatist resolve in Scotland, leading to renewed calls for independence.
  - (c) The impact of Brexit on Scotland and Ireland is likely to be minimal, with no significant consequences.
  - (d) The passage does not provide any information on the consequences of Boris Johnson's Brexit deal.
16. In the context of the passage, discuss the challenges and opportunities that India may face in negotiating a trade deal with the UK post-Brexit.
- (a) The anti-immigrant undertone of Brexit is unlikely to impact India's trade relations with the UK.
  - (b) Negotiating a trade deal with the UK post-Brexit poses challenges, considering the uncertainties in English streets and visa policies.
  - (c) India is expected to benefit significantly from Brexit, with no major challenges in trade negotiations.
  - (d) The passage suggests that India is not mentioned in the context of post-Brexit trade deals.
17. What is the author's tone in the passage discussing the UK's Conservative Party victory and the implications of Boris Johnson's Brexit deal?
- (a) Neutral and informative
  - (b) Critical and skeptical
  - (c) Optimistic and hopeful
  - (d) Indifferent and disengaged
18. What does the term "resilient" mean in the context of the passage?
- (a) Fragile
  - (b) Capable of withstanding challenges
  - (c) Unstable
  - (d) Inflexible



IV. Scientists now believe that Australia has roamed across the face of the earth for billions of years, sometimes in the northern hemisphere and sometimes in the southern. After ultimately cutting the umbilicus with Antarctica, it steadily moved northwards in solitude for 40 million years, at roughly half the rate at which a single hair grows.

Now that the sheep has weakened, Australians are increasingly relying on the marsupial's back. Australia's fauna and flora are being exploited as a unique resource to a considerable level, although this is more difficult to assess. Australia's native species are regarded as a unique and irreplaceable treasure in scientific areas ranging from reproductive physiology and evolutionary biology to medicine. They are offering insights on how the world and humans function.

Australia's rainforests—those insignificant appendages—are now universally accepted as the most ancient of humanity's land-based ecosystems, giving rise to the majority of others. Every year, they produce botanical discoveries of global significance. Botanists in Australia have just finished a catalogue of 18,000 species of Australian plants. Their latest taxonomic study has resulted in a 50% rise in the number of species in the groupings studied. Nonetheless, they predict that there are over 7,000 unknown plant species in Australia. Many are undoubtedly found in Australian rainforests and belong to old and strange families, such as the southern pine (*Podocarpus* species), which was recently discovered growing in a steep slope in Arnhem Land, hundreds of kilometres away from its nearest relatives.

Research on newly found Australian dinosaur faunas is questioning previously held beliefs about dinosaurs. These discoveries are so significant that an Australian dinosaur recently graced the cover of a major international magazine. It was discovered in one of only two deposits on the planet that were formed near the South Pole during the dinosaur era. In a refrigerated planet, the chicken-sized species endured three months of darkness each year.

Scientists are gradually realising that, unlike on other continents, evolution in Australia is not primarily driven by nature red in tooth and claw. Co adaptation, a gentler force, is necessary here. This is because extreme conditions push people to collaborate in order to minimise nutrient loss and maintain nutrients cycling through the ecosystem as quickly as possible.

19. The passage is primarily concerned with
- (a) detailing the historical movement of Australia across hemispheres and its separation from Antarctica
  - (b) discussing the exploration of Australia's flora and fauna as a unique scientific resource
  - (c) highlighting the significance of Australia's rainforests in the global ecosystem
  - (d) examining recent discoveries in Australian dinosaur faunas and their impact on existing beliefs

20. According to the passage, the recent discoveries of Australian dinosaur faunas are significant because they
- (a) challenge existing beliefs about the preferred habitat of dinosaurs
  - (b) resulted in the publication of an Australian dinosaur on the cover of a major international magazine
  - (c) occurred in one of the only two deposits on the planet formed near the South Pole during the dinosaur era
  - (d) provide evidence that Australian dinosaurs were the largest in the world
21. The author mentions the discovery of the southern pine (*Podocarpus* species) growing in Arnhem Land most probably in order to
- (a) emphasize the rich biodiversity of Australian rainforests
  - (b) highlight the unexpected locations where certain plant species are found in Australia
  - (c) challenge the prevailing notion about the geographical distribution of southern pine species
  - (d) provide evidence of the unique and ancient nature of Australian rainforests
22. According to the last sentence of the passage, which of the following is most clearly an example of the gentler force of coadaptation driving evolution in Australia?
- (a) Collaboration among people is a result of their urge to minimize loss caused due to extreme conditions.
  - (b) The reliance of Australians on the marsupial's back for transportation
  - (c) The discovery of an Australian dinosaur in a unique and extreme environment
  - (d) The exploitation of Australia's fauna and flora as a unique resource for scientific research
23. Which of the following is cited in the passage as evidence supporting the author's claim about the significance of Australia's rainforests?
- (a) The recent cataloging of 18,000 species of Australian plants
  - (b) The discovery of the southern pine (*Podocarpus* species) in Arnhem Land
  - (c) The belief that Australia roamed across the earth for billions of years
  - (d) The movement of Australia northwards after cutting the umbilicus with Antarctica
24. Which of the following words best describes the movement of Australia mentioned in the passage?
- (a) Wandered
  - (b) Meandered
  - (c) Migrated
  - (d) Ambled

**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. Waiting for his skill test results, 26-year-old Yogender Singh from Jind district, Haryana, is one among lakhs of candidates who appeared for the Israel government's recruitment programme for Indian construction workers at Maharshi Dayanand University (MDU), Rohtak, Haryana. The recruitment was held between January 16 and 21. For him, the ongoing violence in Israel-Palestine is not a deterrent; rather, it is a golden opportunity to find work and earn Rs a)\_\_\_\_\_ lakh per month as salary.

"People want to work but there are no jobs here. Even if you get some work, the salaries are too low to even manage basic expenses. What should a common man do? Had there been jobs in India, why would we think of going abroad?" he asked. The Israel government's recruitment was conducted by four different agencies including the Israel Population Immigration Border Authority, an Israeli government agency responsible for population registry and immigration topics, the Haryana Kaushal Rozgar Nigam Limited (HKRNL), an employment website run by the Haryana government, the Foreign Cooperation Department, Haryana and the National Skill Development Corporation, Delhi.

Yogender, who appeared for the test as an iron welder, said that he learnt about this job opportunity from the HKRNL website, which keeps unemployed youth posted about job vacancies. "What options do we have? As an iron welder, either we come to Chandigarh, Punjab or Gurgaon for work, which is a costly affair. I hardly earn around Rs 10,000 to Rs 12,000 per month, out of which by the end of month I am left with just Rs 2,000 in my pocket. How can someone survive?" "Nothing could be more immoral and disastrous for India than the said 'export' of workers to Israel. That India is even considering 'exporting' workers shows the manner in which it has dehumanised and commodified Indian workers. Such a step will amount to complicity on India's part with Israel's ongoing genocidal war against Palestinians and will naturally have adverse implications for Indian workers in the entire region," their statement said. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)

Source: <https://thewire.in/labour/would-rather-stay-here-but-there-are-no-jobs-say-those-at-israel-recruitment-drive-in-haryana>

25. Passports issued under the ECR (Emigration Check Required) scheme cover workers travelling to how many countries?
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 16, Yes | (b) 18, Yes |
| (c) 16, No  | (d) 18, No  |

26. Which of the countries listed below were not usually highlighted as the migration by Indian people to abroad by illegal means commonly referred to as the Donkey flight?
- (a) US (b) UK  
(c) Canada (d) Brazil
27. The government of Haryana and of which other state are majorly participating in the recruitment drive to Israel?
- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Punjab (d) Madhya Pradesh
28. The Government of India, through the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), owns how much stake in NSDC?
- (a) 51% (b) 49%  
(c) 55% (d) 41%
29. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?
- (a) 1 (b) 1.5  
(c) 1.37 (d) 1.25

- VI.** Under Amrit Darohar initiative, IITTM, an autonomous body under MoT, in collaboration with MoEFCC will build the capacity of local community members around different Ramsar sites in order to strengthen nature tourism at these sites and provide alternative livelihood to the local community. With the help of State Forest Dept, a total of 30 participants have been identified from the local communities located around a)\_\_\_\_\_Bird Sanctuary to impart this training and subsequently certify them as nature-guides.

Amrit Dharohar: Amrit Dharohar initiative, part of the 2023-24 budget announcement, was launched by MoEF&CC during June 2023 to promote unique conservation values of the Ramsar Sites in the country while generating employment opportunities and supporting local livelihoods. This initiative is to be implemented in convergence with various Central Government ministries and agencies, State Wetland Authorities, and a network of formal and informal institutions and individuals, working together for a common cause.

The 'Nature-tourism and Wetcomponent of this initiative is being implemented jointly by MoT and MoEFCC with an aim to enhance livelihood opportunities for local communities through harnessing the nature-tourism potential of the Ramsar Sites across the country. a)\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the five priority Ramsar Sites besides Bhitarkanika etc. identified in first phase by MoT and MoEFCC for taking up training programmes for local communities under the Alternative Livelihood Programme (ALP).

The event was launched by Ms. Manisha Saxena, Director General, Ministry of Tourism (MoT) in presence of Dr. Sujit Kumar Bajpayee, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Prof Alok Sharma, Director, Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel

Management (IITTM), Mr Rajendra Prasad, District Wildlife Officer cum Site manager, Sultanpur Ramsar Site, Officials of MoEF&CC, and Senior officials from Haryana Forest Department, Govt of Haryana.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1984219>

30. The Amrit Darohar scheme will be launched for how many years?  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
31. Which of the following is NOT the pilot project for Amrit Darohar initiative?  
(a) Sirpur (b) Yashwant Sagar  
(c) Chilika Lake (d) Sambhar Lake
32. Presently, India has how many Ramsar sites?  
(a) 65 (b) 75  
(c) 80 (d) 61
33. Which of the following is the largest Ramsar site in India?  
(a) Loktak Lake (b) Sambhar Lake  
(c) Vembannur Wetland Complex (d) Sunderbans
34. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_in the passage?  
(a) Bharatpur (b) Sultanpur  
(c) Nal Sarovar (d) Nawab Ganj

**VII.** The Government has launched a new fellowship programme to connect the Indian STEMM diaspora with Indian academic and R&D institutions for collaborative research work leading to sharing of knowledge, wisdom, and best practices in the frontier areas of science & technology.

