

# LAW PREP — Tutorial —

# CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

Law Prep Mock Test Series

ENROLLMENT NO.

Student Name : .....

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Test Code : LPMTS-018-10021

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

**Maximum Marks : 120**

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

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**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. My mother died last week. Without being able to say goodbye to a grandson she helped me bring up. He was a small boy when I was off covering conflicts and political turmoil in distant places, and it was in her house that I would leave my son. It would have been impossible to manage without her. In recent months, when she was very sick, I did my best to try and get my son an ordinary tourist visa to visit her and failed. One high official was honest enough to admit that he had to agree to never say another word against the government and there might be a chance. The rest never got back to me. My mother spent the last five years of her life wondering when she would see him again. Towards the end, I could not mention his name without her bursting into tears.

India was my son's home until an act of extraordinary spite caused him to be exiled. When he wrote the article in Time magazine that caused this to happen, politicians at the highest levels of the BJP and its army of trolls on social media went out of their way to say that he was persona non grata not because of that article, but because he was anti-India. One very vocal BJP spokesman went to the extent of tweeting that he was a 'trained ISI agent'. The Home Ministry has the capability to discover that this is rubbish, but chooses not to.

The withdrawal of the OCI (Overseas Citizen of India) of a French journalist recently comes as the latest proof that visas to India have been weaponised. She is married to an Indian and has lived here for twenty years but no longer can because the government saw her journalism as having 'malice' towards India. Who decides these things? Is there a press censorship wing in the Home Ministry?

The more important question is why a Prime Minister with the highest approval ratings of any world leader should be so thin-skinned? Narendra Modi likes to see himself as not just the leader of India but as a world leader of great influence and unusual power. A Vishwaguru. He appears not to have noticed that only those leaders who have democratic credentials can achieve this position. Men like Vladimir Putin, who recently killed Alexei Navalny in a penal colony above the Arctic Circle, will always only be seen as brutal dictators.

Modi also likes to boast in the high forums of the world that India is the 'mother of democracy'. It sounds like no more than an empty boast every time dissidents are punished for their dissidence. It is not just dissidents from the 'Khan Market gang' that are now being silenced, but farmers and those who support their protest. It was revealed last week that X, once Twitter, was ordered to take down handles that showed sympathy for the protests.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/dissidence-strengthens-democracy-9179247/>

1. What is the primary reason the author's son was unable to visit his grandmother before she passed away?
  - (a) The son refused to visit due to political tensions in India.
  - (b) The government denied the son a tourist visa to visit his grandmother.
  - (c) The son was too busy to visit his grandmother.
  - (d) The grandmother refused to see the son.
  
2. What does the author suggest about the withdrawal of the OCI of the French journalist?
  - (a) The withdrawal was justified due to her anti-India sentiment.
  - (b) The withdrawal reflects the government's misuse of visa policies.
  - (c) The withdrawal was based on the journalist's criminal activities.
  - (d) The withdrawal was unrelated to her journalism.
  
3. What does the author suggest about Narendra Modi's attitude towards criticism?
  - (a) He is indifferent to criticism.
  - (b) He encourages freedom of speech and expression.
  - (c) He is thin-skinned and intolerant of criticism.
  - (d) He welcomes constructive criticism.
  
4. Which term best describes the author's view of the Indian government's treatment of dissidents?
  - (a) Justified
  - (b) Tolerant
  - (c) Authoritarian
  - (d) Benevolent
  
5. According to the passage, what impact does the author suggest the government's actions have on India's image as a democracy?
  - (a) The actions enhance India's reputation as a democratic nation.
  - (b) The actions undermine India's reputation as a democratic nation.
  - (c) The actions have no impact on India's reputation as a democratic nation.
  - (d) The passage does not discuss India's reputation as a democratic nation.
  
6. What is the author's primary concern regarding the government's treatment of dissidents and journalists?
  - (a) The government's actions threaten freedom of speech and expression.
  - (b) The government's actions promote transparency and accountability.
  - (c) The government's actions strengthen democratic institutions.
  - (d) The government's actions encourage public debate and discourse.

II. Raicharan was twelve years old when he came as a servant to his master's house. He belonged to the same caste as his master, and was given his master's little son to nurse. As time went on the boy left Raicharan's arms to go to school. From school he went on to college, and after college he entered the judicial service. Always, until he married, Raicharan was his sole attendant.

But, when a mistress came into the house, Raicharan found two masters instead of one. All his former influence passed to the new mistress. This was compensated for by a fresh arrival. Anukul had a son born to him, and Raicharan by his unsparing attentions soon got a complete hold over the child. He used to toss him up in his arms, call to him in absurd baby language, put his face close to the baby's and draw it away again with a grin.

Presently the child was able to crawl and cross the doorway. When Raicharan went to catch him, he would scream with mischievous laughter and make for safety. Raicharan was amazed at the profound skill and exact judgment the baby showed when pursued. He would say to his mistress with a look of awe and mystery: "Your son will be a judge someday."

New wonders came in their turn. When the baby began to toddle, that was to Raicharan an epoch in human history. When he called his father Ba-ba and his mother Ma-ma and Raicharan Chan-na, then Raicharan's ecstasy knew no bounds. He went out to tell the news to all the world.

After a while Raicharan was asked to show his ingenuity in other ways. He had, for instance, to play the part of a horse, holding the reins between his teeth and prancing with his feet. He had also to wrestle with his little charge, and if he could not, by a wrestler's trick, fall on his back defeated at the end, a great outcry was certain.

About this time Anukul was transferred to a district on the banks of the Padma. On his way through Calcutta he bought his son a little go-cart. He bought him also a yellow satin waistcoat, a gold-laced cap, and some gold bracelets and anklets. Raicharan was wont to take these out, and put them on his little charge with ceremonial pride, whenever they went for a walk.

Then came the rainy season, and day after day the rain poured down in torrents. The hungry river, like an enormous serpent, swallowed down terraces, villages, cornfields, and covered with its flood the tall grasses and wild casuarinas on the sand-banks. From time to time there was a deep thud, as the river-banks crumbled. The unceasing roar of the rain current could be heard from far away. Masses of foam, carried swiftly past, proved to the eye the swiftness of the stream.

Source: <https://englishliterature.net/rabindranath-tagore/my-lord-the-baby>

7. What role did Raicharan initially play in his master's household?
- (a) He was the master's legal advisor.
  - (b) He was the master's cook.
  - (c) He was the nurse for the master's son.
  - (d) He was the master's gardener.

8. What does the passage suggest about Raicharan's relationship with his master's son?  
(a) Raicharan neglected the child's care.  
(b) Raicharan had a strong bond with the child.  
(c) Raicharan was indifferent towards the child.  
(d) Raicharan was afraid of the child.
9. What event marked an epoch in human history for Raicharan?  
(a) The birth of his master's son.                      (b) The transfer of his master to a new district.  
(c) The rainy season.                                      (d) The child's ability to toddle.
10. What did Raicharan do during walks with the master's son?  
(a) He carried the child.  
(b) He played wrestling games with the child.  
(c) He narrated stories to the child.  
(d) He dressed the child in ceremonial attire.
11. How did Raicharan react to the rainy season?  
(a) He enjoyed the rain.  
(b) He feared the flood.  
(c) He went on walks with the master's son.  
(d) He sang songs to the child.
12. What did Raicharan consider to be a profound skill of the master's son?  
(a) His ability to read.                                      (b) His ability to count.  
(c) His ability to sing.                                      (d) His ability to judge.

III. Few things on social media go as viral as short clips of statements by public figures, often taken out of context. In platforms designed to capitalise on our shrinking attention spans, users rarely have the time or patience for context. Even if some may wish to trace a circulating video clip to its original, longer video source, it would have likely gone viral by then, prompting journalists to play catch up, although we may not report on it. While it is hard to pin motivations based on short clips, the instant reactions they trigger can be interesting and telling. Among other things, they show us how an intended message and its interpretation can be very different while consumed on social media. A case in point is a remark made by External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar at the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Mumbai, last month. "My first advice to you would be, the next time you want to take a holiday, go to Sri Lanka," he said, in the now popular clip. Many social media users in both countries understood this as a fillip for Sri Lanka's tourism industry. Several Sri Lankans, including politicians, cheered the Indian Foreign Minister's "pitch for Sri Lankan tourism" and eagerly re-shared the clip.

Except, Mr. Jaishankar appeared to convey something else, as the longer clip shared on his own X timeline showed. Following his remarks on India's role on the global stage, Mr. Jaishankar took questions from the audience. A participant asked him if the "observed shift" in the geopolitical alignment of India's long-standing regional partners such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and recently the Maldives, towards China, is indicative of "a perceived failure" of India's 'Neighbourhood First' policy. It was in response to this specific question that Mr. Jaishankar advised the young man to go to Sri Lanka on his next holiday. "Mix with the normal person in Sri Lanka and ask them 'what do you think about India?' You will feel yourself grow with that answer," he said, in the longer clip. He elaborated on how when the rest of the world "turned its back" on Sri Lanka during the island nation's economic crisis in 2022, India was the only country to come forward, committing \$4.5 billion, considerably more than what the ongoing International Monetary Fund package entails.

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*Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/intended-messages-and-their-interpretation/article67874301.ece>*

13. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - (a) Social media platforms are ineffective for spreading information.
  - (b) Short clips of public figures' statements on social media often lack context and can be misleading.
  - (c) Journalists should prioritise reporting on viral video clips.
  - (d) Public figures should avoid making statements on social media.
  
14. What is the consequence of short video clips lacking context on social media?
  - (a) They facilitate informed discussions among users.
  - (b) They often go viral and prompt journalists to report on them.
  - (c) They can lead to misunderstandings and misinterpretations among users.
  - (d) They encourage users to seek out longer video sources.
  
15. What advice did External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar give to the audience member at the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Mumbai?
  - (a) To take a holiday in Sri Lanka.
  - (b) To analyse India's geopolitical alignment with its neighbouring countries.
  - (c) To ignore social media clips.
  - (d) To avoid discussing India's foreign policies.

16. What is the consequence of short video clips going viral before journalists can report on them?
- (a) Journalists prioritise reporting on viral video clips.
  - (b) Users on social media platforms engage in informed discussions.
  - (c) Misinterpretations may spread among users.
  - (d) Social media platforms become ineffective for spreading information.
17. According to the passage, why do short video clips of public figures' statements often lack context on social media?
- (a) Users prefer short video clips without context.
  - (b) Public figures intentionally omit context from their statements.
  - (c) Social media platforms limit the length of video clips.
  - (d) Users have limited time and patience for context.
18. What is the primary concern expressed in the passage regarding the spread of short video clips on social media?
- (a) Lack of engagement from journalists in reporting on viral clips.
  - (b) Misinterpretations and misunderstandings among users due to the absence of context.
  - (c) Social media platforms' failure to regulate the length of video clips.
  - (d) Public figures' reluctance to address issues discussed in the clips.

**IV.** When we were children there was no need to know who the king in the fairy story was. It didn't matter whether he was called Shiladitya or Shalibaan, whether he lived at Kashi or Kannauj. The thing that made a seven-year-old boy's heart go thump, thump with delight was this one sovereign truth; this reality of all realities: "Once there was a king."

