

**LAW PREP**  
— Tutorial —

# CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

Law Prep Mock Test Series

ENROLLMENT NO.

Student Name : .....

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Test Code : LPMTS-018-10015

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

**Maximum Marks : 120**

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

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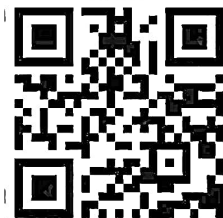


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**English Language**

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

**I. International Issue**

Amid global calls for a ceasefire in Gaza, one dominant justification is the toll that the genocide is taking on women and children — the stereotypical victims in any kind of crisis. Israel, too, is routinely invoking rhetoric -- and unverified claims -- about women and children to reinforce the impression of Hamas being 'barbaric.'

The phrase 'women and children' – often invoked in discussions surrounding conflicts, wars, and humanitarian crises – might be well-intentioned; its objective is to emphasize the vulnerability of certain groups. However, it inadvertently has counterproductive consequences – reducing women to 'victims,' and men to 'protectors' and 'perpetrators.'

In doing so, the gendered rhetoric neglects the complexity of individual experiences during conflict, sieges, and violence, making it far from an intersectional feminist approach.

There is an implied vulnerability and helplessness often associated with 'women and children.' And while women and children are disproportionately affected by conflict in unique ways, framing the issue thus implies that women and children together comprise one vulnerable group, rather than two distinct groups. This undermines the role of women in peacekeeping and protection during ongoing conflict and violence. Scholars argue that it also erases women's agency as human subjects with inherent fundamental rights, rather than objects of protectionism. 'The idealization does not protect women from violence, but on the contrary makes them more vulnerable,' according to political scientist Maud Eduards. Not only does it undermine women's roles in shaping peace, conflict resolution, and safety – it also serves as a rhetorical tool for aggressors to justify conflict and aggression in the first place. The framing also erases the specific and distinct types of violence and harm that women and children undergo separately.

'Women are associated with children because they are, in fact, regarded as children... Their evacuation from the theatres of devastation and war goes hand in hand with the evisceration of their political agency,' writes academic Patricia Vieira in Al Jazeera. It could further have consequences by way of distinguishing women and children deserving of safety, versus those who aren't: as political theorist Erica Burman notes: This position of 'deserving victim' relies on a notion of innocence that not only strips away agency but also pathologizes those who do not appear so innocent.'

Moreover, scholars have also noted that the concept of 'protectors' and 'protected' lends greater credence to the prevailing belief that the protectors – typically, men – are more rational

and strategic, while the protected – often, women – are in need of guidance and protection. It becomes an instrument, then, to justify state secrecy: by limiting access to national security discussions only to those deemed ‘manly’ and rational.

Source: <https://www.theswaddle.com/why-invoking-women-and-children-to-oppose-conflicts-is-counterproductive>

1. How does the portrayal of women and children as primary victims in conflicts impact the perception of women's roles in society, according to the passage?
  - (a) It elevates women's status in society by highlighting their importance and the need for their protection.
  - (b) It diminishes women's perceived capabilities in contributing to peacekeeping and conflict resolution.
  - (c) It ensures that women receive the necessary support and recognition for their resilience and strength in conflict situations.
  - (d) It encourages societies to invest more in women's education and political empowerment to prevent conflicts.
  
2. What underlying assumption about gender roles is criticized in the passage for its impact on national security discussions?
  - (a) The belief that men are inherently more capable of understanding and engaging in national security matters due to their rational and strategic nature.
  - (b) The idea that women, due to their emotional and compassionate qualities, are better suited for roles in peace negotiations and humanitarian efforts.
  - (c) The assumption that both men and women possess equal strengths in rational thinking and strategic planning, thus should have equal representation in national security discussions.
  - (d) The concept that children's perspectives should be included in national security discussions to ensure a more compassionate and holistic approach.
  
3. According to the passage, how does the stereotypical victimization of women and children in conflicts serve as a rhetorical tool for aggressors?
  - (a) It provides a moral justification for aggressors to continue their actions by portraying themselves as protectors of these vulnerable groups.
  - (b) It allows aggressors to claim a higher moral ground by focusing attention on the plight of these groups, diverting attention from their aggressive actions.
  - (c) It serves as a mechanism for aggressors to justify conflict and aggression by exploiting the perceived vulnerability of these groups to garner support.
  - (d) It enables aggressors to manipulate international opinion by exaggerating the conditions of women and children, thus gaining sympathy and reducing scrutiny.

4. What is the primary consequence of employing the phrase "women and children" in the context of conflicts, as critiqued in the passage?
- (a) It accurately represents the disproportionate impact of conflict on these groups, leading to targeted humanitarian aid.
  - (b) It simplifies the complex experiences of these groups, thereby undermining women's roles in peacekeeping and conflict resolution.
  - (c) It emphasizes the resilience and agency of women and children in conflict zones, leading to increased international support.
  - (d) It encourages a balanced and intersectional feminist approach to understanding the dynamics of conflict and violence.
5. How does the passage critique the dichotomy of 'protectors' and 'protected' in the context of gender roles during conflicts?
- (a) It lauds the distinction for clarifying the roles individuals can play in national security and conflict resolution.
  - (b) It criticizes the distinction for perpetuating stereotypes that restrict women's participation in national security discussions.
  - (c) It suggests that the distinction accurately reflects the natural strengths of men and women in dealing with conflict and crisis situations.
  - (d) It proposes that this distinction is necessary for the effective organization of society during times of crisis.
6. What does the passage imply about the effectiveness of framing women and children as a singular vulnerable group in conflict situations?
- (a) It argues that such framing is beneficial as it draws attention to the most vulnerable populations, ensuring they receive the necessary protection and aid.
  - (b) It suggests that this framing is a strategic approach by aggressors to justify their actions by exploiting perceived vulnerabilities.
  - (c) It indicates that the framing helps in mobilizing international support and resources for humanitarian interventions.
  - (d) It contends that combining women and children into one group oversimplifies their experiences and undermines women's agency and contributions.

**II. Literature**

When Julius Caesar seemed increasingly likely to embrace authoritarian rule, two men emerged as the Roman Republic's fiercest defenders: Cato the Younger, who led resistance to Caesar in the Senate, and his nephew, Marcus Junius Brutus, who led the conspiracy to assassinate Caesar. But there was another key player in the tumultuous events surrounding Caesar's end: A woman who would come to embody strength under pressure and unwavering loyalty. Her name was Porcia. Daughter of Cato and wife of Brutus, Porcia Catonis (ca 73-43 b.c.) was "the only woman who was privy to the plot," as the Roman historian Cassius Dio described her.

Porcia's courage, logical mind, and willingness to sacrifice were celebrated by Roman historians and, centuries later, immortalized in William Shakespeare's 1599 tragedy, *Julius Caesar*. Many factors shaped this extraordinary person, but two stand out: the volatile political climate and the teachings of her father.

Much of what is known about Porcia comes largely from Greek historian Plutarch (in his books about Brutus and Cato) and from Cassius Dio's *Roman History*, along with mentions in other works. In all ancient references, she is "remembered as the member of Younger Cato's family who is most committed to her father's cause," according to Judith P. Hallett, professor emerita of classics at the University of Maryland and author of *Fathers and Daughters in Roman Society: Women and the Elite Family*. Porcia's father, Cato the Younger (so named to distinguish him from his great-grandfather Cato the Elder), was an old-guard aristocrat and republican. A devotee of Stoic philosophy, Cato put virtue and civic responsibility above all else, an uncompromising idealism that deeply influenced his daughter. Early in the second century a.d., Plutarch wrote that Porcia was "addicted to philosophy" and praised her "sober-living and greatness of spirit," in keeping with the Stoic rejection of luxury and commitment to justice. Based on his depiction, Porcia is often regarded as the first female Stoic.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from Porcia, Loyal Heroine of the Republic, National Geographic Magazine.*

7. Based on the passage, how did Porcia Catonis' upbringing influence her character and actions?
- (a) Porcia's exposure to diverse philosophical teachings outside of Stoicism led her to adopt a more eclectic approach to life and politics.
  - (b) The political ambitions of her family overshadowed her personal beliefs, forcing her into a role that conflicted with her philosophical ideals.
  - (c) Her father's staunch Stoicism and commitment to republican values deeply ingrained in her a sense of virtue and civic responsibility.
  - (d) The turbulent political climate of the time instilled in her a sense of pragmatism that often clashed with her family's more idealistic views.

8. What aspect of Porcia Catonis' personality is highlighted through her historical portrayal?
- (a) Her inclination towards luxury and comfort, in stark contrast to the Stoic values of her father.
  - (b) A pragmatic approach to politics, favoring compromise over the strict adherence to ideology.
  - (c) An exceptional courage and logical mind, underpinned by a willingness to sacrifice for her beliefs.
  - (d) A tendency to distance herself from the political intrigues of her time, focusing instead on personal enlightenment.
9. How does the passage convey the significance of Porcia Catonis in the historical context surrounding Julius Caesar's assassination?
- (a) As a peripheral figure with minimal influence over the events leading to Caesar's demise.
  - (b) As the principal architect behind the plot to assassinate Caesar, overshadowing her male counterparts.
  - (c) As a symbol of female empowerment in a predominantly male-dominated political landscape.
  - (d) As a key figure embodying loyalty and strength, being the only woman privy to the assassination plot.
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  - (d) A tendency to distance herself from the political intrigues of her time, focusing instead on personal enlightenment.

12. Based on the passage, what legacy does Porcia Catonis leave behind in the historical narrative surrounding Julius Caesar's assassination?
- (a) A legacy overshadowed by the more prominent male figures involved, with little recognition of her contributions.
  - (b) A symbol of female resilience and philosophical commitment in a predominantly male-dominated historical event.
  - (c) An example of the detrimental impact of political ambitions on personal and familial relationships.
  - (d) A cautionary tale of the risks associated with engaging in political conspiracies, regardless of the moral justification.

### III. History

Throughout western Europe the sums of money spent on fashion reached such a height that the authorities updated sumptuary laws to regulate what clothing could be worn by whom. Such laws had been in existence before the 14th century. The earliest, from the 13th-century reign of James I of Aragon (modern Spain), prohibited clothing that had been adorned with slashes and fringes. Florentine sumptuary statutes of 1322-25 prohibited "clothes with cut, worked, or superimposed images or likenesses of trees or flowers, animals or birds, or any other figures." As clothes became more elaborate, such laws needed refining. Some laws were designed to protect home industries through restrictions on buying foreign products, or to simply rein in spending. Others looked to curtail the social disruption caused by radically new fashions; preambles to sumptuary laws often refer to the loss of traditional virtues. English laws focused on the maximum cost of permissible cloth, rather than the number of garments. They also targeted shoes with pointed toes. As such footwear became longer, Parliament passed a law in the mid-14th century forbidding all but the highest nobles to wear shoes or boots with a point longer than two inches.

In Wilson's view, the main objective was to preserve class distinctions: "At bottom, sumptuary laws are an expression of social anxiety over the blurring of classes and statuses." In practice, European sumptuary laws were rarely enforced, with the exception of Italy, which focused on women's clothing and ornaments. Elsewhere, there is little evidence that people were dissuaded from sporting the new fashions. The laws were an attempt to affirm the values of those in power and to reinforce group or national identities, but over time, Wilson explained, the popularity and availability of new fashions evaded all controls: "As fashion spread down the social scale, sumptuary laws dwindled, disappearing altogether in the 18th century when fashion had become universal."