The Vaishvik Bhartiya Vaigyanik (VAIBHAV) fellowships programme to be implemented by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Science and Technology, would be awarded to outstanding scientist/technologists of Indian origin (NRI/OCI/PIO) who are engaged in research activities in their respective countries. The selected fellows would be invited to work in 18 identified knowledge verticals including quantum technology, health, pharma, electronics, agriculture, energy, computer sciences, and material sciences amongst others.

The Government of India had organized the VAIBHAV Summit to connect Indian STEMM diaspora with Indian Institutions which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble PM and saw the participation of more than 25,000 attendees. Indian STEMM diaspora from more than 70 countries participated in the deliberations.

“The Government of India has taken numerous measures to boost Science, Research, and Innovation. Science is at the core of our efforts towards socio-economic transformations”, said Hon’ble PM Shri Narendra Modi while addressing the gathering during VAIBHAV Summit.

The fellowship programme launched as a step to further those efforts by shaping and implementing the VAIBHAV programme, envisages collaboration between scientists of Indian Diaspora with Indian Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs), Universities, and/ or public funded Scientific Institutions. Applications for the first call are being invited through call for proposals from 15 June 2023 till 31 July 2023.

The VAIBHAV Fellow would identify an Indian Institution for collaboration and may spend up to two months in a year for a maximum of a)\_\_\_\_\_ years. Fellowship would include fellowship grant which is INR b)\_\_\_\_\_per month, international and domestic travel, accommodation and contingencies. The VAIBHAV fellows are expected to collaborate with their Indian counterparts and help initiate research activities in the host institution in the cutting-edge areas of Science and Technology.

Source: <https://dst.gov.in/vaibhav-fellowship-progrsamme-announced-connect-indian-stemm-diaspora-indian-higher-educational>

35. How many fellows would be selected for this program?  
(a) 65 (b) 75  
(c) 85 (d) 95
36. The VAJRA Faculty will be provided an amount of USD \_\_\_\_\_in the first month of engagement in a year?  
(a) 10000 (b) 15000  
(c) 20000 (d) 25000
37. VAJRA Faculty Scheme is implemented by which statutory body?  
(a) STEM (b) SERB  
(c) SEBI (d) ISRO
38. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_in the passage?  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
39. Which of the following will come in place of b)\_\_\_\_\_in the passage?  
(a) 150000 (b) 250000  
(c) 400000 (d) 650000

**VIII.** Recently, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) emphasised the importance of executing the recommendations of the a)\_\_\_\_\_ Commission report, to address the concerns of Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic, and De-Notified Tribes (NTs, SNTs, and DNTs) in India. The NHRC urged the government to repeal the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952, or appoint a representative from the De-notified Tribe community along with nodal officers as mandated by the Act.

Additionally, it recommended excluding DNTs/NTs/SNTs from SC/ST/OBC categories and creating tailored policies for them. It was established in 2014 under the leadership of b)\_\_\_\_\_, to compile a statewide catalogue of Denotified, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs). Another mandate was to recognize those excluded from Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) categories and recommend welfare measures for their well-being.

In India, roughly 10% of the population is composed of NTs, SNTs, and DNTs Communities.

While the number of Denotified Tribes is about 150, the population of Nomadic Tribes consists of about 500 different communities.

It has been estimated that South Asia has the world's largest nomadic population.

*Source: The Hindu*

40. Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 was repealed based on the recommendation of which committee?  
(a) Kittur Chennamma (b) Belawadi Mallamma  
(c) BP Mandal (d) Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
41. Why did the commission call for repeal of the habitual offenders Act?  
(a) There was not adequate representation given to the DNTs/NT's/SNTs  
(b) There has been a source of stigma and discrimination against these communities  
(c) Both (a) and (b) are correct  
(d) Neither (a) nor (b) is correct
42. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) B.P Mandal (b) Ananthasayanam Ayyangar  
(c) Idate (d) Gopal Meena
43. Which of the following will come in place of b)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) Bhiku Ramji (b) Bholu Paswan  
(c) Rajesh Saraiya (d) Vijay Sampla

**IX.** The 3rd South Summit ended in Kampala on Monday (Jan. 22). It gathered high-level representatives from nearly 100 countries and heads of United Nations agencies. Uganda's president called to keep promoting interests of the global south.

"That the Group of 77 and China remains united in its pursuit of collective interests at the United Nations. In the inter-governmental processes of the United Nations, We must ensure that priorities of the Group are promoted and defended," Yoweri Museveni said. The two-day meeting was held under the theme "Leaving No One Behind" and is expected to bring a new dynamic to the cooperation among its 134 member states amid the increasing competitive global environment.

The summit aims to promote South-South cooperation in the fields of trade, investment, sustainable development, climate change, poverty elimination and digital economy. The South Summit is the supreme decision-making body of the Group of 77 (G77), which was established in June 1964. Since the 1990s, China has been coordinating and cooperating with the G77 through the "G77 and China" mechanism which is an important platform for developing countries to unite to strengthen themselves and coordinate to respond to challenges. Over the years, China has joined hands with other member countries to promote South-South cooperation to achieve new and greater progress.

"That the Group of 77 and China remains united in its pursuit of collective interests at the United Nations. In the inter-governmental processes of the United Nations, We must ensure that priorities of the Group are promoted and defended," said Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, who is also the incoming chair of G77.

"Let us face it, those that benefit most from the present global governance system are unlikely to lead its reform. So momentum for change must come from you," said Antonio Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

*Source: <https://www.africanews.com/2024/01/23/third-south-summit-ends-in-uganda-with-calls-for-deeper-cooperation//>*

44. What was the theme of the summit of the 3rd South Summit?
- (a) Extending Deeper Cooperation between South-South neighbors
  - (b) Call for deeper cooperation
  - (c) Hand in Hand
  - (d) Leaving No One Behind
45. How many members are part of G-77?
- (a) 77
  - (b) 123
  - (c) 105
  - (d) 134



46. Chapters in G77 are the offices of the group in different locations where they coordinate their activities and represent their interests in various UN agencies and international forums. Which of the following is NOT the Chapter of G77?
- (a) Paris (b) London  
(c) Geneva (d) Nairobi
47. Which line was proposed by former German Chancellor Willy in the 1980s as a visual depiction of the north-south divide based upon per-capita GDP.?
- (a) Abraham Line (b) Jones Line  
(c) Brandt Line (d) Trough Line
48. The 3rd South Summit called for Called for meaningful contributions to climate finance, including the delivery of USD 100 billion per year and the doubling of adaptation finance by which year?
- (a) 2022 (b) 2023  
(c) 2024 (d) 2025
- X. The Supreme Court is set to hear the dispute over the expansion of the Border Security Force (BSF) jurisdiction in a)\_\_\_\_. Final hearings in this case will commence next week. On October 11, 2021, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a notification expanding the jurisdiction of the BSF in a)\_\_\_\_, West Bengal and Assam. This was challenged by the a)\_\_\_\_government the following December. The BSF was created after the enactment of the Border Security Force Act in September 1968. The BSF is meant to secure India's borders with its neighboring nations and is empowered to arrest, search and seize under a number of laws, such as the Criminal Procedure Code, the Passports Act, the Passport (Entry into India) Act, and the NDPS Act, to name a few.
- On December 7, 2021, the Minister of State for Home Affairs Nityanand Rai clarified in writing that this expansion was in response to the increased use of drones and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, which have long-range capabilities and enable surveillance and the smuggling of arms and fake currency. He also highlighted the 'menace of cattle smuggling' and pointed out that smugglers often seek refuge outside BSF jurisdiction. The state of a)\_\_\_\_ filed an 'original suit' against the central government in the Supreme Court in December 2021. The Supreme Court has 'original jurisdiction' in disputes between the central government and states under Article 131 of the Constitution, which means cases of this kind can only be heard for the first time at the SC "to the exclusion of any other court".
- The a)\_\_\_\_ government claimed that expanding the jurisdiction of the BSF would compromise the state's exclusive powers to legislate on matters involving the police and public order. These powers are provided in Entries 1 and 2 of the State List under Article 246 of the Constitution. They also claimed that the notification was issued without consulting with any of the states concerned.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-law/why-punjab-moved-sc-against-the-expansion-of-bsf-jurisdiction-9124717/>

49. BSF has been defending what in the Arabian Sea?  
(a) Astola Island (b) Masirah Island  
(c) Basavaraj Durga Island (d) Sir Creek
50. Prior to the notification issued in October 2021, the BSF could exercise its powers within how many kms?  
(a) 12 (b) 15  
(c) 18 (d) 20
51. The notification reduced the jurisdiction of BSF in Gujarat from 80 kilometers to how many kilometers?  
(a) 40 (b) 50  
(c) 60 (d) 70
52. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) Rajasthan (b) Punjab  
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Karnataka

**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. Current**

The Calcutta High Court has ruled that merely because a woman dies by suicide within seven years of her marriage, the presumption under Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act is not automatically attracted to convict her husband or in-laws. Section 113A says that the husband and in-laws of a married woman can be presumed to have abetted the suicide of the woman if she dies within seven years of the marriage and if she had been subjected to cruelty during that time. Justice Rai Chattopadhyay explained this presumption under Section 113A will be attracted only when there is prima facie evidence to show that the wife was subjected to cruelty. The Court made the observation while setting aside the conviction of a husband and his relatives who were booked for allegedly driving his wife to commit suicide.