But the readers of this modern age are far more exact and exacting. When they hear such an opening to a story, they are at once critical and suspicious. They apply the searchlight of science to its legendary haze and ask: "Which king?"

The story-tellers have become more precise in their turn. They are no longer content with the old indefinite, "There was a king," but assume instead a look of profound learning, and begin: "Once there was a king named Ajatasatru,"

The modern reader's curiosity, however, is not so easily satisfied. He blinks at the author through his scientific spectacles, and asks again: "Which Ajatasatru?"

"Every schoolboy knows," the author proceeds, "that there were three Ajatasatrus. The first was born in the twentieth century B.C., and died at the tender age of two years and eight months, I deeply regret that it is impossible to find, from any trustworthy source, a detailed account of his reign. The second Ajatasatru is better known to historians. If you refer to the new Encyclopedia of History...."

By this time the modern reader's suspicions are dissolved. He feels he may safely trust his author. He says to himself: "Now we shall have a story that is both improving and instructive."



Ah! how we all love to be deluded! We have a secret dread of being thought ignorant. And we end by being ignorant after all, only we have done it in a long and roundabout way.

There is an English proverb; "Ask me no questions, and I will tell you no lies." The boy of seven who is listening to a fairy story understands that perfectly well; he withholds his questions, while the story is being told. So the pure and beautiful falsehood of it all remains naked and innocent as a babe; transparent as truth itself; limpid as a fresh bubbling spring. But the ponderous and learned lie of our moderns has to keep its true character draped and veiled. And if there is discovered anywhere the least little peep-hole of deception, the reader turns away with a prudish disgust, and the author is discredited.

When we were young, we understood all sweet things; and we could detect the sweets of a fairy story by an unerring science of our own. We never cared for such useless things as knowledge. We only cared for truth. And our unsophisticated little hearts knew well where the Crystal Palace of Truth lay and how to reach it. But to-day we are expected to write pages of facts, while the truth is simply this:

"There was a king."

Source: <https://englishliterature.net/rabindranath-tagore/once-there-was-a-king>

19. What does the author imply by contrasting the innocence of childhood with the scepticism of modern readers in the passage?
- (a) Modern readers are more adept at discerning truth from falsehood in storytelling.
  - (b) Childhood innocence allows for a deeper appreciation of the essence of stories.
  - (c) The proliferation of information has made modern readers more critical and analytical.
  - (d) The traditional art of storytelling is being lost in the face of modern scepticism.
20. What does the author imply by contrasting the innocence of childhood with the scepticism of modern readers in the passage?
- (a) Modern readers are more adept at discerning truth from falsehood in storytelling.
  - (b) Childhood innocence allows for a deeper appreciation of the essence of stories.
  - (c) The proliferation of information has made modern readers more critical and analytical.
  - (d) The traditional art of storytelling is being lost in the face of modern scepticism.
21. What is the author's attitude towards the modern reader's approach to storytelling in the passage?
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Appreciative | (b) Disapproving |
| (c) Neutral      | (d) Indifferent  |

22. What does the author mean by "the Crystal Palace of Truth" in the passage?
- (a) A metaphor for the innocence of childhood perception. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
  - (b) A reference to a famous historical landmark.
  - (c) A symbol of modern scepticism.
  - (d) An allegory for the enduring nature of truth.
23. What effect does the author suggest scepticism has on storytelling?
- (a) It enhances the credibility of stories.
  - (b) It leads to deeper understanding and appreciation of stories.
  - (c) It diminishes the enjoyment and authenticity of stories.
  - (d) It encourages authors to produce more factual narratives.
24. According to the passage, how do modern readers typically approach short video clips of public figures' statements on social media?
- (a) With scepticism and suspicion
  - (b) With indifference and apathy
  - (c) With enthusiasm and trust
  - (d) With curiosity and eagerness

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**Current Affairs and General Knowledge**

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

- V. Union Home Minister Amit Shah on Tuesday said the government has decided to construct a fence along the entire a) \_\_\_\_\_-kilometer-long Indo-Myanmar border to facilitate better surveillance. “Out of the total border length, a 10 km stretch in Moreh, Manipur, has already been fenced. Furthermore, two pilot projects of fencing through a Hybrid Surveillance System (HSS) are under execution.

They will fence a stretch of one km each in Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. Additionally, fence works covering approximately 20 km in Manipur have also been approved, and the work will start soon,” he added. In January, The Indian Express had reported that the Centre has decided to start the tendering for an advanced smart fencing system for the entire India-Myanmar border, sources said. “We are going to end the Free Movement Regime (FMR) along the Indo-Myanmar border soon. We are going to put fencing along the entire border. The fencing will be completed in the next four-and-half years. Anyone coming through will have to get a visa,” the source said. In his post on X, Amit Shah said the the Prime Minister Narendra Modi-led government is committed to building impenetrable borders. “It has decided to construct a fence along the entire a) \_\_\_\_\_-kilometer-long Indo-Myanmar border. To facilitate better surveillance, a patrol track along the border will also be paved,” he said.

Earlier in September last year, Manipur Chief Minister N Biren Singh had urged the Centre to permanently wind up the FMR along the Indo-Myanmar border to curb “illegal immigration”. He had also said the state was working towards a National Register of Citizens, and fencing of the border with Myanmar. Manipur shares around 390 km of porous border with Myanmar, of which only about 10 km is fenced.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/govt-fence-indo-myanmar-border-surveillance-amit-shah-9147017/>

25. The Free Movement Regime runs into how many kms between Indo-Myanmar border?  
(a) 20 km (b) 16 km  
(c) 25 km (d) 30 km
26. Which project aims to connect the eastern Indian seaport of Kolkata with Sittwe port in Myanmar by sea?  
(a) Sittwe-Rajaji Multimodel Transit Project  
(b) Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project  
(c) Naypidaw Multimodal Transit Transport Project  
(d) Magway-Kolkata Multimodel Transit Transport Project

27. What has been the score of Myanmar in Civil Liberties Index?  
(a) 20 (b) 30  
(c) 4 (d) 0
28. India rendered assistance to Myanmar in which cyclone which came in 2017?  
(a) Shan Cyclone (b) Mora Cyclone  
(c) Komen Cyclone (d) Mocha Cyclone
29. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) 543 (b) 5786  
(c) 1643 (d) 4843

**VI.** The 2023 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) shows that corruption is thriving across the world.

The CPI ranks a)\_\_\_\_\_ countries and territories around the globe by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, scoring on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). The global trend of weakening justice systems is reducing accountability for public officials, which allows corruption to thrive.

Both authoritarian and democratic leaders are undermining justice. This is increasing impunity for corruption, and even encouraging it by eliminating consequences for criminals. Corrupt acts like bribery and abuse of power are also infiltrating many courts and other justice institutions across the globe. Where corruption is the norm, vulnerable people have restricted access to justice while the rich and powerful capture whole justice systems, at the expense of the common good.

Countries ranking high on the CPI have an impunity problem of their own, even if this isn't reflected in their scores. Many cross-border corruption cases have involved companies from top-scoring countries that resort to bribery when doing business abroad. Others have implicated professionals who sell secrecy or otherwise enable foreign corrupt officials. And yet, top-scoring countries often fail to go after perpetrators of transnational corruption and their enablers. The rest of the world remains stagnant with all other regions having averages under 50. Eastern Europe and Central Asia grapples with the dysfunctional rule of law, rising authoritarianism and systemic corruption.

The Middle East and North Africa shows little improvement, reflecting ongoing struggles with political corruption and conflict, and Asia Pacific shows long-term stagnation, although some countries historically at the top are backsliding. Finally, lack of judicial independence and weak rule of law are enabling widespread impunity in the Americas.

Source: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2023>

30. Which country topped CPI 2023?  
(a) Finland (b) New Zealand  
(c) Denmark (d) Netherlands

31. What is India's rank in CPI 2023?  
(a) 98 (b) 123  
(c) 135 (d) 93
32. Which of the following India's neighbour scored highest than India?  
(a) China (b) Sri Lanka  
(c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan
33. What was the global average of CPI 2023?  
(a) 49 (b) 43  
(c) 50 (d) 55
34. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_in the passage?  
(a) 175 (b) 180  
(c) 165 (d) 156

**VII.** Vietnam and the Philippines have agreed to cooperate on maritime security in the South China Sea, that is claimed by Beijing almost in its entirety.

The deals, signed during a state visit to Hanoi by President Ferdinand Marcos Jr on Tuesday, will see the two countries' coastguards working together to prevent and manage incidents in the disputed waters. The South China Sea is at the centre of territorial tussles between China, the Philippines and other countries. China claims almost the entire sea as its sovereign territory, while the Philippines, Vietnam and other Southeast Asian nations claim various islands, islets, reefs and shoals around their coasts.

An estimated \$a)\_\_\_\_\_ trillion in international trade passes through the waters each year. Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Minh Chinh said Marcos's visit had helped boost bilateral relations.

"The world and regional situation is evolving in a rapid and complicated manner and therefore we need to unite and cooperate more closely," he said.

The two countries' leaders met after foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) met in Laos and "underscored the importance of the full and effective" implementation of the declaration on conduct in the South China Sea that the bloc agreed with China in 2002 and 2012.

"We reaffirmed the importance of maintaining and promoting peace, security, stability, safety and freedom of navigation in, and overflight above, the South China Sea," the foreign ministers said in a statement. Several ASEAN nations brought up the tensions in the South China Sea, Laos's Foreign Minister Saleumxay Kommasith told reporters, who added that Laos hoped to have a third reading of the code of conduct with China "as soon as possible."

"That would create an environment where both ASEAN member states, especially the claimant states, and China can build more trust and confidence," he said. "Whatever happens in the

South China Sea should be resolved in a peaceful manner through dialogue and consultations.”

**Source:** <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/1/30/vietnam-philippines-sign-deals-on-security-in-disputed-south-china-sea#:~:text=Agreements%20to%20boost%20cooperation%20between,trade%20likely%20to%20anger%20China.&text=Vietnam%20and%20the%20Philippines%20have,Beijing%20almost%20in%20its%20entirety.>

35. "More than 135 Chinese vessels were "swarming" a reef off the coast of the Philippines in the South China Sea, the Philippines coastguard said on Sunday, amid renewed tensions between the two countries". Which disputed reef is being talked about here?
- (a) Amazon Reef (b) Apo Reef  
(c) Whitsun Reef (d) Great Barrier Reef
36. Which line is one of many names for a controversial Chinese maritime claim in the South China Sea?
- (a) Nine Dash line (b) Ten Dash line  
(c) Eleven Dash line (d) Twelve Dash line
37. In which year did the Permanent Court of Arbitration gave its ruling in favor of Philippines in the case of The Republic of the Philippines v. The People's Republic of China?
- (a) 2019 (b) 2018  
(c) 2020 (d) 2016
38. Beijing took control of which islands during an intense conflict with Philippines in 2012?
- (a) Huangyan Island (b) Spratly Islands  
(c) Kalayaan Island (d) Senkaku Islands
39. Which of the following countries are not having a boundary with South China sea?
- (a) Vietnam (b) Cambodia  
(c) Philippines (d) All are having boundaries.

