

LAW PREP — Tutorial —

CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

Law Prep Mock Test Series

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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.
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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. The concept of the "Sound of Silence" might initially appear as an oxymoron. Yet, when one finds themselves alone, in a place somewhat removed from the daily commotion, an invitation to listen to the solitude presents itself. This solitude, contrary to what one might expect, resonates with its own distinct voice, melody, and narrative. The only prerequisites are time and patience to truly listen. It's about tuning into the frequency of emptiness, allowing oneself to be enveloped by it.

In surrendering to this inner symphony, one can experience a gentle, yet assured, influx of positivity and happiness, leading them down a path filled with cheerful contemplations. Some might argue that this is akin to a form of wilful self-hypnosis. To a large extent, they are not wrong. However, the question arises: Is there any harm in seeking happiness? Arguably, the pursuit of happiness should be a fundamental goal in life.

Others interpret this experience as hearing the voice of one's soul in communion with the Absolute, to which it inherently belongs. This perspective is equally valid. It suggests that by allowing the spirit the freedom to explore the vastness of the unknown, one can begin to grasp the myriad possibilities that lie ahead. The universe, in its entirety, is imbued with a benevolent presence, merely waiting to be acknowledged and discovered.

This journey towards self-discovery and awareness is why seekers and sages throughout history have periodically practiced maun vrat, or the vow of silence. By refraining from speech, they aim to listen more intently to their inner selves and, in doing so, to the sound of silence. It is a profound belief that true learning and understanding come from listening.

The sound of silence, therefore, is not an absence of noise but a presence of a deeper, almost ethereal form of communication. It speaks to the core of our being, offering insights and truths that the cacophony of everyday life often drowns out. In this silence, one can find a sense of peace, clarity, and a deeper connection to the world around them.

This silence is not merely a lack of sound but a canvas for the inner symphony of thoughts, emotions, and revelations that shape our consciousness. It is in these moments of quietude that one can truly connect with the essence of existence, finding solace and understanding in the unspoken. The sound of silence is, thus, a paradoxical guide to inner peace and self-realization, a journey that begins with the simple act of listening.

In embracing the sound of silence, we open ourselves to a world of introspection and enlightenment. It is a reminder that in the stillness lies the potential for growth, transformation, and the discovery of the boundless joy that resides within us. The sound of silence is not just

heard; it is felt, experienced, and lived, offering a sanctuary for the soul in the midst of life's tumult.

Source: <https://m.economictimes.com/opinion/speaking-tree/sound-of-silence/articleshow/107763089.cms>

1. What is the central theme of the passage?
 - (a) The role of constant noise in attaining inner peace.
 - (b) Happiness found in external achievements and recognition.
 - (c) Silence's role in enhancing self-awareness and happiness.
 - (d) Loud activities as a means to discover one's life purpose.
2. According to the passage, what is a significant benefit of embracing silence?
 - (a) Silence deepens connections with existence, offering peace and clarity.
 - (b) Silence offers an escape, providing temporary respite from life's challenges.
 - (c) Silence serves as a backdrop for meaningful conversations with others.
 - (d) Silence amplifies external sounds, making the world seem more vibrant.
3. How does the passage describe the experience of listening to the sound of silence?
 - (a) As a challenging endeavour that only a few can truly appreciate and understand.
 - (b) As an opportunity to engage in self-hypnosis for temporary relief from stress.
 - (c) As a journey towards self-discovery and awareness, akin to a form of meditation.
 - (d) As a passive activity that requires minimal effort and provides limited benefits.
4. In the context of the passage, which word is a synonym for "communion" as used in the phrase "in communion with the Absolute"?
 - (a) Disagreement with the ultimate reality.
 - (b) Conversation with the highest truth.
 - (c) Separation from the fundamental essence.
 - (d) Union with the supreme being.
5. What synthesis can be drawn about the role of silence in personal growth, as discussed in the passage?
 - (a) Silence is an unnecessary aspect of life that offers little to no benefit for personal development.
 - (b) Silence acts merely as a background element that does not actively contribute to one's inner journey.
 - (c) Silence is a crucial element that facilitates introspection, leading to self-discovery and enlightenment.
 - (d) Silence should be avoided as it leads to isolation and disconnection from the world.

6. Based on the passage, what conclusion can be drawn about the pursuit of happiness through silence?
- (a) It is an unrealistic goal that distracts individuals from achieving tangible success.
 - (b) It is a meaningful journey that enhances one's sense of peace and understanding.
 - (c) It is a temporary state that does not lead to lasting fulfillment or joy.
 - (d) It is a passive approach that fails to address the complexities of human emotions.

II. *Environment*

The Supreme Court of India recently issued an interim order that underscores the importance of adhering to the established definition of forests and respecting the landmark TN Godavarman Thirumulpad verdict from 1996. This directive came in response to petitions challenging the government's introduction of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 2023. This new legislation, which supersedes the Forest (Conservation) Rules of 2022, raised concerns among environmentalists and conservationists that it could potentially weaken the safeguards provided by the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 and the pivotal Godavarman judgment.

A significant point of contention with the 2023 rules is their relaxation of protections on previously unprotected forest areas. Critics argue that this could result in the reclassification of approximately 197,000 square kilometers of land, previously recognized as forest under the 1996 Supreme Court order but not officially designated as such, thereby opening it up to possible exploitation. The rules introduced provisions for allowing non-forest activities, including the establishment of zoos, safaris, and projects deemed of national importance near international borders, as well as defense or public utility projects in regions affected by Maoist activities, within these areas.

The Supreme Court's insistence on compliance with the 1996 order by the states and Union Territories, setting a deadline for the submission of review reports, highlights the ongoing tension between development interests and environmental conservation. The backdrop to this legal and environmental discourse is the alarming rate at which India's forest cover has been diminishing. The ambiguity in governmental policies towards forest conservation, coupled with the escalating climate crisis, signals an impending ecological disaster. The reduction in forest areas not only exacerbates environmental degradation but also increases the frequency and intensity of human-animal conflicts.

This situation calls for a balanced approach that does not pit development against environmental preservation. Instead, the emphasis should be on the meticulous protection and restoration of forest lands. The Supreme Court's directive serves as a reminder of the critical need to maintain the integrity of India's forests, not only for the sake of biodiversity and ecological balance but also for the well-being and sustainability of future generations. The decision to prioritize forest conservation over "non-forest" purposes is a testament to the judiciary's role in safeguarding the environment against shortsighted developmental policies.

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/editorials/heed-sc-s-directive-on-saving-forests-101708438411160.html>

7. How does the author approach the discussion of the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 2023, and its implications for forest conservation?
- (a) Optimistic (b) Indifferent
(c) Analytical (d) Alarmist
8. What is the Supreme Court of India's stance on the definition of forests and its protection, as described in the passage?
- (a) The Court focuses on economic benefits over the established forest definitions.
(b) The Court mandates adherence to the 1996 Godavarman judgment's forest definition.
(c) The Court favors reclassifying forests for key national development projects.
(d) The Court leaves forest definition decisions to states and Union Territories.
9. What underlying concern does the author suggest is exacerbated by the reduction in forest areas?
- (a) The potential for increased recreational spaces due to the establishment of zoos and safaris.
(b) The likelihood of enhanced economic development from non-forest activities.
(c) The exacerbation of environmental degradation and the increase in human-animal conflicts.
(d) The improvement of defense and public utility infrastructure in Maoist-affected regions.
10. What does the phrase "alarming rate" imply in the context of India's forest cover reduction?
- (a) A rate that is slightly concerning but generally manageable within current conservation efforts.
(b) A pace of decline that is slow and unlikely to have significant immediate effects on the environment.
(c) A speed of reduction that is causing widespread panic and immediate action from all sectors of society.
(d) A pace of decline that is very concerning and necessitates urgent action to mitigate negative impacts.

11. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage regarding the Supreme Court's directive?
- (a) The Supreme Court has fully endorsed the new legislation as a positive step towards forest conservation.
 - (b) The Supreme Court has remained neutral, offering no opinion on the impact of the new legislation.
 - (c) The Supreme Court has demanded strict compliance with a previous judgment to protect forest areas.
 - (d) The Supreme Court has requested states to prioritize economic development over forest conservation.
12. What figure of speech is used in the phrase "the backdrop to this legal and environmental discourse"?
- (a) Metaphor
 - (b) Simile
 - (c) Personification
 - (d) Metonymy

III. *Architecture*

The Indian built environment constantly negotiates ancient traditions, diverse population, and globalised ambitions. When it comes to heritage preservation, these forces often converge to create a distinctive approach to conservation efforts in the country. Beyond the conventional models seen in many parts of the world, India's conservation projects intertwine historical practices, community engagement, and a reverence for the living essence of buildings.

Despite India's particularly continuous civilization, the formal practice of conservation is said to have emerged with the establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) by the British in 1902. While still in its early stages as a matter of broader public and professional concern, a wealth of knowledge is evolving. Through a synthesis of indigenous experience and international collaboration, guidelines for the preservation of Indian architectural and urban heritage are in development. The process seeks to achieve a clearer definition of the Indian context in the realm of conservation planning.

Historical conservation projects were not concerned by the complexities of modern Indian lifestyles and typically focused on addressing local challenges. Unlike the widely prevalent architect-mason-contractor model, traditional conservation efforts involved a varied ensemble of professionals such as craftspeople, astrologers, priests and local heads, ecologists, and more. Similar to contemporary construction projects that demand a collaborative and multidisciplinary effort, traditional restoration engaged the entire community as active stakeholders.

Indian structures, especially religious buildings, are perceived as living beings with their own life force. The conservation of temples, residences, and other heritage sites involves rituals that go beyond the tangible elements. Seeking approval from deities and trees before initiating

work and conducting rituals akin to anesthesia to draw energies to specific areas are integral aspects of the conservation process. www.lawpreptutorial.com

India grapples with a delicate balance of preserving tradition while navigating rapid modernization. The built environment, where the old and the new coexist, reflects these complexities. Challenges in conservation lie not only in physical preservation but also in maintaining functional relevance amid shifting societal patterns.

While historic religious structures usually retain societal significance, other architecture, such as palaces and residential buildings, struggle with remaining culturally relevant. Shifting social patterns, such as the transition from joint families to nuclear families, impact the relevance of these structures in modern times. Yet, they are indispensable to the built landscape, serving as crucial threads connecting citizens to their cultural identity.

Source: <https://www.archdaily.com/1012700/conservation-architecture-in-india-living-buildings-and-cultures>

13. When was the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) established, marking the formal beginning of conservation practices in India?
 - (a) In 1857, during the early British colonial period.
 - (b) In 1902, by the British to oversee archaeological and conservation efforts.
 - (c) In 1947, coinciding with India's independence from British rule.
 - (d) In 1980, as part of India's modernization efforts in heritage conservation.

14. Which of the following statements does the author most likely agree with?
 - (a) The conservation of Indian heritage sites is a dynamic process that incorporates rituals and community engagement.
 - (b) Conservation in India strictly adheres to the architect-mason-contractor model, ignoring traditional practices.
 - (c) Modern conservation efforts in India completely disregard the involvement of local communities and traditional practices.
 - (d) Indian conservation projects are less complex and easier to manage than those in other parts of the world.