In the instant case, the High Court said that the trial court had erred in simply proceeding on the presumption under Section 113A only for the reason that the duration of marriage between the husband and the victim did not exceed seven years. The judge, therefore, quashed and set aside the conviction of the husband and his family members under section 498A (cruelty) and 306 (abetment to suicide) of the Indian Penal Code (IPC). The Court was dealing with an appeal filed by one Krishnapada Mahato challenging a 2012 judgment convicting him and his family for the death of his wife. The father of the deceased woman had lodged a complaint against Mahato and his family members on May 30, 2010, alleging that they tortured his daughter and drove her to kill herself by consuming poison. The trial court convicted and sentenced the in-laws and the husband (Mahato) to seven years of rigorous imprisonment. This ruling was challenged by the husband and the in-laws (appellants) before the High Court. The appellants pointed out that most of the witnesses were declared hostile during the trial. They also argued that the trial court had almost no evidence before it to come to a finding that the accused-appellants were guilty. The High Court found merit in their submissions, noting that all the witnesses of the prosecution, except the doctors and the police, have denied knowledge about any astringency, animosity or hostility in the relationship between the victim and the appellants. Justice Chattopadhyay further opined that the trial court had exercised a certain amount of 'guesswork' by recording that the victim must not have been suffering but not been in a position to disclose her agony to others.

Terming these findings as surmises and conjunctures, the High Court emphasised that it is a settled law that every person accused of an offence is presumed to be innocent till he is proved guilty beyond all reasonable doubt. The Court proceeded to allow the appeal and set aside the trial court conviction.

Source: <https://www.barandbench.com/news/wife-dying-7-years-marriage-presumption-suicide-abetment-evidence-act-calcutta-high-court>

53. A heartbreaking incident took place in the town of Kharagpur that shook the conscience of entire community. Daya, a vivacious young woman from Gujarat, was found dead in her matrimonial home within two years of her marriage. Rumours were spread, hinting at a strained relationship with her husband and in-laws. During the trial, Daya's close friend, Naina, testified about Daya's tearful confessions of mistreatment. However, Daya's mother, Meena, disputed these claims, emphasizing Daya's letters expressing love and happiness. The trial court, relying on Section 113A, convicted the husband and in-laws. Evaluate the court's decision given these conflicting narratives in the context of recent judgment passed by the Calcutta High Court.
- (a) The conviction is valid, considering Naina's testimony as evidence of cruelty.
  - (b) The conviction is invalid, as evidence presented by Meena in written form (letters) has more weightage than Naina's oral testimony.
  - (c) The conviction is valid and the court's reliance on Section 113A is acceptable, even with conflicting narratives.
  - (d) The conviction is invalid, as the matter is not proved beyond reasonable doubt.
54. Priyanka recently got married to a business magnate Mr. Badani. However, due to his busy schedule, Mr. Badani was unable to give enough time to Priyanka. This created a point of irritation for her and was negatively affecting her mental health. It escalated at a level that she decided to give up her life instead of being treated as a neglected spouse. In one of the letters that she used to write to her best friend Deepika, Priyanka accused Mr. Badani of subjecting her to cruelty, that pushed her to contemplate suicide. Deepika, being deeply concerned, submitted that letter while registering FIR. The trial court, with limited evidence, solely relied on that letter and FIR filed by Deepika, decided to hold Mr. Badani as a convict. Priyanka's in-laws argued that the letter lacked substance and was a result of a simple domestic dispute. Assess the trial court's evidence in light of above judgment and select the most appropriate option.
- (a) The conviction is valid, as the letter written by Priyanka provide sufficient prima facie evidence of Mr. Badani's cruelty.
  - (b) The conviction is valid, as it failed to consider the in-laws' argument that Priyanka's letter was a result of a simple domestic dispute and lacked substance.
  - (c) The trial court's reliance on limited evidence, specifically Priyanka's letter and Deepika's FIR, is justifiable, given the gravity of the charges and the urgency of the situation.
  - (d) The trial court's conviction lacks merit, as it did not sufficiently assess the context and substance of Priyanka's letter, undermining the reliability of the evidence.

55. Ananya was married to her school-time boyfriend Rahul. They were living a cherished life for three years. However, due to increase in responsibilities and work-life pressure, Rahul had developed a habit of yelling at her family members, including Ananya. During one such fight, in a fit of rage, Rahul told Ananya to go and die. Ananya, who was already frustrated about Rahul's behaviour, actually went to a nearby river and committed suicide. The police authorities took swift action regarding the matter and arrested Rahul invoking Section 113A of Indian Evidence Act. Assess the legality of Rahul's arrest.
- (a) Rahul's arrest is justified, as Section 113A automatically applies to any suicide within seven years of marriage.
  - (b) Rahul's arrest is unjustified, as Section 113A demands prima facie evidence of cruelty, not just the temporal proximity of the suicide.
  - (c) Rahul's arrest is justified, as the seven-year clause is adequate to establish guilt under Section 113A.
  - (d) Rahul's arrest is unjustified, as Section 113A is inapplicable due to the three-year duration of the marriage.
56. Arvind, the husband, and his family were accused of abetting Arvind's wife, Sneha, to suicide. During the trial, Sneha's sister, Tanvi, initially testified about witnessing acts of cruelty by Arvind's family. However, during cross-examination, Tanvi became hostile and retracted her statements. Sneha's childhood friend, Rohit, provided consistent testimony about Sneha's distress, supported by text messages indicating mistreatment. Arvind's defence argued that Tanvi's initial statements should carry more weight due to her familial relation. Evaluate the court's decision considering Tanvi's hostility.
- (a) The court should rely on Tanvi's initial testimony, given her familial relation to Sneha, despite her subsequent hostility.
  - (b) Tanvi's hostility weakens the prosecution's case, and the court should consider Rohit's consistent testimony for a valid conviction.
  - (c) Tanvi's changing testimony creates doubt, and the court cannot rely on Rohit's consistent account for a valid conviction.
  - (d) Tanvi's hostility raises questions about the credibility of both witnesses, and the court should declare a mistrial due to conflicting testimonies.

57. Jay and his family were accused of abetting Jay's wife, Vidhi, to suicide. They were married for the past four years. During the trial, Vidhi's close friend, Neha, testified about consistent acts of cruelty by Jay and his family, supported by text messages indicating mistreatment. Vidhi's neighbour, Alok, also provided eyewitness accounts of abusive behaviour by Jay. The defence argued that Vidhi's suicide might have been influenced by other factors unrelated to cruelty. Assess the court's decision regarding Jay's conviction.
- (a) The court should convict Jay based on Neha's consistent testimony and Alok's eyewitness accounts, establishing prima facie evidence of cruelty.
  - (b) Jay's conviction is invalid, as the defence's argument about other influencing factors raises reasonable doubt about the cruelty allegations.
  - (c) The court should convict Jay solely based on the presumption under Section 113A, considering the duration of marriage and Vidhi's suicide.
  - (d) Jay's conviction is invalid, as text messages and eyewitness accounts are insufficient to establish a prima facie case of cruelty beyond reasonable doubt.

## **XII. Current**

Yesterday, while dismissing the bail plea of Saumya Chaurasia, the-then deputy secretary to former Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Bhupesh Baghel, in a money laundering case, the Supreme Court observed that nowadays educated and well-placed women in the society engage themselves in commercial ventures and enterprises, and advertently or inadvertently engage themselves in illegal activities. The first proviso to Section 45 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, could not be construed as obligatory or mandatory, it said. The court also emphasised the importance of considering factors such as the extent of involvement and the nature of evidence while exercising discretion under this provision and granting bail on the ground that an accused is a woman.

In its verdict, the court deliberated on whether Chaurasia, being a woman, should be granted the benefit of the first proviso to Section 45 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act. The proviso, which confers discretion on the court to grant bail where the accused is a woman or belongs to any of the other categories mentioned, states – “Provided that a person who is under the age of sixteen years or is a woman or is sick or infirm or is accused either on his own or along with other co-accused of money-laundering a sum of less than one crore rupees, may be released on bail, if the special court so directs.” [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)

The bench composed of Justice Aniruddha Bose and Bela Trivedi observed that the use of the expression 'may be' in the first proviso to Section 45 indicates that the benefit of the provision is discretionary and may be extended by the court considering the facts and circumstances of each case. The court emphasised the need for courts to be sensitive and sympathetic to the category of persons mentioned in the first proviso, such as women, while exercising discretion. However, it cautioned against interpreting the provision as obligatory, as it could lead to potential misuse. It observed - "The courts also should not be oblivious to the fact that nowadays the educated and well-placed women in the society engage themselves in the

commercial ventures and enterprises, and advertently or inadvertently engage themselves in the illegal activities. The courts should exercise the discretion judiciously using their prudence, while granting the benefit of the first proviso to Section 45 PMLA to the category of persons mentioned therein. The extent of involvement of the persons falling in such category in the alleged offences, the nature of evidence collected by the investigating agency etc., would be material considerations." In the Chaurasia case, the court found sufficient evidence indicating her active involvement in the money laundering offence as defined in Section 3 of the PMLA.

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/pmla-courts-not-obliged-to-grant-bail-just-because-accused-is-a-woman-first-proviso-to-s45-not-mandatory-supreme-court-244581?infinitescroll=1>

58. Aisha Malik, renowned for her successful chain of tech enterprises, faces charges of money laundering involving a considerable sum. She sought help from one of the largest law firms in India i.e., Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas & Co. having faith on its credibility and performance. During the court proceedings, Aisha's legal team contends that she should be granted bail under the first proviso to Section 45 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act. Considering this scenario, assess the nuanced factors the court may consider when deciding on Aisha Malik's bail.
- (a) The court should grant bail automatically as Aisha Malik is a successful businesswoman, irrespective of the charges against her.
  - (b) The court must deny bail to set an example, emphasizing that affluent individuals engaging in illegal activities should face severe consequences.
  - (c) The court should exercise discretion, evaluating Aisha Malik's level of involvement in the alleged offenses and the quality of evidence presented.
  - (d) The court is obligated to deny bail due to the high-profile nature of Aisha Malik's tech enterprises and the potential impact on the economy.
59. Riya Sen graduated from GNLU Gandhinagar in 2010. She continued her career as a journalist at Bee TV. She is recognized as a well-educated and well-established woman in her community. Unfortunately, she got accusations of money laundering under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act. Riya's defence argues for anticipatory bail under Section 438, emphasizing her reputation and the potential harm to her career due to arrest. Assess the legal considerations the court should weigh when deciding on Riya Sen's anticipatory bail plea.
- (a) The court should grant anticipatory bail automatically, given Riya Sen's reputation and potential harm to her career.
  - (b) Anticipatory bail must be denied, as the charges against Riya Sen are severe, and her reputation should not influence the decision.
  - (c) The court should exercise discretion, considering factors such as the severity of charges, Riya Sen's involvement, and the likelihood of tampering with evidence.
  - (d) Anticipatory bail is obligatory under Section 438, considering Riya Sen's status as a renowned journalist.

