

# LAW PREP — Tutorial —

# CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

Law Prep Mock Test Series

ENROLLMENT NO.

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Batch : .....

Test Code : LPMTS-018-10003

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

**Maximum Marks : 120**

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

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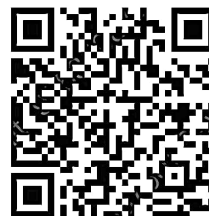


**CONTENTS OF QUESTION PAPER**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Q. Nos.</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
English Language	1 – 24	3 – 13
Current Affairs and General Knowledge	25 – 52	14 – 21
Legal Reasoning	53 – 84	22 – 37
Logical Reasoning	85 – 108	38 – 49
Quantitative Techniques	109 – 120	50 – 51



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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. In the ever-changing landscape of the 21st century, students face a range of challenges that go beyond traditional education. These challenges include the need to adapt to rapidly advancing technology, cope with mental health pressures, embrace diversity, develop both technical and soft skills for a shifting job market, address environmental issues, and gain financial literacy. To prepare students for success in this complex world, a holistic approach to education is necessary, one that equips them with the skills and mindset to excel academically and thrive in a changing global environment. In the ever-changing landscape of the 21st century, students face a range of challenges that go beyond traditional education. These challenges include the need to adapt to rapidly advancing technology, cope with mental health pressures, embrace diversity, develop both technical and soft skills for a shifting job market, address environmental issues, and gain financial literacy. To prepare students for success in this complex world, a holistic approach to education is necessary, one that equips them with the skills and mindset to excel academically and thrive in a changing global environment.
- The pervasive influence of technology presents both opportunities and challenges for students. While digital tools offer enhanced access to information and novel learning experiences, they also bring forth concerns of digital addiction, information overload, and cyberbullying. Striking a balance between leveraging technology for educational purposes and avoiding its detrimental effects becomes a critical skill for students. Contemporary students face unprecedented levels of stress and mental health issues. The pressure to excel academically, coupled with the demands of extracurricular activities and social expectations, can take a toll on their emotional well-being. Schools must prioritise mental health support services and create environments that foster open discussions about stress, anxiety, and mental health challenges.
- In an increasingly diverse world, students encounter the challenges of navigating cultural differences, embracing inclusivity, and combating stereotypes. Educational institutions must promote cultural sensitivity, provide platforms for intercultural dialogue, and ensure that curricula reflect the global realities of today's interconnected societies. The shifting landscape of the job market demands a re-evaluation of the skills students acquire. Automation, artificial intelligence, and the gig economy have redefined the skill sets required for success. Schools must equip students with not only technical skills but also soft skills like adaptability, critical thinking, and communication to prepare them for the uncertainties of the job market.
- With environmental challenges looming large, students are confronted with the urgency of understanding and addressing issues like climate change and sustainability. Education must

emphasise ecological literacy, fostering a sense of responsibility for the planet and encouraging innovative solutions to environmental crises.

The complexities of the modern financial landscape present challenges for students entering adulthood. Many lack essential financial literacy skills, leaving them vulnerable to debt and poor financial decisions. Incorporating financial education into the curriculum can empower students to make informed choices about saving, investing, and managing their finances. In our complex modern era, the primary aim of education is to empower students to navigate and succeed in a changing world. This involves preparing students with the skills and mindset necessary for success. This comprehensive approach includes fostering a growth mindset, emotional intelligence, and cross-cultural understanding. Additionally, education should promote environmental awareness and sustainability. The goal is to develop well-rounded individuals who are not only academically successful but also compassionate and effective contributors to society. This empowerment equips students to confidently face challenges, build meaningful connections, and make a positive impact on the world.

*Reference: Contemporary Student Challenges in the 21st Century*

*<https://www.orchidsinternationalschool.com/blog/recommended/contemporary-student-challenges-in-the-21st-century>*

1. "To prepare students for success in this complex world, a holistic approach to education is necessary, one that equips them with the skills and mindset to excel academically and thrive in a changing global environment," which sophisticated synonym for "thrive" would best fit without altering the original meaning?
  - (a) Proliferate
  - (b) Prosper
  - (c) Transcend
  - (d) Augment
  
2. Which of the following statements is most likely to be true?
  - (a) The primary aim of modern education is to prepare students solely for academic success, focusing on traditional subjects like mathematics and science.
  - (b) Financial literacy is deemed unnecessary in modern education, as the complexities of the financial landscape are considered too challenging for students.
  - (c) Modern education aims to develop well-rounded individuals who are academically successful, emotionally intelligent, environmentally aware, and capable of cross-cultural understanding.
  - (d) The passage suggests that students today are generally well-equipped with financial literacy skills and are making informed financial decisions.
  
3. Which of the following best describes the overall tone of the above passage?
  - (a) Analytically Constructive
  - (b) Resignedly Sceptical
  - (c) Emphatically Dogmatic
  - (d) Visionarily Transformative

4. Based on the statement, "In the ever-changing landscape of the 21st century, students face a range of challenges that go beyond traditional education.....excel academically and thrive in a changing global environment," what inference can be drawn about the evolving requirements of 21st-century education?
- (a) Education's primary focus should be on developing specialized skills in advanced technologies, as they are the predominant force shaping the future.
  - (b) The imperative for education now extends beyond traditional academic learning to encompass a broad spectrum of competencies, including emotional, environmental, and technological literacies.
  - (c) The primary challenge for contemporary education is to combat the rising mental health issues among students, overshadowing other educational goals.
  - (d) The current educational system is adequately equipped to handle the demands of the 21st century, requiring only minor adjustments to its traditional focus.
5. Based on its content, style, and purpose, what is the most appropriate classification for the above passage?
- (a) Expository Discourse
  - (b) Empirical Dissertation
  - (c) Analytical Critique
  - (d) Advocative Treatise
6. Given the statement, "The complexities of the modern financial landscape present challenges for students entering adulthood," It can be inferred that
- (a) The multifaceted nature of today's financial environment is inherently navigable by students due to their exposure to a technology-driven society.
  - (b) Contemporary financial environments, characterized by their intricate and multifarious nature, necessitate a robust financial education for students poised at the threshold of adulthood.
  - (c) The challenges posed by the modern financial landscape are exclusively pertinent to students with specific economic backgrounds.
  - (d) In the context of the modern financial landscape, traditional financial skills remain sufficient for students transitioning into adulthood.

II. In the surreal aftermath of my suicide attempt and amid the haze of my own processing, my best friend visited me in the hospital with a (soft-bound and thus mental-patient-safe) copy of David Foster Wallace’s *Infinite Jest* under his arm. It was the spring of 2021. A couple months earlier, I had slipped in a tub, suffered a concussion, and triggered my first episode of major depression, and those had been the most difficult months of my life.

Though a lifelong ‘striver’ and ‘high achiever’, nothing I’ve ever done was harder than waging that war against myself while catatonic on that Brooklyn sofa. This was an inarticulable and so alienating war, one during which, at every moment, it was excruciating and terrifying to exist at all. I thought I knew the extent of my own mind’s capacity to torture itself, to hurt me, and what this thing we call depression can really be like. But I had been wrong.

For anyone who hasn’t experienced it at its worst, I now think it is psychologically impossible to imagine. It may even prove impossible for those who have experienced to still remember it after the fact, just as someone who temporarily perceives a fourth dimension wouldn’t really, fully remember what it was like once the perception is lost, only facets of the larger, unfathomable thing.

So maybe I can’t really remember, either: but I can recall thinking again and again these staggered reflections I’m writing now. Some of the swirling emotions that distressed and disoriented me on that sofa also remain faintly accessible, like the crippling inability to make any decisions, no matter how small, such that even contemplating a choice among some host of mine’s warmly offered selection of teas would incapacitate me with self-loathing and breathless, gushing tears. I remember hopelessly trying to make myself feel even the glimmer of anything good, turning to everything – the music, the friends – that had brought me so much joy before, only to find that I could no longer feel any of it but rather just, from somewhere afar, see and long for it while watching as the ever-darkening blackness in me instead consumed it all.

I remember the debilitating guilt and shame that emerged for everything I had ever done, including for having the audacity to keep existing for so long. And I remember an overwhelming empathy as I wondered how many others felt this way in the history of the world, imagining the vastness of all these solitary confinements within our minds across space and time. At the same time, it was unfathomable to me that anyone had ever felt like this, or that there could even be enough darkness in the universe to realise the experience more than this once. From the days following my injury through the several months after, my ultimate challenge on that sofa was finding a way to endure the passage of time. I needed something to help me get through each moment and make it to the next one while still intact. I couldn’t actually do anything, but staring into space (or even watching TV) kept me vulnerable, as the cognitive passivity left ample room for the darkness to seep in and swallow me away.

*Reference: Aeon,*

*<https://aeon.co/essays/how-infinite-jest-tethered-me-to-life-when-i-almost-let-it-go>*

7. Based on the above passage, how would you classify the genre of the above passage?
- (a) Autobiographical Memoir (b) Psychological Thriller  
(c) Science Fiction Narrative (d) Academic Dissertation
8. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the author's experience during their period of depression?
- (a) The author found solace and escape in small decisions, like choosing a type of tea, which provided a sense of control and comfort amidst their turmoil.  
(b) During this period, the author's ability to experience joy from previously cherished activities like music and spending time with friends was significantly diminished.  
(c) The author's experience of depression involved a heightened sense of clarity and enhanced decision-making abilities, particularly in everyday choices.  
(d) Throughout their depression, the author maintained a consistent ability to feel positive emotions, though they were occasionally overshadowed by negative thoughts.
9. "Some of the (\_\_\_\_\_) emotions that distressed and disoriented me on that sofa also remain faintly accessible," which synonym for the above blank would best fit without altering the original meaning?
- (a) Nebulous (b) Whirling  
(c) Sequential (d) Congruent
10. Which statement most accurately encapsulates the author's nuanced experiences and introspective revelations?
- (a) The author derived a sense of existential validation and self-affirmation from the introspective journey following their traumatic experience.  
(b) The author's introspective journey was marked by a profound empathetic resonance, pondering the universal prevalence of such deep-seated emotional states across the annals of human history. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)  
(c) The author discovered solace and emotional reprieve in engaging with cognitively demanding activities, finding them to be a sanctuary from their psychological turmoil.  
(d) Throughout the narrative, the author exhibits a persistent undercurrent of resilient optimism, viewing their experiences as a conduit to future aspirations and endeavours.
11. Based on the content and themes of the passage, which of the following titles would be most suitable?
- (a) "The Unseen Battle: Navigating the Depths of Major Depression"  
(b) "A Journey of Physical Recovery: Overcoming the Aftermath of an Injury"  
(c) "The Silent Triumph: Rising Above Personal Struggles"  
(d) "Rediscovering Joy: A Tale of Emotional Reawakening"

12. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) The author perceived their battle with depression as an insubstantial impediment compared to their historical pursuits of ambition and success.
  - (b) Confronting depression emerged as an unparalleled and formidable challenge for the author, eclipsing the rigors of their erstwhile endeavours as a dedicated striver and achiever.
  - (c) The author's historical achievements and relentless striving provided a substantial buffer, ameliorating the impact and severity of their depressive state.
  - (d) The genesis of the author's depressive episode is attributed solely to the physical trauma encountered, rendering it an anomaly within the broader spectrum of mental health disorders.

III. The word 'creativity' is derived from the Latin word *creare*; literally, 'to cause, to create, to make'. But this definition itself suggests problems. Humans can certainly make things by putting other things together; but do we have the capacity to create something new, as it were, from nothing? Well, like many others, I will take refuge in the phrase "it all depends what you mean by..." The idea that creation was only in God's realm seems to have been ditched in the seventeenth century. The word *creativity* seems to have acquired its present meaning around that time, with its implication that humans too can be creative.

One thing we need to clear up first, is that *creativity* and *discovery* are not the same thing. *Discovery* is unearthing something new: that which hasn't been known before. The discoverer does not know anything of the thing discovered until the discovery occurs. This helps us with what *creativity* is not: although of course creative people do discover things, *creativity* can be a frame of mind, whereas *discovery* cannot.

Some have suggested that one criterion for a creative act is that it should be 'unique', rather than a copy of a previous act. Clearly however this cannot be the only criterion, or else one could just churn out a random sequence of letters or characters that made no sense at all and claim that to be creative act. So we need a second criterion for *creativity*: what is created must make some sort of sense. For that to work, the creative event must be embedded in some sort of symbol system intelligible to a wider audience: for example, language, logic, maths or music.

