

LAW PREP — Tutorial —

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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.
4. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the QB, request the
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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. Energy

The solar manufacturing sector in India stands at a pivotal moment, presenting significant potential for growth and employment opportunities. Historically, India has been a laggard in the manufacturing landscape of the solar industry, relying heavily on imports and expertise from foreign markets. Consequently, this dependency has led to a scarcity of skilled manpower and a deficiency in indigenous technological capabilities.

The solar manufacturing sector offers a unique set of challenges and opportunities. The spillover effect of manufacturing is particularly noteworthy, creating employment not only within the industry but also generating a ripple effect across related sectors. As the global demand for solar products rises, the necessity for skilled workers in manufacturing, project planning, and execution becomes increasingly pronounced.

India's reliance on imports has impeded the development of a robust solar manufacturing ecosystem. However, there is a positive shift underway as both Central and State governments emphasise manufacturing. Initiatives like "Make in India" and incentives for the solar industry are expected to foster a conducive environment for skill development within the nation.

A primary challenge has been the limited pool of skilled workers and a lack of project planning and execution experience in the solar manufacturing domain. To address this, cross-industry resources must be mobilised to fill existing gaps. With the improving demand situation and concerted efforts by the Indian government to boost manufacturing, the solar sector is poised to observe significant expansion. Also, once industrial manufacturing picks up scale, it will take the R&D sector along, adding high-level technological inventions and innovations from Indian institutions.

As India aligns itself with global competitors in both scale and technology, the solar manufacturing sector is positioned to be a major contributor to employment, economic growth, and sustainability. With the implementation of the right HR strategies and government support, India has the potential to emerge as a key player in the solar manufacturing landscape in the coming years.

In conclusion, India's solar manufacturing sector is undergoing a transformative phase, marked by a shift from dependency on imports to fostering indigenous capabilities. Despite historical challenges in skill shortages and limited technological expertise, concerted efforts from both government and industry stakeholders are driving significant progress. Initiatives like

"Make in India" and incentivization schemes are propelling the growth of a robust manufacturing ecosystem. However, challenges persist, particularly in addressing the shortage of skilled workers and enhancing project planning and execution capabilities. Collaboration across industries and continued government support will be crucial in overcoming these hurdles.

Source: <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2024/columnists/india-to-dominate-the-global-solar-industry.html>

1. Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
 - (a) The primary obstacle to India's solar manufacturing growth is the lack of government interest in renewable energy sectors.
 - (b) The solar manufacturing sector in India does not have the potential to significantly impact the country's employment rates.
 - (c) India's solar manufacturing sector's development is significantly hindered by its reliance on foreign imports and expertise.
 - (d) Skilled manpower is readily available in India, making it a leading country in solar manufacturing.

2. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - (a) Insufficient government support has hindered solar sector growth.
 - (b) India's solar sector is nearing a significant breakthrough.
 - (c) Skill shortages alone slow the solar sector's growth.
 - (d) Foreign imports are key to the solar sector's development.

3. In the context of the passage, what does the term "spillover effect" most likely mean?
 - (a) Economic benefits impacting related industries and employment.
 - (b) Release of harmful chemicals during solar panel production.
 - (c) Market overflow reducing solar product prices and profits.
 - (d) Spread of solar technology to developing countries without pay.

4. How does the passage suggest India can overcome its challenges in the solar manufacturing sector?
 - (a) By continuing to rely on foreign imports and expertise without focusing on domestic capabilities.
 - (b) Through the mobilization of cross-industry resources to address skill and technology gaps.
 - (c) Solely by increasing government funding without industry participation or strategic planning.
 - (d) By limiting the expansion of the solar sector to avoid the complexities of global competition.

5. Which of the following is a factual statement based on the passage?
- (a) India has always been a leader in solar manufacturing, setting global standards.
 - (b) The Indian government has shown no interest in the solar manufacturing sector.
 - (c) "Make in India" and other incentives are fostering a conducive environment for solar manufacturing.
 - (d) The global demand for solar products is declining, affecting India's growth prospects.
6. What would be a suitable title for the passage?
- (a) Declining Trends in Solar Manufacturing
 - (b) From Dependency to Self-Reliance in Solar
 - (c) India's Solar Sector's Global Leadership
 - (d) Solar Energy's Diminishing Significance

II. Food Security

Locusts are migratory insects that can form massive swarms and devour crops, causing famine and hunger in many regions of the world. They are considered the most destructive migratory pest by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. In recent years, locust outbreaks have become more frequent and severe, especially in Africa and the Middle East. The worst outbreak in years occurred when billions of desert locusts invaded East Africa and damaged farmland, affecting millions of people's livelihoods and food security. But what causes these outbreaks and how are they related to climate change? A new study published in *Science Advances* has shed some light on this question. The study analysed data on locust outbreaks. The research uncovered a compelling correlation between the intensity of locust infestations and various meteorological and environmental factors. These include air temperature, precipitation patterns, soil moisture levels, and wind dynamics.

The researchers found that extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall and strong winds, can create favorable conditions for locust breeding and migration. For example, heavy rainfall can increase soil moisture and vegetation growth, which provide food and shelter for locusts. Strong winds can help locusts travel long distances and cross borders, spreading the infestation to new areas.

The study also found that human-caused climate change is likely to intensify these weather patterns and increase the risk of locust outbreaks in the future. According to the study, climate change will make extreme weather events more frequent and severe, creating more opportunities for locusts to multiply and disperse. The study estimated that the probability of locust outbreaks will increase significantly by the end of the century under a high-emission scenario.

The implications of these findings are alarming, as locust outbreaks pose a serious threat to food security and livelihoods in many parts of the world. According to the FAO, locust outbreaks can affect the food security of a significant portion of the world's population. Locusts

can also cause environmental damage, such as soil erosion, water pollution, and loss of biodiversity.

The study called for better regional and continental cooperation among countries and control organizations to prevent and control locust outbreaks, as well as to build early warning systems and improve forecasting models. The study also suggested that adaptation measures, such as crop diversification, irrigation management, and pest-resistant varieties, could help reduce the vulnerability of farmers to locust attacks.

Locust outbreaks are a complex and dynamic phenomenon that requires a holistic and integrated approach to address. As climate change continues to alter the weather and land conditions that influence locust dynamics, the need for more research and action becomes more urgent and vital.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/etimes/trending/how-climate-change-could-worsen-locust-outbreaks-and-threaten-food-security/articleshow/107893043.cms>

7. What evidence does the study published in Science Advances use to link locust outbreaks to climate change?
 - (a) Analysis of historical locust outbreaks and their impact on ancient civilizations.
 - (b) Examination of locust genetics to understand their adaptation to changing climates.
 - (c) Correlation between locust infestations and meteorological/environmental factors.
 - (d) Predictive modelling based on future global economic trends and locust feeding patterns.

8. Which of the following is true in context of the passage?
 - (a) Locust outbreaks are unaffected by human activities.
 - (b) Locust outbreaks will decrease by century's end.
 - (c) Rainfall and winds barely affect locust patterns.
 - (d) Climate change increases the risk of locust outbreaks.

9. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the future of locust outbreaks?
 - (a) With global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, locust outbreaks will become a problem of the past.
 - (b) The increase in locust outbreaks will likely necessitate a shift in global agricultural practices to more resilient crops.
 - (c) Locust outbreaks will become less of a concern as modern technology enables precise control over their populations.
 - (d) The frequency of locust outbreaks will remain constant, unaffected by changes in climate or human intervention.

10. What does the term "holistic" imply as used in the context of addressing locust outbreaks in the passage?
- (a) Focusing exclusively on the use of pesticides to eliminate locusts.
 - (b) Considering only the climatic factors that lead to locust breeding.
 - (c) Implementing solutions that are solely technology-driven, without considering natural ecosystems.
 - (d) Taking into account all aspects, including environmental, agricultural, and socio-economic factors.
11. According to the passage, what is a direct consequence of heavy rainfall on locust outbreaks?
- (a) It leads to a decrease in locust populations due to flooding of their habitats.
 - (b) It increases soil moisture and vegetation growth, aiding locust survival and breeding.
 - (c) It has no significant impact on locust behaviour or population dynamics.
 - (d) It causes locusts to migrate to drier areas, reducing the risk of outbreaks.
12. Which of the following idioms best represents the "given statement from the passage"?
- "The study called for better regional and continental cooperation among countries and control organizations to prevent and control locust outbreaks."
- (a) "Biting off more than you can chew." (b) "Jumping on the bandwagon."
 - (c) "Many hands make light work." (d) "Beating around the bush."

III. Motivation

Religion is not superstition; it is not belief. It is not at all a dogma in which you can believe; it is something to be experienced. Just as science works through experimentation, religion works through experimentation. The experiment of religion is, of course, far deeper than that of science, far more individual, personal. Science and its inquiry are collective, objective; others can watch. But when you are moving into meditation, except for you nobody else will be there to witness it.

Of course, others will be able to see that something is happening to you, but what exactly it is they will never be able to decipher. Something mysterious will start surrounding you, and those who are very perceptive will be able to have some glimpse that you are no longer the same old person. Something new has entered your life. You have changed - but to what exactly, there is no way to judge from the outside or to measure from the outside. Only you know it.

It is like love: if you love, you know. Prayer is even deeper, far deeper than love. Meditation is the deepest; there is no more depth than meditation. But one thing which modern man has completely forgotten has to be remembered, that religion is also a science.

All the so-called modern thinkers go on saying that religion is superstitious, it is dogmatic, that it is nothing but blind belief. All these assertions are basically wrong. They are true about people who have been conditioned as Christians and Hindus, who have never explored on their own what exactly it is, who have simply believed as a formality. They go to church every

Sunday, just as a social formality. These are just good meeting places. They give you a certain kind of social status. People think that you are religious, that you are a good person.

To be religious one needs a really daring spirit, such a deep desire and thirst for truth that even if life has to be sacrificed, one is ready for it. Those few people are religious - and they are not superstitious at all. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Religion is a very precise science of creating clarity, perceptiveness, and transparency within your being, so that you can see things as they are, and the moment you see things as they are you know what godliness is. Just as you know when the sun rises that light is. No other proof is needed. Proofs are needed only for believers; for those who have experienced, experience is self-evident.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/speaking-tree/daily-ecstasy/religion-the-science-of-creating-clarity/articleshow/107869363.cms>

13. What does the author imply by stating that religion is also a science?
- (a) Both religion and science are based on unyielding beliefs to decipher life's mysteries.
 - (b) Science and religion parallel in requiring observation and personal trials, such as meditation.
 - (c) Religion, diverging from science, bases its claims on the untestable aspects of the supernatural.
 - (d) Completely distinct, science and religion pursue their inquiries with no shared methodologies.
14. According to the passage, how does the experience of meditation differ from scientific inquiry?
- (a) Meditation, observable and measurable by others, parallels the collective nature of science.
 - (b) Meditation's outward effects provide clear, visible proof of change, unlike science's outcomes.
 - (c) Meditation is a personal journey, unseen and unmeasured by others, diverging from science.
 - (d) Both meditation and science yield instant, visible proofs of their effects to the practitioner.
15. Which of the following statements is not supported by the passage?
- (a) Modern thinkers err in viewing religion as mere superstition and dogma.
 - (b) Religiousness mandates strict ritual and social event participation.
 - (c) True religion involves deep personal exploration, not just belief.
 - (d) Religion offers clarity and insight, much like sunrise brings light.
16. How does the author approach the discussion of the nature of religion compared to science?
- (a) Philosophical
 - (b) Skeptical
 - (c) Analytical
 - (d) Cynical

17. With which of the following statements would the author most likely disagree?
- (a) Religion requires no external validation, as its truths are known experientially to the practitioner.
 - (b) The practice of religion, much like scientific inquiry, can be externally observed and quantified.
 - (c) True religiousness is a matter of personal journey and discovery, not just adherence to rituals.
 - (d) Religion and science both serve as means to explore and understand the world around us.
18. What does the author imply by "religion is also a science"?
- (a) Religion adheres to unchangeable dogmas, paralleling science's fixed laws.
 - (b) Like science, religion demands empirical evidence for its comprehension.
 - (c) Religion and science share inquiry methods, though their paths diverge.
 - (d) Religion and science stand in opposition: one faith-based, the other proof-reliant.