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from Medieval Times Gave Birth to Modern Fashion, National Geographic*

13. What can be inferred about the societal impact of fashion according to the passage?
- (a) Fashion served primarily as a means for individuals to express personal creativity without societal repercussions.
  - (b) The evolution of fashion was generally welcomed by authorities as a sign of cultural progress.
  - (c) Fashion trends posed a challenge to traditional class distinctions, prompting regulatory responses.
  - (d) Sumptuary laws effectively curtailed the spread of new fashions across different social classes.
14. Based on the passage, what was a notable exception in the enforcement of sumptuary laws across Europe?
- (a) England, where laws were strictly enforced to maintain the maximum cost of clothing.
  - (b) Italy, focused on women's clothing and ornaments and saw stricter enforcement.
  - (c) Spain, due to its early adoption of sumptuary laws during the reign of James I of Aragon.
  - (d) France, where the focus was on limiting the importation of foreign fashion items.
15. In the phrase "such laws needed refining," what part of speech is "refining"?
- (a) Verb
  - (b) Noun
  - (c) Adjective
  - (d) Adverb
16. What is the passage primarily conveying about the role and impact of sumptuary laws in Western Europe?
- (a) They were economic measures to boost local industries by curtailing imports.
  - (b) Uniform enforcement across Europe showed a collective cultural resistance to excessive fashion.
  - (c) Intended to maintain social hierarchies, they responded to fashion's challenge to class distinctions.
  - (d) Aimed at reducing public spending on fashion, thus promoting wealth equality.
17. Which summary best encapsulates the evolution and ultimate ineffectiveness of sumptuary laws as depicted in the passage?
- (a) Evolving to meet economic needs, they failed due to public apathy.
  - (b) Transitioning from fashion control to national identity reinforcement, yet becoming obsolete.
  - (c) Initially strong but ultimately unsuccessful in stemming foreign fashion influence.
  - (d) Created to manage social disruptions by fashion, they waned as fashion democratized.

18. What do sumptuary laws illustrate about societal changes during their enforcement period, according to the passage?
- (a) Societal rigidity with unchanged class distinctions and social order.
  - (b) A society grappling with fashion's social implications, using laws to navigate these changes.
  - (c) Effective containment of foreign cultural influences through legal means.
  - (d) An economic self-isolation attempt by controlling spending on foreign goods.

#### IV. Science

DUST falling from space may have brought crucial elements for life to early Earth. Our planet is relatively poor in several elements necessary for the chemistry of life, but the material constantly drifting down from space has more and this could have collected in glacial areas when Earth was young.

"This has been kind of lingering as an idea in the shadows, but people had dismissed it for several reasons, the big one being that there wasn't enough of it in any one location," says Craig Walton at the University of Cambridge. Cosmic dust tends to be rich in elements such as phosphorus and sulphur that are relatively unavailable on Earth, and it falls constantly around the world.

In the past, researchers searching for the origin of such elements on Earth largely focused on larger objects like meteorites that could deliver more of them at once, but that sort of delivery mechanism could struggle to maintain prebiotic chemistry for long enough for life to arise, says Walton. "Meteorites deliver those elements randomly," he says. "You need a continuous source, and that's what cosmic dust is."

Up to 40,000 tonnes of this dust falls to Earth every year, some associated with meteor showers. Billions of years ago, that number would have been 10 to 10,000 times higher, but that still wouldn't have been enough to make any individual location particularly rich in the elements important to life. Walton and his colleagues performed simulations of how the dust could have been moved around by wind and water to collect in high enough concentrations to help spark life.

They found that the most promising environments were glaciers, both because they could trap lots of dust and because they have very little contamination from terrestrial dirt. When cosmic dust falls on a glacier, it absorbs sunlight and heats up, melting a small hole in the ice. The hole then traps more dust. Finally, the chamber of dust drains into ponds at the edge of the glacier.

We see this process today, but if Earth was cold enough to have glaciers billions of years ago, the higher volume of dust would have made it more efficient. "If you want to produce a sediment that's really rich and has lots of these reactions that could lead to life, this is the best way forward," says Walton.

"It's unclear whether glaciers were common on early Earth," says Ben Pearce at Johns Hopkins University in Maryland. "However, I think any possibility is worth studying, especially if it provides a mechanism for creating a rich primordial soup."



"We've always had trouble figuring out what the bulk chemistry of the early Earth would have been like," says Matthew Pasek at the University of South Florida. "But [cosmic dust] could be an important source of very valuable material."

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from Is cosmic dust key to life's origins? New Scientist, February Weekly Edition.*

19. What inference can be drawn about the significance of cosmic dust in the context of life's origins on Earth according to the passage?
- (a) Cosmic dust is a minor contributor compared to meteorites, which have historically been considered the primary source of life's building blocks on Earth.
  - (b) The constant influx of cosmic dust, rich in essential elements, presents a plausible continuous source for prebiotic chemistry, challenging the sporadic contribution of meteorites.
  - (c) The role of cosmic dust is predominantly in the formation of Earth's atmosphere rather than directly contributing to the chemical foundation necessary for life.
  - (d) Cosmic dust primarily acts as a thermal insulator, significantly affecting the planet's climate rather than contributing chemical elements essential for life.
20. Based on the passage, why do glaciers represent an ideal environment for the accumulation and concentration of cosmic dust essential for life's formation?
- (a) Glaciers provide a stable, uncontaminated environment where cosmic dust can accumulate without significant loss, unlike other terrestrial locations that suffer from high erosion rates and biological contamination.
  - (b) The reflective surface of glaciers accelerates the melting process caused by cosmic dust, thereby increasing the rate of dust accumulation beyond what is observed in non-glacial environments.
  - (c) Glaciers have a unique chemical composition that interacts with cosmic dust, enhancing the availability of elements like phosphorus and sulphur necessary for life.
  - (d) The cold temperature of glaciers is essential for preserving the molecular integrity of cosmic dust, preventing the degradation of vital elements before they can contribute to prebiotic chemistry.
21. What does the passage imply about the historical scientific perspective on the origin of life's essential elements on Earth?
- (a) Scientists have consistently favoured the theory that cosmic dust is the primary source of life's essential elements, with meteorites playing a negligible role.
  - (b) The focus has been predominantly on larger celestial bodies like meteorites for delivering life's building blocks, underestimating the potential continuous contribution of cosmic dust.
  - (c) Research has equally balanced the significance of both cosmic dust and meteorites, considering them complementary sources for the essential elements required for life.
  - (d) Historical perspectives have dismissed the role of both cosmic dust and meteorites, focusing instead on terrestrial sources for the essential elements of life.

22. Based on Craig Walton's perspective, what conclusion can be drawn about the role of cosmic dust in the development of prebiotic chemistry on Earth?
- (a) Despite its abundance, cosmic dust plays a negligible role in the development of prebiotic chemistry due to its random distribution across the Earth.
  - (b) Cosmic dust, owing to its steady accumulation and rich elemental composition, serves as a crucial, continuous source for the development of prebiotic chemistry, unlike the sporadic contributions from meteorites.
  - (c) The significance of cosmic dust in developing prebiotic chemistry is overshadowed by the contributions of larger celestial bodies due to the former's inability to maintain sufficient concentrations of essential elements.
  - (d) Cosmic dust primarily contributes to the atmospheric conditions of Earth rather than directly influencing the chemistry necessary for the origin of life.
23. Which of the following best summarizes the potential mechanism by which cosmic dust could have contributed to the origin of life on Earth as described in the passage?
- (a) Cosmic dust's random distribution across Earth's surface rendered it an ineffective contributor to the concentration of life's essential elements.
  - (b) The interaction between cosmic dust and larger meteorites facilitated a rich sedimentary layer across Earth, enabling the chemical reactions necessary for life.
  - (c) Glaciers played a pivotal role in concentrating cosmic dust, thereby creating conditions conducive to the chemical reactions that could lead to life.
  - (d) The melting of polar ice caps due to cosmic dust accumulation significantly altered Earth's climate, indirectly facilitating the development of life.
24. Which term best describes the process by which cosmic dust contributes to the potential development of life on Earth, as implied in the passage?
- (a) Serendipity - The occurrence of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way.
  - (b) Catalyst - A substance that increases the rate of a chemical reaction without itself undergoing any permanent chemical change.
  - (c) Accumulation - The gradual gathering of something.
  - (d) Synthesis - The combination of components or elements to form a connected whole.

**Current Affairs and General Knowledge**

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

- V. The government released scheme guidelines on Wednesday to aid pilot projects using green hydrogen as a fuel for buses, trucks, and four-wheelers. The scheme will be implemented with a total budgetary outlay of Rs a) \_\_\_\_\_ crore till the financial year 2025-26, a statement by the Ministry of New Renewable Energy said.

The central government has come out with guidelines for undertaking pilot projects for using green hydrogen in the transport sector. "Scheme Guidelines for Implementation of Pilot Projects for Use of Green Hydrogen in the Transport Sector" have been issued by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) on February 14, 2024, under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, according to the statement.

With the falling costs of renewable energy and electrolyzers, it is expected that vehicles based on green hydrogen can become cost-competitive over the next few years. Future economies of scale and rapid technological advancements in the field of vehicles powered by hydrogen are likely to further improve the viability of transport based on green hydrogen. Considering this, under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, along with other initiatives, the MNRE will implement pilot projects for replacing fossil fuels in the transport sector with Green Hydrogen and its derivatives.

These pilot projects will be implemented through the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and scheme implementing agencies (SIAs) nominated under the scheme. The scheme will also seek to support any other innovative use of hydrogen for reducing carbon emissions in the transport sector, such as blending methanol/ethanol based on green hydrogen and other synthetic fuels derived from green hydrogen in automobile fuels.

The use of green hydrogen in the transport sector via proposed pilot projects will lead to the development of necessary infrastructure, including refuelling facilities and distribution infrastructure, resulting in the establishment of a green hydrogen ecosystem in the transport sector.

With the expected reduction in the green hydrogen production cost over the years, the utilization in the transport sector is expected to increase, it stated.

Source: <https://business.outlookindia.com/news/govt-issues-guidelines-for-pilot-projects-on-use-of-green-hydrogen-in-transport-sector#:~:text=The%20guidelines%2C%20%22Scheme%20Guidelines%20for,>

25. At the 28th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, India announced its partnership with which country under the LEAD-IT initiative which had a focus on industrial Decarbonisation, especially the steel sector?
- (a) Norway (b) France  
(c) Japan (d) Sweden
26. SSAB was the first globally to produce steel through hydrogen back in which year?
- (a) 2017 (b) 2018  
(c) 2019 (d) 2021
27. Which model was promoted in the Steel Scrap Recycling Policy?
- (a) Circular Economy Sector Model (b) Steel Incentive Sector Model  
(c) Hub & Spoke Model (d) Race & Rejig Model
28. The Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme introduced in 2008 covered how many sectors?
- (a) 15 (b) 19  
(c) 22 (d) 13
29. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?
- (a) 875 crore (b) 496 crore  
(c) 765 crore (d) 925 crore

**VI.** Michelle O'Neill on Saturday became the first nationalist leader of Northern Ireland's government, a historic moment for the British territory prompted by the return of power-sharing after the biggest pro-UK party ended a two-year boycott. In a special sitting, the Northern Ireland Assembly first voted to resume devolved governing and then nominated the pro-Irish unity Sinn Fein politician as first minister. The landmark move came after the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) ended its walkout from the Stormont institutions after striking a deal this week with the UK government over post-Brexit trade rules.

