

LAW PREP — Tutorial —

CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

Law Prep Mock Test Series

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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.
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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. Frantz Fanon starts his book 'Black skin, White masks' with this quote from Aimé Césaire's 'A discourse on colonialism' to talk about internalised prejudices in colonial subjects. A consideration we might need to take up and evaluate when thinking about the decolonisation project in higher education. Diversification of curriculum has become an important strategy within the decolonial project. However, can diversification of the curriculum, through a smattering of passage by authors from the global south / marginalised identities, contribute to the decolonial project without addressing pedagogical structures and conditions of knowledge production?

Decolonising education is a deeper and more systemic project that seeks to challenge and upend existing modes of knowing, historical institutional monopolies, and hegemonies on knowledge held in sway through academic centres sustained by the Empire. It questions the foundations of knowledge that is packaged and imparted in universities as inherently political project steeped in the material, social, political, and military history of colonialism. Despite the intensifying calls for decolonisation due the attainment gap between white and BAME (Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic) students, only a fifth of the UK universities (24 out of 128) say that they are committed to decolonising their curriculum. However, race equality specialist, Sofia Akel believes that the ones who said no were being more honest. This is because decolonisation projects in universities tend to boil down to a few academics and a couple of departments at most, while most failed to grasp that decolonising goes beyond adding black and non-western scholars to the reading list. Decolonisation projects require a scrutiny of the conditions of knowledge production and a transformative approach to the current pedagogy.

Every field has a signature pedagogy or modes of teaching and learning that becomes pervasive within particular disciplines. They define what counts as knowledge in a field, how it is analysed, criticised, accepted, or discarded as well as what amounts to expertise and the locations of legitimate knowledge. Signature pedagogies have three dimensions: a surface structure, a deep structure, and an implicit structure. The surface structure relates to the operational act of teaching, while the deep structure involves a set of assumptions about how best to impart education, and the implicit structure relates to the moral dimensions about beliefs, attitudes, and values. Can the implicit structure of our pedagogies be divorced from the ways non-western epistemes have been subjectified, as exotic objects of study, but never the vehicles for understanding?

As a thought experiment, I invite the reader to think about any middle range or meta theories in their discipline. What is their provenance? Can it be divorced from Euro-American epistemologies? Can they recall any non-western episteme like the Ubuntu for example that is being used theoretical development and contribution to a peer reviewed journal? Like the Invention of Africa, contemporary social realities continue to be invented and structured through the Western epistemological order which constitute both the compass and the referent for knowledge production. Further, disciplinary teaching expects students to come out of universities knowing a standard set of given knowledge comprising key theorists, theories, passages, and approaches. Engaging with knowledge, the transformative potential of the decolonial project would remain stymied within the narrow instrumentality of including more non-western scholars on reading lists.

Decolonisation projects in higher education have tended to remain mired in tokenistic gestures and pledges in response to flashpoint events like the murder of George Floyd and the Black Lives Matter movement.

Reference: LSE,

<https://lsepccertitl.wordpress.com/2023/05/22/decolonising-higher-education-thinking-through-pedagogical-structures/#more-1647>

1. "Can the implicit structure of our pedagogies be divorced from the ways non-western epistemes have been subjectified, as exotic objects of study, but never the vehicles for understanding?" In the compass of the sentence, which of the following synonyms best replaces the word "epistemes"?
 - (a) Dogmas
 - (b) Paradigms
 - (c) Artifacts
 - (d) Doctrines

2. Which of the following statements is true?
 - (a) The surface structure of signature pedagogies primarily concerns the moral and ethical dimensions of teaching and learning.
 - (b) Deep structure in signature pedagogies refers to the operational methods employed in the act of teaching.
 - (c) Implicit structure in signature pedagogies pertains to the beliefs, attitudes, and values underlying educational methods.
 - (d) Non-western epistemes are always integrated as central vehicles for understanding in Western pedagogical structures.

3. Which of the following most accurately describes the overall tone of the passage?
 - (a) Resigned and Dismissive
 - (b) Sceptical and Probing
 - (c) Didactic and Prescriptive
 - (d) Cautiously Optimistic and Encouraging

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) Non-Western epistemes are gradually becoming the primary focus in most academic disciplines.
 - (b) The dominance of Euro-American epistemologies is being rapidly dismantled in favour of a globally inclusive approach.
 - (c) Euro-American epistemologies continue to overshadow non-Western perspectives in the academic curriculum and knowledge production.
 - (d) Academic disciplines are predominantly based on non-Western epistemes, such as Ubuntu, in their theoretical development.
5. Which of the following statement can be concluded from the passage?
- (a) Decolonization in higher education, as it stands, primarily manifests through the inclusion of marginalized voices in the curriculum, but this approach inadequately addresses the entrenched Eurocentric biases in epistemological frameworks.
 - (b) The initiatives towards decolonizing higher education have been universally acknowledged and rigorously implemented across various academic disciplines, ensuring an equitable representation of diverse epistemologies.
 - (c) Decolonization efforts are predominantly symbolic, with most institutions adopting them as a formality rather than engaging in a substantive overhaul of existing pedagogical paradigms.
 - (d) The current trend in decolonization primarily emphasizes restructuring the academic hierarchies and power dynamics rather than diversifying the curriculum or re-evaluating pedagogical methodologies.
6. Which of the following best represents the central idea as conveyed by the author in the passage discussing the decolonization of higher education?
- (a) The primary focus of decolonization in higher education should be the inclusion of non-Western scholars in the curriculum.
 - (b) Decolonization in higher education is a multi-dimensional process that goes beyond mere curriculum diversification to include a critical re-evaluation of pedagogical structures and knowledge production.
 - (c) The efforts to decolonize higher education have been wholly successful, leading to a balanced representation of diverse epistemologies.
 - (d) The concept of decolonization in higher education is limited to addressing the attainment gaps between different ethnic groups.

II. Shortly after Rachel Bespaloff's suicide in 1949, her friend Jean Wahl published fragments from her final unfinished project. 'The Instant and Freedom' condensed themes that occupied the Ukrainian-French philosopher throughout her life: music, rhythm, corporeality, movement and time. One of Bespaloff's key ideas, 'the instant', is less a fragment of duration than a life-changing event, a moment of embodied metamorphosis. In the midst of a noisy world, torn between transience and eternity, the human being listens to the sound of history. Had she completed and published it, 'The Instant and Freedom' might have become the masterpiece of an important early existentialist thinker. Instead, her name is hardly mentioned today.

Yet Bespaloff was a brilliant and original thinker, among the first wave of existentialists in France. Albert Camus, Jean-Paul Sartre and Gabriel Marcel all admired her. A professional dancer and choreographer, she had finely tuned ears for the musicality of philosophical writing. For Bespaloff, philosophy is a dynamic, sensual activity of listening to and engaging with the voices of others, including those long dead. In dialogue with Homer, Kierkegaard, Nietzsche and Heidegger, she found her own voice. At the heart of Bespaloff's world is an original conception of time shaped by embodiment and music: the instant is a silent pause that suspends history's repetitive rhythm. Through our bodies, we experience that break from history as a brief moment of freedom.

Her more famous contemporary Simone Weil also used her body to express her philosophy: Weil eventually starved herself to death in solidarity with friends and compatriots in occupied France. Bespaloff shared Weil's interest in attention, listening and waiting as mystical practices of the body. For both thinkers, philosophy was an existential embodiment of their ideas. However, Bespaloff did not use her body as a weapon against itself; rather, she was interested in dance as a creative alchemy of movement. Bespaloff's philosophy of the body is closely linked to the experience of time: it is our embodied day-to-day existence that measures and gives rhythm to time. In an essay on Homer's Iliad written during the Second World War, Bespaloff captured the experience of living through the horrors of exile and war. The human being, 'bound to her time by disorder and misfortune, acquires a new perception of the time of her own existence.' Bespaloff's own life was one of repeated displacement: she moved from Ukraine to Switzerland, Paris to southern France, to Mount Holyoke via New York. Born in 1895 in Nova Zagora in Bulgaria to a Ukrainian-Jewish family, she spent her childhood in Kyiv and then in Geneva where the family moved in 1897. Her mother Debora Perlmutter was a philosopher who taught at university; her father, Daniel Pasmanik, a surgeon, became a leading theoretician of Zionism in the Russian Empire. A fervent anti-Bolshevik, Pasmanik fought for the White Army in the Russian Civil War. In Switzerland, Bespaloff (then Rachel Pasmanik), studied piano and composition at the conservatory, philosophy at the university, and eurythmics with Émile Jaques-Dalcroze. These three areas of study are all entwined in her existential philosophy of embodiment.

Reference: Aeon,

<https://aeon.co/essays/for-rachel-bespaloff-philosophy-was-a-sensual-activity>

7. In the context of the passage, which of the following synonyms best replaces the word "fervent"?
- (a) Zealous (b) Indifferent
(c) Nonchalant (d) Tepid
8. Based on its structure, thematic elements, and narrative style, what is the most appropriate classification of the passage
- (a) Academic critique (b) Historical exegesis
(c) Philosophical treatise (d) Literary biography
9. Based on the passage's exploration of Rachel Bepaloff's and Simone Weil's philosophical approaches, what can be inferred about their respective perceptions and embodiments of philosophy?
- (a) Bepaloff and Weil both embraced physical self-sacrifice as a means to manifest their philosophical ideals, viewing the body as a vehicle for ideological expression.
(b) While both philosophers valued the role of the body in expressing philosophy, Bepaloff diverged from Weil's approach of self-sacrifice, instead finding expression through the medium of dance and movement.
(c) Bepaloff's engagement with dance and Weil's act of starvation are both reflective of a broader rejection of traditional philosophical discourse in favour of purely physical expressions of ideology.
(d) Both Bepaloff and Weil prioritized the intellectual aspects of philosophy over the physical, viewing bodily actions as secondary to the development of philosophical thought.
10. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is true regarding Rachel Bepaloff's life and philosophical perspectives?
- (a) Bepaloff's philosophy was primarily influenced by her studies in piano and composition, with little emphasis on the embodiment of philosophy.
(b) Bepaloff's experience of displacement and war profoundly shaped her understanding of the embodiment of time in human existence.
(c) Bepaloff's philosophical work was disconnected from her personal experiences and did not reflect her diverse educational background.
(d) Bepaloff's philosophical ideas were solely influenced by her father's role as a leading theoretician of Zionism and her mother's academic career in philosophy.
11. From the following options, which title most aptly encapsulates the essence and thematic content of the passage?
- (a) "The Melody of Existentialism: The Life and Philosophies of Rachel Bepaloff"
(b) "The Historical Impact of Early Zionism on European Thought"
(c) "The Evolution of Classical Music in Early 20th Century Europe"
(d) "Dance as a Form of Rebellion: An Analysis of 20th Century Choreography"

12. What can be inferred from Bespaloff's conception of 'the instant' as described in the statement: "One of Bespaloff's key ideas, 'the instant', is less a fragment of duration than a life-changing event, a moment of embodied metamorphosis"?
- (a) 'The instant' refers to a brief, insignificant moment in time without any substantial impact on personal experience or history.
 - (b) Bespaloff viewed 'the instant' as a critical juncture in time, where significant personal transformation and realization occur, transcending mere temporal measurement.
 - (c) 'The instant' is primarily concerned with the chronological measurement of time, emphasizing the scientific aspect of temporal experience.
 - (d) Bespaloff's idea of 'the instant' aligns with traditional existentialist views, focusing exclusively on the angst and despair associated with fleeting moments.

III. Angels did not always have wings. It was only in the fourth century that the familiar image of the winged angel emerged. In the Roman church of Santa Pudenziana, St Matthew is depicted in a mosaic with wings, looking to all intents and purposes like an angel as we now expect them to look. Then, a century later in the Roman church of Santa Maria Maggiore, distinctive winged angels appear around an enthroned Christ figure, crystallising the iconography of angels for coming generations.