15. Which of the following is not true in context of the passage?
 - (a) The British establishment of the ASI in 1902 marked the beginning of formal conservation practices in India.
 - (b) Rituals and seeking approvals from deities and trees are common practices in Indian conservation efforts.
 - (c) Traditional Indian conservation projects focused solely on the physical restoration, overlooking the cultural essence.
 - (d) Maintaining the relevance of heritage sites amidst societal changes is a significant challenge in India.

16. In the passage, the term "negotiates" most closely means:
- (a) Engages in formal discussions to reach a business agreement.
 - (b) Manages or navigates through complex situations or obstacles.
 - (c) Legally binds agreements between two parties.
 - (d) Competes for dominance in a challenging environment.
17. Tone of the passage:
- (a) Optimistic
 - (b) Sceptical
 - (c) Neutral
 - (d) Critical
18. Which statement is supported by the passage regarding conservation efforts in India?
- (a) The ASI's 1902 establishment is portrayed as the singular force behind India's conservation practices.
 - (b) Traditional conservation methods in India are depicted as prioritising expert advice over community input.
 - (c) Contemporary conservation projects in India are described as excluding rituals and cultural traditions.
 - (d) Conservation in India includes a diverse mix of professionals and community, beyond architects and contractors.

IV. **Psychology**

In a world where people say appearances don't matter, looks have a significant impact on every individual's life. We humans always have a thing about first impressions. First impressions hold a very remarkable power. Though we keep on saying appearances are deceptive, appearances do influence and impact our lives in various ways. This article delves into the various aspects regarding the psychology of appearance.

To begin with, appearance can be referred to as an individual's outward physical characteristics like facial features, hair colour and style, body composition, what an individual wears, and other accessories. It could simply be stated as how an individual wants and wishes to present themselves to the external world. The psychology of appearance can simply be stated as what, how, and why aspects of an individual's looks and appearance impact the way they think, feel, and behave either positively or negatively.

The world as ours is a complex and competitive environment. This ecology tends to influence our thinking (cognition), feelings (emotion), acting (behaviour), and the way we respond and reach out to others. The way you are and what you wear can create a greater influence on how you and others perceive you.

Appearances do affect the demand for employment, interpersonal relationships, social relationships, etc. It can influence your achievements and success. Research has also stated that appearance or looks can even affect human happiness. So, that's how important and

impactful appearance or our looks are. It has a significant impact on forming first impressions. It has a greater influence on having social interactions and attraction towards one another. Social media is a booming platform that's been used widely by almost all of the age groups. Social media has a multifaceted face that offers so many things either positively or negatively. As much as positive things social media holds, it widely has a pessimistic influence. It makes an individual look more presentable with the addition of filters that create an alternative reality. It has the potential to affect self-esteem. It holds the pressure of being presentable and perfect almost all the time. This creates pressure. It at times has a constant comparison and urges to bring envy and jealousy among individuals. This would create a distorted perception of an individual's own body. This would tend to create a distorted image perception. This leads to increased doubt about the individual's self-comparison and self-esteem.

Source: <https://www.psychologists.com/psychology-behind-appearance/>

19. Which of the following best describes the author's stance on the impact of appearances in our lives?
- (a) Appearances are superficial and hold no real value in society.
 - (b) The significance of appearances is overstated, and their impact is minimal.
 - (c) Appearances play a crucial role in shaping our interactions and perceptions.
 - (d) The focus on appearances is a recent phenomenon driven by social media.
20. Which of the following idioms best represents the "Social media has a multifaceted face that offers so many things either positively or negatively"?
- (a) A double-edged sword
 - (b) Beating around the bush
 - (c) A piece of cake
 - (d) Out of the blue
21. According to the passage, how does appearance affect an individual's life?
- (a) It primarily influences their success in personal relationships.
 - (b) It has a significant impact on employment and social interactions.
 - (c) It affects their happiness but has little effect on professional success.
 - (d) It is a minor factor in forming first impressions and has negligible effects otherwise.
22. What can be inferred about the role of appearance in human happiness according to the passage?
- (a) Appearance is indirectly related to happiness through its impact on social media perceptions.
 - (b) The influence of appearance on happiness is negligible and often overstated.
 - (c) Appearance significantly affects human happiness by influencing various life aspects.
 - (d) Happiness is solely determined by personal achievements, with appearance playing no role.

23. How does the passage describe the effect of social media on individuals' perceptions of appearance?
- (a) Social media enhances self-esteem by offering platforms for positive self-expression.
 - (b) It creates a distorted perception of reality, leading to increased self-doubt and jealousy.
 - (c) Social media has no significant impact on individuals' perceptions of their appearance.
 - (d) It provides a realistic and healthy platform for individuals to compare themselves with others.
24. What is the most appropriate title for the passage?
- (a) The Superficiality of Social Media
 - (b) The Complex Influence of Appearance on Life
 - (c) Dressing for Success: The Power of First Impressions
 - (d) The Psychology of Fashion and Personal Style

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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. World Leprosy Day, traditionally celebrated on the last Sunday of January globally, holds a special significance in India as it coincides with Mahatma Gandhi's Punyatithi on January 30 every year.

The primary objective of observing World Leprosy Day is to raise awareness among the general public about the stigma associated with this disease and to educate people that leprosy is caused by a type of bacteria and can be easily treated.

Various national institutions and integrated regional centres are under the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities organized different programs on the occasion of World Leprosy Day to spread awareness.

- The Indian Sign Language Research and Training Center in Delhi conducted an awareness session and group discussion.
- The National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities in Kolkata organized a webinar.
- The Comprehensive Regional Center in Tripura conducted an orientation program focusing on prevention and control of leprosy.
- The Comprehensive Regional Centers in Nellore, Davangere, Chhatarpur, Bhopal, and Nagpur organized multiple awareness programs.
- The Shantiniketan Ratanpalli Vivekananda Adivasi Welfare Society in Birbhum, West Bengal, also hosted a program, including various cultural events organized by the Disha Center.

These initiatives aimed to spread awareness and dispel myths surrounding leprosy, emphasizing the importance of early detection and treatment. The concerted efforts of these institutions contribute to the global mission of eliminating the stigma associated with leprosy and ensuring a leprosy-free world.

Source:

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2000995#:~:text=Department%20Observes%20World%20Leprosy%20Day%20on%20Mahatma%20Gandhi's%20Punyatithi&text=World%20Leprosy%20Day%2C%20traditionally%20celebrated,on%20January%2030%20every%20year.>

25. The theme for World Leprosy day 2024 is?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Lets eliminate Leprosy in 2024 | (b) Beat Leprosy |
| (c) Leprosy: The silent killer | (d) Increasing Awareness on Leprosy in 2024 |

26. India aims to achieve zero leprosy by what year?
(a) 2025 (b) 2026
(c) 2027 (d) 2030
27. Which SDG aims to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases?
(a) 2.5 (b) 3.3
(c) 4.5 (d) 5.4
28. The multi-drug therapy is the best treatment to avoid leprosy. Which of the following is not included in that multi-drug therapy?
(a) dapsone (b) rifampicin
(c) clofazimine (d) Niacinamide
29. India has achieved the elimination of leprosy as a public health problem as per WHO criteria of less than 1 case per 10,000 population at the National level in which year?
(a) 2001 (b) 2003
(c) 2005 (d) 2008

VI. Move over, China, there's a new contender in the global electricity consumption arena – India. According to the International Energy Agency's (IEA) latest Electricity 2024 report, India's electricity demand is projected to be the fastest-growing worldwide, surpassing even China's by a)____. This significant development paints a picture of a nation on the cusp of a major power surge, driven by a potent mix of economic growth, population increase, and urbanization. The numbers speak for themselves.

The IEA report estimates that India's electricity demand will grow by a staggering 132% by 2035, compared to China's projected 72%. This translates to an additional 1,100 terawatt-hours (TWh) of electricity consumed in India by 2035, nearly equivalent to the entire current electricity demand of the European Union. India's economy is projected to be one of the fastest-growing globally in the coming years. This economic expansion will naturally lead to increased demand for electricity across various sectors, including industry, infrastructure, and services. As millions migrate from rural areas to cities, the demand for electricity for lighting, appliances, and other urban amenities is skyrocketing. This trend is expected to continue, further pushing up electricity consumption. Meeting this burgeoning demand presents a formidable challenge. While coal is currently the dominant source of electricity in India, accounting for over 70%, concerns about climate change and air pollution necessitate a shift towards cleaner sources. The IEA report projects that renewable energy will be the fastest-growing source of electricity generation in India, with an average annual growth rate of 13%. However, significant investments and policy support are needed to accelerate the deployment of renewables like solar and wind power

India's journey to meet its growing electricity demand will require a multi-pronged approach. Investing in renewable energy, upgrading infrastructure, promoting energy efficiency, and ensuring affordability for all stakeholders are key elements. Embracing technological advancements and fostering international collaboration will further accelerate progress.

India's power surge is not just an electricity story; it's a narrative of a nation's aspirations and its transition towards a sustainable future. Navigating this surge effectively will not only illuminate millions of lives but also pave the way for a cleaner and more secure energy future for India and the world.

Source: <https://english.shabd.in/india-poised-to-spark-a-power-surge-electricity-demand-set-to-overtake-china-s/post/10272428>

30. India has promised to cut emissions by?
(a) 2050 (b) 2060
(c) 2070 (d) 2040
31. The Report highlighted that the largest domestically built nuclear power plant, the 700 MWe reactor, commenced operations in Gujarat in June 2023 and reached full capacity in August 2023. Which reactor is being talked about here?
(a) Tarapur Nuclear power plant (b) Kakrapar Nuclear power plant
(c) Narora Nuclear Power Plant (d) Kaiga Nuclear power plant
32. The report highlighted that momentum is growing behind small modular reactor (SMR) technology. SMRs are advanced nuclear reactors that have a power capacity of up to how many mega-watts?
(a) 200 (b) 300
(c) 250 (d) 210
33. In August 2022, India updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) according to which the target to reduce emissions intensity of its GDP has been enhanced to how much percent by 2030?
(a) 40% (b) 45%
(c) 55% (d) 50%
34. The International Energy Agency consists of how many members?
(a) 50 (b) 55
(c) 65 (d) 31

VII. A new study focusing on this area has provided insights into how ancient civilisations adapted to climate variations, offering valuable lessons for contemporary climate change adaptation strategies.

Researchers from the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences have meticulously analysed archaeological, botanical, and isotopic data to construct a 2500-year timeline of human occupation at a)_____. Their findings, published in Quaternary Science Advances, delve into the dynastic transitions and crop production patterns during significant climate events such as the Roman Warm Period, Medieval Warm Period, and the Little Ice Age.

The a)_____ site experienced mild to intense monsoon precipitation during the Historic and Mediaeval periods, respectively. Remarkably, during the post-medieval period, which coincided with the Little Ice Age (1300-1900 CE), the local population sustained a robust crop economy centered around small-grained cereals like millets. The comprehensive approach has shed light on the diversification of food crops and socio-economic practices that allowed these ancient societies to navigate the challenges posed by fluctuating precipitation and periods of drought.