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

INSAT-3DS will augment the country's meteorological (weather, climate, and ocean related) services with the presently operational INSAT-3D and INSAT-3DR in-orbit satellites. The newly launched INSAT-3DS satellite aims to enhance the monitoring of Earth's surface, atmosphere, oceans, and environment, elevate capabilities in data collection and dissemination and satellite-aided search and rescue services. The initiative will boost India's weather, climate, and ocean-related observations and services, expanding knowledge and better disaster mitigation and preparedness in the future. Meteorological data from the INSAT-3DS satellite shall be utilised by institutes of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), namely, India Meteorology Department (IMD), National Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) and various Indian agencies to enhance meteorological research and services. This will boost India's weather and climate prediction and forecasts, timely alerts and early warnings, and advisories for public and last mile users such as fisherfolk and farmers.

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

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

40. INSAT 3DR was launched in which year as a follow up on INSAT-3D which was launched in 2013?  
(a) 2015 (b) 2016  
(c) 2018 (d) 2020
41. INSAT-3DS comprises how many payloads?  
(a) 3 (b) 4  
(c) 5 (d) 6
42. What is the third stage of GSLV Vehicle used in this launch?  
(a) cryogenic stage (b) earth-storable propellant stage  
(c) solid propellant motor (d) Data Relay Transponder Stage
43. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_in the passage?  
(a) GSLV-F14 (b) GSLV-F11  
(c) GSLV-F18 (d) GSLV-F07
44. Which of the following will come in place of b)\_\_\_\_in the passage?  
(a) Satish Dhawan Space Centre (b) Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre  
(c) Dr Abdul Kalam Island (d) None of the Above

**IX.** Women, Business and the Law 2024 is the tenth in a series of annual studies measuring the enabling environment for women’s economic opportunity in a)\_\_\_ economies.

This edition of the report updates the Women, Business and the Law 1.0 index of eight indicators, structured around women’s interactions with the law as they begin, progress through, and end their careers: Mobility, Workplace, Pay, Marriage, Parenthood, Entrepreneurship, Assets, and Pension.

Women, Business and the Law 2.0 sets a new frontier for measuring the environment for women’s economic inclusion across three pillars: legal frameworks, measuring laws; supportive frameworks, measuring policy mechanisms to implement laws; expert opinions, shedding light on experts’ perception of women’s outcomes.

Women, Business and the Law 2.0 also introduces two new indicators: Safety, measuring frameworks addressing violence against women, and Childcare, measuring frameworks for the availability, affordability and quality of childcare. Data in Women, Business and the Law 2024 are current as of October 1, 2023. By examining laws and policy mechanisms affecting the economic decisions women make as they go through different stages of their working lives, as well as the opinions of experts on the legal environment for women’s economic inclusion, Women, Business and the Law makes a contribution to policy discussions about the state of women’s economic opportunities.

Source: <https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/reports>

45. Among the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) high-income economies, which country scored the highest score?
- (a) Italy (b) New Zealand  
(c) Portugal (d) Canada
46. What is India’s rank as per this report?
- (a) 118th (b) 125th  
(c) 109th (d) 113th
47. When is International Women’s day celebrated?
- (a) 10th March (b) 8th March  
(c) 27th Feb (d) 11th March
48. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_ in the passage?
- (a) 190 (b) 173  
(c) 164 (d) 158



- X. Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated India's first under-river metro tunnel in a)\_\_\_\_\_ today i.e. on 6 March. The metro tunnel has been built under Hooghly River that will connect Howrah Maidan to b)\_\_\_\_\_. After the inauguration programme, PM Modi also took a metro ride from b)\_\_\_\_ to Howrah Maidan along with school children. Prior to the inauguration, school students had expressed happiness over travelling with PM Modi in India's first underwater metro service. He was also greeted by a huge crowd of supporters with loud cheers of 'Modi Modi' and 'Jai Shree Ram'. Meanwhile, from today's function at the b)\_\_\_\_\_ metro station, the PM inaugurated the Kavi Subhash-Hemanta Mukhopadhyay section of the New Garia-Aiport line, Taratala-Majerhat section of the Joka line of the a)\_\_\_\_\_ Metro, the country's oldest metro network. Apart from this, he also inaugurated the Duhai-Modinagar (North) section of the Delhi-Meerut RRTS Corridor, Pune Metro's Ruby Hall Clinic-Ramwadi stretch, Kochi Metro's SN Junction to Tripunithura section and Agra Metro's Taj East Gate-Mankameshwar section. The PM also laid the foundation stone for the extension of the Pune Metro between Pimpri Chinchwad and Nigdi.  
*Source: LIVE MINT NEWS*

49. India's first under-river metro tunnel forms part of the .....underground section from Howrah Maidan to Esplanade.  
(a) 5km. (b) 2km.  
(c) 4.8 Km. (d) 2.6Km.
50. Recently, the PM also inaugurated India's longest cable-stayed bridge connecting the Okha mainland and the Beyt Dwarka island in Gujarat. What is the name of that?  
(a) Atal Setu (b) Sudarshan Setu  
(c) Dwarka Setu (d) Hazarika Setu
51. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) Kolkata (b) Kerela  
(c) Tripura (d) Assam
52. Which of the following will come in place of b)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) Bidhan Nagar (b) Uluberia  
(c) Baranagar (d) Esplanade

**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. The Delhi High Court recently restrained a man in Tamil Nadu from using marks and trade names similar to 'Google' and 'GPay' in a case alleging that he had registered different entities under 'Goocle' name and also sought registration of trademarks akin to the marks of Google products.

The order was passed by Justice Sanjeev Narula in a commercial suit filed by Google LLC against P Rajesh Ram (defendant), who is alleged to be a partner in Goocle Housing LLP, Goocle Tamil News LLP, GIPAY Online Service LLP and Goocle Trade Payment LLP. The Court found the Ram's trademarks "Goocle", "Goocle", "Geogle" and "Gipay" structurally and phonetically similar to 'Google' and 'GPay' trademarks with difference of only one alphabet. "Prima facie, the impugned marks appear to be deceptively similar to the Plaintiff (Google)'s marks. The Defendants are utilising the impugned marks and domain names for online news, advertising, TV, banking and payment services, which also correspond to the Plaintiff's scope of business operations, and is likely to cause confusion among the consumers," Justice Narula said.

The order was passed in the suit filed by Google which said that it had come across the alleged infringement by defendant during a routine search. According to the suit, the defendant had filed several applications for registration of the marks in question before the trademark registry. The applications are currently under objection. Google through its legal representatives had then issued a cease-and-desist notice to Ram in response to which he assured to take down the content bearing 'Google' trademark. However, he allegedly refused to cease the use of the "Goocle" mark. Google later found other infringements including several domain names using 'Goocle' and approached the Court for relief. Finding a prima facie case in favour of Google, the Court agreed that in case of a typographical error in entering the URL or a domain name, a potential user could be misled to the websites of the defendant.

It further opined that such use of the marks also appears to be detrimental to the distinctive character of well-known trademark Google and thus prima facie constitutes infringement of the search engine's registered trademarks. Therefore, the Court restrained the defendants from

dealing with any service under the deceptive marks and trade names. It further ordered suspension of the domain names registered by the defendant.

<https://www.barandbench.com/news/delhi-high-court-injuncts-man-using-gooocle-mark-google-alleges-trademark-infringement>

53. In a recent legal dispute between Google LLC and P Rajesh Ram, the Delhi High Court issued an order restraining Ram from using marks and trade names similar to 'Google' and 'GPay'. The Court also noted that Ram was using these marks and domain names for online news, advertising, TV, banking, and payment services, which overlapped with Google's business operations. What was the primary reason for the Delhi High Court to issue a restraining order against P Rajesh Ram regarding the use of marks similar to 'Google' and 'GPay'?
- (a) Structural and phonetic similarity.
  - (b) Violation of consumer rights.
  - (c) Unfair competition in the market.
  - (d) Lack of proper registration of Ram's trademarks.
54. A company named Geoogle Innovations Pvt. Ltd. based in Chennai, India, starts using marks and trade names highly similar to those of Google's products. For instance, they introduce "Geoogle Search" and "Geoogle Drive" as part of their offerings in the tech industry. This catches the attention of a legal consultant, Meera, who is concerned about potential legal repercussions similar to the case between Google LLC and P Rajesh Ram. Meera seeks clarification on which party would be liable in this situation. Choose the most appropriate option based on the legal framework discussed in the passage.
- (a) Google LLC is liable for not securing their trademarks properly.
  - (b) Geoogle Innovations Pvt. Ltd. is liable for using marks similar to Google's without permission.
  - (c) Both parties share equal liability due to similarities in their trade names.
  - (d) Neither party is liable as they operate in different regions.

55. A startup named TechLyfe Solutions launches a new mobile app called LyfeSearch that offers services similar to Google's search engine. They claim that their app's name and features are distinct from Google's offerings and do not infringe on any trademarks. However, some legal experts argue that the similarities in logo and functionality could potentially confuse consumers and lead to trademark infringement issues. Based on the information stated in the passage, decide which statement would best strengthen the argument regarding trademark infringement concerns?
- (a) TechLyfe Solutions has a unique logo design that sets it apart from Google's branding.
  - (b) Several users have reported instances of mistakenly downloading LyfeSearch thinking it's a Google-affiliated app.
  - (c) TechLyfe Solutions' CEO claims they conducted a trademark search and found no conflicts with Google's trademarks.
  - (d) Google has not officially issued any cease-and-desist notices to TechLyfe Solutions regarding the LyfeSearch app.
56. Another startup named Gleam Tech Solutions Pvt. Ltd. in Bangalore, India, develops a new mobile application called GleamPay that offers innovative payment solutions to users. The app's interface, branding, and features are distinct and unrelated to any existing products or trademarks in the market. However, some users mistakenly associate it with Google's payment services "GooglePay" due to its name similarity, raising questions about potential legal implications. An interested party, Arjun, seeks clarity on the legal stance regarding this situation based on the information from the passage. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
- (a) The startup is liable for trademark infringement due to the name similarity with Google's services.
  - (b) The startup shares liability with Google for potential consumer confusion.
  - (c) The startup is liable for unfair competition in the market, regardless of their distinct branding.
  - (d) The startup is not liable as long as their product features and branding are distinct and unrelated to existing trademarks.