Received wisdom is that the winged angel was derived from the winged Victories popular in this period. There is, indeed, a clear similarity between many early depictions of angels and those of Nike or Victory. However, although angelic imagery being influenced by other winged beings makes sense, it does not explain why the angel became winged in the first place. The only reason to model angels on pre-existing winged beings is, surely, if you already believed that angels had wings. www.lawpreptutorial.com

The angels of the Bible were not winged. (The winged Cherubim and Seraphim are figures derived from the Near Eastern tradition of winged zoomorphic guardian figures and are not angels since they perform none of the angelic functions.) In fact, in the Old Testament angels are often not clearly distinguished from humans at all. The New Testament letter to the Hebrews recommends: 'Do not forget to show hospitality to strangers, for by so doing some people have shown hospitality to angels without knowing it.' When angels are clearly identified in the New Testament, they are distinguished from ordinary humans by markers first found in Old Testament books, such as gleaming white robes, or a countenance like lightning – but no wings.

Biblical angels did not need wings to travel between heaven and earth: they ascended on ladders, or else in the flames of the sacrificial fire. At Dura-Europos in Syria is a third-century mural which depicts Jacob's dream with wingless angels ascending a ladder. This motif is also found in early Christian literature, such as in the third-century Martyrdom of Perpetua and Felicitas, in which Perpetua has a vision of a ladder leading to heaven upon which the righteous ascend.

In the catacombs of Priscilla in Rome an unknown artist from the middle of the third century painted what we believe is the first Christian depiction of an angel, the archangel Gabriel, without wings and, even as late as the mid-fourth century, the Roman sarcophagus of Junius Bassus still depicts the angel from the story of the sacrifice of Isaac without wings.

Yet in the cultures of the Near East and Mediterranean in this period there was no shortage of winged supernatural beings. Indeed, being winged was so common for divine figures that one almost wonders how the angel could have failed to have gained wings before the fourth century. In Mesopotamia, the wind was seen as a winged demon named Pazuzu. The ancient Greek personifications of the winds, the Anemoi, were also sometimes depicted as winged humans. Likewise, we have examples of winged Canaanite demons from excavations at Beth Shean and Megiddo.

In ancient Egypt the solar deities Ra or Horus are represented with a winged disc – the disc being the sun. This became a symbol of divine kingship in the Near East. Assyrian art depicts the king in the centre of a circular disc, either winged himself or else with the wings protruding from the disc. Later Achaemenid art depicts Ahura Mazda, the supreme Zoroastrian god, in a winged disc and the Zoroastrian Fravashi (similar to what we might recognise as a soul) shared the same winged iconography. Sassanian iconography portrays the bust of the king surrounded by wings. Wings appear, therefore, as a symbol of divine power, either of gods or their representatives on earth.

Reference: *History Today*,

<https://www.historytoday.com/archive/history-matters/how-angels-found-their-wings>

13. Which of the following statements accurately aligns with the historical and artistic information provided?
- (a) Winged angels were a predominant feature in both biblical narratives and third-century Christian art, signifying celestial mobility and divine presence.
 - (b) The third-century mural at Dura-Europos exclusively depicts angelic beings using ladders for ascension, aligning with the standard iconographic practice of that era.
 - (c) Early artistic representations, such as those in the catacombs of Priscilla and the sarcophagus of Junius Bassus, often portrayed angels without wings, challenging later artistic conventions.
 - (d) The portrayal of the archangel Gabriel with wings in early Christian art was emblematic of the broader trend of depicting angels as winged beings from the third century onwards.
14. What does the term "iconography" refer to in the context of ancient Near Eastern and Egyptian art?
- (a) The study of ancient languages and scripts used in inscriptions and texts.
 - (b) The symbolic representation of divine or royal figures in visual art.
 - (c) The architectural style specific to ancient religious and royal structures.
 - (d) The process of restoring and preserving ancient artifacts and artworks.

15. What deeper implications can be inferred about the interplay between Christian and pagan artistic traditions in shaping the visual representation of angels?
- (a) The introduction of wings to angelic figures in Christian art symbolizes a deliberate departure from traditional pagan imagery, representing a unique Christian interpretation of celestial beings.
 - (b) The adaptation of winged figures from Roman and Greek art into Christian iconography suggests a syncretic approach, where Christian artists repurposed existing pagan symbols to fit Christian theological concepts.
 - (c) The emergence of winged angels in Christian art was predominantly inspired by contemporaneous theological advancements within Christianity itself, without significant influence from pagan artistic traditions.
 - (d) The portrayal of winged angels was a result of the influence of Eastern religious art forms, signifying a cultural exchange between early Christian and Eastern artistic traditions.
16. What is the most likely profession of the author?
- (a) Archaeologist specializing in Near Eastern and Mediterranean civilizations.
 - (b) Theologian with a focus on the study of Christian iconography and doctrine.
 - (c) Art historian with expertise in ancient religious and cultural art forms.
 - (d) Linguist with a specialization in ancient languages and religious texts.
17. What can be inferred about the broader cultural and religious implications of this iconographic evolution?
- (a) The adoption of winged imagery in Christian angelic figures was primarily a result of evolving Christian theological interpretations, independent of external cultural influences.
 - (b) The incorporation of wings into Christian angel iconography signifies a deliberate attempt to distinguish Christian angels from their pagan counterparts by adopting a universally recognized symbol of divinity.
 - (c) The delayed integration of wings into Christian angel iconography, despite their prevalence in neighbouring cultures, suggests a cautious approach by early Christian artists in adopting pagan symbols.
 - (d) The eventual portrayal of angels with wings in Christian art reflects a syncretic process, where Christian iconography assimilated and reinterpreted symbols of divinity and power from surrounding pagan cultures.

18. Which of the following interpretations best aligns with the inferred theological and symbolic significance of angels as they are represented in biblical texts?
- (a) Angels in the Bible are symbolic representations of divine intervention in human affairs, primarily characterized by their ethereal and majestic appearances that set them apart from humans.
 - (b) The depiction of angels in the Bible, lacking distinctive supernatural features such as wings, implies a theological emphasis on the subtlety of divine presence and intervention in the human realm.
 - (c) Biblical angels, portrayed without wings and often indistinguishable from humans, primarily serve as allegorical figures representing moral and ethical virtues that guide human behaviour.
 - (d) The absence of wings and other overtly supernatural attributes in biblical depictions of angels suggests an underlying theme of human scepticism towards the existence of celestial beings.

IV. For Newton, time was fixed. In his laws of motion and gravity, which describe how objects change their position in space, time is an absolute backdrop. Newtonian time passes, but never changes. And it's a view of time that endures in modern physics – even in the wave functions of quantum mechanics time is a backdrop, not a fundamental feature. For Einstein, however, time was not absolute. It was relative to each observer. He described our experience of time passing as 'a stubbornly persistent illusion'. Einsteinian time is what is measured by the ticking of clocks; space is measured by the ticks on rulers that record distances. By studying the relative motions of ticking clocks and ticks on rulers, Einstein was able to combine the concepts of how we measure both space and time into a unified structure we now call 'spacetime'. In this structure, space is infinite and all points exist at once. But time, as Einstein described it, also has this property, which means that all times – past, present and future – are equally real. The result is sometimes called a 'block universe', which contains everything that has and will happen in space and time. Today, most physicists support the notion of the block universe.

But the block universe was cracked before it even arrived. In the early 1800s, nearly a century before Einstein developed the concept of spacetime, Nicolas Léonard Sadi Carnot and other physicists were already questioning the notion that time was either a backdrop or an illusion. These questions would continue into the 19th century as physicists such as Ludwig Boltzmann also began to turn their minds to the problems that came with a new kind of technology: the engine.

Though engines could be mechanically reproduced, physicists didn't know exactly how they functioned. Newtonian mechanics were reversible; engines were not. Newton's solar system ran equally well moving forward or backward in time. However, if you drove a car and it ran out of fuel, you could not run the engine in reverse, take back the heat that was generated, and unburn the fuel. Physicists at the time suspected that engines must be adhering to certain

laws, even if those laws were unknown. What they found was that engines do not function unless time passes and has a direction.

By exploiting differences in temperature, engines drive the movement of heat from warm parts to cold parts. As time moves forward, the temperature difference diminishes and less 'work' can be done. This is the essence of the second law of thermodynamics (also known as the law of entropy) that was proposed by Carnot and later explained statistically by Boltzmann. The law describes the way that less useful 'work' can be done by an engine over time. You must occasionally refuel your car, and entropy must always increase.

This makes sense in the context of engines or other complex objects, but it is not helpful when dealing with a single particle. It is meaningless to talk about the temperature of a single particle because temperature is a way of quantifying the average kinetic energy of many particles. In the laws of thermodynamics, the flow and directionality of time are considered an emergent property rather than a backdrop or an illusion – a property associated with the behaviour of large numbers of objects. While thermodynamic theory introduced how time should have a directionality to its passage, this property was not fundamental. In physics, 'fundamental' properties are reserved for those properties that cannot be described in other terms.

Reference: *Aeon,*

<https://aeon.co/essays/time-is-not-an-illusion-its-an-object-with-physical-size>

19. In the sentence "As time moves forward, the temperature difference diminishes and less 'work' can be done," which of the following words can accurately replace 'diminishes' while maintaining the original meaning?
- (a) Ameliorates (b) Attenuates
(c) Exacerbates (d) Proliferates
20. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (a) The second law of thermodynamics, proposed by Carnot, states that the total entropy of a closed system can decrease over time.
(b) According to thermodynamic theory, the concept of time as an emergent property means it is considered fundamental in physics.
(c) Temperature is defined as the average kinetic energy of a single particle, making it a key concept in the laws of thermodynamics.
(d) Entropy must always increase in a closed system, a principle described by the second law of thermodynamics.
21. Which of the following best describes the overall tone of the above passage?
- (a) Sceptical and Dismissive (b) Objective and Informative
(c) Critical and Pessimistic (d) Speculative and Imaginative

22. What can be inferred about the fundamental nature of time in the context of modern physics?
- (a) Time is an immutable and singular dimension, consistent across all observers and contexts, reinforcing Newton's concept of absolute time.
 - (b) Time, as a backdrop in quantum mechanics, negates the relevance of Einstein's spacetime in modern physics, emphasizing a return to Newtonian absolutes.
 - (c) Time is a relative construct that varies with the observer's frame of reference, aligning with Einstein's theory and leading to the concept of a block universe.
 - (d) The concept of spacetime as proposed by Einstein is seen as a temporary theory in physics, likely to be replaced by a more advanced understanding that reintegrates Newtonian absolutes.
23. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) The discovery that engine operations were irreversible directly led to the abandonment of Newtonian mechanics, paving the way for the development of non-temporal physical theories.
 - (b) The investigation into engine mechanics illuminated the limitations of Newton's laws in describing thermodynamic processes, indicating a nuanced divergence from purely reversible time concepts.
 - (c) Early 19th-century physicists universally applied Newtonian reversible time principles to all mechanical and thermodynamic systems without recognizing any need for conceptual modification.
 - (d) The study of engines solidified the Newtonian view of time as absolute and reversible, as physicists interpreted engine irreversibility as an anomaly rather than a systemic challenge to existing theories.
24. Which of the following best represents the central idea of the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (a) The primary focus of modern physics is on the reversibility of mechanical systems, as evidenced by the operation of engines and the laws of thermodynamics.
 - (b) The evolution of the concept of time in physics, from Newton's absolute time to Einstein's relative time and its implications in thermodynamics and quantum mechanics, is a pivotal theme in the development of modern physics.
 - (c) The inadequacy of Newtonian mechanics to describe the behaviour of single particles leads to a fundamental shift in understanding the nature of quantum mechanics.
 - (d) The primary concern of 19th-century physicists was the development of technologies like engines, rather than the theoretical implications of their operation.