IV. World News

A new global agreement on tackling fisheries subsidies that lead to overcapacity and overfishing could be sealed when the World Trade Organization holds its ministerial conference next week. Negotiations in recent months at the WTO headquarters in Geneva have enabled a draft text to be brought forward, ahead of the biennial meeting being held in Abu Dhabi.

India — which is often described as an obstructionist element in trade talks — is calling all the shots. Recent research shows that the top five subsidies are China, the European Union, the United States, South Korea, and Japan. Combined, those five represent a significant percentage of total global subsidies. About two-thirds of China's subsidies are capacity-enhancing subsidies — building bigger vessels and tools to scrape large swathes of the ocean floor quickly.

The text is a huge step in the right direction. Hats off to WTO members for getting this far. But recent efforts by India and others to water it down threaten to undermine the effectiveness of the agreement. If developing countries like India are exempt for a significant period, then it would undermine the effectiveness of the entire agreement.

India is often a naysayer on trade agreements. It's not clear if they really don't want to do this deal or if they are trying to gain leverage in other areas. That is a common negotiating tactic. And India has done that in the past. But it's unfortunate, because they can be quite obstructionist.

India says they are a victim of overfishing by subsidised large foreign vessels — e.g., China — fishing in and around their waters. That would suggest India actually has a lot to gain from this agreement. Recent research by two prominent Indian economists demonstrates with substantial data and evidence that India's fishers suffer from subsidised overfishing from large

foreign vessels. It shows that India's small-scale fishers and local coastal communities are especially hurt from that overfishing activity, which has led to declining catches for the locals. Meanwhile, many Caribbean countries have said they don't want a long transition period. If India really wants to be a leader of the global south, this is a great opportunity for them to stand up for coastal nations that are developing countries that are victims of large foreign fleets.

Signing the agreement is one thing, but the real success or failure of it will depend on implementation. All of our research shows that transparency will be essential to achieve effective implementation of this agreement. Fishers need readily available information on which fish stocks have been overfished and which have not. Coastal nations need to be transparent on their determinations of overfishing activities.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/india-making-waves-as-wto-tries-to-net-fishing-deal/article67877599.ece>

19. What is the primary reason India opposes the draft agreement on fisheries subsidies, according to the passage?
- (a) India aims to leverage its negotiating position to secure favourable outcomes in unrelated trade agreements.
 - (b) India perceives the agreement as favouring larger, developed nations over smaller, developing ones.
 - (c) India argues the agreement fails to adequately tackle overfishing by large foreign fleets in its waters.
 - (d) India seeks an extended transition period to better prepare its local fishing communities for the agreement's impacts.
20. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the effectiveness of the new fisheries subsidy agreement?
- (a) The agreement's effectiveness is largely dependent on the transparent sharing of data on overfished stocks.
 - (b) The strict adherence of major economies to the agreement is seen as a critical factor for its success.
 - (c) Immediate effectiveness of the agreement is anticipated upon signing, without further need for implementation.
 - (d) Exemptions for developing countries are believed to enhance the agreement's effectiveness through gradual compliance.
21. In the passage, the word "overfishing" is used primarily as a:
- (a) Noun
 - (b) Verb
 - (c) Adjective
 - (d) Adverb

22. What is the central theme of the passage?
- (a) India's economic policies' global trade impact.
 - (b) Negotiating a new WTO fisheries subsidy agreement.
 - (c) India's leverage strategies in global trade talks.
 - (d) Major economies' influence on environmental policies.
23. What does the term "obstructionist" imply as used in the passage regarding India's stance on trade talks?
- (a) India supports and advances international trade agreements.
 - (b) India adopts a cooperative stance in negotiations.
 - (c) India opposes and delays trade talks progress.
 - (d) India remains neutral in trade policy formulation.
24. Based on the passage, what conclusion can be drawn regarding the effectiveness of the fisheries subsidy agreement?
- (a) The agreement will be universally acclaimed for its comprehensive approach to solving overfishing.
 - (b) Its success is contingent upon the inclusion of stringent transparency measures and widespread adherence.
 - (c) It will immediately resolve all issues related to overfishing and fisheries subsidies upon adoption.
 - (d) Developing countries' exemptions will inherently enhance the agreement's overall effectiveness.

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. Union Minister Dr. Jitendra Singh today said the Interim Budget 2024-25 reflects the emphasis on Innovation and Startups to achieve the goal of a Viksit Bharat @2047.

The Minister referred to the Interim Budget proposing a corpus of Rs a) _____ Crore to boost private investment in sunrise technologies. As the Union Finance Minister said, "This will mark a golden era for our tech savvy youth," he said, adding, it will encourage programmes that combine the powers of our youth and technology.

The Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) Science & Technology; MoS PMO, Personnel, Public Grievances, Pensions, Atomic Energy and Space, was speaking with the media soon after the presentation of the Interim Budget in the Parliament.

"A corpus of Rs. a) _____ crore announced in the Interim Union Budget to promote Innovation and StartUps coupled with a new scheme for Deep Tech StartUps in Defence and an exclusive Biomanufacturing scheme to supplement Bio-StartUps and bio-economyall point to Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's clarity and conviction to optimally utilise Science & Technology for achieving the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047," he said.

Dr Jitendra Singh said, Atmanirbharta in Science & Technology will also get a fillip with the proposed new scheme to be launched for strengthening Deep-Tech technologies for Defence Sector.

Lauding the acclaimed success of the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of S&T, in developing a series of vaccines, Dr Jitendra Singh said, the Interim Budget proposes the vaccination against cervical cancer of girls in the age group of 9-14 years for the prevention of the disease. Dr. Jitendra Singh had announced India's first indigenously developed vaccine, "b) _____" for the prevention of cervical cancer, developed by DBT and the Serum Institute of India, Pune, in September, 2022.

Dr. Jitendra Singh said the Interim Budget also proposes a new scheme of bio-manufacturing and bio-foundry which will provide environment friendly alternatives such as biodegradable polymers, bio-plastics, bio-pharmaceuticals and bio-agri-inputs.

"DBT will again play a key role in this scheme that promotes green growth and will help transform today's consumptive manufacturing paradigm to the one based on regenerative principles," he said.

Dr. Jitendra Singh said, the Finance Minister also referred to a strategy to achieve 'atmanirbharta' in oil seeds by developing high-yielding varieties. Besides, said the Union S&T Minister, the Interim Budget also promotes climate resilient activities for achieving a Blue Economy

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=2001591>

25. What is the Constitutional provision for Budget?
(a) Article 120 (b) Article 112
(c) Article 130 (d) Article 140
26. Under the clean energy sector, 1 crore households will be enabled to obtain up to how many free units of electricity per month?
(a) 200 units (b) 100 units
(c) 300 units (d) 400 units
27. Government plans to subsidize the construction of how many affordable houses in rural areas?
(a) 20 million (b) 30 million
(c) 40 million (d) 50 million
28. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____in the passage?
(a) 2 thousand crore (b) 1 lakh crore
(c) 4.5 lakh crore (d) 3.2 lakh crore
29. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____in the passage?
(a) CERVAVAC (b) CERVACAC
(c) CERVACVC (d) CERVVAC

VI. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's sixth consecutive Budget speech was an election-eve, self-congratulatory report card on the economic achievements engendered by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the two governments he has led since 2014. Echoing the Finance Ministry's review of the economy's performance, and stating that Mr. Modi had inherited a situation replete with 'enormous challenges' when he assumed office, Ms. Sitharaman asserted that those were surmounted through 'structural reforms, pro-people programmes and the creation of opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship'. A reinvigorated economy had helped ensure that the fruits of development started reaching the people at scale, imbuing them with a sense of purpose and hope, and translated into a bigger mandate five years ago, she averred. In a clear sign that the Bharatiya Janata Party-led regime is far more confident of returning to power this time around, Ms. Sitharaman eschewed any announcements that could be seen as targeting a particular constituency of voters. Instead, the focus was on talking up the commitment to 'an inclusive and sustainable policy approach that had led to the attainment of a more comprehensive GDP of governance, development and performance'. A nonchalant observation that the government would detail a road map for attaining a 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047 in its full Budget in July, was premised on the certainty of winning a 'resounding' electoral mandate.

The Budget numbers posit a continuing journey on the path of fiscal consolidation, with the Revised Estimates (RE) pegging the current year's fiscal deficit at 5.8% of the GDP, a 10 basis points improvement from last February's Budget Estimate (BE) of 5.9%. This, the Minister has achieved by pruning effective capital expenditure by ₹1 lakh crore in the RE, a moderation in nominal growth estimates notwithstanding. For 2024-25, she has projected a sharper consolidation and pegged the deficit at 5.1% by factoring in a 14% jump in revenue receipts on a BE basis, that is expected to help offset an 11% increase in estimated capital expenditure to Rs. 11.11 lakh crore. Ms. Sitharaman, who emphasised a tripling in the capital spending outlays over the past four years that had had 'a multiplier impact on growth and employment creation', however, glossed over the fact that the budgeted increase in capital spending next year is set to be sharply lower than the 28% jump in the RE versus last fiscal's actuals. At a time when official estimates for private consumption spending show growth at its lowest ebb since the pandemic, the Budget's stress on fiscal prudence does carry the risk of undermining economic momentum. The bigger challenge is the more worrying possibility of rising inequality.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/poll-posture-on-the-interim-budget/article67801010.ece>

30. Which platform will be rolled out for implementing Mission Indradhanush?
- (a) COWIN platform (b) VACCINE platform
(c) VAXPINE platform (d) U-WIN platform
31. In the agriculture sector, the Finance Minister recommended for implementing which technology?
- (a) Nano DAP (b) Macro DAP
(c) Micro DAP (d) Agro DAP
32. For the states capital expenditure, for how many years was the interest free loan was announced which was continued?
- (a) 30 years (b) 50 years
(c) 20 years (d) 15 years
33. In fishery sector, which new department was created to address the needs of fishermen?
- (a) Samudra Sahanta (b) Rath Patvaar
(c) Matsya Sampada (d) Sajagh Machuare

34. Corporate Taxes has been kept at what level for existing domestic companies?
(a) 18% (b) 22%
(c) 25% (d) 28%
- VII.** The Interim Budget for the fiscal year 2024-25 has revealed the Ministry of External Affairs' (MEA) development assistance strategies, emphasizing a focus on strategic allies and neighboring nations. Following the 'Neighbourhood First' policy, a)_____ receives the largest share of Rs 2,068 crore, emphasizing its importance as a key recipient.
b)_____ retains an aid allocation of Rs 600 crore, down from Rs 770 crore in the previous fiscal year.
Afghanistan, maintaining India's special relationship, receives a budgetary aid of Rs 200 crore. Mauritius is granted Rs 370 crore, and Myanmar is earmarked for Rs 250 crore.
African countries are allotted a separate fund of Rs c)_____ crore.
Latin America and Eurasia, along with other regions, receive a combined development assistance of Rs 4,883 crore.
India extends concessional Lines of Credit (LOCs) under the IDEAS scheme, with many LOCs worth USD 30.59 billion to 65 countries.
LOCs cover critical sectors like transport, power generation, agriculture, manufacturing, healthcare, education, and capacity building.
India prioritizes capacity building through civilian and military training, on-site programs, and expert deputation.
ITEC program spans 160 partner countries, offering diverse short-term training in areas like Engineering, Climate Change, Health, and Women Empowerment.
35. What is the allocation of Chabahar Port of Iran?
(a) 150 crores (b) 100 crores
(c) 200 crores (d) 250 crores
36. India's Neighbourhood first policy came into being in which year?
(a) 2008 (b) 2009
(c) 2014 (d) 2013
37. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) Nepal (b) Bangladesh
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Bhutan
38. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
(a) Nepal (b) Maldives
(c) Bangladesh (d) Sri Lanka

