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Test Code : LPMTS-018-10017

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 Minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

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

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English Language

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

I. Science and Technology

The AI arms race is pushing big tech to deploy massive resources to keep their power-hungry large language models up and running – and potentially speed up their response times. Microsoft, for instance, is reportedly planning a \$100 billion splurge into a supercomputer – set to go online in 2028 – to back its AI ambitions.

But on the flip side, small language models are gathering steam too. And they're quickly proving that prompts don't always need several gigawatts worth of processing power – some of these models can run on devices as personal as phones while performing just as well for specific tasks. Here's everything you need to know about SLMs. Small language models are all about challenging the notion that bigger is always better in natural language processing. Unlike the hundreds of billions of parameters (variables that a model learns during training) models like GPT-4 or Gemini Advanced boast, SLMs range from 'only' a few million to a few billion parameters. Still, they are proving to be highly effective in specialised tasks and resource-constrained environments. With advancements in training techniques, architecture, and optimisation strategies, SLMs are closing the performance gap with LLMs, making them an increasingly attractive option for a wide range of applications. The versatility of SLMs is one of their most compelling features. These models are finding applications in diverse domains, from sentiment analysis and text summarisation to question-answering and code generation. Their compact size and efficient computation make them well-suited for deployment on edge devices, mobile applications, and resource-constrained environments. For instance, Google's Gemini Nano is a compact powerhouse featured on the latest Google Pixel phones that helps with replies when texting and summarises recordings – all on the device itself without even an internet connection. Microsoft's Orca-2-7b and Orca-2-13b are other examples of SLMs. Of course, since small language models are relatively newer and are still being researched on, you may not see many real world applications just yet. But the promise is still there. Organisations can be particularly benefited by these – by enabling on-premises deployment, these smaller models can ensure that sensitive information remains securely within an organisation's infrastructure, reducing the risk of data breaches and addressing compliance concerns. While LLMs are trained on vast amounts of general data, SLMs excel in specialisation. Through a process called fine-tuning, these models can be tailored to specific domains or tasks, achieving high accuracy and performance in narrow contexts. This targeted training approach allows SLMs to be highly efficient, requiring significantly less computational

power and energy consumption compared to their larger counterparts. Another difference lies in the inference speed and latency of SLMs. Their compact size enables faster processing times, making them more responsive and suitable for real-time applications, such as virtual assistants and chatbots. Furthermore, the development and deployment of SLMs are often more cost-effective than LLMs, which require substantial computational resources and financial investment. This accessibility factor makes SLMs an attractive option for smaller organisations and research groups with limited budgets.

Source: Understanding Small Language Models: How they stack up against LLMs - The Indian Express

1. A synonym for "splurge" (used in the passage) in the context of the sentence would be:
(a) Reduction (b) Investment
(c) Delay (d) Analysis
2. The most suitable title for the passage would be:
(a) The Dominance of Large Language Models in AI
(b) The Rise of Small Language Models: A Viable Alternative
(c) The Environmental Cost of Artificial Intelligence Research
(d) The Competition Between Tech Giants in Supercomputer Development
3. The overall tone of the passage can be described as:
(a) Critical of big tech companies and their AI practices.
(b) Informative and objective in presenting the development of SLMs.
(c) Enthusiastic about the potential of supercomputers in AI.
(d) Dismissive of the effectiveness of small language models.
4. The passage suggests that the author is concerned about the environmental impact of:
(a) The development of all language models, regardless of size.
(b) The high energy consumption required by large language models.
(c) The lack of security measures in place for small language models.
(d) The potential job losses in the tech industry due to AI advancements.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that future advancements in SLMs might lead to:
(a) A decrease in the need for large language models altogether.
(b) Increased collaboration between big tech companies in AI research.
(c) The development of even smaller and more specialized language models.
(d) A shift towards cloud-based deployment for all language models.

II. Art and culture

On a scalding summer day, the pink sandstone cupolas shine brighter. While cruising down the Pantheon flyover, they catch one by surprise begging a second, curious glance. Further down, the structure teases one by revealing its ornate jharokha (stone window) and intricate arches reminiscent of Mughal architecture — a sight surely uncharacteristic of the chaos that is Egmore. The National Art Gallery, an architectural marvel that Chennai should be proud of, despite being 115 years old, remains a mystery. Nestled inside the calm, verdant oasis of the Government Museum campus, the Gallery is now open to the public after being shut for a renovation project that spanned more than a decade, as per official records. The long-drawn renovation is perhaps the reason why the historical building is alien to young public memory. An ode to Akbar's dream doorway, the Bulund Darwaza in Fatehpur Sikri, the structure built in the Jaipuri-Mughal style by Namberumal Chetty in 1909 was designed by Henry Irwin, a regular contributor to the British-era Madras skyline. It was earlier called the Victoria Memorial Hall, and was one of two buildings meant to honour Queen Victoria. It hosted the Victoria Technical Institute until 1951, when it was christened one of India's National Art galleries. Most paintings that belonged to the archival section of the museum then were relocated. "It is Chennai's only Indo-Saracenic structure inspired by Mughal architecture," says N Sundararajan, Assistant Director-in charge, Technical, Department of Museums. Today, busloads of (mostly) Architecture students, and an almost steady stream of local visitors and tourists through the day, is a happy sight. There has been an increase of 200 to 300 in footfall per day since the reopening. Past the mammoth facade, unique for its pale pink palette, and replete with bulbous domes, pointed arches, jaali work, minarets, and stained glass, an amalgamation of Mughal, Persian and Hindu elements that came to prominence in the 19th Century, is a deep hallway, sans pillars. Housed here are over 120 works of art moved from the adjacent Contemporary Art Gallery. "When cracks were identified on the roof, the building was no longer in a condition to house the paintings. The cement layering was disintegrating," says J Kalathy, Curator, National Art Gallery. After years of back and forth, the renovations were sanctioned for ₹ 12 crores. "Most of the paintings were cleaned by chemical conservation before displaying them again. The frames that have been found broken have also been repaired. Apart from that, we have erected panels for the 12 British portraits that were not in a good condition, now saved through chemical conservation." The upkeep of the facade is hinged on sourcing pink sandstone from Andhra Pradesh, adds Sundararajan. The newly plastered walls of the white hallway broadly categorise the art, some of which are undated, into the schools of Tanjore, Mysore, and Rajput paintings. While some are recreations, specific canvases like that of the portrait of Rani Durgawati, or Jehangir atop an elephant are priceless originals. While the display lacks a narrative, and is sometimes ambiguous in its descriptors and attributions, this cross-section speaks volumes of the museum's vast collection. It is important to also note that a more sensible lighting design and the use of non-reflective glass in vitrines, would have helped the viewing experience a great deal more.

Source: *Chennai's 115-year-old National Art Gallery reopens, houses original Ravi Varma paintings - The Hindu*

6. The sentence "On a scalding summer day, the pink sandstone cupolas shine brighter" uses a rhetorical device to achieve what effect?
- (a) Simile (b) Metaphor
(c) Hyperbole (d) Personification
7. The meaning of "verdant oasis" in the context of the passage is closest to:
- (a) Barren desert (b) Lush green haven
(c) Dusty marketplace (d) Crumbling historical site
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the long renovation of the National Art Gallery is a reason for:
- (a) The increased footfall of architecture students since the reopening.
(b) The historical building being unfamiliar to the younger public.
(c) The decision to relocate most paintings from the archival section.
(d) The building being designed by Henry Irwin in the Jaipuri-Mughal style.
9. Which of the following statements from the passage supports the author's argument that the National Art Gallery is an architectural marvel?
- (a) The building was earlier called the Victoria Memorial Hall.
(b) The facade is replete with bulbous domes, pointed arches, and jaali work.
(c) The long-drawn renovation project was sanctioned for ₹ 12 crores.
(d) The upkeep of the facade relies on sourcing pink sandstone from Andhra Pradesh.
10. The sentence "Past the mammoth facade... is a deep hallway, sans pillars" describes the hallway as:
- (a) Having a very high ceiling.
(b) Lacking any windows or openings.
(c) Decorated with numerous pillars.
(d) Featuring a long hallway without any supporting columns.