The assembly also appointed the DUP's Emma Little-Pengelly to be O'Neill's deputy and filled other top ministerial posts.

Under the a)\_\_\_\_\_ Good Friday Agreement, also known as the b)\_\_\_\_\_ Agreement, that ended three decades of sectarian violence over British rule in Northern Ireland, the first minister and deputy first minister posts are equal.

But the appointment of a Roman Catholic, pro-Irish unity first minister in a nation set up as a Protestant-majority state under British rule is hugely symbolic. It not only reflects Sinn Fein's position as Northern Ireland's biggest party but also shifting demographics, since the island of Ireland was split into two self-governing entities in 1921.

"This is an historic day and it does represent a new dawn," O'Neill told fellow lawmakers shortly after her selection, noting it was "unimaginable to my parents' and grandparents' generation".

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/oneill-makes-history-as-n-ireland-s-first-nationalist-leader-101706994695674.html>

30. Northern Ireland was the site of a 30 year old war known as?  
(a) The Redemption (b) The War Regained  
(c) The Reversion (d) The Troubles
31. Northern Ireland was formerly part of which province?  
(a) Connacht (b) Leinster  
(c) Munster (d) Ulster
32. When did Northern Ireland get independence from England?  
(a) 1927 (b) 1921  
(c) 1943 (d) 1956
33. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) 1998 (b) 1995  
(c) 1991 (d) 1889
34. Which of the following will come in place of b)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) Shahzam (b) John's 1st  
(c) Belfast (d) Freedom
- VII.** In a major blow to fintech services provider Paytm, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) barred its payments bank subsidiary, Paytm Payments Bank Ltd (PPBL) from obtaining further deposits and top-ups in its accounts or wallets from a)\_\_\_\_\_. PPBL was barred from on-boarding news customers back in March 2022. The latest move was after an audit report had revealed "persistent non-compliances and continued material supervisory concerns in the bank". The RBI has disallowed the Paytm subsidiary from accepting further deposits, top ups or credit transactions into its operated wallet or accounts from February 29. This also applies to its prepaid instruments for FASTags and National Common Mobility Cards (NCMC) cards. Present customers would, however, be allowed to use their existing balances to avail the services. The payments bank, according to Macquarie Capital, houses the parent company One97 Communication (OCL)'s more than 330 million wallet accounts. In other words, transactional money is held in the wallets of the payments bank. Starting from a)\_\_\_\_\_, Paytm Payments Bank won't be able to accept new users. If you're not already using Paytm, you can't create a new account after this date. Existing users won't be able to use Paytm

wallets, Fastags, or Mobility Cards after this date. This is because the Reserve Bank of India has barred the listed fintech's payment bank from offering banking services after February. The action against One 97 Communications, the parent company that runs Paytm, is due to "non-compliance and continued material supervisory concerns in the bank," RBI said.

Paytm Payments Bank Ltd (PPBL) is an associate company of PAYTM and has over 100 million KYC customers. It also has 300 million wallet users, 30 million bank account holders and a 17 per cent market share in FASTag by value. While the regulator had earlier banned new customer on-boarding at PPBL, the latest actions prohibit Paytm from undertaking any credit or deposit transaction after a)\_\_\_\_\_.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/business/Economy/the-paytm-payments-bank-debacle-explained/article67826703.ece>

35. Which section of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, confers authority upon the RBI to issue directives to banks and undertake necessary actions to prevent the operations of any banking entity from being conducted in a manner detrimental to the interests of depositors or prejudicial to the bank's own interests?
- (a) Section 45 (b) Section 60  
(c) Section 35A (d) Section 49A
36. What is the minimum paid up capital of Paytm Payments Bank?
- (a) 67 crores (b) 76 crores  
(c) 87 crores (d) 100 crores
37. Payments Bank were introduced by the recommendation of which committee?
- (a) Narasimham Committee (b) Khan Committee  
(c) Nachiket Mor Committee (d) Verma Committee
38. What is the minimum deposit from individuals and small businesses that Payment Banks collect?
- (a) 3 lakh (b) 5 lakh  
(c) 8 lakh (d) 2 lakh
39. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?
- (a) March 18, 2024 (b) February 29, 2024  
(c) March 30, 2024 (d) April 15, 2024

VIII. Satellite INSAT-3DS on launch vehicle a) \_\_\_\_\_, fully funded by the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), was successfully launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) from the b) \_\_\_\_\_, today at 1730 hrs.

INSAT-3DS will augment the country's meteorological (weather, climate, and ocean related) services with the presently operational INSAT-3D and INSAT-3DR in-orbit satellites. The newly launched INSAT-3DS satellite aims to enhance the monitoring of Earth's surface, atmosphere, oceans, and environment, elevate capabilities in data collection and dissemination and satellite-aided search and rescue services. The initiative will boost India's weather, climate, and ocean-related observations and services, expanding knowledge and better disaster mitigation and preparedness in the future. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)

The 51.7-meter (m) tall and 4 m wide a) \_\_\_\_\_ placed the INSAT-3DS satellite into a transfer orbit, then to a stationary orbit in space. INSAT-3DS is configured around ISRO's well-proven I-2k bus platform with a lift-off mass of 2,275 kilograms. It is equipped with state-of-the-art payloads: (i) an imager payload with a six-channel optical radiometer to generate images of the Earth and its environment; (ii) a 19-channel sounder payload to provide information on the atmosphere; communication payloads, namely (iii) a data relay transponder to receive meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic data from automatic data collection platforms, and (iv) a satellite aided search and rescue transponder that relays a distress signal or alert from beacon transmitters with global coverage. Indian Industries have significantly contributed to the making of the INSAT-3DS. Meteorological data from the INSAT-3DS satellite shall be utilized by institutes of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), namely, India Meteorology Department (IMD), National Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) and various Indian agencies to enhance meteorological research and services. This will boost India's weather and climate prediction and forecasts, timely alerts and early warnings, and advisories for public and last mile users such as fisherfolk and farmers.

Thanks to ISRO for launching INSAT-3DS, which has immense benefits to meteorological nowcast and forecasts services.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2006794>

40. INSAT-3D was launched in which year?
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 2011 | (b) 2012 |
| (c) 2013 | (d) 2015 |
41. The launcher in the passage so redacted with a) \_\_\_\_\_ is launched in how many stages?
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| (a) 2 | (b) 3 |
| (c) 4 | (d) 5 |

42. Which is the first Indian launch vehicle to be equipped with liquid stages?  
(a) Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV)  
(b) Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)  
(c) Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV)  
(d) Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV)
43. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) GSLV-F14 (b) GSLV-F11  
(c) PSLV-C13 (d) PSLV-C16
44. Which of the following will come in place of b)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (b) Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station  
(c) Satish Dhawan Space Centre (d) Abdul Kalam Island
- IX.** While presenting the interim Union budget, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman stated that India will be negotiating Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) with its trade partners to boost the inflow of foreign direct investment. This announcement comes at a time when India's bilateral treaties have dried up, more so, since the adoption of the Model BIT in a)\_\_\_\_\_.
- BITs are agreements between two countries for the reciprocal promotion and protection of investments in each other's territories by individuals and companies. It was in the mid-'90s that BITs were initiated by the Indian government. The pretext was to offer favourable conditions and treaty-based protection to foreign investors and investments. Given the extant situation, it is not surprising that India is finding it difficult to re-negotiate terms with other countries which is creating an impact of FDI. According to government data, FDI equity inflows in India declined 24 per cent to \$20.48 billion in April-September 2023. The total FDI — which includes equity inflows, reinvested earnings and other capital — contracted 15.5 per cent to \$32.9 billion during the period under review against \$38.94 billion in April-June 2022.
- In 2021, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs made several recommendations to revisit the existing BIT regime. This included the timely settlement of disputes through pre-arbitration consultations and negotiations. It has also called for the development of local expertise in the field of investment arbitration to not only ensure good representation in investor-state disputes but also to ensure timely review of treaties to align with the global best practices. India's ranking in ease of contract enforcement is still abysmally low at b)\_\_\_\_\_ out of 190 and therefore, it is critical that these recommendations are implemented in letter and spirit.
- Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/why-india-needs-a-forward-looking-approach-to-bilateral-investment-treaties-9153783/>
45. The first Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) was signed by India with which country?  
(a) USA (b) UK  
(c) Russia (d) France



46. In 2011, India suffered its first adverse award in a dispute arising out of the Australia-India BIT. What was the name of the case?  
(a) Page Industries v. Union of India (b) Caher Industries v. Republic of India  
(c) White Industries v Republic of India (d) Cairn Energy v. Republic of India
47. The Model BIT was adopted in which year so redacted with a)\_\_\_\_\_in the passage?  
(a) 2014 (b) 2015  
(c) 2016 (d) 2018
48. Which of the following will come in place of b)\_\_\_\_\_in the passage?  
(a) 154 (b) 178  
(c) 163 (d) 180
- X.** Hundreds of Kosovars rushed to Pristina airport to travel to EU countries on Monday after visas for Europe's open-borders Schengen zone were waived. Kosovo was the only country in the Western Balkans whose citizens still needed visas to travel to the EU, many of whose members are part of the programme.  
"I do feel as free as a bird now that I can travel all over (Europe)," said Habib Spahiu who was travelling with his son for a two day visit to Vienna. He was part of a group of 50 people who won a state lottery, paid for by the government, taking the trip to mark the visa free process. Kosovo's Prime Minister Albin Kurti greeted travellers at the airport.  
"We have been waiting for to long, this has been a long injustice but finally we made it," Kurti said. The Schengen area allows more than 400 million people to travel freely between member countries without going through border controls.  
Tough requirements from EU member states and domestic disputes have delayed the process for many years. In 2018 the EU said all requirements were fulfilled but France and Netherlands held up the decision fearing a new wave of migration.  
Kosovo declared independence from Serbia in a)\_\_\_\_\_ but is still struggling to become a U.N. member state because of objections from Serbia, Russia and China.  
Its statehood is recognised by more than 110 countries but the 1.8 million citizens could travel to less than 20 states without visas. The government has asked people not to misuse Schengen rules, which state that people can stay for 90 days out of 180 days as tourists but not work.  
Source: <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/kosovars-celebrate-joining-europes-visa-free-schengen-zone-2024-01-01/>
49. Which of the country was not a part of the Schengen agreement when it was first signed in 1985?  
(a) Belgium (b) France  
(c) Germany (d) Italy

50. Schengen Agreement encompasses how many countries?  
(a) 24 (b) 32  
(c) 34 (d) 27
51. What is the stance of India on Kosovo?  
(a) India does not recognise Kosovo as an independent country  
(b) India recognises Kosovo as an independent country  
(c) India still believes that Kosovo is a part of Serbia  
(d) India recognises Kosovo, but not its membership in the United Nations
52. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) 2005 (b) 2006  
(c) 2007 (d) 2008

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**Legal Reasoning**

Each set of questions in this section is based on the reasoning and arguments, or facts and principles set out in the preceding passage. Some of these principles may not be true in the real or legal sense, yet you must conclusively assume that they are true for the purposes of this Section. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. Do not rely on any principle of law other than the ones supplied to you, and do not assume any facts other than those supplied to you when answering the questions. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

**XI. Product Patent**

Through a patent, the government gives you, the inventor, the right to stop others from making, using or selling your invention from the day the patent is granted to a maximum of 20 years after the day on which you filed your patent application in the same country. Patent infringement happens if someone makes, uses or sells your patented invention without your permission in a country that has granted you a patent.