So creative events require meaning. Ludwig Wittgenstein claims in his *Philosophical Investigations* (1953) that, when it comes to language, 'meaning is use'. For those who have wrestled with the various ideas in Wittgenstein's *Tractatus* or his later *Philosophical Investigations*, it might seem a little incongruous that Wittgenstein has much to say about *creativity*. His later work brilliantly advances his 'Private Language Argument', demolishing the possibility of a strictly personal language developed inside one's own head using creative abilities inspired solely from one's own internal world. Rather, Wittgenstein argues that understanding is a public phenomenon; that language can only develop in interactions between individuals. Indeed, his famous notion of a 'language game' centres on the fact that

language use is embedded within different types of social interaction, so that subtly different rules govern different language games. For instance, the language game played by religions has boundaries that separate it from other language games. (Few language games are circumscribed by belief: religion is one; supporting a football team may be another.)

It's important to note that language games are social by their very nature. If, as Wittgenstein argued, understanding is a public phenomenon, then clearly one cannot have a language game if there is no public. If there is no human interaction, then there is no communication. Wittgenstein insisted that language games were not static, but were developing systems constantly under review by those using them, especially creative individuals.

Some philosophers have suggested that creativity is forged in a culture of traditions – linguistic, cultural, etc. A new theory or method or way of looking at things is judged creative by those imbued with the values, judgements and theories of the tradition in which they work. But traditions are developed within societies, so it follows that creativity is developed socially. This notion has been named by psychologists and some philosophers 'the sociocultural theory'.

*Reference: Philosophy Now,*

[https://philosophynow.org/issues/153/Plaiting\\_Gravy](https://philosophynow.org/issues/153/Plaiting_Gravy)

**Difficulty Level: D**

13. "For those who have wrestled with the various ideas in Wittgenstein's Tractatus or his later Philosophical Investigations, it might seem a little (\_\_\_\_\_) that Wittgenstein has much to say about creativity," which synonym for "incongruous" most aptly retains the original sentiment of the sentence?
- (a) Congenial (b) Disparate  
(c) Synchronistic (d) Complementary
14. Which of the following is most likely to be true based on the above passage?
- (a) Wittgenstein promulgates the concept of an introspectively constructed linguistic framework, where individual creativity forms the sole basis of linguistic evolution.  
(b) Wittgenstein's philosophical treatise primarily advocates for the transcendence of language beyond the mundane interactions, veering towards metaphysical contemplation.  
(c) Wittgenstein's doctrines elucidate that linguistic comprehension and development are inexorably intertwined with the dynamics of communal discourse rather than insular cognitive processes.  
(d) The crux of Wittgenstein's 'language game' hypothesis posits a monolithic structure governing linguistic rules, applicable uniformly across diverse societal interactions.
15. Which of the following best sum up the overall tone of the above?
- (a) Sceptically Critical (b) Analytically Expository  
(c) Sentimentally Nostalgic (d) Assertively Dogmatic

16. It can be inferred that the
- (a) Creativity is the reconfiguration of pre-existing elements into novel amalgamations, while discovery is the serendipitous unveiling of previously unobserved phenomena.
  - (b) Both creativity and discovery are parallel processes, each pertaining to the origination of novel entities, with creativity leaning towards abstract conceptualization and discovery towards empirical revelation.
  - (c) The essence of creativity lies in the replication of existing ideas in a new context, distinctly separate from discovery which is aligned with the innovation of entirely new concepts.
  - (d) None of the above
17. Which of the following can be best inferred from the above passage?
- (a) Creativity is an autonomously functioning paradigm, largely impervious to the influences of sociolinguistic frameworks and existing cultural traditions.
  - (b) Creativity is intrinsically enmeshed within the vicissitudes of language games, reflecting a symbiotic evolution with the nuances of societal interaction and collective cultural ethos.
  - (c) The dynamics of creativity and language games are parallel yet discretely operating entities, each following an independent trajectory unaffected by the other's evolutionary path.
  - (d) Sociolinguistic frameworks serve as a restrictive matrix, invariably confining the scope and manifestation of creativity to pre-defined cultural and linguistic boundaries.
18. Which of the following if true, most likely to be concluded based on the above passage?
- (a) The conceptual evolution of 'creativity' signifies its alignment with the discovery process, converging in the seventeenth century as synonymous expressions of human ingenuity.
  - (b) 'Creativity,' as distinct from 'discovery,' encompasses a multifaceted cognitive paradigm, extending beyond the mere revelation of the unknown and encompassing the synthesis of novel ideas or constructs.
  - (c) 'Discovery' has historically been perceived as a human endeavour parallel to 'creativity,' with both terms uniformly representing the emergence of unprecedented phenomena from a void.
  - (d) The historical trajectory of 'creativity' reveals a reorientation from its initial association with divine creation to a contemporary understanding synonymous with the empirical discovery process.



IV. As the days grow colder and the chilly fingers of the northern wind inch their way under collars, thoughts naturally turn towards some of the fundamental joys – seeking warmth, sharing food, enjoying the company of others, and fostering togetherness. These timeless pleasures evoke the Germanic medieval era, when communal feasting and the display of hospitality served as cornerstones of social bonding and celebration, and whose winter traditions – the provision of clothing, warmth and food for the weary traveller – remain ubiquitous today. The verse above, from the Icelandic poem *Hávamál*, is just a small part of a collection of Old Norse poems found in the *Codex Regius* manuscript. Written in the 13th century, the *Codex Regius* is the most important manuscript preserving these poems. It provides insights into the religious and moral beliefs of the Viking Age and is a crucial source for understanding Norse mythology, wisdom and cultural values; it makes clear, for example, that part of Germanic hospitality included the offering of generosity and kindness to any wintertime visitor. You never know who may arrive at your door.

The same manuscript containing the sage wisdom of *Hávamál* also holds *Grimnismál*, a story which cautions its readers even more candidly. The gods Óðinn, the all-father and god of wisdom, and his wife Frigg, goddess of marriage and childbirth, were looking out over the worlds when they spied King Geirroð, whom Frigg remarked was so miserly and inhospitable that he would torture his guests if he thought there were too many of them. Óðinn did not believe this, and the couple made a wager on it. Entering a feast at Geirroð's hall in disguise as the lowly Grímnir, Óðinn refused to answer the king's impertinent questions about his identity, making things worse by sitting in a seat reserved only for the most important guest, which the king forbade anyone to sit in. Geirroð, already warned that a magician was arriving at his court to bespell him, had Grímnir tied up in the great fireplace and tortured for eight days. But the king's son showed Óðinn kindness, bringing him water in the dead of night. For this, Óðinn prophesied that the boy would be a great king in his own right, and that his father's days of glory were over. Realising what he had done, Geirroð rushed to untie Óðinn; in his haste, his sword fell to the floor hilt-down, impaling and killing the king.

Unlike Dickens' curmudgeonly Ebenezer Scrooge, in the mythology of the *Grimnismál* there are no second chances for its coldhearted protagonist. So the message goes, take care to ensure that your guests' bellies are full, their beer plentiful and their seating befitting of their rank, lest you find yourself in a blood feud by New Year.

As the medieval cautionary tales of the sagas show, the stakes for the Icelandic Yuletide are higher than one might realise. Central still to these celebrations is the feast. Icelandic food traditions are deeply rooted in historical practices, reflecting the resilience and resourcefulness of its people who live in the country's often harsh and changeable climate. Hangikjöt, or smoked lamb, originated in the ninth century, when the land was settled by Norse explorers and meat was preserved by hanging and smoking over birch wood (hangikjöt means 'hung meat').

*Reference: History Today,*

*<https://www.historytoday.com/archive/miscellanies/medieval-icelandic-feasts>*

19. Reflecting on the cultural and historical nuances presented in the passage, which of the following statements accurately encapsulates a statement from the above passage?
- (a) In the Grimnismál mythology, the protagonist, like Ebenezer Scrooge, receives a chance for redemption and transformation.
  - (b) Icelandic Yuletide traditions emphasize modesty and simplicity in feast preparations, in line with the country's austere climatic conditions.
  - (c) Hangikjöt, a traditional Icelandic dish, has its origins in the ninth century and involves a process of preservation using birch wood smoke.
  - (d) The sagas indicate that Icelandic Yuletide festivities historically had little emphasis on feasting and more on ritualistic practices.
20. It can be inferred that the
- (a) Hospitality and generosity are virtues that lead to prosperity and favor from the gods, as demonstrated by the king's kind treatment of his guests.
  - (b) The story underscores the perils of pride and inhospitality, illustrating how these traits lead to tragic consequences, as exemplified by King Geirroð's actions.
  - (c) The primary emphasis of the tale is on the power of magic and deception, highlighting Óðinn's ability to disguise himself and manipulate situations to his advantage.
  - (d) The narrative suggests that fate is immutable and that prophecies, regardless of one's actions, will inevitably come to pass, as seen in the king's attempt to change his destiny.
21. In the sentence "Entering a feast at Geirroð's hall in disguise as the lowly Grímnir, Óðinn refused to answer the king's (\_\_\_\_\_) questions about his identity," which of the synonym for the above blank most accurately maintains the intended connotation in the passage?
- (a) Inconsequential
  - (b) Insolent
  - (c) Affable
  - (d) Nonchalant
22. Which title most aptly encapsulates the essence of the above passage?
- (a) "The Evolution of Norse Gastronomy: From Medieval Feasts to Modern Practices"
  - (b) "Tales of the North: Hospitality and Caution in Norse Mythology and Culture"
  - (c) "Viking Age Culinary Arts: An Exploration of Icelandic Gastronomic Heritage"
  - (d) None of the above

23. Which of the following can be best inferred from the above passage?
- (a) The Old Norse texts predominantly valorize divine omniscience and omnipotence, epitomized through the actions and foresight of deities like Óðinn.
  - (b) These texts reflect a deep-seated cultural ethos that underscores the immutable nature of fate, as manifested through the divine interventions and prophecies within their narratives.
  - (c) The narratives encapsulated in these texts elucidate a complex interplay between divine intervention and human agency, highlighting the nuanced balance of power and morality in Norse culture.
  - (d) None of the above
24. What can be inferred about the cultural values and social norms of the time?
- (a) Wintertime was primarily seen as a period of solitude and self-reflection, with minimal emphasis on social interaction and hospitality.
  - (b) The tradition of welcoming wintertime visitors with generosity was rooted in superstitions about the identity and power of unexpected guests.
  - (c) Hospitality during wintertime was a practical necessity, driven by the harsh climatic conditions rather than a cultural value of generosity and kindness.
  - (d) The ethos of generosity and kindness to visitors, especially in winter, reflects a deeply ingrained cultural value of hospitality and communal support.

**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. Published annually since 2005, the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) is an independent monitoring tool that tracks the climate protection performance of 63 countries and the EU. It aims to enhance transparency in international climate politics and enables comparison of climate protection efforts and progress made by individual countries.

In the CCPI 2024, a)\_\_\_\_\_ reached the best ranking. Again, no country performs well enough in all categories to achieve an overall “very high” rating in the index. Therefore, the first three ranks in the overall ranking remain empty. a)\_\_\_\_\_ reached the best ranking, followed by Estonia in 5th place and the Philippines in 6th place in this year's CCPI.

The CCPI assesses each country's performance in four categories: GHG Emissions (40% of the overall ranking), Renewable Energy (20%), b)\_\_\_\_\_(20%) and Climate Policy (20%). It also answers the question of the extent to which each country is taking appropriate action in the areas of Emissions, Renewable energy and Energy use in order to achieve the climate goals set in Paris. The CCPI's unique climate policy section, evaluating countries' national and international climate policy performance, is only possible through the continued support and contributions of around 450 climate and energy experts.

**Source:** Extracted from <https://www.germanwatch.org/en/89895>

25. Which position did India secure at the Climate Change performance index?  
(a) 5th (b) 6th  
(c) 7th (d) 9th
26. The Climate Change Performance Index reveals an interesting insight. What is that?  
(a) This is the first time that India has secured the position in top 10 ranks  
(b) India is the only top performing G20 country in the CCPI 2024. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)  
(c) The air pollution is a significant factor contributing to severe climate impact and performance.  
(d) Many developed countries including the UK, USA, Italy, and others showcased poorer performances compared to the CCPI 2023.
27. The Government of India has set the target to expand India's renewable energy installed capacity to how many GW by 2030?  
(a) 350 (b) 450  
(c) 500 (d) 650

28. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_in the passage?  
(a) Denmark (b) Finland  
(c) Sweden (d) Russia

29. Which of the following will come in place of b)\_\_\_\_\_in the passage?  
(a) Non-Renewable Energy (b) Energy Use  
(c) Energy Sources (d) Energy Produce

**VI.** A bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the development, expansion and operation of telecommunication services and telecommunication networks, the assignment of spectrum and to amend certain provisions of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act (TRAI), 1997, was passed through a voice vote by the Lok Sabha on Wednesday. According to the statement of objects and reasons of the bill, there is a need to create a legal and regulatory framework that focuses on a safe and secure telecommunication network that provides for digitally inclusive growth.