60. Arjun Mehta works as a Senior Associate at Mangalam Business Hub. During his tenure, he faced money laundering charges under Section 3 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, his defence contends that his ill health should be considered under the first proviso to Section 45 for the grant of bail. The prosecution, however, argues that Arjun Mehta's health condition is not severe and questions the authenticity of medical reports submitted. To strengthen the case for bail under the first proviso to Section 45, which option should Arjun Mehta's defence pursue?
- (a) Emphasizing Arjun Mehta's longstanding philanthropic contributions to society.
  - (b) Providing evidence to establish the severity of Arjun Mehta's health condition.
  - (c) Highlighting the lack of direct evidence linking Arjun Mehta to the alleged money laundering activities.
  - (d) Presenting character references attesting to Arjun Mehta's good conduct and community involvement.
61. Aditi Verma, a prominent technology entrepreneur accused of money laundering under Section 3 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, his defence asserts that his extensive global business ventures should be considered under the first proviso to Section 45 for the grant of bail. The prosecution disputes this, alleging that Aditi Verma's global ventures are a facade to legitimize his involvement in illicit financial activities. To cast doubt on the defence's stance, which option should the prosecution pursue to weaken Aditi Verma's case for bail under the first proviso to Section 45?
- (a) Revealing evidence of Aditi Verma's involvement in offshore shell companies with questionable financial transactions.
  - (b) Gathering statements from former business associates expressing scepticism about the transparency of Aditi Verma's global business dealings.
  - (c) Demonstrating that Aditi Verma's international business ventures have faced multiple legal and financial controversies.
  - (d) Highlighting Aditi Verma's philanthropic activities, suggesting they are unrelated to his alleged money laundering activities.



62. Natasha Verma, a woman, was accused of money laundering a sum of INR 25 Lakhs. The defence argued for bail under the first proviso to Section 45, citing her age and the relatively small amount involved. The prosecution countered, claiming that Natasha Verma's medical condition was exaggerated and that her association with co-accused involved in more significant financial transactions undermines her eligibility for bail. Given this context, which factor should the defence emphasize to strengthen Natasha Verma's case for bail under the mentioned legal provision?
- (a) Providing medical records and expert opinions to substantiate Natasha Verma's claim of being sick or infirm.
  - (b) Highlighting Natasha Verma's age as a woman under the age of sixteen years and emphasizing the legal provision's consideration for such cases.
  - (c) Demonstrating that the amount involved in Natasha Verma's alleged money laundering activities is indeed less than one crore rupees.
  - (d) Presenting evidence that establishes Natasha Verma's limited involvement in the financial transactions compared to the co-accused.

### **XIII. Communication/Revocation of Offer and Acceptance**

For every contract to be valid, an offer and acceptance have to be communicated. Section 4 of the Indian Contract Act says that the communication of an offer is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made and when the letter containing the offer is received and acknowledged by the offeree. And if, by any chance, the letter containing the offer never reaches to the offeree, but offeree comes to know about the proposal from some of the other sources and thereafter sends his acceptance to offeror, it will not amount to any proper communication of the offer, and thus there will be no valid contract.

The rules for communication of acceptance are different for the person who makes it and the one who gets it because the communication of acceptance is completed at different times for both parties, i.e., the offeror and the offeree. The offeror becomes bound by the acceptance when the acceptor has given his acceptance and sent the letter of acceptance to the proposer, but the acceptor is bound by his acceptance only when the letter of acceptance reaches the offeror. Further, the offeror shall be bound by the acceptance only at the time when the letter of acceptance sent by the acceptor was correctly addressed, properly stamped, and actually posted. Hence, in case of failure to do so, the acceptance shall not be deemed to be binding upon the offeror.

A proposal may be withdrawn at any time prior to the complete communication of its acceptance as against the proposer, but not after, according to Section 5 of the Indian Contract Act. For example, A offers to sell his car to B by mail. A may revoke his offer before B posts his letter of acceptance, but not afterwards. The offer cannot be revoked after the posting of the letter of acceptance. So, if the offeror wants to revoke his offer, the revocation notice must reach the offeree before he receives the letter of offer. The cancellation must be

expressed and not merely implied. The offeror must send the revocation notice directly or through an authorised person.

As per Section 5 of the ICA, acceptance can be revoked before the letter of acceptance has been communicated and not afterwards. In layman's terms, it is possible to say that the communication of acceptance is finished as opposed to the acceptor when it comes to the knowledge of the offeror. Therefore, the acceptor has the right to revoke his acceptance any time before the offeror receives his acceptance letter. Once the letter of acceptance is received by the offeror, the acceptance cannot be revoked.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/communication-and-revocation-of-offer-and-acceptance/>

63. Tina is a law graduate from NLSIU, Bangalore and got placed in Khaitan & Co. during the campus recruitment process. She worked very hard to prove her candidature and soon receives an offer letter regarding promotion via registered post on 28 October 2023. The deadline for communication of acceptance was 05 November 2023. Excited about the job opportunity, Tina drafts her acceptance letter and posts it on the same day. However, the postal service experiences delays, and the company receives Tina's acceptance a month later. According to the principles stated in the passage, is there a valid contract between Tina and Khaitan & Co.?
- (a) Yes, because Tina posted her acceptance promptly on the same day itself.
  - (b) Yes, because Tina's acceptance was drafted on the same day as the offer.
  - (c) No, because Khaitan & Co. did not acknowledge Tina's acceptance promptly.
  - (d) No, because Tina's acceptance was not communicated to Khaitan & Co.
64. Sarah, a business owner, sends an offer to Daniel on 14th November 2023 to provide catering services for his upcoming event after 3 days. Daniel decides to accept the offer and promptly sends a letter of acceptance to Sarah on November 15, 2023. Due to unforeseen circumstances, the letter got lost in heap of other documents and it was delivered lately. Sarah receives Daniel's acceptance letter on December 5, 2023. According to the principles stated in the passage, is there a valid contract between Sarah and Daniel?
- (a) Yes, because Daniel sent the letter of acceptance promptly on November 15, 2023.
  - (b) Yes, because Sarah is bound by Daniel's acceptance once he sends the letter.
  - (c) No, because the acceptance letter did not reach Sarah promptly.
  - (d) No, because Sarah is bound by the acceptance only when she receives the letter.

65. Bhide is fond of collecting antique items in his showroom and sells it later on as to earn good profit margin. Once he offered to sell a vintage watch to Brian through a written letter sent by mail. Brian decides to accept the offer and prepares to send his acceptance letter. Brian posts his acceptance letter. Thereafter, but before the letter comes to the knowledge of Bhide, he decides to revoke the offer. According to the principles outlined in the passage, is Bhide's revocation of the offer valid?
- (a) Yes, because the revocation can take place any time before the acceptance is posted.
  - (b) No, because revocation is only valid if it reaches the offeree before the acceptance letter is received.
  - (c) Yes, because a general offer can be revoked in any manner, including implied revocation.
  - (d) No, because revocation must be expressed directly by the offeror and must be posted to the offeree before acceptance is posted by the offeree.
66. Emma, an art enthusiast, receives a letter from Olivia expressing a keen interest in purchasing Emma's prized painting. Emma was already looking for a nice deal to sell the same. Thrilled by the prospect of finding an appreciative buyer for her cherished artwork, Emma promptly drafts a letter of acceptance and mails it to Olivia. Simultaneously, Olivia has second thoughts about the purchase and decides to revoke her offer before Emma receives the acceptance letter. In light of the principles outlined in the passage, the question arises: Is Olivia's revocation of acceptance valid?
- (a) Yes, because acceptance can be revoked at any time before it is communicated to the offeror.
  - (b) No, because acceptance can only be revoked after the offeror receives the acceptance letter.
  - (c) Yes, because communication of acceptance is complete when the acceptor becomes aware of the offeror's knowledge.
  - (d) No, because revocation of acceptance is not a valid option once the acceptance letter is sent.
67. Rahul, a resident of Delhi, sends a letter via courier to Priya in Mumbai, offering to sell his vintage record collection for Rs. 50,000. Unfortunately, the courier service experiences a delay, and the letter reaches Priya after a week. During this time, Priya learns about the offer through a mutual friend and decides to accept the proposal. She drafts her acceptance letter on the same day but posts it a day after she receives and reads Rahul's original offer. However, her letter gets lost inadvertently by postal services. Given the principles outlined in the passage, evaluate the validity of the contract between Rahul and Priya.
- (a) Yes, because communication of the offer is complete when Priya becomes aware of it, even before receiving the letter.
  - (b) Yes, because Rahul becomes bound by Priya's acceptance as soon as she drafts the letter, irrespective of when it reaches him.
  - (c) No, because Priya's acceptance is only valid when the letter reaches Rahul and is correctly addressed, stamped, and posted to make a binding contract.
  - (d) No, because Rahul's offer can be revoked since Priya's acceptance letter was delayed.

**XIV. Void and Voidable Contract**

Contracts are essential for financial and legal operations and help to form the foundation of many relationships in our society. Not all contracts, however, are legally enforceable. Some are void, while others can be voidable. Both these terms are interchangeably used in contracts, but not knowing the difference between the two can lead to serious legal consequences.