If you believe your patent has been infringed, you may sue for damages in an appropriate court. The defendant may argue that infringement did not occur or may attack the validity of your patent. The court will decide who is right based largely on the wording of the claims. If what the defendant is doing is not within the wording of any of the claims of your patent, or if the patent is declared to be invalid for any reason, there is no infringement.

Patents apply to inventions. An invention is eligible for patent protection if it is: new – first in the world, and if useful – functional and operative, and if inventive – showing ingenuity and not obvious to someone of average skill who works in the field of your invention.

Under a process patent, the patent is granted for a particular manufacturing process, and not for the product itself. Any other person can produce the same product through some other process, modifying the various parameters. The implication is that there will be more than one producer for the same product because of the possibility of different process for the manufacturing of the product. Weakness of the process patent regime is that it gives less protection for the inventor. There is high tendency for competitors to reengineer the original invention by discovering a new process with less strain and investment. Benefit of process patent regime is that it reduces the element of monopoly.

In the case of product patent, it is an exclusive right given to the original inventor of a product. This means that no other manufacturer can provide the same product through the same or any other process. The implication is that there will not be a competitor for the producer as it is the product which is patented. Product patent system gives higher level of protection to the inventor as there will not be any other patent holder. TRIPs follow the product patent regime.

Source: <https://www.indianeconomy.net/splclassroom/what-is-the-difference-between-product-patent-and-process-patent/>  
<https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/patents/what-patent>

53. Riya Sharma is an engineering student studying at IIT Kanpur. She was studying in the automobile engineering. One day, while studying about the hovercraft, a type of vehicle that floats over land. She became interested in that and in her final year project, she made a prototype of the hovercraft that could increase the fuel efficiency of the hovercraft and applied for the patent. Ratt industry, who had a process patent for the hovercraft came to know about the project. Evaluate the options and select the correct answer.
- (a) Riya cannot file for the patent as the Ratt industry had the patent for the hovercraft.
  - (b) Riya cannot file for the patent as it can be only filed after 20 years.
  - (c) Riya can file for the patent for her hovercraft as a product patent.
  - (d) Riya can file for the patent for her hovercraft as a process patent.
54. Suppose in the facts of the above-said question, it was found that the Hovercraft made by Riya was found by the Ratt industry that the product was innovative on energy efficiency. However, it lowers the speed of the vehicle by 3 times and is not feasible to produce. Evaluate the options and provide the correct answer.
- (a) Riya cannot file for the patent as the Ratt industry had the patent for the hovercraft.
  - (b) Riya cannot file for the patent as it can be only filed after 20 years.
  - (c) Riya cannot file for the patent for her hovercraft as it violates the norm for getting a patent.
  - (d) Riya can file for the patent for her hovercraft as a patent.
55. Leopardio de Vincent was one of the greatest painters of the world. He was famous for his paintings, "The Last Dinner" and "Dualisa." Moreover, he is also inclined towards the science department. He made a painting, designed for a spaceship that can reach the Sun and travel at the speed of light. He is the first person in the world to get the idea of a spaceship. Based on the drawing of the spaceship he filed for the patent, evaluate the options and provide the correct answer.
- (a) He cannot file for the patent of the spacecraft.
  - (b) He can file for the patent of the spacecraft as it will be useful, new, and inventive.
  - (c) He can file for the patent for the spacecraft as a product patent.
  - (d) He can file for the patent for the spacecraft as a process patent.

56. Rachit is a student studying in class 10<sup>th</sup>. He was very interested in the field of physics. He, along with his classmate, made an electronic fan. The fan has 7 blades instead of the conventional 3 blades. The fan used more energy than the conventional fans. Rachit applied for a patent for the fan and applied for a loan from the State Bank of India to mass produce the fan which he named the “Thala” fan. It eventually became a hit among the cricket fans. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) He cannot file for the patent as it is not useful.
  - (b) He cannot file for the patent as it is not an innovation.
  - (c) He can file for the patent as the fan is a commercial success.
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
57. Manunkind Pharma made a medicine named Rinto, that can cure AIDS. They applied for a patent in India, which only grants the process patent, and got it approved. After some years in the USA, Rippon Pharma, a company in the USA made the same medicine with the same process named Pinto and got a product patent in the USA. Manunkind Pharma decided to sell Rinto in the USA. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer regarding the selling of Rinto in the USA.
- (a) The patent of Rinto is granted in the whole world.
  - (b) Manunkind Pharma cannot sell Rinto in the USA.
  - (c) Manunkind needs the permission from court to sell Rinto.
  - (d) Manunkind should challenge the granting of the patent of Pinto in the court of Law.

## **XII. Medical Negligence**

The concept of medical negligence has undergone a major transformation from being a crime to a tort. Today, medical negligence means negligence on the part of the doctor to act in accordance with medical standards in vogue, being practiced by an ordinarily reasonably competent man practicing the same art. It suggests some irregular conduct on the part of any member of the medical profession or related services in discharge of his/her professional duties.

Whenever a person approaches another trusting him to possess certain skill, or special knowledge on a given problem the second party is under an implied legal duty to exercise due diligence as is expected to act at least in such a manner as is expected in the ordinary course from his contemporaries. So, it is not that the legal duty can only be contractual and not otherwise. Failure on the part of such a person to do something which was incumbent so, that which would be just and reasonable tantamount to negligence.

There is a certainly a breach of legal duty if the person exercising the skill does something which an ordinary man would not have done or fails to do that which an ordinary prudent man would have done in a similar situation. The standards are not supposed to be of very high degree or otherwise, but just the relative kind, that is expected from man in the ordinary course of treatment.

The wrong, the injury occasioned by such negligence is liable to be compensated in terms of money and the courts apply the well settled principles for determination of the exact liquidated amount. We must remember that no hard and fast rule can be laid down for universal application. While awarding compensation, the consumer forum has to take into account all relevant factors and assess compensation on the basis of accepted legal principles on moderation. It is for the consumer forum to decide whether the compensation awarded is reasonable, fair and proper according to the facts and circumstances of the case.

A simple lack of care, on error of judgement or an accident, is not proof of negligence on the part of a medical professional. So long as the doctor follows a practice acceptable to the medical profession of that day, he cannot be held liable for negligence merely because a better alternative course or method of treatment was also available or simply because a more skilled doctor would not have chosen to follow or resort to that practice or procedure which the accused followed. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)

Source: <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-5714-an-analysis-of-tort-of-medical-negligence-in-india.html>

<https://articles.manupatra.com/article-details/Supreme-Court-and-Medical-Negligence-Necessary-Protection-or-License-to-Kill>

58. Dr. Om Prakash was one of the pioneer surgeons of the Amarjyoti Hospital and quite famous in the country. Ramesh was one of the sweets' sellers in Lucknow and he was suffering from high obesity, He was asked to perform surgery to remove extra fat from his body. He went to Amarjyoti Hospital for the surgery. He consented to a very high-risk surgery. The surgery was performed by one of the fresher surgeons called Dr. Karthik. The surgery failed and Ramesh sued the Hospital. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Amarjyoti Hospital is liable as Dr. Om Prakash should have performed the surgery.
  - (b) Amarjyoti Hospital is not liable as Ramesh consented to the surgery.
  - (c) Amarjyoti Hospital is not liable as Dr. Karthik performed the surgery with due diligence.
  - (d) Amarjyoti Hospital is liable for the unsuccessful surgery in every case.
59. Suppose in the facts of the above-said question, instead, the surgery performed by Dr. Karthik was successful. However, later Ramesh started having pain in his abdomen and when it was X-rayed it was found that there was a cotton swab present inside of him and the same was causing pain to Ramesh. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Amarjyoti Hospital is liable as Dr. Om Prakash should have performed the surgery.
  - (b) Amarjyoti Hospital is not liable as Ramesh consented to the surgery.
  - (c) Amarjyoti Hospital is liable as the cotton swab is a proof of negligence.
  - (d) Amarjyoti Hospital is liable for the unsuccessful surgery in every case.

60. Rili Shah was an employee at Shyama LLC. Shyama LLC provides medical insurance to all employees. Rili started having some pain in her abdomen, it was found that the same was happening due to the stones in the kidney. He went to the Artemis Hospital for the removal of the stones. The surgery performed was unsuccessful and the kidney was to be removed after the operation. The surgeon who performed the surgery was found to be drunk while performing the surgery. Evaluate the options and provide the correct answer.
- (a) Artemis Hospital will provide a kidney to Rili Shah.
  - (b) The insurance provider will provide a kidney to Rili Shah.
  - (c) Artemis Hospital will provide compensation to Rili Shah.
  - (d) The insurance provider will provide compensation to Rili Shah.
61. Aayushman was suffering from a brain haemorrhage and was admitted to Patanjali Hospital. Dr. Arnab was the charge of treating Aayushman. Dr. Arnab was an orthodox doctor, who used Morphine for treating its treatment. Morphine is a drug that has been used in the medical profession for ages in the treatment of brain Haemorrhage. Meanwhile, the new-age doctor uses endorphin, which has a slightly better result in treatment. After some days, Aayushman died. Evaluate the options and provide the correct answer.
- (a) Patanjali Hospital is liable for the death as Dr. Arnab used morphine.
  - (b) Patanjali Hospital is not liable for the death even if Dr. Arnab used morphine.
  - (c) Patanjali Hospital is not liable as the act of admitting was consenting to the treatment.
  - (d) Both (b) and (c)
62. Mike was a phenomenal doctor, who performed and was successful in the Medical Industry. He performed surgery on Shyam from which he recovered from AIDS, which is considered a miracle in the world. Later it was found that Mike's surgery license was found to be fake as he did not have the cutoff for becoming a medical surgeon in India. When Shyam found out that the license was fake, he sued Mike for the damages. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Shyam will get compensation for the damage as Mike did not have the license to perform the surgery.
  - (b) Shyam will not get compensation as it is not possible under torts.
  - (c) Shyam will get compensation from the company that issued a counterfeit license.
  - (d) Shyam will be refunded his cost of treatment.

**XIII. Nervous shock**

In Nervous shock, the blood pressure falls below that necessary to supply the tissues of the body, especially to the brain. Treatment depends on the cause. Two conditions need to be fulfilled in order to claim compensation under psychiatric damages.

According to Lord Bridge- To claim compensation under this it should be established that person is not suffering from only grief, but it is positive psychiatric illness which is recognizable which would include morbid depression, hysterical personal disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, pathological stress disorder and chronic fatigue syndrome and there should also be one medical witness or expert proving the above facts. There will be no compensation for mere anxiety, emotional outbreak etc.

The law commission considered that the psychiatric damages should be tested beyond the simple foreseeability test and reasonable foreseeability should be used. First time it was used in the case of *Delieu v White & Sons*.