The research underscores the importance of understanding historical climate patterns and human responses to them. It suggests that past famines and societal collapses were not solely the result of climate deterioration but were also influenced by institutional factors.

Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/environment/story/india-has-a-2500-year-old-solution-to-fight-climate-change-2495869-2024-01-31>

35. National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was launched in which year?

- (a) 2005 (b) 2007
(c) 2008 (d) 2010

36. How many National missions are there in forming the core of the NAPCC?

- (a) 3 (b) 8
(c) 10 (d) 12

37. Pledged to create additional carbon sink and achieve net zero emissions by which year?

- (a) 2050 (b) 2070
(c) 2080 (d) 2075

38. India Pledged to reduce the emissions intensity of GDP by how much percent?

- (a) 43 (b) 45
(c) 50 (d) 70

39. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?

- (a) Vasad (b) Valsad
(c) Vadnagar (d) Palanpur

VIII. More than 200 penguin chicks have died in the Falklands Islands as a lethal strain of bird flu whips through the South Atlantic.

The highly infectious a) _____ variant, which has killed millions of birds worldwide since 2021, was found in samples taken from dead penguins that nest in the Falklands.

The news has stoked fears that bird flu will soon spread among penguin colonies in nearby Antarctica. If that happens, scientists believe it could bring about “one of the largest ecological disasters of modern times”.

Sally Heathman, a Falklands government spokesperson, said a handful of adult penguins had been found dead on the islands alongside the 200 chicks. The animals had appeared lethargic or displayed neurological symptoms before they died, she added.

Birds infected with the most serious strains of avian flu experience haemorrhaging, breathing difficulties, drooping wings, shaking, and the twisting of the head and neck. Last year, an outbreak of bird flu killed 220 flamingoes in north-western Argentina, along with 100,000 boobies and 85,000 cormorants in Peru. Some 17,000 elephant seal pups have also died from the disease in Patagonia in recent months.

In October, The Telegraph reported that bird flu had been detected for the first time in Antarctica, a critical breeding ground for more than 100 million birds, as well as seals and sea lions. The cases were found among brown skua on Bird Island. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Hundreds of thousands of penguins gather in tightly packed colonies on the Antarctic continent and nearby islands, which could enable the deadly virus to easily jump between animals.

“Some of these colonies are very dense, and when it takes hold it can spread quickly,” said Dr Norman Ratcliffe, a seabird ecologist with the British Antarctic Survey, at the time.

Source: <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/global-health/science-and-disease/hundreds-of-penguin-chicks-die-of-bird-flu-in-falklands/#:~:text=More%20than%20200%20penguin%20chicks,that%20nest%20in%20the%20Falklands>.

40. In 1996, highly pathogenic avian influenza virus was first identified in which animal?

- (a) Pied-billed Grebe (b) Common Moorhen
(c) Double-crested Cormorant (d) Domestic waterfowl

41. The initial outbreak of avian influenza occurred in which state?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan
(c) Kerala (d) Maharashtra

42. Which state reported the most cases of avian influenza?

- (a) Kerala (b) Telangana
(c) West Bengal (d) Assam

43. What is the conservation status of Gentoo Penguins?
(a) Vulnerable (b) Near Threatened
(c) Endangered (d) Least Concern
44. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) H5N1 (b) H7N3
(c) H9N2 (d) H1N1

IX. It's early morning in Kenya's Ol Pejeta Conservancy, and under a wide African sky, the last two northern white rhinos left on Earth go for a stroll. From time to time, they pause; tasselled ears twitching, as they lower their broad, flat muzzles to nibble the parched grass.

Later in the day, as the mercury rises, they will retire to a shady spot and have a siesta, watched over by the armed guards who protect them from poachers around the clock. The rhinos' names are a)_____ and Fatu, and they are mother and daughter. Neither can reproduce naturally, and even if they could, there are no males left for them to mate with.

This makes the northern white rhino as good as gone, or, as scientists would call it, 'functionally extinct.' a)_____ and Fatu are 'dead rhinos walking.'

In decades gone by, this would have been the end of the line for the northern white rhino, but not anymore. For the last seven years, an international group of scientists have been working to bring this charismatic giant back from the brink.

The b)_____ project involves cutting-edge veterinary science, cell biology and the creation of 'test tube rhinos'. If all goes according to plan, the pitter-patter of not-so-tiny rhino feet could be just a few years away.

"We have hope," says veterinarian Prof Thomas Hildebrandt from the Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research, who is the project leader. But the biggest challenge may not be in producing new rhinos, but the calming of critics who believe that the work should never go ahead in the first place.

Source: <https://www.sciencefocus.com/news/white-rhino-extinction>

45. The IUCN Red List Status of White Rhino is?
(a) Near Threatened (b) Vulnerable
(c) Extinct (d) Critically Endangered
46. The death of the last male northern white rhino happened in which year?
(a) 2016 (b) 2018
(c) 2022 (d) 2023
47. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) Jainim (b) Nazim
(c) Shahzam (d) Najin

48. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
(a) Save Rhino (b) Rhino Extinct
(c) Bio Rescue (d) Zumb Life
- X. The government led by Uttarakhand Chief Minister Pushkar Singh Dhami tabled the Uniform Civil Code Bill (UCC) in the state legislative assembly on Tuesday. Uttarakhand state assembly is suspended till 2 PM shortly after the introduction of the UCC Bill in the house by Chief Minister Pushkar Singh Dhami, ANI reported. This development occurred during the ongoing four-day special session of the assembly, which commenced on Monday. The Uttarakhand Cabinet gave its approval to the conclusive draft of the UCC on Sunday. The proposed UCC aims to establish uniform civil laws applicable to all communities within the state. Arjun Ram Meghwal, the Union Minister for Law and Justice, stated on Monday that the Uniform Civil Code is currently undergoing the consultation process and is under review by the Law Commission of India. A draft of the UCC was presented to the Chief Minister by a five-member committee led by retired Justice a)_____ The UCC aims to establish a consistent legal framework for marriage, divorce, land, property, and inheritance laws, regardless of religious affiliation. The passage of the UCC Bill fulfils a significant promise made by the BJP during the 2022 Assembly polls. On the UCC bill tabled in Uttarakhand Assembly, AIUDF MLA Aminul Islam says "I can't understand what is their purpose because if they are going to implement UCC then why the Uttarakhand govt exempted the Adivasis, Dalits from this Act? If Adivasis and Dalits are not included under this law then how is it going to be universalised?... By implementing UCC, they want to deprive them of their rights social rights, legal rights and other religious rights...We oppose the UCC bill..."
Source: <https://www.livemint.com/politics/news/uttarakhand-ucc-bill-live-updates-uniform-civil-code-pushkar-singh-dhami-marriage-divorce-land-inheritance-laws-religion-11707193904384.html>
49. The UCC is guided by which article of the Constitution?
(a) 34 (b) 44
(c) 54 (d) 64
50. The Court in which case has said that "it is a matter of regret that Article 44 has remained a dead letter" and called for its implementation?
(a) Jose Paulo Coutinho v. Maria Luiza Valentina Pereira Case
(b) Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs Shah Bano Begum Case
(c) Daniel Latifi v. Union of India
(d) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India

51. Which state became the first state to implement UCC in India?
(a) Uttarakhand (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Kerala (d) Goa
52. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) Surya Kant (b) Bela Trivedi
(c) Indu Malhotra (d) Ranjana Prakash Desai

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. Theft

Theft, as defined under Section 378 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), involves the dishonest removal of movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent. This definition is further elaborated with **Explanations** and illustrated by examples within the IPC, highlighting the essence of theft as the act of taking something with dishonest intent, without the owner's permission.

Ingredients for Theft

Theft comprises several key ingredients:

- Dishonest intention to take property.
- The property must be movable.
- It must be taken out of another person's possession.
- The taking must be without the consent of that person.
- There must be some movement of the property to accomplish its taking.
- The law does not recognize excuses such as extreme want as justification for theft.

Movable Property

The subject matter of theft must be movable property, as defined in Section 22 of the IPC. This includes animals, which are considered the property of their owner and can be stolen if taken without the owner's consent. The theft of animals is treated similarly to other theft cases, with the same procedures for reporting and investigation.

Possession

Possession, as understood in legal terms, refers to the exercise of control over something. It can be constructive, where a person has control over an object without physical contact, or joint, where multiple parties have control. Theft requires that the property be taken out of someone's possession without their consent, highlighting the importance of possession in the context of theft.

Dishonest Intention

Dishonest intention is a critical factor in theft, indicating the perpetrator's intent to deprive the rightful owner of their property. This intention must be present at the time of moving the

property, distinguishing theft from acts done under a claim of right believed to be fair, good, and bona fide. The law recognizes that a claim made under a bona fide belief of right does not constitute dishonesty, and thus, does not amount to theft.

Without Consent

The taking of property in theft is done without the consent of the owner. Consent may be express or implied, but theft occurs when property is moved without any form of permission from the person in possession or someone authorized to give such permission.

Moving or Taking

The act of moving or taking the property is a physical manifestation of theft. This can be as simple as inducing a dog to follow one out of its owner's possession with the intent to steal it. The movement of the property, with the intent to take it dishonestly and without the owner's consent, completes the act of theft.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Theft and Extortion Under IPC", <https://blog.ipleaders.in/theft-extortion-ipc/>

53. Aman, a renowned artist, decides to sell his latest painting through an online auction. Before the auction, he stores the painting in his friend Bala's storehouse for safekeeping, having the key of the storehouse with himself. It was stored with a clear agreement that Bala will not display or use the painting without Aman's consent. One day, without Aman's knowledge or consent, Bala moves the painting to a local art gallery to showcase it in an exhibition under his name, intending to claim ownership and sell it. Aman learns about this and decides to take legal action against Bala for theft. Which of the following options best describes the legal situation?
- (a) Bala cannot be charged with theft since the painting was initially given to him for safekeeping.
 - (b) Since Bala intended to showcase the painting in an exhibition, his actions do not constitute theft.
 - (c) Bala's actions constitute theft as he moved the painting with the dishonest intention of claiming ownership without Aman's consent.
 - (d) The painting cannot be considered movable property; therefore, Bala's actions do not amount to theft.