Speaking on the Bill on Wednesday, Vaishnav said user protection is a key reform in this Bill. He said this amendment will help in checking fraudulent issuance of SIM cards. Any violation or impersonation will entail three years of imprisonment along with fine. The Bill provides for the authorization of licencing through a single window. The telecommunications sector is a key driver of economic and social development and is the gateway to digital services and the security of the country is vitally dependent on safety of telecommunication networks.

Telecom being the gateway, the Bill will further enhance India's digital public infrastructure, Vaishnav added. The bill provides a framework for standards and conformity assessment of telecommunication equipment, telecommunication identifiers, telecommunication network and telecommunication services and provisions for national security, public emergency and public safety.

The bill, which seeks to repeal two British-era laws, was passed soon after the House passed the bills to replace pre-Independence criminal justice laws.

**Source:** <https://www.zeebiz.com/economy-infra/news-telecommunications-bill-2023-passed-in-lok-sabha-legislation-seeks-to-amend-some-provisions-of-trai-act-269524>

30. The Universal Service Obligation Fund has been renamed as?  
(a) Bharat Net Fund (b) Bharat Digital Telecom Fund  
(c) Digital Bharat Nidhi (d) Digital Nidhi Telefund
31. The Bill provides the Right of Way towards which type of property to establish Telecom Infrastructure?  
(a) Public (b) Private  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Semi-Government

32. Which one of the following is correct in order when it comes to appeals under the Telecom Act, 2023?
- (a) TDSAT-Adjudicating Officer-Designated Appeals Committee
  - (b) Adjudicating Officer- Designated Appeals Committee-TDSAT
  - (c) Designated Appeals Committee- TDSAT-Adjudicating Officer
  - (d) TDSAT-Designated Appeals Committee-Adjudicating Officer
33. Recently, the government approved how much lakh crores for **Modernization of the Bharat Net Project**?
- (a) 3.5 lakh crores
  - (b) 2.11 lakh crores
  - (c) 4.3 lakh crores
  - (d) 1.39 lakh crore
34. The Production Linked Incentive Scheme is applicable to how many sectors excluding Telecom?
- (a) 12
  - (b) 13
  - (c) 14
  - (d) 15

- VII.** WHO has added the R21/Matrix-M malaria vaccine to its list of prequalified vaccines. In October 2023, WHO recommended its use for the prevention of malaria in children following the advice of the WHO Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE) on Immunization and the Malaria Policy Advisory Group. The prequalification means larger access to vaccines as a key tool to prevent malaria in children with it being a prerequisite for vaccine procurement by UNICEF and funding support for deployment by a)\_\_\_\_\_, the Vaccine Alliance.
- The R21 vaccine is the second malaria vaccine prequalified by WHO, following the b)\_\_\_\_\_ vaccine which obtained prequalification status in July 2022. Both vaccines are shown to be safe and effective in clinical trials, for preventing malaria in children. When implemented broadly, along with other recommended malaria control interventions, they are expected to have a high public health impact. Malaria, a mosquito-borne disease, places a particularly high burden on children in the African Region, where nearly half a million children die from the disease each year. Globally, in 2022, there were an estimated 249 million malaria cases and 608 000 malaria deaths across 85 countries.
- The prequalification of the world's second malaria vaccine, developed by Oxford University and manufactured by c)\_\_\_\_\_, is poised to expand access to malaria prevention through vaccination. Demand for malaria vaccines is high but the supply has thus far been limited. The availability of two WHO recommended and prequalified malaria vaccines is expected to increase supply to meet the high demand from African countries and result in sufficient vaccine doses to benefit all children living in areas where malaria is a significant public health risk.
- Dr Kate O'Brien, Director of WHO's Department of Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals, said: "Today marks a huge stride in global health as we welcome the prequalification of

R21/Matrix-M, the second malaria vaccine recommended for children in malaria endemic areas. This achievement underscores our relentless commitment to wiping out malaria which remains a formidable foe causing child suffering and death. This is another step toward ensuring a healthier, more resilient future for those who have lived for too long in fear of what malaria could do to their children. Together with our partners we are united in the pursuit of a malaria-free future, where every life is shielded from the threat of this disease.”

**Source:**<https://www.who.int/news/item/21-12-2023-who-prequalifies-a-second-malaria-vaccine-a-significant-milestone-in-prevention-of-the-disease>

35. Malaria is caused by which mosquito?  
(a) Female Anopheles (b) Female Aedes  
(c) Female Culex (d) Female Wyeomyia
36. Which doctor discovered Malaria parasite in 1880?  
(a) Dr. Charles Alphonse Laveran (b) Henry Shortt  
(c) Cyril Garnham (d) James B. Jensen
37. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) WHO- Special Vaccine Alliance (b) Gavi  
(c) COWAP (d) Laser
38. Which of the following will come in place of b)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) RTS, S/AS01 vaccine (b) BTS, R/DR90 vaccine  
(c) RRS, P/PO12 vaccine (d) QRS, OWE23 vaccine
39. Which of the following will come in place of c)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) FDI (b) Serum Institute of India  
(c) Dr. Reddy's laboratories (d) Abbott

- VIII.** Bhutan plans to build a massive “international city” in an area of over a)\_\_\_\_\_ sq. km. on its border with Assam, Bhutanese King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck announced to applause from a packed audience of 30,000 at the Changlimathang stadium in Thimpu on December 17, pitching the project as an “economic corridor connecting South Asia with Southeast Asia via India’s northeastern States”.
- “Around two billion people live in South Asia,” King Jigme Wangchuck said, thanking Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the Government of India for agreeing to build the first India-Bhutan railway line to b)\_\_\_\_\_, which would also connect with roadways and border trading and crossing points into Assam and West Bengal, and over time, he said, give Bhutan access to Myanmar, Thailand, c)\_\_\_\_\_, and Singapore. “It is a period of awakening and economic transformation in South Asia, a period of growth and immense opportunities,” Bhutan’s fifth

king said, adding, “There is a road and a gateway that leads to new opportunities, to markets, capital, new ideas and technology... towards our future, towards our destiny.” The crowd roared its approval. In two separate visits to India just this year, where he met and discussed the project with Mr. Modi and Assam Chief Minister Hemanta Biswa Sarma, King Jigme Wangchuck also engaged Indian industrialists, including Mukesh Ambani and Gautam Adani, and owners and top executives of the Tata, Birla, and Mahindra group of companies, amongst other infrastructure, real estate, and hospital developers.

“During my recent visit to India, the Government of India expressed their full commitment to improve and expand the major roads leading to Bhutan. They also pledged to connect two or three of our border towns with railway lines. I would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the Government of India for their continued goodwill and support.”

**Source:**<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/bhutan-to-have-1000-sq-km-green-city-along-assam-border-connecting-south-asia-to-southeast-asia/article67647611.ece#:~:text=The%20King's%20announcement%20is%20the,%2Dyear%2Dold%20sovereign%20said.>

40. Which of the following stands false about the above project?
- (a) The project is expected to include “zero emission” industries, a “mindfulness city” that plays to Bhutan’s strength in tourism and wellness, as well as infrastructure companies.
  - (b) The project is expected to be a “Neutral Administrative Region” that would be run under different laws to facilitate more international investment
  - (c) The project is expected to be an “economic corridor connecting South Asia with Southeast Asia via India’s northeastern States
  - (d) All are true and correct
41. What was the name of the first hydropower joint venture project of India with Bhutan of 600 MW?
- (a) Kholongchhu project
  - (b) Pnatsangchu I project
  - (c) Chhukha hydro-electric project
  - (d) Kurichhu hydropower project
42. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_ in the passage?
- (a) 690
  - (b) 1000
  - (c) 2500
  - (d) 1250
43. Which of the following will come in place of b)\_\_\_\_ in the passage?
- (a) Gelephu
  - (b) Thimphu
  - (c) Drukyl
  - (d) Dzongkha
44. Which of the following will come in place of c)\_\_\_\_ in the passage?
- (a) Laos
  - (b) Cambodia
  - (c) South Korea
  - (d) Japan



**IX.** One of the five PRAN taken by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi before the country on August 15 was – to end all signs of slavery – today's three bills are going to fulfil this one vow of Shri Modi. Today, we have brought 3 new Bills by repealing Indian Penal Code, 1860, Criminal Procedure Code, (1898), 1973 and Indian Evidence Act, 1872, which were enacted by the British and passed by the British Parliament. Indian Penal Code, 1860 will be replaced by Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita Bill, 2023, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 will be replaced by the Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita Bill, 2023 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 will be replaced by the Bharatiya Sakshya Bill, 2023. These three outgoing laws were made to strengthen and protect the British rule and their purpose was to punish, not to give justice. The soul of the three new laws will be to protect all the rights given to Indian citizens by the constitution, and, their purpose will not be to punish but give justice. These three laws made with Indian thought process will bring a huge change in our criminal justice system. Modi government has brought this law by taking a very principled decision to bring citizens at the centre, instead of governance. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi had said in 2019, all the laws made during the time of the British across all the departments, should be made in accordance with today's time and in the interest of the Indian society after adequate discussion and consideration.

18 States, 6 Union Territories, the Supreme Court, 16 High Courts, 5 Judicial Academies, 22 Law Universities, 142 Members of Parliament, around 270 MLAs and public have given their suggestions on these new laws. The Home Minister said, for 4 years intense discussions were held on these laws and he himself was present in 158 consultation meetings. Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita Bill, which will replace CrPC, now has 533 sections, 160 sections of old law have been changed, 9 new sections have been added and 9 sections have been repealed. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita Bill 2023, which will replace the Indian Penal Code, will have 356 sections instead of the earlier 511 sections, 175 sections have been changed, 8 new sections have been added and 22 sections have been repealed. Bharatiya Sakshya Bill, which will replace the Evidence Act, will now have 170 sections instead of the earlier 167, 23 sections have been changed, 1 new section has been added and 5 have been repealed.

**Source:** <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1947941>

45. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (Second) (BNS2) raises the age threshold for gangrape victims from 16 to \_\_\_\_\_ years?
- (a) 17 (b) 18  
(c) 19 (d) 20
46. Which committee suggested making the offence of rape gender neutral and including marital rape as an offence?
- (a) Justice Verma Committee (b) Justice Sharma Committee  
(c) Justice K. Kasturirangan Committee (d) Justice Chamleshwar Committee

47. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha (Second) Sanhita, 2023 eliminates the distinction and role of what type of Magistrates?
- (a) Executive Magistrate (b) First-class Magistrate  
(c) Second class Magistrate (d) Metropolitan Magistrate

48. The BNSS2 introduces strict timelines: medical reports for rape victims within how many days must be given?
- (a) 4 (b) 6  
(c) 8 (d) 7

- X. The Centre has begun survey and registration to identify eligible beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) among a)\_\_\_\_\_ Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) across 18 states and Union Territories, and aims to release the first installment to them by mid-January, a source said. The source said that the Ministry of Rural Development, that implements the PMAY-G, has started the survey on December 15 after making required modification in Aawas+app—the ministry’s online application to identify the beneficiaries under the rural housing scheme.

The survey is underway in 15 states—Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Odisha and Rajasthan, the source said, adding that about 28,000 households have already covered under the survey. In all, 4.9 lakh houses are to be built for PVTGs under the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN), which was approved by the Union Cabinet on November 29, days after Prime Minister Narendra Modi had announced the PM-JANMAN on Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas from Khunti. The proposed 4.9 lakh houses are over and above the existing target of 2.95 crore houses under the PMAY-G scheme, the source said. Sources said the Centre has increased the unit cost of a PMAY-G house Rs 2 lakh for PVTGs, which is higher as compared to Rs 1.2 lakh in plain areas and Rs 1.30 lakh in hilly areas.

Besides, the PMAY-G beneficiaries can also avail a financial assistance of Rs b)\_\_\_\_\_ for construction of toilets and 90 days work under the NREGS through its convergence with the housing scheme, taking the overall benefit up to Rs 2.39 lakh (PMAY-G: 2 lakh+ Rs 12,500 for toilet Rs 27,000 NREGS wages), the source said. Apart from housing, the Centre aims to provide clean drinking water and sanitation, improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity facilities to these groups under respective Central schemes. The launch of the programme is significant in view of 2024 Lok Sabha elections as the tribal belts account for 47 of the 543 Parliamentary constituencies. The launch of the PM-JANMAN is in line with the announcement made by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman in her budget speech 2023-24 on February 1, 2023.