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. Founded by the millennial world's most famous billionaires, the Breakthrough Prizes may not yet rival the Nobel Prizes in prestige, but the so-called "Oscars of Science" do offer three-times as much prize money. The 2024 prizes in the Life Sciences category recognised groundbreaking research set to change the lives of those suffering from three debilitating diseases: Parkinson's disease, cystic fibrosis, and cancer. These discoveries, along with the contexts and controversies surrounding them, exemplify the state of cutting-edge medical biology today.

"There are about 7,000 known rare diseases, affecting around 8% of the world's population" and "75% of rare disease patients [are] children," according to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Despite these sobering numbers, there is little research underway on rare diseases. Relatively few people are diagnosed with these diseases, so most drug-makers and pharmaceutical companies are unwilling to invest money in them. The result: many of these diseases continue to be poorly understood while treatment and cures remain elusive. "Parkinson's is a neurodegenerative disorder," Krishna Deepak, a computational biologist at Azim Premji University, Bengaluru, said. "It happens when the neurons in the part of the brain that controls motor function and has impacts on cognition and other bodily functions start dying off."

The reason for this neuronal cell death is a pile-up of protein aggregates that resist being cleared up. This is bad news because unlike other cells in the body, neurons aren't replenished as readily. Before long, physiological symptoms turn up. "An affected individual's arms will violently shake even while trying to do basic stuff like picking up a pen," said Dr. Deepak, describing tremors, a characteristic symptom of Parkinson's.

According to the World Health Organisation, more than 8.5 million individuals are currently living with Parkinson's – meaning it's not a rare disease. While it is most frequently diagnosed in a person after they turn 60, sometimes it develops earlier. Hollywood actor Michael J. Fox, who starred in hit films like *Back to the Future*, was diagnosed at just 29. He has since become the most recognisable face of advocacy and fundraising for Parkinson's. The 2024 Breakthrough Prizes laureates demonstrate the cutting-edge ways scientists are making use of basic science to improve the quality of human lives. But they also highlight systemic, non-scientific factors that influence what scientists choose to study and who gets to access the fruits of their labour. "I wish scientists could just go in with an open mind and explore diseases for the sake of humanity, rather than being driven by market dynamics," Dr. Deepak said with a sigh. "But maybe that's too much to expect."

Yet he remains optimistic: “The breakthroughs may inspire other researchers to look closely at systems they are working on through new lenses, or take up the cause of neglected and understudied disease targets.”

Source:<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/scientists-incentives-study-rare-diseases-breakthrough-prizes-explained/article67671810.ece>

25. Apart from the 2024 Breakthrough Prizes in the Life Sciences, the awards were also given in the category of Fundamental Physics and _____?
- (a) Inorganic Chemistry (b) Organic Chemistry
(c) Botany (d) Mathematics
26. When were Breakthrough prizes established?
- (a) 2015 (b) 2016
(c) 2014 (d) 2012
27. What is the monetary award associated with breakthrough price?
- (a) USD 3 million (b) USD 1 million
(c) USD 2 million (d) USD 4 million
28. Who among them won the award in the fundamental physics category?
- (a) John Cardy (b) Priscilla Chan
(c) Thomas Gasser (d) Sabine Hadida
29. Who among them won the award for the cancer treatment advances in the broad life sciences category?
- (a) Carl June (b) Fredrick Van Goor
(c) Andrew Singleton (d) Ellen Sidransky

- VI. a)_____ has announced it is leaving the oil producers' organisation Opec over a dispute on output quotas. It follows last month's decision by the b)_____ -member cartel and 10 allied nations to further slash oil production in 2024 to prop up volatile global prices. a)_____ currently produces about 1.1 million barrels per day, of the 30 million from the whole of Opec. Oil prices fell on the news, with Brent prices down over \$1 to \$78.5 a barrel by 12:50 GMT, Reuters reports. Opec is a grouping of oil producers which decides how much crude oil to sell on the world market, along with an expanded group called Opec+."We feel that at this moment a)_____ gains nothing by remaining in the organisation and, in defence of its interests, it decided to leave," Mineral Resources and Petroleum Minister Diamantino Azevedo said afterwards-
- "If we remained in Opec... a)_____ would be forced to cut production, and this goes against our policy of avoiding decline and respecting contracts." The minister added that the decision was not taken lightly.
- a)_____ and Nigeria are the two biggest oil exporters in sub-Saharan Africa. The AFP news agency reports that both countries have been unhappy at being asked to cut production at a time when they need to increase their foreign currency earnings. Following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, oil prices soared, hitting more than \$120 a barrel in June last year. www.lawpreptutorial.com They fell back to a little above \$70 a barrel in May this year - but have steadily risen since then as producers have tried to restrict output to support the market and after recent attacks on cargo vessels in the Red Sea.
- Source:** <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-67793369>
30. When did the country in the passage joined the cartel?
(a) 2008 (b) 2007
(c) 2010 (d) 2012
31. OPEC was created by which conference?
(a) Kuwait Conference (b) Ecuador Conference
(c) Baghdad Conference (d) Qatar Conference
32. What is the other benchmark price for purchases of oil worldwide apart from Brent?
(a) West Texas Intermediate (b) Arab Light
(c) Azeri Light (d) Nile Blend
33. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) Qatar (b) Ecuador
(c) Angola (d) Indonesia

34. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
(a) 13 (b) 12
(c) 15 (d) 10

VII. India's first-ever payment in rupees for crude oil purchased from the UAE is helping the world's third largest energy consumer push for taking the local currency global, as it looks for similar deals with other suppliers, officials said, adding internationalisation is a process and there are no targets.

With the nation more than a)_____ dependent on imports for meeting its oil needs, India has been pursuing a three-pronged strategy of buying from the cheapest available source, diversifying sources of supply and not breaching any international obligation like the price cap in case of Russian oil. While the strategy helped save billions of dollars, when it ramped up imports of Russian oil that was shunned by some in West post Ukraine war, it is looking to settle trade in rupees instead of dollars in a bid to cut transaction costs by eliminating dollar conversions. India in July signed an agreement with the UAE for rupee settlement and soon after Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) made payments for purchase of a million barrels of crude oil from Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) in Indian rupees. Some of the Russian oil imports too have been settled in rupee.

More such deals may happen in future, the officials said.

Source:<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/in-a-first-india-pays-in-rupees-for-crude-oil-purchased-from-uae/articleshow/106275335.cms?from=mdr>

35. Which committee recommended for internationalisation of Rupee?
(a) Tarapore Committee (b) K. Kasturirangan Committee
(c) Das Committee (d) Saxena Committee
36. Asian Clearing Union was established in which year? Is India a member of ACU?
(a) 2010, Yes (b) 1988, No
(c) 1974, Yes (d) 1982, No
37. India currently has a bilateral swap arrangement (BSA) with Japan for up to?
(a) USD 65 million (b) USD 75 million
(c) USD 53 million (d) USD 45 million
38. The full convertability of Ruppee is set to be achieved till which year?
(a) 2040 (b) 2050
(c) 2060 (d) 2070
39. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) 79% (b) 85%
(c) 76% (d) 71%

VIII. The horticulture department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) is set to triple its fleet of tree ambulances in the Capital, taking the total up to a)____ one for each of its a)____ administrative zones — by 2024, civic body officials said. MCD's fleet of four tree ambulances came up last year in compliance with Delhi high court and National Green Tribunal (NGT) orders. According to officials, the tree ambulances this past year carried out 353 surgeries, which provided new lease of life to hollow and infected trees, a senior MCD official told HT. In May 2022, the high court asked the three erstwhile corporations of Delhi and land-owning agencies such as Public Works Department (PWD), Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the forest department, among others, to set up a tree diseases surgery unit, procure tree ambulances, and depute specialised arborists (tree surgeon) in each body to ensure the safety of trees in the Capital. While tree ambulances were launched, the surgery unit is yet to come up.

Hearing a plea on de-concretising trees, the court first gave the directions to erstwhile South MCD on February 14 this year, and later extended the directions to include the other agencies in an order on March 2.

"Tree ambulances are deputed based on complaints or reports received from field staff regarding pest infested, hollow or drying trees. A normal tree surgery takes two to three years. The procedure starts with removing the infected or hollowed out part, cleaning it with a brush, washing it, and then applying insecticide on the pest infested portion," said the official. The hollowed-out part, the official explained, is filled with inert foam and covered with chicken mesh. "The chicken mesh is added with a layer of plaster of Paris and a thin layer of cement so that the POP doesn't get washed away due to weather," he added. In 2010, the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) set up a tree surgery unit and a tree ambulance, which treats trees with termite infestations, diseases, and problems caused by concretisation. The customised vehicle carries pesticides, fungicides and insecticides, and is equipped with a pipe and a ladder to climb and water trees. By May 2022, NDMC and SDMC got a tree ambulance each.

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/delhi-news/12-tree-ambulances-in-delhi-by-2024mcd-101703529160769.html>

40. In which year were Greening Guidelines issued?
(a) 2000 (b) 2002
(c) 2003 (d) 2005
41. International Day for Biological Diversity, 2019 is celebrated in which year?
(a) 22nd May (b) 24th June
(c) 23rd November (d) 21st December
42. Who is known as "Green Man of India"?
(a) Vallari Sheel (b) Shantanu Singh
(c) K. Abdul Ghani (d) Sheel Singh

43. The initiative was launched for the purpose of providing a platform to battle climate change by replanting the trees that were uprooted due to Cyclone Vardah and which other cyclone?
- (a) Cyclone Amphan (b) Cyclone Barur
(c) Cyclone Gaja (d) Cyclone Shodh

44. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
- (a) 10 (b) 15
(c) 12 (d) 20

- IX. The Centre on Sunday appointed a)_____, former Niti Aayog vice-chairman, as head of the 16th Finance Commission. a)____-, who served as Niti Aayog V-C from January 2015 to August 2017, is a renowned economist and currently teaches economics at Columbia University.

In August 2017, the economist announced his surprise exit from the Niti Aayog after a two-year stint. While speculations began over his equations with the Centre, Prime Minister Narendra Modi praised a)_____, saying he had quietly done marvels in shaping the new body that replaced the Planning Commission. "I want to especially thank Niti Aayog Vice-Chairman a)_____, who is showing how work is done in mission mode... He has done good work and the country will always remember him and his contribution," PM Modi said while addressing a function of CEOs organised by the Niti Aayog. a)_____ has hailed the Modi government's major reforms while asserting that the country needs labour reform and less protectionism to achieve its potential growth.

Earlier this year, the economist said India could become the third-largest economy by 2026. During the past two decades, he said, India has grown at an annual average rate of 10.22 per cent in current dollars.

"At this rate, India's GDP in current dollars will reach \$5 trillion in 2026 and \$5.5 trillion in 2027. This means that there are good prospects that India will become the world's third economy by the end of 2026, sooner than nearly all current predictions.

Source:<https://www.businesstoday.in/latest/in-focus/story/govt-appoints-arvind-panagariya-former-niti-aayog-vice-chairman-as-head-of-16th-finance-commission-411386-2023-12-31>

45. The 15th Finance Commission has been appointed pursuant to which article of the Constitution?
- (a) Article 265 (b) Article 280
(c) Article 275 (d) Article 258
46. The Commission has been requested to make its report available by?
- (a) 2024 (b) 2025
(c) 2026 (d) 2027

47. Which of the following is NOT the terms of reference for 16th Finance Commission?
- (a) Recommending the distribution of taxes between the Union Government and the States under Chapter I, Part XII of the Constitution.
 - (b) Establishing the principles governing grants-in-aid to the States from the Consolidated Fund of India.
 - (c) Identifying measures to enhance the Consolidated Fund of a State.
 - (d) Identifying the emergency fund required to each state in case of state emergency
48. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____in the passage?
- (a) Arvind Panagariya
 - (b) Arvind Subramanian
 - (c) N K Singh
 - (d) Ashok Lahiri

- X.** Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) put its first polarimetry mission X-ray Polarimeter Satellite (XPoSat) in a precise circular orbit of a)_____ km on Monday (January 1) morning after a 21-minute flight. XPoSat is the world's second satellite-based mission dedicated to making X-ray polarimetry measurements.