39. Which of the following will come in place of c)_____ in the passage?
(a) 100 crore (b) 200 crore
(c) 300 crore (d) 400 crore
- VIII.** Veteran leader, Shri Lal Krishna Advani will be conferred with Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award of the nation. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has announced about this development through his X post. www.lawpreptutorial.com
Shri Modi also spoke to Shri LK Advani and congratulated him on being conferred this honour. The Prime Minister posted on X;
“I am very happy to share that Shri LK Advani Ji will be conferred the Bharat Ratna. I also spoke to him and congratulated him on being conferred this honour. One of the most respected statesmen of our times, his contribution to the development of India is monumental. His is a life that started from working at the grassroots to serving the nation as our Deputy Prime Minister. He distinguished himself as our Home Minister and I&B Minister as well. His Parliamentary interventions have always been exemplary, full of rich insights.”
“Advani Ji’s decades-long service in public life has been marked by an unwavering commitment to transparency and integrity, setting an exemplary standard in political ethics. He has made unparalleled efforts towards furthering national unity and cultural resurgence. The conferring of the Bharat Ratna on him is a very emotional moment for me. I will always consider it my privilege that I got countless opportunities to interact with him and learn from him.”
Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=2002196>
40. Along with L.K Advani, who other individual will be awarded Bharat Ratna this year as of 7th February 2024?
(a) Kailash Nath Katju (b) Dwarka Prasad Mishra
(c) Govind Narayan Singh (d) Karpoori Thakur
41. L.K Advani was India’s _____ Deputy Prime Minister?
(a) 4th (b) 6th
(c) 7th (d) 9th
42. The Bharat Ratna award was originally limited to achievements in the arts, literature, science, and public services. But in which year it was expanded the criteria to include any field of human endeavour?
(a) 2013 (b) 2015
(c) 2017 (d) 2011

43. The Bharat Ratna is awarded how many times?
(a) Annually (b) Biannual
(c) Every 3 years (d) No particular time

44. Bharat Ratna was last awarded in which year?
(a) 2022 (b) 2020
(c) 2019 (d) 2021

- IX.** India's woman robot astronaut a)_____ will fly into space ahead of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) ambitious Gaganyaan mission, the country's first manned space flight carrying Indian astronauts.

Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) Jitendra Singh said the uncrewed a)_____ Mission is scheduled for the third quarter of this year, while the manned mission Gaganyaan is scheduled to be launched in 2025.

The robot astronaut can monitor module parameters, issue alerts, and execute life-support operations, the Union Minister said, adding it can also perform tasks such as operating six panels and responding to queries.

It has been designed in such a manner to simulate human functions in the space environment and interact with the life support system, Mr Singh said, according to a statement by the Press Information Bureau (PIB).

Before the run-up to the launch of Gaganyaan, the first test vehicle flight b)_____ was accomplished on October 21, 2023. This was meant to qualify the crew escape system and parachute system. The human rating of the launch vehicle is complete; all the propulsion stages are qualified, and all the preparations are in place.

The Gaganyaan project envisages demonstration of human space capabilities by launching a crew of astronauts into an orbit of c)_____ km, and then bringing back the astronauts safely to Earth.

Source: <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/woman-robot-astronaut-vyommitra-to-simulate-human-functions-in-space-4993295>

45. Under the Venus Orbiter Mission, ISRO plans to launch Shukrayaan-1, a spacecraft destined to orbit Venus for how many years?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6
46. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) Vyommitra (b) AntrikshYaan
(c) AntrikshYatra (d) Gaganband

47. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
(a) TV-D1 (b) TD-V1
(c) VD-T1 (d) DV-T1
48. Which of the following will come in place of c)_____ in the passage?
(a) 250 (b) 350
(c) 400 (d) 450
- X.** The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) this week cleared a Rs a)_____ crore project to design and develop the Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft (AMCA), India's fifth-generation fighter multirole fighter jet.
The Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) under the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) will be the nodal agency for executing the programme and designing the aircraft. It will be manufactured by b)_____
- The aircraft will put India in a select group of nations that have their own fifth-generation fighter aircraft. The 25-tonne twin-engine aircraft, which will be bigger than other fighters in the Indian Air Force inventory, will have advanced stealth features to avoid detection by enemy radar. Dr Krishna Rajendra Neeli, project director of AMCA at ADA, said the aircraft would be on par or even superior to other fifth-generation stealth fighter aircraft in use globally.
- "Having seen the development of the LCA (Light Combat Aircraft Tejas) project, which is a contemporary fighter aircraft, this aircraft (AMCA) would be able to compete with other stealth fighters in the world," Dr Neeli told The Indian Express. The AMCA Mk1 variant will have the US-built GE414 engine of the 90 kilonewton (kN) class, while the more advanced AMCA Mk2 will fly on the more powerful 110kN engine, which will be developed indigenously by DRDO's Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE) in collaboration with a foreign defence major.
- India has been talking with Safran SA of France, one of the world's largest manufacturers of aircraft engines and related equipment, in order to finalise the roadmap for the development of the combat aircraft engine.
- Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/india-indigenous-fifth-gen-fighter-jet-amca-9204814/>
49. Which of the following country presently DOES NOT have the fifth generation aircraft?
(a) US (b) Russia
(c) UK (d) China
50. The Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) programme was started by the Government of India in which year?
(a) 1976 (b) 1984
(c) 1996 (d) 2002

51. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) 25000 crore (b) 30000 crore
(c) 15000 crore (d) 35000 crore
52. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
(a) Advanced Weapons and Equipment India Limited
(b) Armored Vehicles Nigam Limited
(c) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
(d) Munitions India Limited

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. Article 14

Article 14 of the Indian Constitution establishes the fundamental concept of legal equality. This principle guarantees that all individuals are bound by same rules and are entitled to equal legal safeguards, irrespective of their social, economic, or political standing. The Indian Constitution explicitly forbids discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, and ensures that all citizens are afforded equal protection under Article 15 and Article 21 of the Indian Constitution establishes the fundamental concept of due process of law in India. This principle guarantees that every individual has equal access to a just and unbiased legal system. These rights encompass the entitlement to a just trial, availability of legal recourse, and safeguard against illegal confinement or apprehension.

Equality before the law and due process of law are fundamental principles that guarantee fair and equal treatment of all citizens under the law. Adhering to these principles is crucial for upholding the rule of law and safeguarding the fundamental rights of Indian citizens. Nevertheless, despite the presence of legislative safeguards, prejudice and inequality persist in Indian society, and the implementation of these legal protections has encountered obstacles. As an illustration, the Indian caste system has historically sustained discrimination and inequality and still poses a threat to the principle of equality under the law.

The Indian Constitution also ensures that no individual can be deprived of their life or personal freedom, unless it is done in accordance with the legally established system. An exemplary case that exemplifies the significance of these concepts in the Indian legal system is the Maneka Gandhi case, adjudicated by the Supreme Court of India in 1978. The case pertained to Maneka Gandhi, a journalist whose passport was confiscated by the government on the basis of public interest. Gandhi contested the government's judgment in court, asserting that the confiscation of her passport infringed upon her inherent entitlement to life and personal freedom as guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court concurred, holding that the entitlement to life and personal liberty encompasses the freedom to journey to foreign countries, and that the government is obligated to furnish a just and unbiased mechanism for confiscating passports. The Maneka Gandhi case is a significant milestone as

it exemplifies the significance of the concepts of equal treatment under the law and fair legal proceedings in the Indian legal system. The case reiterated the significance of the fundamental rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution and established their susceptibility to judicial review.

53. Kumbad is a 21-year-old B.Sc. student. He and his family are very hardworking individuals. He has relentlessly worked hard to achieve education in a society which has been treating his ancestors as inferiors for decades. He belongs to the Mahar Caste from Karnataka who have been historically discriminated and have been facing persistent inequality. Recently, his sister was treated wrongly due to caste-based discrimination. In accordance with the above passage, which of the constitutional provision explicitly addresses discrimination based on caste system?
- (a) Article 19 acknowledges the multifaceted dimensions of individual freedoms and rights through right of expression, subtly intertwining with the fabric of societal transformation to combat the persistent shadows of caste-based discrimination.
 - (b) Article 15 stands out as the definitive cornerstone, explicitly and unwaveringly confronting the issue of caste-based discrimination, carving a path towards societal transformation and justice.
 - (c) Article 21 delicately addressing issues of personal liberty and life, and implicitly extending its protective mantle to shield against the corrosive impacts of caste-based discrimination.
 - (d) Article 14 confronts discrimination with a broad yet nuanced approach, reflecting the constitutional commitment to equality and justice.
54. In a bustling corporate office, Ravi, a diligent employee, finds himself in an unexpected predicament. He has been confined to a room by his employer without any proper legal proceedings. This situation raises concerns about the violation of fundamental rights in the workplace. Ravi, unaware of his constitutional rights, seeks guidance on the appropriate constitutional principle and provision to challenge this unjust confinement. In the workplace scenario described, where Ravi faces illegal confinement without proper legal proceedings, which constitutional principle is being violated, and which specific constitutional provision can Ravi invoke to challenge this violation?
- (a) Violation of the Right to life.
 - (b) Violation of the Rule of Law.
 - (c) Violation of the Right to Freedom of settle in any place
 - (d) Violation of the Right to Personal Liberty.

55. In a small town, Supriya, a young entrepreneur, decides to organize a public event to promote local businesses. However, the local authorities, without providing any legal justification, issue an order prohibiting Supriya from conducting the event. Feeling her rights have been infringed upon, she is determined to challenge this decision and seeks advice on the constitutional principle that has been violated and the corresponding provision she can invoke. Herein, a public event is prohibited by local authorities without legal justification. Which constitutional principle is being violated, and which specific constitutional provision can Supriya invoke to challenge this restriction?
- (a) Violation of the Right to Freedom of Trade and Profession
 - (b) Violation of the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
 - (c) Violation of the Right to Equality
 - (d) Violation of the Right to Privacy
56. Arjun is a 32-year-old man living in Geeta Residency. Recently, some of the residents of a residential society, such as Arjun, are not permitted to use the community gymnasium because the management committee of the society has made this decision. Arjun is not given any explanation for this refusal, despite the fact that he has inquired about it. He, who is not satisfied with the situation, is interested in gaining an understanding of the fundamental principle under Article 15, that may have been broken in this case, as well as the precise constitutional clause that he can depend on to dispute the denial of access. Considering that the residential society falls under the definition of state, which constitutional clause seems to have been violated in this case.
- (a) Article 14 is violated as it prohibits discrimination on various grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth.
 - (b) Article 14 is violated since it provides for special provisions for women and children.
 - (c) Article 14 is violated as it is meant to guarantee equal treatment for one and for all in the nation.
 - (d) Article 15 is violated since the State is allowed to make special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes.

XII. Internet under Constitution

On August 5, 2019, the Indian Government made a surprising decision to abolish Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, which granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir. Simultaneously, the Indian Government implemented a complete cessation of Internet and mobile phone services in Kashmir. Residents have experienced disruptions in broadband, mobile internet, text messaging, and phone service, leading them to resort to finding old radio sets for news updates. Internet blackouts have been increasingly common in the region of Jammu and Kashmir in recent years. As reported by internetshutdowns.in, a website that monitors internet access, this is the 53rd instance in 2019 that internet services were deliberately suspended in the area. In 2018, there were a total of 65 instances where operations were halted, and during the preceding eight years, there have been more than 176 such occurrences, which included a restriction lasting six months in 2016. India has implemented stringent communications and Internet regulations, especially in Jammu & Kashmir. SIM cards purchased in any other area of India are not functional in this region.