In this case the pregnant wife of A.R. Delieu was seated behind the bar of her husband's public-house when the defendants' servant negligently drove a horse driven van so as to direct it in the public house and due to which plaintiff suffered a nervous shock that caused her a illness and consequently the pre-mature birth of an idiot baby and for this plaintiff claims compensation so it was decided by the court that plaintiff should be able to recover only when danger is reasonable enough to be nervous or receive mental shock and here in this case plaintiff was apprehended fear for his safety so it was actionable and should be granted compensation.

Two points which should be noticed from this case are: First, in applying the reasonable foreseeability test the defendant must presume that the plaintiff is a prudent woman who has a normal standard of foreseeability. Then when the plaintiff has established her prudent nature and that it would be normal for a reasonable woman to suffer the nervous shock she suffered in the particular case, she is entitled to recover full compensation. Second, foreseeability of the psychiatric illness is considered *ex post facto* in the light of all that has happened. Unless hindsight is used, the question ceases to be whether it is foreseeable that a reasonably robust person would have suffered psychiatric illness as a result of what actually happened and becomes instead whether it is foreseeable that such a person would have suffered psychiatric illness as a result of what might have happened but did not in fact do so.

Source: <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-1721-nervous-shock-and-liability-of-psychiatric-damages-in-india-and-in-common-law-countries.html>



63. Chef Rajma is a very famous chef of India. He had a YouTube channel and a prime show in the national television. He is famous for cooking non-vegetarian dishes from fish. Basu is a PETA activist who opposes the cooking of non-vegetarian dishes in India. She was depressed from all the growing non-vegetarians in the world. One day, when she switched on the TV, she saw Chef Rajma cooking a fish on the TV. She got a shock and was admitted to the hospital. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Chef Rajma will give Basu compensation because of him, she suffered the Shock.
  - (b) Chef Rajma will not give compensation as it is not reasonable.
  - (c) Basu will not get compensation as by switching the channel, she consented to the contents of the program.
  - (d) Chef Rajma will provide compensation as cooking non-veg on TV is wrong.
64. Jim is a YouTuber from India. He is famous for his comedy sketches and vlogging. He had a mother named “Martha,” and a sibling brother named “Dwight,” who was serving in the Indian Armed Forces. He made a plan that he would go to his mother while recording, and say that his son was dead, and after recording the reactions, he would clarify that it was just a prank. In furtherance of his plan, he did the same, and his mother suffered from a nervous shock. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Martha will not get compensation as Jim is her son.
  - (b) Martha will get compensation as it is reasonable for a mother to get shocked after hearing about the demise of her son.
  - (c) Martha will not get compensation based on reasonability.
  - (d) Jim will not give compensation as it was just a prank.
65. Mona was the wife of John. She was pregnant with their child of eight months. She was traveling from a routine medical check-up. Minto and Morley both were bike riders coming from different directions on the road. They collided and it led to spilling of blood across the road. Meanwhile, Mona was coming from the road and saw the spillage of the blood and due to nervous shock delivered a stillborn baby on the road. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Morley and Minto are liable to provide compensation to Mona based on reasonability.
  - (b) Morley and Minto are not liable to provide compensation to Mona based on reasonability.
  - (c) Mona consented to road accidents by walking on the road.
  - (d) Mona will get compensation from the road department.

66. Suppose in the facts of the above-mentioned question, it was found that both of the bikers are now dead and also by the CCTV footage, it was found that Morley was over-speeding his bike and the accident happened due to the same fact. Based on the changed circumstances, evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Morley's legal representatives are not liable to provide compensation to Mona.
  - (b) Morley's legal representatives are liable to provide compensation to Mona as he was the reason for the accident.
  - (c) Mona consented to road accidents by walking on the road.
  - (d) Mona will not get compensation as Morley is now dead.
67. Lily, a 16-year-old girl, living in a suburb of New York, excitedly planned a silly Halloween prank to surprise her neighbour for getting candy, Mrs. Johnson. Lily decided to dress up as a friendly ghost and jump out unexpectedly, intending to make Mrs. Johnson laugh. However, Mrs. Johnson got extremely frightened and suffered a nervous shock as a result of the harmless Halloween prank. Mrs Johnson did not suffer from any other mental disease that Lily knows. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Mrs. Johnson will not get compensation as it was a Halloween prank which is reasonable during the period.
  - (b) Mrs. Johnson will get compensation as it is reasonable for her to be shocked, considering the unexpected scare from the child's prank.
  - (c) As Lily is 16 years old, she will not provide compensation.
  - (d) Both (a) and (c)

#### **XIV. Coparcenary**

Coparcener means a person belonging to the family and is legal heir of ancestral property of that family. Coparcenary is a legal word applied in Hindu succession law. It relates to someone who is born with the legal authority to inherit ancestral property. It literally means "unity of title, possession, and interest".

Mitakshara school is built on the Yajnyalkya smriti, which Vijneshwara interprets. Except for Assam and West Bengal, this school of thought was accepted across India. Coparcenary refers to 4 generations of people inside a Joint Hindu Family. It is made up of fathers and the following 3 male lineal ascendants, namely the sons, son's son, and son's son's sons and no female.

Mitakshara and Dayabhaga coparcenary Here, in this case, consider the chart given belong to the Joint Hindu Family, then A will be 1st generation. Similarly, B will be 2nd generation, C will be 3rd generation, D will be 4th generation and E will be 5th generation. In case of share of property, everyone, excluding E will get an equal share (1/4) in the property, since coparcenary are till 4th generation only. In case A passes away, then B, C, D and E will acquire a stake, because after A's death the first generation will be B and the 4th generation will be E, so will become a coparcenary.

Dayabhaga schools is built on Yajñayalkya smṛiti, which Jimutvāhana interprets. This school was accepted on West Bengal and Assam only. Coparcenary share which is determined at Dayabhaga School is fixed. Both girls (unmarried or married) and boys have equal share in the ancestral property under this school.

In the above example, if A is still living, C and B are not entitled to a claim the ancestral properties. If A passes away, only then B and C will become coparceners. If in the situation, if both B and A passes away, then whole property will pass to C. If everyone except A passes away, then property will pass through the rules of Successions.

A father may use his properties as he sees fit, or the assets will be dissolved under the Hindu Succession Act. A coparcener can be a female as well. In this school, no coparcenary is made up of father, son, and other family members. A coparcenary is formed for the 1<sup>st</sup> time after the father's passing when his daughter and son receive their father's properties. A child has no title to his father's properties through birth. It might be personal or inherited property.

Source: <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-10275-formation-of-coparcenary-under-mitakshara-and-dayabagha.html>

68. Radhe and Mitara are a married Hindu couple living in Rajasthan. Radhe had a living father named Harishimha. Radhe has a boy named Shyam and a girl named Sundari. The family has a total land of 1 acre. Shyam wanted to sell his part of the land to his friend to give money for the loan. First, he tried to convince his parent to let him sell the land, but his father declined to give permission. Evaluate the options and give the correct option regarding the property of Shyam.
- (a) Shyam has 0.33 Acres of land.                      (b) Shyam has 0.25 Acres of land.  
(c) Shyam has no land.                                      (d) Shyam has 0.20 Acres of land.
69. Suppose in the facts of the above-said question. Instead, the family is from West Bengal. Here, Harisimha had a lot of debt and wanted to share his share of property instead of Shyam. Everyone opposed the decision to sell the property to clear the debt. Evaluate the options and give the correct option regarding the property of Harisimha.
- (a) Harisimha has no property.                      (b) Harisimha has all the property.  
(c) Harisimha has 0.33 Acre of land.                      (d) Harisimha has 0.25 Acre of land.
70. Deepak was an orphaned child with 100 acres of ancestral property. He was from Assam. He followed the Hindu religion. He married his classmate, Nidhi. They had three children from their marriage. Two sons named Soga and Koga and a daughter named Aarti. Soga is also married and has a son named Phoga. Deepak died of old age and the property was to be distributed among his legal heirs. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Soga, Koga, Aarti, and Phoga will have the property.  
(b) Soga and Koga will have all the property.  
(c) Soga, Koga, and Aarti will have the property.  
(d) Soga, Koga, Aarti, and Nidhi will have the property.

71. Suppose in the same facts of the above-said question. However, the family is based in the state of Odisha and not Assam. Moreover, Phoga is married and has a son named Ioga. Ioga is also married and has a son named Toga. Toga is also married and has a son named Philoga. After the birth of Philoga, Deepak died. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer regarding the property of everyone after the death of Deepak.
- Koga, Soga, and Aarti will have each land of 33 Acres.
  - Koga, Soga, Phoga, and Ioga will each have land of 25 Acres.
  - Koga, Soga, Phoga, Ioga, and Toga will each have property of 20 Acres.
  - Koga, Soga, Phoga, Ioga, Toga, and Philoga will each have property of 16.66 Acres.
72. Raghav was from the Mitakshara school. He followed the Hindu religion. He got married to Simona. He bought 10 Acres of Land from his friend. He was blessed with a son named Silua and a daughter named Bilua. He made a plan to sell all the property to go on a trip to Europe. Silua and Bilua claimed their succession and asserted to divide the property based on the line of Mitakshara. Evaluate the option and give the correct answer.
- Silua has 5 Acres of Land.
  - Both Bilua and Silua have 3.3 Acres of Land.
  - Raghav has all the land.
  - Silua, Bilua and Simona has 2.5 Acres of Land.

**XV. Article 23 and 24**

The Right against exploitation enshrined in Article 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution guarantees human dignity and protect people from any such exploitation. Thus, upholding the principles of human dignity and liberty upon which the Indian Constitution is based.

Clause 1 of Article 23 prohibits the trafficking of human beings, began any similar form of forced labour. It also states that any contravention of this provision is punishable by the law. It explicitly prohibits:

- Human Trafficking: This refers to the sale and purchase of human beings mostly for the purpose of sexual slavery, forced prostitution or forced labour.
- Begar: This is a form of forced labour which refers to forcing a person to work for no remuneration.
- Other forms of forced labour: This includes other forms of forced labour in which the person works for a wage less than the minimum wage. This includes bonded labour wherein a person is forced to work to pay off his debt for inadequate remuneration, prison labour etc.

Hence, Article 23 has a very wide scope by ensuring that a person is not forced to do anything involuntarily.

The Supreme Court interpreted the scope of article 23 in the case People's Union for Democratic rights v Union of India. The Court held that the word force within this article has a very wide meaning. It includes physical force, legal force and other economic factors which

force a person to provide labour at a wage less than the minimum wage. Hence, if a person is forced to provide labour for less than the minimum wage, just because of poverty, want, destitution or hunger, it would be accounted for as forced labour. The Court laid down guidelines for determination of bonded labourers and also provided that it is the duty of the state government to identify, release and rehabilitate the bonded labourers. It was also held that whenever it is shown that a worker is engaged in forced labour, the Court would presume he is doing so in consideration of some economic consideration and is, therefore, a bonded labour. This presumption can only be rebutted against by the employer and the state government if satisfactory evidence is provided for the same.

Article 23, clause 2 of the Constitution states that this article does not prevent the state to impose compulsory services for public purposes. It also states that while doing this, the state must not make any discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, class or any of them.