**Source:**<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/pmay-vulnerable-tribal-groups-housing-1st-installment-from-centre-9081435/>

49. The cost of unit assistance is shared between Central and State Governments in the ratio of what for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G)?  
(a) 70:30 (b) 60:40  
(c) 50:50 (d) 80:20
50. PMAY-G beneficiaries can avail additional financial assistance of how much Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ for toilet construction and 90 days of work under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), taking the total benefit to Rs 2.39 lakh as redacted by b)\_\_\_\_\_in the passage?  
(a) Rs 15000 (b) Rs 21500  
(c) Rs 10500 (d) Rs 12500
51. When is Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas celebrated?  
(a) September 15 (b) October 15  
(c) December 15 (d) November 15
52. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_in the passage?  
(a) 75 (b) 85  
(c) 95 (d) 105

**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.** A patent is a legal right that confers monopoly to a person for their invention. According to the Patents Act, 1970, an 'invention' must fulfill three criteria:

1. It must be a new product or a process that did not previously exist.
2. It must offer a new technical improvement as simple changes to a previously known technique cannot be patented.
3. The proposed invention must be useful.

Once a product or process is patented, it cannot be commercially produced, distributed, used, or sold without the consent of the patent owner.

Patent licensing agreements are the documents by which an owner of a patent allows someone else to use their patent. The patent owners choose to license their patent so that they can manufacture and distribute it globally. The individuals who create innovations are not the same parties who manufacture and distribute them. Filing for a provisional patent application provides the company with a one-year period, often called the "patent pending" period, during which they can further develop and refine their invention while enjoying some level of protection. This provisional application establishes an early filing date and allows the company to claim priority for their invention. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)

Copyright infringement occurs when the violating party exercises any of the creator's exclusive rights to the work without permission. This includes all manners of distribution, adaptation or other copying of the work. Infringement can occur whether or not the violating party seeks monetary gain through the use of the material in question, though any argument against copyright infringement is usually considered stronger without a profit motive.

In copyright law, the ideas are not protected per se but the ways in which those ideas are projected or manifested are protected. Artistic works have the automatic privilege of obtaining copyright protection. To ensure that generic ideas or ideas that can be expressed in a limited number of ways should not be copyrighted, idea expression dichotomy doctrine and merger doctrine were created. This doctrine has the aim of protecting the ways by which the original or creative ideas of the author/ creator can be manifested, by granting its expressions copyright. Dichotomy is basically a fancy term of bifurcation. It helps to differentiate between ideas and expressions as they both are treated differently in copyright law. If only ideas are the same and the expression is totally different, then there is no question of infringement. Before the substantial similarity test, the courts must determine that the two pieces of work should be more than just the ideas and their focus should be on the expressions of the works.

Unauthorized use of the trademark is not permissible by law and under the garb of educating the public one cannot provide misleading information to disparage any product.

Source: <https://www.india-briefing.com/news/intellectual-property-rights-india-laws-procedures-registration-14312.html/>

53. A company has developed a new technology for producing renewable energy, which is highly efficient and cost-effective. The company wishes to protect its invention from competitors, but it also wants to license the technology to other companies for a fee. What would be the best course of action for the company to protect its invention and maximize profits?
- (a) File for a provisional patent application to protect the invention and negotiate a licensing agreement with interested companies.
  - (b) Keep the invention as a trade secret and enter into non-disclosure agreements with interested companies.
  - (c) File for an international patent application nationally and internationally to protect the invention worldwide and enter into licensing agreements with interested companies.
  - (d) Keep the invention open source and rely on goodwill from the industry to not infringe on the invention.
54. Samantha is a graphic designer who creates a new logo design for clients. The client pays her for the design, and Samantha transfers the copyright to the client. However, Samantha later discovers that the client is using her design without permission on a product that is not related to the original project. Which of the following is true?
- (a) Samantha has no legal recourse because she transferred the copyright to the client.
  - (b) Samantha can file a lawsuit against the client for copyright infringement.
  - (c) Samantha can only ask the client to stop using the design but cannot sue for damages.
  - (d) Samantha can only sue for damages if she had registered the copyright before transferring it to the client.
55. Harsh had copied the literary work of the plaintiff and converted the same into web series without his consent. The contention raised by Gagan was that there were several similarities between his work and the web series and that he had previously shared his work with an individual who was a known associate of the Gagan. Decide whether the claim of copyright infringement will stand?
- (a) The claim of copyright infringement will stand because there are similarities between the plaintiff's work and the web series, and the plaintiff had previously shared his work with an associate of the defendant.
  - (b) The claim of copyright infringement will not stand because the plaintiff shared his work with an associate of the defendant, indicating a possibility of consent or authorized use.
  - (c) The claim of copyright infringement will stand based on the similarities between the plaintiff's work and the web series, regardless of the plaintiff's previous sharing of his work with an associate of the defendant.
  - (d) The claim of copyright infringement cannot be determined based on the information provided.

56. Navya has a YouTube channel named "Haryana Chokra" who uploads videos reviewing producers of various manufacturers. She published a video titled "Is Parachute Coconut Oil 100% Pure?". In this video, the defendant reviewed the plaintiff's PARACHUTE coconut oil. The plaintiff Marico Ltd. who is the owner of Parachute Oil Brand has applied for the removal of the video on the grounds that the YouTuber through his video has harmed the goodwill of the company and has also violated its trademark 'Parachute'. Decide whether Navya violated the exclusive trademark rights of the company?
- (a) No, because she was simply giving an honest review of the product and using the trademarked name in a descriptive manner.
  - (b) Yes, because the use of the trademarked name in the title of the video could create confusion among consumers and harm the goodwill of the company.
  - (c) It depends on the content of the video. If Navya's review was objective and did not falsely disparage the product, then she did not violate the trademark rights of Marico Ltd.
  - (d) It depends on whether the use of the trademarked name was necessary for Navya to give an honest review of the product.
57. John is a musician who writes and performs his own songs. He has not yet registered any of his songs with the Copyright Office. Which of the following is a true inference?
- (a) John cannot take any legal action against someone who copies and sells his songs without permission because he has not registered them with the Copyright Office.
  - (b) John automatically has copyright protection for his songs even though he has not registered them with the Copyright Office.
  - (c) John should immediately register his songs with the Copyright Office to ensure that he has legal protection if someone copies or sells them without permission.
  - (d) John should not worry about registering his songs with the Copyright Office because his songs are automatically protected under the fair use doctrine.

- XII.** In India, the legal provisions regarding the exclusion and removal of aliens on terrorist grounds are primarily governed by the Foreigners Act of 1946 and the Foreigners Order of 1948. These laws grant the Indian government the authority to take action against individuals who are believed to be involved in activities detrimental to the security of India, including those with links to terrorist organizations.

Under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946, the Indian government has the power to prohibit the entry of any foreigner into India if they are deemed to be a threat to national security. Additionally, Section 14 of the Act allows for the expulsion or removal of any foreigner already present in India if they are found to have violated the conditions of their entry or if their continued presence is considered detrimental to national security. When the work visa of a foreign national married to an Indian woman expires, the immigration laws of India provide certain provisions for their continued stay in the country. The specific regulations may depend on various factors, including the type of visa the foreign national held, their marital status, and the duration of their marriage.

Under Indian immigration laws, a foreign national married to an Indian citizen is eligible to apply for a dependent visa or a spouse visa. This visa allows the foreign spouse to legally reside and work in India for the duration specified by the visa. The foreign national would need to submit the necessary documentation, including proof of marriage, a valid passport, and other supporting documents as required by the Indian authorities. Employment visas valid for one year at a time are granted to foreigners provided the foreigner is a skilled and qualified professional or a person who is being engaged by a company, organization, industry or undertaking in India on contract or employment basis at a senior level, skilled position such as technical expert, senior executive, or in a managerial position. Proof of employment in the form of employment contract is necessary. The law has some vital aspects which reflects the government's commitment to safeguarding the nation, promoting economic growth, and maintaining a harmonious society. The laws emphasize stringent screening processes and visa requirements to ensure national security by identifying potential threats. In terms of economic interests, various visa categories facilitate the entry of foreign nationals who contribute to India's economy, attracting investment and skilled labor.

Source: [https://www.legalserviceindia.com/immigration/Immigration\\_Law.htm](https://www.legalserviceindia.com/immigration/Immigration_Law.htm)

58. Ali is a Pakistani national who entered India on a valid visa to attend a conference on international relations. However, during his stay in India, he was found to be in contact with a group of individuals who are known to have links with a terrorist organization. The Indian government believes that Ali may be involved in activities that are detrimental to the security of India. The government has decided to expel Ali from the country. What actions can the Indian government take in this case?
- (a) The Indian government cannot expel Ali because he entered the country on a valid visa and has not violated any law.
  - (b) The Indian government can only expel Ali if he is found to be directly involved in terrorist activities.
  - (c) The Indian government can expel Ali because he may be involved in activities that are detrimental to the security of India.
  - (d) The Indian government can expel Ali only if it can prove that he is a member of a terrorist organization.

59. Ravi is a foreign national who entered India on a valid work visa. After working in India for a year, he got married to an Indian citizen and applied for a long-term visa to stay with his wife in India. However, his application was rejected by the authorities on the grounds that his work visa had expired and he did not have a valid document to prove his marriage. Ravi argues that he is married to an Indian citizen and has a right to stay in India with his spouse. What is the legal position in this case?
- (a) Ravi has no right to stay in India as his work visa has expired and he does not have a valid visa to stay in the country.
  - (b) Ravi has a right to stay in India as he is married to an Indian citizen and has applied for a long-term visa to stay with his spouse.
  - (c) Ravi can stay in India on a tourist visa until his long-term visa application is processed.
  - (d) Ravi can stay in India until his long-term visa application is processed, even though his work visa has expired.
60. Rahul, a skilled professional from country A, wants to immigrate to India for better career prospects. He has been researching the immigration process and requirements. Rahul has a job offer from a reputable company in India, but he is unsure about the appropriate visa category to pursue. Given the situation, which option would be most suitable for Rahul to pursue his immigration to India?
- (a) Rahul should apply for an Employment Visa since he has a job offer from an Indian company.
  - (b) Rahul should apply for a Business Visa as it allows individuals to explore business opportunities and establish ventures in India.
  - (c) Rahul should apply for a Tourist Visa and then explore job opportunities in India while being mindful of the legal implications.
  - (d) Rahul should apply for a Student Visa and pursue a degree or course in India, which could potentially lead to better career prospects and a pathway to stay in the country.
61. What can be inferred about the immigration laws in India?
- (a) India has relaxed immigration laws to encourage the entry of foreign nationals and boost its economy.
  - (b) Immigration laws in India prioritize national security, economic interests, and social harmony.
  - (c) Foreign nationals can freely enter and stay in India without complying with visa requirements.
  - (d) Violation of immigration laws in India does not lead to any legal consequences or restrictions.



62. Riya, a foreign national, is married to Rahul, an Indian citizen. Riya has been residing in India on a dependent visa since their marriage. Riya wishes to pursue a career and open a bank account in her name to manage her finances. She seeks clarity on her rights and entitlements as a foreign spouse in India. What rights and benefits does Riya, a foreign national married to an Indian citizen and residing in India on a dependent visa, have according to the Indian immigration law?
- (a) Riya has the right to work in India and operate bank accounts in her name.
  - (b) Riya has the right to reside in India but cannot work or operate bank accounts in her name.
  - (c) Riya has the right to work in India but cannot operate bank accounts in her name.
  - (d) Riya has the right to operate bank accounts in her name but cannot work in India.

**XIII.** The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2002 (for brevity “the Act”) was enacted in 2002 for the serpentine issue of domestic violence against women at large in almost all spheres of society in different manners. The Act has indeed become a water-shed moment for the rights of the aggrieved women, and has provided almost all the practical reliefs that an aggrieved woman may require in the cases of domestic violence. The Act provides right to shelter, residence, protection, monetary reliefs, and interim maintenance/ interim reliefs among various other reliefs. Recourse for domestic violence can be sought under both PWDVA and criminal law as they are independent of each other. Both of them address the situation of domestic effectively.