III. Philosophy

If Marcus Aurelius were around today, would he have a podcast? The answer, of course, is no. His meditations were for his own guidance and never knowingly meant to be published. Yet this doesn't mean he wouldn't find himself shoved forward as a hero of a new resistance. Sound bites from any speech he gives would be immediately rendered into TikToks with teenagers putting his quotations as their phone background. Twenty-somethings working in industries he couldn't conceive of ('digital marketing'? Quid est?) would stutter his words like mantras as they shiver in Clapham back garden ice baths. For stoicism has returned, and in its strangest form yet. The philosophy truly got its modern mojo back in the books of American marketer and author Ryan Holiday. Three million book sales and a top podcast later, you're now just as likely to find *Meditations* or *Letters from a Stoic* on the bookshelf of a pop diva as your perma-bachelor Latin teacher. It helps that the most popular works have just enough mysticism to seem exotic and intellectual, but have enough pithy quotes that you can highlight and write on fridge-door post-it notes. Indeed, the core philosophy of stoicism is very simple: you cannot truly fight the vicissitudes of fate, but you can learn to face them more nobly. It's a tenet that has universal appeal. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Inevitably though, its latest incarnation has been monopolised by Americans, with its most prominent advocates usually based in California or Austin, Texas. It's a lot easier to be stoic when you have sunshine and surfing for 284 days of the year, less so when it's a damp English February and you're still waiting for the plumber to come fix your boiler (then again, it's nothing new: ancient Greece wasn't exactly known for its inclement weather). The new adherents wear their stoicism like those who've just embarked on a new diet. Just as keto/vegan/paleo/seed-oil-free diets are alternately presented as the one true path to health enlightenment, stoicism takes on the role of moral panacea. And where stoicism in its original form taught emotional resilience, this has been re-marketed as 'ignoring things makes you cool'. Your cat's died? Turn to stoicism. The Bitcoin price is going down? Turn to stoicism. Your girlfriend's leaving you because you won't open up emotionally? Turn to stoicism. This indiscriminate application of a nuanced and complex philosophy has ended up with its followers' outlook being practically indistinguishable from the millennial cohort who tried to seem edgy by proclaiming themselves nihilists. The truth is though, as easy as it is to be a detractor, the lives of many of those who adopt Stoicism Lite™ do improve. There is of course a certain self selection bias – that those who choose to investigate stoicism are already the type attempting to improve and 'optimise' (the buzzword of the moment) their day-to-day lives – but it helps that much of the philosophy is anecdotal and often just common sense (though sometimes you have to fish it out of a series of clauses). Just as we might cite an author who said something clever we found on BrainyQuote, Marcus Aurelius might do the same – as when he cites Asclepius who was 'commonly said to prescribe horse-riding, cold baths, or walking barefoot'. I've heard my father discourse on the benefits of each of these three habits, and I know for a fact that he has never read any of the Stoics. Stoicism is, after all, one of the

philosophies that emphasizes the passing on of acquired wisdom to an unworldly youth, and where the wisdom's value lies in its effect rather than just its source.

Source: <https://www.spectator.co.uk/article/stoicism-is-back/>

11. An antonym for "permanent" (used in the passage) in the context of the sentence "your perma-bachelor Latin teacher" would be:
- (a) Temporary (b) Knowledgeable
(c) Unmarried (d) Stoic
12. The passage suggests that the author has a critical view of the modern adaptation of Stoicism for the following reason:
- (a) It focuses on self-improvement through healthy habits.
(b) It emphasizes emotional resilience in dealing with challenges.
(c) It has become a fad followed by people who misunderstand its core principles.
(d) It is more popular among young people than older generations.
13. Which of the following statements from the passage supports the idea that Stoicism has become trendy?
- (a) The philosophy is mentioned in the writings of Marcus Aurelius.
(b) Ryan Holiday's books and podcasts have contributed to its popularity.
(c) The core philosophy of Stoicism is very simple and universally appealing.
(d) Stoicism emphasizes the importance of emotional resilience.
14. The author's main argument regarding Stoicism in the modern world is that:
- (a) It is a complex philosophy misunderstood by its current followers.
(b) Its core principles are still relevant and can be helpful for self-improvement.
(c) It originated in ancient Greece and is not applicable to modern problems.
(d) It has become more popular among pop stars than academics.
15. The overall tone of the passage can be described as:
- (a) Solemn and respectful towards the philosophy of Stoicism.
(b) Enthusiastic and supportive of the revival of Stoic principles.
(c) Playful and critical of the superficial adoption of Stoicism.
(d) Objective and informative in presenting the history of Stoicism.

IV. Environment

In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a “call to action” in “global partnership.” By 2023 it appears that our progress has been far from satisfactory in achieving these goals.

Setbacks due to natural disasters, rising costs, armed conflicts, and the COVID-19 pandemic have even reversed progress already made on some of the goals. The UN 2023 report concludes that aspects of sustainability (environmental, economic, and social) should be considered as a whole to bring about meaningful recovery. Science is identified as the vehicle for that change. But it must be “multidisciplinary, equitably and inclusively produced, openly shared, widely trusted and embraced, and ‘socially robust’ – relevant to society.” The report also shows that progress in other areas of development can negatively impact land — and the life that depends upon it. Furthermore, terrestrial ecosystems are at further risk due to climate change, landslides, earthquakes and environmental pollutants. To improve the quality of life for both current and future generations we have to protect, restore and promote sustainable land. To manage our environment, we need to understand the relationships between atmosphere, soil, and pollutants at local and regional scales — and also across time. The ground surface — excluding many manufactured surfaces like concrete — is like a membrane that allows the migration and retention of air, water, contaminants and heat. Every type of human development activity including commodity extraction, building roads and urban facilities, agricultural practices and even the containment of mining and municipal waste is affected by the porous nature of soils. We know that the removal of groundwater results in soil settlement. On the flip side rainfall causes landslides as the excess water pressure breaks down the soil’s structure. Moreover, seasonal weather causes both wet and dry cycles and freeze and thaw cycles which generate repeated soil shifting. It is essential that we as scientists and policymakers consider the geology, climate and environment to help predict soil behaviour at a given site.

Source: <https://theconversation.com/a-sustainable-future-begins-at-ground-level-222943>

16. The meaning of "porous" (used in the passage) in the context of the sentence is closest to:
- (a) Solid and impermeable
 - (b) Having tiny holes that allow liquids or gases to pass through
 - (c) Smooth and even
 - (d) Covered in vegetation
17. The central theme of the passage is:
- (a) The negative impact of climate change on land.
 - (b) The importance of scientific understanding for sustainable development.
 - (c) The need for global cooperation to achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.
 - (d) The challenges of managing and protecting soil for future generations.

18. It can be inferred from the passage that the UN report on Sustainable Development Goals is critical of:
- (a) The focus on individual goals without considering their broader impact.
 - (b) The lack of funding allocated for scientific research on sustainability.
 - (c) The scientific community's failure to produce relevant solutions.
 - (d) The public's distrust in scientific findings on environmental issues.
19. The sentence "The grounds surface — excluding many manufactured surfaces like concrete — is like a membrane that allows the migration and retention of air, water, contaminants and heat" describes soil as:
- (a) A barrier that blocks the movement of air, water, and heat.
 - (b) A protective layer that filters pollutants from the environment.
 - (c) A vital layer that allows for the exchange of essential elements.
 - (d) A source of contamination for air and water resources.
20. The author's tone in the passage can be described as:
- (a) Angry and frustrated by the lack of progress on sustainability.
 - (b) Objective and informative in presenting the importance of soil management.
 - (c) Hopeful and optimistic about the potential of scientific solutions.
 - (d) Sarcastic and critical of the UN's approach to development goals.

V. Literature

Filth had laid siege to the Ayemenem House like a medieval army advancing on an enemy castle. It clotted every crevice and clung to the windowpanes. Midges whizzed in teapots. Dead insects lay in empty vases.

The floor was sticky. White walls had turned an uneven gray. Brass hinges and door handles were dull and greasy to the touch. Infrequently used plug points were clogged with grime. Lightbulbs had a film of oil on them. The only things that shone were the giant cockroaches that scurried around like varnished gofers on a film set. Baby Kochamma had stopped noticing these things long ago. Kochu Maria, who noticed everything, had stopped caring. The chaise longue on which Baby Kochamma reclined had crushed peanut shells stuffed into the crevices of its rotting upholstery. In an unconscious gesture of television-enforced democracy, mistress and servant both scrabbled unseeingly in the same bowl of nuts. Kochu Maria tossed nuts into her mouth. Baby Kochamma placed them decorously in hers.

On The Best of Donahue the studio audience watched a clip from a film in which a black busker was singing "Somewhere Over the Rainbow" in a subway station. He sang sincerely, as though he really believed the words of the song. Baby Kochamma sang with him, her thin, quavering voice thickened with peanut paste. She smiled as the lyrics came back to her. Kochu Maria looked at her as though she had gone mad, and grabbed more than her fair share of nuts. The busker threw his head back when he hit the high notes (the where of

“somewhere”), and the ridged, pink roof of his mouth filled the television screen. He was as ragged as a rock star, but his missing teeth and the unhealthy pallor of his skin spoke eloquently of a life of privation and despair. He had to stop singing each time a train arrived or left, which was often. Then the lights went up in the studio and Donahue presented the man himself, who, on a pre-arranged cue, started the song from exactly the point that he had had to stop (for a train), cleverly achieving a touching victory of Song over Subway. The next time the husker was interrupted mid-song was only when Phil Donahue put his arm around him and said “Thank you. Thank you very much.”

Being interrupted by Phil Donahue was of course entirely different from being interrupted by a subway rumble. It was a pleasure. An honor. The studio audience clapped and looked compassionate.

The busker glowed with Prime-Time Happiness, and for a few moments, deprivation took a backseat. It had been his dream to sing on the Donahue show, he said, not realizing that he had just been robbed of that too.