A void contract is a legally non-existent agreement, rendering it legally unenforceable from the moment of its creation. This distinct legal status arises due to specific characteristics that fundamentally violate the essential elements of a valid contract. Any valid contract has all the significant elements necessary by the law; however, a void contract misses one or more of such crucial elements or has flaws in other ways, making it unenforceable. Void contracts are characterised by their fundamental lack of enforceability due to their illegal, capacity deficient, or public policy-violating nature. For example, Illegal transactions: Any contract aimed at facilitating illegal transactions is null and void. Similarly, Contracts with mentally unsound individuals, Contracts that violate public policy, Frustration, or supervening impossibility, change of laws, Illegal purposes, Lack of legal capacity render the contract void.

A contract is considered voidable where one of the parties in a contract has the option to enforce or reject the contract where agreement terms are not appropriately represented or respected. Any voidable contract is considered valid and legal until cancelled or revoked.

There are several reasons why a contract may be considered voidable. First, Minority. In contract law, the age of the persons involved is critical in assessing the contract's legitimacy. Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act states that an individual must be 18 years old to be considered competent to engage in a contract. Anyone under this age is considered a minor, and any contract with them is only an agreement. Importantly, such agreements only become legally enforceable when the minor reaches the age of 18. Here, the minor has the option to cancel the contract when he reaches 18 years of age. Secondly, Consent of party. The sincere and free consent of the parties concerned is the foundation of a legally binding agreement. However, if the party has not provided free consent (i.e. if the consent was due to coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation), they can cancel the contract. When such components are present, contracts are voidable for the party harmed by the false consent. Thirdly, Misrepresentation. If both parties act under a joint misunderstanding of fact, the contract may be voidable. It's important to remember that all persons engaged in the error must share it for this to apply.

*Source: <https://cleartax.in/s/difference-between-void-and-voidable-contract>*

68. Priya and Rahul are neighbours. They regularly visit a nearby basketball club to witness their favourite sport. While they were cheering for the match, Rahul noticed an antique watch on Priya's hand and expressed his keen interest to purchase the same, if she is interested to sell. Priya enters into a contract with Rahul where she agrees to sell him her antique watch in exchange for a significant amount of money. Unknown to Rahul, the antique watch is stolen property. According to the principles outlined in the passage, what is the legal status of the contract between Priya and Rahul?
- (a) Valid, because both parties willingly entered into the contract.
  - (b) Voidable, as Rahul can choose to enforce or reject the contract.
  - (c) Void, because the contract involves the exchange of stolen property.
  - (d) Enforceable, provided Priya compensates Rahul for any potential legal issues.
69. Ritu likes to purchase cars and right now she is fond of having a collection of antique models. Ritu enters into a contract with Arjun for the purchase of a vintage car. The contract clearly specifies that the car's original paint colour is red, which is a crucial factor for Ritu. However, upon delivery, Ritu discovers that the car has been repainted in a different colour. According to the principles outlined in the passage, what is the legal status of the contract between Ritu and Arjun?
- (a) Valid, as the contract is legally binding once entered into.
  - (b) Voidable, since Ritu has the option to enforce or reject the contract.
  - (c) Void, as the contract terms were not accurately represented.
  - (d) Enforceable, provided Arjun compensates Ritu for the change in paint colour.
70. Neha, a 17-year-old, enters into a contract with Arjun to purchase a guitar that was used by Ranbir Kapoor in the movie Yeh Jawani Hai Deewani. The contract specifies the uniqueness and pristine condition of the guitar. Upon receiving the guitar, Neha discovers that it lacks the promised uniqueness and has noticeable damages. Arjun contends that Neha, being a minor, cannot annul the contract. According to the principles discussed in the passage, what is the legal status of the contract between Neha and Arjun?
- (a) Irrevocable, as the contract is binding regardless of Neha's age.
  - (b) Voidable, since Neha has the right to cancel the contract due to misrepresentation.
  - (c) Void, as contracts with minors are inherently null and cannot be enforced.
  - (d) Enforceable, only if Neha agrees to a partial refund for the discrepancies in the guitar.

71. Riya and Arjun, both aged 17, enter into a contract for Arjun to sell a rare stamp collection to Riya. Both were happy getting their respective consideration and decided to show it off to their friends. However, upon turning 18, Riya discovers discrepancies in the stamp collection's authenticity. Arjun contends that Riya was aware of the collection's condition at the time of the agreement. Considering the principles in the passage, which option weakens Riya's case for declaring the contract voidable?
- (a) Establishing that Riya was already a stamp collector and well-versed with assessing authenticity.
  - (b) Providing evidence that Arjun did not inform Riya about the condition of the stamp collection upon her turning 18.
  - (c) Demonstrating that Arjun, too, was a minor at the time of the contract.
  - (d) Proving that Riya initiated the contract negotiations and pressured Arjun into selling the stamp collection.
72. Neha and Kunal were best friends from their school days. Both were doing great in their respective areas of work. However, once Kunal intentionally provides false information about the iPhone he is selling to Neha. Neha, having faith on Kunal and being unaware of the misrepresentation, enters into the contract. Later, she discovers the deceit and decides to annul the contract. According to the principles discussed in the passage, which option would strengthen Neha's case for voiding the contract?
- (a) Proving that Neha conducted an independent appraisal of the iPhone's value.
  - (b) Demonstrating that Kunal disclosed his intention to mislead Neha before the contract was signed.
  - (c) Establishing that Neha suffered financial loss due to the misrepresentation.
  - (d) Arguing that Neha willingly accepted the risk of potential misinformation in the iPhone market.

#### **XV. Reasonable Classification**

It is declared in the article that *'the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of law within the territory of India.'* The expressions of equal protection of law and equality before the law are enshrined in the constitution. The ambit of the doctrine of reasonable classification is derived from the Constitution of India. The discrimination must be made on the basis of valid reasons. A framework for establishing reasonable classification among different individuals or groups of society is provided under Article 14 of the Constitution. The scope of a reasonable classification is usually determined by its capacity in supporting some specific regulations or legislation that are particularly addressed to certain situations or conditions. This provides the concept that all individuals are different from one another. So, if the treatments provided to them are equal or similar, it would lead to unfairness and injustice. Therefore, when the State gives special treatment to a particular section of people, it is done to promote social welfare and justice. Hence, this doctrine of classification

offers the legislature an opportunity to enact laws on the basis of intelligible differentia. It helps the State make laws for the welfare of different sections of society and provide equitable treatment to everyone. The intelligible differentia is an important factor in reasonable classification. It means forming a particular group of individuals with common characteristics. In other words, the members of that group should be unique from the members of other groups. In addition to it, this classification ought to have a reasonable connection that would explain the basis for its enactment, which the country wants to find. Classification of reasonable as laid by the Indian Supreme Court has two conditions as in the case of *Saurabh Chaudhari v Union Of India*, are-

- (i) The classification must be founded on intelligible differentia, distinguishing grouped together persons or goods from the left out ones of the group.
- (ii) The differential must be in a rational relation with the sought object that is to be achieved by the act. The object of the act and differential on the basis of classification are two separate things. It is essential that there must be the presence of nexus between the object of the act and the basis of classification. When a reasonable basis is not present for classification then such classification made by the legislature must be declared discriminatory.

Such classification should not be artificial, arbitrary or evasive and it must rest on substantial distinction which is real. It must bear a reasonable and just relation to the sought object which is to be achieved by the legislation.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/doctrine-of-reasonable-classification/#>

73. The state of Indania is a democratic republic that follows the same constitutional principles and laws as that of India. The Parliament of Indiana enacted and enforced a Contract Act to be applicable in the whole of the state to regulate the rights and obligations arising out of the contracts entered into by the eligible citizens of Indania. The Contract Act provided the age of capacity to enter into a contract to be 18 years. Shreya, a 17-year-old girl, wanted to enter into a contract with her friend who was 19 years in age. When the contract between them was declared invalid, Shreya alleged that this provision violated Article 14. Decide:
- (a) This is not violative of Article 14 because it is not discriminating.
  - (b) This is violative of Article 14 because the state is denying equality before law to people who are less than 18 years.
  - (c) This is not violative of Article 14 because it is based on reasonable classification.
  - (d) This is violative of Article 14 because it is not based on intelligible differentia.

74. Suppose in India, where Article 14 is a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution, the Parliament of India enacts and enforce a law by virtue of which the people who have piercings anywhere near their face cannot apply for government jobs. The object of introducing such a law was to employ competent government employees with suitable education. One girl, named Shanti was denied employment in public sector because she got a nose piercing some months back when this law was not in force. Is this law valid?
- (a) This law is valid because it makes a reasonable classification.
  - (b) This law is not valid because it is not a reasonable classification.
  - (c) This law is valid because it is passed by the Parliament of India and it cannot be overturned now.
  - (d) This law is not valid because it did not have the assent of the President.
75. The Parliament of India, to address and resolve the issues and problems faced by pregnant working woman, and to provide relief and incentives to working women who recently gave birth, enacted and enforced a legislation called 'Maternity Relief Act'. The Act provided for 6-month paid-leaves to pregnant women and job security once they are ready to get back into the workforce. The constitutional validity of this Act was challenged on the grounds that it discriminates against the women who are not pregnant and thus violates Article 14. Decide.
- (a) The Act violates Article 14 because it discriminated against women who chose not to be pregnant.
  - (b) The Act violates Article 14 because it is not based on intelligible differentia.
  - (c) The Act does not violate Article 14 because it guarantees absolute equality.
  - (d) The Act does not violate Article 14 because it satisfies the reasonable classification test.
76. Identify the correct option based on your understanding of the passage:
- (a) The fundamental right guaranteed under Article 14 provides absolute equality as it advocates equal treatment for all people.
  - (b) The Government is empowered by the Constitution to give special treatment to someone if it is in interests of social welfare.
  - (c) For a legislation to be valid, it is not necessary that the differentiation made must be on a reasonable basis.
  - (d) None of the above options are correct.