Though section 28(1) of the Act specifically lays down that almost all effective proceedings and offences shall be governed by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Section 468 of the Code mandates that ‘cognizance’ ought to be taken within the specified period from the commission of offence, by invoking the principles of purposive construction, this Court ruled that a complainant should not be put to prejudice, if for reasons beyond the control of the prosecuting agency or the complainant, the cognizance was taken after the period of limitation. It was observed by the Constitution Bench that if the filing of the complaint or initiation of proceedings was within the prescribed period from the date of commission of an offence, the Court would be entitled to take cognizance even after the prescribed period was over. Further, the limitation to file such a complaint was prescribed as 1 year from the date of offence.

When a complaint of domestic violence is filed, the court initiates legal proceedings and conducts an inquiry into the allegations. The court's role at this stage is to carefully assess the evidence presented by both parties and determine if there is a prima facie case for domestic violence. The court examines the evidence presented by both the accuser and the accused. This may include testimonies, witness statements, medical reports, photographs, or any other relevant evidence. The court's role is to objectively evaluate the evidence and determine its credibility and admissibility. In India, the Court acknowledged a live-in partnership by interpreting the words relationship just like marriage provided in section 2 of the Act in light of shifting societal conditions. The Court has stated that for the purposes of the 2005 Act, every live-in couple will be seen as a married couple. Victims of domestic violence in live-in relationships are eligible for legal recourse.

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/articles/protection-of-women-from-domestic-violence-act-whether-law-of-limitation-applies-to-the-dv-act-227592>

63. Meera, a 30-year-old woman, has been enduring severe domestic violence at the hands of her husband, Ravi. The abuse includes physical assaults and emotional trauma, leaving Meera desperate for legal intervention to protect herself and seek justice. However, she is unsure about the legal remedies available under the PWDVA and the Indian Penal Code. Considering the Supreme Court's clarification, which of the following options correctly explains the relationship between the PWDVA and criminal law remedies, and would be the most suitable course of action for Meera to seek legal recourse?
- (a) The PWDVA and criminal law remedies are independent of each other, and Meera can seek legal recourse under both.
  - (b) The recourse for PWDVA can be sought under civil law since restraining order is pertinent to stop further harm to Meera.
  - (c) The PWDVA and criminal law remedies overlap, and seeking legal recourse under one excludes the other. Meera should choose one.
  - (d) All of the above
64. Based on the information provided, which of the following inferences can be drawn regarding the Domestic Violence Act in India?
- (a) The Domestic Violence Act in India provides comprehensive legal protection and remedies for victims of domestic violence, including physical, emotional, economic, and sexual abuse.
  - (b) The Domestic Violence Act in India primarily focuses on punishment and legal consequences for perpetrators of domestic violence, rather than providing support and assistance to victims.
  - (c) The Domestic Violence Act in India applies to married couples and does not extend protection to individuals in live-in relationships or other domestic arrangements.
  - (d) The Domestic Violence Act in India places the burden of proof solely on the victims of domestic violence, making it difficult for them to seek legal redress and protection.
65. Ria, an aggrieved woman, had filed a complaint under Section 12 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2002, alleging domestic violence by her husband on 21.05.2022, while the offence was committed against her on 26.05.2021. Ria filed an application to the court to take cognizance of the matter based on the law of limitation. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
- (a) The court can take cognizance of the matter even beyond the limitation period.
  - (b) The court cannot take cognizance of the matter because the complaint was filed more than one year after the incident.
  - (c) The court can take cognizance of the matter since the provisions of the CrPC apply, and the limitation period prescribed is three years.
  - (d) The court cannot take cognizance of the matter as the Act is silent on the aspect of limitation, and the CrPC provisions cannot be applied in this case.

66. Riya and Karan have been in a live-in relationship for the past three years. They have been sharing a rented apartment and have been financially supporting each other. However, over the past few months, Karan's behaviour has become increasingly abusive and controlling. He verbally insults Riya, restricts her contact with friends and family, and even threatens her with physical harm. Distressed and feeling trapped in this toxic relationship, Riya decides to seek legal protection under the Domestic Violence Act. She wants to understand her rights and the legal remedies available to her as a victim of domestic violence in a live-in relationship.
- (a) Riya can file a complaint under the Domestic Violence Act, seeking immediate protection, restraining orders, and necessary legal actions against Karan.
  - (b) Riya can approach the Family Court and file a petition seeking legal recognition of her live-in relationship and protection under the Domestic Violence Act.
  - (c) Riya can seek mediation and counselling services from a legal aid organization specializing in domestic violence cases, with the aim of resolving the issues between her and Karan amicably and without resorting to legal action.
  - (d) None of the above
67. Rahul and Priya were married for five years, but their relationship started deteriorating due to constant conflicts. In an attempt to gain an advantage in the divorce proceedings, Rahul filed a false case of domestic violence against Priya, alleging physical abuse and harassment. However, there is no substantial evidence to support Rahul's claims. Priya vehemently denies the allegations and maintains her innocence. The court has initiated the legal process to address the case. Based on the given situation, which of the following options best represents the potential outcome?
- (a) Despite the lack of substantial evidence, the court sides with Rahul and grants him temporary protection orders, subjecting Priya to legal consequences and restrictions.
  - (b) The court thoroughly examines the evidence and finds no merit in Rahul's false allegations, dismissing the case of domestic violence against Priya.
  - (c) The court conducts a detailed investigation and determines that both Rahul and Priya have contributed to the deteriorating relationship, and thus, both parties are held responsible for the conflicts.
  - (d) The court suggests mediation and counselling sessions for Rahul and Priya to address their conflicts and come to an amicable resolution, effectively resolving the false case of domestic violence.

**XIV.** The Delhi High Court today ruled that since Hindu Marriage Act specifically recognises adultery as a ground for divorce, it would not at all be in public interest that the court should on the ground of right to privacy, come to the aid of a married man who, during the subsistence of his marriage, is alleged to have indulged in sexual relationships outside his marriage. Justice Palli held that the wife's right to seek evidence before the family court must prevail over the husband's right to privacy and said that the court finds no reason to interfere with the impugned orders.

The court observed that it is not as if the wife was seeking information about any stranger staying in the hotel. It said that her plea was only for records pertaining to her legally wedded husband, who she was alleging to be indulged in adultery with a lady in a hotel room. The court said that while the husband might be right in contending that even a legally wedded wife may not have a fundamental right to know every minor detail about her husband or to seek information as to with whom he talks, it observed that it cannot be ignored that the legally wedded wife has a reasonable apprehension that her husband was indulging in adultery for which she had filed a divorce petition under Section 13(1)(i) of the Hindu Marriage Act.

Noting that the husband, who was relying on his right to privacy, continued to be in a "subsisting marital relationship" with the wife, the court said that the right to privacy is not an absolute right and the court has to necessarily strike a balance between the conflicting rights of husband and wife.

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/high-court/delhi-high-court/delhi-high-court-privacy-adultery-explained-228427>

68. Rebecca suspects her husband, Daniel, of being unfaithful. She believes that access to his personal belongings and online social media accounts will provide the evidence she needs. Which option best reflects the balance between Rebecca's right to seek evidence and Daniel's right to privacy?
- (a) Rebecca gains unauthorized access to Daniel's email and social media accounts to gather evidence discreetly.
  - (b) Rebecca openly discusses her concerns with Daniel, requesting his voluntary cooperation in sharing any evidence that could refute her suspicions.
  - (c) Rebecca hires a private investigator to follow Daniel, monitor his activities, and collect evidence without his knowledge.
  - (d) Rebecca seeks professional guidance from a therapist to address the trust issues within their relationship and explore avenues for rebuilding trust.

69. Based on the situation, which option best reflects the inference about the balance between a wife's right to seek evidence and her husband's right to privacy?
- (a) The wife should have unrestricted access to the husband's personal belongings and electronic devices to gather evidence.
  - (b) The wife should openly discuss her concerns with her husband, emphasizing the importance of trust and the need for cooperation in resolving the issue.
  - (c) The wife should hire a private investigator to discreetly collect evidence without the husband's knowledge or consent, bypassing his right to privacy.
  - (d) The wife should rely on her intuition and allegations alone, without seeking any evidence, to avoid violating the husband's right to privacy.
70. In the given case in the passage, what was the court's rationale for allowing the wife's right to seek evidence to prevail over the husband's right to privacy?
- (a) The court determined that the wife's right to seek evidence was irrelevant to proving allegations of adultery and thus did not infringe on the husband's privacy.
  - (b) The court concluded that the husband's right to privacy was absolute, outweighing the wife's need to gather evidence for her adultery claims.
  - (c) The court recognized the wife's reasonable apprehension of her husband's adultery and granted her the right to seek evidence in accordance with the law.
  - (d) The court dismissed the wife's claims and ruled that the husband's right to privacy must always prevail, regardless of the allegations made against him.
71. Renu, a married woman, suspects her husband of having an extramarital affair. She hires a private investigator who gathers compelling evidence supporting her suspicions. Encouraged by the evidence, the wife decides to pursue legal action against her husband for adultery. However, the husband claims that the evidence was obtained unlawfully and violates his right to privacy. Considering the legal landscape surrounding adultery in India, which option best reflects the complexities and potential outcomes of this situation?
- (a) The husband's claim of privacy rights is overridden by the gravity of the allegations, potentially leading to a favourable outcome for the wife in the divorce proceedings.
  - (b) The evidence collected unlawfully by the private investigator is inadmissible and the wife's pursuit of legal action for adultery is likely to be hampered.
  - (c) In a recent judgment, the Supreme Court of India decriminalized adultery, recognizing it as a private matter between consenting adults and the husband's privacy will be considered by the court.
  - (d) None of the above

72. Sita and Rina are in a committed lesbian relationship. Sita suspects that Rina is having an extramarital affair with another woman. In order to prove the adultery, Sita secretly accesses Rina's personal messages and photographs on her phone without her consent. Based on this scenario, which of the following options best reflects the legal implications of Sita's actions?
- (a) Sita's actions are justified as she has the right to protect her relationship and gather evidence of adultery, regardless of how the evidence was obtained.
  - (b) Sita's actions are illegal as they infringe upon Rina's right to privacy, and any evidence obtained in this manner may not be admissible in court.
  - (c) Since Sita and Rina are in a same-sex relationship, adultery laws do not apply to them, and therefore, the question of proving adultery does not arise.
  - (d) Sita's actions are ethical as she has a legitimate concern about Rina's fidelity and is entitled to take necessary steps to uncover the truth.

- XV.** There are various types of contracts and specific terms and conditions of contracts are unique and cater to the specific need of the parties drafting them. Yet, even after taking into consideration the differences, some similarities are found. Classification of contracts can be done on the basis of how they are formed, whether they are valid, the basis of their nature and on the basis of their execution.

Contracts can be formed in several ways. The following are the types of contracts that can be classified on the basis on which they have been formed. Verbal or oral contracts are those which are formed by oral communication. From time immemorial, contracts have been made orally itself. However, these are generally not made anymore. Having said that, verbal contracts are valid contracts and enforceable by law, provided that they fulfil the conditions of valid contracts as given in Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

In the case of *Nanak Builders and Investors Pvt. Ltd. v. Vinod Kumar Alag (1991)*, the Delhi High Court observed that an oral agreement might be a legitimate and enforceable contract. As a result, a contract does not have to be in writing in the literal sense unless it is required by law or the parties deliberately intend to reduce the terms of the agreement to writing.

Contracts that are formed in the written and tangible form are written contracts. These are the most prevalent types of contracts at present. When they fulfil the conditions of Section 10, they are valid contracts. Contracts are made of proposals or offers and acceptance of such proposals or acceptance. Proposals and the acceptance of the same can be express or implied. According to Section 9 of the Indian Contract Act, a proposal when made in words is an express offer. Thus, an express contract is made in words, either verbally or through written form.