Source: *The God of Small Things* by Arundhati Roy

21. The sentence "Filth had laid siege to the Ayemenem House like a medieval army advancing on an enemy castle" uses a simile to achieve what effect?
- (a) To emphasize the beauty and grandeur of the Ayemenem House.
 - (b) To highlight the overwhelming and relentless nature of the dirt.
 - (c) To create a sense of mystery surrounding the source of the filth.
 - (d) To compare the Ayemenem House to a historical landmark.
22. An antonym for "scrabbled" in the context of the sentence "mistress and servant both scrabbled unseeingly in the same bowl of nuts" would be:
- (a) Searched diligently
 - (b) Shared generously
 - (c) Reached casually
 - (d) Consumed enthusiastically
23. It can be inferred from the passage that Baby Kochamma:
- (a) Takes pride in the cleanliness of her home.
 - (b) Is oblivious to the extent of the filth in the house.
 - (c) Actively resists Kochu Maria's attempts to clean.
 - (d) Secretly enjoys the company of the cockroaches.
24. The sentence "Being interrupted by Phil Donahue was of course entirely different from being interrupted by a subway rumble" implies that:
- (a) Both interruptions were equally frustrating for the busker.
 - (b) The busker viewed being stopped by Donahue as a positive experience.
 - (c) The audience's applause made the subway interruptions bearable.
 - (d) The busker's dream was to be featured on a show despite interruptions.

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.

- VI. Recently various Opposition-ruled States especially from south India have claimed that they have not been receiving their fair share as per the present scheme of financial devolution. They have raised issues about their less than proportionate share of receipt in tax revenue when compared to their contribution towards tax collection. The Constitutional scheme has always favoured a strong centre in legislative, administrative and financial relations. However, federalism is a basic feature and it is important that States don't feel short-changed when it comes to distribution of resources. While there are always political differences between the Union government and Opposition-ruled States that exacerbate the problem, there are genuine issues that need to be considered.

Firstly, cess and surcharge collected by the Union government is estimated at around 23% of its gross tax receipts for 2024-25, which does not form part of the divisible pool and hence not shared with the States. To provide a perspective, the total tax revenue for the year 2022-23 (actual), 2023-24 (revised estimates) and 2024-25 (Budget estimates) of the Union government is Rs. 30.5, Rs. 34.4 and Rs. 38.8 lakh crore respectively. The State's share was/is Rs. 9.5, Rs. 11.0 and Rs. 12.2 lakh crore respectively, which constitutes around 32% of the total tax receipts of the Centre which is way less than the 41% recommended by the 15th FC. Cess like the GST compensation cess is for the repayment of loans taken to compensate States for the shortfall in tax collection due to GST implementation for the period 2017-22. Some of these amounts are also used for centrally sponsored schemes that benefit the States. However, the States have no control over these components.

It can be seen that industrially developed States received much less than a rupee for every rupee they contributed as against States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This is partly due to the fact that many corporations are headquartered in these State capitals where they would remit their direct taxes. However, this variation can also be attributed to the difference in GST collection among various States.

Third, the percentage share in the divisible pool of taxes has been reducing for southern States over the last six FCs.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/on-financial-devolution-among-states-explained/article67872209.ece>

25. Which article of the Constitution outlines the distribution of net tax proceeds between the Union government and the States?
- (a) Article 290 (b) Article 302
(c) Article 119 (d) Article 270

26. Who is the chairman of 16th Finance Commission?
(a) Vijay Kelkar (b) N. K. Singh
(c) Arvind Pangariya (d) Dr. YV Reddy
27. Currently, the share of States from the divisible pool (vertical devolution) stands at what percent as per the recommendation of the 15th FC?
(a) 39% (b) 41%
(c) 45% (d) 43%
28. Which population census was used by the 14th Finance Commission?
(a) 1971 (b) 2011
(c) 1981 (d) 1991
29. The 15th Finance Commission recommended that the Centre aims to limit its fiscal deficit to how much percent of GDP?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6

VII. The ninth edition of the Raisina Dialogue will be held from Wednesday (February 21) to Friday in New Delhi. The conference will be inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. a)_____Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis will join the inauguration session as the chief guest. "The Dialogue is structured as a multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral discussion, involving heads of state, cabinet ministers and local government officials, who are joined by thought leaders from the private sector, media and academia," according to the website of Raisina Dialogue.

Delhi-based think tank b)_____, in partnership with the Ministry of External Affairs, hosts the conference. More than 2,500 participants from around c)_____ countries will be joining the conference in person. The Dialogue is expected to be viewed by millions across the world on various digital platforms.

The participants include ministers, former prime ministers and presidents, military commanders, technology leaders, academics, journalists, scholars on strategic affairs, and experts from leading think tanks. During the three-day conference, the participants will engage with each other over six "thematic pillars". These include: "(i) Tech Frontiers: Regulations & Realities; (ii) Peace with the Planet: Invest & Innovate; (iii) War & Peace: Armouries & Asymmetries; (iv) Decolonising Multilateralism: Institutions & Inclusion; (v) The Post 2030 Agenda: People & Progress; and (vi) Defending Democracy: Society & Sovereignty," the press release added.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/everyday-explainers/what-is-raisina-dialogue-9171750/>

30. What is the theme of 2024 Raisina Dialogue?
(a) "Managing Disruptive Transitions: Ideas, Institutions and Idioms"
(b) "New Geometrics | Fluid Partnerships | Uncertain Outcomes"
(c) "The New Normal: Multilateralism with Multipolarity"
(d) Chaturanga: Conflict, Contest, Cooperate, Create
31. India was urged to join Peace Conference in which country set to be held shortly, at the request of Ukraine President Volodymyr Zelensky
(a) Ukraine (b) Romania
(c) Germany (d) Switzerland
32. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) Greece (b) Cuba
(c) Turkey (d) Norway
33. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?
(a) Niti Aayog (b) World Resources Institute
(c) Centre for Civil Society (d) Observer Research Foundation
34. Which of the following countries was NOT part of the signing of the MoU for the rail and shipping corridor (IMEC)?
(a) France (b) United Kingdom
(c) Germany (d) Italy

VIII. The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi approved the amendment in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on space sector. Now, the satellites sub-sector has been divided into three different activities with defined limits for foreign investment in each such sector.

The Indian Space Policy 2023 was notified as an overarching, composite and dynamic framework to implement the vision for unlocking India's potential in Space sector through enhanced private participation. The said policy aims to augment space capabilities; develop a flourishing commercial presence in space; use space as a driver of technology development and derived benefits in allied areas; pursue international relations and create an ecosystem for effective implementation of space applications among all stakeholders. www.lawpreptutorial.com As per the existing FDI policy, FDI is permitted in establishment and operation of Satellites through the Government approval route only. In line with the vision and strategy under the Indian Space Policy 2023, the Union Cabinet has eased the FDI policy on Space sector by prescribing liberalized FDI thresholds for various sub-sectors/activities.

Department of Space consulted with internal stakeholders like IN-SPACe, ISRO and NSIL as well as several industrial stakeholders. NGEs have developed capabilities and expertise in the

areas of satellites and launch vehicles. With increased investment, they would be able to achieve sophistication of products, global scale of operations and enhanced share of global space economy. This increased private sector participation would help to generate employment, enable modern technology absorption and make the sector self-reliant. It is expected to integrate Indian companies into global value chains. With this, companies will be able to set up their manufacturing facilities within the country duly encouraging 'Make In India (MII)' and 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' initiatives of the Government.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=2007876>

35. How much percentage of FDI is now permitted for the Space Sector?
(a) 87% (b) 76%
(c) 100% (d) 90%
36. Recently, India launched a Singaporean Earth observation satellite, what is the name of the satellite?
(a) Amazonia-1 (b) TeLEOS-2
(c) Bhuvan (d) Jaagran-1
37. Which country is the Largest Source of FDI in India?
(a) Russia (b) Singapore
(c) UK (d) USA
38. India's Space Policy was brought in which year?
(a) 2020 (b) 2021
(c) 2022 (d) 2023
39. Which company is tasked with commercialising space technologies and platforms, manufacturing, leasing, or procuring space components, and servicing space-based needs on commercial principles?
(a) Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe)
(b) NewSpace India Limited (NSIL)
(c) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
(d) Ananth Technologies

- IX. a) _____, the nation's leading private sector defence manufacturer, has unveiled two ground-breaking facilities dedicated to the production of ammunition and missiles. The inauguration of these cutting-edge complexes marks a historic milestone, being the first of their kind in India's private sector. The move is poised to substantially enhance the nation's self-reliance and technological prowess in defence.

The inauguration ceremony, attended by esteemed dignitaries, including Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Yogi Adityanath, and high-ranking officials from the Ministry of Defence, witnessed the unveiling of South Asia's largest facilities. Among the distinguished guests were chief of Army Staff, Gen Manoj Pande AVSM VSM SM ADC, GOC-in-C of Central Command, Lt Gen N. S. Raja Subramani PVSM AVSM SM VSM, and Master General of Sustenance, Lt Gen Amardeep Singh Aujla UYSM YSM SM VSM. They commended a) _____ pivotal role in fortifying both the state and the nation through its innovative contributions. CEO Ashish Rajvanshi highlighted the transformative impact of the newly established facilities, emphasising their role in fostering self-reliance and generating employment opportunities. With a planned investment exceeding Rs 3000 crores, the complexes are poised to create over 4,000 jobs, with significant spillover effects benefiting MSMEs and the local ecosystem.