Article 19 reminds that human rights agencies have consistently maintained that the right to freedom of expression includes the right to access communication tools. India, as a signatory and ratifier of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), is obligated to safeguard and advance the right to freedom of expression and information, as stated in Article 19 of the ICCPR. Moreover, the UN Human Rights Council, in a significant resolution passed unanimously in 2012, confirmed that the right to freedom of expression extends to the online realm just as it does in offline settings.

Any limitation on the right to freedom of expression and information must adhere to the three-part examination outlined in Article 19(3) of the ICCPR. These criteria are as follows: The restriction must be established by a legal framework; it must serve a valid objective and it must be essential and balanced in relation to the objective pursued. Hence, while the state has the authority to limit freedom of expression and information to safeguard public order and national security, the methods employed to shield the populace from terrorist dangers must be commensurate with this objective.

Furthermore, in his 2011 thematic report on the Internet, the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression highlighted that disconnecting user from the Internet, regardless of the reason given, constitutes an excessive limitation on the right to freedom of expression. Article 19 so urges the Indian Government to promptly terminate the closure and abstain from implementing similar measures in the future. Furthermore, it is imperative for the government authorities to guarantee that any actions implemented in Jammu and Kashmir adhere completely to international human rights norms.

Source: <https://www.article19.org/resources/india-restore-internet-in-jammu-and-kashmir/>

57. In response to the internet blackout in Jammu and Kashmir, a group of activists intends to organize a nonviolent protest to convey their displeasure with the government's limitations. The local authorities, however, foreseeing potential unrest, restrict the meeting. The activists are pondering legal action because they are adamant about getting their fundamental rights. They seek legal counsel on the fundamental principle at issue as well as the precise provision they can use to challenge the prohibition on their peaceful protest. As their lawyer, suggest the best suitable answer?
- (a) They should approach the appropriate forum for violation of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.
 - (b) They should approach the appropriate forum for violation of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (c) They should approach the appropriate forum for violation of Article 19 (3) of ICCPR.
 - (d) They should choose to stay silent and the restrictions will be removed soon.
58. In response to Jammu and Kashmir's Internet ban, a writer chooses to write an article condemning the government's decision. As a result, the journalist is charged with sedition under strict communication laws. The journalist wants some information on the constitutional principle at stake and the precise constitutional clause they can employ to oppose the sedition allegation. In the scenario described above, which constitutional principle is potentially violated, and which specific constitutional provision can the journalist invoke to challenge the sedition charge?
- (a) Violation of the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
 - (b) Violation of the Right to Education
 - (c) Violation of the Right to Assembly and peaceful protest
 - (d) Violation of the Right to life and liberty
59. The state of Bukhara was facing frequent shutdowns so a group of tech-savvy citizens decides to create an online platform where residents can access news and information independently. The government, however, asserts that such independent platforms might pose a threat to national security and decides to block this website. The citizens, considering this an infringement on their rights, seek advice from you on the constitutional principle at play and the specific constitutional provision they can invoke to challenge the government's action.
- (a) The apprehension of the government is correct and thus, the citizens should not approach any forum.
 - (b) They should approach the appropriate forum seeking their Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
 - (c) They should approach the appropriate forum seeking their Right to Privacy
 - (d) As dutiful citizens, they should abide by the government's decision.

60. Pothensia is a landlocked country in the Middle Asian region with around 102 square metres of area. The capital of the state of Pothensia is called Eupansia. There has been new unrest in the state owing to some terrorist plans. The Government of Pothensia has been constantly prohibiting public gatherings in the concerned state, citing emergency powers and potential unrest; which constitutional principle is potentially violated, and which specific constitutional provision can the political leader invoke to challenge the prohibition of public gatherings?
- (a) Right to Equality (b) No Provision is violated
(c) Right to Freedom and Expression (d) Right to Religion

XIII. Hindu Marriage Act

Marriage is necessarily the basis of social organisation and the foundation of important legal rights and obligations. The importance and imperative character of the institution of marriage needs no comment. In Hindu law, marriage is treated as a Samskara or a sacrament. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 introduced monogamy as a law of marriage among Hindus by virtue of Section 5 clause (i) which is essentially the voluntary union for life of one man with one woman to the exclusion of all others.

It enacts, "neither party must have a spouse living at the time of marriage". The expression 'spouse' here used, means a lawfully married husband or wife. Before a valid marriage can be solemnised, both parties to such marriage must be either single or divorced or a widow or a widower and only then they are competent to enter into a valid marriage. If at the time of performance of the marriage rites and ceremonies, one or other of the parties had a spouse living and the earlier marriage had not already been set aside, the later marriage is no marriage at all.

Section 494 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (which defines the offence of bigamy) must mean 'whoever marries validly' or 'whoever marries and whose marriage is a valid one'. If marriage is not valid according to the law applicable to the parties, no question arises of its being void by reason of it taking place during the life of the husband or wife of the person marrying. One of the conditions of a valid marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is that it must be 'solemnised'.

Further, Section 13(2) of the Act provides for grounds of divorce to wife and states, "A wife may also present a petition for the dissolution of her marriage by a decree of divorce on the ground that in the case of any marriage solemnized before the commencement of this Act, that the husband had married again before such commencement or that any other wife of the husband married before such commencement was alive at the time of the solemnization of the marriage of the petitioner: Provided that in either case the other wife is alive at the time of the presentation of the petition".

61. In a small town, Ramesh, a married man, falls in love with another woman named Priya. Ignorant of the legal implications, Ramesh decides to marry Priya without legally dissolving his existing marriage. Soon after their marriage, legal complexities arise, and Priya discovers Ramesh's prior marital status. Priya, devastated, considers legal action and seeks advice on the specific legal provisions that address the validity of Ramesh's second marriage and potential grounds for divorce. Which specific provision can Priya invoke to address the validity of Ramesh's second marriage and explore grounds for divorce?
- (a) Section 494, Indian Penal Code, 1860
 - (b) Section 5, clause (i), Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - (c) Section 13(2), Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - (d) Section 10, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
62. In a bustling city of Modhera, Maya, a married woman, discovers that her husband, Rohit, has secretly married another woman named Aisha. Distraught and seeking justice, Maya contemplates legal action against Rohit for his bigamous marriage. She approaches a lawyer and enquires about the constitutional and legal provisions that she can invoke to challenge Rohit's actions and explore grounds for seeking divorce. As Maya's lawyer, which provision can she invoke to challenge Rohit's bigamous marriage and explore grounds for divorce?
- (a) Violation of Article 21, Right to Life and Personal Liberty
 - (b) Violation of Section 10, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - (c) Violation of Section 494, Indian Penal Code, 1860
 - (d) Violation of Section 13 (2), Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
63. Arjun, a young man, married Radha in a rural community in 1942. Due to family expectations, Arjun was under societal pressure to marry another woman, Meera. Torn between tradition and his attachment to Radha, Arjun decides to proceed with the second marriage in 1951. Radha meets a legal professional to explore her rights after learning about Arjun's conduct. Which legal provision is potentially breached in the case where Arjun, who is already married to Radha, succumbs to societal pressure and marries Meera, and which specific rule can Radha invoke to dispute Arjun's bigamous marriage and seek?
- (a) Section 13 (2), Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - (b) Violation of Section 494 of IPC
 - (c) Both (a) and (b) are correct
 - (d) None of the provisions have been breached

64. Priyanka, is a 34-year-old married lady, discovers that her 42-year husband, Rajat, has engaged in a second marriage with another woman, Neha, who is 29 years old. The act was committed before the commencement of Hindu Marriage Act 1955. Outraged by this news, Priyanka seeks legal counsel to better grasp her choices. She wishes to dissolve her marriage with her husband, Rajat. In the event that Priyanka discovers her husband Rajat's second marriage to Neha, what legal provision can she use to contest Rajat's second marriage and seek grounds for separation?
- (a) Article 21 - Right to Life and Personal Liberty
 - (b) Section 13 (2) - Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - (c) Section 494 - Indian Penal Code, 1860
 - (d) Section 5, Clause (i) - Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

XIV. Assault and Battery

Assault is an intentional, unlawful threat by word or act to do bodily harm to another person. In order to commit assault, the defendant must have made an apparent attempt to carry out their threat – they must have shown that they were capable of harming the victim if not prevented. This means that assaulting someone without actually injuring them is not considered an assault. However, making a threatening gesture or statement is enough to constitute assault.

Battery is an intentional physical contact with another person without their consent. To commit battery, the defendant must make direct physical contact with the victim without their consent or permission – this means that grabbing someone by the arm would be considered battery, as would punching them in the face. Again, making a threatening gesture or statement is enough to constitute battery.

Both assault and battery are intentional torts – this means that for a plaintiff to win their case, they only need to show that the defendant intended to commit these acts (as opposed as merely intending to threaten). This makes prosecution more likely since it's easier for prosecutors to prove intent than in other crimes where there's no specific intent required (such as murder). Assault and battery are also both criminal offences in some jurisdictions (such as California), while in others they are merged into one crime known as assault.

When it comes to assault and battery in the law of torts, most people are familiar with the terms assault and battery. However, these terms have a more specific definition that you may not be aware of. In short, *assault is defined as an attempt or threat to harm another person, while battery is the actual physical act of harming someone*. To make a successful claim for assault or battery, the plaintiff must prove that the defendant had the intent to cause harm. This means that even if the defendant did not actually injure anyone – for example, by throwing a punch – he or she can still be liable if he or she had intent to cause harm. This can include anything from making unwanted contact to throwing something at someone.

Assault requires an intention to cause harm, while battery does not. This means that assault can be committed without actually having to touch someone – all you need is an intention to harm. For example, if someone threatens you with violence but never makes good on their

threat, that would still be considered an act of assault. However, if someone actually assaults you by hitting you in the face with their fist, that would be considered a battery.

65. During a crowded concert, Sarah, frustrated with the people around her, loudly threatens to punch anyone who comes too close. She doesn't physically touch anyone, but her aggressive statements escalate, creating a tense atmosphere. She also raised her fist against some of the attendees without actually hitting anyone. Some concertgoers become visibly distressed, and security personnel take notice of the situation. Despite the absence of direct physical contact, Sarah's threats and escalating behaviour prompted concern among both concert attendees and security. Evaluate the situation based on the definitions of assault and battery provided in the passage.
- (a) Sarah's actions constitute assault since she expressed an intention to cause harm without physically touching anyone.
 - (b) Sarah's actions qualify as battery as she made threatening statements and created an atmosphere of fear, regardless of the absence of direct physical contact.
 - (c) Sarah cannot be held liable for assault or battery unless she physically touches someone, as the passage indicates an intention alone is not sufficient.
 - (d) Sarah's actions may not be considered assault or battery unless someone in the crowd can prove actual harm resulting from the threats.
66. Two best friends, John and Mark were having an evening walk in the Old Street of Kolkata. During their talk, Mark made an unwarranted comment on John's previous mock score. John, in a fit of anger, raises his fist and threatens to punch Mark. The argument took place in a crowded restaurant, and several witnesses overhear John's threatening statement. Despite John not physically injuring Mark at that moment, the atmosphere becomes tense, and Mark decides to involve law enforcement. The incident prompts a police investigation, and Mark seeks legal advice regarding potential charges against John.
- (a) John's action qualifies as assault since he made an intentional, unlawful threat to do bodily harm, creating a reasonable apprehension of harm in Mark.
 - (b) John's action does not constitute assault as he did not physically injure Mark, and the threatening statement was made in a public place.
 - (c) Mark cannot pursue legal action for assault as no bodily harm occurred, and the threat was made in the heat of the moment.
 - (d) John's action may be considered assault if Mark is unable to prevent the threatened bodily harm, especially considering the public setting and potential harm perceived by witnesses.