X-ray Polarimeter Satellite (XPoSat) is India's maiden mission dedicated to analysing the polarisation of X-rays emanating from bright celestial sources in the medium frequency band. It has an estimated mission life of about five years during which XPoSat will observe sources that emit polarised X-rays. The observations will be done when the magnetars or neutron stars (they are highly magnetic and display a wide array of X-ray activity) are in transit through the Earth's shadow, for instance, during the eclipse period. POLIX is the world's first instrument designed to operate in the medium X-ray of 8 to 30 kilo electron Volt (keV) energy band. It comprises a collimator, which is the key component to filter light originating from bright sources in the field of view. Moreover, there is a scatterer consisting of four X-ray proportional counter detectors (that prevent the trapped light from escaping). It will observe a few tens of astronomical sources. It was conceived, designed, and built at RRI. XSPECT: It is designed to conduct fast timing and high spectroscopic resolution in a soft X-ray energy band (0.8-15 keV). It will observe a variety of sources like X-ray pulsars, black hole binaries, low-magnetic field neutron stars, active galactic nuclei or AGNs (a compact region at the centre of a galaxy that emits a significant amount of energy across the electromagnetic spectrum) and magnetars. The lack of development of highly sensitive and precise instruments makes missions for polarisation measurements of X-rays extremely challenging, thus fewer missions have been attempted so far.

In 2021, NASA launched Imaging X-ray Polarimetry Explorer (IXPE). It has been designed to operate and perform X-ray polarisation measurements within the soft X-ray band (2 to 8 keV energy band). Besides complementing IXPE, XPoSat's payload POLIX will offer an expanded observational energy band, as it is designated to perform X-ray polarisation in the medium X-ray band (8 to 30keV).

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-sci-tech/isro-launches-xposat-9090416/>

49. The mission is propelled by which type of rocket?
(a) PSLV-C58 (b) GSLV Mk III
(c) PSLV-C57 (d) PSLV-CA
50. ISRO's UR Rao Satellite Centre and which other institute are working together for this polarimetry mission?
(a) Raman Research Institute
(b) Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER)
(c) Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR)
(d) National Institute of Biomedical Genomics
51. POLIX will observe about how many astronomical sources?
(a) 35 (b) 40
(c) 70 (d) 90
52. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____in the passage?
(a) 980 (b) 650
(c) 760 (d) 1050

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. Voyeurism is the offence of watching other people's sexual activities without their consent. In this, physical contact might be absent, but it invades others' personal space and privacy. Putting someone in a position where you determine whether or not to see their body or personal activities is atrocious and more damaging to their mental health than it is to their physical health. This can occur either by unauthorized observation, like installing a camera, or through the dissemination of recordings or images against the victim's choice and preference.

Under the IPC, section 354C defines voyeurism as:

"Any man who watches or captures the image of a woman engaging in a private act in circumstances where she would usually have the expectation of not being observed either by the perpetrator or by any other person at the behest of the perpetrator or disseminates such image shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year, but which may extend to three years. It shall also be liable to a fine and be punished on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation 1. —For the purpose of this section, "private act" includes an act of watching carried out in a place which, in the circumstances, would reasonably be expected to provide privacy and where the victim's genitals, posterior, or breasts are exposed or covered only in underwear; or the victim is using a lavatory, or the victim is doing a sexual act that is not of a kind ordinarily done in public.

Explanation 2. —Where the victim consents to the capture of the images or any act, but not to their dissemination to third persons, and where such image or act is disseminated, such dissemination shall be considered an offence under this section."

Under the IT Act, 2000 Section 67 punishes for violation of privacy when someone intentionally/knowingly captures, publishes, or transmits the image of a private area of any person without his/her consent.

In an FIR in this case, only a female police officer may report crimes. The FIR's information should be "as explicit and precise as feasible."

53. Megha is going on a trip to Goa with her friends. She goes to the market to purchase a bikini set for herself as she wants to wear it to the beach. She tries it on, and likes it because it fully covers her private areas so that she is not uncomfortable, while making her look good. Unknown to her, there is a camera fitted on top of the trial room mirror, from which the owner of the shop, a woman, watches her try on the bikini suit. She does not record it in images or videos though. Can she be convicted for voyeurism?
- (a) Yes, as the shop owner has been engaged in observing Megha in her underwear.
 - (b) No, as the perpetrator is a woman.
 - (c) Yes, as it is immoral to have a camera in a trial room.
 - (d) No, as bikinis are for immoral girls and Megha has been rightly served.
54. Suppose in the above scenario, the show owner had decided to capture Megha while she is wearing the bikini in the trial room, and decided to post these pictures on an online chat room dedicated to sexual and explicit content. Megha discovers this and initiates a case under the IT Act. Can she succeed now?
- (a) Yes, as her images have been captured and published online without her consent.
 - (b) No, as the perpetrator is a woman.
 - (c) No, as none of her private parts have been exposed.
 - (d) Yes, as this is a case of voyeurism.
55. Suppose Megha participates in a shoot as a model, posing in her bikini. The pictures, as she has been told, are to be used for advertising of the product, and Megha assumes that they will be placed on the products' packaging before they are sent out in the market. One day, Megha notices her pictures on a billboard alongside a highway, advertising the product she had shot for. She sues photography company for voyeurism. Will she succeed?
- (a) Yes, as the pictures have been disseminated for a different purpose than Megha had agreed for.
 - (b) No, as Megha agreed to the capture of these images.
 - (c) No, as Megha agreed to their dissemination for advertising.
 - (d) Yes, as she has been shot in her underwear, which constitutes voyeurism.
56. Sohan works as a graphic designer and has flexible working hours. One day, he comes home to find his male servant, engaged in a sexual act with a man, inside his house. He stands there and watched them discreetly, nonetheless. He continues to do so for days, but does not capture or record any of this. The servant discovers him watching them one day and confronts him. Is this a case of voyeurism?
- (a) Yes, as Sohan has been engaged in invading the privacy of his domestic help while he was engaged in private sexual acts.
 - (b) No, as the male servant's partner should be sued for trespass first.
 - (c) No, as the victim is not a woman.
 - (d) Yes, as the perpetrator is a man.

57. Suppose one day Sohan decides to capture the sexual act he is observing and posts it online. The video exposes the private parts of both men, but Sohan distorts their faces. They however, come to know of this and confront Sohan, and file a case under the IT Act. Is this an offence under section 67 of the same?
- (a) No, as their faces are distorted and it has not done any damage to their reputation.
 - (b) Yes, as their private actions have been captured and disseminated which reveal their private parts without their consent.
 - (c) No, as they are men, and this provision exists only for women.
 - (d) No, as it cannot be conclusively proven that it is them in the captured video.
58. Sohan is convicted in the above case but goes on to commit the same offence again when he captures a heterosexual couple living across his street, while in the act of sexual intercourse. The woman files a case of voyeurism. Sohan is convicted and sentenced to 4 years in prison alongside a fine. Is this valid?
- (a) Sohan has committed no offence as one party to the act was a man and no offence against him has been done.
 - (b) Yes, as this is his second time committing voyeurism after he was convicted in the above case.
 - (c) He should not have been fined.
 - (d) No, as this is a first-time offence under the IPC, the punishment for which has to be less than 3 years.

XII. Section 359 of the IPC classifies kidnapping as: i) Kidnapping from India; ii) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Section 360 of the IPC defines kidnapping from India: "Whoever conveys any person beyond the limits of India without the consent of that person, or of some person legally authorised to consent on behalf of that person, is said to kidnap that person from India." This offence is not restricted to minors or persons of unsound mind and may be committed against any person.

Section 361 provides for kidnapping from lawful guardianship: "Whoever takes or entices any minor under sixteen years of age if a male, or under eighteen years of age if a female, or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of a such guardian, is said to kidnap such minor or person from lawful guardianship."

This offence is complete as soon as the person is taken away from legal guardianship or is enticed into doing so. However, if a person in a good faith believes himself to be a father of an illegitimate child or believes himself to be entitled to the custody of such child, takes away the child out of the custody of the lawful guardianship without their consent, not for any unlawful or immoral purposes, he would be exempted from the liability under this section.

Section 363A provides punishment for “Kidnapping or maiming a minor for the purposes of begging”. It provides for imprisonment extending to 10 years and a fine for kidnapping a minor for purposes of begging, and life imprisonment for maiming a minor for purposes of begging. Abduction on the other hand, means taking away any person by using deceitful tricks for the purpose of committing some offence. It involves the use of compelling force or any deceitful means to inducing the person to go from one place to another, with the intention to commit any offence. The key aspect of abduction is the breach of lawful guardianship, rather than the specific motive of the abductor. It is an auxiliary act and not punishable in itself. Therefore, there is no general punishment for it in the IPC.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/difference-between-abduction-and-kidnapping/>

59. Geet is a 17-year-old girl madly in love with Aditya, her boyfriend, who is 18 years old. Their parents dislike the match, but these two are determined to get married. Aditya convinces Geet to run off with him to the hills where they would both get a job and wait until they turn of marriageable age and then live happily ever after. Geet agrees to elope with him and they execute their plan a week later. Can he be said to have abducted her?
- (a) Yes, as he has compelled Geet to leave her lawful guardianship.
 - (b) No, as Geet agreed to go with him voluntarily.
 - (c) Yes, as Geet is a minor.
 - (d) No, as no deceitful tricks have been used by him and he does not plan to commit any offence by taking Geet away.
60. Suppose Geet’s father decides to file a case against Aditya under section 361 of the IPC. Will this succeed?
- (a) Yes, as Geet is under 18 and has been enticed to leave her lawful guardianship.
 - (b) No, as Geet has voluntarily gone with Aditya.
 - (c) Yes, as he intends to desert her under the promise of marriage.
 - (d) No, as there is no ulterior motive of committing any offence here on part of Aditya.
61. Suppose in the above scenario, that though Aditya has taken Geet away in the promise of marriage, he intends to hand her off to a man who wishes to use her as a sexual slave, and then later ships her off to Pakistan for the same purpose. What offences can be said to have been committed here?
- (a) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship, as Geet is under 18 and has been enticed to leave her lawful guardianship.
 - (b) Kidnapping from India, as Geet has been conveyed beyond Indian boundaries without her guardian’s permission.
 - (c) Abduction, as deceitful means have been used to entice Geet to go away for the ultimate commission of the offence of human trafficking.
 - (d) All of the above.