54. At an art exhibition in Delhi, Arjun, an art enthusiast, notices a rare and valuable painting titled "Eternal Sunrise" displayed by the artist, Ayesha. The painting is not for sale, but Arjun is captivated by its beauty. A week later, during a visit to Ayesha's studio for an art workshop, Arjun sees "Eternal Sunrise" again. Seizing an opportunity when Ayesha is busy with other guests, Arjun discreetly removes the painting from the studio and hides it in the washroom, intending to take it away later. When Ayesha realizes the painting is missing, she searched the same and found it in the washroom. However, she now suspects Arjun, presses charges for theft. Is Arjun liable for theft?
- (a) No, because Arjun did not permanently remove the painting from Ayesha's property.
 - (b) No, because Arjun's intention was not to sell the painting but to keep it for himself.
 - (c) Yes, because moving the painting without Ayesha's consent constitutes an act of theft.
 - (d) Yes, but only if Arjun successfully removes the painting from the studio premises.
55. During a house party at Varun's place, his friend Nikhil notices a vintage watch belonging to Varun. Fascinated by its uniqueness, Nikhil decides to take the watch without Varun's knowledge or consent and later sells it. Varun, realizing the watch is missing, suspects Nikhil and decides to press charges for theft. Based on the principles provided, which of the following statements accurately reflects the legal situation?
- (a) Nikhil cannot be charged with theft since Varun did not explicitly state that the watch should not be taken.
 - (b) Since Nikhil sold the watch, his actions cannot be classified as theft but as unauthorized selling.
 - (c) Nikhil's actions do not constitute theft because the watch was taken from a friend's house during a party.
 - (d) Taking the watch without Varun's consent, with the intention to sell it, qualifies Nikhil's actions as theft.
56. Aman, a famous magician, performs a trick at a local fair where he convinces the audience that he will make his assistant's watch disappear. Without his assistant's consent, Aman uses sleight of hand to actually take the assistant's watch and hides it under a table on the stage. The assistant, unaware of Aman's real intention, believes it to be part of the act. Later, Aman claims it was all part of the performance and refuses to return the watch, intending to keep it for himself. Does Aman's act constitute theft under the IPC?
- (a) No, because the assistant was aware that his watch was being used for the performance.
 - (b) Yes, because Aman had the dishonest intention to deprive the assistant of his watch.
 - (c) No, because Aman used the watch in a public performance, making it a part of the act.
 - (d) Yes, because the watch was not actually made to disappear but was physically moved and hidden.

57. During a neighborhood cricket match, Viraj, realizing his team is likely to lose, decides to hide the only cricket ball used in the match. He secretly takes the ball from the field and hides it in his backpack, intending to disrupt the game and prevent the match's completion. He believes this will save his team from a definite loss. The ball, owned collectively by the neighborhood kids, was under the temporary possession of the opposing team when Viraj took it. Considering the act was intended to disrupt the game rather than permanently deprive the owners of the ball, does Viraj's action constitute theft under the IPC?
- (a) Yes, because he took the ball out of another person's possession without consent.
 - (b) No, because he intended to return the ball after achieving his objective of disrupting the game.
 - (c) Yes, because the ball was movable property, and it was taken without the owner's consent.
 - (d) No, because the act was committed without a dishonest intention to permanently deprive the owners of the ball.

XII. Article 12

Fundamental rights are a group of rights guaranteed to all citizens of India by the Constitution under Part III. These rights apply universally to all citizens, irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, or gender, and are recognized by law as requiring a high degree of protection from the government. The obligation to protect these rights lies with the government or the state and its authorities. Most of the Fundamental rights including right to life, right to privacy, freedom of speech and expression, etc provided to citizens are claimed against the State and its instrumentalities, not against private bodies. Article 12 gives extended significance to the term 'state', making it crucial to determine what bodies fall under this definition to place responsibility appropriately.

Under the Constitution of India, the purpose of the state is to establish a welfare society, inspired by the idea of a welfare state developed in Germany. This concept envisages the creation of a state that ensures basic economic security to all its citizens. The Constitution imposes a negative duty on the state in the form of fundamental rights and a positive duty in the form of directive principles of state policy. Most Constitutions around the world guarantee fundamental rights only against the state, meaning citizens can approach the courts if their rights are infringed by the state but may not seek remedy in court if their fundamental rights are violated by private individuals.

The Indian Constitution defines the State under Article 12, which is the opening Article of Part III, enumerating the fundamental rights. This definition is crucial for understanding against whom the fundamental rights can be claimed. Article 12 states, "Definition in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the State includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India." This definition encompasses the Government and Parliament of India, the Government and Legislature of

each State, all local or other authorities within the territory of India, and all local and other authorities under the control of the Government of India.

The terms discussed under the article include Government (Union and state), Parliament and state legislature, local authorities, other authorities, the territory of India, and control of the government of India. Local authorities are defined as per Section 3(31) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, and include municipal committees, district boards, body of commissioners, or other authorities legally entitled to or entrusted by the Government with the control or management of a municipal or local fund.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Article 12 of the Indian Constitution", <https://blog.ipleaders.in/state-article-12-constitution-india/>

58. In the state of Ruknabad, a public university enacted a policy requiring all students to adhere to a dress code that mandates wearing specific religious symbols as part of the uniform. Ananya, a student at the university and an atheist, finds this requirement in conflict with her personal beliefs and feels that it discriminates against her right to freedom of religion and expression. She decides to challenge this policy in court, arguing that it violates her fundamental rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of India. Which of the following arguments would most strongly support Ananya's claim in court? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) The university, being a public institution, has the authority to implement a dress code as it sees fit.
 - (b) The dress code policy applies equally to all students, regardless of their personal beliefs.
 - (c) Fundamental rights, including the right to freedom of religion and expression, are protected against actions by the state.
 - (d) Private institutions have the liberty to enforce dress codes that reflect their cultural values.
59. Veer, a social activist, launches a campaign against a new policy introduced by the government of Pratapgarh, which mandates the installation of surveillance cameras in all public spaces, arguing that it infringes on the privacy rights of citizens. The government defends the policy, stating it is essential for national security and public safety. Veer decides to challenge the policy in court, claiming it violates the fundamental right to privacy. Which of the following statements best supports Veer's argument?
- (a) The policy is a necessary measure for national security and outweighs individual privacy concerns.
 - (b) Fundamental rights, such as the right to privacy, are subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order and national security.
 - (c) Privacy rights are recognized by law as requiring a high degree of protection from the government.
 - (d) Surveillance cameras in public spaces are a common practice in many countries for ensuring public safety.

60. Priya, a citizen of Indraprastha, files a lawsuit against a private corporation for discrimination in employment practices based on gender, claiming it violates her fundamental right to equality before the law. The corporation argues that fundamental rights cannot be claimed against private entities. Which of the following statements best supports Priya's position?
- (a) Fundamental rights are claimed against the State and its instrumentalities, not against private bodies.
 - (b) The Constitution imposes a duty on the state to prevent discrimination by private entities.
 - (c) All citizens have the right to approach the courts if their fundamental rights are infringed by private individuals.
 - (d) The obligation to protect fundamental rights lies with the government or the state and its authorities.
61. A private corporation running a chain of prestigious schools decides to implement a new policy. This policy mandates that students must be able to speak and write in a specific regional language to be eligible for admission. Ananya, a parent, seeks admission for her child in one of these schools but is denied because her child does not meet the new language criteria. Ananya argues that this policy violates her child's fundamental right to education under the guise of language discrimination. She contemplates taking legal action against the private school corporation. Can Ananya successfully claim a violation of fundamental rights against the private school corporation?
- (a) Yes, because the right to education is a fundamental right, and the school's policy discriminates based on language.
 - (b) No, because the obligation to protect fundamental rights lies primarily with the state and its authorities, not private entities.
 - (c) Yes, because the private school corporation is performing a public function by providing education.
 - (d) No, because the school's admission policy is a matter of its internal regulation and does not constitute a state action.
62. The government of Loknagar introduces a policy mandating all vehicles to install a government-approved GPS tracking system to enhance road safety and traffic management. Ravi, a privacy advocate, challenges this policy, arguing that it infringes on the citizens' right to privacy, a fundamental right under the Constitution. Ravi contends that while ensuring road safety is critical, the policy's approach is overly intrusive and lacks sufficient safeguards for citizens' privacy. In the context of the obligations placed on the state by the Constitution, which of the following arguments would most strongly support Ravi's challenge?
- (a) The right to privacy can be restricted in the interest of public safety.
 - (b) The Constitution imposes a negative duty on the state to not infringe upon fundamental rights without a compelling state interest.
 - (c) GPS tracking systems are widely used globally for traffic management.
 - (d) The directive principles of state policy encourage measures to improve road safety.

XIII. Breach of Contract

A breach of contract signifies any violation of agreed-upon terms and conditions within a contractual agreement. This can range from minor infractions, such as late payments, to more significant breaches like failing to deliver a promised product or service. Contracts are legally binding and enforceable in a court of law, making it crucial to establish that a breach has occurred to pursue a claim successfully. Breaches can happen in both written and oral contracts and may be addressed either privately between the involved parties or through legal proceedings. Breaches are categorized into minor or material, as well as actual or anticipatory, depending on the nature and impact of the violation.

Understanding the concept of breach of contract is essential for anyone engaged in contractual agreements, whether they involve employment, vendor services, or customer agreements. Since contracts are legally binding, there may be legal recourse if one party fails to meet their contractual obligations. Recognizing a breach is the first step in reclaiming contractual rights. A breach occurs when one party fails to fulfill the contract's terms, which can include delays in fulfilling obligations or complete failure to perform. The original contract often outlines the process for addressing breaches, such as imposing penalties for late payments. If not specified, parties may resolve the issue among themselves or through legal means. When one party thinks that the other party is not going to keep their part of the bargain, and as a precautionary move the former does not perform its own part, the same is termed as an anticipatory breach.

The ingredients of a breach of a contract include the existence of a contract, the plaintiff's performance or justification for non-performance, the defendant's failure to perform, and the plaintiff's damages resulting from this failure. A valid contract must show an offer, acceptance, and consideration. The plaintiff must demonstrate they performed their obligations or had a valid reason for not doing so, while the defendant's failure to perform cannot be justified by their own fault. Damages incurred by the plaintiff due to the defendant's non-performance must also be established.

Reasons behind the breach of a contract can vary, including legal justifications determined by the court, such as allegations of fraud or duress by the defendant. Mistakes made by both parties can also lead to breaches. Understanding these aspects is crucial for navigating the complexities of contract law and addressing breaches effectively.

