

LAW PREP — Tutorial —

CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

Law Prep Mock Test Series

ENROLLMENT NO.

Student Name :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Batch :

Test Code : LPMTS-018-10020

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.

For more exam related material, scan the code to join our Telegram Channel



For more exam related videos and guidance, scan the code to join our YouTube Channel



Scan the code to join our Instagram Channel



CONTENTS OF QUESTION PAPER

Subject	Q. Nos.	Page No.
English Language	1 – 24	03 – 10
Current Affairs and General Knowledge	25 – 52	11 – 17
Legal Reasoning	53 – 84	18 – 35
Logical Reasoning	85 – 108	36 – 44
Quantitative Techniques	109 – 120	45 – 47



VISIT OUR
WEBSITE



DOWNLOAD
THE LAW PREP
APP NOW

English Language

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

- I. The passing of Fali S Nariman represents the end of an era. Being 20 years of age when India attained Independence, Nariman belonged to a generation of lawyers who were almost the first post-Independence legal practitioners. On their shoulders fell the task of decolonising a system which worked without a written constitution to one which had a constitution — a transition of immense importance for the citizens of the country. On their shoulders also fell the task of making the first challenges to laws which could be declared unconstitutional.
- There were advantages to starting in Bombay. It was the commercial centre of India. Bombay was a city which housed Parsi businesses and industry. There is the famous House of Tatas — known as Bombay House — in which sat another famous Parsi lawyer N A Palkhivala. The legal profession in Bombay, now Mumbai, was proud of being an advisor to the East India Company. At that time, the legal profession was bifurcated between solicitors who did not appear in court and counsels who only appeared in court and did no transactional legal work. Fali Nariman chose the latter and was one of the most sought-after lawyers in his younger days. In a profession dominated by Parsis and Gujaratis, business and industry looked to Nariman for legal advice and guidance. It is in these circumstances that he perfected his command over commercial laws, long before he shifted to Delhi in 1971. He was by then already a role model for generations of lawyers who came after him. The Parsi community has always contributed a judge to the Supreme Court of India, but Nariman chose not to be a judge of any Court. Years later, his son Rohinton Nariman became a judge of the Supreme Court.
- Starting work in Bombay as a lawyer, I had several occasions to observe him at work in court. He was, even then, a natural leader of the Bar. Loud and aggressive — which I saw as a mark on his confidence in court — and coming straight to the point, he had a charisma which came from a direct approach to the law. When I started working as a litigator, I often found myself on the opposite side of him. We both belonged to a working-class city which shaped and moulded our work in different ways. He was representing industry, whereas I represented the workers of the enterprises he stood for. Conflict was inevitable, but what it did offer was the opportunity to learn the tools of the trade from a master. His style of practice was minimalist, focused on the outcome his clients wanted. It was a far cry from the days of grandstanding which emerged later in both oral arguments and judgments under the full glare of the media.
- Nariman went to the Government Law College in Mumbai to learn the law. It's a different matter that many who went there say they learnt the law outside the school. With the advent of

the national law schools, the nature of legal education has changed dramatically. The march of technology has made legal research available at our fingertips. Yet, ask any young lawyer and you are likely to find that she will know of Nariman's contribution to the practice of law and has been shaped in her thinking by the cases he argued.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/indira-jaising-writes-indian-law-after-fali-s-nariman-9174050/>

1. What was the primary role of Fali S. Nariman in the legal profession?
 - (a) He primarily focused on transactional legal work.
 - (b) He was a judge in the Supreme Court of India.
 - (c) He was a pioneering litigator known for challenging unconstitutional laws.
 - (d) He specialized in legal research and academia.

2. What was the significance of Bombay in Fali S. Nariman's legal career?
 - (a) It was the city where he served as a judge.
 - (b) It provided him with opportunities to engage in legal research.
 - (c) It was a commercial center where he perfected his command over commercial laws.
 - (d) It was where he primarily focused on transactional legal work.

3. How did the passage describe Fali S. Nariman's approach to litigation?
 - (a) He preferred grandstanding in court to attract media attention.
 - (b) He focused on legal research and academic pursuits.
 - (c) He had a minimalist style, focused on achieving favorable outcomes for his clients.
 - (d) He engaged in aggressive and confrontational tactics in court.

4. What impact did Fali S. Nariman have on younger lawyers?
 - (a) He discouraged them from pursuing careers in law.
 - (b) He advocated for traditional approaches to legal practice.
 - (c) He served as a role model and influenced their thinking through his cases and approach to the law.
 - (d) He focused on academic pursuits and legal research.

5. Which city did Fali S. Nariman initially start his legal career in?
 - (a) Delhi
 - (b) Mumbai
 - (c) Kolkata
 - (d) Chennai

6. What was the task that fell upon the generation of lawyers to which Fali S. Nariman belonged?
 - (a) To establish commercial centers in India.
 - (b) To decolonize the legal system and challenge unconstitutional laws.
 - (c) To promote academic pursuits in legal education.
 - (d) To advocate for traditional approaches to legal practice.

- II. High above the city, on a tall column, stood the statue of the Happy Prince. He was gilded all over with thin leaves of fine gold, for eyes he had two bright sapphires, and a large red ruby glowed on his sword-hilt.
- He was very much admired indeed. "He is as beautiful as a weathercock," remarked one of the Town Councillors who wished to gain a reputation for having artistic tastes; "only not quite so useful," he added, fearing lest people should think him unpractical, which he really was not.
- "Why can't you be like the Happy Prince?" asked a sensible mother of her little boy who was crying for the moon. "The Happy Prince never dreams of crying for anything."
- "I am glad there is someone in the world who is quite happy," muttered a disappointed man as he gazed at the wonderful statue.
- "He looks just like an angel," said the Charity Children as they came out of the cathedral in their bright scarlet cloaks and their clean white pinafores.
- "How do you know?" said the Mathematical Master, "you have never seen one."
- "Ah! but we have, in our dreams," answered the children; and the Mathematical Master frowned and looked very severe, for he did not approve of children dreaming.
- One night there flew over the city a little Swallow. His friends had gone away to Egypt six weeks before, but he had stayed behind, for he was in love with the most beautiful Reed. He had met her early in the spring as he was flying down the river after a big yellow moth, and had been so attracted by her slender waist that he had stopped to talk to her.
- "Shall I love you?" said the Swallow, who liked to come to the point at once, and the Reed made him a low bow. So he flew round and round her, touching the water with his wings, and making silver ripples. This was his courtship, and it lasted all through the summer.
- "It is a ridiculous attachment," twittered the other Swallows; "she has no money, and far too many relations"; and indeed the river was quite full of Reeds. Then, when the autumn came they all flew away.
- After they had gone he felt lonely, and began to tire of his lady-love. "She has no conversation," he said, "and I am afraid that she is a coquette, for she is always flirting with the wind." And certainly, whenever the wind blew, the Reed made the most graceful curtsies. "I admit that she is domestic," he continued, "but I love travelling, and my wife, consequently, should love travelling also."
- "Will you come away with me?" he said finally to her; but the Reed shook her head, she was so attached to her home.
- "You have been trifling with me," he cried. "I am off to the Pyramids. Good-bye!" and he flew away.
- All day long he flew, and at night-time he arrived at the city. "Where shall I put up?" he said; "I hope the town has made preparations."
- Then he saw the statue on the tall column.
- "I will put up there," he cried; "it is a fine position, with plenty of fresh air." So he alighted just between the feet of the Happy Prince.

Source: <https://englishliterature.net/oscar-wilde/the-happy-prince>

7. Why did the Town Councillor compare the Happy Prince to a weathercock?
 - (a) Because the Happy Prince could predict the weather accurately.
 - (b) Because the Happy Prince was made of gold and stood on a tall column like a weathercock.
 - (c) Because the Happy Prince was considered as beautiful as a weathercock.
 - (d) Because the Happy Prince served a practical purpose like a weathercock.

8. What was the Swallow's courtship ritual with the Reed?
 - (a) Singing love songs to her.
 - (b) Flying round and round her, touching the water with his wings, and making silver ripples.
 - (c) Bringing her gifts of insects and flowers.
 - (d) Building a nest for her in the reeds.

9. Why did the Swallow decide to leave his lady-love, the Reed?
 - (a) He felt lonely and began to tire of her.
 - (b) He wanted to explore new places and felt his wife should share his love for traveling.
 - (c) He realized she was too attached to her home and refused to leave.
 - (d) He was disappointed by her lack of conversation and suspected her of being a coquette.

10. What did the other Swallows think about the Swallow's attachment to the Reed?
 - (a) They thought it was ridiculous and impractical.
 - (b) They thought it was romantic and beautiful.
 - (c) They thought it was noble and courageous.
 - (d) They thought it was foolish and dangerous.

11. What did the Happy Prince's eyes and sword-hilt consist of?
 - (a) His eyes were rubies, and his sword-hilt was gilded with gold.
 - (b) His eyes were sapphires, and his sword-hilt was made of fine gold.
 - (c) His eyes were emeralds, and his sword-hilt was encrusted with diamonds.
 - (d) His eyes were diamonds, and his sword-hilt was adorned with rubies.

12. Why was the Happy Prince admired by the people of the city?
 - (a) Because he possessed great wealth and power.
 - (b) Because he was always cheerful and optimistic.
 - (c) Because he was made of gold and adorned with jewels, and stood on a tall column.
 - (d) Because he performed acts of kindness and generosity towards the citizens.

III. Space used to be the final frontier but its increasing exploration has changed that, replacing a romantic notion with narratives with financial, socio-economic, and geopolitical implications. Space technologies and space flight are expensive, risky endeavours that only national agencies were suited to engage in for decades. This is no longer true as private sector players are increasingly expected to complement, augment, and/or lead the way by identifying market opportunities and innovating rapidly. India started on this path in 2020 with state-led reforms that opened its space sector to private companies, then releasing the 'Geospatial Guidelines' and later the 'Indian Space Policy', creating the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe), and passing the Telecommunications Act 2023 that, among other departures from the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, provided for satellite broadband services. On February 21, the government opened the door to 100% foreign direct investments (FDI) in the "manufacturing of components and systems/sub-systems for satellites, ground segment and user segment" — up to 74% in satellite-manufacturing, operations, and data products; and up to 49% in launch vehicles, space ports, and their corresponding systems. As such, by stepping out of the way and allowing substantial FDI via the automatic route, the government has taken the logical next step in spurring the contributions of private space flight operators, technology-developers, and application designers to the national space economy, in line with ambitions outlined in the Space Policy. The decision gives India the ability to take advantage of its less vitiated foreign ties to catch up with China's more advanced position as a space power. While the Chinese programme benefits from not-inconsiderable private sector participation, its ability to attract foreign investments is hamstrung by its belligerent foreign policies and the Xi Jinping administration's plan to modernise the military by, among other things, adapting civilian technologies for military use, though other countries, including the U.S., have similar policies. According to IN-SPACe chairman Pawan K. Goenka, a "significant" slice of the \$37.1 billion that the space sector raised worldwide in 2021-23 went to space start-ups. Against this extended backdrop, new investments can add to India's space economy by improving start-ups' access to talent and capital; effecting a better balance between upstream and downstream opportunities, versus the current skew in favour of the former; boosting local manufacturing; and improving investor confidence. Finally, to sustain these winds of change, the government must keep the regulatory environment clear, reduce red tape, increase public support, and ease Indian companies' ability to access foreign markets.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/the-next-frontier-on-indias-space-sector/article67874992.ece>

13. What did the Indian government do in 2020 to open up its space sector to private companies?
- (a) Released the Indian Space Policy.
 - (b) Established the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe).
 - (c) Passed the Telecommunications Act 2023.
 - (d) Implemented state-led reforms to open the space sector to private companies.