62. Suppose that in the above scenario, Geet is a foreigner, having American citizenship, who had come to visit India and then fell in love with Aditya. Let their ages be the same as described above and imagine that after this the above question is executed. Can this be said to be a case of kidnapping from India, considering she is not an Indian citizen?
- (a) No, as she is not an Indian citizen.
 - (b) Yes, as she is a minor.
 - (c) Yes, as kidnapping from India is an offence that can be committed against any person, and not just citizens.
 - (d) No, as she voluntarily went with Aditya.
63. Suppose in the scenario in the above question, Aditya takes her away to the hills, engages in intercourse with her for a few days before showing his true colours. He 'accidentally' chops off one of her fingers as he claims to help her in the kitchen. After her wound has healed to a certain extent, he beats her up and forces her to go and beg on the streets and bring back the days earning. He asks her to use her chopped finger to generate sympathy and says that if she refuses, he will chop off her entire hand. The court convicts him under section 363A and gives him 10 years of imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50,000. Is the sentence valid?
- (a) No, the fine should not have been imposed.
 - (b) Yes, as the punishment is within the mandate prescribed under section 363A.
 - (c) No, as he should have been given life imprisonment only instead.
 - (d) No, as he deserves a higher punishment than this.
64. Which of the following is not true as per the passage?
- (a) Abduction has to include an ulterior motive to commit an offence by taking the person away.
 - (b) There is no specific punishment for abduction in the IPC.
 - (c) The imprisonment term for kidnapping and maiming for the purposes of begging is higher than for simple kidnapping for the purpose of begging.
 - (d) Claiming to be under the belief that one is a child's illegitimate father is not an excuse to entice a minor away from lawful guardianship.

- XIII.** The Central Government has appointed Justice Sheo Kumar Singh-I, a Judicial Member of the National Green Tribunal (NGT), to act as the Chairperson of the NGT until the date on which a new Chairperson is appointed. The Acting Chairperson is appointed in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the NGT Act, 2010 read with clause (a) of rule 7 of the Tribunal (Conditions of Service) Rules, 2021.

Justice Sheo Kumar Singh joined the Judicial Service in 1984 and served as a District Judge in various districts of Uttar Pradesh. He also held positions as the Registrar (Judicial) at the Supreme Court of India and the Registrar General at the High Court of Judicature in Allahabad before being elevated as a High Court Judge. The Chairperson, Judicial Members, and Expert Members of the Tribunal shall be appointed by the Central Government. The Chairperson of the NGT shall be appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. The Judicial Members and Expert Members of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) shall be appointed on the recommendations of such Selection Committee. Qualifications for the appointment of Chairperson: a Judge of the Supreme Court of India, or the Chief Justice of a High Court. Qualifications for the appointment of Judicial Member: a Judge of the Supreme Court of India, or, Chief Justice of a High Court, or a person who is or has been a Judge of the High Court. Qualifications for the appointment of Expert Member: Has a degree in Master of Science, Master of Technology, or Master of Engineering, and has an experience of fifteen years in the relevant field. It also includes five years of practical experience in the field of environment and forests in a national-level institution, or, has administrative experience of fifteen years including experience of five years in dealing with environmental matters in the Central or State Government or a National or State level institution. The Chairperson, Judicial Member, and Expert Member of the Tribunal are not allowed to hold any other office during their tenure. The Chairperson and other Judicial and Expert Members shall not accept any employment in, or connected with the management or administration of, any person who has been a party to a proceeding before the Tribunal, for a period of two years from the date on which they cease to hold office.

<https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/justice-sheo-kumar-singh-appointed-acting-chairperson-national-green-tribunal-ngt-2023-232090#>

65. The Central Government, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, appointed a chairperson to the National Green Tribunal named Rajas Kelkar. Rajas had 10 years of experience as an advocate practicing in the High Court of Bombay, which is the requirement for someone to be appointed as a judge of the High Court. A citizen of India challenged Rajas Kelkar's appointment on the grounds that it was unconstitutional. Decide, as a judge hearing the matter.
- (a) The appointment is unconstitutional because an advocate cannot be made the chairperson of the National Green Tribunal.
 - (b) The appointment is valid because he has enough experience to fulfil the criteria required to be appointed as the Chairperson of the National Green Tribunal.
 - (c) The appointment is unconstitutional because judges of the High Court are not eligible to be appointed as chairpersons of the National Green Tribunal.
 - (d) The appointment is valid because the Central Government is responsible to appoint the members and Chairperson of the National Green Tribunal, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
66. The tenure of the expert members of the National Green Tribunal ends on 1st June 2023. The Central Government is trying to appoint new members. They appointed A, who had graduated from the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay in 2010, having a degree in technology, post which he started working in a technology firm. He has been appointed by the Central government as an expert member of National Green Technology. A public-spirited citizen challenged this appointment. Decide.
- (a) The appointment is valid because A has a degree of specialization from IIT, which he received in 2010.
 - (b) The appointment is invalid because A does not have enough experience.
 - (c) The appointment is invalid because Expert members have to be judges of the High Court.
 - (d) The appointment is valid because IITs are institutes of primal importance in the country and such degrees are of great importance.

67. The Chairperson of the National Green Tribunal was appointed on 1st June 2021 for a term of two years, ending 1st June 2023. A, the chairperson, signed a contract of employment with a company engaged in cleaning the environment and in plastic waste management company, wherein his term of employment was to begin on 1st July 2023. Decide if the contract of employment is valid, as per the information given in the passage.
- (a) The contract of employment is valid because it starts a month after the expiration of term of Chairperson of the National Green Tribunal.
 - (b) The contract of employment is invalid because the Chairperson is not allowed to accept employment in connection to the work that he does right now, for a period of 2 years after his term expires.
 - (c) The contract of employment is valid because the new company is that of waste management, so it is not in connection to the National Green Tribunal.
 - (d) None of the above is correct.
68. The tenure of the judicial members of the National Green Tribunal ends on 1st June 2023. The Central Government is trying to appoint new members, in consultation with the selection committee. They appointed a member, B, to the commission. B was considered to be a judicial scholar and a judge of the district court of Nagpur, with three years of experience. Z, a public-spirited citizen of India challenged the appointment of B as a judicial member. Decide on the basis of the facts given.
- (a) The appointment is valid because B is a judge of the district court.
 - (b) The appointment is invalid because he only has three years of experience.
 - (c) The appointment is valid because B is a judicial scholar and scholars can be appointed.
 - (d) The appointment is invalid because district court judges are not eligible for appointment at NGT as judicial members.

XIV. The Supreme Court observed that, while dealing with anticipatory bail applications, courts must also consider the gravity of the offence, the impact on society, and the need for a fair and free investigation. While it is extremely important to protect the personal liberty of a person, it is equally incumbent to analyse the seriousness of the offence and determine if there is a need for custodial interrogation, the bench of Justices Surya Kant and C T Ravikumar said. In this case, the Punjab and Haryana High Court had granted bail to some accused against whom an FIR was lodged under Sections 406, 420, 467, 468, 471, and 120B of the Indian Penal Code. They were accused of forging documents for transferring ownership of land worth crores of rupees.

Depending upon the nature of the criminal matter, there are commonly three types of bail in India.

1. Regular bail- Regular bail is generally granted to a person who has been arrested or is in police custody. A bail application can be filed for regular bail under sections 437 and 439 of CrPC.
2. Interim bail- This type of bail is granted for a short period and it is granted before the hearing for the grant of regular bail or anticipatory bail.
3. Anticipatory bail- Anticipatory bail is granted under section 438 of CrPC either by session court or High Court. An application for the grant of anticipatory bail can be filed by the person who discerns that he may be arrested by the police for a non-bailable offence, or may be arrested shortly. A bail may be granted in three conditions. Firstly, if there are sufficient reasons to believe that the accused has not committed the offence, if there is sufficient reason to conduct a further enquiry into the matter, if the person is not accused of any offence punishable with death, life imprisonment or imprisonment up to 10 years.

<https://www.livelaw.in/supreme-court/supreme-court-gravity-anticipatory-bail-investigation-pratibha-manchanda-vs-state-of-haryana-2023-livelaw-sc-513-232199>

<https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-1804-types-of-bail-in-india-and-conditions-for-grant-for-bail.html>

69. A was a 41-year-old farmer living in North-East Punjab. He got into a fistfight with another farmer living nearby, B. The fight continued and B got severely injured. B filed an FIR against A for the commission of battery, which is a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code 1860 (IPC). A, not aware of what bailable and non-bailable offences are, came to you. Which among the following is the most appropriate advice here?
- (a) Threaten B to withdraw the FIR and then peacefully sort matters out by apologizing.
 - (b) File for anticipatory bail under the district magistrate or the High Court.
 - (c) File a petition against B alleging that he was the one who committed the battery in the first place, so he should be guilty of it.
 - (d) File for interim bail on the ground that there are not sufficient reasons showing that A has committed the offence.

70. A was a petty thief who used to steal things from here and there, without really planning things out. One day, he was caught by a local vendor while he was trying to steal groceries from the store. A was reported to the police, where a lawyer advised him to file for bail till the time hearing starts in the court of law. Decide, which among the three types of bail can be applied for here.
- (a) Anticipatory bail because A is aware that he will be tried for an offence.
 - (b) Regular bail under sections 437 and 439 because he is under arrest for the offence of theft.
 - (c) Interim bail because he is simply under arrest and the hearing for his matter has not started yet.
 - (d) No bail can be applied for as he keeps on stealing, so there is a danger to society if he is given bail instead of being kept under arrest.
71. A and B were family members but had an ongoing property dispute for the past few years. They were cold to each other at family gatherings and did not bother talking to each other at all. One day, at a family function, on 20th June 2023, they started fighting and the fight became physical. Both were slightly injured. A decided to file an FIR against B for simple hurt. B was arrested by the police on 22nd June 2023. From the information given in the passage, which bail can B apply for, once the hearing starts? Decide.
- (a) Interim bail because it will give him bail before the hearing even starts.
 - (b) Anticipatory bail because simple hurt is a non-bailable offence.
 - (c) Regular bail because the hearing has already started and B can apply only for regular bail now.
 - (d) No bail can be applied for because this is a civil matter.
72. A, a 32-year-old male was being prosecuted in the High Court of Calcutta for the murder of his wife, 31-year-old B. The alleged murder was grave as the body of B had been found cut up into pieces in the forested area, close to A and B's house. While A is a prime suspect, as of now, there has not been much evidence to show that he has committed the alleged murder. The sentence for murder is 7 years of imprisonment. On what grounds can A apply for bail? Decide on the basis of the information given in the passage.
- (a) He can claim bail on the ground that he has been accused of imprisonment of 7 years.
 - (b) He can apply for bail on the ground that there is not enough evidence to support the contention that he committed the alleged murder.
 - (c) He cannot apply for bail because murder is a non-compoundable, non-bailable offence, and because he is the prime suspect in the case.
 - (d) He can apply for bail on the ground that the police should conduct a further enquiry into the matter due to the lack of sufficient evidence.

XV. According to Section 183, any person who has attained the age of majority and has a sound mind can appoint an agent. In other words, any person capable of contracting can legally appoint an agent. Minors and persons of unsound mind cannot appoint an agent. In the same fashion, according to Section 184, the person who has attained the age of majority and has a sound mind can become an agent. A sound mind and a mature age is a necessity because an agent has to be answerable to the principal. Authority of an agent can be both express or implied. www.lawpreptutorial.com

According to Section 187, the authority is said to be express when it is given by words spoken or written. According to Section 187, authority is said to be implied when it is to be inferred from the facts and circumstances of the case. In carrying out the work of the principal, the agent can take any legal action. That is, the agent can do any lawful thing necessary to carry out the work of the principal.

Implied authority is of four main types:

1. Incidental authority- doing something that is incidental to the due performance of express authority.
2. Usual authority- doing that which is usually done by persons occupying the same position.
3. Customary authority- doing something according to the pre-established customs of a place where the agent acts.
4. Circumstantial authority- doing something according to the circumstances of the case.

Generally, there exists no agency between a husband and wife, except in cases where it has expressly or impliedly been sanctioned that either of them would do certain acts or transactions as the agent of the other. That is, a relationship of agency can come into existence between the two through contract, appointment, or ratification. A husband is responsible for necessaries to his wife when they are living apart due to the husband's fault. This results in an agency of necessity where the wife can use her husband's credit for what is necessary for her to live. But in cases where they are separated because of the wife's own whims or faults, for no just reason, the husband is not liable for the wife's necessaries.