67. During a heated argument over a workplace disagreement, Sarah, in a moment of frustration, forcefully grabs Alex by the arm without his consent. The incident occurs in a crowded office space, and witnesses observe the confrontation. Alex, feeling violated and embarrassed, decides to consult with legal professionals to understand his options and potential charges against Sarah. In the aftermath, Sarah, realizing the gravity of her actions, apologizes to Alex, but the question of legal consequences remains. Evaluate the situation based on the definition of battery provided in the passage.
- (a) Sarah's action does not qualify as battery as it was an act committed during an argument and not intended to cause harm, considering her subsequent apology.
 - (b) Sarah's action constitutes battery as it involves intentional physical contact without Alex's consent.
 - (c) Sarah's action may not be considered battery if Alex does not sustain any visible injuries from the arm grab.
 - (d) Sarah's action would not be deemed battery if she had verbally threatened Alex before the physical contact, irrespective of the witnesses' observations.
68. Jake and Chris were in great dilemma. They both had a crush on same girl, however, were unable to decide who will approach first. They agreed to solve it through a competition. However, Jake, in a fit of rage, forcefully throws a punch towards Chris, while they were in bar. The punch narrowly missed him. The commotion caught the attention of the bar staff, who promptly intervene to diffuse the situation. Despite the missed punch, Chris decides to consult legal advice on potential charges against Jake. Evaluate the situation based on the definitions of assault and battery provided in the passage.
- (a) Jake's action does not constitute assault as he attempted to harm Chris, but the punch did not connect.
 - (b) Jake's action qualifies as battery since it involved the actual physical act of throwing a punch, creating fear and distress in the mind of Chris.
 - (c) Jake cannot be held liable for assault or battery unless the punch had connected, resulting in actual physical harm to Chris, irrespective of the fear and distress caused.
 - (d) Jake's action may not be considered assault or battery as there is no mention of explicit intent to cause harm in the scenario, and it occurred in the context of a heated argument.

XV. Defamation

Defamation under Law of Torts means 'to tarnishing the reputation of someone.' It can be broadly categorized into: (i) Libel and (ii) Slander. The former is a defamatory statement that has been published in a written form. The latter refers to the statement that is defamatory but is present in verbal form (spoken).

1. The statement must be defamatory – The statement should lower the reputation in the minds of right-thinking member of society; or which tends to make them shun or avoid that person. In *Ram Jethmalani v. Subramaniam Swamy*, inquiry commission was setup for examination the facts and circumstances related to assassination of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The dependent in press conference said the chief minister of Tamil Nadu has prior knowledge of assassination. And the statement was found ex facie defamatory as that lowered down the reputation of plaintiff.
2. The statement must refer to the plaintiff – It must be reasonably inferred that the statement referred to the plaintiff. If this is not the case, the defendant is not liable. In *Newstead v. London Express Newspaper Ltd.*, the defendant published newspaper article that mentioned a particular person XYZ has been convicted for bigamy. The story was true but with same name in that same area another person who was barber was getting defamed after, as the words were considered to be understanding as referring to the plaintiff, the defendant was held liable.
3. Defamatory statement must be published – Publication means that statement should be known to the other person other than the plaintiff or the defendant. If no other person except the plaintiff knows about this then there is no defamation. In *Mahender Ram v. Harnandan Prasad*, the defamatory letter was written in Urdu script, the plaintiff was not aware of this script, so he asked third person to read, this was held as defamation as the defendant was aware of the fact that plaintiff do not know Urdu.

Defences:

- a. Justification of truth – The defendant must prove that the published statement was factually true.
- b. Fair Comment – The comment must be expression of opinion rather than assertion of fact, the comment must be fair without any malice, the matter commented upon should be in the public interest.
- c. Privilege – In certain occasion where law also recognized the right to freedom of speech, law treats those occasions as the privileged. There are further categorized into two types: Absolute privilege is that no action, lies for defamatory statement even though the statement is false or made maliciously. This has been given in parliament privilege, judicial proceeding and state communication. Qualified privilege is necessary and it must be provided for without malice. The defendant has to prove the statement was made on a privileged occasion fairly.

69. Meera is an accomplished journalist. She is working with Bee TV for past 17 years and is well-known for her incisive reporting. Once she penned a detailed exposé in a leading national magazine, implicating Rohan, a popular social media influencer being involved in a web of illegal activities. Rohan, feeling aggrieved by that, decides to pursue legal action, asserting defamation under Tort Law. Decide the legality of lawsuit filed by him, considering the information as stated in the passage.
- (a) Rohan's lawsuit is not justified since Meera's article tarnishes his reputation in the eyes of the public for a true fact.
 - (b) Meera is not liable since her article is only an expression of opinion, not an assertion of fact.
 - (c) Rohan's lawsuit will be justified if he can prove that Meera's article was factually untrue.
 - (d) Meera is not liable since Rohan is a public figure, and public interest justifies the article.
70. Riya and Mr. Patel are neighbours. They sometimes share personal information about each other while travelling to their workplace together. They both are genuinely interested in volunteering for pro-bono legal activities and regularly attend seminars/press-conferences creating awareness for the same. Amidst one such press conference, Riya openly accuses Mr. Patel of participating in a criminal conspiracy. Feeling defamed, Mr. Patel decides to pursue legal action. Evaluate the situation based on the fundamental principles as described in the passage.
- (a) Mr. Patel's claim is justified as Riya's statement is factually false.
 - (b) Riya cannot be held accountable since her statement was verbal, falling under slander, rather than libel.
 - (c) Mr. Patel's claim lacks justification as he cannot demonstrate financial losses incurred due to Riya's defamatory statement.
 - (d) Riya bears no liability as her statement was made within a press conference for public interest.

71. Ashish is a passionate blogger known for expressing opinions on various issues concerning public health and morality. His posts and videos are widely recognized among netizens. Once Ashish went on a spree to collect evidences and documents proving involvement of a local politician, Birju Lala, in alleged corruption and various offences. Thereafter, after some research, Ashish called on the general public to check the credentials of their candidate before voting and not to vote for any corrupt candidate. The politician, feeling offended and contemplating legal action, challenges Ashish's post. He contended that the post was a calculated decision done intentionally to tarnish his reputation. Which of these options is the most appropriate one?
- (a) Ashish made a fair comment as his post reflects an honest expression of opinion without any malicious intent, exercising his right to critique. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (b) Ashish can assert absolute privilege as the post is not only factually true but also falls within the scope of situations where absolute privilege is recognized.
 - (c) Ashish post is for the good of general public and hence, he is not liable for defamation.
 - (d) Ashish is liable for defamation since his post was defamatory in nature.
72. A well-known celebrity, Tina, becomes the subject of a controversial blog post and a radio show segment, both accusing her of involvement in an elaborate financial scam. They alleged that Ms. Tina was a part of various illegal transactions done from her name and the amount of unaccounted money transferred in her bank account crosses INR 10 lakhs per month. Tina, feeling aggrieved, decided to pursue legal action. Evaluate the potential distinctions between libel and slander in this scenario, considering the false nature of the accusations and the medium through which they were conveyed.
- (a) Tina's claim for slander is justified if the accusations in the blog post are proven to be false.
 - (b) Tina's claim for libel is valid if the accusations in the radio show segment are proven to be false.
 - (c) Tina can pursue both libel and slander claims since the accusations occurred in different mediums.
 - (d) Tina's claim for libel is valid if the accusations in the radio show segment are proven to be false but not of slander.

XVI. Concept of valid consideration

According to Section 2(d) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, “when, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing, or does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or to abstain from doing, something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise.” In the following definition, a promisor is the party that performs a promise and a promisee is the party to which a promise is made.

Essential elements of consideration:

1. The consideration must move at the desire of the promisor - The definition of consideration under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, starts with “when, at the desire of the promisor....”, which clearly specifies that any act or abstinence or promise by the promisee should act at the desire of the promisor. It means that any act or abstinence done voluntarily or without the desire of the promisor is not a valid consideration in the eyes of the law.
2. The consideration may move from the promisee to any other person or a third party - As long as there is no objection by the promisor, the consideration may move to any other person or proceed from any other person than the promisee. In simple words, it states that it is not a mandate that only the promisee should grant the consideration; it can also be provided by any other person. The doctrine of privity of consideration is, thus, not applicable in India.
3. The consideration must not be unlawful - It's very obvious that any act, abstinence or promise made that is considered illegal in the eyes of the law is not a valid consideration. Also, if there is an involvement of any injury to a person or property of another person or is immoral in nature, it makes the consideration invalid under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Such considerations make the contract void. For example, if you promise a person to pay Rs. 10,000 for selling drugs at his workplace, such consideration will not be valid.
4. The consideration must not be physically impossible - A consideration that is not physically possible to be performed or carried out is considered invalid. A decision should always be something that is capable of being performed or carried out. For example, X makes a promise to Z to pay Rs. 1,00,000 if Z runs 100 km in 1 minute. Here, it is impossible to perform the said task. Thus, such considerations that are physically impossible to perform are deemed invalid.
5. The consideration may not be adequate - While entering into a contract, consideration is something that is to be mutually decided by the parties to that contract. When the question of adequacy of consideration arises while enforcing the contract, the court is not concerned with the adequacy of consideration in it. In simple words, the court has nothing to do with the question of whether the consideration in the contract is adequate or not.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/consideration-in-contract-law/>

73. Riya is preparing for the CLAT 2025 Exam. She practices mock test regularly in the evening and then goes for a brisk walk to refresh herself. During one such walk, she notices her neighbor Tuntun Mausi struggling to carry groceries into their house. Without being asked, Riya steps in and helps carry the groceries inside. Later, Riya asks her neighbor for payment for the assistance provided. Determine whether Riya's request for payment is legally enforceable based on the provisions enunciated under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- (a) The request for payment is enforceable because her neighbor took Riya's assistance, even though it was done voluntarily.
 - (b) The request for payment is unenforceable because Riya's assistance was done at the desire of her neighbor.
 - (c) The request for payment is enforceable because Riya performed a valuable service.
 - (d) The request for payment is not enforceable because Riya's assistance was voluntary and not at the desire of her neighbor.
74. Emma enters into a contract with her neighbor, Alex, to mow her lawn every week for a payment of \$50. However, a few weeks later, Alex informs Emma that due to personal reasons, he won't be able to continue mowing her lawn. With Emma's agreement, Alex arranges for his friend, Max, who runs a lawn care business, to take over the responsibility of mowing Emma's lawn and receiving the payment on his behalf. Determine the validity of this arrangement based on the provisions discussed in the passage.
- (a) The arrangement is valid because Emma agreed to the transfer of consideration to Max with Alex's consent.
 - (b) The arrangement is invalid because it breaches the doctrine of privity of consideration.
 - (c) The arrangement is valid because Max is a professional lawn care provider and can fulfill the contract terms.
 - (d) The arrangement is invalid because the consideration should only move directly between Emma and Alex.
75. Lily agrees to sell her vintage car to Max for Rs. 1000. Both parties sign a contract agreeing to the sale. However, after the transaction is completed, Max realizes that similar vintage cars in the market are selling for much higher prices, around Rs. 50,000. Max feels that Rs. 1000 is inadequate as consideration for the vintage car and decides to take legal action. Based on the facts of the case provided, which party is liable regarding the adequacy of consideration in the contract?
- (a) Lily, because she agreed to sell the vintage car for an inadequate amount.
 - (b) Max, because he willingly entered into the contract knowing the agreed-upon price.
 - (c) Both Lily and Max, as they should have mutually agreed upon a fair price for the vintage car.
 - (d) Neither Lily nor Max, as the court does not concern itself with the adequacy of consideration in contracts.