14. What does the passage suggest about the role of private sector players in the space sector?
- (a) Private sector players have historically dominated the space sector.
 - (b) Private sector players are expected to solely rely on national agencies for space exploration.
 - (c) Private sector players are increasingly expected to complement, augment, and/or lead the way in space exploration.
 - (d) Private sector players are not suited to engage in space exploration due to financial constraints.
15. What is one of the benefits of the Indian government's decision to open up the space sector to foreign investments?
- (a) It allows India to catch up with China's military modernization plans.
 - (b) It reduces the need for domestic investment in the space sector.
 - (c) It improves access to talent and capital for space start-ups.
 - (d) It strengthens India's position as a space superpower.
16. According to the passage, why is China's ability to attract foreign investments in its space sector hampered?
- (a) Due to its lack of private sector participation.
 - (b) Due to its outdated space technologies.
 - (c) Due to its belligerent foreign policies and military modernization plans.
 - (d) Due to its limited access to talent and capital for space start-ups.
17. What measures does the passage suggest the Indian government should take to sustain the changes in the space sector?
- (a) Increase regulations and bureaucracy.
 - (b) Decrease public support for space exploration.
 - (c) Keep the regulatory environment clear, reduce red tape, increase public support, and ease Indian companies' ability to access foreign markets. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (d) Impose restrictions on foreign investments in the space sector.
18. How does the passage characterize the role of private sector players in India's space sector?
- (a) Private sector players are expected to solely rely on national agencies for space exploration.
 - (b) Private sector players are not suited to engage in space exploration due to financial constraints.
 - (c) Private sector players are increasingly expected to complement, augment, and/or lead the way in space exploration.
 - (d) Private sector players have historically dominated the space sector.

IV. Every evening the young Fisherman went out upon the sea, and threw his nets into the water. When the wind blew from the land he caught nothing, or but little at best, for it was a bitter and black-winged wind, and rough waves rose up to meet it. But when the wind blew to the shore, the fish came in from the deep, and swam into the meshes of his nets, and he took them to the market-place and sold them.

Every evening he went out upon the sea, and one evening the net was so heavy that hardly could he draw it into the boat. And he laughed, and said to himself 'Surely I have caught all the fish that swim, or snared some dull monster that will be a marvel to men, or some thing of horror that the great Queen will desire,' and putting forth all his strength, he tugged at the coarse ropes till, like lines of blue enamel round a vase of bronze, the long veins rose up on his arms. He tugged at the thin ropes, and nearer and nearer came the circle of flat corks, and the net rose at last to the top of the water.

But no fish at all was in it, nor any monster or thing of horror, but only a little Mermaid lying fast asleep.

Her hair was as a wet fleece of gold, and each separate hair as a thread of line gold in a cup of glass. Her body was as white ivory, and her tail was of silver and pearl. Silver and pearl was her tail, and the green weeds of the sea coiled round it; and like sea-shells were her ears, and her lips were like sea-coral. The cold waves dashed over her cold breasts, and the salt glistened upon her eyelids.

So beautiful was she that when the young Fisherman saw her he was filled with wonder, and he put out his hand and drew the net close to him, and leaning over the side he clasped her in his arms. And when he touched her, she gave a cry like a startled sea-gull and woke, and looked at him in terror with her mauve-amethyst eyes, and struggled that she might escape. But he held her tightly to him, and would not suffer her to depart.

And when she saw that she could in no way escape from him, she began to weep, and said, 'I pray thee let me go, for I am the only daughter of a King, and my father is aged and alone.'

But the young Fisherman answered, 'I will not let thee go save thou makest me a promise that whenever I call thee, thou wilt come and sing to me, for the fish delight to listen to the song of the Sea-folk, and so shall my nets be full.'

'Wilt thou in very truth let me go, if I promise thee this?' cried the Mermaid.

'In very truth I will let thee go,' said the young Fisherman. So she made him the promise he desired, and swore it by the oath of the Sea-folk. And he loosened his arms from about her, and she sank down into the water, trembling with a strange fear.

Every evening the young Fisherman went out upon the sea, and called to the Mermaid, and she rose out of the water and sang to him. Round and round her swam the dolphins, and the wild gulls wheeled above her head.

Source: <https://englishliterature.net/oscar-wilde/the-fisherman-and-his-soul>

19. What did the Mermaid promise the young Fisherman in order to be released?
- (a) She promised to bring him treasure from the depths of the sea.
 - (b) She promised to marry him and live with him on land.
 - (c) She promised to sing to him whenever he called her.
 - (d) She promised to help him catch more fish.
20. How did the young Fisherman feel about the Mermaid's presence in subsequent evenings?
- (a) He was annoyed and wished she would go away.
 - (b) He was indifferent and ignored her.
 - (c) He was delighted and eagerly awaited her appearance.
 - (d) He was fearful and avoided her.
21. What accompanied the Mermaid when she rose out of the water to sing to the young Fisherman?
- (a) Sharks and other dangerous sea creatures
 - (b) Dolphins and wild gulls
 - (c) Thunderstorms and heavy rain
 - (d) Darkness and eerie silence
22. 'Her hair was as a wet fleece of gold'. Identify the literary device used in this sentence.
- (a) symbolism
 - (b) metaphor
 - (c) simile
 - (d) hyperbole
23. What was the young Fisherman's reaction upon finding the Mermaid in his net?
- (a) He was frightened and immediately released her.
 - (b) He was filled with wonder and clasped her tightly in his arms.
 - (c) He ignored her and continued with his fishing.
 - (d) He was indifferent and didn't pay much attention to her.
24. Why did the young Fisherman refuse to let the Mermaid go initially?
- (a) He wanted to keep her as a pet.
 - (b) He needed her to sing to him whenever he called her.
 - (c) He wanted to impress the other fishermen with his discovery.
 - (d) He was afraid she would harm him if he released her.

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. On a)_____, 2018, to mark the World Environment Day, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that India would phase out single-use plastics by 2022. Three years later, on August 12, 2021, a ban on identified single-use plastic items was notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC) vide the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021. It came into force on July 1, 2022.

Newspapers claimed that India had banned single-use plastics. The reality, however, was that India had banned b)_____ selected single-use plastic items while a lot more were in circulation and continue to be. Incidentally, the August notification was also the first time India defined single-use plastic, as a “plastic item intended to be used once for the same purpose before being disposed of or recycled.” This is an oversimplified definition as it does not distinguish between necessary and unnecessary plastics or between recyclable and non-recyclable plastics. Unnecessary and non-recyclable plastics need to be phased out on priority. However, a significant amount of nonrecyclable plastics that are problematic—for instance, multi-layered packaging—have been allowed to still circulate on the basis of the rationale that we do not have alternatives for those plastics.

The identification of single-use plastic items to be phased out was done on the basis of a report by an expert committee on single-use plastics constituted by the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) under the direction of the Union Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. The assessment was conducted by DCPC by comparing two pillars—the Utility Index of a specific type of single-use plastic and its Environmental Impact. But some items that are low on Utility Index and high on Environmental Impact as per the scores assigned by the study, have not been considered for phasing out. This leaves big corporations least affected. It is unclear what yardstick was actually considered for the items listed for phasing out.

Source: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/waste/how-bad-is-india-s-single-use-plastic-crisis--94667#:~:text=Three%20years%20later%2C%20on%20August,had%20banned%20single%20Duse%20plastics.>

25. Which country became the first country to ban thin plastic bags in 2002?
- (a) UK (b) Tanzania
(c) Bangladesh (d) New Zealand

26. Which Indian State became the first State to ban the production, distribution, storage and use of carry bags?
(a) Goa (b) Meghalaya
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Mizoram
27. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____in the passage?
(a) 7th July (b) 5th June
(c) 10th August (d) 15th November
28. When was the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) founded?
(a) 1960 (b) 1974
(c) 1980 (d) 1990
29. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____in the passage?
(a) 25 (b) 30
(c) 19 (d) 45
- VI.** a)_____, the batter, scored a hundred off 33 deliveries against b)_____, to set a new record of the fastest T20I ton. He achieved the milestone in the first T20I of the Tri-Nation series against b)_____on Tuesday (February 27). He came onto bat when his team was 62/3 in the 11th over against the Rhinos but the flurry of boundaries that he produces during his knock provided them the momentum that helped the side surge past 200 and eventually finish on 206/4.
The left-handed batter scored 11 fours and eight fours during the course of his innings, scoring 101 off 36 deliveries. It is pertinent to note though that he had crossed the 100-run milestone with a four off the 33rd delivery that he faced. The previous record for the fastest T20I hundred belonged to Kushal Malla who had brought up three figures in 34 balls, an innings that came against Mongolia last year.
In addition to playing a record-shattering innings, He also managed to pick up two wickets with his spin, finishing with figures of 2/29 off his three overs, and was adjudged the Player Of The Match for his all-round performance. Ruben Trumpelmann was the pick of the bowlers for the winning team as he scalped 4 wickets for 29 runs in his spell. Netherlands is the other participating team in the tri-series and will play their first match against b)_____ on Wednesday (February 28).
Source: ABP Live News
30. The player in the passage, belonged to which country?
(a) Kenya (b) Namibia
(c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan

31. Which batter recently broke legendary Sachin Tendulkar's (49) record for most hundreds ever in ODIs?
(a) Surya Kumar Yadav (b) Virat Kohli
(c) Rohit Sharma (d) K.L Rahul
32. Who among them is the highest wicket-taker in a Test Match?
(a) Muthiah Muralidaran (b) Shane Warne
(c) James Anderson (d) MG Hughes
33. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) Aasif Sheikh (b) Sompal Kami
(c) Rashid Khan (d) Jan Nicol Loftie-Eaton
34. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
(a) Bangladesh (b) Nepal
(c) Afghanistan (d) Pakistan
- VII.** a)_____ began commercial operations of the world's first next-generation, gas-cooled nuclear reactor power plant, state media reported Wednesday. Construction of the plant began in 2012 and the first SMR was connected to the power grid in 2021.
According to proponents, multi-use SMRs could play a central role in decarbonisation and energy transition thanks to their compact and simplified architecture, with their modular design reducing costs and construction time. According to the International Atomic Energy Agency, more than 80 SMR projects are currently under development in 18 countries.
The Shidao Bay plant in eastern Shandong province is powered by two high-temperature reactors cooled by gas rather than pressurized water, according to state news agency Xinhua, making it more efficient and cost-effective. Conventional reactors produce electricity from nuclear energy. However, these advanced models -- known as small modular reactors, or SMRs -- can be used for other applications that include heating, desalination or steam for industrial needs.
Source: Hindustan Times
35. Under Sea Based Ballistic missiles, which vessel was commissioned in August 2016?
(a) INS Vikrant (b) INS Arihant
(c) INS Sagarika (d) INS Vikramaditya
36. What was the code-name of the first nuclear testing by India?
(a) Shakti-1 (b) CIRUS
(c) Smiling Buddha (d) Sashakt-1

37. India's three-stage nuclear power programme was formulated by?
(a) C.V Raman (b) Jagadish Chandra Bose
(c) Vikram Sarabhai (d) Homi Bhabha
38. India tested its first atomic bomb in which year?
(a) 1985 (b) 1967
(c) 1957 (d) 1974
39. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) China (b) South Korea
(c) North Korea (d) Thailand

VIII. The Rajya Sabha elections in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka witnessed cross-voting by MLAs belonging to different parties. This has once again raised concerns about the sanctity of the election process.