**XVI. Article 32**

Article 32 of the Indian Constitution gives the right to individuals to move to the Supreme Court to seek justice when they feel that their right has been 'unduly deprived'. Under Article 32, the parliament can also entrust any other court to exercise the power of the Supreme Court, provided that it is within its Jurisdiction. Therefore, we can say that an assured right is guaranteed to individuals for enforcement of fundamental rights by this article as the law provides the right to an individual to directly approach the Supreme Court without following a lengthier process of moving to the lower courts first as the main purpose of Writ Jurisdiction under Article 32 is the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)

Habeas Corpus says, "You have the body." The main purpose of this writ is to seek relief from the unlawful detention of an individual. This writ provides immediate relief in case of unlawful detention. Writ of Habeas Corpus is issued if an individual is kept in jail or under a private care without any authority of law. A criminal who is convicted has the right to seek the assistance of the court by filing an application for "writ of Habeas Corpus" if he believes that he has been wrongfully imprisoned and the conditions in which he has been held falls below minimum legal standards for human treatment. Circumstances when the writ of Habeas Corpus cannot be issued:

1. The detention is lawful.
2. The case is being prosecuted for failure to comply with a legislative or judicial mandate.
3. A competent court authorized the detention.
4. The jurisdiction of the court on detention is ultra vires.

Writ of Mandamus means "We Command" in Latin. This writ is issued for the correct performance of mandatory and purely ministerial duties and is issued by a superior court to a lower court or government officer. However, this writ cannot be issued against the President and the Governor. Its main purpose is to ensure that the powers or duties are not misused by the administration or the executive and are fulfilled duly. Also, it safeguards the public from the misuse of authority by administrative bodies. The *mandamus* is "neither a writ of course nor a writ of right but that it will be granted if the duty is in nature of public duty and it especially affects the right of an individual, provided there is no more appropriate remedy". The person applying for mandamus must be sure that he has the legal right to compel the opponent to do or refrain from doing something.

Conditions for issue of Mandamus:

1. There must rest a legal right of the applicant for the performance of the legal duty.
2. The nature of the duty must be public.
3. On the date of the petition, the right which is sought to be enforced must be subsisting.
4. The writ of Mandamus is not issued for anticipatory injury.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/article-32-constitution-india/>

77. An individual named Bunny was charged with a case of criminal defamation. The case was filed by Bunny's co-worker Naina, who believed that Bunny started obscene rumours about her and also called her names in front of the whole office. Defamation under the Indian Penal Code is a non-cognizable offence. But the inspector of that area was a good friend of Naina, so upon asking, he arrested Bunny without obtaining a valid warrant. Can Bunny file a writ of Habeas Corpus in this case?
- (a) Yes, he can file the writ because he was arrested without any authority of law.
  - (b) Yes, he can file the writ because he was not treated humanely in the jail.
  - (c) No, he cannot file the writ because this was not an unlawful detention.
  - (d) No, he cannot file the writ of Habeas Corpus, but he can file a writ of Mandamus in this case.
78. Ram, an Indian citizen was aggrieved because he was wrongly accused of fraud and his case was pending in the Court since last 6 years. This resulted in mental stress, financial problems, and societal harm to Ram. This pendency was because of the shortage of judges in the Indian Courts. Ram decided to file a writ of Mandamus before the Supreme Court against the President of India for appointment of more judges in High Courts of the states. Is this writ maintainable?
- (a) Yes, the writ is maintainable because Ram has a legal right to file this writ.
  - (b) No, the writ is not maintainable because Mandamus cannot be issued against the President.
  - (c) Yes, the writ is maintainable because it is a public duty of the President.
  - (d) No, the writ is not maintainable because Ram does not have a legal right in this case.
79. Identify the correct option from the following based on your understanding of the passage:
- (a) If the established procedure of law is followed while arresting an accused person, he cannot file a writ of Habeas Corpus.
  - (b) If no legal right exists on the date of filing the writ of Mandamus, the writ will not be maintainable.
  - (c) The Parliament can empower any other court to exercise the power of the Supreme Court under Article 32 even if it does not have the jurisdiction in the matter.
  - (d) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
80. Which of the following options cannot be correctly inferred from the given passage?
- (a) Enforcement of private duties cannot be sought through a writ of Mandamus.
  - (b) To exercise the right under Article 32, the aggrieved person must file a writ in the lower court first, then High Court and then Supreme Court.
  - (c) Inhumane treatment in the jail or detention can also be a ground to file a writ of Habeas Corpus.
  - (d) All of the above options are correct.

**XVII. Negligence**

Negligence is a type of tort which means a breach of duty (duty to take care) by one person which causes damages to another person. It is an act of carelessness and ignorance on the part of the defendant which he is obligated to perform which a rational and prudent man would not do. In general, negligence is the omission to perform a duty which results in the plaintiff's injury. Negligence is committed in respect of both person and property. Breach of duty to take care and measures in order to avoid any kind of performing an act is the basic requirement in order to raise liability of negligence. Suit for negligence arises when there is a breach of duty which is recognised by law.

Contributory negligence basically means ignorance from both the parties involved. This results in contributory negligence. It's a defence available to the defendant in case of contributory negligence which prevents the plaintiff to get compensation. Contributory negligence is the ignorance of due care on the part of the plaintiff to avoid the consequences of the defendant's negligence. This concept is loosely based on the maxim- "**Volenti non fit injuria**" (injury sustained voluntarily). It means if a person is not taking due diligence in order to avoid consequences resulting out from the negligence of the defendant the liability of negligence will be on both of them.

If the plaintiff is himself negligent for taking due care in order to avoid consequences and becomes the direct cause of the damages, he is not entitled to receive any compensation. If both the plaintiff and the defendant have taken reasonable measure and ordinary care to such extent where they both wanted to avoid such consequences then the plaintiff can't sue the defendant. When it is not necessary for the plaintiff to take due care but the defendant was legally obligated to perform such duty of care failure of which will result in the liability of negligence for the defendant, contributory negligence is not applicable.

Rule of avoidable losses means the duty of an injured person to mitigate the losses or damages. The plaintiff after sustaining injury could make appropriate efforts in order to reduce the effect of such injury. This rule acts to disqualify the plaintiff to take any award for the injury if the defendant can prove that the plaintiff ignored to make such efforts in order to reduce the losses.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/contributory-negligence/>

81. PS Roadways is a transport company that operates buses for public use. One of their buses runs daily from City 1 to City 2 at 8 am. Bobby, a workman who used to reside in City 1 and worked in City 2, boarded that bus daily in order to get to work timely. One day, he reached the bus stop a little late. On that day too, the bus conductor was in a hurry and did not indicate the driver to stop at that destination. In a desperate attempt, Bobby tried to board a running bus and got injured in the process. Bobby sued PS Roadways for damages. Decide if he will get compensation or not.
- (a) Bobby will not get the compensation because the bus conductor was not negligent.
  - (b) Bobby will get the compensation because the bus conductor was negligent in dispensing his duties.
  - (c) Bobby will not get the compensation because both parties were negligent.
  - (d) Bobby will get the compensation because he was injured.
82. Ishan used to go to work by his car every day. He was a good driver and had no history of traffic rules violation. On 10 December, when he was about to leave for his job, he got into a huge argument with his wife and because of this, he drank 2 glasses of alcohol to calm his nerves. Despite drinking, he was driving fine until another car who was driving on the wrong side of the road, was about to hit him from the front. He panicked and lost control of his senses. This resulted in an accident as the two cars collided. Ishan filed a suit of negligence against the man who hit him named Shubh. Is Shubh liable?
- (a) Yes, Shubh is liable because he was driving on the wrong side.
  - (b) No, Shubh is not liable because he can take the defence of contributory negligence.
  - (c) Yes, Shubh is liable because he breached the duty of care which resulted in harm to Ishan.
  - (d) No, Shubh is not liable because he did not have any intention to harm Ishan.
83. Abhay worked as a lifeguard in a children's water park. The water park was a famous one and it was always crowded with children and their parents who came there to spend leisure time with family. Abhay was good in his job and the children there loved him. A new slide was installed in the water park recently. One child named Ronnie went to try the slide. At that time, Abhay was talking on his phone and did not pay attention to the child. Ronnie did not know how to swim so when he slipped off the slide, he drowned and suffered injuries. Is Abhay liable for negligence?
- (a) No, Abhay is not liable because he had no legal duty to save Ronnie.
  - (b) No, Abhay is not liable because it is a case of contributory negligence.
  - (c) Yes, Abhay is liable because he breached the duty that he was legally obligated to perform.
  - (d) Yes, Abhay is liable because he intentionally hurt Ronnie.

84. Jeet owned a pet dog that he used to keep at his doorstep at all times. The dog was a calm one and he never attacked anybody and never went anywhere by himself. Still, Jeet always used to keep him tied up so that he does not become a nuisance to their neighbours. Haar was a drunk man of their locality. One day, Jeet's dog was sitting in its usual place when Haar came on his bike. He was driving really fast and in a rash manner because of which he hit Jeet's dog. The dog died on the spot. It was found that Haar was heavily drunk while driving the bike. Decide if Haar is liable for negligence:
- (a) Haar is not liable because he was drunk at that time.
  - (b) Haar is not liable because he did not breach any duty of care.
  - (c) Haar is liable because he did not take reasonable care and the dog died as a result.
  - (d) Haar is liable because he killed the dog intentionally.

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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. Science**

Although genetic mutations in bacteria and viruses can lead to epidemics, some epidemics are caused by bacteria and viruses that have undergone no significant genetic change. In analyzing the latter, scientists have discovered the importance of social and ecological factors to epidemics. Poliomyelitis, for example, emerged as an epidemic in the United States in the twentieth century; by then, modern sanitation was able to delay exposure to polio until adolescence or adulthood, at which time polio infection produced paralysis. Previously, infection had occurred during infancy, when it typically provided lifelong immunity without paralysis. Thus, the hygiene that helped prevent typhoid epidemics indirectly fostered a paralytic polio epidemic.

Another example is Lyme disease, which is caused by bacteria that are transmitted by deer ticks. It occurred only sporadically during the late nineteenth century but has recently become prevalent in parts of the United States, largely due to an increase in the deer population that occurred simultaneously with the growth of the suburbs and increased outdoor recreational activities in the deer's habitat. Similarly, an outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever became an epidemic in Asia in the 1950's because of ecological changes that caused *Aedes aegypti*, the mosquito that transmits the dengue virus, to proliferate. The stage is now set in the United States for a dengue epidemic because of the inadvertent introduction and wide dissemination of another mosquito, *Aedes albopictus*.

