

LAW PREP — Tutorial —

CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

Law Prep Mock Test Series

ENROLLMENT NO.

Student Name :

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Batch :

Test Code : LPMTS-018-10022

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 Minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 (One hundred and twenty) Multiple Choice Questions.
2. You shall enter your Enrollment No. on the first page of the QB at the start of the test.
3. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
4. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the QB, request the

Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet.

5. The QB for the Undergraduate Programme is for 120 marks. Every Right Answer secures 1 mark. Every Wrong Answer results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.
6. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches etc., is/are strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly, appropriate action under the law.

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CONTENTS OF QUESTION PAPER

Subject	Q. Nos.	Page No.
English Language	1 – 24	03 – 12
Current Affairs and General Knowledge	25 – 52	13 – 19
Legal Reasoning	53 – 84	20 – 38
Logical Reasoning	85 – 108	39 – 49
Quantitative Techniques	109 – 120	50 – 52



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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. I cross the finish line of a race, exhausted and excited. Before having the opportunity to rest or to celebrate, I am escorted to a small room with folding chairs organised around the perimeter, for drug testing. I sit sandwiched between my assigned testing agent and my coach, opposite my competitors. My competitors and I make eye contact and exchange weary congratulations, as we await our turns for drug testing.

These tests will measure for the presence of performance-enhancing substances, such as anabolic agents, erythropoietin, beta-2 agonists, growth factors and stimulants, some of which, like caffeine, are permitted in competition in limited amounts. They will also test for masking agents – substances such as diuretics that, while not themselves performance-enhancing, can disguise the presence of substances that are. Additionally, these test results will serve as a data point to track deviations from previous and future test results, as part of our Athlete Biological Passports (ABP). An ABP is a longitudinal means of assessing whether an athlete has participated in illicit forms of performance enhancement, achieved by monitoring biological markers that shift in response to certain drugs long-term.

This is an interesting moment. I sit among my competitors, awaiting the opportunity to demonstrate that I competed the right way, to the extent that a drug test can measure such things. Should we all pass our drug tests, the standings of the race are legitimated. If not, the final standings will shift. I know this is naive, but it has always seemed to me that this moment alone should suffice as a deterrent of wayward actions – to make eye contact with one's competitors, in a tiny room. It is like a child forced to share a car ride with a sibling they wronged, or a thief making small talk with the victim of their theft. Surely, the doping athlete feels guilty in the company of her competitors.

Of course, these moments do not suffice to deter cheating. Globally, there are 567 track and field athletes currently ineligible to compete in the sport due to doping infractions, and these are just the ones who were caught. There is an epidemic of cheating behaviours in athletics. Those who get away with it often outperform athletes who compete above reproach. Cheating makes them faster.

This might press us to wonder about the relationship between moral character and athletic performance, in broader terms. What if vices make us competitive? What if good character has a performance cost?

This should not come as a surprise to anyone paying attention, but there is evidence of vice and poor behaviour in sports. Some of this is obvious, like violence, taking performance-

enhancing drugs, and endlessly boasting about one's feats. Some of it is perhaps less obvious, like intemperance or continuing to play when one ought to stop, a vice which we will examine as 'intransigence', an excess with respect to remaining on task.

Some of these vices result from the fact that it's human beings playing sports – flawed, confused, complex human beings. Others, like vainglory and pride, are concessions to a cultural narrative that prizes sport and celebrates athletes as exceedingly valuable people. And some vices are selected for, and reinforced by, the structure of competitions. They make us stronger competitors.

Source: Aeon, <https://aeon.co/essays/does-it-take-a-bad-person-to-be-a-good-athlete>

1. Which of the following statements is TRUE based on the provided passage?
 - (a) The passage implies that all athletes are inherently flawed and prone to vice.
 - (b) The passage suggests that some vices, like intransigence, are actively chosen and reinforced by the competitive structure of sports.
 - (c) The passage explicitly states that the use of masking agents is always considered a performance-enhancing practice.
 - (d) The passage argues that the pursuit of athletic excellence inevitably leads to the development of vices.

2. Which of the following words can replace the underlined word "elicit" in the sentence, while maintaining the intended meaning of the passage?

*An ABP is a longitudinal means of assessing whether an athlete has participated in **elicit** forms of performance enhancement, achieved by monitoring biological markers that shift in response to certain drugs long-term.*

(a) Evoke	(b) Solicit
(c) Procure	(d) Induce

3. Which of the following best describes the overall tone of the passage?

(a) Candid and Frustrated	(b) Hopeful and Optimistic
(c) Analytical and Objective	(d) Cynical and Resigned

4. The author states, "*This should not come as a surprise to anyone paying attention, but there is evidence of vice and poor behaviour in sports...*" Based on this statement and the passage as a whole, what is the author's primary implication about the relationship between societal values and sports culture?
- (a) Societal values are inherently flawed, and sports, being a reflection of society, inevitably exhibit these flaws.
 - (b) The pressures of competition within sports, regardless of societal values, encourage and incentivize vice and poor behaviour.
 - (c) The celebration of athletes as heroes and the emphasis on winning in sports culture inadvertently promote and condone unethical behaviour.
 - (d) Sports, while reflecting societal values, also have the potential to influence and shape those values, leading to a cycle of perpetuating both good and bad behaviour.
5. Based on the passage, which of the following statements best reflects the author's conclusion about the relationship between ethical behaviour and athletic performance?
- (a) The pervasive presence of doping in sports reveals a deep-seated flaw in the human condition, suggesting that ethical behaviour is inherently incompatible with achieving peak athletic performance.
 - (b) While the current focus on drug testing and ABPs may seem to deter cheating, the underlying pressures within sports culture, coupled with the potential for significant gains from doping, ultimately incentivize unethical behaviour.
 - (c) Despite the widespread existence of doping, the inherent moral compass of athletes remains intact, suggesting that athletes are capable of ethical behaviour, but the reward system within sports culture often discourages it.
 - (d) The ethical complexities of sports are rooted in the tension between the desire for individual achievement and the inherent limitations of the human body, suggesting that athletes are forced to make difficult choices between ethical conduct and maximizing performance.
6. The passage describes the post-race drug testing process and its implications. Which of the following is a direct consequence of the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) system described in the passage?
- (a) The ABP system reduces the need for immediate post-race testing, as it allows for the analysis of long-term trends in athletes' biological markers.
 - (b) The ABP system incentivizes athletes to seek out new, undetectable performance-enhancing substances, as it focuses on identifying long-term patterns of doping rather than immediate detection.
 - (c) The ABP system provides a more comprehensive understanding of athletes' biological profiles, helping to identify potential health risks associated with excessive training or doping practices.
 - (d) The ABP system effectively eliminates the possibility of athletes masking the use of performance-enhancing substances, as it tracks the long-term effects of these substances on the athlete's biological markers.

7. What type of writing best describes the passage above?
- (a) A scientific article examining the impact of doping on athlete performance.
 - (b) A personal essay exploring the moral dilemmas and complexities of competitive athletics.
 - (c) A journalistic report detailing the prevalence of doping in track and field.
 - (d) A philosophical treatise analyzing the relationship between virtue and athletic success.
8. Which word best describes the author's feeling about the current state of doping in athletics?
- (a) Hopeful
 - (b) Accepting
 - (c) Disillusioned
 - (d) Indifferent

II. It's 1590, and two armies stand in the fields just outside Ivry in France. Both armies are a rag-tag shamble of children, old men, cripples, and foreign mercenaries. After 30 years of civil war, that's all that's left. In this latest, macabre chapter of the French Wars of Religion, priests walk up and down the lines. They tell everyone standing that "God blesses you," "This is all for God," and, most importantly of all, "Please God, give us victory this day." Protestants and Catholics are praying to the same God to give them both victory. God will have to disappoint a lot of people.

"Petitionary prayer" is the idea that worshippers can ask for certain boons or benefits from their deity. Conflicting petitions and contradictory requests are one problem. But it's also a shallow one. For most believers, religion is not about intercessory perks. For monotheists, especially, God is not a vending machine, and He's thought to have far more wisdom in his omniscience than to give out sweets like an overindulgent grandma at Christmas.

Anusha's question, though, is about a deeper issue in the philosophy of religion. It makes camp at the nexus between philosophy, history, and human psychology, centering on the purpose of religion in people's lives. So, to answer whether prayer is fundamentally egotistical, we'll look at the psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud and the German theologian Friedrich Heiler at this week's seminary.

According to Freud, the earliest motivation humans had to create religion was fear. It is not simply a fear of death but rather a fear of the great, powerful forces of nature. Strange animals prowling in the dark, torrential monsoon rains, or the life-sapping cold of winter are dangerous in their own right. For our earliest ancestors, nature was not a stroll in the woods. It wasn't a good day out and good for your mental health; it was a terrible, fearful place of shadows and forces that could obliterate us.

So, what we did was create gods. We threw light into the darkness and rationalized the irrational. We gave nature a personality with whom we could beg, worship, and negotiate. Lightning storms were still terrifying, but suddenly there was a reason behind them — a motivation. A bad crop was still lethal, but at least we could do something about it by praying to some kind of fertility deity.

For Freud, petitionary prayer lies in the most basic principles of religion: We can imagine ourselves taking control over nature via God. Freud was a psychologist, but there is some

anthropological and theological heft to his point. Almost all ancient religions featured some kind of petitionary prayer and votive offerings (like sacrifices). The Ewe people of Ghana are known to pray to a river spirit for clothes and cowry shells and to another spirit for the punishment of those who have wronged them. The chief of the Adivasi in India will pray during a drought, asking the gods to send rain and save them from starvation. The Israelites initially worshipped Yahweh because he proved his expertise in war, but when they settled in Canaan, they turned to the cult of Baal, who was believed to have made the crops grow from time immemorial.

Source: <https://bigthink.com/thinking/everyday-philosophy-egotistical-prayer/>

9. Which two words best describe the author's tone when discussing Freud's perspective on the origins of religion?
- (a) Reverent, Critical (b) Analytical, Dismissive
(c) Humorous, Sympathetic (d) Scholarly, Respectful
10. Which word is the most accurate synonym for "intercessory" as used in the passage?
- (a) Propitiatory (b) Mediatory
(c) Conciliatory (d) Exemplary
11. Which of the following most accurately represents the central idea of the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (a) The author contends that the inherent egotism of petitionary prayer reveals the underlying anxieties about mortality that drive human religious behaviour, as exemplified by the historical practices of various cultures.
- (b) The passage critiques the simplistic view of religion as a means of obtaining personal benefits, highlighting the more profound psychological and philosophical dimensions of religious practice, using historical examples to demonstrate the evolution of religious beliefs.
- (c) The author argues that the evolution of religious beliefs, from primitive fear-driven rituals to more complex systems of faith, reflects a growing understanding of human psychology and the inherent limitations of petitionary prayer.
- (d) The passage emphasizes the enduring presence of petitionary prayer across cultures and historical periods, suggesting that it serves as a fundamental expression of human vulnerability and the desire for control over uncontrollable forces.