As per Article a)_____ of the Constitution, representatives of each State to the Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly by the elected members of their Legislative Assembly. The polls for Rajya Sabha will be required only if the number of candidates exceed the number of vacancies. In fact, till 1998, the outcome of Rajya Sabha elections were usually a foregone conclusion. The candidates nominated by various parties, according to their strength in the Assembly, used to be elected unopposed. However, the June 1998 Rajya Sabha elections in Maharashtra witnessed cross-voting that resulted in the loss of a Congress party candidate.

In Himachal Pradesh, BJP candidate Harsh Mahajan won the lone Rajya Sabha seat, defeating the ruling Congress candidate, Abhishek Manu Singhvi. Notably, the BJP emerged victorious via draw of lots after a tie with Congress at 34 votes.

In Uttar Pradesh, where polls for 10 seats were held, the BJP won all eight seats it contested. On the other hand, the Samajwadi Party won two out of three seats it contested.

At least seven Samajwadi Party MLAs, namely Rakesh Pandey, Abhay Singh, Rakesh Pratap Singh, Manoj Pandey, Vinod Chaturvedi, Puja Pal, Ashutosh Maurya may have cross voted in favour of NDA, sources said. In Rajasthan, Sonia Gandhi was elected unopposed and so were BJP's Chunnilal Garasiya and Madan Rathore.

Gujarat diamond merchant Govindbhai Dholakia, Jasvantsinh Parmar and OBC Morcha chief Mayank Nayak were also elected unopposed. In Bihar, JD(U) leader Sanjay Jha was also nominated to the Rajya Sabha.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/on-cross-voting-in-rajya-sabha-elections-explained/article67901293.ece>

40. Which state has the highest number of seats in Rajya Sabha?
(a) Rajasthan (b) Maharashtra
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh

41. The Rajya Sabha has a strength of 250 members representing States and Union Territories including Delhi and Puducherry, out of these 250 how many are directly nominated by the President from the fields of art, literature, sports, science, etc.?
- (a) 17 (b) 19
(c) 20 (d) 12
42. In which case Supreme Court denied the None Of The Above (NOTA) option to the electors in the Rajya Sabha election?
- (a) Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India
(b) T.N. Seshan, Chief Election Commissioner of India v. Union of India
(c) Shamsheer Singh v. State of Punjab and Another
(d) Shailesh Manubhai Parmar v. Election Commission of India Case
43. Recently, in March 2024, Supreme Court overruled the judgment by a five-judge Bench in a 25-year-old case declaring that parliamentary privilege or immunity will not protect legislators who take bribes to vote or speak in Parliament or State Legislative Assemblies from criminal prosecution? What is the name of that 25-yr old landmark judgment?
- (a) Sita Soren vs. Union of India
(b) Vineet Narain and Others vs. Union of India and Another
(c) Prakash Singh and Others vs. Union of India and Others
(d) P.V. Narasimha Rao v. State
44. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____in the passage?
- (a) 75 (b) 65
(c) 80 (d) 90
- IX.** In a major step towards strengthening the cooperative sector of the country, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated and laid the foundation stone of several major initiatives for the cooperative sector at Bharat Mandapam in New Delhi, today. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the pilot project of 'World's Largest Grain Storage Scheme in Cooperative Sector' in a)_____ Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACs) in 11 states. Along with this, the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone for an additional 500 PACs across the country for the creation of godowns and other agriculture-related infrastructure and also inaugurated the project for computerization of 18,000 PACs. On this occasion, Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation Shri Amit Shah, Union Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Minister Shri Arjun Munda, Union Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution Minister Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of State for Cooperation Shri BL Verma and many other dignitaries were present.
- In his address, Shri Amit Shah said that Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has taken several steps to infuse new life into the cooperative sector. He said that Prime Minister Modi accepted

the decades-long demand of people of the cooperative sector to form a separate Ministry of Cooperation. Shri Shah said that demand for a separate Ministry of Cooperation was being raised as it is very important to bring changes in cooperative sector with the time. He said there is a need to keep cooperative sector relevant, modernize it and also make it transparent. He said that more than 54 initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Cooperation since its formation. He said that the cooperative sector is moving forward from PACS to APACS, with new enthusiasm by making new beginnings in every dimension. Shri Shah said that the cooperative sector has been given a new life after almost 125 years, due to the decision of Prime Minister Modi and it will continue to serve the country for the next 125 years.

Shri Amit Shah said that complete computerization of more than 18,000 PACSs is starting from today, its trial run has been conducted, legacy data has been computerized and with the inauguration by PM Modi, every transaction will be computerized from now on.

Source:

[https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2008622#:~:text=Prime%20Minister%20Shri%20Narendra%20Modi%20inaugurated%20the%20pilot%20project%20of,\(PACSs\)%20in%2011%20states.](https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2008622#:~:text=Prime%20Minister%20Shri%20Narendra%20Modi%20inaugurated%20the%20pilot%20project%20of,(PACSs)%20in%2011%20states.)

45. The Grain Storage Plan aims to establish 700 lakh tonnes of storage capacity over the next 5 years, with an investment of ₹_____ lakh crore? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) Rs. 1.25 lakh crore (b) Rs. 4.25 lakh crore
(c) Rs. 2.25 lakh crore (d) Rs. 3.25 lakh crore
46. Which constitutional amendment Established the right to form cooperative societies as a fundamental right?
- (a) 95th (b) 96th
(c) 101st (d) 97th
47. Which country is the world's largest wheat exporter?
- (a) USA (b) UK
(c) Russia (d) China
48. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
- (a) 29 (b) 39
(c) 11 (d) 59

- X. India's first centre for research on conserving the endangered Gangetic river dolphin, National Dolphin Research Centre (NDRC), has finally become a reality. The institute, located close to Ganga river in a)_____, was inaugurated on March 4, 2024 by Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar. Bihar Forests and Chief Wildlife Warden PK Gupta told this reporter that the NDRC is now operational and aims to assist scientists and researchers in studying Gangetic dolphins comprehensively.

"The research will delve into various aspects such as changing behaviour, survival skills, food habits, causes of death, and more. The objective is to establish the NDRC as a centre of excellence," he said. Gupta added the centre will also provide training to fishermen on how to conserve and protect dolphins during fishing. The NDRC, spanning a 4,400 square metre plot on the premises of a)_____ University near the Ganga, offers a strategic location for researchers to closely observe dolphins in their natural habitat. The construction work began after the state urban development department cleared the building located at about 200 metres from the Ganga. The state forest, environment and climate change department had sought approval as any construction within 200 metres of the river is restricted.

Renowned expert on the Gangetic river dolphin, RK Sinha, had proposed the idea a decade ago. Montek Singh Ahulwalia, then-deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, had approved the proposal during his visits in mid-2011 and early 2012, after he was impressed by the sight of dolphins along the 22 kilometre stretch of the Ganga.

However, Sinha had also expressed concerns over the delays in setting up the centre.

Gopal Sharma, a senior scientist at the Zoological Survey of India, hailed the establishment of the NDRC to study the freshwater mammal in Ganga river at the inauguration. "It will strengthen ongoing dolphin conservation as well," he said.

Source: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/wildlife-biodiversity/india-s-first-national-dolphin-research-centre-finally-a-reality-94790>

49. The dedicated dolphin sanctuary is proposed to be establish in which state?
(a) Haryana (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Bihar (d) Rajasthan
50. What is the status of gangetic dolphin in IUCN Red list?
(a) Near Threatened (b) Least Concern
(c) Endangered (d) Vulnerable
51. The Ganges river dolphin, discovered in which year?
(a) 1954 (b) 1801
(c) 1867 (d) 1854
52. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) Gaya (b) Patna
(c) Dinapur (d) Barh

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. Doctrine of Severability

The doctrine of severability, also known as the doctrine of separability, plays a crucial role in ensuring that when certain provisions of a statute are found unconstitutional due to inconsistency with fundamental rights, only the repugnant provisions are deemed void, not the entire statute. This principle allows for the preservation of a statute's valid portions, maintaining its applicability where it does not infringe upon constitutional limits.

The basis of this doctrine lies in the understanding that if a statute contains both valid and invalid provisions, and these can be separated, the court will only declare the offending provision void. This approach ensures that the statute's enforceable parts remain effective, preserving the legislature's intent as much as possible. The doctrine stipulates that for provisions to be severable, the valid portion must be capable of being enforced independently of the invalid one. However, if the valid and invalid parts are so intertwined that they cannot be separated, the court may declare the entire statute void.

The doctrine of severability was considered by the Supreme Court of India in the case of *R.M.D.C vs Union of India* and the rules regarding severability was laid down in this case-

1. The intention of the legislature behind this is to determine whether the invalid portion of the statute can be severed from the valid part or not.
2. And if both the valid and invalid parts can't be separated from each other then the invalidity of the portion of the statute will result in the invalidity of the whole act.
3. Even if the invalid portion is separate from the valid portion.

The constitutional justification for the doctrine of severability is found in the use of the phrase "to the extent of" in Article 13 of the Indian Constitution. This article states that laws in contravention of the Constitution's provisions are void only to the extent of their inconsistency. Thus, it implies that the parts of the law that are consistent with the Constitution should be saved. This principle is also reflected in Articles 251 and 254, which deal with the resolution of conflicts between state and union laws, emphasizing that only the conflicting parts are to be considered invalid.

General principles of the doctrine of severability include the legislative intent behind the statute and the separability of its valid and invalid parts. If the legislature intended the statute to have severable provisions, and if public interest is served by maintaining the valid portions, the doctrine is applied. This ensures that unconstitutional provisions do not invalidate the entire statute if it can function without them. The doctrine can also apply to court decisions and quasi-judicial bodies, further emphasizing its wide applicability and importance in maintaining the integrity and functionality of legal statutes.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Doctrine of severability", <https://blog.iplayers.in/doctrine-of-severability/>

53. In the state of Arcadia, a new law is enacted that prohibits the use of plastic bags under a certain thickness, aiming to reduce environmental pollution. However, the law also contains a provision that bans all biodegradable bags, which has been contested for infringing on the rights of businesses to provide environmentally friendly alternatives. If the court finds the ban on biodegradable bags unconstitutional, what would be the likely outcome based on the doctrine of severability?
- (a) The entire law, including the prohibition on thin plastic bags, would be declared void.
 - (b) Only the provision banning biodegradable bags would be declared void, while the rest of the law remains in effect.
 - (c) The law would remain in effect until a public referendum is held to decide its fate.
 - (d) The court cannot rule on the provision regarding biodegradable bags without first consulting with environmental experts.
54. A new statute in the country of Libertas imposes strict penalties for online defamation, including heavy fines and imprisonment. However, the statute also includes a clause that allows for the government to monitor all online communications without a warrant to enforce these penalties. The clause has been challenged for violating privacy rights. Assuming the court finds the warrantless monitoring clause unconstitutional, how would the doctrine of severability likely affect the statute?
- (a) The statute would be entirely invalidated because it infringes on privacy rights.
 - (b) The clause allowing warrantless monitoring would be removed, but the rest of the statute would remain intact.
 - (c) The statute could only be enforced with a warrant, altering its original enforcement mechanism.
 - (d) The government would need to revise the entire statute, including the penalties for defamation.