Source: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK8439/>, secondary edited version

85. Which of the following statements, if true, would weaken the argument that social and ecological factors significantly contribute to epidemics?
- (a) A new vaccine was successfully developed for Lyme disease.
  - (b) The United States experienced a decrease in the number of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes.
  - (c) The increase in the deer population did not coincide with increased outdoor activities.
  - (d) Polio infections decreased significantly due to improved sanitation practices.

86. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument presented in the passage?
- (a) Deer ticks were introduced into the United States due to re-location of deers from another country.
  - (b) Ecological changes have not been observed to impact the spread of diseases.
  - (c) The growth of suburbs led to a decrease in deer population.
  - (d) The resurgence of poliomyelitis occurred due to a genetic mutation in the polio virus.
87. Which of the following, if true, best illustrates the passage's claim about the indirect consequences of modern sanitation practices?
- (a) In regions with poor sanitation, there is a higher prevalence of viral infections.
  - (b) Modern sanitation has eliminated bacterial infections in most parts of the world.
  - (c) The decline in typhoid epidemics coincided with the emergence of paralytic polio.
  - (d) Improvements in sanitation have led to an increase in polio infections in recent times.
88. What assumption underlies the argument of author?
- (a) The spread of diseases is solely dependent on genetic mutations in bacteria and viruses.
  - (b) The increase in deer population and suburban growth are unrelated to the prevalence of Lyme disease.
  - (c) Changes in ecological factors can never lead to the proliferation of disease-carrying vectors like mosquitoes or ticks.
  - (d) Social and ecological factors significantly contribute to the spread and prevalence of certain diseases.
89. Which statement best represents the cause-and-effect relationship as presented by the author?
- (a) Due to an increase in the proliferation of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito dengue hemorrhagic fever become an epidemic
  - (b) Due to inadvertent introduction and wide dissemination of *Aedes albopictus* mosquito dengue hemorrhagic fever become an epidemic
  - (c) Due to reduced ecological changes dengue hemorrhagic fever become an epidemic
  - (d) Owing to the decline in outdoor recreational activities dengue hemorrhagic fever become an epidemic
90. What can be inferred regarding the relationship between modern sanitation and poliomyelitis, based on the passage?
- (a) Modern sanitation effectively eradicated polio infection during infancy.
  - (b) Modern sanitation delayed exposure to polio infection until adolescence or adulthood.
  - (c) Modern sanitation exacerbated the spread of polio infection in infancy.
  - (d) Modern sanitation had no impact on the spread of polio infection.

91. What can be inferred from the passage regarding the relationship between Lyme disease and ecological changes?
- (a) Urbanization in the United States in the late nineteenth century led to the prevalence of Lyme disease.
  - (b) An increase in outdoor recreational activities caused Lyme disease to become prevalent in the late nineteenth century.
  - (c) The prevalence of Lyme disease was due to an increase in the deer population alongside suburban growth.
  - (d) Lyme disease occurrences decreased with ecological changes in the late nineteenth century.

**XIX. Sports**

**Franz Beckenbauer, who died Monday aged 78, redefined football.** When he played, to quote Uruguayan writer Eduardo Galeano, “nothing escaped him, not one ball, not a fly, not a mosquito could get through.” **The libero was his creation and remains an influential position, not just in football but also hockey, even today.** “The Kaiser” is also the inspiration for sport’s biggest truism: “Football is a simple game. Twenty-two men chase a ball for 90 minutes and at the end, the Germans always win.” Gary Lineker was, of course, referring to the legendary Germany team, coached by Beckenbauer, which won the 1990 World Cup.

Curiously, it was a slap that changed the course of history and turned Beckenbauer from just another teenage supporter of a local football club — 1860 Munich — into a player who transformed their cross-town rival, Bayern Munich. The story goes that an 1860 player, Gerhard König, slapped a teenaged Beckenbauer, who was on the verge of joining the club, for reasons that remain a mystery. Beckenbauer decided to turn back on his childhood team, which was among Germany’s finest back then and joined the then nondescript Bayern. Over the years, as 1860 fell from grace, Bayern rose to become a super club.

His single-minded defiance and headstrongness enabled Germany, never the most talented but always the toughest, to beat one of the greatest sides of all time, Johan Cruyff’s Netherlands. It was also a big reason why, later as manager, Beckenbauer could stop the Maradona juggernaut at Italia 1990. These two moments bookend a fairytale career. Stylish as he was, his teams weren’t always pleasing to the eye. They were, however, unfailingly effective. If — to paraphrase Lineker — the Germans knew how to win, it was because Beckenbauer taught them. And that will be the emperor’s enduring legacy.

*Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/express-view-on-franz-beckenbauer-the-kaisers-legacy-9102378/>*



92. What is the main theme of the passage?
- (a) Franz Beckenbauer's playing style and influence on football.
  - (b) Gary Lineker's tribute to Franz Beckenbauer
  - (c) The rise and fall of German football clubs.
  - (d) The impact of a slap on Beckenbauer's career.
93. What can be inferred about Beckenbauer's role in the transformation of Bayern Munich?
- (a) Beckenbauer's arrival at Bayern Munich led to the fall of the club.
  - (b) Beckenbauer's decision to join Bayern Munich contributed to the club's rise.
  - (c) The fall of 1860 Munich was unrelated to Beckenbauer's career.
  - (d) Beckenbauer's impact on Bayern Munich was insignificant.
94. Which of the following statements, if true, would WEAKEN the author's argument that Franz Beckenbauer redefined football?
- (a) Several other players throughout history have also made significant contributions to the evolution of the sport.
  - (b) Beckenbauer's "libero" position was not universally adopted by other teams and eventually fell out of favour.
  - (c) Beckenbauer's coaching style emphasized pragmatism and effectiveness over pure aesthetics, which was not appreciated by all fans.
  - (d) Germany's success in the 1990 World Cup was largely attributed to the individual brilliance of specific players, rather than solely to Beckenbauer's coaching.
95. Based on the passage, which of the following is most strongly supported by the passage?
- (a) He possessed exceptional technical skills and dribbling ability.
  - (b) He was primarily motivated by a strong sense of loyalty and nostalgia.
  - (c) He displayed a fierce competitive spirit and a willingness to defy expectations.
  - (d) He prioritized aesthetic beauty and flair in his playing style.
96. Which of the following titles best captures the central idea of the passage?
- (a) The Evolution of Football: From Simple Game to Global Phenomenon
  - (b) Franz Beckenbauer: A Life Dedicated to Bayern Munich
  - (c) From Slap to Stardom: The Rise of Franz Beckenbauer
  - (d) Beckenbauer's Legacy: Redefining Football Through Strategy and Will
97. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the boldfaced statements in the passage?
- (a) Statement 1 is a conclusion based on evidence presented in Statement 2.
  - (b) Statement 1 and Statement 2 are independent claims about Beckenbauer's achievements.
  - (c) Statement 1 introduces an argument, and Statement 2 provides evidence to support it.
  - (d) Statement 1 contradicts the claim made in Statement 2.

**XX. Current affairs/Law**

The Supreme Court verdict Monday is enormously welcome and reassuring. Quashing the remission granted by the Gujarat government to those convicted of rape and murder in the Bilkis Bano case, the highest court has, in the words of Bilkis, “lifted a stone the size of a mountain”. Since 2002, her struggle and that of her husband and children, has been heartbreakingly arduous — for them, justice itself seemed to shrink when the 11 convicted in 2008 were allowed to walk free on August 15, 2022. Assistance has also been provided by the apex court to all those who fought alongside Bilkis, indeed, to all those who believe in the primacy of due process and the need to insulate it from the abuse of political power. Going ahead, the SC has ensured that the Bilkis Bano case will be seen not just as emblematic of the horrific communal violence that swept Gujarat in 2002, but also of the highest court’s efforts in the aftermath to guard against a wayward justice.

Of course, this may still not be the end of the matter. Since the SC has scrapped the remission on the ground that it can only be granted by the “appropriate” government within whose territorial jurisdiction the judgment took place, not where the crime happened, the convicts may now petition Maharashtra for relief. But the distinction that the SC has made is not just a technical one. Following the Gujarat violence, it had intervened to hand the investigation in some cases, including this one, to the CBI in 2003 and transferred the trial from Gujarat to Maharashtra in 2004. This was amid fears of possible evidence tampering and absence of a conducive climate for a fair trial in Gujarat. The Court’s emphasis on the violation of due process in granting remission is, therefore, not merely procedural — the Gujarat government, which is usurping power that does not belong to it, “acted in tandem and was complicit with the convicts”, it says.

To be sure, the apex court erred too. It did not ask the probing questions that it should have, when it was petitioned by one of the convicts in 2022. If it had, it would not have to now set aside its own verdict that paved the way for the Gujarat government’s remission to the convicts. But having said that, Monday’s verdict must also be heralded as a much-needed rebuke to those who had felicitated the convicts when they walked out of jail early. That hero’s welcome did not just offend basic principles of humanity and justice, it also mocked constitutional morality and the rule of law. Days after their release, Maharashtra’s Deputy Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis rightly flagged this wrong — “a convict is a convict,” he said, “and they cannot be felicitated.” If and when his government receives a fresh remission request, hopefully those words will ring louder than ever.

*Source: extracted and edited from <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/express-view-on-bilkis-bano-verdict-doing-the-right-thing-9102381/>*

98. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the view taken by Supreme Court?
- (a) The SC praises the Gujarat government for its timely and appropriate remission
  - (b) The SC criticizes the remission, highlighting procedural violations and political complicity.
  - (c) The SC declares the remission as a necessary step for the convicts' rehabilitation.
  - (d) The SC disregards the remission issue, focusing solely on the due process during the trial.