12. The passage discusses all of the following arguments EXCEPT:
- (a) The origin of religion can be traced back to a primal fear of the unknown, particularly the forces of nature, which early humans sought to control through the creation of gods and rituals.
 - (b) The motivation for prayer is rooted in the inherent human desire to control uncontrollable forces, particularly the fear of death, which religion provides a framework for understanding and managing.
 - (c) Freud's understanding of religion is a nuanced approach to the subject, incorporating elements of fear, control, and the desire for order in the face of chaotic natural forces.
 - (d) The passage proposes that the fear of death is a fundamental human anxiety that plays a significant role in the development of religious beliefs, prompting humans to seek solace and meaning in a transcendent realm.
13. The last paragraph of the passage states, "We can imagine ourselves taking control over nature via God. Freud was a psychologist, but there is some anthropological and theological heft to his point." Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the implication of this statement within the context of the passage?
- (a) Freud's theory, while grounded in psychology, resonates with anthropological and theological perspectives, suggesting that religion serves as a powerful tool for humans to exert control over the uncontrollable forces of nature.
 - (b) The passage highlights the paradoxical nature of Freud's theory, simultaneously acknowledging the psychological roots of religious belief while also recognizing its anthropological and theological significance.
 - (c) By suggesting that Freud's theory possesses "anthropological and theological heft," the passage emphasizes the limitations of a purely psychological explanation for religious behaviour, implying the need for a more comprehensive understanding.
 - (d) Freud's theory, while acknowledging the psychological origins of religion, ultimately fails to fully account for the complex interplay between human psychology and the influence of cultural and spiritual factors in shaping religious beliefs.
14. Which of the following words could replace "omniscience" without significantly altering the meaning of the sentence?
- (a) Prescience
 - (b) Sagacity
 - (c) Perspicacity
 - (d) Ubiquity
15. Which of the following best describes the author's mood while writing the above excerpt?
- (a) Analytical and Mocking
 - (b) Informative and Reflective
 - (c) Critical and Pessimistic
 - (d) Humorous and Philosophical

16. Which of the following inferences cannot be drawn from the information provided in the passage?
- (a) The development of religion was a response to the perceived chaos and unpredictability of the natural world.
 - (b) Early humans were motivated by a desire for control over the uncontrollable forces of nature.
 - (c) Freud believed that the concept of God was created as a means to project human anxieties onto an external entity.
 - (d) The passage suggests that the motivation for prayer has evolved over time from purely superstitious beliefs to a more nuanced understanding of the divine.

III. In the late 1980s, aged 12, Taryn was taken to her doctor's office with cramping, bloating, and constipation after eating, and was told that she had 'a nervous stomach'. As a white girl growing up in New Jersey, she met a stereotype, and when initial bloodwork and imaging was negative for evidence of a 'real', or organic disease in her gut, one of Taryn's doctors began writing in her charts that she had irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), a misdiagnosis that would follow Taryn for life.

At the time, IBS was considered by many to be a medically unexplained and therefore controversial illness, keeping company with conditions such as fibromyalgia and chronic fatigue syndrome. As a result, it carried the stigma of being a psychosomatic illness, caused primarily by stress and anxiety, and Taryn was sent home with prescriptions for diet and exercise. Later, when she was in middle school, Taryn was found to weigh only 80 lbs (36 kg). She was skin and bones, she told me in an interview. She couldn't eat without throwing up or becoming ill. Blood tests revealed that she was severely malnourished, and as a consequence she was hospitalised, not to look for an organic disease, but for a presumed eating disorder like anorexia nervosa.

Eating disorders, much like IBS, are to this day stigmatised as forms of mental illness found in young middle-class white women, and therefore not seen as legitimate, as 'true' biological disease. Decades in the future, Taryn would learn from a rheumatologist that her symptoms were most likely caused by mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), a rare autoimmune condition, not a mental illness. But, as a child, her voice had mattered very little in the paternalistic world of academic medicine. 'Being hospitalised traumatised me,' she said. 'It made me distrust the medical system forever.' Instead of being appropriately tested and treated for a gastrointestinal condition, Taryn was discharged with antidepressants and instructions to undergo psychotherapy.

Unsurprisingly, Taryn's health continued to decline. Well into her 20s, she dealt with long episodes of extreme exhaustion and weakness, all the while trying to navigate the formative years of her youth and the long line of doctors who repeatedly said that there was nothing wrong with her. Because she couldn't eat food, it became difficult for her to be part of social gatherings with friends and family. Her malnutrition continued to worsen to the point that her

parents resorted to force-feeding, which only alienated her further, and also failed to improve her symptoms. Somehow, through all of this, Taryn managed to complete both college and nursing school, buoyed by an early childhood experience of caring for an ailing relative.

Source: <https://aeon.co/essays/why-doctors-are-ignorant-and-dismissive-of-the-gut-brain-relationship>

17. Which of the following statements is true based on the passage?
- (a) Taryn was initially diagnosed with IBS, but it was later discovered that she had an eating disorder like anorexia nervosa.
 - (b) Taryn's doctors failed to recognize the severity of her malnutrition and therefore delayed her hospitalization.
 - (c) Taryn's initial misdiagnosis was due to the limited understanding of autoimmune diseases in the 1980s.
 - (d) Taryn's negative experiences with the medical system led her to pursue a career in nursing.
18. Which of the following can be inferred from the information given in the passage?
- (a) Taryn's experience of being dismissed by doctors led her to develop a deep skepticism towards authority figures, influencing her future career choices. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (b) Despite the lack of a definitive diagnosis and the physical limitations imposed by her illness, Taryn's resilience and determination allowed her to complete her academic pursuits.
 - (c) The emotional toll of her illness, compounded by the lack of medical support, likely contributed to Taryn's decision to pursue a career in nursing, where she could directly help others facing similar challenges.
 - (d) The passage suggests that Taryn's experiences with the medical system instilled in her a deep sense of empathy for patients, leading her to prioritize their emotional well-being alongside their physical health.
19. Which of the following words could replace "chronic" in the sentence "*At the time, IBS was considered by many to be a medically unexplained and therefore controversial illness, keeping company with conditions such as fibromyalgia and chronic fatigue syndrome...*" without changing the meaning of the sentence?
- (a) Persistent
 - (b) Endemic
 - (c) Recurrent
 - (d) Inveterate
20. What tone does the passage primarily convey regarding Taryn's medical journey?
- (a) Skeptical and Dismissive
 - (b) Optimistic and Hopeful
 - (c) Critical and Sympathetic
 - (d) Indifferent and Neutral

IV. Take the time to smell the roses, poets tell us. When the past is full of regrets and the future evokes anxiety, it might seem plausible that the present alone offers happiness. Yet in this article I'd like to argue that contrary to much thinking on this topic, the present is not all there is to happiness – at least if by 'present' we mean the immediately present moment isolated from the past and future.

Happiness is as ambiguous and difficult-to-define as it is sought after. Still, we can probably say without undue controversy that happiness must at least include – while by no means being reducible to – a felt response on the part of a sentient being to perceived good things in that being's life. So happiness is always about life and is never defined merely in terms of momentary fragments of joy taken in isolation, but in terms of the many good aspects of life which are themselves each complex and comprised of many parts. Let us call them 'wholes'. By life's 'wholes', I mean events and developing processes rather than static entities. Such wholes are events and ever-developing processes rather than static entities that include as constituents, in addition to the lived present, the lived past as well as the to-be-lived future. For that matter they also incorporate the events of countless other lives that taken together comprise a kind of 'community of events'. Life in this sense of inextricably bound, temporally-stretched (past, present, future-encompassing) events, is no more a mere succession of moments than a symphony is a mere succession of notes. These past, present, and future-comprised life event wholes are the concrete stuff of experience. Contrary to much contemporary thought, it is isolated present moments that are abstract (tract – pull; abs – apart) – abstracted from the concrete (crete – grown; con – together) wholes that constitute actual experience for the purposes of philosophical inquiry, much as isolated organs can be abstracted from a whole organism for the purposes of biological inquiry. Abstraction is always a matter of pulling apart what are in experiential fact found grown together – of reflectively or mentally separating what are in actual fact inseparable. While this may aid inquiry if only by guiding its focus, one should not lose sight of the violence it inflicts upon the concrete fact.

Source: https://philosophynow.org/issues/162/The_Present_Is_Not_All_There_Is_To_Happiness

21. Which of the following arguments is NOT discussed by the author in the passage
- (a) The present moment, when isolated from past and future, is an abstract concept rather than a concrete experience.
 - (b) Happiness is a multifaceted experience that cannot be reduced to momentary joys.
 - (c) The concept of 'wholes' in life is synonymous with static entities.
 - (d) Abstraction in philosophical inquiry involves separating inseparable elements of experience.

22. What can be inferred about the author's perspective on the nature of happiness from the passage?
- (a) Happiness is a transient emotion that fluctuates with changing circumstances.
 - (b) Happiness is an enduring state that is independent of one's life events and experiences.
 - (c) Happiness is a complex and holistic response to the perceived good in one's life, encompassing past, present, and future.
 - (d) Happiness is solely determined by the accumulation of momentary pleasures.
23. In the context of the passage, which synonym can replace the underlined word "inextricably"?
- (a) Irretrievably
 - (b) Indissolubly
 - (c) Intricately
 - (d) Indistinguishably
24. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (a) The pursuit of happiness is futile as it is an abstract concept that cannot be concretely defined or experienced.
 - (b) Happiness is a complex construct that is intrinsically linked to the temporal continuity of life's events, rather than isolated moments.
 - (c) The present moment is the most significant contributor to happiness, overshadowing the roles of the past and future.
 - (d) Philosophical inquiry into happiness is detrimental to understanding the true nature of human emotions.

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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. India, alongside seven other World Trade Organization (WTO) members such as China and Russia, has raised objections against the European Union's (EU) decision to prolong safeguard measures on specific steel products beyond June 30. This criticism came during a recent WTO meeting where members argued that the EU's safeguard duty, initially imposed in response to the United States' imposition of additional duties on certain steel imports from the EU in 2018, violated WTO regulations. The extension of similar duties by the United Kingdom (UK) also faced condemnation from WTO members, with China and Korea questioning the justification behind prolonging these measures. Brazil emphasized the need for sustainable solutions to the global issue of excess steel capacity, advocating for multilateral or pluri-lateral cooperation instead of unilateral protectionist measures. This collective stance underscores the growing concern among WTO members regarding trade policies that deviate from the principles of fair and open trade. The dispute highlights the complexities of international trade relations and the challenges faced in reconciling national interests with global trade rules. As countries navigate these issues, the role of institutions like the WTO becomes increasingly crucial in facilitating dialogue and resolving disputes to foster a more stable and equitable global trading system.

Source: Business Standard

25. What does the WTO's Safeguard Agreement permit Countries to do?
- (a) Encourage Unlimited Imports Without Any Restrictions.
 - (b) Temporarily Limit Imports if they seriously threaten Domestic Businesses.
 - (c) Completely Ban All Imports from Other Countries.
 - (d) Establish Long – term Agreements with Exporting Countries.
26. What is the Maximum Duration for Safeguard Measures as outlined in the WTO's Safeguard Agreement?
- (a) 2 years
 - (b) 4 years
 - (c) 8 years
 - (d) 10 years
27. Where was the 13th Ministerial Conference (MC13) of the WTO held?
- (a) Geneva
 - (b) Abu Dhabi
 - (c) Singapore
 - (d) Kazakhstan

28. Which of the following countries recently became the 165th and 166th member states of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
- (a) Comoros and Tuvalu (b) Timor Leste and Solomon Islands
(c) Comoros and Timor Leste (d) Nauru and Kiribati
29. When was World Trade Organization established?
- (a) 1948 (b) 1987
(c) 1994 (d) 1995

VI. Between 2022 and 2023, Brazil and Colombia witnessed a significant decrease in primary forest loss, with reductions of 36% and 49% respectively, showcasing promising strides in forest conservation efforts. However, despite these noteworthy achievements, the overall rate of tropical primary forest loss in 2023 remained alarmingly consistent with previous years, as indicated by new data from the University of Maryland's GLAD lab and available on WRI's Global Forest Watch platform. The total tropical primary forest loss in 2023 amounted to a staggering 3.7 million hectares, equivalent to the devastating loss of nearly 10 football (soccer) fields of forest per minute. Although there was a 9% decrease from the previous year, the rate of loss in 2023 closely mirrored that of 2019 and 2021, illustrating the persistent challenge of deforestation. The repercussions of this ongoing deforestation are profound, contributing to a staggering 2.4 gigatonnes (Gt) of carbon dioxide emissions in 2023 alone, a figure comparable to almost half of the annual fossil fuel emissions of the United States. With only six years remaining until 2030, the deadline set by leaders of 145 countries to halt and reverse forest loss, it is evident that the global community is falling significantly short of its targets. While the declines in forest loss in Brazil and Colombia offer hope towards meeting this commitment, urgent and concerted efforts are required on a global scale to address the underlying drivers of deforestation and ensure the preservation of invaluable forest ecosystems for future generations.