55. The federal government of the United Federation passes a law that criminalizes certain forms of peaceful protest, arguing it's necessary for national security. Part of the law specifically targets protests near government buildings. Legal challenges arise, claiming this infringes on the constitutional right to free speech. If the court finds the specific targeting of protests near government buildings unconstitutional, what does the doctrine of severability suggest will happen to the law?
- (a) The law will be completely overturned due to its infringement on free speech.
 - (b) Only the sections of the law specifically targeting protests near government buildings will be invalidated.
 - (c) The law will be upheld in its entirety because national security concerns take precedence over individual rights.
 - (d) The government must introduce a new law addressing the court's concerns.
56. A comprehensive environmental statute in the nation of Greenworld mandates strict emission standards for factories, along with a clause that imposes a ban on all private vehicular traffic in urban areas to reduce pollution. However, it's argued that the clause related to private vehicular traffic is not only impractical but also unconstitutional due to its interference with citizens' rights to freedom of movement. If the courts find the ban on private vehicular traffic deeply intertwined with the statute's other provisions to the extent that separating them would undermine the statute's functionality, what is the likely judicial outcome?
- (a) The court will remove the ban on private vehicular traffic while keeping the emission standards intact.
 - (b) The court may declare the entire statute void if the valid and invalid parts cannot be separated.
 - (c) The statute will be sent back to the legislature for revision without judicial action on its constitutionality.
 - (d) The court will mandate a public referendum to decide on the ban on private vehicular traffic.
57. In the Republic of Libertia, a new law is passed that criminalizes certain online speech as "anti-national," including harsh penalties for such expressions. However, upon judicial review, parts of the law defining "anti-national" speech are found to be overly broad and vague, raising concerns over their inconsistency with the constitutional right to freedom of speech. Given that the law contains multiple provisions, some of which are unrelated to the definition of "anti-national" speech, how would the constitutionality of the law be determined?
- (a) The entire law is void due to its inconsistency with the constitutional right to freedom of speech.
 - (b) Only the provisions that are inconsistent with the constitution are void, leaving the rest of the law enforceable.
 - (c) The law remains fully enforceable until the legislature decides to amend or repeal it.
 - (d) A new law must be enacted to replace the existing one due to its constitutional issues.

XII. Coercion and Fraud

Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 elaborately defines coercion as the act of committing or threatening to commit any act that is forbidden by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) or unlawfully detaining or threatening to detain any property to compel any person to enter into an agreement. This definition implies that coercion involves forcing another individual into a contract through the use of force or the threat thereof, solely to gain their consent. An important aspect of this definition is its disregard for the location where coercion is applied, meaning that the validity of the contract is unaffected by the geographical context of the coercion, and the individual applying coercion can be prosecuted under Indian law regardless of where the coercion took place.

When consent for a contract is obtained through coercion, Section 19 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, empowers the coerced party to render the contract voidable. This legal provision emphasizes the foundational principle that contracts must be the result of free will and mutual consent, without any element of force, compulsion, or duress from either party. It safeguards the integrity of contractual agreements by ensuring that all parties have willingly and knowingly agreed to the contract's terms.

Fraud, as outlined in Section 17 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is characterized by the intentional misrepresentation of facts by one party to deceive another, with the aim of inducing them to enter into a contract. Acts constituting fraud may range from making false assertions without believing in their truth to actively concealing facts, making promises with no intention of fulfilling them, and any other actions designed to deceive. When a contract is entered into under the influence of fraud, it becomes voidable at the option of the aggrieved party, as per Section 19 of the Act. This provision ensures that victims of fraudulent agreements have the legal recourse to nullify the contract and seek redress.

Sections 64 and 65 further detail the repercussions of rescinding a contract that was induced by fraud. The party who benefited from such a contract is obligated to return any benefits received, thereby restoring the other party to their original position before the contract was made. This mechanism of restitution is crucial for ensuring fairness and justice, allowing for the correction of wrongs that occurred as a result of the fraudulent contract. It underscores the Act's commitment to upholding the principles of equity and integrity in contractual relationships, ensuring that parties are not unjustly enriched at the expense of others.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Effect of Consent Induced by Coercion and Fraud", <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-7348-effect-of-consent-induced-by-coercion-and-fraud.html>

58. An international student, Maya, studying in India, wishes to rent an apartment. The landlord, Mr. Sharma, upon learning that Maya is not an Indian citizen, threatens to report her to the immigration authorities for supposed violations unless she agrees to pay an exorbitantly high rent. Maya, fearing deportation, agrees to the terms. Later, she learns that Mr. Sharma's threats were baseless. Which of the following best describes Maya's situation under the Indian Contract Act, 1872?
- (a) Maya's consent to the rental agreement was freely given, making the contract valid.
 - (b) The contract is voidable at Maya's option because her consent was obtained through coercion.
 - (c) Maya cannot void the contract since the coercion involved a threat of legal action, not physical force.
 - (d) Since Maya is not an Indian citizen, the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, do not apply to her.
59. Raj, an Indian businessman, negotiates a contract with a Dubai-based company, GulfTech, for the supply of electronics. During negotiations, GulfTech's representative threatens to hack Raj's company website and leak sensitive data unless Raj agrees to terms highly unfavorable to him. Feeling threatened, Raj signs the contract. Can Raj void the contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, given that the threat came from outside India?
- (a) Yes, because the contract was signed under duress and the Act applies to any form of coercion, irrespective of its geographical origin.
 - (b) No, because the threat of hacking does not constitute physical force or unlawful detention, and thus cannot be considered coercion under the Act.
 - (c) Yes, but only if Raj can prove that GulfTech had the actual capability to carry out the threat.
 - (d) No, because the coercion occurred outside India, and the Indian Contract Act, 1872, does not have jurisdiction outside its territory.
60. A freelance graphic designer, Anita, enters into a contract with a client, Deepak, after Deepak threatens to tarnish Anita's reputation in the industry by spreading false information about her work quality if she does not accept a lower payment for her services. Anita, concerned about her professional reputation, reluctantly agrees to the terms. Later, she wonders if she can void the contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Which option best reflects Anita's rights under the Act?
- (a) Anita cannot void the contract because threats to reputation do not qualify as coercion under the Act.
 - (b) Anita can void the contract since her consent was obtained through coercion, irrespective of the nature of the threat.
 - (c) The contract is binding because the threat pertained to professional reputation, not physical harm or property detention.
 - (d) Anita must prove actual damage to her reputation before she can void the contract due to coercion.

61. Aman, a freelance software developer, enters into a contract with TechSolutions, a software development company, for a six-month project. Before signing the contract, TechSolutions' project manager, Mike, assures Aman that the company uses only the latest technology platforms and that Aman would be working on cutting-edge projects that would significantly enhance his portfolio. Three months into the project, Aman discovers that the technology being used is outdated, and the projects are far from being cutting-edge. Feeling deceived, Aman wishes to terminate the contract. Does Aman have the legal ground to void the contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872?
- (a) No, because Aman has already worked for three months, which implies acceptance of the contract terms.
 - (b) Yes, because Aman entered the contract based on Mike's misrepresentations, which constitutes fraud.
 - (c) No, because the use of technology is subject to change and not a material fact of the contract.
 - (d) Yes, but only if Aman can prove that he suffered financial losses due to working on outdated technology.
62. Lena, an author, signed a contract with QuickPrint, a printing company, to print the first batch of her novel after being assured of high-quality printing and binding. QuickPrint claimed to have state-of-the-art printing technology that ensures superior print quality. However, upon receiving the printed novels, Lena found the print quality to be poor, with several pages misaligned and the binding coming apart. Lena decides to seek legal action against QuickPrint. Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, what could Lena potentially recover from QuickPrint?
- (a) Only the cost of printing the novels.
 - (b) Damages for the time lost due to the delay in finding another printer.
 - (c) The cost of printing and any profits lost due to inferior quality affecting sales.
 - (d) A full refund, and compensation for reputational damage.

XIII. Private Defence

The Right of Private Defence in India is enshrined within the legislative framework of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), specifically from Section 96 to Section 106. These sections collectively define and limit the right of an individual to protect himself or others against certain offenses. This right is fundamentally defensive, not punitive, and is available only when immediate aid from state machinery is not accessible. The essence of private defence is to enable individuals to protect themselves or others against imminent threats to the body or property.

It operates on the principle that it is available only against an aggressor and when there is a reasonable apprehension of danger. The IPC clarifies that the right to private defence does not confer an absolute right to act in any manner the defender sees fit. Section 99, for instance, qualifies this right by stating that it does not extend to causing more harm than necessary to neutralize the threat. Moreover, this right is not available against lawful acts performed in good faith under the colour of office, even if such acts are not strictly justifiable by law.

The right of private defence is not available to aggressors or those engaged in a free fight, where both parties consent to the conflict. This principle ensures that the right is preserved for those genuinely acting in defence rather than as a pretext for retaliatory violence. The IPC also specifies that the right of private defence is not available against acts by infants, insane persons, or intoxicated individuals under certain conditions, recognizing the diminished culpability of such individuals. www.lawpreptutorial.com

In terms of burden of proof, the onus lies on the accused claiming the right of private defence to demonstrate that their actions were justified under the circumstances. This involves showing that there was an imminent threat necessitating defensive action and that the force used was proportional to the threat faced. The courts have held that the right of private defence must be exercised within reasonable limits, and any excess may negate the defence.

The right of private defence against acts of infants, insane, and intoxicated persons is nuanced. For infants under a certain age, the IPC recognizes their incapacity to form criminal intent. Similarly, acts committed by individuals who are insane or intoxicated to the point of incapacity are treated differently, acknowledging that such individuals may not have the requisite understanding of their actions. However, intoxication is not a blanket defence, especially if it is self-induced with knowledge of its potential to impair judgment.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Private Defence Related to Body Under IPC", <https://blog.ipleaders.in/private-defence-related-to-body-under-ipc/>

63. Rajat, while walking home late at night, notices a group of individuals breaking into a neighbour's house. Recognizing the imminent threat to his neighbour's property, he decides to intervene by confronting the burglars. In the ensuing scuffle, Rajat manages to disarm one of the burglars who was wielding a knife. The burglars eventually flee, but not before threatening Rajat with retaliation. Considering Rajat's actions, which of the following is a correct application of the right of private defence?
- (a) Rajat's intervention was unjustified since he should have waited for the police to arrive.
 - (b) Rajat's actions are justified as he was protecting his neighbour's property against an imminent threat.
 - (c) Rajat should have used the knife to ensure the burglars were incapacitated, guaranteeing they could not pose a threat again.
 - (d) Since the burglars had not directly threatened Rajat, he had no right to engage them.
64. During a local festival, Vikram finds himself in the middle of an unexpected altercation when a drunken reveler attempts to vandalize his food stall. In an effort to protect his property, Vikram grabs a nearby stick and uses it to fend off the attacker, causing the latter to sustain minor injuries. Considering the principles governing the right of private defence, which of the following best describes Vikram's actions?
- (a) Vikram's use of the stick to protect his property is not justified, as the attacker was intoxicated.
 - (b) Vikram's actions are justified as they were necessary to protect his property from imminent harm.
 - (c) Since the attacker sustained injuries, Vikram's actions exceeded the necessary force for self-defence.
 - (d) Vikram should have retreated and not engaged with the attacker, regardless of the threat to his property.
65. Priya, while returning home late at night, encounters a visibly intoxicated man blocking her path and making threatening gestures. Fearing for her safety, she uses her pepper spray on him, causing temporary blindness and disorientation, allowing her to escape. Later, she learns that the man has filed a complaint against her for excessive use of force. Considering the legal principles surrounding the right of private defence, which of the following statements is true regarding Priya's actions?
- (a) Priya's use of pepper spray is unjustified since the man was intoxicated and not capable of posing a real threat.
 - (b) Priya's actions are justified as they were necessary to protect herself from an imminent threat.
 - (c) Since the man was intoxicated, Priya had no right of private defence against him.
 - (d) Priya should have attempted to retreat or use less forceful means before resorting to pepper spray.