In the realm of contract law, a breach can have significant implications for all parties involved. The breach's nature and severity dictate the legal remedies available, which can range from monetary compensation to specific performance or contract termination. The legal framework surrounding contract breaches aims to restore the injured party to the position they would have been in had the breach not occurred. This principle underscores the importance of contracts as the foundation of commercial transactions and the need for a robust legal system to enforce them.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Types of breach of contract that you should know about", <https://blog.ipleaders.in/types-breach-contract-should-know-about/>

63. Amit and Renu entered into a written agreement wherein Amit promised to sell 100 custom-made chairs to Renu for her new café by March 1st. Amit, however, delivers only 75 chairs by the due date, claiming he misunderstood the quantity. Renu, needing the chairs for the café opening, had to rent additional chairs to accommodate her customers. She now seeks to claim damages for the breach of contract. Which of the following best describes the situation according to legal principles?
- (a) Renu cannot claim damages since Amit delivered most of the chairs.
 - (b) Amit's delivery of 75 chairs does not constitute a breach of contract as it was a minor misunderstanding.
 - (c) Renu can claim damages for the breach of contract because Amit failed to deliver the agreed-upon quantity of chairs.
 - (d) Amit is not liable for any damages as the contract was not notarized.
64. Sara verbally agrees to purchase a vintage car from John by the end of the month. A week before the deadline, John informs Sara that he has sold the car to someone else, believing he could get a better offer. Sara, who had declined other opportunities to buy a similar car expecting to purchase John's, seeks legal advice on whether she can pursue a claim for breach of contract. Based on the principles, which action is most appropriate?
- (a) Sara cannot pursue a claim because the agreement was not in writing.
 - (b) John's actions do not constitute a breach of contract because it was a verbal agreement.
 - (c) Sara can pursue a claim for breach of contract as breaches can happen in both written and oral contracts.
 - (d) Sara has no legal recourse since there was no formal contract signed.
65. Carla, a freelance web designer, entered into a written contract with Tech Innovations Inc., agreeing to design a new website for them within three months. The contract stipulated a penalty for late delivery. Carla delivered the website two weeks late, attributing the delay to unforeseen personal issues. Tech Innovations decided to enforce the penalty clause for late delivery, leading Carla to contest the penalty, arguing that her delay was justified and should not be penalized. According to legal principles, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) Tech Innovations cannot enforce the penalty as the contract does not cover personal issues as a valid reason for delay.
 - (b) Carla is not subject to penalties since the delay was due to personal issues.
 - (c) Tech Innovations is within its rights to enforce the penalty for late delivery as contracts are legally binding and enforceable in a court of law.
 - (d) The penalty clause is void since it was not agreed upon verbally.

66. A construction company, BuildFast Inc., signed a contract with GreenScape Realtors to construct a residential building within 18 months. The contract specified that any delays beyond the agreed timeline would be considered a material breach, allowing GreenScape to seek significant damages or terminate the contract. Fourteen months into the project, BuildFast informs GreenScape that due to unexpected geological issues, the project will be delayed by an additional six months. GreenScape, foreseeing the delay, had already started negotiations with another construction firm to take over the project in anticipation of BuildFast's failure to meet the deadline. Which of the following best assesses GreenScape's actions in anticipation of the breach?
- (a) GreenScape's actions constitute an anticipatory breach, making them liable for damages to BuildFast.
 - (b) GreenScape is within their rights to seek an alternative contractor as their actions fall under anticipatory self-help.
 - (c) BuildFast cannot be considered in breach of contract as the delay was caused by unforeseen circumstances.
 - (d) The geological issues provide BuildFast with a legal justification to extend the project timeline without penalties.
67. After signing a contract with Elegant Events for the full planning and execution of their wedding, Michael and Alex discovered that the company had double-booked their date with another event, rendering them unable to fulfill their obligation to Michael and Alex. Elegant Events offered a partial refund and an alternative date, but the couple incurred additional expenses arranging a last-minute replacement. Michael and Alex are now seeking damages that not only cover their additional expenses but also compensate for the emotional distress caused by the breach. Based on legal principles, which remedy is most appropriate?
- (a) Michael and Alex are entitled to damages covering only the direct financial costs incurred due to the breach.
 - (b) Michael and Alex can claim damages for both the additional expenses and emotional distress as the breach significantly impacted their special event.
 - (c) The contract with Elegant Events limits liability to a partial refund, making further claims for damages invalid.
 - (d) Elegant Events is responsible for all damages, including extra expenses and distress of all kinds, as the breach constitutes a material violation of the agreement.

XIV. Murder

Section 299 and Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code deal with murder. All murders are culpable homicides but not all culpable homicides are murders. Culpable Homicide is the genus and murder is its species, thus, murder is a culpable homicide but not all culpable homicides are murder. The word homicide is derived from Latin where "homo" means man and "cide" means I cut. Thus, the killing of a man by a man is the meaning of homicide. Culpable homicide is punishable by law. Homicide can be lawful or unlawful. Culpable homicide is further divided into two categories:

- Culpable homicide amounting to murder.
- Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Murder

Murder is defined under Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code. According to this Act, culpable homicide is considered as murder if:

- The act is committed with an intention to cause death.
- The act is done with the intention of causing such bodily injury which the offender has knowledge that it would result in death.
- The person has the knowledge that his act is dangerous and would cause death or bodily injury but still commits the act, this would amount to murder.

Ingredients of Murder

- **Causing death:** There should be an intention of causing death.
- **Doing an act:** There should be an intention to cause such bodily injury that is likely to cause death.
- **The act must be done:** with the knowledge that the act is likely to cause the death of another.

Culpable homicide

Culpable homicide is covered under Section 299 of the Indian Penal Code. Culpable homicide means the act done by a person which causes the death of another with an intention of causing death or causing such bodily injury that is likely to cause death, or he has knowledge that the act committed by him is likely to cause death, is said to commit the offence of Culpable homicide.

In the case of *Reg. v. Govinda, 1876*, the accused had knocked down his wife, kept a knee on her chest, and gave two to three violent blows with the closed fist on her face. This act produced extraversion of blood on her brain and afterward, the wife died due to this. The act was not committed with the intention of causing death and the bodily injury was not sufficient to cause death in the ordinary course of nature. The accused was liable to culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The difference between murder and culpable homicide is intention. If the intention is present the crime is said to be committed under Section 300 of IPC. If the intention is absent, then the crime is dealt under section 299 of IPC.

Source: *Extracted with edits and revisions from "Murder under Indian Penal Code", <https://blog.iplayers.in/murder-under-indian-penal-code-all-you-need-to-know-about-it/>*

68. Arjun, an experienced chemist, mixes two stable chemicals, knowing well that their combination produces a highly toxic gas. He does this in his laboratory, which is located in a busy commercial area. The gas leaks and results in the death of three people in the adjacent buildings. Considering the principles of law, is Arjun's act considered as murder under the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) No, because Arjun did not intend to kill anyone; he was merely conducting an experiment.
 - (b) Yes, because he knew the combination of chemicals could produce a toxic gas that could cause death.
 - (c) No, because the people who died were not in the same building as Arjun's laboratory.
 - (d) Yes, because the act of mixing chemicals was legal and permitted under scientific research guidelines.
69. Divya, while driving her car recklessly at a high speed in a residential area, hits a pedestrian, causing immediate death. She had been warned multiple times about the dangers of speeding in residential areas and the high risk of causing fatal accidents. Would Divya's action be considered murder under the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) Yes, because she had prior knowledge that her act of speeding could cause death.
 - (b) No, because she did not intend to hit the pedestrian.
 - (c) No, because the pedestrian should have been more cautious while walking.
 - (d) Yes, because driving at a high speed is against traffic laws.
70. Late one night, Arjun, while driving home in a state of intense emotional turmoil over personal issues, loses control of his emotions and his car, subsequently crashing into a roadside stall. The stall is empty at the time, but the crash causes a heavy signboard to fall, fatally injuring a pedestrian, Rahul, who was walking nearby. Arjun had no previous quarrel with Rahul, and there was no intention to cause harm to anyone. He was just not in a proper state of mind and failed to exercise control over the vehicle. Given the principle that murder is defined under Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code as culpable homicide considered as murder if the act is committed with an intention to cause death, is Arjun liable for murder in the death of Rahul?
- (a) Yes, because Arjun was driving recklessly, which resulted in Rahul's death.
 - (b) No, because Arjun did not have the intention or knowledge to kill Rahul or anyone else.
 - (c) Yes, because Arjun should have known that driving in an emotionally unstable state could lead to fatal accidents.
 - (d) No, because the act was not done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause death.

71. During a heated argument in a crowded market, Vikram, in a fit of rage, throws a heavy stone towards Sohan, intending to scare him but not to cause serious harm. The stone, however, hits Sohan on the head, causing severe injury, and Sohan succumbs to these injuries a few days later in the hospital. Vikram had no prior intention to kill Sohan or cause him any bodily injury that would likely result in death. The argument was spontaneous, and the act was more impulsive than premeditated. Given the principle that culpable homicide means the act done by a person which causes the death of another with an intention of causing death or causing such bodily injury that is likely to cause death, or he has knowledge that the act committed by him is likely to cause death, is Vikram liable for culpable homicide?
- (a) Yes, because Vikram's act of throwing the stone caused Sohan's death.
 - (b) No, because Vikram did not intend to kill Sohan or cause serious injury.
 - (c) Yes, because Vikram should have known that throwing a heavy stone could lead to serious injury or death.
 - (d) No, because the death was a result of an impulsive act during an argument, not a premeditated action.
72. Maya, knowing that her husband is allergic to peanuts, deliberately adds peanut oil to a dish she prepares for him. Her husband consumes the dish and suffers a severe allergic reaction, which leads to his death. Considering the principles of law, is Maya's act considered as murder under the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) Yes, because she knew her husband was allergic and that consuming peanuts could cause death.
 - (b) No, because she might not have intended for her husband to die, only to become ill.
 - (c) Yes, because adding peanut oil is an act of poisoning.
 - (d) No, because her husband chose to eat the dish, knowing his allergy.

XV. Maintenance

In India, the right to seek maintenance is a statutory right that cannot be waived by an agreement. Maintenance may be provided through court proceedings (maintenance pendente lite) or after the proceedings are completed (maintenance final), which is permanent maintenance. Wives, children, and parents all have the right to seek maintenance. Under special personal laws, even husbands (who are not able to maintain themselves) are eligible to seek maintenance.

The legal definition of maintenance is the monetary support paid by one ex-spouse to the other following a formal separation or divorce. This financial assistance is for the wife's or divorced wife's livelihood, her children, property upkeep, and, in some situations, even to allow her to be appropriately represented in the dispute. Varied laws have different regulations about maintenance. However, Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, has a secular rule of maintenance. Hindus' maintenance rules are found in their personal laws, whereas Muslims' maintenance regulations are found in the Muslim Personal Law. These laws are

under the jurisdiction of the Family Courts, which were established according to the Family Courts Act of 1984.

Types of maintenance

Temporary maintenance

It is also known as maintenance pendente lite, because it is given by the courts while the divorce processes are still ongoing. The goal is to supply the claimant with enough money to cover his or her living expenses as well as the costs of the procedures. The court may grant it if you satisfy the requirements. This type of maintenance is addressed under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. Section 125(1) of the CrPC can also be used to make a claim. Such maintenance can be claimed by either spouse. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Permanent maintenance

As the name implies, it relates to the awarding of an amount on a regular basis or on a monthly basis after the proceedings of the court have been concluded. It is given in Section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. It is available to any of the spouses.

Who can claim maintenance

Maintenance can be claimed by:

- Wife,
- Children (legitimate and illegitimate sons, unwedded legitimate and illegitimate daughters, married daughter who is unable to support herself),
- Parents,
- Other dependants.