The ammunition complex, operational within two years of its announcement during the Uttar Pradesh Investors' Summit in 2022, boasts state-of-the-art automation and stringent quality control measures, ensuring unparalleled standards in safety and reliability. Additionally, as a PESO certified complex, it will house explosive handling facilities for missiles and precision-guided munitions.

Source: <https://news.abplive.com/business/adani-defence-aerospace-inaugurates-south-asia-s-largest-ammunition-and-missiles-complex-1667635>

40. This unveiling of largest integrated ammunition manufacturing complexes in South Asia coincides with the 5th anniversary of what?
(a) Operation Bandar (b) Operation Meghdoot
(c) Operation Trident (d) Operation Goodwill
41. Where is the largest facility located, which is slated to emerge as one of the largest integrated ammunition manufacturing complexes in South Asia?
(a) New Delhi (b) Mumbai
(c) Kanpur (d) Kolkata
42. According to the SIPRI Report, which country held the title of the world's largest arms importer for five years between 2018-22?
(a) China (b) Saudi Arabia
(c) India (d) Ukraine

43. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) Bharat Electronics (b) Larsen & Turbo
(c) Adani Group (d) Bharat Dynamics
44. What was the total value of Defence Exports in the fiscal year 2023-24?
(a) Rs 16000 Crore (b) Rs 21000 Crore
(c) Rs 35000 Crore (d) None of the Above
- X.** Recently, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Climate and Clean Air Coalition have released a report titled- Used Heavy Duty Vehicles and the Environment-A Global Overview of Used Heavy-Duty Vehicles: Flow, Scale and Regulation ahead of the 6th session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6). It emerged that African countries, Kenya included, charge a paltry Sh730,000 (\$5000) for imports of HDVs from the European Union, compared to the US, which has imposed a Sh6.2 million (\$40, 000). The EU, Japan, Korea and the US, are the leading exporters of used HDVs.
- “To date no country has minimum requirements for exporting used HDVs,” says the report, which finds regulations in over half of used HDV importing countries to be ‘weak’ or ‘very weak’ and enforcement to be inadequate. The report for example, indicates that while 25 African countries have adopted standards on used HDVs towards air pollution control, climate mitigation and improved road safety only four have fully implemented these. Worldwide, only two countries have included used vehicles in their national climate action plans (NDCs). Further, HDVs are substantially attributed to environmental pollution, accounting for over 40 percent of on-road nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions, over 60 percent of on-road particulate matter (PM 2.5), and more than 20 percent of black carbon emissions, as revealed in the latest report.
- The report was jointly launched by the UNEP and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), and in attendance at the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON), the Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Coordination Authority (NCTTCA).
- First** of its kind, this report is a product of an analysis of 160 countries importing the used HDVs, and Rob de Jong, head of UNEP’s Sustainable Mobility Unit, revealing that the European Commission has termed it unacceptable the EU is the biggest exporter of pollutant locomotives, and made certain radical proposals.
- Source:** <https://www.pd.co.ke/news/unep-warns-over-heavy-trucks-pollution-223223/>
45. The 6th session of UNEP is scheduled to happen where?
(a) Singapore (b) Japan
(c) South Korea (d) Nairobi

46. What is the theme of the 6th UNEP?
(a) Only One Earth
(b) Strengthening Actions for Nature to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals
(c) Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
(d) Effective, inclusive and sustainable multilateral actions to tackle the triple planetary crisis: climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste
47. United Nations Environment Assembly is also known as?
(a) RIO+30 (b) RIO+10
(c) RIO+20 (d) RIO+40
48. In Mission LiFE, LiFE stands for what?
(a) Lifestyle for Earth (b) Living for Environment
(c) Lifestyle for Environment (d) Life in Earth
- XI. a)_____ parliament overwhelmingly approved Sweden’s bid to join NATO on Monday, clearing the way for the Nordic nation’s accession to the alliance after nearly two years of intense negotiations and dealing a geopolitical blow to Russian President Vladimir Putin. Getting approval from the a)_____ parliament was the final hurdle for Stockholm joining NATO. Swedish Prime Minister Ulf Kristersson visited Budapest on Friday to discuss defense and security cooperation with his a)_____ counterpart, Viktor Orban. The two sides appeared to reconcile, agreeing on a deal that would see a)_____ acquire four new Swedish-made Gripen fighter jets. NATO has an open-door policy, meaning that any country can be invited to join if it expresses an interest and is able and willing to uphold the principles of the bloc’s founding treaty. However, under the accession rules, any member state can veto a new country from joining. While most NATO members quickly approved Finland and Sweden’s applications, a)_____ and Turkey held out for some time. Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan accused Finland and Sweden of being too lenient toward Kurdish terrorist organizations, while Orban claimed they were spreading “outright lies” about his country’s failure to adhere to European Union standards on the rule of law – fundamental values enshrined in EU treaties.
Source: CNN WORLD.
49. Sweden is _____ country to join the NATO?
(a) 31st (b) 32nd
(c) 33rd (d) 34th

50. "NATO plus" refers to a security arrangement of NATO and the five treaty allies of the U.S. Which of the following country is NOT a part of NATO plus?
- (a) Australia (b) New Zealand
(c) UK (d) Israel
51. NATO was established by how many founding nations?
- (a) 10 (b) 11
(c) 12 (d) 14
52. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
- (a) Portugal (b) Albania
(c) Hungary (d) Latvia

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.

- XII. A Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court held that an arbitration agreement can bind non-signatories as per the "group of companies" doctrine. "The 'group of companies' doctrine must be retained in the Indian arbitration jurisprudence considering its utility in determining the intention of the parties in the context of complex transactions involving multiple parties and multiple agreements," the Court observed. The Court held that it is not necessary that only persons who are signatories to the arbitration agreement will be bound by the arbitration agreement.

Requirement of a written arbitration agreement does not mean that non-signatories will not be bound by it, provided there is a defined legal relationship between the signatories and the non-signatories and that the parties intended to be bound by it by the act of conduct. "The signature of party in agreement is the most profound expression of consent of person to submit to jurisdiction. However, the corollary that persons who have not signed aren't part of agreement may not always be correct," CJI DY Chandrachud stated while pronouncing the judgment. Non-signatories, by virtue of their relationship with the signatory parties and their commercial involvement in the subject matter, are not total strangers to the arbitration agreement, the Court held.

The parties have been given maximum freedom not only to choose their arbitrators, but also to determine the odd number of arbitrators constituting the arbitral tribunal. Alternative Dispute Resolution, including Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation. There is no right to challenge an award if the composition of the arbitration tribunal or arbitration procedure is in accordance with the agreement of the parties even though such composition or procedure is contrary to Part I of the 1996 Act. Again, the award cannot be challenged if such composition or procedure is contrary to the agreement between the parties but in accordance with the provisions of the 1996 Act.

The power of the Chief Justice under Section 11 of the 1996 Act to appoint the arbitral tribunal is a judicial power. Since adjudication is involved in constituting an arbitral tribunal, it is a judicial order. The Chief Justice or the person designated by him is bound to decide whether he has jurisdiction. Whether there is an arbitration agreement. whether the applicant

is a party to the arbitration agreement. whether the conditions for exercise of power have been fulfilled. If the arbitrator is to be appointed, the fitness of the person to be appointed is to be ascertained.

Source:<https://livelaw-nluo.refread.com/top-stories/arbitration-agreement-bind-non-signatories-supreme-court-group-of-companies-doctrine-243822>

Source: <https://taxguru.in/corporate-law/summary-arbitration-conciliation-act-1996.html>

53. Ramoto Locomotives Ltd and Makato Automobiles Ltd, were two companies dealing with the manufacturing of bikes in India. Ramoto Ltd had to supply engine parts and Makato had to assemble the parts to make engines of bikes. Due to the advent of Covid, problems in the supply of labour started, and Ramoto was not able to perform its part of the contract. In the contract, the disputes were to be settled through mutual discussions. The case was filed by Makato against Ramoto for compensation. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) The Court should refer this matter to an arbitral tribunal for consideration
 - (b) The Court should decide the matter itself as there is no arbitration agreement
 - (c) The court should set up a conciliation tribunal to provide for out of court settlement
 - (d) Makoto cannot file a case before the court.
54. Suppose in the same facts of the above question, the addition is that the court allowed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal by both parties. Both parties (Ramoto Locomotives Ltd and Makato Automobiles Ltd) appointed an arbitrator each for the resolution of the dispute. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) The parties do not have the power to appoint the arbitrators themselves.
 - (b) The appointment of arbitrator is to be done by the Chief Justice only.
 - (c) The said appointment of arbitrators is illegal as it differs from the provisions of law.
 - (d) The appointment of arbitrators is legal. www.lawpreptutorial.com
55. Suppose in the facts of the above-said question, the arbitral proceedings started after rectifying the errors above and the arbitral tribunal made by the party presented an award against Makato Automobiles Ltd by not giving them compensation in the present case. Makato challenged the award in the High Court of Delhi, which had territorial jurisdiction. Makato contented that the formation of the tribunal is not according to the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act of 1996. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) The award will be set aside by the High Court on the said grounds.
 - (b) The High Court cannot set aside the award of the tribunal.
 - (c) The award will not be set aside by the High Court on the said grounds.
 - (d) The award can only be set aside by the Supreme Court.