66. Two neighbours, Arun and Vikas, have had a long-standing dispute over a boundary line between their properties. One day, the argument escalates, and both agree to settle it once and for all by engaging in a physical fight. During the altercation, Arun realizes he is losing and uses a cricket bat to gain an advantage, causing serious injury to Vikas. Vikas files a complaint alleging excessive and unjustified use of force by Arun. Considering the legal principles surrounding the right of private defence, which of the following statements is correct regarding Arun's actions?
- (a) Arun's use of the cricket bat is justified under the right of private defence since he was protecting his property.
 - (b) Since both parties consented to the fight, Arun's actions cannot be justified under the right of private defence.
 - (c) Arun is entitled to defend his property by any means necessary, including the use of the cricket bat.
 - (d) The seriousness of Vikas' injury indicates that Arun exceeded the necessary force, thus nullifying his claim to the right of private defence.
67. Late one evening, Sunita is walking through a park when a child, appearing to be about 8 years old, attempts to steal her handbag. Reacting quickly, Sunita pushes the child away forcefully, causing him to fall and sustain minor injuries. The child's guardians later confront Sunita, accusing her of using excessive force against a minor. Considering the IPC's provisions on the right of private defence, which of the following is true regarding Sunita's actions?
- (a) Sunita's actions are justified under the right of private defence since she was protecting her property from theft.
 - (b) The right of private defence does not apply to Sunita's actions because the aggressor was a child.
 - (c) Sunita had no right to use any force, given the minor's age and the nature of the threat.
 - (d) Sunita should have assessed alternative methods to protect her property without causing harm to the child.

XIV. Damnum Sine Injuria and Injuria Sine Damnum

Damnum Sine Injuria and Injuria Sine Damnum are two legal maxims that fall under the category of qualified rights, where there is no presumption of damages, and the violation of such rights is actionable only upon proof of damages. Damnum or Damno refers to substantial harm, loss, or damage concerning money, health, etc. Injuria denotes an infringement of a right given by law to the plaintiff, and Sine means without.

Damnum Sine Injuria refers to damages without injury or damages where there is no infringement of any legal right vested with the plaintiff. Since no legal right has been infringed, no action lies in the cases of Damnum Sine Injuria. The underlying principle is that if one exercises his common or ordinary rights, within reasonable limits, and without infringing another's legal right, such an exercise does not give rise to an action in tort in favor of that other person. Damages can be in any form, either in the form of substantial harm or loss suffered with respect to money, comfort, health, etc.

It is implied in law that there are no remedies for moral wrongs unless and until any legal right has been infringed. Even if the act or omission by the defendant was intentional, the court will not grant any damages to the plaintiff if no legal right has been violated.

Injuria Sine Damno, on the other hand, is the violation of a legal right without causing any harm, loss, or damage to the plaintiff. Whenever any legal right is infringed, the person in whom the right is vested is entitled to bring an action. Every person has an absolute right to his property, to the immunity of his person, and to his liberty, and infringement of this right is actionable per se. A person against whom the legal right has been infringed has a cause of action such that even a violation of any legal right knowingly brings the cause of action. The law even allows that if a person merely has a threat of infringement of a legal right even without the injury being completed, the person whose right has been threatened can bring a suit under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act under Declaration and injunction.

Damnum Sine Injuria involves damages without the infringement of a legal right and thus no cause of action, while Injuria Sine Damno involves the infringement of a legal right without damages but creates a cause of action. The former deals with moral wrongs that have no action in the eyes of the law, whereas the latter deals with legal wrongs that are actionable if a person's legal right has been violated.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Damnum Sine injuria & Injuria Sine Damnum: All you must know", <https://blog.ipleaders.in/damnum-injuria/>

68. A new cafe, "EcoBrew," opens in a residential neighborhood, offering organic coffee and eco-friendly packaging. The cafe becomes an instant hit, attracting large crowds and increasing traffic congestion in the area. Raj, a local resident, faces difficulty accessing his driveway due to the parked vehicles of the cafe's customers and suffers from increased noise pollution. Raj is considering legal action against EcoBrew for the inconvenience and disturbance caused. Which of the following statements can be correctly inferred based on the principles provided?
- (a) Raj can sue EcoBrew for nuisance as the increased traffic and noise are infringing upon his legal rights.
 - (b) Since EcoBrew is operating within legal business hours and regulations, Raj cannot claim any infringement of his legal rights.
 - (c) Raj can demand compensation from EcoBrew for the difficulty in accessing his driveway as this constitutes damage.
 - (d) None of the above
69. Varun, a local bookstore owner, observes a significant drop in sales after a major online retailer launches a service offering substantial discounts on books. Varun believes that the online retailer's aggressive pricing strategy is unfairly diverting customers away from his bookstore, causing him financial loss. He is contemplating legal action against the online retailer for the damages he has suffered. Which of the following statements can be correctly inferred based on the principles provided?
- (a) Varun cannot sue the online retailer since no specific legal right of his has been infringed by the retailer's actions.
 - (b) Varun can sue the online retailer for unfair competition as the pricing strategy is causing him financial loss.
 - (c) The online retailer's discounting strategy constitutes a legal infringement on Varun's right to conduct business.
 - (d) None of the above
70. During a peaceful protest against deforestation, Ananya crosses into a fenced area marked as private property without causing any damage or disturbance. The property owner, seeing Ananya's entry, considers legal action for trespassing. Which of the following statements can be correctly inferred based on the principles provided?
- (a) Ananya cannot be sued for trespassing since she did not cause any harm or damage.
 - (b) Ananya can be sued for trespassing since entering the fenced area without permission is a violation of the property owner's legal right.
 - (c) Since the protest is for a social cause, Ananya's entry into the fenced area cannot be considered illegal.
 - (d) None of the above

71. Rahul sends a drone over his neighbour, Meera's, backyard to take pictures without her consent, arguing that he never entered her property physically and therefore did not trespass. Meera feels her privacy was invaded and considers legal action. Which of the following statements can be correctly inferred based on the principles provided?
- (a) Meera cannot sue Rahul since there was no physical trespass onto her property.
 - (b) Meera can sue Rahul for violation of her privacy, a legal right, even though there was no physical entry or damage.
 - (c) Since the drone did not cause any physical damage, Rahul's actions cannot be considered a violation of legal rights.
 - (d) None of the above
72. Surya parks his car in a private parking lot without realizing it is reserved for permit holders only. The lot owner, without attempting to find Surya or issuing a warning, immediately has the car towed. Surya considers legal action for the towing of his car without notice. Which of the following statements can be correctly inferred based on the principles provided?
- (a) Surya cannot sue the lot owner since he parked without a permit, which is a violation of the lot owner's rights.
 - (b) The lot owner is justified in towing Surya's car without notice since it was parked illegally.
 - (c) Surya can sue for the towing of his car as it constitutes a violation of his right to property without due process.
 - (d) None of the above

XV. Nuisance

In addressing the tort of nuisance, the legal system provides a structured approach to both defending against and remedying such claims. Understanding these aspects is crucial for both the aggrieved party and the alleged perpetrator.

Defenses to Nuisance

1. Prescription

A significant defense in nuisance cases is prescription, where a nuisance has been ongoing for a long period, typically twenty years, without significant objection. This long-standing acceptance can, under certain conditions, legalize the nuisance, making it a recognized right of the property from which it emanates. This defense underscores the principle that long-term, uninterrupted activities that might otherwise constitute a nuisance can achieve a form of legal acceptance or immunity from action.

2. Statutory Authority

Another critical defense is statutory authority. Activities expressly authorized by legislation can be shielded from nuisance claims, provided they are conducted within the bounds of the law. This defense is divided into:

- **Absolute Authority:** Activities fully permitted by law, regardless of their nuisance-causing potential.
- **Conditional Authority:** Activities allowed by law under the condition that they do not result in a nuisance.

This defense highlights the balance between the need for certain activities for the public good and the rights of individuals to enjoy their property free from interference.

Remedies for Nuisance

The law offers several remedies for those aggrieved by a nuisance, aiming to restore peace and enjoyment to the affected party.

1. Injunction

An injunction is a powerful tool, serving as a court order that either restricts or mandates actions by the defendant to halt the nuisance. Temporary injunctions provide immediate relief pending further legal action, while permanent injunctions offer a long-term solution to the nuisance problem. This remedy is particularly effective in stopping ongoing nuisances or preventing imminent ones.

2. Damages

Monetary compensation, or damages, can be awarded to the victim of a nuisance for the loss or discomfort suffered. This remedy aims to financially compensate for the inconvenience or damage caused by the nuisance, with the amount determined based on the severity and duration of the nuisance, as well as the specific harm inflicted on the plaintiff.

3. Abatement

Abatement allows the affected party to directly remove or lessen the nuisance, typically after providing notice to the perpetrator. This self-help remedy is cautiously applied, ensuring that any measures taken are reasonable and proportional to the nuisance's severity. While effective in promptly addressing the nuisance, abatement carries the risk of legal liability if not executed properly, emphasizing the need for careful consideration and, often, legal advice before proceeding.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "The Tort of Nuisance", <https://blog.iplayers.in/the-tort-of-nuisance/>

73. In the small town of Greenfield, a family has been conducting a fireworks display in their backyard every New Year's Eve for the past 25 years without any complaints from the neighbours. This year, a new neighbour, Mr. Thompson, has moved in and finds the noise and smoke generated by the fireworks to be unbearable. He is considering legal action to stop the fireworks display on the grounds of nuisance. Which of the following is most accurate regarding Mr. Thompson's potential legal action?
- (a) Mr. Thompson can successfully stop the fireworks display because it causes him discomfort.
 - (b) The family cannot claim any defense against the nuisance claim because the fireworks are a one-time annual event.
 - (c) The family may have a valid defense of prescription, given the uninterrupted and unobjected conduct of their fireworks display for over 20 years.
 - (d) Since the fireworks display is a festive activity, it cannot be considered a nuisance.