Source: World Resources Institute

30. When was the Forest Survey of India established?
- (a) 1971 (b) 1981
(c) 1991 (d) 2001
31. Which country has the Highest Area under Forest Cover as per Forest Watch Report 2023?
- (a) Brazil (b) Canada
(c) Russia (d) United States
32. What percentage of India's land area, including tree cover, is covered by forests?
- (a) 10% (b) 15%
(c) 24% (d) 33%

33. What is the target for land restoration set by the Bonn Challenge for the year 2030?
- (a) 150 million hectares (b) 200 million hectares
(c) 250 million hectares (d) 350 million hectares

34. When was the Nagar Van Yojana initiated?
- (a) 2015 (b) 2018
(c) 2020 (d) 2022

VII. President Droupadi Murmu bestowed the esteemed Padma awards 2024 upon several distinguished individuals, including former vice president _____ [1], renowned for his significant contributions to the nation. Among the recipients were Bindeshwar Pathak, the founder of Sulabh International, and acclaimed actor Mithun Chakraborty, alongside a host of other prominent figures. Singer Usha Uthup, former Uttar Pradesh governor Ram Naik, industrialist Sitaram Jindal, and Theyyam folk dancer Narayanan EP were also honored with the prestigious Padma awards during the ceremonial function held at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi. The event was graced by the presence of notable dignitaries such as Vice-President Jagdeep Dhankhar, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Union Home Minister Amit Shah, and External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar. The Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Shri awards represent the pinnacle of civilian honors in the country, recognizing exemplary contributions across various fields including art, social work, public affairs, science and engineering, trade and industry, medicine, literature and education, sports, and civil service. This ceremony not only celebrates the outstanding achievements of these individuals but also underscores the importance of their dedication and commitment to the betterment of society and the nation as a whole.

Source: LiveMint

35. When were the Padma Awards established?
- (a) 1947 (b) 1950
(c) 1954 (d) 1960
36. Which of the following is not the recipient of Padma Vibhushan 2024?
- (a) M Fathima Beevi (b) Vyjayantimala Bali
(c) Konidela Chiranjeevi (d) Bindeshwar Pathak
37. How many Padma awards were conferred in the year 2024?
- (a) 122 (b) 130
(c) 132 (d) 140
38. Which of the following is not a Bharat Ratna Recipient?
- (a) Chaudhary Charan Singh (b) SV Radhakrishnan
(c) CV Raman (d) Manmohan Singh

39. Which of the following will come in place of [1]?
- (a) Jagdeep Dhankhar (b) Venkaiah Naidu
(c) Hamid Ansari (d) Jakir Hussain

VIII. The UK government has introduced a controversial plan to address the issue of asylum seekers entering the country "illegally" from safe countries like France. Under this plan, asylum seekers arriving after January 1, 2022, could potentially be sent to Rwanda for processing of their asylum claims instead of in the UK. If their claims are successful, they may be granted refugee status and allowed to stay in Rwanda. However, if their claims are unsuccessful, they could explore other avenues for settlement in Rwanda or seek asylum in another "safe third country," with no option to apply to return to the UK.

This initiative aims to deter individuals from making perilous journeys across the English Channel in small boats. According to BBC home and legal correspondent Dominic Casciani, there are approximately 52,000 individuals who may fall under this category.

Initially scheduled for June 2022, the first flight to Rwanda was postponed due to legal challenges. Prime Minister Rishi Sunak announced on April 22 that the first flight would depart in 10-12 weeks. Despite the delay, the government plans to conduct multiple flights per month throughout the summer and beyond. To facilitate this process, the government has made preparations such as putting an airfield on standby and arranging commercial charter planes.

Source: BBC

40. Who signed the deal on behalf of the UK government?
- (a) Boris Johnson (b) Theresa May
(c) David Cameron (d) Rishi Sunak
41. In which year was the Refugee Convention established?
- (a) 1945 (b) 1951
(c) 1967 (d) 1971
42. On which date was the UDHR adopted by the United Nations General Assembly?
- (a) 10 December 1947 (b) 10 December 1948
(c) 10 December 1949 (d) 10 December 1950
43. What was the theme of World Refugee Day in 2023?
- (a) Hope and Resilience (b) Building Bridges
(c) Refugees Welcome (d) Hope Away from Home

IX. The Supreme Court recently dismissed a plea advocating for 100% verification of Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) slips alongside Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) counts. The bench, comprising Justices Sanjiv Khanna and Dipankar Datta, elucidated their decision, citing adherence to existing protocols, technical considerations, and recorded data. They addressed three primary pleas: a return to the paper ballot system, providing voters with printed VVPAT slips for verification and subsequent ballot box insertion, and advocating for 100% VVPAT slip counting alongside electronic tallies. All three requests were declined based on the aforementioned factors.

For voters, the Supreme Court's ruling signals no alteration in the voting process. EVMs will persist as the primary method, with each machine connected to a VVPAT unit. Additionally, existing provisions mandate the random selection and counting of VVPAT slips from five Assembly constituencies or segments to cross-verify with EVM counts.

The petitioner, the Association for Democratic Reforms, had pushed for full-scale VVPAT slip counting, but the court's decision upholds the current system. This decision underscores the judiciary's reliance on established protocols and technical assessments in electoral matters, ensuring the integrity and efficiency of the voting process.

Source: Indian Express

44. What demand regarding Indian Elections was rejected by the Supreme Court in above case?
- (a) Demand for Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) to be replaced by Ballot Papers
 - (b) Demand for 100% Verification of VVPATs (Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail)
 - (c) Demand for implementing Online Voting System
 - (d) Demand for extending Voting Hours during Elections
45. What is the duration for which the Election Commission of India (ECI) is directed to seal and store symbol load units (SLUs) after the election results are reported?
- (a) 30 days
 - (b) 45 days
 - (c) 60 days
 - (d) 90 days
46. What does the term "VVPAT" stand for in the context of elections?
- (a) Voter Verification Paper Audit Trail
 - (b) Vote Verification Paper Authentication Test
 - (c) Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail
 - (d) Vote Verification Paper Audit Technique
47. In the case of Subramanian Swamy vs ECI (2013), what ruling did the Supreme Court (SC) make regarding the implementation of VVPAT?
- (a) VVPAT implementation is Optional for the Election Commission of India
 - (b) VVPAT implementation is Necessary for Free and Fair Elections
 - (c) VVPAT implementation is Unnecessary and Redundant
 - (d) VVPAT implementation should be decided by Individual States

48. Who jointly developed the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) in India?
(a) Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL) and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)
(b) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Electronic Corporation of India Ltd (ECIL)
(c) Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL) and Electronic Corporation of India Ltd (ECIL)
(d) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL)
- X. The World Air Quality Report is an indispensable resource providing a comprehensive assessment of air quality levels across the globe. Drawing data from a multitude of air quality monitoring stations, the report offers insights into key pollutants like particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and ozone (O₃). Through meticulous analysis, the report sheds light on the extent of air pollution in different regions, pinpointing areas with the highest pollution levels and those making strides towards improvement. This information is invaluable for policymakers, researchers, and the general public, as it underscores the urgency of addressing air pollution as a pressing public health issue.
- By raising awareness about the health impacts of air pollution, the World Air Quality Report advocates for the implementation of measures aimed at reducing emissions from various sources, including vehicles, industries, and energy production. It emphasizes the importance of adopting cleaner technologies and promoting sustainable practices to mitigate the adverse effects of air pollution on human health and the environment.
- Furthermore, the report underscores the significance of international cooperation in addressing transboundary air pollution. Given the interconnected nature of air quality and its impact on global health, collaborative efforts among nations are crucial for effectively combating air pollution and safeguarding public well-being on a global scale. www.lawpreptutorial.com
- Source: The Hindu*
49. Who published the World Air Quality Report 2023?
(a) United Nations Environment Programme
(b) World Health Organization
(c) Swiss organisation IQAir
(d) International Air Quality Association
50. In terms of Air Quality, where did India rank globally according to World Air Quality Report 2023?
(a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fourth

51. Which City was identified as Most Polluted Capital City in the world for the 4th Consecutive Time?
- (a) Beijing, China (b) New Delhi, India
(c) Islamabad, Pakistan (d) Dhaka, Bangladesh
52. What is the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)?
- (a) A plan for economic development in rural areas
(b) A strategy for disaster management in coastal regions
(c) A set of emergency measures to prevent further deterioration of air quality
(d) A program to promote renewable energy sources

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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. Bailment

Bailment is defined in Section 148 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 as, “**A bailment is the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them.**” The person who delivers the goods is called the ‘Bailor’ and the person who receives the goods for the specific purpose is called the ‘Bailee’. It is a special type of contract that is covered under Chapter IX (Sections 148-171) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. As mentioned above, bailment is a special type of contract. Hence, all the essential elements of a valid contract must be present in it. The essential elements such as offer, consideration, contractual capacity such that both the parties are major, intention, etc. must be a part of the bailment. Without the presence of these essential elements, the contract cannot be enforceable in a court of law. However, out of these, a contract of bailment can be valid without consideration. There are two types of bailment - Gratuitous Bailment which is bailment without any consideration and Non-Gratuitous Bailment which is bailment with consideration.

As per Section 149 of the Act, “*the delivery to the bailee may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the intended bailee or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.*” The delivery of the goods can be actual as well as constructive. Actual delivery means the goods are physically delivered by the bailor in the possession of the bailee. Constructive delivery means that the goods are not expressly delivered but a few actions imply that the bailee is given the possession of the goods. It is important to note that the actual transfer of possession is necessary for bailment. Only giving the custody of the goods to a person does not make him the bailee. As mentioned above, the delivery of the goods from the bailor to the bailee must be after a contract is created between both parties. The contract should have the details of the transfer of the goods and their return. However, the contract can either be expressly signed by the parties or implied by the parties. When lost goods are found by a third party, they act as the bailee of such goods. There must be a specific purpose for which the goods are transferred from the bailor to the bailee. As

per Sections 153 & 154, the contract of bailment might be terminated if the bailee acts inconsistently or makes unauthorized use of the goods. Specific purpose is very important and the parties should abide by the contract. After the purpose for which the goods were bailed is complete, the bailee will have to return the goods to the bailor. The method and the way of return will be as per the contract or bailor's wish.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/contract-of-bailment-and-pledge/>

53. Ashray owned a pet dog, he worked as an academic researcher so he was required to travel a lot. When he used to travel, he dropped off his pet dog to his friend, Sejal for taking care of the dog in his absence. One time, when Ashray was in another city to conduct a survey, he delivered the dog to Sejal's house and instructed her not to take the dog out of the house for medical reasons and also clarified that he would take the dog from her as soon as he is back in the city. Despite this, Sejal took the dog to participate in an animal talent show. Has Sejal violated the contract of Bailment?
- (a) No, the bailor has the freedom to use the bailed goods for any purpose.
 - (b) Yes, the bailor cannot use the delivered goods apart from the purpose specified.
 - (c) No, she has not violated the contract because it was not a contract of bailment in the first place.
 - (d) Yes, she has violated the contract because she refused to return the dog to Ashray.
54. Alex is a smuggler who is wanted by the police. Recently, he has taken up work to smuggle a certain number of rare diamonds from a foreign country to India. As he was going through the airport with the diamonds, the police identified him and in order to escape, he gave the diamonds for safekeeping to his counterpart, who was a minor and was travelling with him at that time. After securing himself from the police, Alex asked for the diamonds to take those to the buyer, but the counterpart refused to give the diamonds back. Did he violate the bailment contract?
- (a) Yes, he violated the contract because he refused to return the goods to Alex.
 - (b) Yes, he violated the contract because he did not use the goods for a specific purpose.
 - (c) No, he did not violate the contract because there was no specified purpose, so it was not a bailment.
 - (d) No, he did not violate the contract because it was not a valid contract in the first place.