Criteria for calculating maintenance

According to Section 23(2) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 the amount of maintenance given to a wife, children, or old or infirm parents is determined by the following factors:

1. the parties' position and status;
2. legitimate needs of the claimant;
3. if the claimant is living separately, if the separation is warranted;
4. the claimant's property worth and any income received from it, or from the claimant's own income, or from any other source;
5. the number of people who are entitled to maintenance under this Act.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "An exhaustive overview of types of maintenance", <https://blog.ipleaders.in/an-exhaustive-overview-of-types-of-maintenance/>

73. Raj and Priya were married for five years before deciding to part ways due to irreconcilable differences. Following their separation, Priya, who had been a homemaker throughout the marriage and had no independent source of income, sought maintenance from Raj. Raj argued that their mutual separation agreement included a clause where Priya waived her right to seek maintenance. Which of the following statements is legally valid in this context?
- (a) Priya cannot seek maintenance as she agreed to waive this right in their separation agreement.
 - (b) Priya can seek maintenance despite the waiver in the separation agreement, as such rights cannot be waived.
 - (c) Maintenance rights only apply to the period during the court proceedings and not after the finalization of the divorce.
 - (d) Only children and parents can seek maintenance post-divorce, not ex-spouses.
74. After a long legal battle for divorce, Anil was ordered to provide temporary maintenance to his wife Sunita until the finalization of their divorce proceedings. Anil claims that the court has no right to impose such maintenance as their marriage was under personal laws that do not recognize temporary maintenance. Based on the information provided in the passage, which statement is most accurate?
- (a) Temporary maintenance cannot be imposed by the court under any personal law.
 - (b) The court can order temporary maintenance under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, irrespective of personal laws.
 - (c) Only permanent maintenance can be awarded after the court proceedings, not temporary maintenance.
 - (d) Temporary maintenance is only applicable to children and parents, not spouses.
75. Meena, a mother of two, seeks maintenance from her estranged husband, Vikas, to support herself and her children post-separation. Vikas argues that since Meena has a part-time job, she should not be entitled to any maintenance. Considering the principles outlined in the passage, which of the following statements correctly applies to this situation?
- (a) Maintenance can only be sought by those without any source of income, disqualifying Meena.
 - (b) Only the children are entitled to maintenance, not Meena, since she is capable of working.
 - (c) Vikas is obligated to provide maintenance to Meena and their children, considering their needs and his ability.
 - (d) Maintenance rights are applicable only during the divorce proceedings, not after separation.

76. Karan, a freelance graphic designer, has been married to Arpita for eight years. Recently, Karan suffered a severe injury that left him unable to work and subsequently unable to maintain himself. Arpita, who is employed and has a stable income, has been the primary breadwinner since Karan's accident. Considering their situation, Karan contemplates seeking maintenance from Arpita. Which of the following statements best applies to Karan's situation?
- (a) Karan cannot seek maintenance from Arpita because husbands are not entitled to maintenance under any circumstances.
 - (b) Karan is eligible to seek maintenance from Arpita under special personal laws because he is unable to maintain himself.
 - (c) Only wives are eligible to seek maintenance; hence, Karan's claim for maintenance will not be entertained by the court.
 - (d) Maintenance claims can only be made by individuals who have never been employed.
77. After a divorce, Neelam seeks maintenance from her ex-husband Sunil, citing the financial hardship she faces as a single parent. Sunil argues that since Neelam has substantial savings and assets inherited from her family, she does not need maintenance. Which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) Neelam cannot claim maintenance because she has sufficient savings and assets.
 - (b) Sunil must provide maintenance regardless of Neelam's financial status.
 - (c) The court will consider Neelam's savings and assets before deciding on the maintenance claim.
 - (d) Section 125 of the CrPC does not apply to divorced individuals.
78. Ravi, a retired government employee, seeks maintenance from his successful entrepreneur son, citing his inability to meet his medical expenses from his pension. Ravi's son argues that since Ravi owns a house and receives a pension, he should not be entitled to maintenance. Considering the criteria for calculating maintenance, which statement is most accurate?
- (a) Ravi cannot claim maintenance because he receives a pension and owns property.
 - (b) Ravi's son is legally obligated to provide maintenance, regardless of Ravi's pension and property.
 - (c) The court will consider Ravi's pension and property ownership alongside his medical expenses to determine the maintenance claim.
 - (d) Only spouses are entitled to maintenance, not parents.

XVI. Defamation

A man's reputation is considered valuable property, and every man has a right to protect his reputation. This right is acknowledged as an inherent personal right and is a jus in rem, i.e., a right good against all persons in the world. Defamation refers to any oral or written statement made by a person which damages the reputation of another person. As per Black's Law Dictionary, defamation means "The offence of injuring a person's character, fame, or reputation by false and malicious statements". If the statement made is written and is published, then it is "libel". If the defamatory statement is spoken, then it is a "slander".

Libel is addressed to the eyes and involves defamatory statements made in some permanent and visible form, such as writing, printing, pictures, and effigies. It is an actionable tort as well as a criminal offence and is actionable per se, i.e., without proof of actual damage. On the other hand, slander is addressed to the ears and involves defamatory statements made by spoken words or some other transitory form, whether visible or audible, such as gestures or hissing. It is a civil injury only and not a criminal offence except in certain cases, and is actionable only on proof of actual damage.

Elements of Defamation

- **The Statement should be made:** A statement can be made by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations.
- **The Statement must refer to the plaintiff:** The defamatory statement must refer to the person, class of persons, or the trustees of a company. The reference may be express or implied.
- **The Statement must be defamatory:** A defamatory statement tends to diminish the good opinion that others hold about the person and it has the tendency to make others look at him with a feeling of hatred, ridicule, fear, or dislike.
- **The intention of the wrongdoer:** The person making the defamatory statement knows that there are high chances of other people believing the statement to be true and it will result in causing injury to the reputation of the person defamed.
- **The Statement should be false:** A defamatory statement should be false because the truth is a defence to defamation.
- **The Statement should not be privileged:** In some cases, the statements may be privileged i.e., the person who has made the statement is protected from such liability.
- **The Statement must be published:** For defamation to occur, the statement should be published. The statement should be communicated to a third party.
- **The third party believes the defamatory matter to be true:** The other people of the society believe that the defamatory matter said about the plaintiff is true.
- **The Statement must cause injury:** The statement made should harm or injure the plaintiff in some way.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Law of Defamation in India", <https://blog.ipleaders.in/law-of-defamation-in-india/>

79. A popular online blog publishes an article about a celebrity chef, alleging that the chef has been involved in illegal activities related to his restaurants. The article contains detailed accounts and supposed evidence, including photographs and documents. The chef's reputation suffers, leading to a loss of endorsements and a significant decrease in customers at his restaurants. However, the chef can prove that all the allegations are entirely fabricated and the supposed evidence is either out of context or manipulated. The chef decides to sue the blog for defamation. What is the chef's requirement to establish a defamation case against the blog?
- (a) The chef must prove actual damage to sue the blog for defamation.
 - (b) The chef does not need to prove actual damage since the defamation is in written form.
 - (c) The chef can only sue if the blog had malicious intent.
 - (d) The chef cannot sue the blog since online publications are not considered libel.
80. During a live television interview, a politician accuses a rival of embezzling funds from their campaign. The accusation is based on rumours that have not been substantiated with any proof. The rival's reputation is damaged among the public, leading to a significant drop in poll ratings. The rival has not suffered any financial loss directly linked to the accusation but decides to sue for defamation. On what basis can the rival successfully sue for defamation?
- (a) The rival needs to prove actual damage to sue for slander.
 - (b) The rival does not need to prove actual damage since the defamation is spoken.
 - (c) The rival can only sue if the television show had a large audience.
 - (d) The rival cannot sue for defamation since the statement was made during a live interview.
81. A newsletter distributed among a small community accuses a local business owner of selling expired products. The newsletter does not directly name the business owner but includes enough details that readers can easily infer who is being referred to. The business owner experiences a decline in customers, directly impacting the business's revenue. The owner knows the accusations are baseless and decides to sue for defamation. What must the business owner demonstrate to successfully sue for defamation?
- (a) The business owner cannot sue for defamation since the newsletter did not directly name them.
 - (b) The business owner can sue for defamation since the statement refers to them by implication.
 - (c) The business owner must prove the newsletter had malicious intent.
 - (d) The business owner can only sue if they can show the newsletter is distributed widely outside the community.

82. A local newspaper publishes an article claiming that a well-known restaurant in town has been serving dishes made with expired ingredients. The restaurant's owner, upon reading the article, knows these allegations to be completely untrue and has all the health inspection reports and supplier invoices to prove the freshness and quality of the ingredients used. The restaurant owner is considering suing the newspaper for defamation. What is a crucial factor the restaurant owner must consider before proceeding with the lawsuit?
- (a) The restaurant owner need not prove that the newspaper had malicious intent in publishing the article.
 - (b) The restaurant owner needs to demonstrate that the newspaper article has caused a significant loss in customers.
 - (c) The restaurant owner must establish that the statements made in the newspaper are false.
 - (d) The restaurant owner should verify if the newspaper is a registered publication before filing a lawsuit.
83. During a local community meeting, Pranav, a well-respected member of the community and a small business owner, becomes the subject of a heated discussion. Varun, another community member, upset with Pranav over a personal business dispute, seizes the opportunity to discredit him. Varun makes a public statement claiming that Pranav has been embezzling funds from the community charity fund, a statement that is entirely false and made without any evidence. The statement quickly spreads through the community, leading many to view Pranav with suspicion and disdain, significantly damaging his reputation and causing emotional distress. Pranav decides to take legal action against Varun for defamation. Given the principle that a defamatory statement tends to diminish the good opinion that others hold about the person and it has the tendency to make others look at him with a feeling of hatred, ridicule, fear, or dislike, is Varun liable for defamation?
- (a) Yes, because making any public statement against someone can be considered defamation.
 - (b) No, because Varun did not publish his statement in writing, so it cannot be considered libel.
 - (c) Yes, because Varun made a false statement that damaged Pranav's reputation without any evidence.
 - (d) No, because the statement was made in the context of a community meeting and could be considered privileged.

84. A blogger writes a post about a local politician, accusing them of accepting bribes. The post quickly spreads on social media, being shared by thousands and sparking widespread discussion. The politician, knowing the accusations to be baseless, considers suing for defamation. What must be present for the politician's defamation lawsuit to proceed?
- (a) The blogger must have a significant number of followers for the post to be considered published.
 - (b) The politician must prove that the accusations have caused a loss in public support.
 - (c) The post must be communicated to a third party other than the politician for it to be considered published.
 - (d) The politician need not show that the blogger wrote the post with any intent.