76. Amit, an employee at a tech company, approaches his colleague, Ritu, with a proposition. He offers to pay Ritu Rs. 30,000 if she helps him hack into the company's database to access confidential client information. Ritu agrees to assist Amit in carrying out the illegal activity. However, before they can execute their plan, the company's cybersecurity team detects their suspicious behavior and alerts the authorities. During the investigation, Ritu claims that she should still receive the promised payment despite the failed attempt, as they had a valid agreement. Amit disagrees and decides to seek legal advice in this situation. Which statement best strengthens Ritu's claim in court?
- (a) The consideration in this contract is valid because Ritu agreed to assist Amit in hacking the company's database.
 - (b) The consideration in this contract is invalid because the promised payment was for engaging in illegal activities, rendering the contract void.
 - (c) The consideration in this contract is valid because Ritu upheld her end of the agreement by attempting to assist Amit in hacking the database.
 - (d) The consideration in this contract is invalid because Ritu did not receive any benefit from assisting Amit in the illegal activity.

XVII. Current

A Supreme Court bench led by Justice Bela M. Trivedi recently diluted the observations of another bench that the Enforcement Directorate (ED) should inform the accused of the grounds of arrest in writing at the time of arrest, saying instead that orally doing so is sufficient – provided written grounds are given within 24 hours. According to Live Law, the top court said on December 15 that the judgment in *Pankaj Bansal v. Union of India*, which held that the ED must furnish the grounds of arrest in writing at the time of arrest, does not apply retrospectively. Therefore, the bench of Justices Trivedi and Satish Chandra Sharma held that arrests that were made without furnishing grounds of arrest before October 3, 2023, cannot be illegal. The bench added that the accused needs to be furnished with the written grounds for arrest within 24 hours of arrest but must be orally informed about them at the time of arrest.

Section 19 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) states that the accused must be informed of the grounds of arrest 'as soon as may be', which the bench said should be construed 'as early as possible without avoidable delay' or 'within reasonably convenient' or 'reasonably requisite' period of time, according to Live Law. This would be sufficient compliance 'of not only Section 19 of PMLA but also of Article 22(1) of the Constitution of India', the order says.

According to Live Law, it added that the three-judge bench judgment in *Vijay Madanlal Chaudhary v. Union of India* 'holds the field' in relation to the powers of the ED. Since that verdict analysed Section 19 and held it to be compliant with the mandate of Article 21 of the constitution, 'observations made by benches on Section 19 of lesser strength cannot be binding.' The *Vijay Madanlal Choudhary v. Union of India*, delivered by a bench comprising Justices A.M. Khanwilkar, Dinesh Maheshwari and C.T. Ravikumar had upheld, among other

things, the ED's power to arrest in money laundering cases and contested provisions of the PMLA. The division bench in *Pankaj Bansal*, meanwhile, had observed that *Vijay Madanlal* did not deal with the aspect of providing the grounds of arrest in writing.

The bench's refusal to accept that *Pankaj Bansal* is retrospective is significant given that various high courts have taken different views on this issue, according to Live Law. The Punjab and Haryana high court held it to be retrospective while the Bombay high court did not. After making these observations, the top court dismissed the appeal filed by Super-tech chairman Ram Kishor Arora challenging the Delhi high court's order affirming his arrest by the ED in a money laundering case.

Source: <https://thewire.in/law/ed-grounds-of-arrest-writing-accused-within-24-supreme-court#>

77. Rakesh is a successful businessman, dealing in foreign fountain pens called Parker Durfold. He has great connections in his area of work. Unfortunately, he was arrested by the Enforcement Directorate (ED) on November 15, 2023, in connection with a money laundering case. At the time of arrest, the ED orally informed Rakesh about the grounds of his arrest. However, written grounds were provided on November 16, 2023. Based on the recent Supreme Court judgment, evaluate the legality of Rakesh's arrest.
- (a) The arrest is legal, as oral communication at the time of arrest is sufficient, and the written grounds were provided within 24 hours, adhering to the Supreme Court's recent clarification.
 - (b) The arrest is illegal, as the ED failed to provide written grounds at the time of arrest, violating the recent Supreme Court directive on the procedure for informing the accused.
 - (c) The arrest is legal, as there is no need to furnish grounds for arrest.
 - (d) The arrest is illegal, as the Supreme Court mandated simultaneous oral and written communication of the grounds at the time of arrest, which was not followed in Rakesh's case.
78. On December 1, 2023, during an investigation into financial irregularities, the ED arrested Raj Malhotra, a prominent business tycoon. The ED orally communicated the grounds of arrest to Raj at the time of apprehension. However, written grounds were provided after 36 hours due to administrative delays. Raj's legal team contends that this arrest is illegal based on the *Pankaj Bansal* case, which highlighted the necessity of furnishing written grounds at the time of arrest. Evaluate the legality of his arrest in light of the same.
- (a) The arrest is legal without providing written grounds.
 - (b) The arrest is illegal as written grounds must be furnished at the time of arrest, and any delay beyond that renders the arrest illegal.
 - (c) The arrest is legal as the case does not mention timeframe for providing written grounds, allowing for a reasonable delay in administrative processes.
 - (d) The arrest is illegal as written grounds at the time of arrest is required. However, 24 hours is not considered as delay.

79. In a high-profile corruption case, Ms. Malik, a government official, was arrested by the Enforcement Directorate. The arrest was made without informing her of any grounds, either orally or in writing. After 21 hours, Ms. Malik received a written statement detailing the grounds for her arrest. Being infuriated by gross injustice being done to her, she decided to hire the best lawyer of the country. She immediately contacted Shri Maan Kalani and asked him to defend her in this case. Assess the situation based on the recent Supreme Court judgment.
- (a) The arrest is legal, as the recent judgment allows written grounds to be provided within 24 hours.
 - (b) The arrest is illegal, as written grounds may be provided within 24 hours of arrest. However, oral grounds must be given.
 - (c) The arrest is legal, as the recent judgment does not apply to arrests made without oral grounds.
 - (d) The arrest is illegal, as the recent judgment mandates that both oral and written grounds should be provided at the time of arrest.
80. Ms. Singh is a prominent businesswoman. She was recently featured in Ted-X Talks. Unfortunately, due to turn of events, she faces arrest by the Enforcement Directorate (ED). During her arrest, she is orally informed about the grounds, as per the recent decision by the Supreme Court. However, written grounds for arrest are not provided to her. Ms. Singh challenges the legality of her arrest based on the court's decision and the timeline set by the Supreme Court. Evaluate the situation based on the legal principles discussed in the passage regarding the grounds for arrest.
- (a) Ms. Singh's arrest is illegal since the written grounds were not provided within 24 hours, violating the recent Supreme Court decision.
 - (b) The Supreme Court's decision does not apply to Ms. Singh's case as she was arrested before October 3, 2023, and, therefore, her arrest cannot be deemed illegal.
 - (c) Ms. Singh's arrest is lawful since the oral communication of arrest grounds at the time of arrest is sufficient, and the written grounds are not mandatory within 24 hours.
 - (d) Ms. Singh's case is similar to Pankaj Bansal's, and the court should consider the decision in that case, deeming her arrest illegal.

XVIII. Nuisance

The word 'nuisance' is derived from the French word 'nuire' which mean 'to hurt or to annoy.' As per Salmond, 'the wrong of nuisance consists in causing or allowing without lawful justification the escape of any deleterious thing from his land or from elsewhere into land in possession of the plaintiff, e.g. water, smoke, fumes, gas, noise, heat, vibration, electricity, disease, germs, animals.'

To constitute Nuisance as an actionable tort, it is essential that there exist: (i) A wrongful act – Such act have resulted in the interference with the use or enjoyment of land, or some right over, or in connection with the land; (ii) Damage – Because of the interference there must be damage or loss, or inconvenience or annoyance caused to another.

Inconvenience must be what law considers as substantial or material in nature. Mere sensitive personal discomfort does not amount to a Nuisance. The essence of the tort is undue interference with the use or enjoyment of land. For example, Mr. A starts a cement factory on his own land. Loud noises and dust from the factory disturb his neighbour Mr. B and pollute his surroundings. Here, Mr. A commit a nuisance by disturbing Mr. B's right to enjoy his property and surroundings peacefully.

In *Ushaben v. Bhagyalaxmi Chitra Mandir*, the plaintiffs'-appellants sued the defendants-respondents and asked for a permanent injunction to restrain them from exhibiting the film 'Jai Santoshi Maa.' It was contended that the exhibition of the film was a nuisance because the plaintiff's religious feelings were hurt as Goddesses Saraswati, Laxmi and Parvati were portrayed as jealous women and were ridiculed in the film. It was held that hurting religious feelings was not an actionable wrong. Moreover, the plaintiffs were free and not compelled to watch the movie. In *Halsey v. Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd.*, the defendant's depot dealt with fuel oil. Acid smuts containing sulphate were emitted from the chimneys and were visible falling outside the plaintiff's house. There was proof that the smuts had damaged clothes hung out to dry in the garden of the plaintiff's house and also paintwork of the plaintiff's car which he kept on the highway outside the door of his house. The depot emanated a pungent and nauseating smell of oil which went beyond a background smell and was enough to affect a sensitive person, but the plaintiff had not suffered any injury in health from the smell. During the nighttime, the noise from the boilers was at its peak and caused windows and doors in the plaintiff's house to vibrate and affected the plaintiff's sleep. An action was brought by the plaintiff for a nuisance. The defendants were held liable in respect of emission of acid smuts, noise and smell.

Source: <https://indianlegalsolution.com/nuisance/>

81. Anupama, a nature enthusiast, decides to transform her spacious backyard into a vibrant community garden. Enthusiastically, she invites her neighbours, including Kavya, to participate in the communal gardening activities, fostering a sense of community and environmental awareness. However, Kavya did not like this idea and assumed that the activity would include significant ruckus in the surrounding. She, being known for cherishing solitude, claims that the communal gardening activities amount to a nuisance. Can Kavya succeed in a lawsuit for nuisance against Anupama?
- (a) Yes, because Anupama's communal gardening activities interfere with Kavya's right to enjoy her property, causing annoyance.
 - (b) No, because communal gardening activities are generally considered a lawful and positive use of land.
 - (c) Yes, because Anupama's gardening activities lack lawful justification and cause inconvenience to Kavya.
 - (d) No, because there can be no direct and reasonable evidence of damage or loss caused by Anupama's communal gardening activities.
82. Mr. Anderson is a tech-enthusiast graduated from IIT-Bangalore. After his graduation, he decided to set up a small 3D printing workshop in his residential garage. The rhythmic whirring and occasional humming of the 3D printer, although very low, occurred in the neighbourhood due to that. Mrs. Reynolds, a yoga practitioner residing next door, claims that the sounds from the workshop are disturbing her meditation sessions. She decided to handle the matter legally and approached the concerned authorities. Can Mrs. Reynolds succeed in a lawsuit for disturbance against Mr. Anderson?
- (a) Yes, because the sounds from the 3D printing workshop interfere significantly with Mrs. Reynolds' right to enjoy her property, causing annoyance and disrupting her peaceful meditation.
 - (b) No, because the sounds from the workshop do not amount to nuisance. Mrs. Reynolds' claim lacks legal grounds.
 - (c) Yes, because Mr. Anderson's 3D printing workshop lacks lawful justification, as the sounds pose a tangible threat to the well-being of neighbouring properties, including significant harm to mental health.
 - (d) No, because Mr. Anderson's has the right to profession and nobody can interfere with that.