55. Jasmine is a wealthy woman who is 60 years of age. She was in possession of some really expensive jewellery which she inherited from her grandmother. That jewellery held great emotional value for her, apart from its monetary value. She recently went to a jeweller to get the jewellery polished so she could wear that to a family event. The jeweller conveyed that it would take around 3 days to get the work done, so Jasmine made an advance payment. In this interval, the jeweller's wife wore Jasmine's necklace to an event which was covered by the media so Jasmine saw the photos of the wife wearing her necklace. Can Jasmine terminate the contract of bailment in this case?
- (a) No, she cannot terminate the contract because it was not a valid contract in the first place.
 - (b) Yes, she can terminate the contract because the jeweller made unauthorised use of goods.
 - (c) No, she cannot terminate the contract because the jeweller did not act inconsistently to the terms of the contract.
 - (d) Yes, she can terminate the contract because the jeweller did not perform his task correctly.
56. Based on your understanding of the passage, identify the correct option from the following:
- (a) A contract for bailment cannot be made without consideration in any case.
 - (b) Bailment can only be made through the physical transfer of possession from the bailor to the bailee.
 - (c) If X finds a lost phone, the owner cannot force X to give the phone back and X can use the phone for any purpose.
 - (d) None of the above.

XII. Estoppel

The word "Estoppel" is derived from the French word '*estoupe*', which means '*stopper*'. The rule of estoppel is based on the maxim "*allegans contraria non est audiendus*," which means that a person alleging contrary facts should not be heard. The term was adopted from English jurisprudence, which has assigned it a special and technical connotation of its own.

We can see "Estoppel" in Indian Evidence Act Section 115. There it was defined as – "*When one person has, by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief; neither he nor his representative shall be allowed in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative, to deny the truth of that thing.*"

The doctrine of promissory estoppel is also called 'new estoppel', 'equitable estoppel' or 'quasi- estoppel'. The doctrine is guided by the principles of justice, fair play, and good conscience. According to the legal dictionary, promissory estoppel is the doctrine that provides that if a party changes his or her position substantially, either by acting or forbearing from acting in reliance upon a gratuitous promise, then that party can enforce the promise, although the essential elements of a contract are not present. The essential ingredients of the doctrine of promissory estoppel are: A party should have, by his word or conduct, given to the other party a clear and unequivocal promise or assurance; The promise, representation, or

assurance was intended to affect the legal relations of the parties and to be acted upon accordingly; The promisee has in fact acted upon such a promise.

The doctrine of promissory estoppel and 'estoppel' mentioned in Section 115 of The Indian Evidence Act is different. In *Dr. Ashok Kumar Maheswari vs. State of Uttar Pradesh and Anr. (1998)*, it was held that the doctrine of promissory estoppel can be invoked even where a case does not satisfy the requirements of estoppel enshrined in Section 115 of The Indian Evidence Act. Even though the promise was not recorded in the form of a formal contract, it would be possible for a party that relied on the government's representation to assert that the government should be obligated to uphold the promise made by it.

In *M/S Shree Sidhali Steels Ltd. and Anr. vs. State of Uttar Pradesh and Ors. (2011)*, it was mentioned that the doctrine of estoppel cannot be invoked for enforcement of a promise made contrary to law because no one can be compelled to act against the statute.

There are certain exceptions to promissory estoppel: Firstly, it is not applicable to minors and it cannot be used to compel someone to do an act that is prohibited by law. Further, it cannot be used against the government if it jeopardises its constitutional powers. It cannot be applied unless both parties have the knowledge.

Source: <https://blog.iplayers.in/promissory-estoppel-and-evolution-of-contract-law/>

57. Tanisha and Shubham were friends and they were both 19 years old. They both had a common nemesis named Manya. Tanisha recently engaged in a fight with Manya and as she was telling Shubham about it, he agreed that Manya deserves to be punished. They decided to damage her reputation in their college. For this, Shubham promised that he would steal Manya's phone and would send obscene messages to her friends. In exchange for this, Tanisha would pay him a sum of Rs. 5,000. In consideration of his promise, Tanisha gave the amount to Shubham but later, he refused to fulfil his promise. Can he be made liable on the basis of the doctrine of promissory estoppel?
- (a) Yes, he can be made liable because he unequivocally gave the promise to Tanisha and has to fulfil it.
 - (b) Yes, he can be made liable because Tanisha acted upon his promise.
 - (c) No, he cannot be made liable because this act is prohibited by the law.
 - (d) No, he cannot be made liable because Shubham did not promise anything to Tanisha.

58. Anup was an eighty-year-old man. He never married, but he did have an illegitimate son named Arush. He had a nephew named Abhi, whose parents died years ago. Before his death, Anup assured Abhi multiple times that he would inherit all his property as he would make a will naming Abhi as his heir. Relying upon this, Abhi started a business since he would not have any funding problems after inheriting the fortune of his uncle. Upon his death, Anup named Arush as his legal heir and left all his wealth to him. Now, Abhi did not have any funding for his business and consequently, he fell into debt. Decide if promissory estoppel can be applied in this case.
- (a) No, the doctrine would not apply because Anup did not make a clear promise to Abhi.
 - (b) Yes, the doctrine would apply because Anup gave a promise and Abhi acted upon his promise.
 - (c) No, the doctrine would not apply because Abhi did not act upon Anup's promise.
 - (d) No, the doctrine would not apply because the promise was not intended to change the legal relations of the parties.
59. Yuvraj is a boy who has completed 17 years of age. His parents died in a car crash recently and he did not have any near relatives to take care of him. He needed to fund his higher education and for this, he asked for a loan from a family friend named Arjun. He promised Arjun that he would return the money in instalments when he started earning after his graduation. Arjun believed him and provided him with a loan without any formal contract. 3 years later, Yuvraj completed his graduation and got a job. When asked to pay back the loan by Arjun, he refused as there was no contract between them. Decide if the amount can be claimed through the application of promissory estoppel.
- (a) Yes, the amount can be claimed because Yuvraj is not a minor at the time of fulfilment of the promise.
 - (b) Yes, the amount can be claimed because Arjun acted upon the promise of Yuvraj.
 - (c) No, the amount cannot be claimed because Arjun did not act upon the promise of Yuvraj.
 - (d) No, the amount cannot be claimed because Yuvraj was a minor at the time of making the promise.
60. Identify which of the following options can be correctly inferred from the given passage:
- (a) The doctrine of promissory estoppel will not apply to the fulfilment of a promise made for the delivery of an illegal drug.
 - (b) All the ingredients of a valid contract must be present to apply the doctrine of promissory estoppel.
 - (c) The doctrine of equitable estoppel cannot be applied against the government in any case.
 - (d) Both (a) and (b) are correct.

XIII. Cheating and Forgery

Both Cheating and Forgery are considered as crimes against the property of a person. They might sound similar to a layman, but they are not the same. Cheating is defined in Section 415, Chapter XVII of The IPC as – “Whoever, by deceiving a person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to a person, or to consent that a person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces that person so deceived to try and do or omit to do anything which he wouldn’t do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is probably going to cause damage or harm to a person in body, mind, reputation or property, is claimed to ‘cheat’. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Forgery is defined in Section 463, Chapter XVIII of The IPC as – “Whoever makes any false document or false electronic record or a part of a document or electronic record, with intent to cause damage or injury, to the general public or a person, or to support any claim or title, or to cause a person to give up property, or to enter into any express or implied contract, or with intent to commit fraud or that fraud could also be committed, commits forgery.”

Cheating is roofed under Section 415-420 of the IPC. Forgery is roofed under Section 463-477 of the IPC. Cheating carries a punishment of seven years and/or fine. Forgery carries a punishment of two years and/or fine. Cheating could also be caused by oral statements or documents. Forgery is usually caused on a document. In cheating, the wrong doer deceives an individual and obtains property or other profit whereas forgery could also be committed by drawing a sum of cash from a checking account and other properties, to say it as of right basing it upon the concocted or forged documents. Cheating may cause damage or harm to the body, mind, reputation or property. Forgery may cause damage or harm to the title deeds and property only. The offence of cheating is related to the ‘offences against property’ while forgery is an offence associated with ‘documents and property marks’. Cheating relates to entire property while forgery relates to the title of the property and is indirectly related to property. Cheating can be said to be committed with or without the awareness of the owner of the property that he is being cheated, by inducing the owner of the property, who delivers the property to accused. Forgery is said to be committed without the owner being aware. Cheating is considered to be a wide offence which incorporates forgery under its ambit while forgery is often committed for the aim of cheating.

Source: <https://lexpeeps.in/difference-between-cheating-and-forgery/>

61. You receive a text message on your mobile phone congratulating you on winning a lottery you never participated in. The message includes a link to a website claiming it’s the official lottery website. You are required to visit the website to fill details. They also ask for your personal details to "claim" your prize. Based on the passage, is this scenario more likely to be a case of
- (a) Cheating only - They are trying to trick you into revealing personal information.
 - (b) Forgery only - There's no mention of a fake document involved.
 - (c) Cheating and Forgery - The website might be fake, but it doesn't necessarily involve deceiving you about a win.
 - (d) Neither Cheating nor Forgery - It could be a legitimate lottery you forgot about.

62. Stella is selling her antique grandfather clock online. A potential buyer named William from "Olde Towne Antiques" in London sends her an email with an official-looking letterhead claiming they have already paid for the clock through a secure online payment service. William convinces Stella that this service holds the money in escrow until she delivers the clock. He sends her a link to a website that appears identical to the real payment service's website. Stella is hesitant but William assures her it's a common practice for valuable items. Based on the passage, what is the most likely scenario?
- (a) William is a legitimate buyer using a secure escrow service.
 - (b) Stella is being deceived through a clever forgery of both the website and documents.
 - (c) William might be a genuine buyer who made a mistake with the website link.
 - (d) The passage doesn't provide enough information to determine if it's a scam.
63. Based on the information in the passage about cheating and forgery, what can we infer about the purpose of Section 463 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) which deals with forgery?
- (a) To protect people from emotional harm caused by fake documents.
 - (b) To prevent individuals from losing ownership of property due to forged documents.
 - (c) To ensure all documents used in transactions are authentic and verifiable.
 - (d) To penalize the creation of any false documents, regardless of intent.
64. David is applying for a prestigious scholarship program. He discovers online a template for a fake doctor's note that supposedly excuses missed classes due to illness. While the template itself isn't illegal, David considers using it to explain a recent absence he didn't have a legitimate excuse for. Based on the passage about cheating and forgery, what is the most likely consequence of David using the fake doctor's note?
- (a) He will be arrested and charged with a crime.
 - (b) He won't be eligible to apply for the scholarship program again.
 - (c) There won't be any consequences as long as he gets accepted into the program.
 - (d) The scholarship program might reject his application due to suspicion.

XIV. Stages of Crime

Generally, the term criminal law refers to substantive criminal laws. Substantive criminal laws state crimes and decide punishments. In contrast, Criminal Procedure describes the process by which the courts enforce criminal laws. E.g., the law which prohibits murder is a substantive criminal law.

Criminal law is a body that defines the acts which are illegal and can affect the individual, property, society. Crime threatens and harms public welfare and safety. Moreover, criminal law is different from civil law as the latter emphasizes more on providing resolution rather than punishment. Whenever a crime happens and that too intentionally, there is a full-fledged process or stages behind it. In case of every crime, Firstly, there is an intention to commit it, Secondly, preparation to commit it, Thirdly, attempt to commit it and Lastly the accomplishment.

The intention is the first stage of any offense and is known as the mental or psycho stage. In this stage, the offender decides the motive and decides his course or direction towards the offense. The ironical fact about this stage is that the law cannot punish the person just for having an intention to do any illegal act. Moreover, being the mental concept, it is very difficult to judge if a person possesses any such intention. Just by having an intention will not constitute an offense. Preparation is the second stage amongst the stages of crime. It means to arrange the necessary resources for the execution of the intentional criminal act. Intention and preparation alone are not enough to constitute a crime. Preparation is not punishable because in many cases the prosecution fails to prove that the preparations in the question are for the execution of the particular crime.

An attempt is a direct movement towards the execution of a crime after the preparation of the plan. According to law, a person is guilty of an attempt to commit an offense if he/she does an act which is more than simply preparatory to the commission of the offense. Moreover, a person is guilty of attempting to commit an offense even though the facts are such that the execution of the offense seems to be impossible. The last stage in the commission of an offense is its successful completion. If the accused becomes successful in his attempt to commit the crime, he will be guilty of the complete offense. Moreover, if his attempt is unsuccessful, he will be guilty of his attempt.