Source: <https://lawbhoomi.com/agency-under-indian-contract-act-concept-parties-essentials-and-creation/>

73. Taylor, a major person and of sound mind, appoints Roberts as her agent to carry out specific tasks on her behalf. The same was done impliedly and thereafter, in writing. However, Roberts engages in unauthorized activities beyond the scope of his authority as per the written terms and conditions regarding the course of business in the agency. Determine the legal consequences for Roberts based on his actions as an agent.
- (a) Roberts is not accountable for his unauthorized activities as long as he acts in the best interest of Taylor.
 - (b) Roberts is personally liable for any unauthorized activities he engages in beyond the scope of his authority.
 - (c) Taylor bears sole responsibility for the consequences of Roberts' unauthorized activities.
 - (d) Roberts' liability for his unauthorized activities depends on his intention and prior approval from Taylor.

74. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were a married couple who have separated due to Mr. Anderson's fault as Mr. Anderson was abusive towards Mrs. Anderson whenever Mrs. Anderson did or said something disrespectful. Discuss the liability of Mr. Anderson for Mrs. Anderson's necessities during their separation as per the agency of necessity for Mrs. Anderson as against Mr. Anderson. Determine the extent of Mr. Anderson's responsibility as an agency in this situation, as per the passage.
- (a) Mr. Anderson is liable for Mrs. Anderson's necessities during their separation as per the agency of necessity.
 - (b) Mr. Anderson is not liable for Mrs. Anderson's necessities during their separation, regardless of the circumstances.
 - (c) Mr. Anderson's liability for Mrs. Anderson's necessities depends on the duration of their separation.
 - (d) Mr. Anderson's liability for Mrs. Anderson's necessities is contingent upon the presence of justifiable reasons for their separation.
75. Johnson is a person of sound mind who lost his control one day due to depression arising out of his difficult livelihood opportunities and was declared unsound. Thereafter, Johnson was appointed as an agent by Thompson, a person of sound mind and age of majority. The same was done expressly, in writing, through a document. Is the appointment of an agent by Thompson valid?
- (a) The appointment of Johnson as an agent by Thompson is invalid due to Johnson's unsound mind.
 - (b) The appointment of Johnson as an agent by Thompson is valid, but with certain limitations and restrictions.
 - (c) Johnson, as an agent of unsound mind, is personally responsible for any consequences resulting from her actions.
 - (d) The appointment of Johnson as an agent by Thompson is valid, as long as she has the capacity to understand her duties and responsibilities.
76. Peterson is a person of sound mind and had attained the age of majority. She appoints Ramirez as her agent through written words, i.e., through a document and stated that Ramirez may herein forth practise her authority as an agent and represent Peterson in all tasks in the course of Peterson's business. What type of authority is established between Ms. Peterson and Mr. Ramirez based on Section 187?
- (a) Peterson and Ramirez have express authority established through written words.
 - (b) Peterson and Ramirez have implied authority established based on the facts and circumstances of the case.
 - (c) Peterson and Ramirez have incidental authority established due to their prior agreement.
 - (d) Peterson and Ramirez have customary authority established based on their mutual understanding.

XVI. It is a fundamental right of all Indian citizens to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business as prescribed under Article 19 (1) (g) of the Indian Constitution. However, the State has the power to impose restriction on this fundamental right. Further, Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (“ICA”) governs the agreements in restraint of trade and declares such agreements to be void. It provides that every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent void.

Non-competition clauses in an employment agreement restrict an employee to take employment in a competing organization or business. This is to ensure that the employee does not use the resources developed with the former employer to grow a competing business. Such restrictions stipulated may be absolute or partial. It is generally observed that employment agreements contain a non-competition clause which extends beyond the duration of the employment.

Absolute restraint of trade is not enforceable and Section 27 of the ICA strictly prohibits such a restriction. The test of justification must be complied with, in drafting and enforcement of such restrictive covenants. Further, a restrictive covenant is construed strictly in employment contracts as the employer and employee are not considered to be on the same footing.

Non-solicitation protects the interests of the employer by prohibiting the employee or former employee from indulging in business with or soliciting other employees or customers of the employer. Thus, the company or the employer can prevent loss of employees or customers. Such clauses generally lay down a time period for which the clause continues to operate.

Non-solicitation covenants are considered to be partial restrictions and are enforceable on case-to-case basis as it does not violate the principle laid down under Section 27 of the ICA. Further, any form of active solicitation which induces an employee to terminate the contract with the employer and take employment under the former employer does not violate Section 27 and cannot be considered to be an agreement in restraint of trade.

Source: <https://www.khuranaandkhurana.com/2021/08/11/validity-of-restrictive-covenants-in-an-employment-agreement/>

77. Sharma is an experienced software engineer and he enters into an employment agreement with Company X that contains a non-competition clause. The clause restricts Mr. Sharma from taking employment with any competing organization for a period of five years after leaving Company X. Sharma challenges this non-competition clause claiming it to be in restraint of his right to carry on any trade/profession. What is enforceability of this non-competition clause based on the principles stated in the passage?
- (a) The non-competition clause in Mr. Sharma's employment agreement is enforceable as it protects Company X's business interests.
 - (b) The non-competition clause in Mr. Sharma's employment agreement is unenforceable as it violates Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act.
 - (c) The enforceability of the non-competition clause in Mr. Sharma's employment agreement depends on the justification provided by Company X for such a restriction.
 - (d) The enforceability of the non-competition clause in Mr. Sharma's employment agreement depends on the time period specified for the restriction.
78. Gupta, a former employee of Company Y, and an ex-partner in Company, starts her own business in a similar field as Company Y, as a result of arising differences during her time in Company Y. Company Y claims that Gupta is violating a non-solicitation clause in her previous employment agreement by approaching Company Y's customers during her own venture. Determine the enforceability of the non-solicitation clause in this scenario.
- (a) The non-solicitation clause in Gupta's previous employment agreement is unenforceable as it violates Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act.
 - (b) The non-solicitation clause in Gupta's previous employment agreement is enforceable only if it specifies a reasonable time period for the restriction.
 - (c) The enforceability of the non-solicitation clause in Gupta's previous employment agreement depends on the nature of the active solicitation she engaged in.
 - (d) The enforceability of the non-solicitation clause in Gupta's previous employment agreement depends on whether she terminated her contract with Company Y to join the competing business.

79. Patel is a self-employed artist. Patel is considered as one of the most popular artists in the country and is usually sells his painting at a high rate. He enters into an agreement with Gallery Z to exclusively sell his artwork for a period of two years. During this period, Patel is restricted from selling his artwork through any other channel or gallery which resulted in large losses for Patel as he created huge sums of profit as a result of his independent selling. Determine the enforceability of this exclusive agreement in light of the principles stated in the passage.
- (a) The enforceability of the exclusive agreement between Patel and Gallery Z depends on the justification provided by Gallery Z for such exclusivity.
 - (b) The exclusive agreement between Patel and Gallery Z is enforceable as it does not restrain Patel from exercising a lawful profession or trade.
 - (c) The exclusive agreement between Patel and Gallery Z is unenforceable as it violates Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act.
 - (d) The enforceability of the exclusive agreement between Patel and Gallery Z depends on whether it provides a reasonable time period for the restriction.
80. Khan, a foreign national residing in India, enters into an employment agreement with Company W, a company based in India. The agreement contains a non-competition clause that restricts Khan from taking employment with any competing organization, a clause popular in the commercial industry to ensure employee loyalty and efficient company administration. Determine the enforceability of this non-competition clause in the context of Khan's foreign nationality, and his subsequent residence in India.
- (a) The non-competition clause in Khan's employment agreement is enforceable regardless of his foreign nationality.
 - (b) The non-competition clause in Khan's employment agreement is unenforceable as it violates the principles of equality between Indian and foreign nationals.
 - (c) The enforceability of the non-competition clause in Khan's employment agreement depends on whether his foreign nationality poses a threat to India's economic interests.
 - (d) None of the above.

XVII. The Gujarat High Court refused to allow the termination of over 31-week pregnancy of a minor rape survivor (aged around 17 years) in view of the MTP Board's opinion that that termination of pregnancy is not advisable.

India's law on abortion, the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (MTPA) treats pregnant women differently based on how advanced their pregnancy is. Below 20 weeks of gestation, women are allowed to abort under a range of conditions, including grave injury to physical and mental health. Between 20 and 24 weeks, certain 'vulnerable' categories of women are allowed to abort. This includes minors and women who become pregnant on account of rape. No gestation limit applies to women whose fetuses have been diagnosed with 'substantial foetal abnormalities', meaning that these women are allowed abortions at all points during the pregnancy. The gestation limit also does not apply when termination is 'immediately necessary to save the life' of the pregnant woman.

In *Suchita Shrivastava v. Chandigarh Administration*, the Supreme Court observed that every woman holds certain rights related to reproduction, which include the right of women to give birth, raise children, as well as carry a pregnancy to its full term or terminate it. All these rights form a basic component of the privacy, integrity, and dignity of a woman, which are enshrined under the Indian Constitution. In case the fundamental right of aborting a child is violated, a woman is entitled to approach the judiciary for relief. Interpreting the law, the Apex Court stated that a pregnancy cannot be terminated in the third trimester or from the 24th week as it includes the threat to the life of the mother along with the child. However, in exceptional cases, through the decree of the court, the aggrieved party can opt for abortion. Such a decree shall be based not merely on the discretion of the judges but on the medical reports of the mother and recommendations by the medical board on the question of allowing abortion. The Court also stated that women have the right to their own bodies and that right can be transferred neither to the families nor to the government.

<https://thewire.in/law/spot-the-difference-the-gujarat-high-courts-abortion-orders>

<https://blog.iplayers.in/medical-termination-of-pregnancy-act/>

81. Emily, a young woman, was given sedatives in a party and was raped while unconscious. After some time, she found out that she is currently in her 22nd week of gestation as a result of being raped. Due to her traumatic experience and the circumstances surrounding her pregnancy, Emily is seeking information on her legal options regarding abortion.
- (a) Emily is allowed to undergo an abortion as she falls under the 'vulnerable' category of women, which includes those who became pregnant due to rape.
 - (b) Emily's gestation period does not affect her right to choose an abortion due to the circumstances of being sexually assaulted while unconscious.
 - (c) Emily's ability to obtain an abortion depends on the consent of her legal guardian or family members, as per the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act.
 - (d) Emily is not eligible for an abortion under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, as it does not consider cases where the woman was rendered unconscious by sedatives.

82. Neha, a pregnant woman, recently received a diagnosis that her fetus has substantial abnormalities. She is currently in her 28th week of gestation and is concerned about the health risks associated with carrying the pregnancy to full term. Considering the provisions of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, what are Neha's options regarding abortion?
- (a) Neha can undergo an abortion at any point during her pregnancy as her fetus has been diagnosed with substantial abnormalities, which is exempt from the gestation limit specified by the Act.
 - (b) Neha is not eligible for an abortion as she has exceeded the gestation limit of 20 weeks specified by the Act, regardless of the fetal abnormalities.
 - (c) Neha can only undergo an abortion if it is deemed immediately necessary to save her life, regardless of the gestation period or fetal abnormalities.
 - (d) Neha's ability to obtain an abortion depends on the consent of her legal guardian or family members, as per the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act.
83. Rekha, a pregnant woman, is currently in her 28th week of gestation. She has recently encountered severe health complications that pose a significant threat to her life. Rekha wishes to terminate her pregnancy due to these circumstances.
- (a) Rekha's family or the government can make the decision on her behalf regarding the termination of her pregnancy, as her right to her own body can be transferred.
 - (b) Rekha's right to terminate her pregnancy is nullified as she has entered the third trimester, where termination is prohibited for the safety of both the mother and the child.
 - (c) Rekha can approach the judiciary for a decree allowing abortion, considering the threat to her life and the exceptional circumstances, even though she has exceeded the 24-week limit.
 - (d) None of the above
84. Based on the information provided, which of the following statements can be inferred?
- (a) The Gujarat High Court refused to allow the termination of the minor rape survivor's pregnancy because the MTP Board advised the termination.
 - (b) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act treats pregnant women differently based on their age and marital status.
 - (c) Women can only terminate their pregnancy before the 20th week of gestation, regardless of the circumstances.
 - (d) In exceptional cases, a pregnancy can be terminated in the third trimester or beyond with the court's decree based on medical reports and recommendations from the medical board.