83. Taste of Vadodara is a local business event that organizes musical concerts in the city for past five years. This time they decided to invite well-known social media sensations in order to increase the reach and plan to host a series of late-night programmes with games and outdoor activities. However, concerned residents, including Priya, argue that these events will disrupt their peaceful nights and adversely impact their quality of life, which will consequently affect their work life and personal life. Keeping in mind the legal principles as stated in the passage, which option strengthens the residents' argument against the late-night events?
- (a) Presenting evidence that the act disturbed the right of peaceful enjoyment of their property and caused them significant annoyance.
 - (b) Highlighting the economic benefits of the late-night events for the local businesses and the community as a whole.
 - (c) Emphasizing the business owner's right to host events on their property as a lawful use of land.
 - (d) Pointing out that the events are within the permissible decibel levels set by local noise regulations.
84. According to latest news, President Ronald Hump is planning to construct some real-estate buildings in the city of Mangalore. To avail the best of this opportunity and attract more tourism on the site, a local-construction company decided to build an amusement park in that vicinity. The proposed amusement park features a diverse range of attractions, including merry-go-rounds, roller coasters, and a vibrant water park. However, a group of residents opposes the construction of a new amusement park, claiming that it will significantly disrupt the tranquillity of their neighbourhood. To weaken this specific argument, which option would be most effective based on the legal principles, as stated in the passage? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) Presenting testimonials from residents in nearby neighbourhoods who express satisfaction with living in proximity to similar amusement parks, emphasizing the positive impact on their quality of life.
 - (b) Demonstrating that the planned amusement park adheres to all local zoning and noise regulations, ensuring that the construction and operation comply with legal standards and all reasonable measures have been taken.
 - (c) Highlighting instances where other towns experienced a boost in property values after the introduction of similar amusement parks, suggesting potential positive effects on real estate in Harmony Haven.
 - (d) Providing data on the economic benefits the amusement park would bring to the town, including job creation, increased tourism, and the overall enhancement of the local economy.

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.

XIX. International Relations/Foreign affairs

Participating in a panel discussion at the annual Munich Security Conference over the weekend, along with the US Secretary of State, Antony Blinken, and the German Foreign Minister, Annalena Baerbock, the External Affairs Minister, Subrahmanyam Jaishankar has offered a new template to think through India's relationship with the West and how it is different from other members of the BRICS forum that India founded with China and Russia. He was responding to a question about India's apparent freedom to choose between multiple partners, including the US, Europe and Russia and the implicit assumption that the BRICS forum dominated by Beijing and Moscow was "anti-Western". Affirming the distinction "between being non-West and anti-West", Jaishankar said he would "characterise India as a country which is non-West but which has an extremely strong relation with the Western countries, getting better by the days". He added that that definition might not apply to other members of the BRICS.

Rejecting the division of the world into "rigid blocs", Blinken said the US "may have different collections and coalitions of countries that bring certain experiences and capacities" in dealing with different challenges. Blinken added that the relationship between the US and India is now "the strongest it's ever been", and it "makes no difference that India happens to be a leading member of BRICS". He also highlighted the wide-ranging international collaboration between Delhi and Washington, including in the Quadrilateral Security Forum, along with Canberra and Tokyo.

This new comfort level at the highest political level in Delhi and Washington with the apparent geopolitical contradictions does not always filter down to Delhi's foreign policy discourse that has long defined India's international relations in anti-Western terms. The anti-imperial left and the nativist right in India, as well as the centrist Congress party and the national security establishment, have long operated on the assumption that the contradictions between India and the US are irreconcilable.

The Narendra Modi government has transcended this paradigm by engaging the US with greater self-assurance and building a strategic partnership with Washington that is deeper and broader than ever before. The decline of the left in India and the weakening of the Congress removed much of the traditional resistance to India's productive engagement with the US and Europe. However, there is residual anti-western sentiment among the rising conservative nationalists. In framing India as "non-West" but not "anti-West", the Modi government

consolidates the support of the Hindu right for its foreign policy while leaving much room open for closer ties with the US and Europe.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/annual-munich-security-conference-antony-blinken-s-jaishankar-brics-summit-9168354/>

85. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (a) The Narendra Modi government has shifted India's foreign policy focus from anti-Western to non-Western, leading to deeper ties with the US and Europe.
 - (b) The US Secretary of State emphasized the strength of the US-India relationship and the importance of international collaboration.
 - (c) The External Affairs Minister discussed India's relationship with the West and its position within the BRICS forum.
 - (d) The Munich Security Conference panel discussion highlighted India's evolving foreign policy stance and its implications for global geopolitics.
86. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage about the Modi government's foreign policy shift?
- (a) The shift has been met with unanimous support from all political factions in India.
 - (b) Shift has been facilitated by the decline of the left and weakening of the Congress party.
 - (c) The shift has led to a decrease in international collaboration between India and the US.
 - (d) The shift has been primarily driven by the Hindu right's support for closer ties with the US and Europe.
87. Which of the following course of action is most supported in the passage?
- (a) India should completely abandon its historical ties with the West and forge new alliances.
 - (b) India should prioritize its membership in BRICS over building partnerships with Western nations.
 - (c) India should engage with the West cautiously, maintaining a distance due to its distinct identity.
 - (d) India should pursue a balanced approach, engaging productively with the West while retaining its unique identity.
88. Which of the following is most supported by the passage?
- (a) The public overwhelmingly supports closer ties with the West.
 - (b) The public unanimously opposes any engagement with Western nations.
 - (c) There is a clear consensus on maintaining India's traditional non-aligned stance.
 - (d) Public perception is likely evolving, with some welcoming and others hesitant about closer Western ties.

89. Which of the following cause and effect relationship has been provided in the passage?
- (a) India's growing economy leads to increased strategic cooperation with the US.
 - (b) Decline of left in India leading to weakening of congress and increased participation of India with US and EU.
 - (c) The US-India relationship strengthens, leading to India distancing itself from BRICS.
 - (d) None of these.
90. Which statement serves as a foundational basis for the author's argument about the evolving nature of India's foreign policy, as presented in the passage?
- (a) India's membership in BRICS signifies a definitive shift towards anti-Western alliances.
 - (b) Domestic political changes in India have removed obstacles to closer ties with the West.
 - (c) Shared concerns about China's geopolitical influence necessitate closer India-US cooperation.
 - (d) India's historical and cultural background inherently differentiates it from the West, making engagement impossible.

XX. Foreign affairs, Medicine, Economy

Expectations are high that a free trade agreement involving India and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is close to fruition. However, a bone of contention relates to intellectual property rights, and has persisted as an issue since 2008. Switzerland and Norway, which are prominent members of EFTA, host several of the pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies that are responsible for several of the drugs and therapeutics that underpin health care globally. The nature of the pharma industry — it costs much to discover a useful effective drug and relatively little to make generic copies of it — with demand that is far disproportionate to affordability, means that there is a constant tussle between the inventors and the generic-drug companies. Patenting, or an exclusive monopoly for a fixed number of years to originators and a reciprocal right by governments to issue directions for 'compulsory licensing,' thereby selectively breaking such monopolies in the interest of public health, has brokered the peace and sustained the global pharma industry for decades. But new legal innovations such as data exclusivity continue to inveigle themselves in free trade negotiations. Under this provision, all the clinical-trial data that concerns the safety and efficacy of a drug generated by the originator firm becomes proprietary and out of bounds for a minimum period of six years. Permission to make a generic is possible if a country's regulator can rely on supplied clinical trial data to approve a drug. For this, generic makers usually rely on the originator's published data.

The principle of data exclusivity is present among European countries as well as in agreements involving many developing countries. Were it to take effect in India, it could significantly hinder India's drug industry which is also a major exporter of affordable drugs. Indian officials have rejected data exclusivity as a point of negotiations in the FTA, though leaked drafts of the agreement suggest that it is alive. However, India's rise up the drug

manufacturing chain in the last few decades means that it must invest in an ecosystem that can conduct ethical drug trials and make new molecules and therapeutics from scratch. The paradigm that drug development will always be expensive and confined to the West need not be permanent, as was seen in the development of several novel technology approaches to developing vaccines in India during the COVID-19 pandemic. But as preparation, India must invest substantially more in fundamental research to incubate the local drug industry into the future.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/brave-new-world-on-the-india-european-free-trade-agreement-and-ipr/article67853988.ece>

91. Which of the following represents a potential flaw in reasoning of author?
- (a) Overlooking potential economic drawbacks of data exclusivity.
 - (b) Assuming data exclusivity safeguards IP rights without considering alternatives.
 - (c) Neglecting the potential for significant differences in complexity between vaccine development and the development of other drugs.
 - (d) Not considering diplomatic consequences of rejecting data exclusivity.
92. Which of the following is an assumption made by the author in the passage?
- (a) India has the capacity to negotiate terms, including the potential inclusion of data exclusivity provisions in India-EFTA.
 - (b) India's generic drug industry plays a crucial role in ensuring affordable healthcare access globally.
 - (c) Investing in fundamental research is essential for any nation aiming to be a major player in the pharmaceutical industry.
 - (d) The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the vulnerabilities of relying solely on generic drugs.
93. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the author's argument about the EFTA-India free trade agreement?
- (a) Other developing countries with similar FTAs with Europe have stopped purchasing Indian generic drugs due to data exclusivity restrictions.
 - (b) The EFTA countries agree to provide significant financial aid to India for investing in pharmaceutical research and development.
 - (c) Data exclusivity provisions have been shown to incentivize further research and development of new drugs by pharmaceutical companies.
 - (d) The global demand for affordable drugs is projected to increase significantly in the next decade.

94. Based on the information provided, which statement can be inferred as the conclusion of the passage?
- (a) The EFTA-India free trade agreement, with modifications regarding data exclusivity, could provide mutual economic benefits for both regions.
 - (b) India should prioritize investing in its domestic pharmaceutical research capabilities regardless of the outcome of the free trade agreement negotiations.
 - (c) The current intellectual property rights regime favors multinational pharmaceutical companies at the expense of developing countries like India.
 - (d) The EFTA-India free trade agreement is unlikely to be successfully concluded due to the impasse on data exclusivity.
95. Which of the following parallels the reasoning of the passage?
- (a) A developing nation relies heavily on tourism for its economy. However, its pristine beaches and wildlife sanctuaries are under threat due to unsustainable tourist practices. The solution lies in preventing tourism and protecting biodiversity.
 - (b) A new software company relies heavily on open-source software libraries to develop its products. However, this dependence limits its ability to develop proprietary features and compete with established giants. To ensure long-term success, the company should invest in its own research and development to create unique software solutions.
 - (c) A country with rich biodiversity relies on exporting raw, unprocessed natural resources. The country should invest in processing facilities and value-added industries to maximize the long-term benefits of its resources.
 - (d) A university known for its strong undergraduate program wants to attract more research funding. However, its current focus on teaching limits its ability to conduct high-impact research. To improve its research profile, the university needs to invest in faculty research grants and specialized facilities, even if it means sacrificing some teaching resources.
96. Based on the passage, what is the author's most likely viewpoint on the proposed EFTA-India free trade agreement, specifically considering the issue of data exclusivity?
- (a) The agreement should be pursued regardless of data exclusivity, as the economic benefits outweigh the concerns.
 - (b) Data exclusivity should be completely excluded from the agreement to protect India's generic drug industry and access to affordable medication.
 - (c) A balanced approach is needed, addressing concerns about data exclusivity while exploring mutually beneficial aspects of the agreement.
 - (d) The agreement is unlikely to succeed due to the impasse on data exclusivity and should be abandoned.

XXI. Legal Current Affairs

Mired in controversy since its inception, the electoral bond scheme for political funding has been annulled by the Supreme Court. A five-judge Constitution Bench headed by Chief Justice DY Chandrachud said the scheme was violative of the right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) of Constitution, adding that the fundamental right to privacy also included the citizens' right to 'political privacy and affiliation'. The court has directed the State Bank of India (SBI) to disclose the details of each electoral bond encashed by various parties over the years.

The verdict is a big blow to the BJP-led NDA in the run-up to the Lok Sabha elections. Notifying the scheme in January 2018, the Modi government had touted it as a 'transparent' alternative to cash donations made to political outfits. Then Finance Minister Arun Jaitley had exuded confidence that the electoral bond scheme would considerably cleanse the political funding system. However, the initiative ran into rough weather over allegations of 'selective confidentiality' and denial of a level playing field.