Section 9 also recognizes implied contracts. It states that an offer (or acceptance) made through anything else other than words is an implied offer (or acceptance). An implied contract is based on the actions, gestures etc. of the involved parties. Just like express contracts, there must be a meeting of the minds of both parties. It is much more difficult to ascertain the meeting of minds in a contract when terms and conditions of the same are not explicitly

mentioned. Courts have very often refused to recognize implied contracts wherein meeting of minds cannot be ascertained with clarity.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/all-about-different-types-of-contracts/>

73. The passage states that verbal contracts have been in use since time immemorial but are not in use anymore. What could be the reason for not making verbal contracts anymore?
- (a) Such contacts are difficult to prove in courts.
  - (b) Such contracts do not have any validity under the Indian Contract Act.
  - (c) These types of contracts do not have legal backing in India.
  - (d) Terms of such contract can be easily forgotten as they are not written anywhere.
74. Narendra is a contractor working on the construction of a building in Safraganjh. One day, his neighbour comes to his house and asks him to collect material from his construction site as he wants to refurbish his house. He assures that the payment will be made as and when the workers come to his house with all the materials. When Narendra comes to his house with all the material, he denies stating that oral contracts are not valid and thus, cannot be claimed enforceable by Narendra. Decide.
- (a) Yes, oral contracts do not have any legal validity and cannot be enforced by the parties.
  - (b) No, oral contracts are valid contracts as given in Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act.
  - (c) Yes, oral contracts are illegitimate as there is no record of such types of contracts.
  - (d) No, oral contracts are valid if they are entered into willingly by both parties.
75. Dinesh and Rahul were having tea together at Dinesh's house. During the conversation, Dinesh mentions that he is willing to sell his house for rupees thirty lakhs to someone as he has to move abroad due to his job transfer. Rahul conveys to him that he is willing to buy the house at the same price. However, they are doubtful whether this comes under any category of lawful contracts and if such type of a contract is valid. Decide.
- (a) Yes, this is an instance of an oral contract and is valid under the law.
  - (b) Yes, this is a valid contract and is a form of express contract.
  - (c) No, this is not valid as it is not a type of written contract.
  - (d) No, this is not a valid form of contract as it was just a casual conversation.
76. What can be inferred as a common difficulty in entering in implied, express, and verbal contracts?
- (a) These contracts are not taken seriously by the people.
  - (b) It is difficult to ascertain the meeting of minds when terms are not explicitly mentioned.
  - (c) Such contracts do not have any legal validity.
  - (d) Courts refuse to recognise such contracts because of the lack of written record.

**XVI.** A contract may be frustrated where there exists a change in circumstances, after the contract was made, which is not the fault of either of the parties, which renders the contract either impossible to perform or deprives the contract of its commercial purpose. Where a contract is found to be frustrated, each party is discharged from future obligations under the contract and neither party may sue for breach. The compensation of the loss has also to be described by such contract. In the case of Taylor v/s Caldwell the performance of the contract becomes physically impossible because of the disappearance of the subject matter. But the principle is not confined to physical impossibilities. It extends also to cases where the performance of the contract is physically impossible, but the object the parties had in mind has failed to materialize. Thus, the doctrine of frustration comes into play in two types of situations - First: where the performance is physically cut off and second: where the object has failed.

The Supreme Court of India has held that Section 56 will apply in both kinds of frustrations. Supreme Court in the case of *Satyabrata Ghose v. Mugneeram Bangur & Co.* observed "This much is clear that the word 'impossible' has not been used here in the sense of physical or literal impossibility. The performance of the act may not be literally impossible but it may be impracticable and useless from the point of view of the object and purpose which the parties had in view; and if an untoward event or change of circumstances totally upsets the very foundation upon which the parties rested their bargain, it can very well be said that the promisor finds it impossible to do the act which he promises to do."

The doctrine of impossibilities applies with full force "where the actual and specific subject-matter of the contracts has ceased to exist." A contract will frustrate "where circumstances arise which make the performance of the contract impossible in the manner and at the time contemplated. Sometimes the performance of a contract remains entirely possible, but owing to the non-occurrence of an event contemplated by both parties as the reason for the contract, the value of the performance is destroyed.

A party to a contract is excused from performance if it depends upon the existence of a given person, if that person or becomes too ill to perform. Thus, where the nature or terms of a contract require personal performance by the promisor, his death or incapacity puts an end to the contract.

Source: <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-626-frustration-of-contracts-the-indian-perspective.html>

77. Why is each party discharged from future obligations under the contract through frustration?
- (a) There is a change in circumstances beyond the control of the parties which renders the performance of contract impossible.
  - (b) The parties are discharged as there must be compensation for the loss suffered by them.
  - (c) The contract gets frustrated as one of the parties is unable to fulfil the subject matter.
  - (d) The parties find means to make the contract profitable for commercial purposes.



78. A music hall in London is used for grand concerts and fetes. Rishya is a talented singer who has been invited there to sing at a birthday party. On the day of her performance, a fire burned down the music hall which destroyed it. It was not because of the party's fault. This led to heavy losses for Rishya and she claims a full refund for the breach of contract or she demands that her show be relocated to any other hall on some other day. Decide if she can claim this remedy.
- (a) Yes, there is an absolute liability on the part of the hall owners as they are unable to perform their obligations which they had contracted for.
  - (b) No, due to the disappearance of the subject- matter, the performance of the contract becomes physically impossible. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
  - (c) Yes, even when the music hall was no longer in use the parties are to continue their obligations under the contract.
  - (d) No, the terms of the contract have changed which discharges the parties from any obligation.
79. George and Patrick entered a contract to rent out Patrick's flat from where the coronation of the King is visible. George entered the contract after seeing the advertisement in the newspaper that the coronation is visible from Patrick's balcony. Some of the payment due was to be paid after shifting. However, the coronation never took place as the King fell ill. Patrick sued George for the remaining rent that was to be paid. George denied any liability and said that there was a total failure of the contract as the coronation never took place. Decide.
- (a) Yes, the defendant will be excused from performance as his purpose of entering the contract is frustrated.
  - (b) No, the defendant will not be excused as the coronation has not been identified as the foundation of their contract.
  - (c) Yes, the contract will be frustrated as the payment of the flat has not been made in full.
  - (d) No, the defendant will not be excused from the contract the coronation can take place later.
80. Which of the following is not an example of the impossibility to perform a contract?
- (a) The warehouse where the goods were kept to go out for delivery caught fire.
  - (b) The truck in which the goods were to be transported got into an accident and fell into a river.
  - (c) The relative of the driver of the truck fell ill due to which he could not transport the items on time.
  - (d) The locality where the movie premiere was to be screened got caught in a flood.

**XVII.** According to Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, every person is bound to assist a magistrate or a police officer in situations such as:

1. To prevent the escape of a person a police officer or magistrate is bound to arrest;
2. To prevent/suppress breach of peace;
3. To prevent an injury attempted at any railway/canal/telegraph or public property.

Similarly, the right of a private person to arrest is provided under the CrPC. Section 43 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for arrest by a private person and the procedure of such arrest.

According to this section, any person and not just a citizen can arrest or cause a person to be arrested who commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence in his presence. This also includes a proclaimed offender. The private person shall take over such a person arrested by him to a police officer. In case of absence of a police officer, he shall take him to the nearest police station. The police officer shall re-arrest such person under Section 41 if there is reason to believe that such person has committed a cognizable offence.

If a person, concerning whom there is reason to believe that he has committed a non-cognizable offence, either refuses to give his name and residence to the police officer or gives a name or residence which the police officer has reason to believe that it is false, Section 42 shall be made applicable on him and he can be arrested to ascertain his name and residence. However, if the police officer has no reason to believe that such a person has committed an offence, he shall release that person.

Section 46 of CrPC lays down the procedure of arrest by a police officer and also a private person. It includes the following: The police officer or private person shall touch or confine the body of the person only if there is no submission to the custody by word or action. A woman shall be arrested by a female officer and in no case shall a woman be touched by a male police officer. The submission of a woman to custody on oral intimation is sufficient. Moreover, a woman should not be arrested after sunset and before sunrise and under exceptional circumstances, a report is required to be made to that effect. In case the person forcibly resists the attempt to arrest or attempts to evade the arrest, the police officer or the private person can use all means necessary to effect the arrest. However, they do not have a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence not punishable with death or life imprisonment.

*Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/legality-arrest-made-person-police-officer/>*

81. Dinesh is travelling through Vande Bharat railways. While waiting for his train to arrive at the station, he notices a man who was visibly drunk. He was trying to remove the plaster from one of the walls through scratching. Seeing this act, Dinesh tried to restrain him and call the nearest police station. The man contends that this act of Dinesh is not permissible as he is a private person. Decide.
- (a) Yes, Dinesh cannot make arrest as he is a private person.
  - (b) Yes, Dinesh cannot make arrest as he has not been authorised by the Magistrate or police.
  - (c) No, Dinesh can make arrest as this is a situation of a person injuring railway property.
  - (d) No, Dinesh can make arrest as an aware citizen of the nation.

82. Kapil is a resident of Dwarka, Delhi who lives with his wife and two children. He is an IT professional. While leaving for the office, he sees a man running out of his neighbour's house. On closer inspection, he gets to know that the man is Rishi, a proclaimed offender who is currently on bail. Suspecting the commission of a cognizable offence, he goes on to arrest Rishi and took him to the nearest police station. On enquiry, it was found that Rishi was merely jogging and was no threat to the neighbour. Will Kapil be liable for unlawful arrest?
- (a) Yes, he will be held liable as he made the arrest with malicious intention.
  - (b) Yes, he will be held liable as only the police can make an arrest.
  - (c) No, he will not be liable as Rishi is a proclaimed offender thus making it reasonable for Kapil to act in such manner.
  - (d) No, he will not be liable as he can only be arrested by the judicial magistrate.
83. What is the authority of the police officer in deciding whether an offence has been committed by the arrested person or not?
- (a) The officer has no discretion in deciding whether an offence has been committed by the arrested person or not.
  - (b) If the officer believes that no offence has been committed, he shall release the person arrested.
  - (c) If the officer believes that no offence has been committed, he needs to give it in writing to the Magistrate.
  - (d) The officer shall keep the person in custody regardless of their opinion.
84. Girish is arrested for a non-cognizable offence that the police officer claims he has witnessed himself. While asking for his name and residence, he thought for a moment before answering Shivpuri. However, in the knowledge of the police officer, there is no such place in Delhi. On further pressing for details, he said that he does not remember the exact location. The police officer believes that Girish is lying and makes an arrest. Decide if he can do so.
- (a) Yes, he can do so to ascertain his name and place of residence.
  - (b) Yes, he can do so on grounds of misbehaviour.
  - (c) No, he cannot do so and only an FIR will be lodged without the place of residence.
  - (d) No, he cannot do so as there is no reason to believe that Girish has committed the offence.

**Logical Reasoning**

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

**XVIII.** The importance of External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar's visit to Russia this week can be gleaned from the special effort New Delhi and Moscow have made to make the meetings successful and productive. For India, at the end of a year of prolific diplomacy, a five-day visit would seem unusually long, particularly as the Kremlin leadership normally does not see high-level foreign visits at all in this period right before its holiday season. It is equally unusual for Russian President Vladimir Putin to meet lower-ranking foreign officials, as he did while meeting Mr. Jaishankar. The warmth was significant given that Prime Minister Narendra Modi has skipped the annual leadership summit, an unbroken tradition from 2000-21, for two years now, leading to speculation about the health of the India-Russia relationship after the Ukraine war. While India took care not to criticise Russia, worries over the flagging of defence supplies, continued issues over paying Russia for imports in third currencies, and the general decline in other bilateral engagements have persisted. It is clear that a large part of Mr. Jaishankar's mission was to smooth over the perception of differences. The resultant agreements, pertaining to furthering collaboration in future Kudankulam nuclear power projects, fostering connectivity, trade and resuming talks for the Eurasian Economic Union-India free trade agreement, and joint military production indicate that bilateral relations are on track. So is multilateral cooperation, especially as Russia plans to host the expanded BRICS summit next year, and India and Russia continue to coordinate positions at the UN and SCO. Mr. Jaishankar's announcement that imports of Russian hydrocarbons will continue to rise despite the West's Russian sanctions, indicated the strength of ties that continue "regardless of political fluctuations".

Mr. Jaishankar's affirmation that the annual leadership summit will be resumed in 2024, appeared to signify that both sides are working to eliminate any static in the relationship. His statement that the India-Russia relationship was the 'only constant in world politics' over the last six decades would not have gone unnoticed especially in Washington and Beijing, given some of the friction in India-U.S. relations over the Pannun investigation, as well as U.S. President Joseph Biden's decision not to accept Mr. Modi's invitation for Republic Day, while India-China relations have ended another year in impasse over the military standoff. It remains to be seen whether the bonhomie will yield concrete movement on the rupee-rouble payment mechanism, or on expediting the delayed delivery of S-400 air system units. However, the larger import of his visit, and his words that the "geopolitical and strategic convergence"

between India and Russia in a multipolar world that is “rebalancing”, will be watched most closely by votaries and critics of the relationship.