Logical Reasoning

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

- XVIII.** The decision of the Qatari court of appeals to reduce the capital punishment handed down in October to eight former Indian naval personnel is a major reprieve for the men and their families, and spells relief for the government that has been pursuing diplomatic channels for leniency. While the detailed judgment is still awaited more than 24 hours after the pronouncement, the upholding of the conviction is a disappointment, and the government and the men's families must now reassess their legal strategy and evidence of their innocence before filing a review petition with Qatar's Court of Cassation, the highest in the system. If all avenues of judicial appeal are exhausted, the government will have three options. First, to continue to press for a review of the conviction with Qatar's ruling Emir, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani. If that fails, the men could appeal for clemency and ask for a pardon, that Qatar's rulers have given in the past. A third option would be for the men to serve out their terms in India, once the length of incarceration is clarified, according to a 2015 bilateral Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons. However, this option would require them to accept the conviction cannot be reversed. Through this process, the government must be seen to be pursuing diplomatic and political efforts at the highest level, to convey the extent that the men are a priority for India.

It is significant that the development comes after Prime Minister Narendra Modi made his first public outreach to the Qatari leadership — he met the Emir on the sidelines of COP28, on December 1. Whether such a political outreach, or a high-level mission to Doha, would have been more productive earlier, after the men were first arrested in August 2022, is a moot point now. It is commendable that New Delhi, in contrast to its stand with Canada over its allegations, has chosen not to react to the case with public rhetoric, especially the kind of targeting of Doha seen in some sections of the media, a move that would have been counterproductive. If the case implicating the men is in any way connected to India's intelligence services, then it is important to consider an appropriate review of any operations that could jeopardise Indians overseas. New Delhi has also done well by not allowing the case to become hostage to the growing tensions in the region, over the continuing bombardment of Gaza by Israel. It is hoped that a consistently calibrated position, careful of Qatar's sensitivities, and coupled with a quiet, but determined push, would bring the eight Indians back home safely.

Reference: The Hindu,

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/a-quiet-reprieve-on-former-indian-naval-personnel-and-the-qatar-courts-verdict/article67687752.ece>

85. What is the central idea of the passage as conveyed by the author? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) The Indian government's efforts to negotiate with Qatar's judicial system for the eight Indian naval personnel.
 - (b) A critique of India's foreign policy and diplomatic strategies in dealing with international legal cases.
 - (c) The importance of high-level political interventions in securing favorable outcomes in international judicial matters.
 - (d) An analysis of the implications of international legal disputes on India's diplomatic relations in the Middle East.
86. What can be inferred from the statement: "Whether such a political outreach, or a high-level mission to Doha, would have been more productive earlier, after the men were first arrested in August 2022, is a moot point now."
- (a) Political outreach and high-level missions are generally ineffective in international legal cases.
 - (b) The timing of diplomatic efforts does not impact their effectiveness in resolving international legal disputes.
 - (c) Earlier diplomatic intervention might have been more effective, but its potential impact is now irrelevant.
 - (d) Diplomatic efforts in the case were initiated at the most appropriate time for maximum effectiveness.
87. Which of the following falls closest to the underlying assumption in the given statement: "The decision of the Qatari court of appeals to reduce the capital punishment handed down in October to eight former Indian naval personnel is a major reprieve for the men and their families, and spells relief for the government that has been pursuing diplomatic channels for leniency."
- (a) Diplomatic efforts are the most effective means of influencing foreign judicial decisions.
 - (b) The reduction of capital punishment generally has a significant positive impact on international relations.
 - (c) The government's pursuit of diplomatic channels is primarily driven by concerns over domestic political repercussions.
 - (d) Leniency in foreign courts can provide relief to the convicted individuals' families and the government involved.

88. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument?
- (a) Previous instances of diplomatic outreach by India have resulted in favorable outcomes in international legal disputes.
 - (b) Public rhetoric in international disputes has often escalated tensions and led to negative outcomes for India.
 - (c) The Qatari leadership has historically responded positively to quiet diplomatic negotiations rather than public pressure.
 - (d) Other countries have successfully influenced Qatar's judicial decisions through high-level political meetings.
89. What is the suggested course of action for the Indian government following the Qatari court of appeals' decision on the capital punishment of the eight former Indian naval personnel?
- (a) Continue diplomatic efforts and file a review petition with Qatar's Court of Cassation to exhaust judicial appeals.
 - (b) Immediately seek clemency and a pardon from Qatar's rulers to secure the release of the convicted individuals.
 - (c) Press for a review of the conviction directly with Qatar's ruling Emir, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani.
 - (d) Pursue the option of having the men serve out their terms in India under the 2015 bilateral Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons.
90. What is the primary emphasis in the conclusion regarding India's approach to the case of the eight Indians in Qatar?
- (a) Advocating for a strong and public response to pressure Qatar into releasing the individuals without further legal proceedings.
 - (b) Commending a diplomatic and calibrated stance, avoiding public rhetoric, and prioritizing quiet but determined efforts for a favourable resolution.
 - (c) Urging New Delhi to escalate tensions in the region to draw international attention and support for the individuals' release.
 - (d) Recommending an immediate withdrawal from diplomatic efforts and pursuing alternative means to secure the release of the convicted individuals.

XIX. Britain's public finances are in a "parlous state", according to the Institute for Fiscal Studies. More than a decade of public spending cuts has ripped the welfare safety net and left the NHS and other public services more stretched than ever, while it is costing increasingly more to service the country's high and rising debt burden. Yet speculation increased last week that the chancellor, Jeremy Hunt, may be considering the abolition of inheritance tax in his spring budget in March. This would be a pre-election giveaway for some of the country's wealthiest families that the UK can ill afford.

There is a conundrum at the heart of inheritance tax that makes it an appealing prospect to some Conservatives ahead of an election. It is paid by a relatively small number of people; currently, only the wealthiest 5% at death.

Yet it is unpopular; voters see it as the least fair tax in the UK. While scrapping it would leave a £7bn hole in the budget today, rising to an estimated £15bn a year by the early 2030s, it accounts for a far smaller slice of exchequer revenue than income tax or VAT. So the calculation by some on the right is that scrapping it could be an eye-catching but relatively cheap way to win votes.

But the reality is that abolishing inheritance tax would deliver huge gains to the rich. Analysis by the IFS shows that almost half of the tax giveaway would go to people in the top 1% of the wealth distribution league, a group that has amassed average wealth of £2.1m each by the time they die, and that they would receive an average tax cut of £1m each. This windfall for the wealthy would need to be paid for by others, either by increasing the tax burden on the less affluent, or through further cuts to already underfunded public services and to tax credits and benefits.

Inheritance tax is unpopular because many perceive it to be a form of "double taxation". But people pay more than one tax in relation to money they earn all the time; on their income, and then on the things they spend it on, for example. Inheritance should be taxed because it is damaging to social mobility in a society where wealth is already unevenly spread, partly because of a dysfunctional housing market that has delivered huge gains to people lucky enough to buy in the right place at the right time; gains that have come directly at the expense of a younger generation now facing stratospheric housing costs.

Wealth begets wealth when it comes to inheritance: people whose parents are in the bottom fifth of the wealth distribution inherit just £2,000 on average despite themselves only having wealth of less than £200,000. People whose parents are in the top fifth of the wealth distribution table stand to add more than £370,000 of pre-tax inheritance to their own average worth of over £800,000. The average inheritance today goes to someone in their 50s; for today's generation of young people, the average age of inheritance will rise to 61.

Reference: The Guardian,

<https://theguardian.com/commentisfree/2023/dec/30/observer-view-abolish-inheritance-tax-handout-to-wealthy>

91. Suggest a suitable title for the passage from amongst the given titles:
- (a) The Growing Debt Crisis in the United Kingdom
 - (b) Inequality and Inheritance: The UK's Wealth Distribution Challenge
 - (c) The Impact of Public Spending Cuts on the UK's Welfare System
 - (d) Rethinking Taxation: The Future of the UK Economy
92. What can be inferred from the statement: "Yet it is unpopular; voters see it as the least fair tax in the UK."
- (a) Voters perceive the inheritance tax as targeting a specific segment of the population unfairly.
 - (b) The unpopularity of inheritance tax is due to its high rate compared to other taxes in the UK.
 - (c) The complexity of the inheritance tax system contributes to its unpopularity among UK voters.
 - (d) The majority of UK voters are directly affected by the inheritance tax, leading to its unpopularity.
93. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument?
- (a) The majority of the UK population falls within the top 1% of the wealth distribution league.
 - (b) Public services in the UK are adequately funded and can withstand significant budget cuts without impacting service delivery.
 - (c) The top 1% of the wealth distribution league contributes the least to the overall tax revenue in the UK.
 - (d) Other countries that have abolished inheritance tax witnessed a significant increase in wealth inequality.
94. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument?
- (a) Inheritance tax disproportionately affects wealthiest individuals more than the middle-income families.
 - (b) Countries with no inheritance tax have shown greater social mobility compared to those with such a tax.
 - (c) The majority of inheritance tax revenue is used to fund initiatives that significantly reduce housing costs for younger generations.
 - (d) Double taxation is widely accepted and supported by the majority of the UK population as a fair tax policy.

95. What can be inferred from the passage about the potential consequences of abolishing inheritance tax in the UK?
- (a) Abolishing inheritance tax would primarily benefit middle-income families and improve overall economic equality.
 - (b) The removal of inheritance tax would significantly increase the revenue of the UK exchequer.
 - (c) Eliminating inheritance tax could lead to increased financial burdens on less affluent individuals and public services.
 - (d) The wealthiest 5% of the population, who currently pay inheritance tax, are likely to oppose its abolition.
96. Which of the following can most likely be concluded from the passage?
- (a) The abolition of inheritance tax is a necessary step to improve the UK's public finances and address the debt burden.
 - (b) Maintaining inheritance tax is crucial for ensuring fair wealth distribution and supporting public services in the UK.
 - (c) The popularity of a tax should be the primary factor in deciding whether it should be implemented or abolished.
 - (d) Inheritance tax primarily benefits younger generations by significantly reducing housing costs in the UK.
- XX.** The Indian Science Congress (ISC) is an annual event where a slice of the country's scientific community gathers to present and discuss research and communicate science. It has carried prestige by having each edition inaugurated by the Prime Minister and, often, a Nobel Laureate or two in attendance. But in the past few years, the ISC's reputation has been in tatters after it offered itself as a platform for a few members of the scientific community to advance pseudoscientific claims, particularly those that dovetailed to hyper-nationalist narratives in other spheres. Now, the ISC's 109th edition, originally to be held in Lucknow University in 2024, has been cast in doubt after the University pulled out citing an ongoing dispute between the Department of Science and Technology (DST), a significant source of funds for the event, and the ISC Association, the autonomous body under the DST that organises it. The association then picked Lovely Professional University in Jalandhar to host it but the decision drew the DST's ire, including an unspecific allegation of "financial irregularities" on the association's part. Then Lovely pulled out as well even as the association went to court against the DST citing government interference. The association has also published a notice seeking the interest of other universities to host the 2024 event and has constituted a committee to find a new venue.
- This pause in the ISC's schedule is an opportunity to consider the relevance of the ISC. Of course, some reputed scientists have called the post-2014 event a "circus" that is deleterious to the cause of science in India, so the uncertainty may not bother them. But the ISC also

hosts thousands of school and college students every year as well as some talks by researchers that contribute to learning and awareness. This is not as straightforward as a plea to throw away only the bathwater, not the baby. The ISC is itself flawed, with its oracular choice of speakers, disjointed agenda, and hectic schedule not facilitating meaningful engagement. Since 2015, the Indian government has also been rooting for the India International Science Festival, an event put together by the Ministries of Science and Technology and of Earth Sciences, the Departments of Space and of Atomic Energy, and Vijnana Bharati, an outfit connected to the Sangh Parivar. In effect, what the ISC should become is an independent, more frequent, and more coherent event after a critical appraisal of what the national scientific community, including its members in the private sector, offers to bring to the table. Everything else — including the presence of political leaders and Nobel Laureates — is ornamental.