57. Rahul establishes a new startup named Googlo Innovations emerges in Bengaluru, India, specializing in digital marketing solutions. They introduce a service called Googlo Ads that bears resemblance to Google's advertising platform. This development sparks a debate among industry analysts regarding the potential impact on Google's brand and market dominance. Considering the facts and the arguments against Googlo Innovations' service Googlo Ads, which statement best weakens the argument regarding potential negative impacts on Google's brand and market dominance?
- (a) Googlo Ads targets a niche market segment that is not currently served by Google's advertising platform.
  - (b) Googlo Innovations has a track record of innovative and successful digital marketing solutions.
  - (c) Googlo Ads is priced significantly lower than Google's advertising services, attracting budget-conscious advertisers.
  - (d) Googlo Innovations' branding and marketing strategies differentiate its services from Google's offerings.
58. Suman Sharma, a budding entrepreneur, has registered entities with names closely resembling 'Amazon' and 'PayPal' and has sought trademarks similar to these well-known brands. Suman Sharma's trademarks, "Amazone" and "PalPay", bear a striking phonetic and structural resemblance to 'Amazon' and 'PayPal', with just one letter difference. Amazon and PayPal have filed a commercial suit against Suman Sharma, alleging trademark infringement and potential consumer confusion, especially in e-commerce and online payment services. The case is now before the Delhi High Court, seeking a remedy for the trademark violations. What remedy should the Delhi High Court offer?
- (a) Order the immediate cancellation of Suman Sharma's trademarks.
  - (b) Direct Suman Sharma to transfer the trademarks to Amazon and PayPal.
  - (c) Suspend the domain names associated with Suman Sharma's trademarks.
  - (d) Restrain Suman Sharma from using the infringing marks and suspend related domain names.

- XII.** The Doctrine of Lis Pendens, derived from Latin, translates to “pending litigation.” It is a legal principle that pertains to immovable property and is dealt with in Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in India. It prevents transfer of the title of any disputed property without the Court’s consent.

This doctrine serves to protect the rights and interests of parties involved in a pending lawsuit concerning a specific property. The doctrine of lis pendens can be defined as the legal authority, control, or jurisdiction that a court holds over the property in question during the entire duration of a lawsuit, extending until a final judgment is reached. It encompasses the set of laws, norms, and principles that govern and restrict the application of the common law maxim, which stipulates that no modifications regarding the subject of a lawsuit can be made while it remains unresolved. The underlying rationale behind doctrine of lis pendens is to prevent the subject matter of a lawsuit from being transferred to a third party while the case is still pending. In situations involving immovable property, any transfer of ownership must comply with the court’s decision, and the transferee is bound by the court’s judgment.

However, it’s important to note that merely mentioning an immovable property in the lawsuit is insufficient to trigger the application of this section. What activates Section 52 is the explicit and immediate involvement of property rights in the dispute. As a result, the transfer of an immovable property is restricted only when the rights related to the property are directly and substantially contested during the ongoing lawsuit.

Furthermore, for the doctrine of Lis Pendens to apply, the lawsuit must be pursued in good faith, devoid of collusion or malicious intent. If the lawsuit is found to be tainted by collusion or ill-intent, the doctrine will not be applicable. Additionally, the lawsuit must be filed in a court with the requisite jurisdiction, whether it pertains to pecuniary or territorial jurisdiction. If the lawsuit is initiated in a court lacking the necessary jurisdiction, the principles of Lis Pendens would not come into play.

<https://lawbhoomi.com/doctrine-of-lis-pendens-and-section-52-of-transfer-of-property-act/>

59. Karthik and Sneha are involved in a legal dispute over the ownership of a vintage car that both claim to have inherited from their respective grandparents. Karthik argues that the car rightfully belongs to him based on a will that explicitly mentions the transfer of the car to him, while Sneha asserts that the will is invalid and that she has possession of the car’s registration documents. As the case progresses in court, Karthik attempts to sell the vintage car to a collector without obtaining consent from the court. Evaluate whether the doctrine of Lis Pendens would apply to prevent the sale of the vintage car based on the information provided in the passage.
- (a) The doctrine of Lis Pendens will apply to prevent the sale of car without court consent.
  - (b) The doctrine of Lis Pendens will not apply to the sale of car.
  - (c) The doctrine of Lis Pendens will apply as the ownership of property is directly contested in the ongoing lawsuit.
  - (d) The doctrine of Lis Pendens will not apply as the property rights were not contested during the ongoing lawsuit.

60. Rajesh and Meena got involved in a legal dispute over the ownership of a piece of land located in a rural area. The dispute arises when Rajesh claims that the land rightfully belongs to him based on ancestral documents, while Meena insists that she purchased the land from Rajesh's sibling, who had a share in the property. As the case went to court, Rajesh attempts to sell the land to a third party without obtaining consent from the court. Evaluate the legality of Rajesh's attempted sale based on the information provided in the passage.
- (a) The attempted sale by Rajesh is legal since he has ancestral documents proving his ownership of the land.
  - (b) The attempted sale by Rajesh is legal as long as he obtains consent from Meena before finalizing the transaction.
  - (c) The attempted sale by Rajesh is illegal under the Doctrine of Lis Pendens, as it prohibits the transfer of title of disputed property without court consent during pending litigation.
  - (d) The attempted sale by Rajesh is legal as there was valid contract between him and third party.
61. Kunal and Neha are involved in a legal dispute over a business contract. Kunal claims that Neha breached the terms of their agreement, resulting in financial losses for him. In response, Neha argues that the contract was void due to Kunal's misrepresentation of facts during negotiations. During the ongoing litigation, Kunal attempts to transfer ownership of a piece of land he owns to his business partner without seeking court consent. Evaluate the legality of Kunal's attempted property transfer based on the information provided in the passage.
- (a) The attempted property transfer by Kunal is legal.
  - (b) The attempted property transfer by Kunal is illegal.
  - (c) The facts are not enough to conclude the case.
  - (d) The attempted property transfer by Kunal is legal as long as he obtains consent from his business partner before finalizing the transaction.
62. Amit is a resident of Jaipur. He files a lawsuit against Rahul, who resides in Kanpur, regarding a property dispute over an apartment located in Jabalpur. Amit claims that Rahul unlawfully occupied the apartment, whereas Rahul argues that he obtained legal possession through a valid agreement. However, Amit files the lawsuit in Gujarat High Court. Evaluate the applicability of the Doctrine of Lis Pendens in this case based on the information provided in the passage.
- (a) The doctrine of Lis Pendens will apply with respect to property in dispute.
  - (b) The doctrine of Lis Pendens will not apply in the present case.
  - (c) The doctrine of Lis Pendens applies only if the court has territorial jurisdiction over the disputed property.
  - (d) The doctrine of Lis Pendens applies if the court has pecuniary jurisdiction over the lawsuit.

63. A housing development company, Greenview Builders, is involved in a legal dispute with a group of residents living in a neighborhood where they plan to build a new housing complex. The residents argue that the construction of the new complex would violate zoning laws and adversely affect their quality of life. As the case progresses in court, Greenview Builders attempts to sell parcels of land within the disputed area to potential buyers. Evaluate the options below to determine which statement best strengthens the residents' claim involving the doctrine of Lis Pendens.
- (a) The housing development company's plan to build a new housing complex complies with all local zoning laws and regulations.
  - (b) The residents have lived in the neighborhood for several decades and have established a strong community bond.
  - (c) The court has issued an injunction preventing any transfer of title or development activities within the disputed area until the resolution of the legal dispute.
  - (d) Greenview Builders has received approval from the municipal authorities to commence construction of the new housing complex.
64. Two business partners, Priya and Rahul, enter into a contract to purchase a commercial property for their joint venture. However, their partnership sours, leading to a legal dispute over the ownership and management of the property. Priya files a lawsuit against Rahul, claiming sole ownership of the property and seeking an injunction to prevent Rahul from making any changes to the property during the litigation. Rahul, in response, argues that Priya's claim lacks merit and that the property's ownership was never in dispute, as evidenced by their initial contract agreement. Evaluate which statement best weakens Priya's claim involving the doctrine of Lis Pendens, based on the information provided in the passage.
- (a) The lawsuit filed by Priya is irrelevant to the ownership of the property since the initial contract clearly outlines their joint ownership and management responsibilities.
  - (b) Priya's claim for sole ownership of the property is legally valid, and the court should grant her an injunction to prevent Rahul from making changes to the property during the litigation.
  - (c) The involvement of the Doctrine of Lis Pendens is unnecessary in this case as the dispute does not pertain to the transfer of title or ownership of the property.
  - (d) Rahul's argument that Priya's claim lacks merit is irrelevant, as the Doctrine of Lis Pendens mandates court consent for any modifications to the property during pending litigation.



**XIII.** Damnum sine Injuria refers to as damages without injury or damages in which there is no infringement of any legal right which is vested with the plaintiff. Since no legal right has been infringed so no action lies in the cases of damnum sine injuria. The general principle on which this maxim is based upon is that if one exercises his common or ordinary rights, within reasonable limits, and without infringing other's legal right; such an exercise does not give rise to an action in tort in favour of that other person. It is an implied principle in law that there are no remedies for any moral wrongs, unless and until any legal right has been infringed. Even if the act or omission done by the defendant was intentional, the Court will not grant any damages to the plaintiff.

In classic case of Gloucester Grammar School (1410) in which a schoolmaster, set-up a rival school to that of the plaintiff and since because of the competition the plaintiff had to reduce their fees from 40 pence to 12 pence per quarter. Thus, claimed for compensation from the defendants for the losses suffered. It was held that the plaintiff had no remedy for the losses suffered, since the act though morally wrong has not violated any legal right of the plaintiff.

Injuria sine damno violation of a legal right without causing any harm, loss or damage to the plaintiff and 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 & 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.

As was cited in the case of Ashby v. White (1703) wherein the plaintiff was a qualified voter at the parliamentary elections which were held at that point of time. The defendant, a returning officer, wrongfully refused to take the plaintiff's vote. The plaintiff suffered no damage since the candidate which he wished to vote for already won the elections but still, the defendants were held liable. It was concluded that damage is not merely pecuniary, but injury imports a damage, so when a man is hindered of his rights he is entitled to remedies. These are the famous maxims of tort law.

<https://blog.ipleaders.in/damnum-injuria/>

65. John owns a large garden where he regularly hosts outdoor gatherings and events. One day, during one of these gatherings, John's neighbor, Sarah, experiences some inconvenience due to the noise and increased foot traffic near her property. Sarah is upset about the situation and believes that John's activities are causing a disturbance to her peace and quiet. She is considering taking legal action against John for the disturbance caused to her. Based on the legal principle of *Damnum sine Injuria*, decide whether Sarah has a valid legal claim against John's activities.
- (a) Sarah has a valid claim because John's activities intentionally caused disturbance to her peace and quiet.
  - (b) Sarah does not have a valid claim as long as John's activities are within reasonable limits and do not infringe on Sarah's legal rights.
  - (c) Sarah has a valid claim regardless of whether John's activities infringe on her legal rights or not.
  - (d) Sarah does not have a valid claim because John's actions, although intentional, did not result in any infringement of her legal rights.
66. Two shop owners, Mark and Lisa, operate side by side. Mark's shop attracts a lot of customers due to its unique products and vibrant displays, causing Lisa's shop to receive less foot traffic in comparison. Feeling frustrated, Lisa considers legal action against Mark for unfair competition. Based on the legal principle of *Damnum sine Injuria*, decide which statement best strengthens Lisa's argument for a valid legal claim against Mark's shop activities.
- (a) Lisa's shop has been experiencing a significant decrease in sales and revenue since Mark's shop opened nearby.
  - (b) Mark's shop advertises false claims about the quality and pricing of its products, leading customers to believe they will find better deals there than at Lisa's shop.
  - (c) Lisa personally dislikes Mark and believes he is intentionally trying to put her out of business.
  - (d) Despite Lisa's complaints, there is no evidence that Mark's shop activities have directly infringed on Lisa's legal rights or caused her any financial loss beyond ordinary market competition.