65. Veronica is angry with her neighbour, Beatrice, for constantly playing loud music late at night. One night, after another sleepless night due to the noise, Veronica goes to Beatrice's house with a hammer, intending to damage her mailbox in retaliation. However, upon reaching the house, she sees Beatrice's young children sleeping peacefully through the window and decides not to go through with it. Based on the passage about the stages of crime, what offense, if any, did Veronica commit?
- (a) Criminal Law Violation - Veronica violated the law by simply having the intention to commit a crime.
 - (b) Attempt - Veronica took a step towards the crime by going to Beatrice's house with the hammer.
 - (c) Preparation - Veronica acquired the tool (hammer) necessary for the crime.
 - (d) No Offense - Veronica ultimately abandoned her plan and didn't commit any crime.
66. Elias is an unemployed and required large sum of money to start his own business. One day while Elias is walking down a dark alley late at night. He sees an open window on the ground floor of a jewellery store. He stops and stares at the window for a long time, then reaches into his pocket and pulls out a screwdriver. Based on the passage about the stages of crime, what stage is Elias most likely in?
- (a) Intention - Elias might be considering robbing the store but hasn't taken any concrete steps.
 - (b) Preparation - Taking out the screwdriver suggests preparation, but without further action, it's not definitive.
 - (c) Attempt - Just staring at the window isn't enough to be considered an attempt.
 - (d) Accomplishment - The passage describes successful completion of the crime, which hasn't happened here.
67. Based on the passage about the stages of crime, which of the following scenarios most likely depicts the act of "attempt" according to the legal definition?
- (a) Liam is angry at his co-worker, Michael. Liam packs a gym bag with boxing gloves and drives to Michael's house. However, upon seeing Michael's car not there, Liam turns around and leaves.
 - (b) Sarah decides to steal a valuable necklace from a museum. She purchases a small replica of the necklace beforehand and studies the museum's security layout. On the day of the planned heist, she enters the museum with a concealed backpack.
 - (c) Olivia is having a heated argument with her boyfriend, Daniel. She throws a book at him in anger, but it misses and hits a lamp instead.
 - (d) Noah is shoplifting candy bars from a convenience store. He had already hidden the candy bars in his jacket pocket before being apprehended by security.

68. Mark is a student stressed about an upcoming exam. He remembers an old trick from a friend: writing notes on a seemingly blank sheet of paper with a specific type of pen. When viewed under a blacklight, the notes become visible. Mark considers using this method to cheat on the exam. Based on the passage about the stages of crime, what stage is Mark most likely in?
- (a) Intention - Mark is thinking about cheating but hasn't prepared the special paper or brought it to the exam.
 - (b) Preparation - Acquiring the special paper and pen could be seen as preparation, but without a clear decision to use them, it's uncertain.
 - (c) Attempt - Just thinking about using the trick with the paper isn't considered an attempt.
 - (d) Accomplishment - The passage describes successfully completing the crime, which obviously hasn't happened here.

- XV.** In a landmark judgement, the Supreme Court on Thursday annulled the electoral bonds scheme for political funding, saying it violates the constitutional right to freedom of speech and expression as well as the right to information.

An electoral Bond is a financial instrument for making donations to political parties as has been first pronounced by the finance minister in the Union Budget 2017-18. According to the Electoral Bond Scheme, 2018, an electoral bond is a bond issued in the nature of a promissory note, which shall be bearer in character. A bearer instrument is one which does not carry the name of the buyer or payee, no ownership information is recorded and the holder of the instrument (i.e. political party) is presumed to be its owner, explains Association for Democratic Reforms.

The scheme allows individuals -- who are citizens of India -- and domestic companies to donate these bonds issued in multiples of Rs 1,000, Rs 10,000, Rs 1 lakh, Rs 10 lakh, and Rs 1 crore to political parties of their choice. These bonds have to be redeemed by the political parties within 15 days. A person being an individual can buy bonds, either singly or jointly with other individuals. No limit exists on the number of electoral bonds that a person (including corporate entities) can purchase. The amount of bonds not encashed within the validity period of 15 days shall be deposited by the authorised bank to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

The ADR pointed out that the scheme does not require political parties to mention the names and addresses of those contributing by way of electoral bonds in their contribution reports filed with the Election Commission annually. Activists have questioned transparency in political party finances. The bonds infringe the citizen's fundamental 'Right to Know'. While electoral bonds provide no details to the citizens, the government can always access the donor details by demanding the data from the State Bank of India (SBI), the ADR pointed out." The ECI had stated on record that any donation received by a political party through an electoral bond has been taken out of the ambit of reporting and therefore, is a retrograde step and needs to be withdrawn," the ADR has said.

Source: https://www.business-standard.com/india-news/sc-verdict-on-electoral-bond-everything-you-need-to-know-about-it-124021500869_1.html

69. You're a journalist writing an article about the recent Supreme Court decision on Electoral Bonds. You've interviewed a political party leader who is critical of the decision. They argue that the anonymity provided by Electoral Bonds was essential to protect businesses from pressure tactics when making donations to political parties. They claim that without this anonymity, companies will be hesitant to donate, ultimately harming the flow of funds to political parties. Which of the following best reflects the argument made by the political party leader?
- (a) The Electoral Bond Scheme was necessary to ensure a fair playing field for all political parties, regardless of size.
 - (b) The anonymity of donors through Electoral Bonds protected them from public scrutiny for their political contributions.
 - (c) The transparency requirements associated with Electoral Bonds made it difficult for political parties to manage their finances.
 - (d) The ability to donate anonymously through Electoral Bonds encouraged greater financial support for political parties from businesses.
70. As a concerned citizen who closely monitors political developments, you are alarmed by recent allegations of electoral bond misuse by various political parties, prompting widespread demands for enhanced transparency in political funding. Given the gravity of the situation, you feel compelled to take proactive measures to address the issue effectively. In light of this, what specific actions would you propose to hold political parties accountable and ensure greater transparency in the electoral process?
- (a) Petition the government to completely abolish the electoral bonds scheme and implement stricter regulations on political funding.
 - (b) Advocate for the establishment of an independent regulatory body tasked with overseeing political donations and ensuring transparency.
 - (c) Organize a citizen-led initiative to conduct a thorough investigation into the alleged misuse of electoral bonds and expose any wrongdoing.
 - (d) Form a coalition of civil society organizations to pressure political parties into voluntarily disclosing all donations received through electoral bonds.

71. Which of the following options can be inferred from the passage regarding the electoral bond scheme?
- (a) The electoral bond scheme was introduced to promote transparency and accountability in political funding.
 - (b) The electoral bond scheme allows political parties to publicly disclose the identities of donors contributing through electoral bonds.
 - (c) The electoral bond scheme has been universally praised by civil society organizations for its effectiveness in regulating political donations.
 - (d) The electoral bond scheme has faced criticism for its lack of transparency and accountability measures, particularly regarding donor disclosure requirements.
72. Which of the following is not true according to the passage about electoral bonds?
- (a) Electoral bonds allow individuals and domestic companies to donate to political parties in multiples of Rs 1,000, Rs 10,000, Rs 1 lakh, Rs 10 lakh, and Rs 1 crore.
 - (b) Electoral bonds require political parties to disclose the names and addresses of donors contributing through electoral bonds in their annual contribution reports filed with the Election Commission of India (ECI).
 - (c) The Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) has raised concerns about the lack of disclosure requirements for donors contributing through electoral bonds.
 - (d) Electoral bonds have been universally praised by civil society organizations for their effectiveness in promoting transparency and accountability in political funding.

XVI. The Delhi High Court on Wednesday imposed a fine of ₹10,000 on a litigant for seeking review of the Court's order dismissing a public interest litigation (PIL) against mobile application Truecaller [Ajay Shukla v Union of India & Ors]. A Division Bench of Acting Chief Justice Manmohan and Justice Manmeet Pritam Singh Arora rejected the review petition filed by petitioner Ajay Shukla.

A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is not defined in any law, statute or act. It is filed before the courts under the Constitution of India to protect public rights and promote general welfare. The concept of PIL originated in India from the power of judicial review. A PIL is filed in a court not by the aggrieved person but by a private person interested in public welfare and betterment of society. Anyone can file a PIL for any matter affecting the interest of the public, such as road safety, pollution, construction hazards, terrorism, neglected children, atrocities on women, exploitation of casual workers, bonded labour, non-payment of minimum wages to workers, food adulteration, disturbance of ecological balance, maintenance of heritage and culture, etc. PIL is a vital tool to enforce the human rights of those people who do not have access to them due to poverty or such other reasons. It also helps judicially monitor state institutions like protective homes, prisons, asylums, etc. PIL aims to facilitate common people to access the courts to seek redress in legal matters. It is a crucial tool for social change, accelerating the attainment of justice and law and upholding the rule of law.

All Indian citizens or organisations can file a public interest litigation petition before the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution of India or the High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. However, the person or organisation filing the PIL petition must prove to the court that the PIL is being filed for an issue concerning public interest and that it will benefit the public at large. A PIL can only be filed against the Central Government, municipal governments or State Government and not against individuals. The Parliament of India, each State's Legislature, and all local or other authorities under the control of the government are included in the definition of a government.

Source: <https://www.barandbench.com/news/pil-against-truecaller-delhi-high-court-imposes-10k-fine-litigant> & <https://cleartax.in/s/public-interest-litigation>

73. A local factory is dumping hazardous waste into the river, causing health problems for residents in nearby villages. The river is a vital source of water for the surrounding communities. You believe this is a serious public interest issue. As a concerned citizen, you want to take legal action to stop this pollution. Considering the information about Public Interest Litigation (PIL) from the passage, which of the following is the MOST appropriate course of action?
- (a) File a PIL against the factory owner directly in the Supreme Court.
 - (b) File a lawsuit against the factory owner in a local civil court. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (c) Gather evidence of the pollution and approach your local Member of Parliament (MP) to raise the issue.
 - (d) File a PIL against the State Pollution Control Board in the High Court.
74. You work as a social worker and have become increasingly concerned about the conditions at a local children's home funded by the government. The children appear malnourished and there are reports of overcrowding and inadequate supervision. You believe the government is failing in its duty to protect these vulnerable children. You decided to do something in this regard, what would be the MOST effective course of action for you?
- (a) File a PIL in the High Court directly against the director of the children's home.
 - (b) A File a PIL against the individual staff members of the children's home directly in the Supreme Court.
 - (c) Gather evidence of the poor conditions at the home, such as photographs and witness statements from staff members, and then file a PIL against the government department responsible for child welfare.
 - (d) Contact a local newspaper and anonymously share your concerns about the children's home, hoping to expose the situation to the public.

75. In a democratic society, the concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) plays a pivotal role in upholding social justice and ensuring accountability. Imagine you are a law student interning at a renowned human rights organization. Your supervisor assigns you to understand the essence of PIL and its significance in contemporary legal systems. Which of the following best encapsulates the essence of Public Interest Litigation?
- (a) Public Interest Litigation is a recent legal phenomenon, emerging only in the last decade in response to increasing societal demands for legal reforms.
 - (b) Public Interest Litigation disallows any individual or organization to file a lawsuit on behalf of the public or a disadvantaged group.
 - (c) Public Interest Litigation is restricted to cases concerning only governmental matters.
 - (d) Public Interest Litigation often involves the enforcement of constitutional and statutory rights and seeks to promote social justice and public welfare.
76. You are a resident of a large city plagued by severe air pollution, primarily caused by a cluster of factories on the outskirts. These factories are a major source of employment for the city, but the health problems caused by the pollution are significant. You are planning to file a PIL in this case. Choose the most appropriate option from the following.
- (a) File a PIL petition demanding the immediate closure of all factories without considering the economic implications for the city's workforce.
 - (b) Collaborate with environmental experts to gather data on the health impacts of air pollution and file a PIL petition seeking stricter environmental regulations and enforcement measures on the factories.
 - (c) Organize a boycott campaign urging residents to stop purchasing goods manufactured by the polluting factories until they comply with environmental standards.
 - (d) Initiate a crowdfunding campaign to raise funds for individual lawsuits against the factories' owners, bypassing the need for a PIL petition.