74. A factory in the outskirts of a city has been emitting smoke and pollutants for the past 30 years, operating under a government permit issued at its inception. Recently, new environmental regulations have been introduced, and the local community has raised concerns about the health impacts of the factory's emissions. The factory claims its operations are protected under statutory authority. Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the factory's defense?
- (a) The factory must cease operations immediately due to the new environmental regulations.
 - (b) The factory's operations are fully protected under statutory authority, making them immune to nuisance claims.
 - (c) The community's health concerns override the factory's statutory authority defense.
 - (d) The factory's defense depends on whether its operations conform to the current legal standards set by the new environmental regulations.
75. After moving into a new apartment, Alex discovers that the smell from a nearby restaurant's kitchen exhaust is pervasive in his unit, making it difficult to enjoy his living space. Despite repeated complaints to the restaurant and the building management, the issue persists. Alex is considering his legal options to address the problem. Which legal remedy is most suited to Alex's situation for recovering from the loss or discomfort suffered?
- (a) Requesting an injunction to stop the restaurant from operating its kitchen exhaust.
 - (b) Seeking abatement by installing air purifiers in his apartment.
 - (c) Filing for monetary compensation for the discomfort and potential devaluation of his apartment.
 - (d) Applying for a permit to renovate his apartment to prevent outside smells from entering.
76. Linda's neighbour has a large, overhanging tree branch that drops leaves and debris into Linda's yard, clogging her gutters and damaging her garden. After several attempts to resolve the issue amicably with her neighbour, who refuses to trim the branch, Linda is considering her options to address the nuisance directly. What is the most appropriate legal action for Linda to take in this situation?
- (a) Filing a lawsuit for monetary compensation for the damage to her garden and the cost of gutter cleaning.
 - (b) Requesting an injunction to compel her neighbour to trim the overhanging branch.
 - (c) Seeking abatement by cutting the overhanging branch herself after giving notice to her neighbour.
 - (d) Applying for a local government permit to force her neighbour to trim the tree.

77. A local council has recently passed a by-law allowing for the construction of a new waste processing plant in a suburban neighbourhood, citing the need for improved waste management solutions for the city. Residents of the neighbourhood are opposed to the plant, fearing it will cause odour, noise, and decrease property values. They plan to challenge the plant's construction on the basis of nuisance. Which of the following statements best reflects the residents' situation?
- (a) The council's by-law provides absolute authority for the construction of the waste processing plant, rendering any nuisance claims by residents invalid.
 - (b) Residents can successfully halt the construction of the waste processing plant based on potential nuisance claims.
 - (c) The waste processing plant's construction is conditionally allowed, provided it does not result in a nuisance.
 - (d) Since the waste processing plant serves a public good, residents have no grounds for a nuisance claim.
78. A local band has been practicing in their garage in a residential area every night for the past 6 months, playing loudly well into the early hours of the morning. Their neighbour, Mrs. Henderson, has made several complaints to them about the noise affecting her sleep and her children's well-being. With no change in the band's behaviour, Mrs. Henderson is considering legal action. What legal remedy is most appropriate for Mrs. Henderson to pursue to stop the noise?
- (a) Filing for monetary compensation for the discomfort suffered.
 - (b) Requesting an injunction to restrict the band's late-night practice sessions.
 - (c) Seeking abatement by directly confronting the band and demanding they stop.
 - (d) Applying for a permit to counteract the noise by soundproofing her home.

XVI. Succession

When the succession of the property is governed by a testament or a will, then it is referred to as testamentary succession. Under Hindu law, a Hindu male or female can make the will for the property, including that of a share in the undivided Mitakshara coparcenary property, in favor of anyone. This should be valid and legally enforceable. The distribution will be under the provisions of the will and not through the laws of inheritance. Where the will is not valid, or not legally enforceable, then property can devolve through the law of inheritance.

The position of the law with respect to coparcenary property has changed since the 2005 amendment. Daughters are now coparceners by birth and have the same and equal rights as sons. She has all the rights to inherit coparcenary property like a son and would also have to fulfil the liabilities. This is applicable after the commencement of the amendment Act. However, there will be no change in any devolution done before 2004. www.lawpreptutorial.com

According to the definitions given in this Act, a person is said to be an agnate of another if the two are related by blood or adoption wholly through males. A person is a 'cognate' of another if

such a person is related to the other by blood or through adoption but not wholly through males. A person who dies without leaving behind a will is referred to as intestate.

Intestate has already been defined above as someone who dies leaving behind no will or testament. When such a situation happens, then this property will be distributed among the legal heirs by following the laws of inheritance. The laws of inheritance ensure that the property is distributed in a manner that reflects the closeness of the relationship to the deceased. This system aims to provide a fair and equitable distribution of the deceased's estate among the surviving family members, ensuring that those who were closest to the deceased are recognized and provided for in the absence of a will.

This Act does not apply to any property whose succession is regulated by the Indian Succession Act, 1925, due to the provisions of the Special Marriage Act, 1954. It also does not apply to any estate or property that goes to a single heir through the terms of any agreement or covenant formed between the Ruler of an Indian State and the Government or through any enactment formed and passed before the commencement of this Act.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "The Hindu Succession Act, 1956", <https://blog.ipleaders.in/the-hindu-succession-act-1956/>

79. Ramesh, a Hindu male, has accumulated a substantial amount of wealth over his lifetime, including a share in the undivided Mitakshara coparcenary property. He decides to draft a will, leaving a majority of his assets to a trust dedicated to educational causes, rather than his immediate family. His decision causes a rift in the family, leading to disputes over the legality of the will, especially regarding the coparcenary property. Which of the following statements is correct based on the principle provided?
- (a) Ramesh cannot bequeath his share in the coparcenary property through a will as it goes against the Hindu law.
 - (b) Ramesh's will is entirely valid and enforceable, including the bequeathal of his share in the coparcenary property.
 - (c) Only the assets accumulated by Ramesh personally can be bequeathed through the will, not the share in the coparcenary property.
 - (d) The trust cannot be considered a legal beneficiary under Hindu law for the property received through a will.

80. Lakshmi, a Hindu female, passes away without having made a will. She leaves behind a substantial estate, including her share in the ancestral coparcenary property. Her family consists of two sons, a daughter, and her husband. There is confusion among the family members about how Lakshmi's property should be distributed, especially regarding the coparcenary property. Which of the following statements is correct based on the principle provided?
- (a) The coparcenary property cannot be inherited by the daughter as it is reserved only for male members.
 - (b) The distribution of Lakshmi's estate, including the coparcenary property, will be governed by the laws of inheritance since she did not leave a will.
 - (c) Lakshmi's share in the coparcenary property automatically goes to her husband, irrespective of the laws of inheritance.
 - (d) Only the sons have the right to inherit the coparcenary property, excluding the daughter and the husband.
81. Anil, a Hindu father, is a part of an undivided Mitakshara coparcenary that includes a significant amount of ancestral property. He has two children: a son named Rohit and a daughter named Neha. Anil has always believed in equal rights for his children but has not drafted a will. After Anil's unexpected demise, there is confusion among the family members about how his share of the coparcenary property should be distributed among Rohit and Neha. Considering the absence of a will, which of the following statements correctly reflects the legal standing based on the principle provided?
- (a) Neha has no right to the coparcenary property since it traditionally goes to male heirs.
 - (b) The coparcenary property will be divided equally between Rohit and Neha, reflecting their equal rights.
 - (c) Neha can only claim a share of the coparcenary property if Rohit agrees to it.
 - (d) The distribution of Anil's share in the coparcenary property is determined by the local community traditions.
82. Manav drafted a will leaving all his properties to his only daughter, Aisha. However, after Manav's demise, it was discovered that the will was not signed by any witnesses, raising questions about its validity as 2 witnesses are compulsory for will registration. Aisha's cousin, Rohan, claims that since the will might not be valid, the properties should be divided according to the law of inheritance, which would entitle him to a portion of the estate. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The properties will be distributed according to Manav's will despite the lack of witnesses.
 - (b) Since the will is not valid due to the absence of witnesses, the properties must be divided according to the law of inheritance.
 - (c) Rohan is not entitled to any of the properties because Aisha is the only daughter.
 - (d) The validity of the will can be established through oral testimony, nullifying the need for witnesses.

83. Priya and Jay, having married under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, owned a property together. After their demise, there was confusion among their heirs about the succession laws applicable to their property. One of the heirs argued that the property should be governed by the Hindu Succession Act. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The property will be governed by the Hindu Succession Act since Priya and Jay were of Hindu origin.
 - (b) The property succession will be regulated by the Indian Succession Act, 1925, due to the provisions of the Special Marriage Act, 1954.
 - (c) The property must be divided equally among all heirs, regardless of the marriage under the Special Marriage Act.
 - (d) The Special Marriage Act, 1954, has no impact on the laws governing property succession.
84. A property was granted to Ashok by a covenant formed between the ruler of an Indian State and the Government before the commencement of the Hindu Succession Act. After Ashok's demise, his heirs debated over whether the property should be distributed according to the Hindu Succession Act. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The property must be distributed according to the Hindu Succession Act as it governs all properties within India.
 - (b) The property will be governed by the terms of the covenant, not the Hindu Succession Act.
 - (c) The Hindu Succession Act applies only if the covenant does not specify the succession terms.
 - (d) The covenant is irrelevant, and the property should be divided equally among Ashok's heirs.

Dear Lptians

We create most inventive, authentic and valuable material by putting in lot of time, effort, energy and money to make you successful and it would **not** be fair if someone else get it by any unfair mean.

And they will create competition for you without being the part of Law prep. To prevent this unfair activity, be vigilant and inform us if you find anybody copying (in any form) it or teaching from it.

Unauthorised copying or usage of **Law Prep** material is illegal and punishable by imprisonment and fine under section 63 of the Indian Copyright Act of 1957.

Feel free to be in touch for suggestions/feedback/complaints/compliments, at: 94141 43101

Logical Reasoning

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

XVII. Economics

The Centre's fiscal deficit, or the gap between the Union Government's receipts and expenditure, has widened sharply from about Rs. 11 lakh crore by January to Rs. 15 lakh crore at the end of February. This represents the deficit moving up from 63.6% of the revised target of Rs. 17.3 lakh crore to 86.5% within 29 days. This is a significantly bumpier trajectory compared with last year — the deficit target was Rs. 17.55 lakh crore in 2022-23, it stood at 67.6% of target by January and reached 82.6% in February when the deficit rose Rs. 2.3 lakh crore. Eventually, last year's fiscal gap was Rs. 17.33 lakh crore, virtually the same as this year's goal. A couple of factors partially explain the February deficit spurt. One, the Centre transferred around Rs. 2.15 lakh crore to States through two instalments of their tax devolution share, as opposed to just Rs. 1.4 lakh crore last year. Second, capital expenditure which had slumped to Rs. 47,600 crore this January, was scaled up to Rs. 84,400 crore, over four times February 2023's capex outlay. Capex will have to further rise to Rs. 1.4 lakh crore in March to meet the government's Rs. 10 lakh crore target, but the implementation of the Model Code of Conduct for the Lok Sabha polls mid-way through the month could temper the number a bit. As a proportion of GDP, the deficit last year stood at 6.4% and this year's original target was 5.9% that Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman revised to 5.8% in the interim Budget last month. The government has committed to narrow it to 4.5% of GDP by 2025-26, with a 5.1% target for 2024-25. This glide path may need some recalibration in the full Budget for the year after the general election, depending on the next government's priorities and the state of the economy over the current and next quarter. Having sought to prop up growth through public capex since the COVID-19 pandemic, the Centre is hoping private investment shifts to the driving seat, but high inflation, a bad monsoon and uneven consumption demand cloud those hopes. On the revenue spending front, the government still had Rs. 6 lakh crore of spending room available for March. Just three critical people-centric ministries — Agriculture, Rural Development and Consumer Affairs — still had over Rs. 1.03 lakh crore of firepower left for the last month of this fiscal despite their planned spends being revised in February. It is quite plausible that some Ministries will miss their targets and yield a positive surprise on the full-year deficit number. Tightening the belt is good for macroeconomic health, but persistently missing spending goals compromises intended outcomes and signals that there is scope to plan outlays better and borrow less in coming years.