67. Jane is a renowned artist. She discovers that her copyrighted artwork has been reproduced and distributed without her permission by a local art gallery. Although Jane does not suffer any direct financial loss or harm, she decides to take legal action against the art gallery for infringing on her copyright. Based on the legal principle of *Injuria sine damno*, determine whether Jane has a valid legal claim against the art gallery.
- (a) Jane does not have a valid claim since she did not suffer any financial loss or harm due to the infringement.
  - (b) Jane has a valid claim because the art gallery knowingly violated her copyright right by reproducing and distributing her artwork without permission.
  - (c) Jane does not have a valid claim unless she can prove tangible harm or loss resulting from the infringement.
  - (d) Jane has a valid claim because every person has an absolute right to their property, and infringement of this right is actionable *per se*.
68. Mark owns a small but successful business selling handmade crafts online. One day, Mark discovers that a competitor has been using his unique designs without permission to create similar products and market them at a lower price. Despite not experiencing any direct financial loss as of now, Mark is concerned about the potential impact on his business and reputation. He decides to take legal action against the competitor for infringing on his intellectual property rights. To strengthen his claim under the legal principle of *Injuria sine damno*, which statement would best support Mark's case?
- (a) The competitor's unauthorized use of Mark's unique designs has caused confusion among customers, leading to a decline in sales for Mark's business.
  - (b) Mark's business has been thriving for years, showcasing the value and recognition of his intellectual property in the market.
  - (c) Mark has consistently invested time and effort in creating and promoting his original designs, establishing a strong reputation and customer base.
  - (d) The competitor's actions have directly violated Mark's absolute right to his property and intellectual creations, irrespective of any immediate financial harm.

**XIV.** The Preamble of the Constitution is called the key to the mind of the drafters of the Constitution. It lays down the objectives that our Constitution seeks to achieve. Many scholars believe that DPSPs is the kernel of the Constitution. The Directive Principles of the State Policy (DPSPs) lay down the guidelines for the state and are reflections of the overall objectives laid down in the Preamble of Constitution. The expression Justice- social, economic, political is sought to be achieved through DPSPs. DPSPs are incorporated to attain the ultimate ideals of preamble i.e. Justice, Liberty, Equality, and fraternity. Moreover, it also embodies the idea of the welfare state which India was deprived of under colonial rule.

Many times, the question arises whether an individual can sue the state government or the central government for not following the directive principles enumerated in Part IV. The answer to this question is in negative. The reason for the same lies in Article 37 which states that: The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. Therefore, by the virtue of this Article no provision of this part can be made enforceable in the court of law thus these principles cannot be used against the central government or the state government. This non-justiciability of DPSPs makes the state government or the central government immune from any action against them for not following these directives.

Another question arises whether the Supreme Court or High Court can issue the writ of mandamus if the state does not follow the directive principles. The literal meaning of mandamus is “to command.” It is a writ which is issued to any person or authority who has been prescribed a duty by the law. This writ compels the authority to do its duty.

The Writ of mandamus is generally issued in two situations. One is when a person files writ petition or when the Court issues it suo moto i.e. own motion. As per Constitutional Principles, a Court is not authorized to issue the writ of mandamus to the state when the Directive Principles are not followed because the Directive Principle is a yardstick in the hand of people to check the performance of government and not available for the courts. But the High Court and Supreme Court can take suo moto action when the matter is of utmost public importance and affects the large interest of the public.

<https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-916-directive-principles-of-state-policy-dpsps-.html>

69. Rahul is a citizen of Nagpur. He noticed that the state government was not implementing certain Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) outlined in the Constitution. He decided to take legal action and approached the Supreme Court seeking a writ of mandamus against the state government. Can the Supreme Court issue a writ of mandamus against the state government for not following Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)? Choose the most appropriate option based on the information provided in the passage.
- (a) Yes, because DPSPs are fundamental in the governance of the country and the Court can compel the government to adhere to these principles.
  - (b) No, because DPSPs are non-justiciable and cannot be enforced by any court according to Article 37 of the Constitution.
  - (c) Yes, if the matter affects the exchequer of central government, the Court can take suo moto action and issue the writ of mandamus.
  - (d) No, because DPSPs are mere guidelines and have no value.
70. Anita, a social activist, observed that the state government was consistently failing to implement various Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) related to environmental protection and sustainable development. She decided to challenge this in court and filed a petition seeking judicial intervention to ensure the government's compliance with these principles. During the court proceedings, Anita's lawyer presented arguments highlighting the significance of DPSPs in achieving the ideals of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble of the Constitution. Which statement fails to strengthen Anita's argument regarding the significance of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) in achieving constitutional ideals?
- (a) DPSPs are fundamental in the governance of the country and serve as a yardstick for evaluating the government's performance in fulfilling constitutional objectives.
  - (b) The enforcement of DPSPs by the judiciary is essential to hold the government accountable for its actions and ensure the realization of constitutional ideals.
  - (c) DPSPs reflect the overall objectives laid down in the Preamble of the Constitution, emphasizing the importance of social, economic, and political justice.
  - (d) DPSPs are non-justiciable in nature. It has no significance in achieving constitutional ideals.

71. A group of residents filed a petition in the High Court against the state government for its failure to implement several Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) related to public health and education. The residents argued that the government's inaction was negatively impacting the well-being and future prospects of the community. The High Court is now deliberating on whether it has the authority to issue a writ of mandamus in this case. Which party is liable according to Constitutional Principles for addressing the issue of non-implementation of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)?
- (a) The residents, for not taking appropriate legal action against the government before approaching the Court.
  - (b) The state government, for failing to adhere to the DPSPs and fulfill its duty in governance.
  - (c) The High Court, for not having the authority to issue a writ of mandamus regarding DPSPs.
  - (d) The Central government, for not providing clear guidelines on enforcing DPSPs at the state level.
72. A group of environmental activists, led by Maya, filed a petition in the Supreme Court against the central government for its failure to uphold various Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) related to child education. Maya and her group argued that the government's negligence in implementing these principles was causing irreparable harm to the future generations. The Supreme Court is now considering the case and evaluating the arguments presented by both parties. Which statement can help the claim of Maya and her group regarding the enforceability of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) against the central government?
- (a) DPSPs are fundamental in the governance of the country and serve as guiding principles for the government in making laws and policies.
  - (b) Article 37 of the Constitution explicitly states that the provisions in Part IV, containing DPSPs, are non-justiciable and cannot be enforced by any court.
  - (c) The Supreme Court can take suo moto action if the matter pertains to the large interest of the public, even if DPSPs themselves are non-justiciable. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
  - (d) Maya and her group have the right to raise awareness about environmental issues, but the enforcement of DPSPs against the central government is not within the jurisdiction of the courts.

73. Ramesh, a concerned citizen, noticed significant environmental degradation in his locality due to the state government's failure to implement environmental protection measures as outlined in Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs). He believes that immediate action is necessary to address this issue and restore environmental balance. What should be the appropriate course of action for Ramesh to follow in addressing the state government's failure to implement environmental protection measures outlined in DPSPs?
- (a) Ramesh should file a petition seeking a writ of mandamus from the Court to compel the state government to implement environmental protection measures effectively.
  - (b) Ramesh should bring the matter to the attention of relevant environmental authorities and organizations for them to take action against the state government.
  - (c) Ramesh should file a plea to Court to take suo moto action on the matter, given its significance in affecting the large interest of the public.
  - (d) Ramesh should organize a public awareness campaign to mobilize citizens and pressure the state government to prioritize environmental protection measures.
74. Rohan filed an application in the Bhopal District Court seeking suo moto action against the local municipal corporation for its failure to implement various Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) related to waste management and environmental protection. Rohan argued that the corporation's negligence was causing harm to public health and the environment. Can the District Court take suo moto action in this case against the municipal corporation for not following Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) related to waste management and environmental protection?
- (a) Yes, because the matter is of utmost public importance and affects the large interest of the public.
  - (b) No, because only the High Court and Supreme Court have the authority to take suo moto action.
  - (c) Yes, if Rohan provides substantial evidence of how the municipal corporation's actions are directly harming public health and the environment.
  - (d) No, because DPSPs are non-justiciable and cannot be enforced by any court according to Constitutional Principles.

**XV.** Fundamental rights are a group of rights which are guaranteed to all the citizens under Part III of the Constitution of India, 1950. The obligation to protect these rights lies with the Government or the State. Article 12 of the COI contains the definition of State.

Article 12 lays down that unless the context otherwise requires, the State includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.

The definition of State is inclusive and provides that State includes the following:

- Government and Parliament of India i.e., the Executive and Legislature of the Union.
- Government and Legislature of each State i.e., the Executive and Legislature of the various States of India.
- All local or other authorities within the territory of India, or under the control of the Government of India.

The term State includes the Government of India i.e., Union executive and the Parliament of India. The term State includes the Government of each State that is the State Executive and legislature of each State that is the State legislatures. It includes Union Territories as well. The expression local authorities is defined in Section 3(31) of the General Clause Act, 1897 as local Authority shall mean a municipal committee, district board, body of commissioner or other authority legally entitled to or entrusted by the Government within the control or management of a municipal or local fund. The expression local authorities usually refer to authorities such as municipalities, District Boards, Panchayats, mining settlement boards, etc. Anybody functioning under the state; owned; controlled and managed by the State and carrying out a public function is a local authority and comes within the definition of the state.

The term other authorities have nowhere been defined. Therefore, its interpretation has caused a good deal of difficulty, and judicial opinion has undergone changes over time.

The Supreme Court in the case of Union of India v. R.C. Jain (1981) laid down the test for determining which bodies would be considered as a local authority under the definition of State enshrined under Article 12 of the COI. The Court held that if an authority has a separate legal existence, functions in a defined area, has the power to raise funds on its own, enjoys autonomy i.e., self-rule, and is entrusted by statute with functions which are usually entrusted to municipalities, then such authorities would come under 'local authorities' and hence would be State under Article 12 of the COI.

<https://www.drishtijudiciary.com/to-the-point/tp-constitution-of-india/state-under-article-12>



75. The government of India is planning to implement a new policy that directly impacts the functioning of local authorities across the country. As a concerned citizen, Aneesha want to understand the scope of the term "State" under Article 12 of the Constitution of India, as it plays a crucial role in safeguarding fundamental rights. Aneesha decide to delve into the legal definitions to gain clarity on which entities fall under the ambit of "State" according to Article 12. Which of the following entities are included in the definition of "State" as per Article 12 of the Constitution of India?
- (a) Municipal committees, district boards, and other local authorities functioning under the control of the Government of India.
  - (b) Private corporations operating within the territory of India.
  - (c) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in public welfare activities.
  - (d) Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) managed by the Union Government.
76. A privately-owned company called Green Tech Infrastructures has been contracted by the State Government to manage and maintain public parks and gardens across various neighborhoods. Green Tech Infrastructures has significant control and management responsibilities over these public spaces, including landscaping, maintenance, and ensuring public safety within the parks. However, there is a legal debate regarding whether Green Tech Infrastructures qualifies as a "local authority" under the definition of "State" in Article 12 of the Constitution of India, 1950. Choose the most appropriate option based on information enunciated in the passage.
- (a) Yes, because Green Tech Infrastructures is involved in managing public spaces owned by the State.
  - (b) No, because Green Tech Infrastructures is a privately-owned company and does not have legislative functions.
  - (c) Yes, because Green Tech Infrastructures is controlled and managed by the State Government.
  - (d) No, because Green Tech Infrastructures is involved in commercial activities rather than public governance.