85. Suggest a suitable title for the passage from amongst the given titles:
- (a) "India-Russia Diplomatic Efforts: A Quest for Enhanced Bilateral Relations"
  - (b) "The Changing Dynamics of Global Politics: India's Balancing Act with the US and China"
  - (c) "India's Defence and Energy Diplomacy: Navigating the Russo-Ukrainian Conflict"
  - (d) "Rekindling India-Russia Ties: The Strategic Significance of Jaishankar's Visit"
86. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument regarding the significance and potential impact of Mr. Jaishankar's visit to Russia?
- (a) Recent reports suggest a significant increase in trade volume between India and Russia, especially in sectors unrelated to defense and energy.
  - (b) A statement from the U.S. State Department indicates a keen interest in the outcomes of Mr. Jaishankar's visit, particularly in terms of geopolitical realignments.
  - (c) An announcement by the Indian government confirms the successful implementation of the rupee-rouble payment mechanism and the expedited delivery of S-400 air system units.
  - (d) A series of diplomatic engagements between China and India have been scheduled, aimed at resolving the longstanding military standoff.
87. What can be inferred from the statement, "The warmth was significant given that Prime Minister Narendra Modi has skipped the annual leadership summit, an unbroken tradition from 2000-21, for two years now, leading to speculation about the health of the India-Russia relationship after the Ukraine war"?
- (a) Prime Minister Modi's absence from the annual leadership summit for two consecutive years was a strategic decision to recalibrate India's foreign policy in light of the Ukraine conflict.
  - (b) The consistent attendance at the leadership summit from 2000-21 indicates a longstanding, robust partnership between India and Russia, making recent absences a notable deviation.
  - (c) The warmth exhibited during Mr. Jaishankar's visit was an attempt to dispel concerns and reaffirm the strength of the India-Russia relationship amid speculations caused by Prime Minister Modi's absence.
  - (d) Prime Minister Modi's absence from the annual summit reflects India's diminishing interest in maintaining strong ties with Russia, particularly in the context of the Ukraine conflict.

88. Which of the following most accurately encapsulates the central idea of the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (a) The central theme of the passage is the rejuvenation and reaffirmation of India-Russia relations, highlighted by Mr. Jaishankar's visit, against the backdrop of recent diplomatic challenges and geopolitical shifts.
  - (b) The essence of the passage lies in the strategic recalibration of India's diplomatic endeavours, exemplified by Mr. Jaishankar's visit to Russia, amidst a backdrop of shifting geopolitical alliances and economic partnerships.
  - (c) The primary focus of the passage is the dynamic complexities in India's foreign policy, particularly in navigating its diplomatic relationships with the US, China, and Russia in a multipolar world.
  - (d) The passage primarily concentrates on the evolution of global economic orders, with a specific focus on the Eurasian Economic Union-India free trade agreement and its implications for global trade dynamics.
89. Which of the following falls closest to the underlying assumption in the statement that “the India-Russia relationship was the ‘only constant in world politics’ over the last six decades”?
- (a) The geopolitical landscape has been marked by persistent volatility and shifting alliances, making the stability of the India-Russia relationship a unique anomaly.
  - (b) Other international relationships have been relatively ephemeral and subject to frequent changes in alignment, contrasting with the enduring nature of India-Russia ties.
  - (c) The intrinsic dynamics of world politics inherently necessitate the presence of at least one stable bilateral relationship to maintain global equilibrium.
  - (d) The constancy of the India-Russia relationship is attributable solely to their mutual geopolitical interests, distinct from other international alliances.
90. What is the primary conclusion drawn from External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar's visit to Russia, as per the passage?
- (a) The extended duration of the visit signals a significant shift in India-Russia relations.
  - (b) The absence of Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the annual leadership summit reflects a strained India-Russia relationship.
  - (c) Mr. Jaishankar's announcement on rising imports of Russian hydrocarbons suggests a weakening of ties due to political fluctuations.
  - (d) The resulting agreements on various fronts indicate a positive trajectory in bilateral relations.

**XIX.** In a special session of Parliament in September, after a wait of nearly three decades, the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam was passed, making possible a more women-friendly House. It envisaged reservation of one-third of the seats in Lok Sabha and state assemblies for women. After presidential assent on September 29, it became law.

Some may feel this is too little, too late, but it was the shortest and most legally sound way to ensure women's presence in the corridors of power. This historic legislation will enable a new era of inclusive governance, removing a major hindrance to the participation of women in policy and law-making.

Since we have to not just mind the "gender gap" but bridge it too, it's important that our young have powerful role models to look up to, whether in politics, industry or sports. Like President Droupadi Murmu, the first head of state of the Indian Republic to hail from a tribal community and the youngest to occupy the esteemed office. Looking at her makes the heart of young tribal youth swell with the pride of possibility.

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman is the first woman to present five consecutive budgets. Her budgets have been more prudent than populist, as India soared to become the fifth largest economy. Recently, a report released by S&P Global Ratings said that India is set to become the world's third-largest economy by 2030, and in 2026-27, India's GDP is expected to grow by 7 per cent. Illustrating brilliance with numbers and facts, she is a figure who ignites the imagination of young women as they watch her in action.

Indeed, the wheels are whirring in fast motion for girls, especially those in small towns. They are refusing to be treated as underdogs and are demanding their share of the pie. While their parents want them to get married, they aspire to become entrepreneurs and are willing to reject partners who will box them in a cage of conformity. "Yes, we can and we will" is the motto for women across the desi heartland.

From small supervisory jobs to political posts, village women are occupying more managerial positions. The Periodic Labour Force Survey data reveals that female representation in legislative, senior bureaucratic and managerial roles in villages accounts for 27.4 per cent compared to 19.7 per cent in urban areas. The urban-rural divide, too, is not as predictable as some would presume — women managers in villages make up 21.4 per cent of the total workforce in such roles as against 16.4 per cent in cities and towns. Despite the disparity in access to resources between men and women entrepreneurs, the number of female-led start-ups in small towns and big cities is growing.

Thanks to digital penetration, women have greater access and opportunity to pursue their dreams — from a bhabhi in Bareilly who is sharing recipes for gluten-free bread on YouTube to a newly-wed bahu from Indore who is an expert in marketing on Instagram, from a dadi in Surat teaching yoga asanas to a teenage influencer from Bhilwara sharing hairstyling hacks.

*Reference: The Indian Express,*

*<https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/with-strong-role-models-to-look-up-to-women-across-the-desi-heartland-can-say-yes-we-can-9086843/>*

91. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) Women are consistently occupying fewer managerial positions in both urban and rural areas, due to persistent gender disparities in access to resources.
  - (b) In rural areas, women's representation in managerial roles surpasses that of urban areas, challenging traditional assumptions about the urban-rural divide in women's empowerment.
  - (c) The trend of women taking up more managerial positions is confined only to urban areas, with rural areas lagging significantly behind.
  - (d) The growth in female-led start-ups is primarily concentrated in big cities, indicating a significant disparity in entrepreneurial opportunities between urban and rural areas.
92. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (a) The passage primarily focuses on the legislative process and the intricacies involved in passing the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, underscoring the legal hurdles in women's political empowerment.
  - (b) The central theme revolves around the burgeoning role of digital technology in empowering women across India, emphasizing the shift from traditional roles to new-age digital entrepreneurship.
  - (c) The focus of the passage is on the comparison between urban and rural women's representation in managerial roles, highlighting the unexpected trend of higher representation in rural areas. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
  - (d) The passage underscores the significant strides made in women's empowerment and representation in various spheres in India, from politics to entrepreneurship, reflecting a broader societal shift.
93. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument regarding the impact of Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's leadership on India's economic progress and her role as an inspirational figure?
- (a) Recent surveys indicate a significant rise in the number of young women enrolling in economics and finance courses in India, citing Sitharaman as their primary inspiration.
  - (b) Other countries have started adopting budgetary practices similar to those introduced by Sitharaman, recognizing their effectiveness in economic growth.
  - (c) The Indian economy has shown a marked increase in foreign investments, particularly in sectors highlighted as priorities in Sitharaman's recent budgets.
  - (d) There has been a notable increase in populist policies in neighbouring countries, which, unlike India, have not shown significant economic growth.



94. The passage assumes that the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam will effectively address the gender gap in Indian politics. Is this assumption correct?
- (a) Yes, because it highlights the law's potential to usher in a new era of inclusive governance.
  - (b) No, as it fails to consider potential opposition and challenges to the implementation of the new law.
  - (c) Maybe, as it briefly mentions reservations but doesn't delve into the specifics of how it will impact women's participation.
  - (d) Yes, since it was passed after a wait of nearly three decades, indicating a thorough consideration of its implications.
95. The passage's argument about India's economic growth is weakened by which statement?
- (a) India's GDP is expected to grow by 7 per cent in 2026-27, according to a report by S&P Global Ratings.
  - (b) The Periodic Labour Force Survey data reveals a significant urban-rural divide in female representation in managerial roles.
  - (c) The report on India becoming the world's third-largest economy by 2030 is based on uncertain projections.
  - (d) Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman is the first woman to present five consecutive budgets.
96. Considering the passage's emphasis on empowering women in small towns, which course of action is most aligned with the author's perspective?
- (a) Implementing mentorship programs for aspiring female entrepreneurs in small towns to provide guidance and support.
  - (b) Advocating for stricter societal norms to ensure women conform to traditional roles and expectations.
  - (c) Encouraging legislation that imposes penalties on women who prioritize careers over marriage and family responsibilities.
  - (d) Ignoring the urban-rural divide and focusing solely on initiatives for women's empowerment in metropolitan areas.

**XX.** On a Saturday morning at my local pool, three one-year-old babies get ready for their weekly swim lesson, their mothers carefully outfitting them in colourful swimwear. One of them, a girl, smiles gleefully at the red ruffle resting below her chin. Another, a boy, escapes his mother's hold and swiftly runs naked to the end of the locker room, shrieking with anticipation. The third, another boy, softly protests the entire ritual. His brow is set in a knot, despite his mother's attempts to encourage his enthusiasm. In soothing motherese, she points out the smiling turtles and happy fish that form a little underwater parade on his swim trunks. But his assessment remains static, and his mood does not budge. Eventually, all three babies and their mothers wander out to the pool, towels and toys in tow. But it is not simply pool toys that differentiate these babies' experience. Another variable is also in play, and it has been on full display as they get ready to swim. It's what developmental scientists call temperament.

Psychologists define temperament as individual differences in emotional, bodily and attentional reactions to sights, sounds, smells, tastes, touch, etc, as well as in the self-regulation of emotion, behaviour and attention. Within the first few days of life, babies make their inborn temperament known to parents. Some babies are sunny and agreeable, some sober, some without any predictable sleeping and eating patterns, some incessantly cranky, and others fully adaptable to the changing circumstances that surround them. In 1956, the psychiatrists Alexander Thomas and Stella Chess, struck by the blame placed on mothers for child outcomes, launched the New York Longitudinal Study to investigate infants' innate dispositions and their effect on long-term development including personality, school achievement, peer relationships, parent-child interactions and mental health. They recruited 133 infants (66 males, 67 females) from 82 white, middle-class families, and collected data on them in childhood, adolescence and young adulthood for 32 years. Their goal was to understand how children contributed to their own development, and to identify whether and how child temperament interacts with the environment to produce specific outcomes.

Thomas and Chess identified nine dimensions of temperament: activity level, regularity, approach, adaptability, intensity, sensory threshold, mood, distractibility and persistence. Using these dimensions, they distinguished three broad temperamental types: easy, difficult and slow-to-warm-up. Most babies, roughly 40 per cent, fit the category of 'easy' meaning they were generally in a positive mood, adapted well to new situations and routines, and were quickly soothed when upset. A smaller proportion, about 10 per cent, were 'difficult' due to their generally negative and intense reactions to minor events, the length of time required to calm down, and their lack of predictable eating, sleeping and digestive rhythms. Another 15 per cent were described as 'slow-to-warm up' due to their overall uneasiness and apprehension in new situations – a sort of chronic vigilance – but also their ability to adapt with time and support. If you're doing the math, you will have noticed that about one-third of infants could not be classified using this system, suggesting that some babies had mixed dispositions or that these initial dimensions needed to be refined or extended.