XVII. Right to freedom of religion

Indian Constitution believes that every citizen in India has a basic level of conscience and allows him to discover the full potential of this conscience and establish his relationship with God or his divine and therefore guarantees certain fundamental rights with certain restrictions, these freedoms are covered under Article 25, 26, 27, 28.

Article 25(1) gives the people the freedom to practice, profess and propagate one's religion subject to public order, morality and health and other provisions of the Part and 25(2)(a) empowers the State to regulate or restrict those activities of any religious practice which are economic, political, financial in nature or any other activity which is secular and 25(2)(b) allows for the formulation of social welfare and reform and opening up of religious places of public type for all sections of Hindus. Article 26 states that every religious denomination or sect shall be granted the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes, to manage its own affairs in matters of religion, to own and acquire property both movable and immovable and in accordance with law manage its property subject to public order morality and health.

The individual is absolutely free to find his own conscience and practice it freely. This freedom of practice involves adhering to all kinds of rituals and practices which go along the belief and religion, when the individual makes the declaration of his conscience, it takes the countenance of professing his belief and when this declaration becomes invitation to others to join this belief by persuasion and awareness it takes the shape of propagation. But sometimes this thin line is crossed and persuasion takes form of compulsion. In *Rev, Stanislaus v State of M.P.* the Supreme Court held that the “what the article grants is not the right to convert another person to one's own religion, but to transmit or spread one's religion by an exposition of its tenets.” Any attempt made to forcibly convert any person will flame communal tensions that would incontrovertibly harm public order and is violation of the restriction of the Article 20.

The Essential Practice test is devised by the Supreme Court to determine which religious practices are essential or fundamental to a particular religion and which are just superstitions. However, this is a debatable test and there are severe questions about its relevance in a secular state owing to its arbitrary application, nevertheless, the Supreme Court has assumed the role of final arbiter of the issue of the essentiality of a practice in religion.

Source: <https://articles.manupatra.com/article-details/Freedom-of-Religion-under-Indian-Constitution>

77. Rajesh is a devout follower of a religious sect, Shaiva. He decides to organize a public event to educate people about his religion's beliefs and practices. During the event, he emphasizes the importance of certain rituals and encourages attendees to consider adopting these practices. He also mentioned different types of customs practiced in the religion which are in benefit of society as well as environment. Based on the information stated in the passage, which option best reflects the legal perspective regarding Rajesh's actions?
- (a) Rajesh's actions are legal as he genuinely believes in his religion and is expressing his faith freely.
 - (b) Rajesh's actions are illegal because he is attempting to forcibly convert others to his religion, which violates Article 25 of the Indian Constitution.
 - (c) Rajesh's actions are legal as he does not use coercion or force to make others adopt his religious practices.
 - (d) Rajesh's actions are illegal because he is engaging in activities that are economic and political in nature, contrary to Article 25(2)(a) of the Indian Constitution.

78. A religious organization in a multicultural neighbourhood conducts regular religious gatherings where they invite people from various backgrounds to learn about their faith. During these gatherings, they share teachings, perform rituals, and encourage attendees to consider embracing their beliefs. They also threaten those who refuse with physical harm and social ostracization. This leads to widespread fear and unrest in the community. Given these facts, which option best reflects the legal perspective on such religious propagations?
- (a) The conversions are legal as they are conducted for spreading religious awareness and enlightenment.
 - (b) The conversions are illegal as they violate the principles of freedom of religion and constitute coercion, contradicting Article 25 of the Indian Constitution.
 - (c) The conversions are legal as the religious group saves community from material harm.
 - (d) The conversions are illegal as it led to communal tensions, according to the Essential Practice test devised by the Supreme Court.
79. A religious denomination in India decides to establish a new institution for religious and charitable purposes. They acquire a piece of land to build this institution, following all legal procedures and obtaining necessary approvals. However, during the construction phase, local authorities raise objections, citing concerns about public order and health due to increased traffic and noise in the area. In light of these events, which option best reflects the legal perspective on the situation?
- (a) The religious denomination's actions are legal as they are exercising their right under Article 26 of the Indian Constitution.
 - (b) The religious denomination must adhere to the objections raised by local authorities, as public order and health considerations always override right to establish institutions under Article 26.
 - (c) The religious denomination can proceed with the construction but must compensate the local authorities for any inconvenience caused.
 - (d) The religious denomination's actions are legal only if they can demonstrate that the institution will not disrupt public order, morality, or health, as mandated by Article 26 of the Indian Constitution.

80. A religious organization in a city starts using its religious gatherings as platforms to promote specific political ideologies and raise funds for political campaigns. They openly advocate for certain political parties and encourage attendees to contribute financially to these parties. Concerns arise about the propagation of religious activities with political agendas and financial contributions being used for political purposes. Given these facts, which option best reflects the legal perspective on such activities?
- (a) The activities are legal as they are conducted within the framework of religious gatherings and contribute to political awareness among the attendees.
 - (b) The activities are illegal as they involve political activities, which contradicts Article 25(2)(a) of the Indian Constitution.
 - (c) The activities are legal as religious organizations have the right to engage in political advocacy and fundraising for political causes.
 - (d) The activities are illegal as it can lead to public disorder or unrest.

XVIII. Right to Equality

Article 14 of the Constitution of India is one of the most fundamental provisions in the Indian Constitution. It guarantees the right to equality before the law and equal protection of the law to all citizens of India. This article lays down the foundation of equality and non-discrimination in the Indian society and is considered as the cornerstone of the Constitution of India.

The wording of Article 14 is simple and straightforward. It states, “The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.” This article lays down the principle of equality before the law and equal protection of the laws for all persons, regardless of their caste, creed, religion, gender, or any other personal characteristic. The phrase “equality before the law” means that every person is equal before the law and is entitled to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without any discrimination. The phrase “equal protection of the laws” means that the law shall operate equally and impartially on all persons and that no person shall be discriminated against on any ground.

The scope of Article 14 is broad and encompasses all aspects of State action, including legislation, executive action, and administrative action. The State is prohibited from discriminating against any person on any ground, including religion, race, caste, gender, place of birth, or any other personal characteristic. The provisions of Article 14 apply to all State actions, whether they are enacted by the Parliament or by the State legislatures. The article also applies to executive and administrative actions of the State, such as the issuance of licenses, permits, or approvals, and the provision of government services.

In *Champakam Dorairajan v. State of Madras*, the Supreme Court of India expanded the scope of Article 14 to cover not only the actions of the State but also the actions of private individuals and corporations if they have a close connection with the State. The Court held that the provisions of Article 14 are not limited to State action but extend to all actions, including those of private individuals, that affect the rights and freedoms of individuals.

Finally, it is important to note that the provisions of Article 14 are not absolute and can be restricted by reasonable restrictions imposed by the State in the interests of the general public. However, such restrictions must be reasonable, proportionate, and not discriminatory, and must be narrowly construed by the courts. The Supreme Court has held that the State must justify any restriction on the right to equality by showing that it is necessary and in the public interest, and that there is a reasonable and justifiable connection between the restriction and the objective it seeks to achieve.

Source: <https://www.centurylawfirm.in/blog/article-14-of-theindian-constitution/#>

81. Two neighbours, Rahul and Priya, had a dispute regarding their rights under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution. Rahul argued that he was denied equal protection of the laws when the municipality imposed stricter regulations on his business compared to Priya's similar business, without any reasonable cause or justification. Priya disagreed, stating that the regulations were based on valid public interest considerations. Seeking clarity, they approached a legal expert. Considering these facts, which statement accurately describes their legal position?
- (a) Rahul's business can be subject to stricter regulations than Priya's as it serves public interest.
 - (b) Both Rahul and Priya's businesses must be subjected to identical regulations.
 - (c) Rahul's business is exempt from regulations that Priya's business must adhere to, as per their respective economic standings.
 - (d) The municipality can impose regulations on Rahul's business based on personal characteristics like gender.
82. Ms. Sharma, a resident of Mumbai, applies for a government license to start a small business selling handmade crafts. However, she faces delays and bureaucratic hurdles in obtaining the license compared to other applicants from affluent backgrounds. Feeling discriminated against, Ms. Sharma seeks legal advice to understand her rights under the Indian Constitution. According to Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, which option best describes the legal principle that protects individuals like Ms. Sharma from discrimination in government actions related to licenses and permits?
- (a) The State can deny equality before the law if the individual's background affects their ability to meet certain criteria for obtaining a license.
 - (b) The State must ensure that individuals are treated equally and without discrimination in the process of obtaining licenses or permits.
 - (c) The State can discriminate based on personal characteristics such as socio-economic status when granting licenses or permits.
 - (d) The State may impose restrictions on certain individuals to maintain public order, even if it leads to unequal treatment in licensing processes.

83. A group of citizens files a petition against a private company operating a factory that emits harmful pollutants into the air, affecting the health of residents in the nearby areas. The citizens argue that the company's actions violate their right to a clean and healthy environment as guaranteed by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The case raises questions about the applicability of Article 14 to actions of private entities impacting fundamental rights. Based on the information given in the passage, which option best reflects the legal principle regarding the scope of Article 14?
- (a) Article 14 applies only to actions of the State.
 - (b) Article 14 extends to actions of private entities if they have a close connection with the State and their actions affect the rights and freedoms of individuals.
 - (c) Article 14 applies exclusively to State actions, and private entities are exempt from its provisions even if their actions infringe upon fundamental rights.
 - (d) Article 14 applies to all actions, including those of private entities, regardless of their connection with the State.
84. The municipal corporation of Jodhpur decides to implement a new policy restricting street vending in certain crowded areas to ease traffic congestion and improve pedestrian safety. As a result, street vendors operating in these designated zones are asked to relocate to designated vending zones established by the corporation. While some vendors comply with the new policy, others argue that it discriminates against their livelihoods and violates their right to equality. Considering these facts, which option best resonates with the legal principle stated in the passage?
- (a) The State's restriction on street vending violates Article 14 as it discriminates against vendors based on their occupation.
 - (b) The State's restriction on street vending is justified under Article 14 as it is necessary to address traffic congestion and pedestrian safety.
 - (c) The State's restriction on street vending is discriminatory and unconstitutional under Article 14 regardless of public interest considerations.
 - (d) The State's restriction on street vending must be lifted immediately as it infringes on the vendors' right to livelihood, protected under Article 21.

Logical Reasoning

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

- XIX.** It is an old principle that ignorance of law is no excuse. Evidently, this applies not only to offenders but also to judges. The Madhya Pradesh High Court's order ruling declining to give protection to a couple on the ground that a marriage between a Muslim man and a Hindu woman will not be valid, even if registered under the Special Marriage Act (SMA), 1954, reflects an incredible misunderstanding of the law.

The judge examined Muslim law treatises to conclude that a Muslim cannot marry an "idolatress or fire-worshipper", as such a marriage would be irregular. The SMA was passed precisely to allow inter-faith couples to get married without the requirements of marriage rituals associated with their religions. For a court to dissect the personal law requirements of the parties to enter into a valid marriage, when all they wanted was police protection to appear before the Marriage Registration Officer, is nothing short of bizarre. The question raised by Justice G.S. Ahluwalia — whether the inter-faith marriage that was intended to be registered under the SMA will be valid under Muslim law — is utterly irrelevant to the case at hand. Even though counsel for the couple advanced the correct argument that the Special Marriage Act would override the personal law of their respective religions, the judge chose to examine whether such a marriage would be valid or void or irregular under Mohammedan law.

The judge concedes that when a marriage is performed under SMA, it cannot be challenged on the ground of non-performance of mandatory marriage rituals. The only justifications offered by the judge is that the SMA itself provides that when the parties are within the degrees of prohibited relationship, it shall not be valid. From this, he draws a conclusion that a marriage that is invalid in personal law cannot be legalised by registering it under the SMA.