Source: A balancing act: On the fiscal deficit target by The Hindu

85. The most appropriate title for the passage would be:
- (a) Government Announces Record Spending Spree
 - (b) Centre's Fiscal Deficit Widens Sharply
 - (c) Increased Tax Devolution to States Puts Strain on Budget
 - (d) Model Code of Conduct May Hinder Capital Expenditure
86. It can be inferred from the passage that the author is most likely concerned about:
- (a) The potential for the government to overspend in the final month of the fiscal year.
 - (b) The negative impact of high inflation on private investment.
 - (c) The need for the government to tighten its belt and reduce borrowing.
 - (d) The impact of the upcoming elections on the government's spending plans.
87. Which of the following statements from the passage supports the idea that the government is aiming to boost infrastructure spending?
- (a) The Centre transferred more money to states through tax devolution.
 - (b) Capital expenditure in February 2024 was significantly higher than February 2023.
 - (c) The government has revised its fiscal deficit target downwards to 5.8%.
 - (d) The implementation of the Model Code of Conduct may affect capital expenditure in March.
88. The author's main argument regarding the government's fiscal deficit is that:
- (a) The current level of spending is unsustainable and needs immediate reduction.
 - (b) High inflation and other economic factors make achieving the deficit target difficult.
 - (c) The government's reliance on public capex to stimulate growth may be misplaced.
 - (d) The widening deficit may force the government to recalibrate its long-term fiscal goals.
89. The central theme of the passage is:
- (a) The challenges faced by the government in meeting its tax revenue targets.
 - (b) The potential impact of the upcoming elections on the government's spending plans.
 - (c) The need for a balance between stimulating economic growth and controlling the fiscal deficit.
 - (d) The government's efforts to increase spending on social welfare programs.

XVIII. International Relations

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Bhutan last week, while productive, was largely symbolic. Bhutan's Prime Minister Tshering Tobgay's lengthy bilateral with Mr. Modi a week earlier in Delhi, obviated the need for such a second back-to-back visit. The announcement of India's doubling of support for Bhutan's Five Year Plan, from Rs. 5,000 crore to Rs.10,000 crore, was significant, but has been under discussion, and could have been made later, post the elections as well. The highlight of the visit, of Bhutan's King conferring Bhutan's highest civilian award on Mr. Modi, had been announced in 2021 for India's support during the COVID-19 pandemic, and also need not have been done right now. The fact that Mr. Modi went ahead with the visit, despite India's electoral Model Code of Conduct in place, his campaign schedule, and inclement weather in Bhutan nearly derailing the programme, indicates how important it was. The symbolic messaging was three-fold: first, that India is fully committed to Bhutan's development, particularly the upcoming Gelephu Mindfulness City, a project likely to benefit from India's increase in financial support to its neighbour. Second, Bhutan is an integral part of India's infrastructure initiatives for road, rail, integrated check points, and also for energy exchanges on India's grid, both of which are pushing sub-regional trade and travel among India, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal. Third, that India is mindful of Bhutan's increased engagement with China, for the boundary agreement they hope to forge soon, but that it does not intend to give Beijing space in areas of engagement such as trade and investment, where China has made inroads with India's other close neighbours. As a result, Foreign Secretary Vinay Kwatra may have feigned disinterest when he brushed aside a question on the China-Bhutan boundary talks, but they are important. China-Bhutan talks about the possible swap of land at Doklam to Bhutan's west are, in fact, seen as a threat to India's Siliguri Corridor, whereas China's claim to areas on Bhutan's east could imperil India's border connectivity projects in Arunachal Pradesh. Recent reports, which the Ministry of External Affairs has not denied, indicate that Bhutan may have even asked India to go slow on those projects until its boundary talks with China are complete. As a result, the most important message from Mr. Modi's sojourn was one of a united front at a time of change. Accepting his award, Mr. Modi called India-Bhutan ties "unbreakable". India and Bhutan will need to emphasise that lock-step even more in the days ahead to retain the permanence of their ties in the face of economic and social turmoil within their countries, as well as the challenge in the neighbourhood.

Source: Unbreakable: On India-Bhutan ties by The Hindu

90. The most suitable title for the passage would be:
- (a) Strengthening India-Bhutan Ties in the Face of Geopolitical Challenges
 - (b) Examining the Economic Benefits of Bhutan's Five-Year Plan
 - (c) Prime Minister Modi's Symbolic Visit to Bhutan
 - (d) The Importance of Infrastructure Development in South Asia

91. The passage suggests that Bhutan may have requested India to:
- (a) Delay border connectivity projects in Arunachal Pradesh.
 - (b) Increase its financial aid beyond the announced Rs. 10,000 crore.
 - (c) Mediate in the ongoing boundary talks with China.
 - (d) Prioritize the development of the Gelephu Mindfulness City.
92. The central idea of the passage is that:
- (a) Prime Minister Modi's visit to Bhutan served as an opportunity to announce increased aid and strengthen bilateral ties.
 - (b) Bhutan's economic development is contingent upon India's continued financial and infrastructural support.
 - (c) India is concerned about China's growing influence in Bhutan and seeks to maintain its strategic partnership.
 - (d) The upcoming elections in India may affect its foreign policy priorities, particularly with Bhutan.
93. The passage suggests that India's key concern regarding China-Bhutan boundary talks is:
- (a) The potential loss of trade and investment opportunities to China.
 - (b) The impact on the development of the Gelephu Mindfulness City project.
 - (c) The threat posed to India's Siliguri Corridor and border connectivity plans.
 - (d) The destabilization of the economic and social order in both countries.
94. Based on the passage, a plausible solution for India to address its concerns about China's influence in Bhutan could be:
- (a) To decrease its financial support to Bhutan and focus on domestic development.
 - (b) To publicly criticize Bhutan's engagement with China in boundary talks.
 - (c) To openly offer military support to Bhutan in case of a border dispute with China.
 - (d) To strengthen its economic and infrastructural partnership with Bhutan and emphasize shared security interests.

XIX. Environment

The Supreme Court last week said it will review its April 2021 order to bury underground all power lines in the habitat of the Great Indian Bustard (GIB), after the Centre found the order “practically impossible to implement” over long distances. The court created a seven-member committee that will suggest steps to protect and conserve the GIB, identifying critical areas where power lines may have to go underground. With fewer than 150 individuals of this large, ostrich-like bird species left in the wild, the critically endangered GIB is caught in a deadly maze of power lines that criss-cross its last refuge in the Kutch and Thar deserts of western India. As these vast, open landscapes also carry the promise of abundant solar and wind energy, the high-tension networks evacuating power are only getting denser with new projects proposed every year. Following the deaths of a number of birds due to collisions with power lines over the years, the top court three years ago ordered that the overhead transmission network should be sent underground in key habitats of the GIB. Power lines pose a risk to all flying birds. In 2020, a study carried out by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) in 4,200 sq km of GIB habitat in and around Desert National Park (DNP) in Rajasthan estimated that power lines killed around 84,000 birds of multiple species every year. GIBs are especially vulnerable because of their narrow frontal vision and large size. Unlike some birds that have a panoramic vision around the head, species like raptors and bustards have extensive blind areas above their heads. When they stretch their head forward to scan the ground below, they fly blind in the direction of travel. In an affidavit submitted in court in March 2021, the Ministry of Power said: “They cannot detect power lines ahead of them from far. As they are heavy birds, they are unable to maneuver across power lines within close distances.” The 2020 WII study estimated that a “conservative estimate of 4 power line induced mortalities per year was sufficient” to cause the extinction of the GIB within 20 years. Acknowledging the urgency, the SC in April 2021 ordered the lines to be buried “irrespective of the cost factor”.

Source: With less than 150 Great Indian Bustards remaining in the wild, what’s driving their extinction? by The Indian Express

95. What is the main threat to the Great Indian Bustard (GIB) population?
- (a) Habitat loss due to urbanization (b) Collisions with power lines
(c) Competition with invasive bird species (d) Poaching for their feathers
96. It can be inferred from the passage that the Supreme Court’s 2021 order to bury power lines was motivated by:
- (a) The economic benefits of developing solar and wind energy in the region.
(b) The need to balance energy production with the conservation of the GIB.
(c) The high cost of maintaining overhead power lines in desert environments.
(d) The critical endangerment status of the Great Indian Bustard.

97. The passage implicitly assumes that:
- (a) Burying power lines is the only effective way to protect GIBs from collisions.
 - (b) Solar and wind energy development projects can be redesigned to avoid GIB habitat.
 - (c) GIB cannot reproduce fast enough to replenish 4 lost birds every year.
 - (d) The Supreme Court's order will be easily implemented without any challenges.
98. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument for burying power lines in the habitat of the Great Indian Bustard (GIB)?
- (a) Studies show that other bird species are not significantly affected by the presence of overhead power lines.
 - (b) Technological advancements have significantly reduced the cost of burying power lines compared to three years ago.
 - (c) Birdwatching tourism in the region has increased, bringing more public awareness to the issue.
 - (d) Relocating the GIB to areas without power lines has been unsuccessful due to the bird's specific habitat needs. www.lawpreptutorial.com
99. The Ministry of Power argues that burying power lines across vast distances is impractical. In response, the most effective course of action would be to:
- (a) Reduce the development of solar and wind energy projects in the region.
 - (b) Conduct further research on alternative methods to protect GIBs from power lines.
 - (c) Prioritize the development of alternative energy sources that do not require transmission lines.
 - (d) Impose stricter penalties on companies responsible for power line-related bird deaths.

XX. History

One of the earliest written Jewish references to resurrection in the Bible is found in the Book of Isaiah, which discusses a future era, perhaps a time of final judgment, in which the dead would rise and be subject to God's ultimate justice. "Your dead shall live; their corpses shall rise," Isaiah prophesies. "Those who dwell in the dust will awake and shout for joy." Later Jewish biblical texts such as the Book of Daniel also referenced resurrection. There were several competing Jewish sects at the time of Jesus' life. The most prominent and influential, the Pharisees, further integrated the concept of resurrection into Jewish thought. According to the first-century historian Josephus, the Pharisees believed that the soul was immortal and could be reunited with a resurrected body – ideas that would likely have made the idea of Jesus rising from the dead more acceptable to the Jews of his time. Within a few centuries, the rabbis began to fuse together the earlier biblical references to bodily resurrection with the later ideas of the Pharisees. In particular, the rabbis began to discuss the concept of bodily resurrection and its connection to the messianic era. Jews believed that the legitimate Messiah would be a descendant of the biblical King David who would vanquish their enemies and

restore Israel to its previous glory. In the centuries following Jesus' death, the rabbis taught that the souls of the dead would be resurrected after the Messiah appeared on earth. By the 500s C.E. or so, the rabbis further elaborated upon the concept. The Talmud, the most important collection of authoritative writings on Jewish law apart from the Bible itself, notes that one who does not believe in resurrection has no share in the "Olam Haba," the "World to Come." The Olam Haba is the realm where these sages believed one's soul eventually dwells after death. Interestingly, the concept of hell itself never became ingrained within mainstream Jewish thought. Even now, the concept of God giving life to the dead is affirmed every day in the Amidah, a Jewish prayer recited as part of the daily morning, afternoon and evening services.