77. The city of New Delhi is undergoing a significant development project, and various authorities are involved in planning and executing different aspects of this project. One such authority, known as the Urban Development Corporation (UDC), has been granted special powers to oversee the planning and development of specific areas within the city. Recently, there has been a legal dispute regarding whether the UDC qualifies as a "local authority" under the definition of "State" in Article 12 of the Constitution of India, 1950. Which criteria, as per *Union of India v. R.C. Jain (1981)*, must the UDC fulfill to be classified as a "local authority" under the definition of "State" in Article 12 of the Constitution of India, 1950?
- (a) The UDC must have a separate territory and function in a defined area.
  - (b) The UDC must be entrusted by statute with functions typically handled by municipalities and have the power to raise funds independently.
  - (c) The UDC must have the power to raise tax rates independently.
  - (d) The UDC must function in a democratic manner.
78. An ongoing debate in a legislative assembly revolves around the interpretation of Article 12 of the Constitution of India regarding the definition of "State" and its implications on fundamental rights. As a member of the assembly, Nisha and Rohan are tasked with evaluating different arguments to clarify the position. Which of the following statements best strengthens the argument regarding the inclusion of local authorities within the definition of "State" under Article 12 of the Constitution of India?
- (a) Local authorities such as municipal committees and district boards are directly accountable to the Government of India.
  - (b) The General Clause Act, 1897, defines local authorities as entities entrusted by the Government and under its control or management.
  - (c) Private entities operating within the territory of India often collaborate with local authorities for public welfare initiatives.
  - (d) The Constitution of India explicitly mentions private corporations and NGOs as part of the definition of "State" under Article 12.

79. Shekhar and his family is residing in Daman and Diu, a Union Territory of India from generations. He is curious about whether his hometown is included under the term "State" as defined in Article 12 of the Constitution of India. Understanding this distinction is important for Shekhar to grasp the implications regarding the protection of fundamental rights in his region. As a legal advisor, help him understand the concept based on information discussed in the passage.
- (a) Yes, because all Union Territories are explicitly mentioned in the definition of "State" under Article 12.
  - (b) No, because Union Territories are distinct from States and are not covered under Article 12.
  - (c) Yes, because the State Executive and legislature of each Union Territory are included in the definition of "State".
  - (d) No, because only the Government of each State and Union Territories are mentioned, excluding the Union Territory's legislature.
80. Mr. Sharma, a resident of a suburban area in India, has been facing issues with the electricity supply in his locality for several weeks. Frustrated by frequent power outages and voltage fluctuations, he decides to take legal action against the State Electricity Board (SEB) responsible for managing electricity distribution in his region. Mr. Sharma argues that since SEB is a government-owned entity, it should be considered part of the "State" as defined under Article 12 of the Constitution of India. Advise Mr. Sharma and decide if it is so, based on the information discussed in the passage.
- (a) Yes, because SEB is a government-owned entity and carries out a public function.
  - (b) No, because SEB operates independently and may not fall under the definition of "State" under Article 12.
  - (c) Yes, because SEB is responsible for managing electricity which is crucial for citizens.
  - (d) No, because SEB's inclusion as part of the "State" is not explicitly mentioned in the passage.

**XVI.** The onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in India has proven not only to be a humanitarian crisis, but also an economic crisis of an unprecedented scale. Specifically, restrictions on movement of persons and goods, save for those involved in essential services, have raised serious doubts on the ability of parties to perform their obligations under contracts when these are not ordinarily classified as 'essential services.' Uncertainty as to the performance of contracts has led to parties envisaging breaches of contract and assessing their rights and remedies in relation to the same.

Force Majeure means an event or effect that can be neither anticipated nor controlled and includes both acts of nature (e.g., floods and hurricanes) and acts of people (e.g., riots, strikes, and wars). Contracts often contain a force majeure clause that is negotiated between parties and specifies the events that qualify as force majeure events such as, acts of god, wars, terrorism, riots, labour strikes, embargos, acts of government, epidemics, pandemics, plagues, quarantines, and boycotts. If the event that is alleged to have prevented performance under the contract, such as an epidemic, is specifically mentioned in the force majeure clause and the event occurs, then the affected parties may be relieved from performance.

Although Indian Courts have not directly ruled on whether an epidemic/ pandemic like Covid-19 is an 'Act of God', an argument to that effect can derive support from the decision of the Supreme Court in *The Divisional Controller, KSRTC v. Mahadava Shetty*, which holds that the expression 'Act of God' signifies the operation of natural forces free from human intervention with the caveat that every unexpected natural event does not operate as an excuse from liability if there is a reasonable possibility of anticipating their happening.

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 contains two provisions which are relevant to Force Majeure and Act of God. Section 32 of the Act deals with contingent contracts and inter alia provides that if a contract is based on the happening of a future event and such event becomes impossible, the contract becomes void.

<https://corporate.cyrilamarchandblogs.com/2020/04/force-majeure-in-the-times-of-covid-19/>

81. During the Covid-19 pandemic, a construction company in India was unable to complete a project due to government-imposed lockdowns and restrictions on movement. The company had a contract with a client to deliver the completed project by a specified date. However, the lockdown prevented the company from accessing the construction site and completing the work on time. As a result, the client is considering legal action for breach of contract. Under the circumstances described in the passage, what legal concept can the construction company potentially invoke to defend against the client's claim for breach of contract?
- (a) Force Majeure, as it includes events like pandemics such as Covid-19, which are beyond the control of parties and can excuse non-performance of contractual obligations.
  - (b) Frustration of contract, as the lockdown imposed by the government made it impossible for the company to fulfil its obligations under the contract.
  - (c) Contingent contracts, as Section 32 of the Indian Contract Act states that if a contract is based on the happening of a future event and such event becomes impossible, the contract becomes void.
  - (d) None of the above.
82. A software development company in India had contracted with a client to deliver a customized software solution by a specified deadline. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the company faced disruptions in its workforce and operations, leading to delays in completing the software development. As a result, the client incurred financial losses and is considering legal action for breach of contract against the software development company. Which statement from the options below best strengthens the software development company's defence against the client's claim for breach of contract based on the circumstances described in the passage?
- (a) The software development company's workforce was significantly impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, leading to unavoidable delays in completing the project as per the contract.
  - (b) The client should have provided additional resources and support to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the software development process.
  - (c) The software development company could have outsourced the project to other vendors to ensure timely delivery despite the disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.
  - (d) The client's financial losses were primarily due to factors unrelated to the delays in software development caused by the pandemic.

83. A travel agency in India had entered into a contract with a group of tourists for a package tour to international destinations. However, due to the global Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent travel restrictions imposed by various countries, the travel agency was unable to fulfil its obligations under the contract and had to cancel the tour. The tourists incurred financial losses due to non-refundable bookings and are now seeking compensation from the travel agency for breach of contract. Which statement from the options below best supports the travel agency's defence against the tourists' claim for compensation based on the circumstances described in the passage?
- (a) The travel agency should have anticipated the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on international travel and made alternative arrangements to ensure the tour's completion.
  - (b) The travel agency provided timely updates and information to the tourists regarding the evolving travel restrictions and cancellation of the tour.
  - (c) The tourists were aware of the risks associated with international travel during the pandemic and should bear the financial losses incurred due to non-refundable bookings.
  - (d) The travel agency's cancellation of the tour was primarily due to financial mismanagement.
84. During the Covid-19 pandemic, a real estate developer in India entered into a contract with a construction company to build a residential complex within a specified timeframe. However, due to government-mandated lockdowns and restrictions on construction activities, the construction company faced challenges in completing the project on schedule. As a result, the real estate developer incurred financial losses and is seeking to determine liability for the delays in completing the residential complex. Based on the circumstances described in the passage, which party is most likely to be held liable for the delays in completing the residential complex project?
- (a) The construction company, as it failed to anticipate and mitigate the impact of government-mandated lockdowns on construction activities.
  - (b) The real estate developer, as it did not provide adequate support and resources to ensure timely completion of the project.
  - (c) Both parties, as they should have renegotiated the contract terms to accommodate the unforeseen delays caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.
  - (d) Neither party, as the delays were primarily due to external factors beyond their control, such as government-mandated lockdowns.

**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. Science and Technology**

While it is true that generative AI has exceptionally transformed how we operate, with its integration into sectors such as education, banking, health care, and manufacturing, it has also transformed the paradigm of cyber-risks and safety as we know it. With the generative AI industry projected to increase global GDP by as much as \$7 to \$10 trillion, the development of generative AI solutions (such as ChatGPT in November 2022) has spurred a vicious cycle of advantages and disadvantages. According to a recently published report, there has been a 1,265% increase in phishing incidents/emails, along with a 967% increase in credential phishing since the fourth quarter of 2022 arising from the exacerbated utilisation/manipulation of generative AI. With sophisticated cyber threats on the rise, organisations and individuals are susceptible to the novel avenues of cyber-attacks, pushing firms to adapt to ever-evolving technology. As per a study conducted by Deep Instinct, around 75% of professionals witnessed an upsurge in cyberattacks in the past year alone, while 85% of the surveyed respondents have attributed the increased risk to generative AI. It becomes imperative now, more than ever, to develop solutions through collaborative avenues to safeguard confidential information, identities, and even human rights. As generative AI continues to mature, newer, more complex threats have arisen: through cognitive behavioural manipulation, critically dangerous incidents have surfaced, with voice-activation toys and gadgets that encourage dangerous behaviours in children and/or posing a grave threat to one's privacy and security. Simultaneously, remote and real-time biometric identification systems (such as facial recognition) have further jeopardized the right to privacy and massively endangered individuals on several occasions in recent times. While generative AI has significantly impacted productivity across the industrial realm with 70% of professionals reporting increased productivity, increasing manipulation via generative AI (specifically over the past couple of years) has resulted in the spiraling vulnerability of organizations to attacks, with most organizations citing undetectable phishing attacks (37%), an increase in the volume of attacks (33%), and growing privacy concerns (39%) as the biggest challenges. The recent identification, by several cybersecurity conglomerates, of complex hacker groups using generative AI solutions has raised an alarm — with AI models being leveraged for translating and identifying coding errors to maximize the impact of cyberattacks. With such multifaceted cyberattacks on the rise, robust initiatives have become necessary. While stringent ethical and legislative frameworks are underway to combat growing cyber crimes due to AI, loopholes and a lack of industrial understanding/comprehension in regulating generative AI persist.