Reference: The Hindu,

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/opportune-pause-on-an-opportunity-to-consider-the-relevance-of-the-indian-science-congress/article67671426.ece>

97. Which of the following, if true, would most substantiate the author's contention regarding the controversies and operational challenges surrounding the Indian Science Congress (ISC)?
- (a) The ISC Association has a history of financial transparency and has regularly been audited without any discrepancies noted.
 - (b) Several prominent scientists and academic institutions have expressed concerns about the declining credibility of the ISC due to its promotion of pseudoscientific narratives.
 - (c) The Department of Science and Technology has a record of harmonious interactions with various scientific associations, including the ISC Association.
 - (d) Lovely Professional University's withdrawal was primarily due to logistical challenges unrelated to the dispute with the DST.
98. Which of the following, if true, would most attenuate the author's contention regarding the operational and reputational challenges faced by the Indian Science Congress (ISC)?
- (a) The ISC Association has recently implemented stringent measures to vet and validate all scientific claims presented at the Congress, effectively curtailing pseudoscientific narratives.
 - (b) The Department of Science and Technology (DST) has a longstanding policy of non-interference in the organizational aspects of the ISC, strictly adhering to its role as a funding body.
 - (c) Prominent members of the scientific community have publicly endorsed the ISC's recent initiatives, praising its contribution to advancing legitimate scientific discourse.
 - (d) The dispute between Lovely Professional University and the ISC Association was primarily due to logistical issues, with no allegations of financial irregularities or government interference.

99. What is a suitable title for the passage?
- (a) The Deterioration and Reevaluation of the Indian Science Congress
 - (b) Financial Disputes and Venue Challenges of the Indian Science Congress
 - (c) The Influence of Political and Nationalist Agendas in Scientific Forums
 - (d) The Rise and Fall of Prestigious Science Events in India
100. What can be inferred from the statement: "Of course, some reputed scientists have called the post-2014 event a 'circus' that is deleterious to the cause of science in India, so the uncertainty may not bother them."
- (a) The uncertainty surrounding the Indian Science Congress has negligible impact on its overall reputation among scientists.
 - (b) The criticism by reputed scientists of the Indian Science Congress post-2014 reflects a general acceptance of its declining scientific rigor.
 - (c) Reputed scientists are indifferent to the operational challenges of the Indian Science Congress due to its perceived negative impact on science.
 - (d) The operational challenges of the Indian Science Congress are primarily a result of its reputation among the scientific community.
101. What is the central idea of the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (a) The Indian government's increasing preference for the India International Science Festival over the ISC.
 - (b) The ISC's logistical challenges and disputes with funding bodies overshadowing its scientific contributions.
 - (c) The need for the ISC to focus solely on educational outreach to school and college students, minimizing political and scientific discourse.
 - (d) The ISC's decline in credibility due to pseudoscientific presentations and operational disputes, calling for its reevaluation and restructuring.
102. Which of the following falls closest to the underlying assumption in the given statement: "But in the past few years, the ISC's reputation has been in tatters after it offered itself as a platform for a few members of the scientific community to advance pseudoscientific claims."
- (a) The scientific community generally embraces pseudoscientific claims as part of diverse scientific discourse.
 - (b) The reputation of a scientific organization is significantly influenced by the quality and nature of the presentations it hosts.
 - (c) Pseudoscientific claims are a new phenomenon within the scientific community.
 - (d) The advancement of pseudoscientific claims is a deliberate strategy by the ISC to gain more attention and attendance.

XXI. Huxley is famous for his 1932 dystopian science fiction novel *Brave New World*, and his experimental use of psychedelic drugs. In his essay, he questioned who this “man” who had conquered space was, noting it was not humans as a species but Western urban-industrial society that had sent emissaries into space. This has not changed. The 1967 Outer Space Treaty says space is the province of all humanity, but in reality it’s dominated by a few wealthy nations and individuals.

Huxley said the notion of “stature” assumed humans had a special and different status to other living beings. Given the immensity of space, talking of conquest was, in his opinion, “a trifle silly”. Tillich was a theologian who fled Nazi Germany before the second world war. In his essay he wrote about how seeing Earth from outside allowed us to “demythologise” our planet. In contrast to the much-discussed “overview effect” which inspires astronauts with a feeling of almost mystical awe, Tillich argued that the view from space made Earth a “large material body to be looked at and considered as totally calculable”.

When spacecraft began imaging the lunar surface in the 1960s, the process of calculation started for the Moon. Now, its minerals are being evaluated as commodities for human use.

Like Tillich, Arendt left Germany under the shadow of Nazism in 1933. She’s best remembered for her studies of totalitarian states and for coining the term “the banality of evil”. Her essay explored the relationship between science and the human senses. It’s a dense and complex piece; almost every time I read it, I come away with something different. In the early 20th century, Einstein’s theory of special relativity and quantum mechanics showed us a reality far beyond the ability of our senses to comprehend. Arendt said it was absurd to think such a cosmos could be “conquered”. Instead, “we have come to our present capacity to ‘conquer space’ through our new ability to handle nature from a point in the universe outside the earth”.

(Source: <https://theconversation.com/was-going-to-space-a-good-idea-218235>)

103. What is the main idea expressed by Aldous Huxley regarding space conquest in his essay?
- (a) Huxley believed that humans as a species conquered space.
 - (b) Huxley argued that Western urban-industrial society sent emissaries into space.
 - (c) Huxley questioned the importance of space conquest for humanity.
 - (d) Huxley considered the notion of conquest in space as profound and meaningful.
104. What underlying assumption does the author make about the Outer Space Treaty of 1967?
- (a) The Outer Space Treaty successfully ensures equal participation in space exploration.
 - (b) The Outer Space Treaty has effectively prevented any dominance in space by wealthy nations.
 - (c) The Outer Space Treaty is ineffective, allowing a few nations to dominate space exploration.
 - (d) The Outer Space Treaty explicitly addresses Huxley's concerns about space conquest.

105. Considering Huxley's views, what course of action would he likely propose to address the domination of space by a few nations?
- (a) Encourage further international cooperation in space exploration.
 - (b) Advocate for stricter enforcement of the Outer Space Treaty.
 - (c) Suggest dismantling the existing space exploration infrastructure.
 - (d) Propose a new treaty specifically addressing Huxley's concerns about space conquest.
106. How could one weaken the argument that humans have a special status, as mentioned by Huxley?
- (a) Argue that humans' conquest of space is a natural evolutionary progression.
 - (b) A study by an eminent scientist suggest that other living beings also have the capability to conquer space.
 - (c) Challenge the idea that space conquest is limited to Western urban-industrial society.
 - (d) Emphasize that the immensity of space itself justifies the notion of human stature.
107. What can be inferred about Hannah Arendt's view on conquering space based on her discussion of science and the human senses? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) Arendt believed that conquering space is a logical outcome of scientific progress.
 - (b) Arendt considered the idea of conquering space as an absurd and unrealistic endeavour.
 - (c) Arendt believed that the human senses are sufficient to comprehend the cosmos.
 - (d) Arendt argued that conquering space is a necessary step in understanding the banality of evil.
108. What Title Best Captures the Essence of the Passage?
- (a) "Dystopian Visions and Psychedelic Explorations: Huxley's Brave New World and the Outer Limits of Human Imagination."
 - (b) "From Totalitarian Shadows to Cosmic Perspectives: Analyzing Theoretical Frameworks in the 20th Century Intellectual Landscape."
 - (c) "Outer Space Treaty: Bridging Ideals and Realities - Unveiling Disparities in Global Space Exploration."
 - (d) "Theological Reflections and Earth's Demythologization: Tillich's Journey from Nazi Germany to the Vastness of the Cosmos."

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 64 members of parliament (MPs) in a standing committee. Of these, three-fourths are males and the remaining are females. Among male members two-thirds belong to the Congress and 75% of the remaining belong to the BJP. Three-fourths of female members belong to the BJP and two belong to the BSP. The remaining female members belong to the Samajwadi Party (SP).
109. What is the number of male members who do not belong either to Congress or to BJP?
(a) 12 (b) 16
(c) 8 (d) 4
110. What is the ratio of female SP members to female BJP members in the committee?
(a) 2:3 (b) 1 : 4
(c) 1 : 6 (d) 2 : 5
111. The female members of the BJP in the committee is what per cent of the male members of the BJP in the committee?
(a) 90% (b) 80%
(c) 75% (d) 100%
- XXIII.** There are two universities A and B. Both the universities have four departments, viz Biology, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. In University A, there are total 800 students. University B has thirty per cent more students than University A. Twenty five per cent of the total number of students of University A are in the Mathematics Department. One-fifth of the total number of students of University A are in the Biology Department. Twenty two per cent of the students of University A are in the Chemistry Department. Remaining students of University A are in the Physics Department. The total number of students in the Biology Department in both the universities is 580. Twenty per cent of the number of students of University B are in the Chemistry Department. Fifteen per cent of the total students of University B are in the Mathematics Department. The remaining students of University B are in the Physics Department.

112. What is the ratio of the number of students in the Chemistry Department of University A to the number of students in the Mathematics Department of University B?
(a) 22 : 13 (b) 13 : 11
(c) 11 : 4 (d) 44 : 39
113. What is the total number of students in the Physics Department of University A and the Biology Department of University B together?
(a) 674 (b) 684
(c) 596 (d) 864
114. The number of students in the Physics Department of University B is approximately what per cent of the number of students in both the universities together?
(a) 14% (b) 18%
(c) 20% (d) 16%
115. The number of students in the Biology Department of University B is what per cent of the number of students of University B?
(a) 34% (b) 35.38%
(c) 52% (d) 40.38%
116. The total number of students in Chemistry, Physics and Biology of University A is what per cent more or less than that in the same departments of University B?
(a) 32.12% less (b) 42.12% more
(c) 32.12% more (d) 42.12% less
- XXIV.** Some people work in a factory and they have three types of bikes, namely Hero, TVS and Bajaj. The number of people who have only Hero bikes is 248. The number of people who have all the bikes is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the number of people who have both Hero and Bajaj bikes. The number of people who have only TVS bike is $\frac{7}{4}$ of Total number of people who have only Bajaj bikes & who have both Hero and Bajaj bikes. The number of people who have only Hero bikes is four times the number of people who have both Bajaj and TVS bikes but do not have Hero bikes. The total number of people working in the factory is 2056. The total number of people is 68 more than twice the number of people who have only TVS bikes. The number of people who have both Hero and Bajaj bikes but not TVS bikes is 18 less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the people who have only Hero bikes. It is known that every person in the factory has at least one out of three bikes.
117. How many persons have both Hero and Bajaj bikes?
(a) 318 (b) 106
(c) 418 (d) 424

Rough

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