The government's insistence on ensuring the anonymity of the donors and keeping the citizens in the dark struck at the heart of the scheme, whose avowed main objective was transparency. Paradoxically, the government itself was in a position to access the donors' details by demanding their data from the SBI. The Opposition had every reason to tear into the scheme as the BJP grabbed the lion's share of the bonds, even as the Election Commission of India (ECI) adopted an evasive approach. Last year, the apex court had rapped the ECI for not maintaining data on funding received through electoral bonds despite the interim order it had passed in April 2019. It is hoped that the poll panel and the SBI will finally lift the dubious veil of secrecy and make the details public.

Source: <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/editorials/electoral-bonds-591117>

97. Which of the following best captures the central argument of the passage?
- (a) The Supreme Court's annulment of the electoral bond scheme marks a victory for transparency and accountability in political funding.
 - (b) The electoral bond scheme, despite its promise of transparency, failed to address critical concerns about anonymity and secrecy.
 - (c) The BJP's dominant access to electoral bonds highlights the scheme's inherent bias and potential for misuse.
 - (d) The Election Commission's failure to maintain data on electoral bond funding raises questions about its effectiveness in regulating elections.

98. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument about the electoral bond scheme?
- (a) A study shows that anonymous donations, when channeled through a regulated system, can increase public participation in political funding.
 - (b) The Supreme Court acknowledges that complete transparency in political funding could have potential drawbacks, such as exposing donors to harassment.
 - (c) Data analysis reveals that electoral bonds significantly reduced the use of cash donations in political funding.
 - (d) The government has disclosed the details of donors who contributed through electoral bonds to the Election Commission of India (ECI) upon its request.
99. The author presents a paradox by highlighting the apparent contradiction between the Electoral Bond Scheme's goal of increasing public trust and accountability and one of its key features. Identify this key feature -
- (a) The requirement for donors to disclose their political affiliations.
 - (b) The evasive approach adopted by Election commission of India.
 - (c) The use of State Bank of India (SBI) as the sole intermediary for issuing and encashing electoral bonds.
 - (d) The anonymity provided to the donors of electoral bonds.
100. Based on the information provided, which statement can be inferred as the conclusion of the passage?
- (a) The anonymity provision within the Electoral Bond Scheme fundamentally contradicts the principles of a healthy democracy.
 - (b) Only a complete overhaul of the political funding system can address the issues raised by the Electoral Bond Scheme.
 - (c) The Supreme Court's ruling serves as a warning to future governments against implementing opaque political funding mechanisms.
 - (d) Public disclosure of all electoral bond purchases is essential to restore trust in the political process.
101. Which of the following statements can be logically derived from the passage?
- (a) The use of electoral bonds has likely led to an increase in undisclosed foreign funding for political parties.
 - (b) The Supreme Court's decision on the Electoral Bond Scheme will have a significant impact on future electoral campaigns.
 - (c) Political parties with strong grassroots support are less likely to benefit from the anonymity offered by electoral bonds.
 - (d) The Indian public overwhelmingly supports the concept of anonymous political donations to ensure freedom of expression.

102. Which of the evidences does the author provide to support the argument regarding scheme's flaws except?
- (a) The government's insistence on maintaining donor anonymity despite possessing the ability to access the information.
 - (b) The BJP's dominant access to electoral bonds compared to other political parties.
 - (c) The Election Commission's failure to track and disclose data on electoral bond funding despite legal mandates.
 - (d) The Supreme Court's direction of disclosure of information.

XXII. Art and Culture

Art is essentially an expression of human creativity – a medium to communicate emotions and feelings. It takes the form of paintings, sculpture, music, dance, literature etc. Prehistoric man painted on the walls of caves, played wind instruments, carved sculptures out of bones and danced around fire, etched figures and symbols on rock to give expression to his creativity and his daily life.

The living traditions of any country are its cultural heritage, which constantly evolves, adapts and reinvents itself. India has the largest number of art forms anywhere in the world, mainly because its cultural heritage is rich, diverse and vibrant. In this publication, we have explored tribal and folk paintings in various parts of the country as part of our living traditions since pre-historic times to now.

Tribal people live in less accessible parts of the country, not on the open plains or along the great rivers. They are bonded to each other by rituals, their special ways of celebrating ceremonies at the time of birth, marriage, and also the first haircut or the piercing of the earlobes and so on. These mark the fundamental identity of the tribe and clan. Such auspicious occasions are earmarked by tribal and folk paintings. Tribal and folk paintings are not naturalistic but pictorial graphic representations (pictorial sign or symbol) of rituals, ceremonies and daily activities. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Many other countries also have tribal and folk art being practised as a living heritage. The indigenous visual art form created by the adivasis, tribes and natives of India on various surfaces such as walls, floors, cloth, wood and paper are called Indian tribal painting. **Tribal art is restricted to a single tribe whereas folk art may be practised by various people belonging to a large cross-section of society. (1) The folk art of India does not belong to a particular period. (2) It is a collective expression of rural Indian people driven by a desire to fulfil their social and emotional needs. The famous artist Henry Moore rightly said that "folk art is something made by people with a direct and immediate response to life and for that matter rural art was not a matter of arithmetical calculation and academism, but a channel for expressing powerful beliefs, hopes and fears".**

Source: Edited and modified from <https://cctrindia.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Living-of-Tradition-Tribal-Painting.pdf>

103. Which of the following is an underlying assumption of the author's argument?
- (a) Art can only be created by professionally trained artists.
 - (b) Artistic expressions in tribal and folk forms are exclusive to India.
 - (c) Artistic expression flourishes in environments that value and support cultural diversity.
 - (d) Modern art forms have overshadowed tribal and folk art forms.
104. What is the primary piece of evidence on which the argument relies?
- (a) The definition of art by Henry Moore.
 - (b) The mention of prehistoric man's creative expressions.
 - (c) The diversity of India's cultural heritage.
 - (d) The practices of tribal people and their rituals.
105. Given the content and main focus of the passage, which title best captures its essence?
- (a) The Evolution of Artistic Expression in India
 - (b) The Role of Tribal and Folk Art in Cultural Preservation
 - (c) The Impact of Modern Art on Traditional Art Forms
 - (d) The Decline of Political Parties and India's Foreign Policy Shift
106. What is the central theme that the author is trying to convey?
- (a) The daily rituals of Tribal People and significance of their Art.
 - (b) The exclusivity of tribal and folk art to India.
 - (c) The role of tribal and folk art in preserving cultural identity.
 - (d) The decline of traditional art forms in modern society.
107. Analyze the relationship between the two boldfaced statements. Choose the BEST explanation from the following options
- (a) Premise 1 (Tribal art single-tribe) leads to Conclusion 2 (Folk art not time-bound) through an argument about artistic evolution.
 - (b) Premise 2 (Folk art not time-bound) supports Conclusion 1 (Tribal art single-tribe) by illustrating limited tribal history.
 - (c) Both statements provide parallel observations about different art forms without a direct causal relationship.
 - (d) Statement 1 contradicts Statement 2, highlighting distinct characteristics of tribal and folk art.
108. Based on the information provided in the passage, which of the following is the MOST PROBABLE challenge faced by tribal art in India?
- (a) Tribal art is likely losing popularity due to the rising influence of Western art forms.
 - (b) Lack of access to formal art education hinders the development of young tribal artists.
 - (c) The limited audience within individual tribes restricts the economic viability of tribal art.
 - (d) Commercialization of folk art poses a threat to the preservation of traditional tribal art styles.

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.

XXIII. There are total 5 different Showroom of cars J, K, L, M and N each showroom has 4 types of cars – Dzire, Baleno, Ciaz and Ertige. Ratio of numbers of Dzire cars to Ciaz cars in showroom J is 3:2 and number of Baleno cars in showroom K is 3 less than the Ertiga Car in that showroom. Number of Dzire cars in showroom L is half of number of Ertiga cars in that showroom which is same as the number of Dzire cars in showroom J. Number of Ciaz cars in showroom M is same number of Dzire in showroom L which 4 less than the number of Baleno cars in showroom M. Number of Ertiga cars in showroom N is 3 which is same as the number of Baleno in showroom K.

Note: Total Number of Ciaz cars in showroom J and Baleno cars in showroom M together is 18.

109. If probability of drawing Ertiga cars in showroom L is $\frac{2}{15}$ then find the total numbers of cars in showroom L
- (a) 60 (b) 75
(c) 90 (d) 100
110. Average of Dzire cars in showroom J, K and L is 9 and the average of the all 4 types in showroom K is 6. Find the probability that drawing Ciaz cars in showroom K.
- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$
111. If the probability of drawing Ciaz cars in showroom J is twice to the probability of drawing Baleno cars in showroom M then find the ratio of total cars in showroom J and M.
- (a) 2 : 5 (b) 5 : 2
(c) 4 : 9 (d) 9 : 4
112. The ratio of Baleno cars and Ciaz cars is 4:3 in showroom L and probability of drawing Dzire cars in showroom L is $\frac{2}{20}$. What is the probability of drawing Baleno cars in that showroom.
- (a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{2}{5}$
(c) $\frac{3}{5}$ (d) $\frac{4}{5}$

XXIV. Total 8000 students from different states attending a national Seminar, out of total students 18% students belongs to Assam. Number of students who belongs from Orissa is 66.67% of the total students belongs from Assam. Out of total students 14% students belong to Madhya Pradesh and the total number of students who belongs from Kerala is $7\frac{1}{7}\%$ more than the total students who belongs from Madhya Pradesh. Total number of students who belongs from Maharashtra is double the number of students who belongs from Madhya Pradesh. Total number of students who belongs from Karnataka is $13\frac{1}{3}\%$ less than Kerala.

Total 3500 students are female from different State. 13% of total female belongs to Assam, 21% of total female belongs to Orissa. 13% of total female belongs to Madhya Pradesh which is 175 less than the number of females who belongs to Maharashtra. $\frac{1}{10}$ of total female belongs to Karnataka number of female belongs to Kerala is 150% more than the female belongs to Karnataka.

113. What is the respective Ratio between the number of female students from Karnataka to the number of female students from Kerala.
- (a) 2:5 (b) 2:3
(c) 2:7 (d) 3:7
114. What is the total Number of male students from Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh together?
- (a) 2175 (b) 2725
(c) 2527 (d) 2275
115. What is the respective Ratio between the number of male students from Assam and the number of male students from Madhya Pradesh?
- (a) 197:133 (b) 199:133
(c) 197:134 (d) 197:135
116. What is the respective ratio between the number of female students from Karnataka and the number of male students from the same state?
- (a) 35:69 (b) 35:67
(c) 32:69 (d) 38:69
117. The number of female students from Assam are approximately what percent of the male students from the same state?
- (a) 14% (b) 96%
(c) 46% (d) 66%

- XXV.** A, B and C started a business by investing Rs.800, Rs.1600 and Rs.2000 respectively. After a quarter they invested amounts in a ratio 1:4:2. After another quarter, they invested amounts in ratio 3:2:3. In the last quarter the ratio of investments was same as in 2nd quarter. Also in the last quarter, the respective amounts of A, B and C was double than the respective amounts invested in 2nd quarter. The total investment of C before 4th quarter was Rs.1400 more than that of A during same duration. Also ratio of B's share in profit to total profit at the end of year was 66:153.
118. Find the total investment of A, B and C.
(a) Rs.10,200 (b) Rs.11,300
(c) Rs.9,800 (d) Rs.10,080
119. If they respectively had invested same amounts in each quarter after quarter 1 which is equal to their respective investments in 2nd quarter, then what would be the profit of A at the end of year out of a total profit of Rs.19,350?
(a) Rs.2510 (b) Rs.3320
(c) Rs.2560 (d) Rs.3150
120. If the respective investments in third quarter was changed and this was in ratio 2 : 4 : 1 (other investments being the same), then what would be the total investment of all three in third quarter, if the average investment of all A B and C was Rs 3100 for whole year?
(a) Rs.700 (b) Rs.800
(c) Rs.500 (d) Rs.900

Rough

Rough

Rough

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