*Source: The Hindu*

85. Which of the following best represents the author's argument regarding the impact of generative AI on cyber-risks and safety?
- (a) Generative AI, despite its exceptional transformation of various sectors, has exponentially increased cyber-risks, making organizations susceptible to novel avenues of cyber-attacks.
  - (b) Generative AI has both advantageous and disadvantageous impacts, with increased productivity contrasting the exacerbation of cyber-threats through manipulation and exploitation.
  - (c) The development of generative AI solutions has transformed the paradigm of cyber-risks and safety, necessitating collaborative solutions to safeguard confidential information and human rights.
  - (d) Generative AI has significantly increased productivity across industries, outweighing the concerns surrounding the increased volume and undetectable nature of cyber-attacks.
86. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the passage regarding the recent increase in cyber-attacks?
- (a) The recent increase in cyber-attacks, including a surge in phishing incidents and credential phishing, is a direct consequence of the exacerbated utilization and manipulation of generative AI. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
  - (b) The lack of stringent regulations and comprehensive understanding of generative AI has led to an increase in cyber-attacks, exploiting the loopholes in existing frameworks.
  - (c) The increased adoption of generative AI across sectors has inadvertently led to an increase in cyber-attacks, as organizations struggle to adapt to the rapidly declining technology.
  - (d) The integration of biometric identification systems and the proliferation of generative AI in voice-activated gadgets have exposed individuals to privacy violations and dangerous behaviors, contributing to the rise in cyber-attacks.
87. Which of the following assumptions is implicit in the author's argument regarding generative AI's impact?
- (a) The author assumes that generative AI will continue to evolve and mature rapidly, giving rise to newer and more complex cyber threats that necessitate proactive solutions.
  - (b) The author assumes that the projected increase in global GDP due to generative AI will outweigh the potential risks and challenges posed by cyber threats.
  - (c) The author assumes that generative AI will eventually replace human workforce across various sectors, rendering existing cyber-security measures ineffective and necessitating a complete overhaul.
  - (d) The author assumes that stringent ethical and legislative frameworks currently underway will effectively regulate generative AI and mitigate the associated cyber risks in the near future.



88. Which of the following, if true, would most significantly strengthen the author's argument regarding the need for collaborative solutions?
- (a) Increased investment in generative AI research and collaborations would accelerate technological advancements, potentially providing insights into mitigating cyber risks.
  - (b) The implementation of stricter regulations and comprehensive ethical frameworks specifically tailored to generative AI would help govern its development and address associated cyber threats.
  - (c) The widespread adoption and integration of generative AI across diverse sectors would further highlight the urgency of addressing cyber risks and promote collaborative efforts.
  - (d) Raising awareness about the potential cyber risks associated with generative AI through educational initiatives and public campaigns would garner support for collaborative solutions.
89. Which of the following, if true, would most substantially weaken the author's argument regarding the transformed paradigm of cyber-risks?
- (a) Significant advancements in cyber-security measures and technologies specifically designed to combat AI-driven threats would reduce the impact of generative AI on cyber risks.
  - (b) A decline in the adoption and utilization of generative AI across various sectors due to heightened concerns over cyber risks would diminish its transformative impact.
  - (c) Increased collaboration and information-sharing among organizations, cybersecurity experts, and regulatory bodies to develop proactive solutions against AI-driven cyber threats.
  - (d) Substantial investment in generative AI research and development to enhance its capabilities and applications, potentially leading to unforeseen cyber risks and challenges.

### **XVIII. Supreme Court**

An advocate named M Mathias, who was the original petitioner, along with several groups such as the Bar Council of India, the Delhi High Court Bar Association, and the Bar of Indian Lawyers argued against applying the CPA (Consumer Protection Act) to the legal profession. The majority of their arguments hinged on the idea that the legal profession must be differentiated from other businesses or trades and that even among other professions, lawyers occupy a unique space. The petitioners argued that, unlike other professionals, lawyers cannot act as a “mouthpiece” for their client even after payment of fees as lawyers have duties to the court and their opponent as per the Bar Council of India Rules, 1961. These obligations are likely to conflict with the duty towards the client. For instance, as a part of a lawyer's duty toward the court, they must “refuse to represent clients who insist on unfair means”. They also argued that lawyers do not have control over the outcome of a case due to the complexity of legal issues, which involve intricate statutes and case laws, and often lack a definitive answer. This unpredictability is further fueled by the adversarial nature of legal proceedings, where

outcomes are also dependent on the strategies of the opposing side. Further, unlike the medical profession where science can help establish a universal standard of care, no such objective standard can be applied across the legal profession as each lawyer has their own style of advocacy. The petitioners also argued that there are existing remedies for professional misconduct in the Advocates Act, 1961, and the Bar Councils (both at the state and national level) are given disciplinary powers by the Advocates Act in such cases. Regarding the conduct of advocates, the petitioners argued that the Advocates Act would be applied as opposed to the CPA. Justice Bela M Trivedi authored the main judgment while Justice Pankaj Mithal offered a concurring opinion. Justice Trivedi held that “there was not a whisper” to include services provided by professionals like advocates or doctors within the CPA when it was enacted in 1986, nor when it was re-enacted in 2019 to account for the rise in international trade and e-commerce. She drew the distinction between the terms ‘business’ and ‘trade’ — where there is a commercial interest — and the term ‘profession’, which she stated “would involve some branch of learning or science”. Success in the latter field, she held, would depend on “factors beyond a man’s control” and cannot be treated equally with a businessman or a service provider who falls under the CPA. Drawing upon this distinction, she also stated that the SC’s decision in *Indian Medical Association v V.P. Shantha* (1995) — where the court held that services by medical practitioners would fall under the CPA — should be revisited by a larger SC bench. On the unique position of the legal profession in society, Justice Trivedi held that it cannot be compared to other professions as “It is not commercial in nature but is essentially a service-oriented, noble profession”.

*Source: The Indian Express*

90. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the petitioners' arguments against applying the CPA to the legal profession?
- (a) Lawyers cannot prioritize their clients' interests over their duties to the court and opponents.
  - (b) Lawyers have limited control over case outcomes due to complex legal factors and adversarial proceedings.
  - (c) Lawyers cannot be held accountable for professional misconduct as they are governed by the Advocates Act.
  - (d) Lawyers' services are inherently unpredictable and cannot be standardized like other professions.
91. Which of the following statements is most similar to the author's statement from the passage?
- (a) The legal profession is unique and cannot be compared to other professions or businesses.
  - (b) The Advocates Act provides adequate remedies for professional misconduct by lawyers.
  - (c) The legal profession is a noble and service-oriented endeavour, not a commercial activity.
  - (d) All of the above

92. The conclusion that the author draws in their argument follows logically if which of the following is assumed?
- (a) The legal profession is governed by a set of ethical rules and standards that are distinct from other professions.
  - (b) The outcomes of legal cases are solely determined by the skills and advocacy of lawyers involved.
  - (c) The legal profession should be exempt from consumer protection laws due to its unique nature.
  - (d) The existing disciplinary mechanisms under the Advocates Act are ineffective in addressing professional misconduct.
93. Which of the following statements presents a paradox or contradiction within the passage?
- (a) The passage argues that lawyers cannot act as a "mouthpiece" for their clients while also stating that lawyers have duties towards their clients.
  - (b) The passage claims that lawyers lack control over case outcomes but also suggests that their advocacy styles can influence the results.
  - (c) The passage states that lawyers cannot be compared to other professions but also acknowledges that they face similar issues of professional misconduct.
  - (d) The passage argues against applying the CPA to lawyers but also mentions that lawyers are subject to the Advocates Act for their conduct.
94. Which of the following provides a plausible explanation for the distinction drawn between the terms 'business' and 'profession' in the passage?
- (a) Professions involve specialized knowledge and skills, while businesses are primarily driven by commercial interests.
  - (b) Professions are governed by ethical codes, while businesses are primarily focused on maximizing profits.
  - (c) Professions require formal education and training, while businesses can be established without specific qualifications.
  - (d) Professions are service-oriented, while businesses are focused on selling goods or products.

**XIX. History**

It was the winter of a great nation's discontent. An air of melancholia hung like a chill fog over London. Rarely, if ever, had Britain's capital ushered in a New Year in a mood so bleak, so morose. Hardly a home in the city that festive morning could furnish enough hot water to allow a man to shave or a woman to cover the bottom of her wash-basin. Londoners had greeted the New Year in bedrooms so cold their breath had drifted on the air like puffs of smoke. Precious few of them had greeted it with a hangover. Whisky, in the places where it had been available the night before for New Year's Eve celebrations, had cost £8 a bottle. The streets were almost deserted. The passers-by hurrying down their pavements were grim, joyless creatures, threadbare in old uniforms or clothes barely holding together after eight years of make-do and mend. What few cars there were darted about like fugitive phantoms guiltily consuming Britain's rare and rationed petrol. A special stench, the odour of post-war London, permeated the streets. It was the rancid smell of charred ruins drifting up like an autumn mist from thousands of bombed-out buildings. And yet, that sad, joyless city was the capital of a conquering nation. Only seventeen months before, the British had emerged victorious from mankind's most terrible conflict. Their achievements, their courage in adversity then, had inspired an admiration such as the world had never before accorded them. The cost of their victory, however, had almost vanquished the British. Britain's industry was crippled, her exchequer bankrupt, her once haughty pound sterling surviving only on injections of American and Canadian dollars, her Treasury unable to pay the staggering debt she'd run up to finance the war. Foundries and factories were closing everywhere. Over two million Britons were unemployed. Coal production was lower than it had been a decade earlier and, as a result, every day, some part of Britain was without electric power for hours. For Londoners, the New Year beginning would be the eighth consecutive year they'd lived under severe rationing of almost every product they consumed: food, fuel, drinks, energy, shoes; clothing. 'Starve and shiver' had become the byword of a people who'd defeated Hitler proclaiming "V for Victory" and 'Thumbs Up'. Only one family in fifteen had been able to find and afford a Christmas turkey for the holiday season just past. Many a child's stocking had been empty that Christmas eve. The treasury had slapped a 100% purchase tax on toys. The word most frequently scrawled on the windows of London's shops was 'No': 'No potatoes', 'No logs', "No coal", "No cigarettes", 'No meat'. Indeed, the reality confronting Britain that New Year's morning had been captured in one cruel sentence by her greatest economist. "We are a poor nation," John Maynard Keynes had told his countrymen the year before, 'and we must learn to live accordingly.'

*Source: Freedom at Midnight by Dominique Lapierre and Larry Collins*

95. Which of the following statements best captures the central idea of the passage?
- (a) Britain was a victorious nation, but the cost of victory had crippled its economy and living standards.
  - (b) Britain's capital, London, was a joyless and poverty-stricken city after the Second World War.
  - (c) The British economy was in a dismal state, with high unemployment, factory closures, and severe rationing of essential goods.
  - (d) All of the above
96. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is the author most likely to disagree with?
- (a) Britain's victory in the Second World War was not worth the economic hardships it faced in the aftermath.
  - (b) The British people displayed remarkable resilience and determination despite the difficult circumstances they faced.
  - (c) The rationing and scarcity of essential goods were necessary measures to help Britain recover from the war.
  - (d) The British government's economic policies were effective in reviving the country's economy.
97. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the living conditions in post-war London?
- (a) Many households lacked basic amenities, such as hot water for shaving or washing.
  - (b) The streets were deserted, and the few people seen were grim and joyless, reflecting the overall mood of the city.
  - (c) The city was plagued by the stench of charred ruins from bombings, serving as a constant reminder of the war's devastating impact.
  - (d) All of the above
98. According to the passage, which of the following statements best represents the author's argument?
- (a) Britain's victory in the Second World War was a hollow one, as the country was left economically crippled and struggling to meet the basic needs of its people.
  - (b) The British government's policies were misguided and failed to address the severe economic challenges faced by the nation in the aftermath of the war.
  - (c) The British people's resilience and determination were admirable, but their sacrifices and hardships were ultimately unnecessary.
  - (d) The rationing and scarcity of essential goods were a deliberate strategy by the British government to punish the people for their mistakes during the war.