*Reference: Aeon,*

<https://aeon.co/essays/how-infant-temperament-extends-its-reach-into-young-adulthood>

97. Which of the following best sum up the central idea of the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (a) The passage primarily discusses the role of environmental factors in shaping the temperament and long-term development of infants, challenging the notion of innate dispositions.
  - (b) The focus of the passage is on the complexities of categorizing infant temperament, emphasizing the limitations of the Thomas and Chess model in capturing the full spectrum of infant behaviours.
  - (c) The central theme revolves around the concept of infant temperament as an innate disposition, its categorization into types by Thomas and Chess, and the implications for long-term development.
  - (d) The passage argues for a re-evaluation of the traditional understanding of infant temperament, proposing the need for more contemporary research to address its dynamic nature.
98. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) From a very early age, infants exhibit a diverse array of temperamental traits, suggesting that temperament is an innate and variable aspect of individual babies.
  - (b) The temperament of a baby is an unchangeable trait established at birth, with each infant displaying a fixed set of behavioural characteristics throughout their infancy.
  - (c) Infant temperament is primarily shaped by external environmental factors in the first few days of life, resulting in a wide range of behavioural patterns observed in babies.
  - (d) Parents' perceptions and interactions in the first few days after a baby's birth play a decisive role in forming the baby's temperament, leading to the observed variety in behaviours.
99. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument regarding the Thomas and Chess classification of infant temperament?
- (a) A recent study indicates that environmental factors in the first few months of life play a more significant role in shaping infant temperament than previously thought.
  - (b) Additional research shows that over 60% of infants display a combination of temperamental traits, not fitting neatly into the 'easy', 'difficult', or 'slow-to-warm-up' categories.
  - (c) Follow-up studies have found that infants classified as 'difficult' in their early years often develop into well-adjusted adults with no significant behavioural issues.
  - (d) A new dimension of temperament has been discovered, focusing on infants' social interaction patterns, which were not considered in the original model by Thomas and Chess.

100. Suggest a suitable title for the passage from amongst the given titles:
- (a) "The Dynamics of Parental Influence on Child Development"
  - (b) "Temperament in Infancy: Understanding Innate Dispositions"
  - (c) "The Role of Environment in Shaping Infant Behaviour"
  - (d) "Advancements in Developmental Psychology: Beyond Thomas and Chess"
101. Which statement would significantly strengthen the argument that temperament plays a crucial role in long-term development outcomes?
- (a) The New York Longitudinal Study's findings were consistent with other international studies, highlighting the global impact of temperament on child development.
  - (b) Children from 'difficult' temperamental types consistently outperformed their peers in academic achievements during young adulthood.
  - (c) The study's focus on middle-class families ensures that socioeconomic factors do not confound the relationship between temperament and development.
  - (d) In-depth interviews with the study participants revealed that their temperament traits persisted and influenced their decision-making in adulthood.
102. What assumption underlies the conclusion that infants' temperamental traits persist and influence their decision-making in adulthood based on in-depth interviews?
- (a) In-depth interviews captured a representative sample of diverse temperamental traits observed in the broader study population.
  - (b) Participants accurately recalled and reported their temperamental traits, ensuring the reliability of the interview data.
  - (c) Temperamental traits identified in infancy remain stable and have a lasting impact on decision-making throughout the lifespan.
  - (d) Other external factors, unrelated to temperament, did not contribute significantly to decision-making processes revealed in the interviews.

**XXI.** In a conflict-prone border province such as Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), security forces have to tackle not only terrorism but also engage in counter-insurgency operations in a precise and just manner. The Pir Panjal Valley, comprising Poonch and Rajouri districts, has witnessed fierce encounters between security forces and militants in jungle terrain, leading to the death of 28 soldiers this year. The death of three civilians who were detained by the Army in the Poonch-Rajouri area following a deadly ambush on an Army convoy on December 21, and the fact that five other civilians were badly injured due to alleged torture by the security forces, is a severe indictment of the counter-insurgency tactics there. Such heinous actions by security forces targeting civilians in response to militant attacks are clearly problematic, on two counts. First, this increases the unpopularity of a regime that has not been democratically elected in the Union Territory where provincial elections have not been held for more than half a decade. This is a blow against counter-insurgency in an area that has been relatively more peaceful in comparison to the Kashmir Valley. In fact, the Pir Panjal region has been experiencing militancy in the last two years after relative calm for a decade and a half. Counter-insurgency operations of the kind that followed the ambush last week breed discontent among residents in a region which has not been supportive of militancy in the near past.

One of the aims of militants in the asymmetric warfare waged against Indian security forces is to provoke the forces into committing rights violations against civilians and to use grievances and indignation among them to increase their own support base. Such actions by security forces play into the hands of militants and their handlers across the border. Second, the legitimacy of force or violence and its use by the state depend on the justness of the actions. Indiscrimination in the use of violence targeting civilians without just cause only results in the questioning of that legitimacy in the eyes of the people. The J&K police have registered a murder case against unidentified persons following the deaths of the civilians and the Army has taken three senior officers off their posts while promising an inquiry. Both these agencies must now deliver justice quickly and in a firm manner. "Fake encounter" deaths and torture by security agencies in the Valley have resulted in spurts of increased militancy besides public outrage that developed into major law and order situations. The X Party-led Union government has tried to use a no-holds barred security-centric approach to tackle the problem of militancy and public anger in J&K. The repeated acts of rights violations and crimes in the name of counter-insurgency are clear evidence that this approach is not working.

*Reference: The Hindu,*

*<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/unjust-and-unwise-the-hindu-editorial-on-counter-insurgency-operations-in-jammu-kashmir/article67680557.ece>*

103. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (a) The central theme of the passage is the critique of the current approach to counter-insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir, highlighting its ineffectiveness and the resulting human rights violations.
  - (b) The passage centers around the comparison of militancy levels in different regions of Jammu and Kashmir, with a particular emphasis on the historical context of the Pir Panjal region.
  - (c) The primary focus of the passage is on the tactical aspects of counter-insurgency operations in the Pir Panjal Valley and the specific strategies employed by the security forces in Jammu and Kashmir.
  - (d) The passage argues for the necessity of enhanced military operations in Jammu and Kashmir, advocating for a more rigorous approach to combating terrorism in the region.
104. What can be inferred from the statement, "This is a blow against counter-insurgency in an area that has been relatively more peaceful in comparison to the Kashmir Valley"?
- (a) Counter-insurgency efforts have been uniformly successful across all regions of Jammu and Kashmir, maintaining peace and stability.
  - (b) The recent incidents in the area represent a significant setback in maintaining peace and stability in a region that was previously less affected by insurgency compared to the Kashmir Valley.
  - (c) The Kashmir Valley has historically been more peaceful and less prone to insurgency-related incidents than other areas in the region.
  - (d) The overall strategy of counter-insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir has led to an increase in peace and tranquillity throughout the region, including the Kashmir Valley.
105. Which of the following statements most closely aligns with the underlying assumption in the statement, "One of the aims of militants in the asymmetric warfare waged against Indian security forces is to provoke the forces into committing rights violations against civilians and to use grievances and indignation among them to increase their own support base"?
- (a) The primary strategy of militants is to directly engage with security forces in combat to achieve their objectives.
  - (b) Militants rely on the propagation of their ideological beliefs to garner support, independent of the actions of security forces.
  - (c) The tactics of militants in asymmetric warfare include exploiting the response of security forces to increase civilian support for their cause.
  - (d) Civilian support for militants is primarily driven by long-standing cultural and political affiliations rather than reactions to specific incidents.

106. Based on the passage, what inference can be drawn regarding the implications of the state's use of force and violence in conflict regions, particularly in the context of Jammu and Kashmir?
- (a) The decisive actions taken by the J&K police and the Army, such as registering murder cases and removing officers, are primarily intended to demonstrate the state's commitment to just and fair use of force.
  - (b) The registration of murder cases against unidentified persons by the J&K police and the removal of Army officers signify a systemic shift towards non-violent conflict resolution strategies by the state.
  - (c) The actions of the state in response to incidents involving civilians play a crucial role in either reinforcing or undermining its perceived legitimacy, especially when such actions are viewed as indiscriminate or unjust.
  - (d) The inquiry promised by the Army and the legal actions undertaken by the J&K police are mere formalities and are unlikely to result in any substantial change in the policies or practices of the state's use of force. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
107. Suggest a suitable title for the passage from amongst the given titles:
- (a) "The Evolving Dynamics of Militancy in the Pir Panjal Valley"
  - (b) "The Challenges and Consequences of Counter-Insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir"
  - (c) "The Role of Security Forces in Promoting Peace in Conflict Zones"
  - (d) "A Statistical Analysis of Militant Activities in Jammu and Kashmir"
108. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument regarding the counterproductive nature of the current counter-insurgency tactics in Jammu and Kashmir?
- (a) Recent surveys indicate that public support for the security forces in Jammu and Kashmir has significantly increased following the recent counter-insurgency operations.
  - (b) Historical data shows that periods of intensive counter-insurgency operations in Jammu and Kashmir have consistently led to a decrease in militant activities.
  - (c) Independent investigations confirm that the recent civilian deaths in the Poonch-Rajouri area were unrelated to the counter-insurgency operations conducted by the security forces.
  - (d) Reports reveal an increase in local support for militant groups in the Pir Panjal region following the alleged rights violations by security forces.

**Quantitative Techniques**

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

- XXII.** Two types of houses i.e. house with a garden and house without a garden are in four different cities namely P, Q, R and S. Total number of houses in P is  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd more than the total number of houses in Q. The ratio of the number of houses with a garden in P to the number of houses with a garden in R is 4:3 and the difference between the number of houses with a garden in P and R is 90. The number of houses without a garden in R is 90 more than the number of houses with a garden in R. Total number of houses with a garden in R and S together is 510 and the number of houses without a garden in P is 75% of the number of houses with a garden in S. The number of houses without a garden in S is 200. The number of houses without a garden in Q is 35% more than that of S.
109. Find the ratio of the number of houses with a garden in Q to the number of houses without a garden in P.  
(a) 5:6 (b) 8:5  
(c) 3:4 (d) 7:5
110. Total number of houses in P is what percentage of the number of houses with a garden in S?  
(a) 225% (b) 280%  
(c) 125% (d) 75%
111. Total number of houses in T is 9.09% more than that of S and the number of houses with a garden in T is equal to the average of the number of houses with a garden in P and R. Find the number of houses without a garden in T.  
(a) 185 (b) 145  
(c) 115 (d) 165
112. Find the difference between the number of houses without a garden in R and the number of houses with a garden in Q.  
(a) 240 (b) 285  
(c) 262 (d) 225
113. Find the average of the number of houses without a garden in P and Q and the number of houses with a garden in R.  
(a) 215 (b) 240  
(c) 275 (d) 290



XXIII.

Station	Arrival Time	Departure time	Halt time (in minutes)	Distance travelled from origin (in km)	Number of passenger boarding the train at each station.
Dadar	Starting	12:05 am	-	0 km	437
Vasai Road	12:53 am	12:56 am	3 minutes	42 km	378
Surat	4:15 am	4:20 am	5 minutes	257 km	458
Vadodara	6:05 am	6:10 am	5 minutes	386 km	239
Anand Jn	6:43 am	6:45 am	2 minutes	422 km	290
Nadiad Jn	7:01 am	7:03 am	2 minutes	440 km	132
Ahmedabad	8:00 am	8:20 am	20 minutes	486 km	306
Bhuj	5:40 pm	Ending Point	-	977 km	None

114. What is the distance travelled by the train from Surat to Nandiad Junction?  
 (a) 176 km (b) 188 km  
 (c) 183 km (d) 193 km
115. How much time does the train take to reach Ahmedabad after departing from Anand Junction (including the halt time)?  
 (a) 1 hr 59 min (b) 1 hr 17 min  
 (c) 1 hr 47 min (d) 1 hr 15 min
116. What is the ratio of the number of passengers boarding from Vasai Road to that from Ahmedabad in the train?  
 (a) 21: 17 (b) 13:9  
 (c) 21: 19 (d) 15:13

**XXIII.** Three states UP, Punjab and MP and each state produced some quantity of wheat (in quintals) out of which each state export some quantity of wheat (in quintals). The sum of the total quantity of wheat produced by UP and the quantity of wheat exported by MP is 400 quintals. The total quantity of wheat produced by Punjab is 25% less than the quantity of wheat exported by MP. The ratio of the quantity of wheat exported by UP to the total quantity of wheat produced by Punjab is 8:9. The total wheat produced in these three states together is 655 quintals. The quantity of wheat not exported by UP is 100 quintals. The quantity of wheat exported by Punjab is 90 quintals

117. Find the difference between the total quantity of wheat produced by UP and Punjab together and the quantity of wheat not exported by Punjab and MP together.  
 (a) 220 (b) 190  
 (c) 280 (d) 270

118. Find the ratio of the total quantity of wheat produced by MP to the quantity of wheat exported by UP.
- (a) 15:6 (b) 7:8  
(c) 2:9 (d) 3:5
119. Find the average quantity of wheat exported by all the three states together.
- (a) 120 (b) 115  
(c) 125 (d) 130
120. The quantity of wheat not exported by Punjab is 20% of the total wheat produced by Odisha. If Odisha exported 60% of its total production, then find the quantity of wheat not exported by Odisha.
- (a) 80 (b) 90  
(c) 100 (d) 110

Rough

Rough

Rough

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