It is clear that this is only a provision that exists to prevent the Act from being misused to solemnise the marriage of those in prohibited relationships, and does not mean that every inter-faith marriage has to be scrutinised for compliance with personal law requirements. It is strange that the court underscores that the woman petitioner in this case did not want to convert to Islam, but at the same time examines the case through the lens of Muslim law. This is nothing but an attempt to impose religious personal law on those opting for a secular marriage. Allowing this judgment to stand will render the entire Special Marriage Act superfluous. It will also undermine any move towards a uniform civil code, and privileges Muslim personal law over the secular Special Marriages Act. In effect, it could drive people to religious conversion just for the sake of solemnising their marriages.

Source: <https://thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/bizarre-judgment-on-the-madhya-pradesh-high-courts-order/article68259173.ece>

85. Which of the following encapsulates the main idea of the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (a) The Special Marriage Act (SMA) is misinterpreted by the judiciary, leading to unnecessary legal challenges for inter-faith couples.
 - (b) Religious personal laws should always take precedence over secular acts like the Special Marriage Act when it comes to marriage registration.
 - (c) The Madhya Pradesh High Court has set a precedent for honoring the Special Marriage Act over personal religious laws.
 - (d) Inter-faith marriages are inherently invalid and cannot be legalized under the Special Marriage Act.
86. If a counter-argument were to be made against the judge's conclusion that a marriage invalid in personal law cannot be legalized by registering it under the Special Marriage Act (SMA), which of the following could be used?
- (a) The SMA was enacted to uphold the sanctity of personal religious laws in marriage.
 - (b) The SMA is only applicable when both parties belong to the same faith and wish to marry outside traditional rituals.
 - (c) The SMA is a secular law that exists independently of personal religious laws and is designed to facilitate inter-faith marriages.
 - (d) The SMA requires all inter-faith couples to convert to one religion before their marriage can be registered.
87. Which of the following can be inferred from the information given in the passage regarding the Special Marriage Act (SMA) and its application? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) The SMA was enacted to reinforce religious marriage rituals and customs.
 - (b) The SMA was designed to circumvent the traditional requirements of religious marriage rituals, facilitating legal recognition of inter-faith marriages.
 - (c) The judge's reliance on Muslim law treatises is in accordance with the objectives of the SMA.
 - (d) The SMA mandates that inter-faith couples must adhere to the marriage rituals of one of their religions.

88. What does the statement in the last paragraph of the passage primarily describe?
“It is clear that this is only a salutary provision that exists to prevent the Act from being misused to solemnise the marriage of those in prohibited relationships, and does not mean that every inter-faith marriage has to be scrutinised for compliance with personal law requirements”
- (a) The necessity of adhering to personal laws in all inter-faith marriages.
 - (b) The provision in the Special Marriage Act to prevent marriages within prohibited degrees of relationship is not to be extended beyond the prescribed purpose.
 - (c) The requirement for all inter-faith marriages to undergo religious rituals.
 - (d) The judge’s decision to apply personal law over the Special Marriage Act in all cases.
89. Which of the following arguments is NOT made by the author in the passage?
- (a) The Special Marriage Act (SMA) was established to permit inter-faith marriages without the constraints of religious marriage rituals.
 - (b) Ignorance of the law is an unacceptable defense for both offenders and judges.
 - (c) The validity of an inter-faith marriage under the SMA should be assessed based on Muslim personal law.
 - (d) The judge’s inquiry into the validity of the marriage under Muslim law was irrelevant to the couple’s request for police protection.
90. Which of the following falls closest to the underlying assumption made by court is referred to by the author in the statement that *it is strange for the court to underscore the woman petitioner’s lack of desire to convert to Islam while examining the case through the lens of Muslim law?*
- (a) The court inherently believes that personal religious laws should not apply to those who choose not to convert.
 - (b) The court assumes that all inter-faith marriages must be scrutinized under the religious laws of both parties involved.
 - (c) The court holds that the Special Marriage Act should be interpreted in light of the personal laws of the parties involved.
 - (d) The court presumes that the woman’s decision not to convert has no bearing on the legal scrutiny of the marriage under Muslim law.
91. Which of the following best describes the judge’s stance as indicated in the passage?
- (a) The judge asserts that the Special Marriage Act (SMA) is subordinate to Muslim personal law in matters of inter-faith marriage.
 - (b) The judge acknowledges that the SMA supersedes personal religious laws, but questions its applicability in the context of Muslim law.
 - (c) The judge maintains that the SMA is the ultimate authority in legalizing inter-faith marriages, irrespective of personal laws.
 - (d) The judge believes that the counsel’s argument about the SMA overriding personal laws is incorrect and irrelevant.

XX. For the eighth-time in a row, the Reserve Bank of India has opted to maintain the status quo on the benchmark interest rates. As such, the repo rate, the interest rate at which the RBI lends money to commercial banks, will remain at 6.5 per cent. The RBI's primary objective in deciding the repo rate is to maintain price stability in the economy. By law, it has to target a retail inflation level of 4 per cent. The secondary objective for the RBI is to promote growth. Given that retail inflation is still above 4 per cent while GDP growth was above 8 per cent for the financial year 2023-24, this decision seems reasonable. But, looking ahead, while the RBI appeared more sanguine about India's growth, it was also a little more concerned about the stickiness of retail inflation.

On GDP growth, the RBI upped its forecast for the current financial year from 7 per cent to 7.2 per cent. In response, the benchmark Sensex soared by more than 1,720 points (or over 2 per cent) to hit a life-time intraday high of 76,795. The RBI noted that high frequency indicators of domestic activity are showing resilience in 2024-25. "The south-west monsoon is expected to be above normal, which augurs well for agriculture and rural demand. Coupled with sustained momentum in manufacturing and services activity, this should enable a revival in private consumption. Investment activity is likely to remain on track, with high capacity utilisation, healthy balance sheets of banks and corporates, government's continued thrust on infrastructure spending, and optimism in business sentiments," the MPC said.

However, on inflation, its primary concern, the RBI seems to have some worries. It is not as if inflation is not trending down — headline inflation has seen sequential moderation since February 2024 — but this decline has been in a very narrow range, from 5.1 per cent in February to 4.8 per cent in April. This has led to a growing divergence within the RBI's six-member Monetary Policy Committee, with two members voting for a cut in interest rate while the other four choosing to stay put. Clearly the hawks (members who are more bothered about inflation rearing its head once again) continue to dominate the doves (members who take a more benign view of inflation prospects) within the MPC. When questioned, Governor Shaktikanta Das clarified that the RBI's goal is not to cut rates as soon as they touch the 4 per cent mark, rather to cut when the policymakers are convinced that inflation will stay at or around that level sustainably. High inflation, especially food price inflation, has been a crucial concern among voters in the just-concluded elections. Given the all-round uncertainty, both global (geo-political tensions) and local (rising incidence of adverse climate events on food prices), the RBI has wisely decided to be on the side of caution.

Source:

<https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/editorials/on-interest-rates-why-rbi-decided-to-err-on-the-side-of-caution-9378864/>

92. Considering the RBI's dual objectives of controlling inflation and promoting growth, alongside the current economic indicators, what would be the most appropriate course of action for the RBI?
- (a) Increase the repo rate to aggressively combat the potential rise in inflation.
 - (b) Maintain the current repo rate to balance the objectives of controlling inflation and supporting growth.
 - (c) Decrease the repo rate to stimulate economic growth more aggressively.
 - (d) Abandon the inflation target to focus solely on maximizing GDP growth.
93. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- (a) The RBI has decreased its forecast for GDP growth for the current financial year from 7.2 per cent to 7 per cent.
 - (b) The RBI is mandated by law to target a retail inflation level of 2 per cent.
 - (c) The RBI's decision to maintain the repo rate is based on the current GDP growth exceeding 8 per cent for the financial year 2023-24.
 - (d) The Sensex hit a life-time intraday high in response to the RBI's updated forecast for GDP growth.
94. Which of the following falls closest to the underlying assumption in the statement regarding the trend of inflation?
- The statement is: **However, on inflation, its primary concern, the RBI seems to have some worries. It is not as if inflation is not trending down — headline inflation has seen sequential moderation since February 2024 — but this decline has been in a very narrow range, from 5.1 per cent in February to 4.8 per cent in April.**
- (a) The RBI is expected to lower the repo rate due to the consistent decrease in inflation.
 - (b) The marginal decline in inflation suggests a robust and stable economic environment.
 - (c) The narrow range of inflation decline indicates potential volatility and uncertainty in the economic trend.
 - (d) The sequential moderation of inflation is indicative of the RBI's successful monetary policies.
95. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument that *an above-normal south-west monsoon is likely to boost agriculture and rural demand, thereby reviving private consumption*?
- (a) The government has announced a significant reduction in agricultural subsidies for the upcoming year.
 - (b) There has been a recent technological breakthrough in agricultural practices that promises to increase crop yields substantially.
 - (c) Rural areas are showing a trend of decreased spending power over the last few years.
 - (d) The manufacturing sector is projected to face a severe downturn due to an expected global recession.

96. Which of the following statements contains incorrect information as per the passage?
- (a) The RBI has maintained the repo rate at 6.5% for the eighth consecutive time.
 - (b) The RBI's forecast for GDP growth for the financial year 2024-25 has been reduced from 7.2% to 7%.
 - (c) The Sensex reached a new intraday high due to the RBI's optimistic forecast for economic growth.
 - (d) The RBI's Monetary Policy Committee does not have unanimous view on the current interest rate policy.
97. How would you describe the author's tone throughout the passage?
- (a) Critical and Dismissive
 - (b) Optimistic and Complacent
 - (c) Analytical and Cautious
 - (d) Indifferent and Detached
98. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the information given in the passage regarding the RBI's actions and the economic indicators?
- (a) The RBI's increase in GDP growth forecast has had a positive impact on the stock market.
 - (b) The Sensex's rise to a life-time high can be attributable to the RBI's revised GDP forecast.
 - (c) High frequency indicators of domestic activity suggest a downturn in the Indian economy for the year 2024-25.
 - (d) The RBI's revision of the GDP forecast reflects its optimism about the resilience of domestic activity.
- XXI.** A subset of biosignature studies concerns one of the most exciting — and, for some people, unsettling — aspects of space exploration: technosignatures, indicators of technologically advanced civilizations. The Perspective of Amedeo Balbi and Adam Frank introduces a rarely considered point of view: without trying to pinpoint the nature of the most useful technosignature, the authors suggest that the environment itself provides a clue with the existence of an 18% threshold for oxygen abundance, below which the difficulty to initiate combustion would make it hard to develop technology. Astrobiology is indeed a field where pure research goes hand in hand with 'big concept' philosophical discussions. Two examples in our Focus issue are the Perspective from Ian Crawford and Dirk Schulze-Makuch on why the idea that advanced civilizations exist but are hiding from us (the so-called 'zoo hypothesis') is the only explanation for the lack of technosignature detection (the 'Fermi paradox') and the Comment by Cyrille Jeancolas et al. on astrobiology as a serious science. The latter, which raises a question surely several astrobiologists have heard in whispers here and there, also showcases the truly multidisciplinary nature of astrobiology that connects, in addition to the physical and life sciences, the social sciences too. The EURiCA project (Exploring Uncertainties and Risk in Contemporary Astrobiology) from the Centre of Humanities at Durham University is just an example of current attempts to cover such a complex field from all the necessary perspectives.

Inevitably, a field that tries to answer one of the main fundamental questions of humanity ('are we alone?') attracts the attention of media and public alike. There is always the risk that the way the information is conveyed is overhyped or misleading, leading to disaffection or distrust. As a publisher, we have always been interested in the correct communication of scientific results: already in our second issue, in faraway February 2017, we published two Comments and a related Editorial on the topic. Since then, the community has been very active in discussing this thorny issue and trying to find solutions. Some time ago, we published a Correspondence by Adrian Lenardic and co-authors wondering whether a rigorous numerical scale for communicating astrobiological results, published in *Nature* by James Green et al., is indeed the best path forward. In this issue, Green and colleagues reply in another Correspondence, highlighting the progress that has been made since their previous publication. We are glad to participate actively in this effort, which involves a lot of back-and-forth debate.