99. Which of the following statements is a valid conclusion based on the information provided in the passage?
- (a) Britain's economy was in a dire state, with high unemployment, factory closures, and severe rationing of essential goods.
  - (b) The British government's economic policies were successful in reviving the country's economy and improving the living standards of its people.
  - (c) The British people were content with the sacrifices and hardships they endured in the aftermath of the Second World War.
  - (d) The rationing and scarcity of essential goods were temporary measures, and Britain's economy would soon recover to pre-war levels.

**XX. Economics**

India's GDP took a big leap on Leap Day in 2024: The country's remarkable growth rate of 8.4% in the third quarter of the fiscal year 2024 surpassed all expectations, as market analysts had penciled in a slower growth this quarter, between 6.6% and 7.2%. Deloitte's projected growth for the quarter was between 7.1% and 7.4% (as published in January 2024). With substantial revisions to the data from the past three quarters of the fiscal year, India's GDP growth already touched 8.2% year over year (YoY) in these quarters. We have revised our growth prediction for this year to a range of 7.6% to 7.8%, up from our previous estimates due to GDP revisions and stronger-than-expected growth in fiscal 2024. However, we expect growth in the fourth quarter to be modest because of uncertainties related to India's 2024 general elections and modest consumption growth. Our expectations for the near-term future remain in line with previous forecasts with a slight change in the forecast range due to a higher base effect in fiscal 2024. We believe GDP growth to be around 6.6% in the next fiscal year (fiscal 2025) and 6.75% in the year after (fiscal 2026), as markets learn to factor in geopolitical uncertainties in their investment and consumption decisions. The global economy is expected to witness a synchronous rebound in 2025 as major election uncertainties are out of the way and central banks in the West likely announce a couple of rate cuts later in 2024. India will likely see improved capital flows boosting private investment and a rebound in exports. Inflation concerns remain, however, which we believe may ease only in the latter half of the next fiscal year barring any surprises from rising oil or food prices. In this edition of India economic outlook, the focus is on the emerging consumer spending patterns in India, highlighting the rise of the middle-income class. Not only has growth in consumer spending post-pandemic been fluctuating, but there is also a shift in consumption patterns, with demand for luxury and high-end products and services growing faster than demand for basic goods. As we expect the number of middle- to high-income households with increasing disposable income to rise, this trend will likely get further amplified, driving overall private consumer expenditure growth.

Source: <https://www2.deloitte.com/xe/en/insights/economy/asia-pacific/india-economic-outlook.html>

100. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument about India's economic growth in the near future?
- (a) The global economy experiences a slower-than-expected recovery, leading to lower capital inflows in India.
  - (b) Rising geopolitical tensions lead to increased uncertainty, affecting investment and consumption decisions.
  - (c) Inflation rates remain stubbornly high, forcing the central bank to maintain tight monetary policies.
  - (d) All of the above.
101. Which of the following statements best supports the author's argument regarding the shift in consumer spending patterns in India?
- (a) The rise of the middle-income class has led to an increased demand for luxury and high-end products and services.
  - (b) Consumer spending on basic goods has declined due to rising prices.
  - (c) The growth in consumer spending has been consistent across all income groups.
  - (d) The shift in consumer spending patterns is primarily driven by changes in government policies.
102. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument about India's economic growth in fiscal year 2025?
- (a) The global economy experiences a faster-than-expected recovery, leading to higher capital inflows in India.
  - (b) Geopolitical tensions ease, providing a more stable environment for investment and consumption decisions.
  - (c) Inflation rates remain low, allowing the central bank to maintain accommodative monetary policies.
  - (d) All of the above.
103. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the title of the economic outlook report?
- (a) "India's Economic Outlook: Challenges and Opportunities"
  - (b) "India's Economic Growth: Revising Projections"
  - (c) "India's Consumer Spending Patterns: The Rise of the Middle-Income Class"
  - (d) "India's Economic Outlook: Navigating Uncertainties"
104. According to the passage, which of the following conclusions can be drawn about India's GDP growth in fiscal year 2026?
- (a) India's GDP growth in fiscal year 2026 is expected to be around 6.75%.
  - (b) India's GDP growth in fiscal year 2026 is expected to be lower than in fiscal year 2025.
  - (c) India's GDP growth in fiscal year 2026 is expected to be higher than in fiscal year 2025.
  - (d) The passage does not provide enough information to draw a conclusion about India's GDP growth in fiscal year 2026.

**XXI. Schemes**

The term ‘Smart City’ has been used widely ever since 2009, after the great financial crash. Smart cities were defined by urban practitioners as new Silicon Valleys built with a strong integration of a network of airports, highways, and other types of communications, a so-called intellectual city with advanced ICT. The NDA-1 government wanted to adapt to these global changes, already happening through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). It went ahead with a major flagship programme and thus, the SCM was announced in June 2015. Hundred cities were selected for five years under the mission. However, the mission did not clearly define a smart city. It stated, “there is no universally accepted definition of a Smart City... The conceptualisation of Smart City... varies from city to city and country to country, depending on the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of the city residents. A Smart City would have a different connotation in India than, say, Europe. Even in India, there is no one way of defining a Smart City.” The SCM had two main aspects: area-based development consisting of three components — redevelopment (city renewal), retrofitting (city improvement), and green field projects (city extension); and pan-city solutions based on ICT. These further comprised some six categories that would include e-governance, waste management, water management, energy management, urban mobility, and skill development. Around ₹2 lakh crore was kept aside for the mission, with public-private partnerships (PPP) an important driver of the same. The mission that was to be completed in 2020, was given two extensions till June 2024. Additionally, to make the mission effective, a business model of governance was adopted bypassing the existing models of city governance in the country. An SPV (special purpose vehicle) led by a bureaucrat or a representative of an MNC, and other major stakeholders was created and registered under the Companies Act. The elected council, thus, had little role in the governance structure.

*Source: The Hindu*

105. Which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?
- (a) The Smart City Mission (SCM) aimed to create new urban centers with advanced infrastructure and technology.
  - (b) The governance model adopted under the SCM gave limited role to elected city councils.
  - (c) The SCM had a clear and universally accepted definition of a smart city.
  - (d) Public-private partnerships were an important driver of the SCM.
106. Based on the information provided in the passage, which of the following can be inferred?
- (a) The SCM was primarily focused on redevelopment and retrofitting of existing urban areas.
  - (b) The SCM was intended to be completed within the initial five-year timeline.
  - (c) The SCM aimed to promote skill development as one of its key components.
  - (d) The SCM was a continuation of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).



107. Which of the following statements is an assumption made in the passage?
- (a) Smart cities require a strong integration of transportation and communication networks.
  - (b) The SCM was primarily funded by the central government, with limited private investment.
  - (c) The concept of smart cities originated as a response to the 2009 financial crash.
  - (d) The governance model adopted under the SCM was widely accepted by all stakeholders.
108. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the passage?
- (a) The SCM failed to achieve its objectives due to the lack of a clear definition of a smart city.
  - (b) The governance model adopted under the SCM was more effective than the existing models of city governance.
  - (c) The SCM received extensions due to delays in implementation and the need for more time.
  - (d) The SCM was primarily focused on developing new greenfield cities rather than redeveloping existing urban areas.

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**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.** In a hospital, a patient can suffer from at-least one of three illness i.e. headache, cold and fever. Total number of patients suffering from headache, cold and fever are in the ratio 4:5:6 respectively. Number of patients suffering from all three is 36. Number of patients suffering from both headache and fever but not from cold are 25% more than number of patients suffering from all three. Number of patients suffering from both cold and headache and that from both fever and headache are in the ratio of 8:9 respectively. Total number of patients suffering from both cold and fever but not from headache is 27% of total number of patients suffering from headache. Number of patients suffering from fever only are 41 more than number of patients suffering from cold only.
109. What is the number of patients suffering from both cold and fever but not from headache?  
(a) 54 (b) 36  
(c) 72 (d) 45
110. What is the number of patients suffering from cold only?  
(a) 145 (b) 134  
(c) 156 (d) 124
111. Find the difference between total number of patients suffering from headache and total number of patients suffering from cold.  
(a) 150 (b) 60  
(c) 50 (d) 120
112. What is the ratio of number of patients suffering from both cold and fever to total number of patients suffering from both fever and headache?  
(a) 7:9 (b) 10:9  
(c) 5:9 (d) 1:3
113. What is the average number of patients suffering from only one type of illness?  
(a) 122 (b) 120  
(c) 126 (d) None of these

114. What is the difference between number of patients suffering from only headache and fever, from the number of patients suffering from all three?  
(a) 18 (b) 9  
(c) 47 (d) None of the above
- XXIII.** Five Friends namely A, B, C, D, and E, each have different amount of mixture of milk and water with them. The information given below. The distribution of total quantity of mixture with them and the percentage of water in the corresponding mixtures.  
The total amount of mixture (in ml) with A is  $15x+13y+70$  and had 52% of water in it.  
With B, total amount of mixture is  $10x+9y+15$ , in which the amount of milk is 50% more than the amount of water. The total amount of mixture mixture with C is  $9x+8y+78$  and the amount of water in it is 20% more than the amount water in mixture B have. With D, total amount of mixture is  $8x+13y-54$  and the ratio of milk to water in it is 14:11. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)  
The total amount of mixture with E is  $13x+15y-34$  and the difference between the milk and the water is 220.  
**Note:** Total amount of mixture with A and D is 950 ml, while total mixture with C and E is 900ml.
115. B took out 20% of the mixture and added same quantity of water and 'p' ml of milk in the remaining mixture such that the ratio of milk to water in the resultant mixture becomes 6:5. Find the value of p.  
(a) 54 ml (b) 62 ml  
(c) 72 ml (d) 90 ml
116. If C and E mixed their mixtures together then find the ratio of milk to water in the resultant mixture.  
(a) 25:18 (b) 29:18  
(c) 29:15 (d) None of these
117. D took out 'a' ml of mixture, and added 33 ml of milk and 64.5 ml of water in the remaining mixture such that the quantity of milk and water in the resultant mixture becomes same. Find the value of a.  
(a) 105 ml (b) 122.5 ml  
(c) 70 ml (d) 87.5 ml
118. 'A' mixed 60 ml of another mixture containing milk and water in the ratio of b:4 respectively into the original mixture so that the ratio of milk to water in the resultant mixture becomes 5:6. Find the value of b.  
(a) 3 (b) 2  
(c) 4 (d) 1



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