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Logical Reasoning

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

- XVII.** A. Ramachandran never failed to captivate — whether it was urging his viewers to respond to socio-political despondence through his stark oeuvre in the '60s and '70s, or through more vibrant and joyous depictions inspired by nature that became his leitmotif from the '80s. The artist-pedagogue, who died on February 10, followed his heart. He was celebrated as one of India's most politically-conscious artists, when he decided to radically alter his aesthetic. Responding to criticism from within the art community, in an interview to The Indian Express in November 2023, he said, "The problem is we mix politics with art in an awkward manner. You can't sing a protest song and become Bhimsen Joshi. If you want to be Bhimsen Joshi, then you have to sing classical music with its own rhythm and pattern... There is a distinction between propaganda and art and a painting does not become great because of its subject. Guernica (Pablo Picasso, 1937) is not a great painting because of its theme of war but because of how it has been painted." This criticism explains his radical swift. Unlike modernists of his generation, Ramachandran's artistic vocabulary was rooted in India. It borrowed from diverse traditions, from the female figures of the Ajanta murals to the Harappan dancing girl, the Rajput miniatures and Kerala murals that had mesmerised him as a child. The ideals of free expression and the intimate study of nature advocated by teachers at Santiniketan were lifelong lessons. So when he altered his syntax, it reflected his sincere belief that man could be, and ought to be, one with nature. The Bhil tribes of Rajasthan and their lotus ponds that became an integral part of this work in the latter years were also metaphors and means to find beauty in both nature and humanity.
- Source: Edited and modified, <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/unlike-several-modernists-of-his-generation-ramachandrans-artistic-vocabulary-was-rooted-in-india-9158170/>*

85. What is the central theme that the author is trying to convey?
- (a) The passage chronicles A. Ramachandran's shift from socio-political art to nature-inspired creations.
 - (b) The author suggests A. Ramachandran's decision to move away from political art was largely influenced by critiques from the art community.
 - (c) A. Ramachandran's work reflects his deep connection to Indian traditions and Santiniketan teachings, leading to his belief in the unity of man and nature.
 - (d) The passage recognizes A. Ramachandran's ability to assimilate varied Indian artistic traditions into his work, resulting in a unique representation of nature and humanity.

86. Which of the following statements can be logically derived from the passage?
- (a) A. Ramachandran's departure from political art was solely due to his desire to align with classical artistic traditions.
 - (b) A. Ramachandran's artistic vocabulary was influenced by diverse Indian traditions and Santiniketan teachings, leading to his belief in the unity of man and nature.
 - (c) A. Ramachandran's work became more vibrant and joyous in the 1980s as a response to socio-political despondence.
 - (d) A. Ramachandran's incorporation of the Bhil tribes of Rajasthan and their lotus ponds into his work was primarily motivated by political considerations.
87. What assumptions does the author make when presenting the argument regarding transition of Ramachandran?
- (a) Ramachandran's departure from political art was solely driven by external criticism from within the art community.
 - (b) Ramachandran's transition to nature-inspired works was a deliberate attempt to distance himself from political art.
 - (c) A. Ramachandran's integration of diverse Indian artistic traditions into his work was primarily motivated by a desire to appeal to classical artistic standards.
 - (d) A. Ramachandran's belief in the unity of man and nature stemmed solely from his upbringing and artistic training at Santiniketan. www.lawpreptutorial.com
88. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the author's position that criticism played a significant role in his departure from political art?
- (a) A. Ramachandran's transition from political art to nature-inspired works was influenced by personal artistic exploration and experimentation.
 - (b) A. Ramachandran's later works, inspired by nature, received widespread acclaim and critical recognition within the art community, suggesting that his departure from political art was a successful artistic evolution.
 - (c) A. Ramachandran's statements in the interview to The Indian Express were misinterpreted, and he did not intend to distance himself from political art or classical artistic traditions.
 - (d) A. Ramachandran's transition to nature-inspired works did not significantly impact his engagement with socio-political issues, as he continued to address relevant themes in his later works.

89. What evidence does the author provide to support the main argument?
- (a) The author discusses A. Ramachandran's artistic training at Santiniketan as evidence of his commitment to classical artistic standards.
 - (b) The author mentions A. Ramachandran's belief in the unity of man and nature as evidence of his deep-rooted artistic vocabulary.
 - (c) The author highlights A. Ramachandran's integration of diverse Indian artistic traditions into his work as evidence of his nature-inspired works.
 - (d) The author cites A. Ramachandran's response to criticism from within the art community as evidence of his departure from political art.
90. Based on the passage, what inference can be drawn about A. Ramachandran's view on the relationship between art and politics?
- (a) He believed art should never express political views.
 - (b) He believed art should only convey social messages subtly.
 - (c) He believed art's effectiveness in conveying political messages was limited.
 - (d) He believed the artistic merit of a work shouldn't be determined by its political content.

XVIII. Eight years after a landmark piece of legislation enshrined the rights of all persons with disabilities (PwDs) “to participate in recreational activities equally with others”, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, on January 8, issued its draft “Guidelines of Accessibility Standards in the Public Exhibition of Feature Films in Cinema Theatres for Persons with Hearing and Visual Impairment”. The guidelines, for which stakeholder comments are invited till February 15, constitute another welcome step towards ensuring that an experience that most movie buffs take for granted can be accessed by a section of Indians who continue to be largely excluded from it. They carry forward the spirit of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act of 2016.

According to estimates of the World Health Organisation, approximately 84 million Indians are deaf and hard of hearing and 75 million are blind and visually impaired. There has long been a demand for making the movie-going experience more accessible to them. Efforts by organisations, such as the Delhi-based NGO Saksham, and a handful of willing collaborators in the industry, like actor-producer Aamir Khan, have resulted in some films in the last couple of decades, such as Dangal and Munnabhai MBBS, having features like audio description, subtitles and closed captions. The draft guidelines require producers to deliver two versions of a film for certification by the CBFC, including one with accessibility features enabled, and call on theatres to schedule special shows for PwDs and the use of special equipment and mobile apps. Such steps can help make accessibility the norm as is the case in countries such as the US and UK. In the UK, theatres have seats into which a visually impaired viewer's headphones may be plugged so that she can hear the audio description of the film being played.

In December 2022, the Supreme Court formed a committee to make the court more disabled-friendly and has recently released a handbook for combating stereotypes about PwDs. Last

year, the government made it mandatory for digital offerings to meet the standards set under the RPwD Act. Enabling PwDs to more easily access and savour one of India's most beloved art forms, a globally exported cultural product and significant source of soft power — cinema — is yet another step in the right direction.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/express-view-on-disability-access-everyone-in-movie-halls-9153801/>

91. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (a) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has issued draft guidelines to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities in cinema theatres, building on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act of 2016.
 - (b) The World Health Organisation estimates that millions of Indians are deaf or visually impaired, and there is a growing demand for making the movie-going experience more accessible to them.
 - (c) The Supreme Court has formed a committee to make the court more disabled-friendly, and the government has made it mandatory for digital offerings to meet the standards set under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act.
 - (d) Efforts by organisations and individuals, such as the Delhi-based NGO Saksham and actor-producer Aamir Khan, have resulted in some films having features like audio description, subtitles, and closed captions.
92. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?
- (a) The majority of Indian cinemas already provide accessible features for persons with disabilities.
 - (b) Legislation alone has been insufficient in ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities in cinemas.
 - (c) The Supreme Court is directly responsible for implementing cinema accessibility guidelines.
 - (d) Digital offerings in India do not have to comply with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act.
93. Considering the challenges outlined in the passage, which of the following courses of action would be most effective in promoting cinema accessibility for persons with disabilities?
- (a) Increasing public awareness about the importance of cinema accessibility for persons with disabilities.
 - (b) Waiting for technology to advance further before implementing any new guidelines.
 - (c) Relying solely on legislation to ensure cinemas become accessible to persons with disabilities.
 - (d) Encouraging private cinema owners to voluntarily adopt accessibility features without any governmental guidelines.

94. Which of the following pieces of evidence is not cited by the author to support the argument for improving cinema accessibility for persons with disabilities?
- (a) The World Health Organisation's estimates of the number of deaf and visually impaired individuals in India.
 - (b) The involvement of NGOs and individuals like Aamir Khan in making some films more accessible.
 - (c) Examples of theatres in UK, where headphones are provided to improve accessibility to deaf people.
 - (d) The formation of a committee by the Supreme Court to make the courts more disabled-friendly.
95. The passage argues that making movie theatres more accessible to people with disabilities (PwDs) is a positive step. Which of the following would most strengthen this argument?
- (a) A recent study showed that people with disabilities are more likely to attend movies if theatres are accessible.
 - (b) The cost of implementing accessibility features in theatres is minimal compared to the potential profits from increased attendance by PwDs.
 - (c) Making movie theatres accessible would violate the rights of non-disabled moviegoers by forcing them to share the experience with PwDs.
 - (d) The current system of providing accessibility features on a case-by-case basis is sufficient and there is no need for mandatory guidelines.
96. The passage argues for making movie theatres more accessible for PwDs. Which of the following fallacies best captures the flaw in the argument's reasoning?
- (a) The passage misrepresents the arguments of those who oppose accessibility features in movie theatres.
 - (b) The passage leverages the disadvantaged position of PwDs to gain support for the guidelines.
 - (c) The passage assumes that because accessibility features are successful in developed countries, they will be equally successful in India.
 - (d) The passage compares the situation of PwDs in India to moviegoers in the US and UK, implying a similarity that doesn't necessarily hold.

XIX. Pakistan's elections, on February 8, were not held on a level-playing field. Former Prime Minister Imran Khan, arguably the most popular politician, has been in jail since May 2023, facing multiple cases and serving convictions. His party, the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), was barred from using its symbol on the ballot paper, forcing it to field independent candidates. Many of its leaders were also in jail or on the run, while others were forced to quit politics or defect to another party. What Pakistan saw in the run-up to the elections was a systematic effort by powerful quarters to dismantle Mr. Khan's political vehicle. Pakistan Muslim League-N (PML-N) leader Nawaz Sharif, once the nemesis of the army, who returned from exile in London, led his party's campaign with the establishment's blessings. But if the generals thought these measures would destroy the PTI's political leverage and catapult their favourites to power, they were proven wrong by voters. Independents won 101 of the 265 seats (93 went to PTI-linked candidates), the PML-N secured 75 seats while the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) won 54, and the Karachi-based Muttahida Qaumi Movement-Pakistan took 17. To form a government, 134 seats are needed. This does not mean that the PTI, whose independent candidates form the largest bloc, would be able to form the next government. When it was evident that no bloc had an absolute majority, Nawaz Sharif called on every party, barring the PTI, to form a unity government. With Army Chief Gen. Asim Munir backing Mr. Sharif's call, what followed was an in-principle agreement between the PML-N and the PPP "to work together for political stability". All these developments point to political manoeuvring aimed at stitching together a unity government that will keep the PTI and Mr. Khan out of power. The independents could also come under pressure to switch to the coalition parties. The PTI, which has already alleged electoral irregularities, has called for street protests, triggering memories of the widespread clashes in May 2023 after Mr. Khan's arrest. The military may have wanted to turn the page of Mr. Khan's challenge and create a new political reality through the electoral process, but the results have underscored his popularity and public anger towards the establishment. For a long-term solution, the generals should make peace with Mr. Khan and allow the spirit of the results to prevail — an unlikely outcome. As political parties that finished second and third are moving ahead with their plans with blessings from the establishment, public discontent and distrust would remain the unresolved issues. With the PTI's challenge from the streets, Pakistan could face another cycle of instability and chaos.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/pakistan-in-turmoil-the-hindu-editorial-on-the-pakistan-elections-and-results/article67838552.ece>