Hence, though article 23 disallow any form of forced labour, it permits the state to engage in conscription (impose compulsory services upon people for public purposes). However, while imposing services upon people for state services the state must take care to not discriminate on grounds of religion, race, caste or class.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/right-exploitation-articles-23-24-indian-constitution/>

73. A state named X is an Indian state. X is particularly known for a very strict implementation of laws and the X High Court also upholds harsh and maximum punishments for offenders. Some time ago, it became known that the district jails of X take very hard manual labour from its prisoners who have been sentenced for rigorous imprisonment. In exchange for this manual labour, the state administration does not provide the prisoners any remuneration because they believe that the prisoners are paying back for their crimes. Decide:
- (a) This violates Article 23 because it is a form of forced labour.
  - (b) This does not violate Article 23 because this fundamental right is not provided to prisoners.
  - (c) This violates Article 23 but it is not a form of forced labour.
  - (d) This does not violate Article 23 because prisoners should always get harsher punishments.

74. The legislature of the state of Indiana, which has adopted the provisions of the Indian Constitution, is in the process of bringing new criminal laws which would replace the old Indiana Penal Code. Previously, the penal laws of Indiana provided for three kinds of punishments- Imprisonment, Fine and Death Sentence. However, the new penal law provides for a fourth kind of punishment, i.e., community service. Now, upon committing certain offences, the government could compel an individual to engage in labour for the good of the community and for this service, the offenders would be given minimum wages but if the offender refuses to provide the service, he/she can suffer imprisonment for a period of one year. Is this new provision violative of Article 23?
- (a) Yes, it is violative of Article 23 because it is a form of forced labour.
  - (b) No, it is not violative of Article 23 because the state can impose compulsory services for the public good.
  - (c) Yes, it is violative of Article 23 because the state cannot compel a person to do any work.
  - (d) No, it is violative of Article 23 because it is a punishment.
75. Sheral was a 30-year-old man who was addicted to gambling. Because of this addiction, he was in huge debt. He borrowed money from several people in his village, but most of his debt was borrowed from Devpal, the village moneylender. Even after several efforts of Devpal, Sheral did not return his money. Because of this, Devpal compelled Sheral to stay at his home and work for him, without giving any remuneration to Sheral in order to cover his debt. Does this amount to forced labour? [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
- (a) No, it does not amount to forced labour because Sheral owes money to Devpal.
  - (b) No, it does not amount to forced labour because Sheral is doing the work willingly.
  - (c) Yes, it amounts to forced labour because Devpal is not paying minimum wages to Sheral.
  - (d) Yes, it amounts to forced labour because Birpal cannot recover his debt like this.
76. Sarla was a very poor young woman. She had no parents and spent her childhood begging on the streets. She went looking for work and found a man named Sachin. Sachin asked her to work for his household as a full-time maid. He offered her food and shelter in exchange for her services but did not offer her any monetary wages even though the state prescribed minimum wages to be Rs. 5000 per month, Sarla had doubts about this offer. Is it violative of Article 23?
- (a) No, it is not violative of Article 23 because Sachin is offering basic necessities to Sarla.
  - (b) Yes, it is violative of Article 23 because Sachin is not giving minimum wages to Sarla.
  - (c) No, it is not violative of Article 23 because Sarla is doing the work wilfully.
  - (d) Yes, it is violative of Article 23 because Sarla should get Rs. 10,000 as a full-time maid.

77. The Indian Government recently launched a new program. The program provided for a compulsory service at orphanages and old-age homes by the youth between the ages 21-23 for a certain period. The program was aimed to instil good values in today's youth and this would also serve for the betterment of the orphan children and the residents of the old-age homes. In the program, the government fixed the service period of Hindus and other minority religions to be 2 months and for Muslims to be 4 months. Decide:
- (a) This does not violate Article 23 because state can impose compulsory service for public good.
  - (b) This violates Article 23 because the state is not paying remuneration for this work.
  - (c) This does not violate Article 23 because young people would provide the service willingly without employing any force.
  - (d) This violates Article 23 because the state is discriminating while imposing compulsory service.
78. Based on your understanding of the given passage, identify the option that can be correctly inferred from the given passage:
- (a) A person can only be compelled by using physical force to amount as forced labour under Article 23.
  - (b) Article 23 does not prohibit sale of a girl by her father for money.
  - (c) Keeping bonded labour does not attract any legal liability in India.
  - (d) None of the above are correct.

**XVI. Article 19(1)**

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees certain fundamental rights, subject to the power of the State to impose restrictions on the exercise of those rights. Article 19 (1) (g) provides all the citizens of the country the right to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

However, this right is subject to certain restrictions as laid down under Article 19(6) (2). In simpler terms, it does not involve the right to carry on any business, trade, occupation, or profession which is unlawful or to hold a particular job or to occupy a particular post of the choice of any particular person. A citizen whose occupation of a place is unlawful cannot claim the fundamental right to carry on business in such place since the fundamental rights cannot be availed in the justification of an unlawful act or in preventing a statutory authority from lawfully discharging its statutory functions.

The right to do business under Article 19 (1) (g) is available only to the Citizens of India. For the purpose of this Section, citizens include:

- A Company incorporated under the Companies Act
- A religious sect
- A deity or any juristic person

The Court in various stances has upheld that the fundamental rights given to the citizens of India under Article 19 (1) (g) are available against any state or state body. Any claim for violation of any such rights against an individual cannot be claimed under this article and has to be subjected under different civil laws or tort law. The rights provided under Article 19 (1) (g) are not absolute and are subject to certain restrictions. The restrictions as per Article 19 (6) can be summarized as under:

- Restrictions in the interest of the general public: The State is empowered under the Article to impose such restrictions which may affect the interest of the public. This is subjected to further interpretations by the Court.
- Prescribe any professional or technical qualifications: A law relating to professional or technical qualifications is necessary for practicing a profession. A law laying down professional qualification will be protected under Article 19(6). However, this restriction also needs to pass the test of reasonableness and objective test.
- State Monopoly: Article 19(6) (ii) was added by the First constitutional amendment, 1951. Article 19 (6) (ii) enables the state to make laws for creating state monopolies either partially or completely in respect of any trade or business or industry or service by excluding the private citizen- wholly or in part. The state may enter into any trade like any either for administrative reasons, or with the object of mitigating the evils in the trade, or even for the purpose of making profits in order to enrich the exchequer.

Source: <https://www.defactolaw.in/post/freedom-of-profession-occupation-trade-article-19-1-g>

79. Mike Ross is a young man of 25 years of age. Mike always wanted to be a lawyer but because of certain constraints like the financial condition of his family, stopped him from enrolling into a law university. He started studying the law at his own without ever going to a law college. He studied furiously and gained the maximum knowledge of the law and after this, started practicing as a lawyer under Advocate Harvey Specter. When it became known that Mike Ross was practicing as a lawyer without a law degree, the state started criminal proceedings against him as a degree is required to practice as a lawyer. Decide if Mike's fundamental right under Article 19 has been violated.
- (a) Yes, his fundamental right has been violated as the state is not letting him pursue a profession of his choice.
  - (b) Yes, his fundamental right has been violated because the right to profession under Article 19 is absolute.
  - (c) No, his fundamental right has not been violated because prescribing professional qualification is protected under Article 19.
  - (d) No, his fundamental right has not been violated because he was not sent to jail yet.



80. Sapna Choudhary was a single woman in her 30s who had the dream of becoming a makeup artist and opening her own studio. To fulfil this dream, she borrowed a large amount of money from Ajay Hooda, who had a criminal record. Sapna promised to return the money within 3 months because she was sure that her studio will make profits but it turned out to be a failure. When she could not return the money even after 6 months, Ajay took over all the expensive products from the studio and destroyed the place. Sapna approached the court alleging that Ajay has violated her right to profession under Article 19. Decide:
- (a) Article 19 has been violated because Sapna is deprived of her right to profession.
  - (b) Article 19 has been violated because Sapna's workplace was destroyed, that rendered her unable to pursue her profession.
  - (c) Article 19 has not been violated because Sapna had the duty to pay back her debt.
  - (d) Article 19 has not been violated because Ajay was a private individual.
81. Gill is an Indian man, residing in an Indian city named Z. Gill worked as a drug dealer and he made a lot of money by doing this work. He used to sell the drugs to teenagers at half prices, which attracted a lot of customers. Because of this, the children and young adults of the city Z developed an addiction on a large scale. During the investigation to find the cause of this rising addiction, Gill was arrested and his business was closed down. He argued that this violates his right to profession. Decide:
- (a) This is violative of his right because he is being denied to operate his work in the city.
  - (b) This is not violative of his right because his work was affecting the interest of the public.
  - (c) This is violative of his right because no one should be arrested for doing their work, this goes against Article 19.
  - (d) This is not violative of Article 19 because selling drugs is not an illegal profession.
82. Ms. Rani is a doctor and she has been practicing in the medical field for last 10 years as reputed and trusted professional. One day, a woman named Bala registered a false criminal case of medical negligence against Dr. Rani because of some previous enmity. The police, without any investigation in the matter, shut down Dr. Rani's clinic and her medical license was revoked without any proper investigation as well. It was later found out that the case had no merits and it was decided in favour of Dr. Rani. Even after this, she was prevented from opening her clinic by the police. Is this violative of right to profession under Article 19?
- (a) Yes, it is violative of Article 19 because she is being denied to pursue her practice without any reasonable cause.
  - (b) Yes, it is violative of Article 19 because the state breached its duties by not properly investigating the matter.
  - (c) No, it is not violative of Article 19 because this comes under reasonable restrictions imposed upon the right to profession.
  - (d) The factual matrix does not contain adequate information to answer the question.

83. Mr Dhobi Ram was a businessman who was engaged in manufacturing and selling of clothes. He was looking for a place to establish his bigger manufacturing unit with an intention to expand his business by increasing production. He came across a perfect piece of land, the location and other factors were greatly in his favour. When he could not track down the owners of the land, he occupied that land and started his business operations. Some years later, a government officer ordered to demolish the manufacturing unit as the land belonged to government of India. Mr Dhobi Ram challenged this as a violation of his right to carry on business. Decide:
- (a) It is violative of his right because taking down the manufacturing unit would end Dhobi Ram's business.
  - (b) It is violative of his right as his business does not fall under any restrictions imposed under Article 19 (6).
  - (c) It is not violative of his right because his occupation of the land was unlawful.
  - (d) It is not violative of his right because his business was against the interests of the public.
84. Identify the correct inference from the following given options:
- (a) A citizen of the USA can claim the right to profession and carry on the business under Article 19.
  - (b) Only natural persons can claim the right to profession under Article 19.
  - (c) The government can deny citizens to engage in railway business without violating Article 19 as it is a state monopoly.
  - (d) None of the given options are correct.

**Logical Reasoning**

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

**XVII. Social Issue**

In the quest for equal rights for women in all spheres of life, every act that justifies hierarchy, othering, and a patriarchal mindset must be shunned totally. Seeking the right to choose her own identity, Ms. Divya Modi Tongya, had petitioned the Delhi High Court that she be allowed to revert to her maiden name after her divorce comes through. She landed in court after running into a barrier in the form of a government notification which said a married woman who wants to use her maiden name after divorce must either furnish divorce papers or a no-objection certificate from her husband. The Delhi High Court has sought the Union government's response by May 28, the next date of hearing. In her plea, Ms. Modi Tongya states that the notification is "gender biased" and creates unnecessary restrictions for women who seek to exercise their constitutional right to choose their name — in her case a change of surname — by violating Articles 14, 19, and 21. The very idea of an NOC is objectionable, divorce proceedings or not, and is reflective of a deep-seated misogyny that wants to control an individual's preference. Ms. Modi Tongya should be able to choose whichever surname she is comfortable with and not have to fight for it.