It is pretty clear that astrobiology, for a long time dominated by the 'bio' part of the equation with the study of extreme environments and organisms, is here to stay in the astronomical field, bolstered in recent years by exoplanetary and Solar System discoveries. The last US Decadal Survey on planetary science added "and Astrobiology" in the title for the first time, and the top priority of the analogous survey for astrophysics was a large IR/O/UV space telescope that coalesced on a Habitable Worlds Observatory (HWO) proposal, with clear astrobiological implications.

Source: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41550-024-02193-z>

99. Which of the following titles is most suitable for the above passage?
- (a) The Evolution of Astrobiology: From Biological Roots to Interstellar Implications
 - (b) Technosignatures and Oxygen: The New Frontier in Astrobiological Studies
 - (c) Astrobiology's Miscommunication: The Media's Role in Scientific Understanding
 - (d) The Zoo Hypothesis: Unveiling the Mystery of Advanced Civilizations
100. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument about the growing importance and acceptance of astrobiology in the scientific community?
- (a) Several universities have recently closed their astrobiology departments due to lack of funding and interest.
 - (b) The next US Decadal Survey on planetary science removes "and Astrobiology" from its title.
 - (c) A new study shows that the 18% oxygen threshold for technological development is inaccurate.
 - (d) Media coverage of astrobiology findings becomes more accurate and less sensationalized.

101. Which of the following statements contains incorrect information as per the passage?
- (a) The 'zoo hypothesis' is presented as one possible explanation for the Fermi paradox.
 - (b) The EURiCA project is an initiative by the Centre of Humanities at Durham University to explore astrobiology from a multidisciplinary perspective.
 - (c) Astrobiology is considered a fringe science that lacks serious academic engagement.
 - (d) The Perspective by Ian Crawford and Dirk Schulze-Makuch discusses the multidisciplinary nature of astrobiology.
102. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument that astrobiology is a permanent and significant part of astronomical studies, supported by recent discoveries in exoplanetary and Solar System research?
- (a) A new study has found that astrobiology lacks practical applications and is not a priority in space exploration.
 - (b) Recent budget cuts have led to a significant reduction in funding for astrobiology research programs.
 - (c) A breakthrough discovery of microbial life on Mars has been confirmed, providing direct evidence of extraterrestrial life.
 - (d) The latest space missions have failed to find any signs of habitable environments or life-supporting conditions on other planets.
103. Which of the following arguments is NOT discussed by the author in the passage?
- (a) The 'zoo hypothesis' as an explanation for the Fermi paradox.
 - (b) The EURiCA project's role in exploring astrobiology from multiple disciplines.
 - (c) The potential for astrobiology to contribute to technological advancements in microbiology and other stream of science.
 - (d) The recognition of astrobiology as a serious scientific discipline with multidisciplinary connections.
104. Which statement can be inferred as the conclusion of the passage regarding the field of astrobiology?
- (a) Astrobiology remains a speculative field with little impact on mainstream astronomy and space exploration.
 - (b) The field of astrobiology is diminishing in importance due to the lack of concrete findings in the search for extraterrestrial life.
 - (c) Astrobiology is increasingly recognized as a vital part of astronomical research, integrating various scientific disciplines and philosophical considerations.
 - (d) The search for technosignatures has been largely abandoned by the astrobiology community due to its controversial nature.

XXII. Donald Trump is now the first ever former U.S. President to become a convicted felon after a New York state jury returned a guilty verdict for all 34 charges in the case relating to hush money that he paid to adult film actor Stormy Daniels in 2016. Trump has thus been found guilty not only of the relatively less serious charge of falsifying business records — which stemmed from the \$1,30,000 reimbursement that he settled with his former lawyer Michael Cohen after the payout to Ms. Daniels following their alleged affair in 2006 — but also the damaging charge of election fraud linked to his attempt to hide such information from voters on the eve of the 2016 election. The judge has set sentencing for July 11, just ahead of the Republican National Convention in Milwaukee, where party leaders are expected to nominate Trump as their candidate for the presidential race.

While the charge of falsifying business records is punishable by potentially four years in prison, at the sentencing hearing it is likely that, considering Trump's age of 77 years, the lack of a previous conviction and non-violent nature of the crimes, the judge may simply impose a fine or probation. Although the allegations in three other criminal indictments that he faces, relating to federal and state charges of interference in the 2020 election, and the mishandling of classified documents, carry more severe sentences, those cases are bogged down in appeals and are unlikely to enter the trial phase before the November 5 election.

Under the U.S. constitution, the only conditions that presidential candidates would have to meet to seek election to the Oval Office are that they must be a natural born citizen, be at least 35 years old, and must have been a U.S. resident for at least 14 years. In this context, the New York conviction does not bar Trump from continuing his run as a presidential candidate. Further, it is possible that, even if he is sentenced to time in prison in one or more of the criminal cases, he could govern from behind bars. The more troubling question relates to the polarising effect that his legal travails might have on the public discourse. Reports are suggesting that the guilty verdict appears to be "... helping to unify the Republican Party's disparate factions as GOP officials across the political spectrum rallied behind their embattled presumptive presidential nominee..." Equally, poll surveys in swing States earlier this year had suggested that 53% of voters would not vote for Trump if any of his criminal cases resulted in a conviction. November 2024 might be the best and final opportunity that American voters will have to decide on whether, after all, they consider Trump fit to lead their nation.

Source:

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/presidential-felony-on-the-trump-verdict/article68236514.ece>

105. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage as conveyed by the author?
- (a) Donald Trump's conviction on multiple charges has created unprecedented legal and political implications, potentially allowing him to run and govern from prison, highlighting the polarized nature of American politics.
 - (b) The legal ramifications of Donald Trump's conviction could prevent him from running in the 2024 presidential election, illustrating the serious consequences of election fraud and falsifying business records.
 - (c) Despite facing legal challenges and potential imprisonment, Donald Trump remains a strong contender for the 2024 presidential election, with significant support from the Republican Party and a divided public opinion.
 - (d) The conviction of Donald Trump on all charges represents a critical turning point in American legal history, signifying the end of his political career and the importance of upholding electoral integrity.
106. Which of the following falls closest to the underlying assumption in the given statement?
Statement: "While the charge of falsifying business records is punishable by potentially four years in prison, at the sentencing hearing it is likely that, considering Trump's age of 77 years, the lack of a previous conviction, and non-violent nature of the crimes, the judge may simply impose a fine or probation."
- (a) There are previous judgements and legal provisions providing for lighter sentences for older, non-violent first-time offenders. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (b) Age and the nature of the crime are the most significant factors in determining the severity of a sentence.
 - (c) The legal system is likely to show leniency towards high-profile individuals.
 - (d) Sentencing decisions are primarily influenced by the public and political implications of a case.
107. Which of the following can be the most suitable title for the passage?
- (a) "The Legal and Political Ramifications of Trump's Conviction"
 - (b) "The End of Trump's Political Career"
 - (c) "Trump's Conviction: A Turning Point"
 - (d) "The Impact of Trump's Legal Battles on the Republican Party"

108. From the options given below, choose one which gives incorrect information about the passage.
- (a) Donald Trump has been found guilty of falsifying business records and election fraud related to the 2016 election.
 - (b) The judge has set Trump's sentencing for July 11, just before the Republican National Convention in Milwaukee.
 - (c) Trump's age, lack of previous convictions, and the non-violent nature of his crimes might result in a fine or probation instead of prison time.
 - (d) Trump's conviction will prevent him from running for the presidential election in 2024.

Quantitative Techniques

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

XXIII. A shopkeeper sold three types of chairs i.e, office, club, and wing in different months. The information given below shows the data of number of chairs sold till different months.

In January total numbers of chairs sold is 1600, in which 32.5% are office chairs.

Number of chairs sold till February is 3080 and number of office chairs till February are 360 more than the office chairs sold in January.

Total number of chairs sold till March is 920 more than total number of chairs sold till February and number of office chairs sold till March is 28% of total chairs sold till March.

Total number of chairs sold till April is 4600 and number of office chairs sold till April is 120 more than the office chairs sold till March.

Total number of office chairs sold till May is 1456 which is 4332 less than the total number of chairs sold till May.

Total number of chairs sold till June is 7212 and office chairs sold till June is 1816

Ratio of number of club and wing chairs sold:-

Till January - 5:4

Till February - 3:2

Till March - 7:5

Till April - 15:13

Till May - 10:9

Till June - 10:9

109. Numbers of club chairs sold in February is how much percent more/less than number of wing chairs sold in the same month?

(a) 40%

(b) 60%

(c) 80%

(d) 50%

110. Ratio of number of office chairs, club chairs and wing chairs, respectively sold in April is:

(a) 2:3:3

(b) 1:1:3

(c) 3:4:5

(d) 4:2:5

111. Average of number of club chairs sold in January, March and May together is:

(a) 420

(b) 500

(c) 480

(d) 450

112. Number of wing chairs sold in June is how much more than that in April:
(a) 144 (b) 140
(c) 170 (d) 126
113. If profit earned on selling each office chair, each club chair and each wing chair in May is Rs.80, Rs.125 and Rs.50, respectively. Find total profit earned on selling chairs in May.
(a) Rs.101840 (b) Rs.101844
(c) Rs.101860 (d) Rs.101880
114. Find the average of office chairs sold in May and Wing chairs sold in May?
(a) 354 (b) 350
(c) 250 (d) 185
- XXIV.** The given information shows the percentage of people who use Ganna and percentage of people who use Saavn, out of the total people who use three different music apps (Gaana, Saavn and Spotify) in 5 different regions.
In Delhi $\frac{2}{5}$ of people use Gaana app, which is 60% more than the percentage of people who use Saavn app.
In Ranchi 60% people use Saavn app while percentage number of people who use Gaana app is same as the percentage of people in Delhi who use Saavn app.
Ratio of people who use Saavn, Gaana, and Spotify app in Pune is 45 : 30 : 25.
In Puri number of people who use Spotify is 50% and the difference between the number of people in Puri who use Gaana app and Saavn app is 10% (where Gaana app user > Saavn app user).
In Chennai $\frac{3}{20}$ people use Gaana app and $\frac{9}{20}$ of people use Saavn app.
115. Out of total people in Delhi who use Spotify, 60% are females. 25% of males who use Spotify in Delhi are below the age of 20 years. If the number of males who use Spotify in Delhi and are above or equal to the age of 20 years is 1260, then find the difference between number of females who use Gaana and Saavn, if 60% of people who use Gaana and 40% of people who use Saavn, in Delhi are females.
(a) 1560 (b) 1240
(c) 1680 (d) 1400
116. In Ranchi, if number of people who use Spotify app is 2400 then find the difference between the number of people who use Gaana and Saavn app in Ranchi.
(a) 5600 (b) 8100
(c) 7600 (d) 10200

117. 60% of people who use Spotify in Pune are females. The number of people who use Saavn in Puri is 800 less than that in Pune. Out of total people who use Spotify in Puri, 12000 are females. If the sum of number of males who use Gaana and Spotify in Puri is 7000, then find the number of females who use Gaana in Puri such that the number of females who use Spotify in Pune is 3600.
- (a) 6600 (b) 5400
(c) 7200 (d) 4800
118. Out of total people who use Saavn in Delhi, $\frac{1}{6}$ th are males. The number of users of Saavn in Chennai is 2550 more than number of female users of Saavn in Delhi. Find the average of number of people who use Spotify in Delhi and Chennai if the number of people who use Gaana in Delhi is 7200.
- (a) 5950 (b) 4850
(c) 6250 (d) 5480
119. If number of people who use given three apps in each of the cities are equal, then which of the following will be highest?
- (a) Number of people who use Spotify in Chennai
(b) Number of people who use Saavn in Ranchi
(c) Number of people who use Gaana in Puri
(d) Number of people who use Gaana in Delhi
120. If total number of people who uses saavn is 900 in Chennai, then find the number of people who uses both spotify and gaana?
- (a) 1000 (b) 1100
(c) 1200 (d) 1250

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Rough

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