97. Which of the following inferences about the Pakistan elections can be MOST strongly supported by the passage, considering the nuances within the options and potential counterarguments?
- (a) The elections were completely free and fair, reflecting the true will of the people.
 - (b) The military establishment successfully used its influence to manipulate the outcome in favour of the PML-N.
 - (c) The popularity of Imran Khan and his party remains significant, despite attempts to marginalize them.
 - (d) Nawaz Sharif and the PPP are likely to form a stable government with backing from the establishment.
98. The author proposes a long-term solution to Pakistan's instability that requires:
- (a) Ignoring the PTI's protests and focusing on the unity government formed by PML-N and PPP.
 - (b) The military stepping in and directly taking control of the government to restore order.
 - (c) An unlikely reconciliation between the military establishment and Imran Khan, respecting the election results.
 - (d) Repeating the elections under stricter observation to ensure a completely level playing field.
99. Which of the following would MOST weaken the inference that the popularity of Imran Khan and his party remains still relevant?
- (a) A majority of independent candidates who won seats on PTI's symbol publicly declared their full support for Imran Khan's vision and leadership
 - (b) Recent opinion polls conducted after the elections show a decline in Khan's approval rating compared to pre-election figures.
 - (c) Many PTI leaders who were disqualified or forced to leave the party have joined other parties and openly criticized Khan's policies.
 - (d) Despite winning the most seats among independent candidates, the PTI-linked bloc still fell short of a majority in the National Assembly.
100. Imagine a similar scenario in another country where a popular opposition leader is disqualified from running in elections. If attempts are made to restrict the party's campaign and its candidates face pressure, which of the following outcomes would be most analogous to the situation in Pakistan?
- (a) The opposition party still manages to win a majority of seats, demonstrating the leader's enduring popularity.
 - (b) The disqualified leader loses all political influence and fades into obscurity.
 - (c) The government uses its power to manipulate the election results in its favour, leading to widespread protests and unrest.
 - (d) The party struggles to gain traction without its leader and ultimately concedes defeat in the elections.

101. Assuming the author's proposed solution of reconciliation between the military and Khan is unlikely, what alternative course of action would be most consistent with the author's concerns about long-term stability in Pakistan?
- (a) The PML-N and PPP government should engage in further dialogue and concessions to win over the PTI and its supporters.
 - (b) The international community should impose sanctions on Pakistan until free and fair elections are held under independent observation.
 - (c) The military should step in to mediate between the political parties and ensure a peaceful resolution to the current impasse.
 - (d) The judiciary should investigate and prosecute all cases of electoral irregularities to guarantee public trust in the democratic process.
102. Given the content and main focus of the passage, which title BEST captures its essence?
- (a) A Flawed Election: Pakistan's Democracy at Crossroads
 - (b) Reconciliation or Unrest: Navigating Pakistan's Political Impasse
 - (c) The Establishment's Shadow: Unmasking Interference in Pakistan's Politics
 - (d) Imran Khan's Challenge: Can He Lead Pakistan to Stability?
- XX.** How will the struggle for existence, discussed too briefly in the last chapter, act in regard to variation? Can the principle of selection, which we have seen is so potent in the hands of man, apply in nature? I think we shall see that it can act most effectually. Let it be borne in mind in what an endless number of strange peculiarities our domestic productions, and, in a lesser degree, those under nature, vary; and how strong the hereditary tendency is. Under domestication, it may be truly said that the whole organization becomes in some degree plastic. **Let it be borne in mind how infinitely complex and close-fitting are the mutual relations of all organic beings to each other and to their physical conditions of life.** Can it, then, be thought improbable, seeing that variations useful to man have undoubtedly occurred, that other variations useful in some way to each being in the great and complex battle of life, should sometimes occur in the course of thousands of generations? If such do occur, can we doubt (remembering that many more individuals are born than can possibly survive) that individuals having any advantage, however slight, over others, would have the best chance of surviving and of procreating their kind? On the other hand, we may feel sure that any variation in the least degree injurious would be rigidly destroyed. This preservation of favourable variations and the rejection of injurious variations, I call Natural Selection. Variations neither useful nor injurious would not be affected by natural selection, and would be left a fluctuating element, as perhaps we see in the species called polymorphic.
- We shall best understand the probable course of natural selection by taking the case of a country undergoing some physical change, for instance, of climate. The proportional numbers of its inhabitants would almost immediately undergo a change, and some species might become extinct. **We may conclude, from what we have seen of the intimate and complex**

manner in which the inhabitants of each country are bound together, that any change in the numerical proportions of some of the inhabitants, independently of the change of climate itself, would most seriously affect many of the others. If the country were open on its borders, new forms would certainly immigrate, and this also would seriously disturb the relations of some of the former inhabitants. Let it be remembered how powerful the influence of a single introduced tree or mammal has been shown to be. But in the case of an island, or of a country partly surrounded by barriers, into which new and better adapted forms could not freely enter, we should then have places in the economy of nature which would assuredly be better filled up, if some of the original inhabitants were in some manner modified; for, had the area been open to immigration, these same places would have been seized on by intruders. In such case, every slight modification, which in the course of ages chanced to arise, and which in any way favoured the individuals of any of the species, by better adapting them to their altered conditions, would tend to be preserved; and natural selection would thus have free scope for the work of improvement

Source: Adapted from On the Origin of Species by Charles Darwin (1859)

103. What is the main objective of the author in this passage?
- (a) To argue that natural selection is a more powerful force in nature than domestication.
 - (b) To demonstrate how variations in organisms can be both beneficial and harmful.
 - (c) To explain how changes in the environment can lead to the extinction of certain species.
 - (d) To convince the reader that natural selection is the primary mechanism for evolution.
104. The author would most likely agree that the single most important factor influencing which variations are preserved by natural selection is:
- (a) The aesthetic appeal of the variation to other organisms.
 - (b) The ability of the variation to be passed on to future generations.
 - (c) The degree to which the variation conforms to the existing environment.
 - (d) The potential benefit the variation offers to the organism's survival and reproduction.
105. Which statement best represents the cause-and-effect relationship as presented by the author?
- (a) Natural selection eliminates less-adapted individuals, resulting in the gradual adaptation of remaining populations.
 - (b) Changes in the environment create new opportunities for advantageous variations to emerge.
 - (c) Increased variations in a population lead to a higher extinction rate due to competition.
 - (d) The introduction of new species into an ecosystem disrupts existing relationships and creates opportunities for adaptation.

106. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the boldfaced statements?
- (a) Statement (1) provides a specific example to illustrate the general principle stated in statement (2).
 - (b) Statement (2) contradicts the claim made in statement (1) by highlighting the disruptive nature of change.
 - (c) Statement (1) serves as a counterargument to the potential benefits of adaptation discussed in statement (2).
 - (d) Statement (2) emphasizes the consequences of the complex relationships mentioned in statement (1).
107. What evidence does the author provide to support the main argument?
- (a) The existence of fossils showcasing extinct species.
 - (b) The ability of humans to selectively breed desired traits in domesticated animals.
 - (c) The vast array of variations observed within both domesticated and wild populations.
 - (d) The demonstration of adaptation in specific species through controlled lab experiments.
108. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the author's position that natural selection is the primary mechanism for evolution?
- (a) New research confirms that environmental factors can directly influence the expression of certain genes.
 - (b) Recent fossil discoveries reveal transitional forms between different species.
 - (c) Studies show that mutations can sometimes occur at higher rates in response to environmental stress.
 - (d) Scientists identify a complex mechanism for the development of specific organs in some organisms.

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.** Mr. Bhargav has 3 sons A, B and C. He distributed his money which is 225000 among 3 of them in ratio 4: 5 : 6. They invested the money in three different schemes. Scheme 1 offers 8% simple interest and the minimum period of investment in this scheme is 2 years. Scheme 2 offers 10% simple interest but the minimum period of investment is 4 years. Scheme 3 offers 7% simple interest with no minimum period of investment. A invested 50% of his money in scheme 2 while B and C invested 30% and 40% of their money respectively in scheme 1.
109. B invest his remaining money in scheme 2 for 4 years and then invest the total money in scheme 3 for next 1 year. What is the total amount he has at the end of 5 years?
(a) Rs. 110424 (b) Rs. 103200
(c) Rs. 108450 (d) Rs. 105245
110. If A invest half of the remaining money he has in scheme 1 and remaining half in scheme 3 for 4 years, what is the total interest he earns at the end of 4 years
(a) Rs. 30000 (b) Rs. 21000
(c) Rs. 25000 (d) Rs. 28000
111. What is the total amount of money with C after 4 years if he invests remaining money in scheme 3?
(a) Rs. 116140 (b) Rs. 111640
(c) Rs. 116640 (d) Rs. 116440
112. What can be the maximum interest A can earn at the end of 7 years? (A is allowed to shuffle the amount in different schemes).
(a) Rs. 24000 (b) Rs. 37440
(c) Rs. 44260.8 (d) Rs. 37800
113. What is the average amount with B and C at the end of 2 years if they invest their whole amount in scheme 1?
(a) Rs. 101400 (b) Rs. 104400
(c) Rs. 87000 (d) Rs. 95700
- XXII.** Four shopkeepers John, Johny, Jimmy and Jack buy air conditioners (ACs) from the same wholesaler at the same rate. However, this time Jack managed to get a discount of 5% from the wholesaler and got the ACs at the rate of Rs. 28,500 per AC. By selling the ACs, John earns a profit of 15% while Johny earns a profit of 18%. Jimmy marked the price 20% more than the cost price and offered a discount of 10% while Jack marked the price 25% more than the cost price and offered two successive discounts of 10% each. www.lawpreptutorial.com

114. On a particular day, John sold 5 ACs and Jimmy sold 9 ACs. What is the difference between the net profit earned by John and Jimmy on that day?
(a) 600 (b) 800
(c) 900 (d) 700
115. What is the difference between the profit percent earned by Johny and Jimmy?
(a) 10% (b) 5%
(c) 8% (d) 15%
116. If you plan to purchase an air conditioner, you will get the best deal from which of the shopkeepers?
(a) John (b) Johny
(c) Jimmy (d) Jack
117. If Jimmy sells three ACs on a particular day, how much profit did he earn that day?
(a) Rs. 7,900 (b) Rs. 7,200
(c) Rs. 8,500 (d) Rs. 7,800
118. Which shopkeeper will earn the highest profit % on a day if all of them sell 10 ACs each on that day?
(a) John (b) Johny
(c) Jimmy (d) Jack
- XXIII.** A bag has 24 mangoes, oranges and blue Apples. Number of each type of fruit is different in the bag and difference between number of apples & number of mangoes is same as difference between number of mangoes & number of oranges in the bag. Probability of selecting one orange from the bag is greater than 0.20 and number of apples are maximum in the bag. (Mangoes > Oranges)
119. Number of oranges in the bag can be?
I. 6 II. 7 III. 8 IV. 5 V. 9
(a) Only option I, II, III possible (b) Only option II, IV & V possible
(c) Only option I, II, & IV possible (d) All of above options are possible
120. Find the maximum possible probability of selecting two mangoes from the bag?
(a) $\frac{7}{69}$ (b) $\frac{7}{64}$
(c) $\frac{7}{72}$ (d) $\frac{7}{82}$

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