56. Phillipe Ltd and Jagua Ltd are two companies responsible for constructing the metro stations in Mumbai. Phillipe contracted Jagua to make the Antop Hills Metro Station. Jagua delegated some of the parts of the contract to Pumaco Ltd as a sub-contract. There was an arbitration clause in the sub-contract. Pumaco completed its share of work in time but the payment was not given by Jagua. Pumaco started an arbitral proceeding against Jagua, but eventually Jagua Ltd was declared bankrupt. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Pumaco Ltd can only get the amount from Jagua Ltd.
 - (b) Pumaco Ltd will not get payment as Jagua Ltd is now declared bankrupt.
 - (c) Pumaco Ltd can get money from Phillipe Ltd.
 - (d) Pumaco Ltd cannot get its payment as Phillipe Ltd is not a party.
57. Orion Technologies, a multinational technology company, entered into a complex contract with Galaxy Innovations, a cutting-edge research firm, to jointly develop a revolutionary artificial intelligence system. The contract outlined detailed specifications, responsibilities, and a dispute resolution clause. During the project, a significant dispute arose regarding the ownership of certain proprietary algorithms. The dispute resolution clause stated that disputes should be resolved through a two-tiered process: mediation followed by arbitration if mediation fails. However, the key architect of the disputed algorithms, Dr Celestia Starlight, was not a signatory to the contract but played a crucial role in the project. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) The court should initiate proceedings as per the agreement and by involving Dr Celestia Starlight.
 - (b) Since Dr Celestia Starlight is not a signatory, the court should dismiss any involvement in the dispute.
 - (c) Dr Celestia Starlight must separately file a case in court to resolve her dispute with the companies.
 - (d) The court should compel mediation between Orion Technologies, Galaxy Innovations, and Dr Celestia Starlight before considering arbitration.
- XIII.** Recently, the Supreme Court observed that while granting anticipatory bail to the accused husband under Section 498A of the IPC, a condition that the husband shall take his wife to his house and maintain and honor her, cannot be imposed.
- In the present case, the accused husband (appellant) had applied for anticipatory bail before the High Court of Jharkhand, Ranchi Bench. Though the High Court had granted bail to the husband, it imposed a peculiar condition. As per the same, the husband was required to take his wife to his home and maintain her with dignity and honor. For convenience, the same reads as follows: Pursuant to this, the husband again approached the High Court, praying for modification of the above order. In a petition filed (for modification of order), the husband contended that he had hired a house and was ready to maintain his wife. Per contra, the wife contended that she was willing to resume her marital life provided that her husband joined her in their own house. However, the High Court dismissed his plea while observing that the appellant is resolute in not resuming his life with his wife at his own house.

Against this backdrop, the matter travelled to the Apex Court. The Court categorically opined that such a condition cannot be imposed while granting anticipatory bail. Additionally, this condition should not be a reason for rejecting the appellant's petition. "In our opinion, neither such condition should have been imposed by the High Court while granting an anticipatory bail, nor such could be a ground for rejection of the petition filed by the appellant."

Also recently, the Supreme Court while quashing the criminal proceedings for the offence of cruelty under Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, observed that one occurrence, unless serious, with no clear evidence of involvement in the complainant's life, is not sufficient to implicate a person under this provision. "One instance unless portentous, in the absence of any material evidence of interference and involvement in the marital life of the complainant, may not be sufficient to implicate the person as having committed cruelty under section 498A of the IPC.," the bench of Justices Sanjiv Khanna and S.V.N Bhatti observed.

Section 498 A — Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman, subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine. It can be mental cruelty as well.

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/s498a-ipc-bail-condition-that-husband-should-resume-conjugal-life-with-wife-cant-be-imposed-supreme-court-243976#>

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/s498a-ipc-one-trivial-instance-not-sufficient-for-cruelty-supreme-court-quashes-case-against-husbands-sisters-cousins-243869#>

58. Raka got married to Sheila. In the matrimonial home of Sheila, she had a mother-in-law named Radu and a sister-in-law named Fadu. The marriage between Raka and Sheila arose out of their college love affair. Initially, both Radu and Fadu were against the marriage. However, later agreed to the marriage. Once Sheila cooked Dal for the lunch. After tasting the Dal, Radu commented that the Dal was as watery as the Indian Ocean. Sheila put an FIR against Radu under 498A. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Radu will only be held liable on whether the Dal was actually watery.
 - (b) Radu will not be held liable because only her husband can be charged under 498A.
 - (c) Radu will be held liable.
 - (d) Radu will not be held liable because of the triviality of the accident.
59. In the facts of the above-mentioned question, both Radu and Fadu often commented on items of food cooked by Sheila and also taunted and made derogatory comment about her in the family WhatsApp groups, even though they were being told not to do that by both Raka and Sheila. Sheila filed an FIR against both of them under 498A IPC. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Radu will only be held liable as her husband is in support of her.
 - (b) Radu will not be held liable because only her husband can be charged under 498A.
 - (c) Radu will be held liable.
 - (d) Radu will not be held liable because of the triviality of the accident.

60. Ramesh was married to Siya. Their marriage was in a turbulent state of affairs and both were in a sad stage. Meanwhile, Ramesh committed adultery with Tanya. Recently, adultery was decriminalised in Indian laws and was no longer a criminal offence in India. However it still remains a ground for divorce. Knowing of all these facts, she filed a criminal case against Ramesh under Section 498A for mental distress caused by Ramesh to her by committing adultery. Evaluate the options and choose the correct option.
- (a) As the relationship was already bad, it will not be considered as causing mental torture.
 - (b) Adultery will be classified as causing mental distress and hence punishable under section 498A.
 - (c) Siya is doing this to torture Ramesh. Therefore, she violated section 498A herself.
 - (d) Section 498A of IPC only deals with physical torture.
61. Pandu was married to Kareena. They live in a small town in Kantabanji, which remains very orthodox when it comes to marital relationships. Husbands treat their wives poorly. Moreover, it is pretty common to beat the wives. Kareena was an educated woman, who was made to marry Pandu as Kareena's family was indebted to Pandu. After marriage, Pandu started beating Kareena. Kareena with her parents complained to the police under section 498A and contended before the court that Pandu should continue living with Kareena as a condition for bail because it is against the family's honour for the bride to remain in her paternal home rather than matrimonial home. Evaluate the options and give the correct answer.
- (a) Pandu should live with Kareena to get bail for defending the family's honour.
 - (b) It is common in Kantabanji to beat their wives. So, there is no case under 498A.
 - (c) It is trivial and just a single time beating.
 - (d) Pandu should not live with Kareena to get bail as this is against legally established principles.
62. Amit and Pooja, a newly married couple, lived in a joint family with Amit's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Verma. Pooja, a software engineer, faced constant interference in her personal and professional life from Mrs. Verma, who was dissatisfied with Pooja's work hours and her choice of friends. Despite Amit's efforts to maintain peace, Mrs. Verma continued to criticize and control various aspects of Pooja's life. Feeling overwhelmed and distressed, Pooja decided to seek legal recourse under Section 498A of IPC. Evaluate the options and choose the correct option.
- (a) Mrs. Verma will not be held liable because her concerns about Pooja's work hours are justified within a family setting.
 - (b) Mrs. Verma will only be held liable if Amit supports Pooja's decision to take legal action.
 - (c) Mrs. Verma will be held liable if her continuous interference has caused emotional distress to Pooja, falling within the scope of cruelty under Section 498A.
 - (d) Mrs. Verma will not be held liable because, as a mother-in-law, she is exempt from charges under Section 498A.

XIV. Justice Swaminathan observed that Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees the fundamental right to privacy to all. "Through a unanimous verdict, the Supreme Court declared that the right to life and personal liberty guaranteed in Article 21 also includes implicitly a right to privacy. This right to privacy is seen as possessing both inherent values, in that it is important for every person's basic dignity, and instrumental value, in that it furthers a person's ability to live a life free of interference," the judge said.

Privacy is a constitutionally protected right which emerges primarily from the guarantee of life and personal liberty in Article 21 of the Constitution. Elements of privacy also arise in varying contexts from the other facets of freedom and dignity recognised and guaranteed by the fundamental rights contained in Part III. Privacy is the constitutional core of human dignity. Privacy has both a normative and descriptive function. At a normative level, privacy subserves those eternal values upon which the guarantees of life, liberty and freedom are founded. At a descriptive level, privacy postulates a bundle of entitlements and interests which lie at the foundation of ordered liberty.

"The Court held that privacy as guaranteed in Article 21 takes several different forms - It includes a right to bodily autonomy, a right to informational privacy and a right to a privacy of choice. The installation of CCTV equipment inside premises such as a spa would unquestionably infract upon a person's bodily autonomy. These are inviolable spaces where the prying eye of the State cannot be allowed to enter," he said.