Women have often complained of harassment when they have taken the path less trodden. For instance, women who have decided not to opt for their husband's surname after marriage face a barrage of unnecessary questions and a mountain of paperwork while, say, opening a joint bank account, or during a child's admission in school, or applying for a passport. A society that is already battling caste-based hierarchies should not add to the discrimination by giving an upper hand to anyone in a relationship, but work towards safer spaces without gender bias, difference, and humiliation. In India, the most populous country in the world, stark gender disparities persist, both politically and socially. Women do most of the unpaid work at home, and are often edged out of the labour force for various reasons. What a girl or a woman can — and cannot — do, is often laid down by the men in the family; sometimes women too acquiesce to such indignities in the name of tradition. The United Nations has said that the greatest human rights challenge in the world right now is achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls. Paying lip service to rhetoric that women are equal without effecting change on the ground with legislative backing and strong social frameworks defeats the purpose.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/whats-in-a-surname-the-hindu-editorial-on-a-womans-right-to-choose-her-own-identity/article67913410.ece>

85. What assumptions does the author make when presenting the argument?
- (a) Women's autonomy and identity are central to achieving gender equality, and current legal systems adequately support this autonomy.
  - (b) Changing one's surname post-divorce without restrictions is a trivial matter that does not significantly impact gender equality.
  - (c) Societal and institutional biases against women's autonomy are minor and can be easily rectified without substantial societal change.
  - (d) Legislative changes and stronger social frameworks are necessary to combat deep-seated gender biases and achieve real gender equality.
86. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the author's argument?
- (a) A global study reveals countries with gender-neutral surname laws significantly achieve higher gender equality levels.
  - (b) Surveys indicate a majority of women prefer retaining maiden names post-marriage primarily for convenience over ideology.
  - (c) Research demonstrates no significant correlation between surname change restrictions and broader societal gender disparities.
  - (d) Multiple countries have effectively eliminated gender biases without altering any laws or procedures related to surname changes.
87. Which of the following best summarises the primary focus of the passage?
- (a) An examination of global trends in surname laws and their broader impact on women's rights and overall gender equality.
  - (b) A critique of societal and legal norms hindering women's autonomy and identity, exemplified by surname changes post-divorce in India.
  - (c) A discussion on the global effectiveness of legislative reforms in significantly eradicating gender biases across various countries.
  - (d) An argument positing changing one's surname post-divorce as the foremost significant challenge to achieving gender equality today.
88. Which of the following statements, if made by someone, would exhibit flawed reasoning based on the passage?
- (a) Justifying NOC from husbands for surname changes post-divorce upholds societal norms.
  - (b) Restrictions on women's identity choices indicate systemic gender biases needing reform.
  - (c) Ms. Modi Tongya's surname change case is isolated, not reflecting broader societal issues.
  - (d) Surname change challenges post-divorce underscore the need for legislative gender bias reform.

89. Which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?
- (a) Implementing gender-neutral surname laws would mark a significant step towards achieving gender equality.
  - (b) Restrictions on women's choices regarding their surnames after divorce are necessary to uphold cultural traditions.
  - (c) Gender biases embedded within societal and legal norms are a critical barrier to women's autonomy and identity.
  - (d) Empowering women and achieving gender equality requires both legislative changes and a shift in societal attitudes.
90. All of the following can be inferred, except?
- (a) Legal and societal norms contribute to maintaining gender biases by controlling women's choices.
  - (b) Changing surname laws to be gender-neutral could play a role in advancing gender equality.
  - (c) Most women prefer to keep their maiden names after marriage primarily for ideological reasons.
  - (d) The United Nations recognizes achieving gender equality as a significant global human rights challenge.

**XVIII. Sci-tech**

India's journey towards enhancing its nuclear program has reached a significant milestone with the loading of the core into the prototype fast breeder reactor (PFBR) vessel, marking a step forward in its three-stage nuclear strategy. This strategy envisions utilizing India's vast thorium reserves to achieve energy independence through nuclear power in its final stage. However, the escalation in nuclear power usage brings to the forefront the critical issue of nuclear waste management.

Nuclear waste originates from the fission process in reactors, where neutrons bombard atoms' nuclei, leading to their destabilization and breakdown, releasing energy and new nuclei. When these resulting nuclei cannot undergo further fission, they are classified as nuclear waste. Over time, nuclear fuel becomes irradiated and turns into spent fuel, comprising radioactive fission products and elements created from uranium transformation. This waste is highly radioactive, necessitating secure storage to prevent environmental contamination.

Handling nuclear waste poses significant challenges due to its hazardous nature. Initially, spent fuel is kept underwater for cooling, which can last several decades. Afterward, it can be moved to dry casks for more extended storage. Countries with longstanding nuclear programs have amassed substantial amounts of spent fuel, necessitating storage solutions that can last millennia, far beyond the existence of modern humans.

Nuclear plants also produce liquid waste, which, depending on its radioactivity, is treated and disposed of in various ways, including discharging into the environment after treatment, as

seen with Japan's Fukushima plant. High-level liquid waste, containing a majority of the fission products, is vitrified to form a stable glass for storage.

Addressing the spent fuel challenge involves cooling in spent-fuel pools before transferring to dry-cask storage, where it is sealed and kept in steel or concrete chambers. Another approach is geological disposal, burying the waste in special containers underground, though concerns about long-term safety persist. Reprocessing spent fuel to separate fissile material for further use offers improved fuel efficiency but raises issues due to the generation of weapons-usable plutonium. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)

Nuclear waste management, particularly the decontamination and maintenance of storage facilities, is costly and complex. The U.S. Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 created a fund for geological disposal facilities, accumulating significant resources yet criticized for its unspent funds.

India handles its nuclear waste through reprocessing plants in Trombay, Tarapur, and Kalpakkam, aiming to utilize spent fuel from various reactors for plutonium production and further nuclear endeavours. However, challenges such as the operational efficiency of reprocessing facilities and the management of different waste types from advanced reactors like the PFBR highlight the complexities of nuclear waste management.

The handling and management of nuclear waste underscore the intricate balance between harnessing nuclear energy for power generation and ensuring environmental and public safety through effective waste management practices.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/nuclear-waste-storage-reprocessing-explained/article67941766.ece>

91. If the information in the passage above is correct, which of the following must necessarily be true?
- (a) The quest for energy independence in India through nuclear power is unhampered by concerns over nuclear waste management.
  - (b) Effective strategies for nuclear waste management are indispensable for the sustained growth of nuclear energy.
  - (c) Reprocessing nuclear waste is universally acknowledged as the best solution for managing nuclear waste globally.
  - (d) Geological disposal of nuclear waste has been widely implemented and accepted without any environmental concerns.

92. Which of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the argument that geological disposal of nuclear waste is a viable long-term management strategy?
- (a) Demonstrations of geological disposal in countries with advanced nuclear programs show no leakage or contamination incidents over decades.
  - (b) Surveys indicate public opposition to nuclear power stems more from nuclear accident fears than from waste management concerns.
  - (c) Nuclear reactor design advancements have substantially cut the amount of waste produced, easing the pressure on management systems.
  - (d) The decreasing construction costs of geological disposal facilities make this strategy more accessible for developing nations.
93. The passage presents a paradox regarding the use of nuclear energy and waste management. Which of the following best captures this paradox?
- (a) Nuclear power's potential for energy independence is countered by the unresolved challenges its waste presents.
  - (b) Despite hazards, nuclear waste concerns diminish with storage and disposal technological advancements.
  - (c) Reprocessing to produce weapons-usable plutonium is paradoxically viewed as a nuclear proliferation deterrent.
  - (d) The advent of advanced nuclear reactors significantly mitigates public safety concerns, contrary to expectations.
94. What is the primary piece of evidence on which the author's argument relies?
- (a) India's reliance on reprocessing plants highlights the importance of managing nuclear waste for its nuclear pursuits and plutonium production.
  - (b) The transition from cooling spent fuel in pools to dry-cask storage illustrates the complexity and stages involved in nuclear waste management.
  - (c) The generation of nuclear waste from the fission process underscores the necessity of secure storage to manage its hazardous nature effectively.
  - (d) The U.S. Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 demonstrates governmental efforts and criticisms in managing nuclear waste, focusing on fund allocation.
95. Which of the following points to a flaw in the reasoning within the passage?
- (a) The passage assumes effectiveness of current waste management without considering future innovations or policy changes.
  - (b) It implies technological capabilities are the sole challenge, overlooking socio-political and economic impacts on waste handling.
  - (c) The passage suggests reprocessing as a universal solution, ignoring concerns like weapons-usable plutonium generation.
  - (d) It assumes safely stored or reprocessed waste poses no further public or environmental safety challenges, overlooking long-term risks.

96. What would be the most appropriate title for the passage based on its content?
- (a) India's Nuclear Energy Impact
  - (b) Guide to Nuclear Waste Management
  - (c) Nuclear Energy vs. Environmental Safety
  - (d) Nuclear Power's Future and Challenges

**XIX. Health**

India has experienced a significant rise in obesity rates among both adults and children over the past three decades, while undernutrition remains widespread. This combination has placed India among the countries facing a severe "double burden" of malnutrition. The study points to a lack of access to affordable, nutritious food as a key factor driving both undernutrition and obesity. Undernutrition stems from inadequate food access, whereas obesity is often fueled by the increased availability of processed foods high in fats, salts, and sugars.

Obesity is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that presents a health risk, with adults (over 20 years) having a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or more considered obese. For school-aged children and adolescents (ages 5 to 19), obesity is defined as a BMI two standard deviations above the mean. Underweight, a form of undernutrition, is identified in adults with a BMI below 18 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and in children and adolescents whose BMI is two standard deviations below the mean.

The prevalence of obesity among women in India has increased significantly, from 1.2% in 1990 to 9.8% in 2022. Similarly, obesity rates in men have risen during the same period. Childhood obesity has also seen a notable increase. Despite a decrease in underweight and thinness rates, these issues continue to be prevalent across genders and age groups, with Indian girls having the highest thinness rate globally.

Women are more susceptible to weight gain due to limited access or time for physical activities and a tendency to prioritise family nutrition over their own. He also notes that if central obesity were considered, the rates in women could be as high as 40% to 50% in many parts of the country. Central obesity, which involves excessive fat accumulation in the abdominal area, is a better predictor of future disease risk.

Socio-economic conditions have a significant impact on both obesity and undernutrition. Obesity is no longer seen as a disease of the affluent in India; inexpensive and accessible junk food has contributed to rising obesity rates even among the poorer populations. However, a rural-urban divide persists, with higher obesity prevalence in urban areas compared to rural ones. Undernutrition remains an issue in extremely remote and rural areas of poorer states where food access is severely limited.