99. Based on the author's arguments, what would be the most appropriate course of action?
- (a) Express public support for the remission granted by the Gujarat government.
  - (b) The seriousness of procedural violations and potential political influence associated with the remission should be reflected upon.
  - (c) Since rehabilitation is crucial, encourage the Maharashtra government to prioritize the convicts' reintegration into society.
  - (d) Disregard the controversy surrounding the remission and focus on ensuring the safety of Bilkis Bano and her family
100. What is author's opinion on Supreme Court's own role in the Bilkis Bano case?
- (a) The SC is praised for its verdict for it being enormously welcome and reassuring.
  - (b) The SC is criticized for not asking probing questions earlier, leading to the need to set aside its own verdict.
  - (c) The SC is portrayed as largely responsible for the remission granted by the Gujarat government.
  - (d) The passage does not provide any information on the Supreme Court's role in the Bilkis Bano case.
101. Which of the following is an assumption behind the Supreme Court's decision?
- (a) The convicts in the Bilkis Bano case were not eligible for any form of remission.
  - (b) Remission can only be granted by the government within the territorial jurisdiction where the crime took place.
  - (c) The Gujarat government acted independently without any influence from political considerations.
  - (d) The Supreme Court's decision is subject to revision by the convicts.
102. Which of the following statements, if true, would weaken the main argument presented in the passage?
- (a) The Gujarat government has a history of granting remissions to convicts in cases of communal violence.
  - (b) The convicts in the Bilkis Bano case have shown genuine remorse for their actions.
  - (c) The transfer of the trial from Gujarat to Maharashtra did not ensure a fair trial for the convicts.
  - (d) The Supreme Court's intervention in transferring the trial indicates a lack of faith in the Gujarat judiciary.
103. What role does the statement, "a convict is a convict," play in the author's argument?
- (a) It serves as the main conclusion of the passage.
  - (b) It acts as a counter-premise, challenging the Supreme Court's decision.
  - (c) It is a premise supporting the need for a fresh remission request.
  - (d) It functions as a counterargument to the hero's welcome given to the convicts.

**XXI. Current Affairs/International Relations**

Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina-led Awami League has recorded a landslide victory in the Bangladesh parliamentary election. The triumph — fourth in a row for the ruling party — was a foregone conclusion after the Awami League's main rival, the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), decided to boycott the election. Describing it as the people's victory, Hasina said Bangladesh had been able to set an example of holding free, fair and neutral polls. Even though the voter turnout was low (around 40 per cent) and there were stray incidents of violence, election observers from India and other countries have lauded Bangladesh's apex electoral body for doing a good job. The Hasina government had invited observers from several nations as well as multilateral organisations in a bid to make the poll process transparent.

Striking a discordant note, the US has claimed that the polls were not free or fair, while regretting that not all parties participated in the ballot. The US State Department has said that Washington remains concerned over the arrest of thousands of Opposition members and reports of irregularities on election day. UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk has urged the newly elected government to take steps to renew the country's commitment to democracy and human rights. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)

The road to democracy has been a difficult and painful one for Bangladesh. 'Father of the Nation' Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and most of his family members were assassinated on August 15, 1975, by a group of army personnel. The next decade and a half witnessed military dictatorship, which enfeebled the country politically as well as economically. Over the past decade or so, Bangladesh's economic resurgence has gone hand in hand with political stability. The voters' mandate needs to be respected by all, even as it is the government's responsibility to probe allegations of electoral malpractices and highhandedness. The BNP does not have the moral right to cry foul as it chose to stay away from the ballot, which is the cornerstone of democracy.

Source: <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/editorials/bangladesh-mandate-579810>

104. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the United States' stance on the Bangladesh parliamentary election?
- (a) The US fully endorsed the election results, considering them free and fair.
  - (b) The US expressed concerns about the election process, citing issues such as the arrest of opposition member, irregularity and violence.
  - (c) The US has criticised the election and raised serious doubts on it being free fair citing irregularities and arrest of opposition members.
  - (d) The US praised Bangladesh's apex electoral body for transparency in the election.

105. What is the main idea conveyed in the passage?
- (a) Despite concerns raised over election in Bangladesh popular mandate needs to be respected.
  - (b) The challenges faced by the Awami League in securing a victory in the parliamentary election.
  - (c) The malpractices during election seriously challenge the claim that current government is popularly chosen.
  - (d) The historical context of Bangladesh's struggle for democracy and the recent electoral process.
106. Which statement, if true, would strengthen the argument that the Bangladesh parliamentary election was held fairly and transparently?
- (a) The voter turnout was lower than the previous election.
  - (b) The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights criticized Bangladesh's election process.
  - (c) Sheikh Hasina-led Awami League has substantially improved Bangladesh's economy and it has witnessed an unprecedented growth.
  - (d) BNP decided to back out from elections due to unfavourable result in exit polls and anticipation of losing.
107. What is the main argument of the author in the passage?
- (a) The Bangladeshi government has successfully upheld democratic principles in the recent election.
  - (b) The international community's reactions to the Bangladesh parliamentary election were largely positive.
  - (c) The US State Department's criticism of the election undermines the legitimacy of the Bangladeshi government.
  - (d) Bangladesh's political stability is contingent upon respecting the voters' mandate and upholding democratic values.
108. What is the assumption underlying the author's argument?
- (a) The BNP's decision to stay away from the ballot was based on moral considerations.
  - (b) Staying away from the ballot is a grave violation of the cornerstone of democracy.
  - (c) The BNP decided to boycott the election voluntarily, without any external coercion or influence.
  - (d) The BNP's absence from the election significantly impacted the overall fairness and legitimacy of the electoral process.

**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.** There are 5200 employees in an organization working in various departments viz HR, Marketing, Finance, IT and Legal. The employees in the various departments are either Graduates or Post- Graduates. 25% of the total numbers of employees are from HR Department. 12% of the total number of employees are from marketing department, 45% of the total number of employees in the HR department are Graduates. 50% of the total number of employees in the Marketing department are post-graduates. 18% of the total number of employees in the organization are from Finance Department out of which 75% are Post-Graduates. 546 employees from IT Department are Post-Graduates. 15% of the total number of employees in the organization are in Legal department. 60% of the total number of employees in Legal department are graduates.
109. What is the total number of employees in IT department?  
(a) 1014 (b) 1300  
(c) 1560 (d) 1650
110. What is the total number of Post-Graduates in the organization from all the department together?  
(a) 2597 (b) 2500  
(c) 2867 (d) None of these
111. The number of graduates in Finance Department is what per cent of the total number of employees in the organization?  
(a) 4.5 (b) 5  
(c) 5.5 (d) 3
112. What is the respective ratio of the number of Post-Graduates in Legal Department to the number of Post- graduates in HR Department?  
(a) 8 : 11 (b) 3 : 5  
(c) 24 : 55 (d) 12 : 25
113. What is the total number of employees in HR, Finance and Legal Department together?  
(a) 3484 (b) 2860  
(c) 3640 (d) 3016

- XXIII.** There was a race between Suman and Saurabh and Mohan. They need to cover a particular distance from point A to point B. Mohan started in a Jeep at the speed of  $x$  km per hour, Suman started on bike at the speed of 60 km/h and Saurabh started in a car at the speed of 80 km/h simultaneously from the point A. After travelling for 3.5 hours, Saurabh's car got punctured so he reduces his speed by 50% and travels for another 1.5 hours. After that he tried to change the tyre for 30 minutes but he was in vain so he left the car there and started waiting to get lift. After another half an hour he got lift in a truck which was moving at the speed of 45 km/h. He travelled in the truck for the next 450 km after that he jumped onto another vehicle which was moving at the speed of 100 km/h. After travelling for 2 hours in that vehicle, he got down and found that the destination B was 250 km far from there on road. But he took a shorter route and started running at the speed of 35 km/h. By the shorter route, the destination B was only 105 km away.
114. If Suman and Mohan travels with their uniform speed then Suman beats Mohan by a distance of 124 km. If Saurabh had travelled the entire journey on road by car with a uniform speed then approximately by how much time (the time Mohan would have taken to cover the remaining distance he would have defeated by Saurabh?)
- (a) 5 hr 40 minutes (b) 3 hr 15 minutes  
(c) 1 hr 12 minutes (d) 7 hr 28 minutes
115. If Saurabh's car has not been punctured then by what distance he would have defeated Suman?
- (a) 310 km (b) 280 km  
(c) 250 km (d) 360 km
116. Suppose, even Suman's bike got Punctured after travelling 25% of the total distance so he started pulling bike at the rate of 10 km/h. After pulling for half an hour, he got a punctured shop and mechanics took another 15 minutes to repair the bike. From there, Suman started at 25% more than his initial speed. In this way, by what distance did he defeat Saurabh? (the distance measured by on road)
- (a) 35 km (b) Can't be determined  
(c) 45 km (d) 40 km
117. If Suman's average speed were only 45 km per hour then who would have been winner in between Suman and Saurabh and by what distance the winner would have defeated the loser?
- (a) 275 km (b) 265 km  
(c) 245 km (d) 295 km

- XXIV.** A cuboidal hall has been painted at the rate of Rs. 8 per m<sup>2</sup>. After painting the hall, cylindrical boxes of radius 0.9 m have been kept in the hall. The total number of boxes kept in the hall is 630 and after keeping all the boxes, there 64.35 m<sup>3</sup> of the volume remains vacant. An amount of Rs. 2349 has been incurred for paving the floor of the hall with marbles at the rate Rs. 9 per m<sup>2</sup>. The length and the breadth of each marble is 90 cm and 50 cm, respectively. The perimeter of the floor of the hall is 65 m. The ratio of the height of the hall to the height of the cylindrical box is 44:7, respectively.
118. Find the difference between the length and the breadth of the hall.  
(a) 3.5 m (b) 1.5 m  
(c) 7.5 m (d) 9.5 m
119. Find the number of marbles required to pave the floor.  
(a) 560 (b) 580  
(c) 520 (d) 640
120. Find the cost of painting the hall (including the ceiling).  
(a) Rs. 7909 (b) Rs. 7340  
(c) Rs. 7320 (d) Rs. 7808

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