He noted that the other judge's order directed the installation of CCTV cameras not in public spaces, but in "intimate, private spaces". In the first place, unless a legislature mandates by law that CCTV cameras ought to be installed in a certain space, to do so would violate Article 21, he said. No right can be absolute. But restrictions can be put in place only by the legislature or the executive. The reach of the fundamental rights cannot be curtailed by any judicial measure. The Supreme Court alone can do so in exercise of its power under Article 142, the judge said. The executive, while enacting subordinate legislation, has been conscious of the privacy concerns of the citizens. Suspicion that immoral activities are taking place in massage centres cannot be a reason enough to intrude into an individual's right to relax, for it intrinsically is part and parcel of his fundamental right to privacy.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/chennai/cctvs-in-spas-violate-right-to-bodily-privacy-madras-high-court-7707391/>

63. Farah, a 32-year-old woman, was expecting a baby. During her 7th month of pregnancy, she faced some complications, so she went to a gynaecologist, Dr. Mashhoor Gulati, a 78-year-old man, for medical tests. Dr. Mashhoor Gulati checked Farah's reproductive tract using a spatula for any signs of infections. This was done in Dr. Gulati's clinic with proper care and in private setting in presence of a female nurse. Was Farah's right to privacy under Article 21 being violated? Choose the most appropriate option.
- (a) Dr. Gulati has violated Farah's privacy under Article 21 as he inspected her private areas.
 - (b) Dr. Gulati has violated Farah's right to privacy as it is an absolute right under Article 21.
 - (c) Dr. Gulati has violated Farah's right to privacy under Article 21 as he is a man.
 - (d) Gulati has not violated Farah's right to privacy under Article 21 as the tests were done privately.
64. Varsha was a 22-year-old lady, who pursued Engineering from IIT Kanpur. Varsha married Vaswani without the permission of her parents and decided to settle in Dubai, UAE after her marriage. While boarding the flight to Dubai at Indira Gandhi International airport, she was to be frisked by a lady officer. But she refuses. Everyone is frisked before boarding a flight to ensure that no inimical material and weapons are carried on flight. Choose the most appropriate option.
- (a) Varsha can object to being frisked as she is a married woman and also an engineering student who knows about her right to privacy.
 - (b) Varsha cannot object to being frisked as she was to be frisked by a lady officer.
 - (c) Varsha cannot object to being frisked as the right to privacy under Article 21 is not absolute.
 - (d) Varsha should not leave India as she got married without the permission of her parents.
65. Raghav was a 16-year law student, who currently studied at National Law School, Bengaluru. He got braces for his upper jaw which had some protruding incisors. So, he went to the clinic of Dr. Drishti Singh. The treatment lasted a year. During the treatment, Dr. Singh and Raghav fell in love with each other. On completion of treatment, the doctor, Mrs. Singh, took pictures of Raghav's face to be advertised for her clinic. On knowing about it, Raghav objected to it. Choose the most appropriate option.
- (a) Raghav's privacy is violated under Article 21.
 - (b) Raghav's privacy is not violated as he consented to the advertisement.
 - (c) Raghav's privacy is not violated as he is in love with Dr. Singh. She took the pictures of Raghav's face believing that he loved her.
 - (d) Raghav's privacy is violated as Dr. Singh breached Raghav's trust by clicking the photos of his face without asking him.

66. Nakul was a 30-year-old businessman, who owned a lingerie shop in the main market, Gwalior. In the past few weeks, a few female customers, on the pretext of trying out the lingerie, secretly stole them. Due to this, Nakul had faced some losses and it also affected his reputation in the market. So, Nakul installed a CCTV camera in the trial room. A customer, named Mrunalini, complained to Nakul in the local police station. Was Mrunalini's complaint right or not? Choose the most appropriate option.
- (a) Yes, as it would violate a customer's right to bodily autonomy which forms a right under privacy.
 - (b) Yes, as Nakul cannot punish all female customers for the wrongful actions of a few.
 - (c) No, as it is common to have CCTV cameras in the trial room.
 - (d) No, as Nakul installed the CCTV cameras to avoid the stealing of lingerie and to catch the actual culprits.
67. Rahman, a frequent customer of the online e-commerce platform 'flipzone.com,' unwittingly became part of a data-sharing agreement with 'Kaptans Solution,' a private company. In this arrangement, 'flipzone.com' agreed to disclose comprehensive information about its customers, including Rahman's details, ordered products, and Wishlist items. The collaboration raises concerns about privacy and data security, as Rahman's personal information is now accessible to 'Kaptans Solution' without explicit consent, potentially impacting his online privacy and raising ethical questions about data sharing practices in the digital realm. Choose the most appropriate option.
- (a) Rahman's privacy has not been violated as the right to privacy is not an absolute right under Article 21.
 - (b) Rahman can compensate 'flipzone.com' for defaming 'flipzone.com' of sharing personal information with 'Kaptans Solution'.
 - (c) The CEO of the 'flipzone.com' must be jailed for at least 5 years.
 - (d) Rahman's privacy has been violated as 'flipzone.com' shared Rahman's private details with 'Kaptans Solution' without his consent.
- XV.** The Constitution of India provides powers to the Supreme Court and the High Courts in the form of issuing 'writs' for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights conferred on the citizens by the Constitution under the Part-3 under Article 32 and 226. Amongst all the five writs, the most ancient common law and very widely used writ is the writ of Habeas Corpus. This writ is issued by a court or a judge which directs an individual who holds another person in custody to produce the person before the court for some specified purpose.
- Habeas Corpus in the medieval Latin means, "We, a court, command that you may have the body (of the detainee brought before us)." This is a recourse in law through which a person can report an unlawful detention or imprisonment to a court and request that the court order the custodian of the person, usually a prison official, to bring the prisoner to court, to determine whether the detention is lawful.
- When a public official arrest or keeps into detention an individual for an unreasonable time (generally beyond 24 hours), then the court may call that official and instruct him to provide a

valid reason for that person's detention. This order or instruction of the court can be given by issuing the writ of 'Habeas Corpus' which literally means 'produce the corpus' i.e. body.

The major reason behind court calling for the person in detention and officials giving a valid reason behind such a person so detained is to ensure that the reason behind that person detained is that he was observed or is alleged to have done an act which is forbidden by the law. The procedure provides a means for prison inmates, or others acting on their behalf, to dispute the legal basis for confinement. Habeas corpus has deep roots in English common law. In a lot of matters, court holds a hearing on the matter, during which the inmate and the government can present evidence about lawful jailing of a person.

An application of applying the writ of Habeas Corpus may be made by a person who is under detention, legally. And in case if that person himself cannot make the application or is unable to do so, then it can be made by another person who has an interest in the prisoner. For example- the wife, husband, father, mother, sister, or a friend may in such a circumstance make an application for the writ of Habeas Corpus.

Source: <https://blog.iPLEaders.in/article-32-constitution-india/>

68. Rahul was a 35-year-old man, who was accused of murdering his best friend, Ranjan. Rahul was acquitted of all the charges by the Gwalior District Court, but he was still detained in prison for more than two years. His wife, Dutta filed a writ petition of Habeas Corpus before the same court. Is there a reason due to which the writ petition filed by Dutta is likely to be accepted by the court. Choose the most appropriate option.
- (a) The writ petition of habeas corpus will be accepted because Rahul has been illegally detained in jail after being acquitted of all the charges.
 - (b) The writ petition of habeas corpus will be accepted by the court because Rahul is suffering from severe health issues and he needs to be admitted to a hospital.
 - (c) The writ petition of habeas corpus will not be accepted by the court as it has not been filed by Rahul himself.
 - (d) The writ petition of habeas corpus will not be accepted by the court because only the Supreme Court and the High Courts have jurisdiction to do that.
69. Tanya was a law student pursuing law from the Indraprastha International University. Tanya's stepbrother, Amroha, was illegally detained by the Cuttack police for more than 72 hours. Amroha was charged with a fake sexual harassment case against a woman named, Neeta. Tanya wanted to file a writ of habeas corpus to get his stepbrother released. But the police threatened Tanya that they would torture her stepbrother if she went before the court. Choose the most appropriate option. www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) Tanya should do as the police say, as presently police are in a dominant position and can cause harm to her stepbrother.
 - (b) Tanya has the fundamental right to remedy under Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution.
 - (c) Tanya should give the police some money and get Amroha released.
 - (d) All of the above.

70. Siddharth was a 20-year-old student, who was proficient in online hacking and spoofing attacks. Siddharth had collected rupees 5 lakhs, by pretending to be someone else online from innocent people. An internet user, Suhani, came to know about it and told the police about Siddharth and his scam. Later that month, he was arrested by the police and was kept in custody for 15 hours. He said that he would file a writ of habeas corpus as the police had detained him for no reason. Will his writ of habeas corpus be acceptable in the court?
- (a) Yes, Siddharth's writ will be accepted by the Court as he was detained for a crime that he did not commit.
 - (b) No, Siddharth's writ will not be accepted because he was accused of a crime and had been in custody only for 15 hours which is not unreasonable.
 - (c) No, Siddharth's writ will not be accepted by the court because he did not follow the procedural rules for filing the petition.
 - (d) Yes, Siddharth's writ will be accepted by the court because he was tortured while he was detained.
71. Rachin was a 79-year-old man, who was a retired lawyer. One day, an old classmate of Rachin, named Suhani, accused Rachin of committing rape of her during their 2nd year of college in Bhopal. Based on these accusations, Suhani's husband Prithviraj lodged a complaint against Rachin. Later, the police arrested Rachin and detained him for more than 7 days. Rachin's wife, Himani, who was an uneducated woman decided to file a writ petition of habeas corpus before the district court of Indore. Himani filed a writ in Hindi before the district court of Indore. Will her writ of habeas corpus be acceptable in the court?
- (a) No, Himani's writ will not be accepted by the court because she filed the writ petition in Hindi language.
 - (b) No, Himani's writ will not be accepted by the court because the district court of Indore lacks jurisdiction to accept the writ petitions.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) Yes, Himani's will be accepted by the court as police wrongfully detained Rachin only on the basis of accusations of Suhani. The police were also wrong in not presenting Rachin before the Magistrate even after the 7 days.