Source: <https://theconversation.com/the-roots-of-the-easter-story-where-did-christian-beliefs-about-jesus-resurrection-come-from-221071>

100. The most suitable title for the passage would be:
- (a) The Development of the Concept of Resurrection in Judaism
 - (b) The Messiah and the World to Come in Jewish Belief
 - (c) Jewish Daily Prayer Rituals and their Significance
 - (d) The Influence of Different Sects on Jewish Theology
101. The central theme of the passage is:
- (a) The belief in an afterlife is a core tenet of Judaism.
 - (b) The concept of resurrection evolved over time within Jewish thought.
 - (c) The coming of the Messiah will mark a period of ultimate justice.
 - (d) Rabbinic teachings hold more authority than the Hebrew Bible.
102. The passage suggests that the development of the belief in bodily resurrection by the Pharisees likely had what effect on the acceptance of Jesus' resurrection by Jews?
- (a) It made the idea of Jesus' resurrection seem more credible.
 - (b) It caused a major theological rift within Judaism.
 - (c) It led to a decline in the belief in an afterlife.
 - (d) It increased the emphasis on God's ultimate judgment.
103. The belief in the "Olam Haba" (World to Come) as described in the passage assumes that:
- (a) All souls will be resurrected and experience the same fate.
 - (b) Only the righteous will be rewarded with life in the Olam Haba.
 - (c) The concept of hell runs parallel to and is exclusive from the Olam Haba.
 - (d) The soul continues to exist after death and awaits its ultimate destiny.

104. It can be inferred from the passage that the concept of resurrection in Judaism is:
- (a) Primarily concerned with the punishment of the wicked.
 - (b) Seen as a core element of Jewish faith by all denominations.
 - (c) Not explicitly mentioned in the Hebrew Bible but developed later.
 - (d) A recent innovation in Jewish theology introduced by the Rabbis.

XXI. Literature

The Imperial Highnesses, the Royal Highnesses, their Graces the Dukes, the Ministers Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, together with the plain Excellencies and their army of secretaries, servants and hangers-on, whose labors had been so rudely interrupted by the sudden return of the terrible Corsican (now sweltering under the hot sun of St. Helena) went back to their jobs. The victory was duly celebrated with dinners, garden parties and balls at which the new and very shocking "waltz" was danced to the great scandal of the ladies and gentlemen who remembered the minute of the Old Regime.

For almost a generation they had lived in retirement. At last the danger was over. They were very eloquent upon the subject of the terrible hardships which they had suffered. And they expected to be recompensed for every penny they laid lost at the hands of the unspeakable Jacobins who had dared to kill their anointed king, who had abolished wigs and who had discarded the short trousers of the court of Versailles for the ragged pantaloons of the Parisian slums. You may think it absurd that I should mention such a detail. But, if you please, the Congress of Vienna was one long succession of such absurdities and for many months was a question of "short trousers vs. long trousers" interested the delegates more than the future settlement of the Saxon or Spanish problems. His Majesty the King of Prussia went so far as to order a pair of short ones, that he might give public evidence of his contempt for everything revolutionary. Another German potentate, not to be outdone in this noble hatred for the revolution, decreed that all taxes which his subjects had paid to the French usurper should be paid a second time to the legitimate ruler who had loved his people from afar while they were at the mercy of the Corsican ogre. And so on. From one blunder to another, until one gasps and exclaims "But why in the name of High Heaven did not the people object?" Why not indeed? Because the people were utterly exhausted, were desperate, did not care what happened or how or where or by whom they were ruled, provided there was peace. They were sick and tired of war and revolution and reform. In the eighties of the previous century they had all danced around the tree of liberty. Princes had embraced their cooks and Duchesses had danced the Carmagnole with their lackeys in the honest belief that the Millennium of Equality and Fraternity had at last dawned upon this wicked world. Instead of the Millennium they had been visited by the Revolutionary commissary who had lodged a dozen dirty soldiers in their parlor and had stolen the family plate when he returned to Paris to report to his government upon the enthusiasm with which the "liberated country" had received the Constitution, which the French people had presented to their good neighbours.

Source: The God that Failed by Arthur Koestler

105. Which of the following best describes the attitude of the delegates at the Congress of Vienna towards the revolutionary changes brought about by the French Revolution?
- (a) They embraced the revolutionary ideals and sought to implement them in their own countries.
 - (b) They vehemently opposed the revolutionary changes and sought to revert to the old regime.
 - (c) They were indifferent to the revolutionary changes and focused on personal gains and grievances.
 - (d) They actively supported the French Revolution and its aftermath, seeking to spread its principles across Europe.
106. What can be inferred about the reaction of the people towards the blunders and absurdities of the Congress of Vienna?
- (a) They actively protested and demanded accountability from their rulers.
 - (b) They were too exhausted and desperate to object, prioritizing peace over political turmoil.
 - (c) They were indifferent to the proceedings of the Congress, focusing on their daily lives.
 - (d) They supported the decisions of the Congress, believing it would lead to stability and progress.
107. Based on the passage, what role did the French Revolution play in shaping the attitudes and actions of the European rulers during the Congress of Vienna?
- (a) It served as a catalyst for revolutionary change, inspiring the delegates to pursue reform.
 - (b) It instilled fear and resentment towards revolutionary ideals, leading to reactionary policies.
 - (c) It had no significant impact on the Congress, which focused solely on geopolitical concerns.
 - (d) It encouraged cooperation and collaboration among European powers to prevent future revolutions.
108. Which statement best summarizes the paradoxical nature of the Congress of Vienna as portrayed in the passage?
- (a) While the delegates celebrated victory, they were oblivious to the suffering and grievances of their people.
 - (b) Despite seeking recompense for their losses, the rulers remained indifferent to the plight of their subjects.
 - (c) The Congress prioritized trivial matters like trouser lengths over crucial issues like national sovereignty.
 - (d) While claiming to uphold legitimacy, the rulers engaged in arbitrary decisions and blunders.

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.** The number of chocolates a person can purchase depends on his gender (either male or female), day and membership of the shop. A female gets 20% more number of chocolates if she buys a minimum of 120 chocolates. If the shopping is done on Sunday, then each person (either male or female) gets 50 chocolates extra. A membership cardholder male and female gets 20 extra chocolates and 50 extra chocolates, respectively, on any day of the week. Only 'B' is a female and Only 'A' and 'B' has membership cards. The number of chocolates purchased by 'A' and 'B' are equal and 50 less than the number of chocolates purchased by 'C'. The number of chocolates received by 'C' is 10 times the difference between number of chocolates received by 'A' and 'C'. No person purchased more than 200 chocolates. 'B' purchased the chocolates on Sunday.

Note: Total number of chocolates received = Number of chocolates purchased + extra chocolates received.

109. Find the ratio of the number of chocolates purchased by 'A' to total number of chocolates received by 'C'.
(a) 2:5 (b) 3:4
(c) 4:7 (d) 1:2
110. Find the difference between total number of chocolates received by 'A' and 'B', together and number of chocolates purchased by 'C'.
(a) 350 (b) 300
(c) 250 (d) 270
111. The number of chocolates purchased by 'A' are approximately how much percent more/less than the number of chocolates received by 'B'?
(a) 17% (b) 54%
(c) 34% (d) 46%
112. If the number of chocolates purchased by 'D' who is a female, on Sunday is 20% more than that by 'A', then find the total number of chocolates received by 'D' (assuming that D is not a membership card holder).
(a) 312 (b) 266
(c) 272 (d) 324

113. The total number of chocolates received and the number of chocolates purchased by which of the given persons are equal?
 (a) 'A' (b) 'B'
 (c) Cannot be determined (d) 'C'
114. If there is another person E and the number of chocolates received by him is 120% more the chocolate A received. Then find the chocolates received by E.
 (a) 484 (b) 250
 (c) 264 (d) 450

XXIII. Shanti and Shakti are business partners, and they started four different businesses together. The table given below shows the initial investment made by them in each business, percentage by which they increased or decreased their investment next year in the respective business as compared to last year. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Note: Negative sign denotes the percentage by which investment is decreased, while positive sign denotes the percentage by which investment is increased as compared to last year.

			After First year		After Second year	
	Shanti	Shakti	Shanti	Shakti	Shanti	Shakti
A	16000	24000	20%	10%	-25%	20%
B	20000	25000	-25%	25%	15%	-20%
C	18000	40000	20%	15%	-15%	-40%
D	8000	15000	5%	10%	25%	15%

115. If total profit earned from business A after 3 years is Rs.596675, then find the profit share of Shakti.
 (a) Rs. 379925 (b) Rs. 371925
 (c) Rs. 224750 (d) Rs. 372925
116. After 2 years of commencement of business B, Shivani joined them with an investment of Rs. 41000. Find the profit share of Shivani, out of total profit of Rs. 86552 after 3 years.
 (a) Rs. 20336 (b) Rs. 20584
 (c) Rs. 20992 (d) Rs. 20008
117. What is the ratio of profit share of Shanti to Shakti from business C at the end of three years?
 (a) 1149:2820 (b) 1449:2840
 (c) 1159:2840 (d) 1139:2820

118. Total investment made by Shakti in business D is approximately how much percent more/less than total investment made by Shanti in the same business?
- (a) 78.5% (b) 82.8%
(c) 84.7% (d) 87.6%
119. Find the Ratio of investment doen by Shakti and Shanti in all Businesses together in First year?
- (a) 50 : 33 (b) 52 : 31
(c) 31 : 52 (d) 33 : 50
120. If instead of putting money in Business B, Shanti invested the same sum in Bank, at 20% per annum, compounded half-yearly for 2 year, then find the compound interest received by him after 2 years?
- (a) 21470 (b) 21472
(c) 31470 (d) 31472

Dear Lptians

We create most inventive, authentic and valuable material by putting in lot of time, effort, energy and money to make you successful and it would **not** be fair if someone else get it by any unfair mean.

And they will create competition for you without being the part of Law prep. To prevent this unfair activity, be vigilant and inform us if you find anybody copying (in any form) it or teaching from it.

Unauthorised copying or usage of Law Prep material is illegal and punishable by imprisonment and fine under section 63 of the Indian Copyright Act of 1957.

Feel free to be in touch for suggestions/feedback/complaints/compliments, at: 94141 43101

CLAT 2025

SUPER30

Batch-1



Super Personal
Mentoring by the Best
Teachers of the Country



Specially Designed
Advance Level
Practice Sessions



Super Intelligent
Peer Group
of Brainy Learners

REGISTER NOW 

LAW PREP
— Tutorial —

www.lawpreptutorial.com

JODHPUR: EC-22A, First Floor, Opp. Steel Bhawan, Shastri Circle, (M) 76659 44999

JAIPUR: S-20, Nandkishore Parikh Marg, Bapu Nagar (M) 7240060099

• JODHPUR • JAIPUR • BHOPAL • LUCKNOW • PRAYAGRAJ • DEHRADUN • PATNA • MUZAFFARPUR • BANGALORE • GHAZIABAD
• NORTH DELHI • JABALPUR • KANPUR • GURGAON • SOUTH DELHI • AGRA • VARANASI • CHANDIGARH • NOIDA • GWALIOR • NAGPUR