The health consequences of both obesity and undernutrition are profound. Obesity increases the risk of diseases like diabetes, hypertension, heart attacks, and strokes. Undernutrition, on the other hand, can heighten the risk of non-communicable diseases due to its impact on organ and vessel development from an early age. The study emphasises the need for



programs that promote healthy nutrition and support weight loss, highlighting the importance of making healthy food affordable and accessible to address this dual burden.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-health/obesity-undernutrition-persist-india-new-study-9191754/>

97. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?
- (a) Primary reliance on socio-economic advancements is inadequate for solving India's nutritional problems.
  - (b) The role of public awareness and nutrition education is minimal in mitigating malnutrition's dual threat.
  - (c) Equal focus on making nutritious foods both accessible and affordable is crucial for addressing malnutrition.
  - (d) Traditional diets high in fats and sugars are the exclusive cause of the surge in obesity rates across India.
98. Which of the following situations most closely parallels the author's concern about the rural-urban divide in nutritional health in India?
- (a) Schools aiming to raise literacy inadvertently favour wealthier students, leaving poorer ones behind.
  - (b) City efforts to reduce traffic by enhancing public transit fail as personal vehicle use grows.
  - (c) Renewable energy tax breaks fail to shift companies from fossil fuels, due to lower costs.
  - (d) Community gardens meant to offer fresh produce end up serving those with prior access to it.
99. Based on the passage, which of the following inferences can be correctly drawn about the relationship between obesity and socioeconomic status in India?
- (a) Obesity impacts only the affluent in India, given their diverse food access.
  - (b) Rural areas witness higher obesity due to lower physical activity levels.
  - (c) Cheap junk food access has raised obesity rates across all socioeconomic levels.
  - (d) Socioeconomic status impacts neither obesity nor undernutrition equally in India.
100. Which statement serves as a foundational basis for the author's argument?
- (a) The distinction between urban and rural nutritional health challenges necessitates distinct intervention strategies.
  - (b) Access to affordable, nutritious food is pivotal in combating the dual burden of malnutrition in India.
  - (c) Increasing physical activity among women will significantly reduce obesity rates across the country.
  - (d) The economic growth of India is inversely related to the nutritional health of its population.

101. If a counter-argument were to be made, which of the following could be used against the author's claim?
- (a) The obesity epidemic in India is primarily due to genetic predispositions rather than dietary habits.
  - (b) Urbanisation is the single most significant factor driving the increase in obesity rates across India.
  - (c) Programs focusing on affordable nutritious food have little to no impact on reducing obesity rates.
  - (d) The rural-urban nutritional divide is overstated and does not significantly affect malnutrition rates.
102. The author concludes that...?
- (a) India will soon view obesity as the leading concern over undernutrition.
  - (b) Urban-focused initiatives are key to solving India's malnutrition issues.
  - (c) Comprehensive strategies are essential for obesity and undernutrition risks.
  - (d) Economic interventions are paramount in resolving nutritional health crises.

**XX. Psychology**

People are tired. Like, really tired. As evidenced by recent trends such as Quiet Quitting, Coffee Badging, Bare Minimum Mondays, and most of all, The Great Resignation—when over 47 million Americans voluntarily resigned from their positions—people are feeling a strain on more than just their work calendars; they're feeling it on their spirits. We're now in the era of "The Great Exhaustion," a time when people are looking to reestablish their relationship with work in order to reduce their pervasive sense of drain.

Most people aren't surprised to hear about "The Great Exhaustion." We know that we are tired, and we see it in the choices we make every day: ordering dinner because we don't have the energy to make it, trying to find ways to work from home so we don't have to add a two-hour commute to our day, infrequent social outings because it is impossible to coordinate busy adult schedules, complete de-prioritization of hobbies — the list goes on and on. People feel so fatigued that they are cutting out activities that used to be commonplace and low stress, like working out and going to the supermarket. Factor in recovering from the pandemic, inflation, and global stressors, and you've got a recipe for complete physical, mental, and emotional exhaustion.

So why are levels of exhaustion increasing? I speak with burned out professionals for a living, and I have heard countless unique reasons for exhaustion. The three factors that are commonly overlooked but that I believe are contributing the most are unsustainable lifestyles, exposure to stress outside of our control, and financial insecurity. These are facets of our lives that we have managed to normalise. But this normalisation has caused us to disregard their impact on our physical and mental wellbeing.

A study made by researchers on “blue zones” areas in the world where people live longer, healthier lives than anywhere else. People who live in blue zones have one thing in common: they live a human-needs-first lifestyle, in which the things that we need as human beings are prioritised. That means eating whole foods, having rich social lives, getting regular movement, and working with a purpose rather than for the sake of maximising productivity.

This is a stark contrast to most people’s realities. Outside of these “blue zones,” most people eat processed foods, strategically plan activities to socialise and get movement, and treat work like it comes before everything else. Unfortunately, prioritising elements found in blue zones requires spare time, energy, and money—things the average (tired) person does not have. An objective look at how most people are living day-to-day doesn’t paint a picture of human needs being met; it paints a picture of enduring our demands. We have not built a human-needs-first society; we have built a business-needs-first society, and it is starting to show.

*Source: <https://time.com/6694092/exhaustion-increasing-causes-essay/>*

103. If the information in the passage above is correct, which of the following must necessarily be true?
- (a) A societal shift to prioritize human over business needs will inherently boost both personal and community well-being.
  - (b) The adoption of "blue zone" lifestyles broadly will encounter minimal cultural or financial pushback.
  - (c) The roots of the Great Exhaustion lie in a mix of work stress, unsustainable living, and economic worries.
  - (d) Everyone possesses equal ability and resources to favour human needs over business demands, simplifying societal transition.
104. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument that a shift towards a human-needs-first society would substantially reduce exhaustion levels?
- (a) "Blue zone" residents' higher life satisfaction stems from genetics, not lifestyle.
  - (b) Many workers prefer high-stress jobs for the sense of achievement they offer.
  - (c) Only financial insecurity and external stressors, not lifestyle, fuel the Great Exhaustion.
  - (d) Societies adopting "blue zone" lifestyles haven't seen improved well-being or a reduction in exhaustion.

105. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument regarding the causes of "The Great Exhaustion," as discussed in the passage?
- (a) Longitudinal studies reveal a strong direct correlation between increased economic instability and long work hours with rising levels of mental and emotional fatigue among individuals.
  - (b) Surveys conducted among professionals indicate that a majority attribute their exhaustion to unrealistic work expectations rather than personal lifestyle choices.
  - (c) Analysis of societal trends suggests that the normalization of overwork culture has led to a decrease in leisure time and a subsequent rise in burnout rates.
  - (d) A research paper's findings highlight a relationship between exposure to chronic stressors, such as financial uncertainty and geopolitical tensions, and heightened feelings of exhaustion and depletion.
106. Which of the following fall closest to the underlying assumption in the passage?
- (a) People inherently prefer a lifestyle that maximizes productivity over personal well-being.
  - (b) A society centered on human needs would naturally lead to improved well-being and reduced exhaustion.
  - (c) Financial prosperity is the most significant contributor to reducing overall societal exhaustion.
  - (d) External stressors are entirely beyond individual and societal control and cannot be mitigated.
107. What flaw can be identified in the reasoning within the passage?
- (a) The passage assumes that adopting "blue zone" lifestyles is feasible without considering cultural and economic barriers.
  - (b) It incorrectly asserts that the Great Resignation was primarily a response to job dissatisfaction, ignoring other factors.
  - (c) The passage suggests that lifestyle changes alone can combat financial insecurity and its effects on exhaustion.
  - (d) It overemphasizes the role of the pandemic in lifestyle changes leading to exhaustion, neglecting pre-existing conditions.
108. What would be the most appropriate title for the passage based on its content?
- (a) "Great Exhaustion: Post-Pandemic Effects"
  - (b) "Productivity Redefined: Blue Zones"
  - (c) "Societal Exhaustion: Human Needs First"
  - (d) "Economic Roots of Well-being"

**Quantitative Techniques**

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

**XXI.** Following Information about the total number of students in two class of five different Schools and Percentage distribution of students in class I and class II.

Total number of students in School S is 450. In which 48% of students from class I and remaining from class II. In School T total number of students is 20% less than the number of students in school S and the Percentage of students. In class II is 45% of total students from Same School. 420 students belongs from School V, in which 60% students are from class I. In School P total number of students is  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of total number of students of school S and 55% of students belongs to Class I from this school. In school R total number of students are 50 less than the number of students in School P and the Ratio of students in Class 1 to Class 2 is. 1:1. In School R.

- Percentage of boys in class I from School. (S, T, V, P and R) is 66.66%, 77.77%, 55.55%, 33.33% and 60% respectively.
- Percentage of girls in class II from School S, T, V, P and R is 44.44%, 33.33%, 50%, 66.66% and 40%. respectively.

109. Find the ratio between total number of girls in Class I from T and P together to total number of girls in class II from V and P together?

- (a) 85:77 (b) 77:87  
(c) 86:77 (d) 88:77

110. Out of total number of boys in class I from V school ratio between numbers of boys who got first, second and third division is 1:2:4. Find the total number of boys who got first and third division together in Class I from School V?

- (a) 75 (b) 90  
(c) 80 (d) 100

111. Find the difference between average number of girls in Class I from P & R together and average number of boys in Class II from S & T together?

- (a) 2 (b) 1  
(c) 3 (d) 6

112. Total boys in class II from T & S together are how much more than total boys in Class I from both V & P together?  
(a) 52 (b) 35  
(c) 43 (d) 23
113. What is the ratio between total numbers of boys to total number of girls from Class II from all the school together?  
(a) 224:195 (b) 192:350  
(c) 225:129 (d) 221:191
114. Find the difference between total number of girls in class II from all the school together to the total number of boys in class I from all the schools together  
(a) 192 (b) 186  
(c) 286 (d) none
- XXII.** A Survey was done by ICMR in 2020 on 1,60,000 People to find out the number of people affected by different disease. 25% of Total People affected by Typhoid in which 14000 are male number of female affected by Typhoid is 14.28% more than the number of male affected from same disease. Number of People affected from dengue is 32% of total people. 15000 females are affected from dengue and the Ratio of number of men to women affected by dengue is 5:3 and remaining People affected from dengue are children. 12 % of total number of people affected from corona and the number of male affected from corona is 10000. Number of female affected from Corona, is 60% of the number of male affected from same diseases. The Ratio between the number of people affected from cancer to the number of people affected from TV is 15:16. 8000 male are affected from Cancer which is 800 more than the number of male affected from TV. Number of female affected from Cancer is 25% more than the number of male affected from cancer. 9600 females affected from TV,  
**Note:** Number of People affected by a diseases = Number of (men + women + Children) affected by the disease.
115. Total number of people affected by Cancer and TV. Taken together is what % more or less than the total number children affected by Typhoid?  
(a) 396% (b) 356%  
(c) 290% (d) 255%
116. Total number of people affected by Corona in 2020 is increased by 50% as compared to 2019, and then number of people affected by Corona in 2019 was what % of the number of women affected by TV. In 2020?  
(a) 64.32% (b) 133.33%  
(c) 164.33% (d) 126.25%

117. Find the ratio of number of children affected by Typhoid and Corona taken together in 2020 to the number of children affected by TV in 2020?  
(a) 2:3 (b) 4:3  
(c) 3:2 (d) None of above
118. Find the difference between the average number of men affected by Corona and Cancer taken together and the average number of woman affected by Cancer and TV. Taken together?  
(a) 440 (b) 800  
(c) 780 (d) 450
119. Find the average number of children affected by Typhoid, Dengue, Corona and Cancer taken together?  
(a) 11200 (b) 6400  
(c) 5400 (d) None of these
120. Find the sum of the number of men affected from Typhoid, number of women affected from corona and number of children affected from TV is?  
(a) 28800 (b) 38800  
(c) 20800 (d) None of these

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