72. Aditya, who was a 28-year-old male compounder, decided to commit suicide as his girlfriend Lavanya broke up with him. A friend of Aditya came to know about that and informed the police about the same. Aditya went to the top of Burj Khalifa to jump from there, but the police came to the spot and arrested Aditya for the offence of attempting suicide. Aditya's lawyer, Vardhan filed a writ petition of habeas corpus in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Choose what are the main objectives of the writ of Habeas Corpus.
- (a) To ask the authorities for valid reasons for the detention of the arrestee.
 - (b) To ensure that the person who has been detained, his/her fundamental rights are not violated.
 - (c) To ensure that the detainee has reasonably been accused of doing an act forbidden by law.
 - (d) All of the above.

XVI. People started migrating in significant numbers as an era of globalization in pursuit of economic, political, and social stability. India, a country of diverse ethnicities and cultures, attracts immigrants from all over the world with a range of attractions. Immigration is the transfer of individuals from one nation to another for the intention of establishing a long-term residence. The biggest hurdle for immigrants is obtaining citizenship in the host nation and exercising fundamental rights in the country to which they have moved. These difficulties are normally handled by immigration-specific laws and policies that outline the procedure and limitations for obtaining citizenship. In the context of the Indian subcontinent, meanwhile, the rules of the Indian Constitution control immigration regulations.

Articles 5 to 11 of Part II of the Indian Constitution deals with citizenship, defining a citizen as a person of Indian ancestry or a family member having Indian ancestry. Article 10 deals with the continued citizenship of foreigners in India, subject to any further laws adopted by the legislature. The Indian constitution recognizes just one citizenship across the country and does not allow for multiple citizenship. It also states that a foreign citizen can get Indian citizenship through the Naturalization procedure (after having lived in India for at least 1 year + 12 months prior to applying to registration) and foreigner registration with the FRRO (Foreigners Regional Registration Officer) or FRO (Foreigners Registration Officer). The Indian law follows both jus sanguinis (citizenship by blood) and jus soli (citizenship by birth).

For lawful admission into Indian borders, all international visitors require a visa. This does not apply to Nepalese or Bhutanese citizens. The visas allow visitors to stay in the country for a maximum of 180 days (6 months). If a visa is needed for a longer period of time (greater than 180 days), the applicant must first register with the FRRO or FRO. Business visas, Employment visas, Intern visas, Transit visas, Student visas, Film visas, and so on are all available from the Indian government and can be obtained as a standard visa or an E-visa. Aside from the above-mentioned valid visas, there are limited regions inside India that require a specific entrance permission known as a Protected Area Permit (PAP), which allows travellers to access the restricted zones. This authorization must be obtained in addition to the usual visa requirement.

Foreigners travelling for a lengthy period (more than 180 days) on a student visa, work visa, research visa, or medical visa must register with the Indian Missions/FRRO/FRO within 14 days of arrival, with the exception of Certain sorts of nationalities are restricted from participating in this procedure.

Source: <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-5897-indian-immigration-laws-and-policies.html>

73. Ramesh, a Sri Lankan by birth, has called India home for the past 12 years and seeks Indian citizenship. Contemplating his eligibility, Ramesh explores various avenues. However, given the specifics, his options appear limited. Indian citizenship, as per the passage, extends to individuals of Indian ancestry or their family members. Unfortunately, Ramesh, not meeting these criteria, finds himself ineligible for direct citizenship through birthplace or naturalization. According to you, what would be the correct course of action for Ramesh?
- (a) Ramesh can automatically acquire Indian citizenship by birthplace.
 - (b) Ramesh is eligible for Indian citizenship through the Naturalization procedure after 12 years of residence.
 - (c) Ramesh can obtain Indian citizenship through jus soli, irrespective of the duration of residence.
 - (d) Ramesh is not eligible for Indian citizenship.
74. Maria, a Spanish citizen, is thrilled about her upcoming tourism to India, spanning three months. To make her journey memorable, Maria explores the visa options available, to ensure a seamless entry into India. As she goes through the varied possibilities, the significance of the correct visa type and its implications on her stay becomes paramount. Decide what kind of visa does Maria need, and what is the maximum duration she can stay in India without any additional registration?
- (a) Maria needs a business visa, and she can stay for up to 90 days.
 - (b) Maria requires a Tourist visa, and she can stay for a maximum of 180 days.
 - (c) Maria can enter India without a visa for up to 180 days.
 - (d) Maria must obtain a Protected Area Permit (PAP) for her visit.
75. James is a diligent American who holds a work visa. He has immersed himself in the Indian experience for the past 200 days. As his stay extends, James contemplates the necessary steps aligning with Indian immigration norms. Recognizing the significance of legal adherence, he evaluates the available options and specific requirements for the same. James aims to make an informed decision. Suggest him the most appropriate action that he should take to comply with Indian immigration regulations?
- (a) James should register with the FRRO or FRO.
 - (b) James can continue his stay without any registration.
 - (c) James needs to obtain a Protected Area Permit (PAP).
 - (d) Registration is required only for Indian citizens.

76. Lila, a citizen of Australia, plans a short-term business visit to India for a series of meetings over 60 days. In anticipation of her business engagements, Lila explores the intricacies of the Indian visa system to ensure a smooth entry and stay. After going through the options available, she wants to align her plans with the established regulations. What type of visa should Lila apply for, and what is the maximum duration she can stay in India for her business visit without additional registration?
- Lila needs a business visa, and she can stay for up to maximum 180 days.
 - Lila requires a Tourist visa, and she can stay for a maximum of 180 days.
 - Lila can enter India without a visa for up to 180 days.
 - Lila must obtain a Protected Area Permit (PAP) for her visit.
- XVII.** When one party delegates some authority to another party whereby the latter performs his actions in a more or less independent fashion, on behalf of the first party, the relationship between them is called an agency. Agency can be express or implied. Relationships relating to principal and agent involve three main parties: The Principal, the Agent, and a Third Party. The Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines an 'Agent' as a person employed to do any act for another or to represent another in dealing with third persons. The person for whom such act is done, or who is so represented, is called the "principal". Therefore, the person who has delegated his authority will be the principal. According to Section 183, any person who has attained the age of majority and has a sound mind can appoint an agent. In other words, any person capable of contracting can legally appoint an agent. Minors and persons of unsound mind cannot appoint an agent. In the same fashion, according to Section 184, the person who has attained the age of majority and has a sound mind can become an agent. A sound mind and a mature age is a necessity because an agent has to be answerable to the principal. An agency can be created by:
- Direct (express) appointment– The standard form of creating an agency is by direct appointment. When a person, in writing or speech appoints another person as his agent, an agency is created between the two.
 - Implication– When an agent is not directly appointed but his appointment can be inferred from the circumstances, an agency by implication is created.
 - Necessity– In a situation of necessity, one person can act on behalf of another to save the person from any loss or damage, without expressly being appointed as an agent. This creates an agency out of necessity.
 - Estoppel– An agency can also be created by estoppel. In a situation where one person behaves in such a manner in front of a third person, as to make someone believe he is an authorized agent on behalf of someone, an agency by estoppel is created.
 - Ratification– When an act of a person, who acted as another person's agent (on his behalf) without his knowledge is later ratified by that person, this creates an agency by ratification between the two.

The authority is said to be express when it is given by words spoken or written. Authority is said to be implied when it is to be inferred from the facts and circumstances of the case. In carrying out the work of the principal, the agent can take any legal action. That is, the agent can do any lawful thing necessary to carry out the work of the principal. The principal is responsible for the actions of his agent.

Source: <https://blog.iplayers.in/law-of-agency-what-is-principal-agent-relationship/>

77. Amar is a businessman who is engaged in manufacturing and trading of clothing items. He had an associate named Akbar, who wanted to purchase the manufactured clothes. In a conversation, Akbar mentioned to Amar that he is in the process of finalizing a deal for purchase of clothing items produced in Amar's factory worth Rs. 5 lakhs with Anthony. Anthony was the brother of Amar, who had part share in Amar's business, but he was not an active partner in the business. Amar did not say or did anything to refute this deal. Akbar took this as an encouragement and finalized the contract with Anthony. This contract was breached by Anthony and when faced with legal consequences, Amar said that Anthony was not Amar's agent. Decide if Amar is liable or not.
- (a) Amar is not liable because Anthony was not the agent of Amar.
 - (b) Amar is not liable because Akbar entered into a contract with Anthony and not Amar.
 - (c) Amar is liable because he refused to deliver the clothes to Akbar after receiving payment.
 - (d) Amar is liable because it was implied by him that Anthony was Amar's agent.
78. Suraj is a trader who deals in fruits and vegetables. Since his products were highly perishable, they needed to be disposed off quickly. One day, he met with an accident and was hospitalized immediately. He was unconscious for days. Just before his accident, he received a huge consignment of vegetables worth lakhs of rupees. When he was unconscious, his son, aged 16 years, on Suraj's behalf, contracted a deal with a buyer to avoid a huge loss. When the buyer breached the contract, he argued that this was not a valid contract since it was entered into by a minor. Suraj argued that his son was acting on his behalf, thus creating an agency. Decide:
- (a) This is a valid agency since Suraj's son had the capacity to act on his behalf.
 - (b) This is a valid agency as Suraj appointed his son as his agent by implication.
 - (c) This is not a valid agency since Suraj is a minor.
 - (d) This is not a valid agency because Suraj did not directly appoint his son as his agent.

79. Mr Jiya Lal is a reputed businessman and farmer who produces and sells wheat and other grains. He used to sell one sack of wheat for Rs. 100. One day, he asked one of his employees, Brijesh to go to the city and sell 200 sacks of wheat. Brijesh agreed and went to the city for this purpose. He sold half of the sacks at the fixed rate of Rs. 100. Later, when the day was ending and he had to go back quickly, he sold the remaining sacks at a low rate of Rs. 70 per sack. After this contract took place, Mr Jiya Lal sued the buyer for breach of contract as he paid Rs. 30 less for each case. Decide if the buyer is liable.
- (a) The buyer is liable because he did not pay the fixed price for the sack of wheat.
 - (b) The buyer is not liable because Brijesh was an agent of Jiya Lal and entered into a valid contract on his behalf.
 - (c) The buyer is liable because Brijesh did not have the authority to sell the wheat at a lower price.
 - (d) The buyer is not liable because the contract was breached by Brijesh.
80. Vishal was an employee of the Lena-Dena Bank. He was friends with Naman and wife named Saloni. Vishal came to their house on an occasion, the couple needed to deposit a cheque in the bank. To make things easier, they gave the cheque to Vishal, as he worked in the same bank. Upon receiving the cheque, Vishal mishandled the money. Naman filed a suit for breach of contract against the bank as Vishal was the agent of the bank. Is Naman correct in alleging that Vishal received the cheque in his capacity as agent to the bank?
- (a) Yes, Vishal was an agent of the bank as he was a regular employee of the bank.
 - (b) Yes, Vishal was an agent of the bank because he had the authority to enter into contracts on the bank's behalf.
 - (c) No, Vishal was not an agent of the bank because he did not have the authority to enter into a contract on bank's behalf.
 - (d) No, Vishal was not agent of the bank as the employees cannot be agents.
81. Identify which of the following options can be correctly inferred from the given passage:
- (a) Agency can be created by direct appointment only.
 - (b) A 17-year-old person can act as an agent in cases of necessity.
 - (c) The agent has the authority to complete the work of the principal through any lawful or unlawful means as long as the work itself is lawful.
 - (d) None of the above.

82. In a partnership firm, every partner acts as an agent of the other partners. Tata and Ambani were equal partners in a partnership firm, which they established 4 years ago. Birla was a mutual friend of both the partners. 1 year ago, Birla entered into a contract with a foreign company on behalf of Tata-Ambani partnership firm believing himself entitled because of their friendship. Due to this, 2 months ago, they made Birla an official third partner in their firm. Later, Birla failed to honour the contract and the foreign company sued all the three partners. Are the original partners liable for the contract entered into before Birla was a partner in the firm?
- (a) Yes, they are liable because they created an agency through ratification.
 - (b) Yes, they are liable because the contract was in the firm's name even though Birla was not their agent.
 - (c) No, they are not liable because Birla entered into that contract before he was a partner in the firm.
 - (d) No, they are not liable because Birla is not their agent.
83. Sonu had a brother named Monu who had recurring fits of insanity. Sonu was a trader who dealt in pharmaceuticals. Monu owned a part share of his business, but he was not allowed to work regularly owing to his condition. But he was allowed to enter into the contracts on behalf of Sonu in the intervals he was a sane person. Once, he entered into a contract for the sale of some medicines on behalf of Sonu while in a fit of insanity. Later, when there was a breach of contract, the other party sued Sonu as Monu was an agent of Sonu. Is Sonu liable?
- (a) No, Sonu is not liable because the contract was entered into by Monu.
 - (b) No, Sonu is not liable because the agency was not valid. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (c) Yes, Sonu is liable because Monu is acting as an agent of Sonu.
 - (d) Yes, Sonu is liable because he let an insane person enter into a contract on his behalf.
84. Identify the statement that cannot be correctly inferred from the given passage:
- (a) An agent can work independently to carry out the work of the principal.
 - (b) A principal only delegates responsibility and not authority towards his agent.
 - (c) The Partnership deed between the partners of a firm can be termed as expressed authority.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c) are incorrect.

Logical Reasoning

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

XVIII. Tribes

In Karnataka's section of the Western Ghats, Makuta village is nestled within the lush expanse of the Kodagu district's Virajpet taluka. This village, part of the Makuta Aranya Valaya, lies close to the Kerti reserved forest in the Talacauvery sub-cluster, a region recognized as one of Karnataka's World Heritage Sites. The area is famed for its dense tropical evergreen forests, largely untouched and preserved in their natural splendor.

The village hosts a Girijan colony, home to the 'Phani Yerava' tribe. In a landmark achievement in 2021, with the support of local community members including a Muslim gram panchayat member, all 19 Yerava households in the village successfully claimed their ancestral land under the Forest Rights Act. A comprehensive survey by the Forest, Revenue, and Social Welfare Departments confirmed the Yeravas' residence on 135 acres of forest land, a legacy from their forebears.

However, the tribe's enthusiasm for these forest rights was muted. Over time, their reliance on the forest for livelihood has diminished. The arduous task of collecting minor forest produce, coupled with an unstable market and exploitation by middlemen, has made this traditional way of life less appealing. Many now opt for daily wage labour, with a preference for work in nearby Kasaragod, Kerala, owing to linguistic familiarity with Malayalam.

Despite a shift away from forest-dependent livelihoods, the Yeravas continue to gather fuelwood, honey, dhoopa (*Vateria indica*), and shekakai (soap pod) for personal use, without any intent for stockpiling or trade.

A pressing concern, however, is the widespread issue of alcohol addiction within the community, discovered during a visit to assess the socio-economic impact of the Forest Rights Act's implementation. Almost the entire community was found inebriated, a habit reportedly picked up from urban settings. This addiction has also affected school attendance among children, casting a shadow over the tribe's future.

Efforts are underway to address this addiction, with social welfare officials expressing concern and initiating de-addiction programs. The addiction issue is not isolated to Makuta but is a common narrative across several tribal villages in the Western Ghats, reflecting a broader challenge that transcends individual communities.

This scenario underscores a critical need for targeted government intervention and support to address social issues affecting these communities, beyond mere legal and land rights. The

effectiveness of such interventions could potentially transform the lives of these tribal groups, offering them a lifeline towards a more sustainable and healthy future.

Source:<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/a-tribe-in-the-western-ghats-in-need-of-a-lifeline/article67939999.ece>

85. Which of the following inferences can most accurately be drawn from the passage regarding the Phani Yerava tribe's shift from traditional to non-traditional livelihoods?
- (a) The transition reflects the tribe's interest in modern jobs rather than a move away from their cultural roots.
 - (b) This shift is the tribe's response to external economic challenges and exploitation in traditional forest activities.
 - (c) Government policies aiming to integrate tribal communities into urban settings directly influenced this shift.
 - (d) The tribe strategically uses Malayalam language to seek better job opportunities in Kerala.
86. What is an assumption made in the passage about the effectiveness of government interventions in addressing the tribe's socio-economic issues?
- (a) Government support focused only on legal rights is believed to be enough for tribal socio-economic advancement.
 - (b) Detailed government interventions in legal and social welfare are deemed essential for improving tribal living conditions.
 - (c) Tribal communities' hesitance to adopt modern livelihoods is seen as the main barrier to their socio-economic progress.
 - (d) Granting legal land rights is assumed to naturally reduce social problems like alcohol addiction in tribal communities.
87. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument that targeted government interventions are critical for addressing the socio-economic issues faced by the Phani Yerava tribe?
- (a) Studies reveal tribes with land rights have higher incomes, hinting at economic uplift from legal entitlements.
 - (b) Social welfare programs are shown to notably lower alcohol addiction in tribes, highlighting the impact of targeted support.
 - (c) Surveys find tribal preference for traditional livelihoods over wage labour, emphasising cultural ties to forest work.
 - (d) Interventions in education and healthcare improve school attendance and health in tribes, marking progress in vital areas.

88. Given the socio-economic challenges faced by the Phani Yerava tribe, which course of action would be most appropriate?
- (a) Implement a community-based monitoring system to track the effectiveness of de-addiction programs.
 - (b) Encourage the tribe to return to traditional forest-based livelihoods by providing enhanced market access for their products.
 - (c) Offer financial incentives to tribe members for giving up alcohol and improving school attendance among children.
 - (d) Focus exclusively on legal assistance to secure more land rights for the tribe to expand their traditional activities.
89. Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
- (a) Legal land rights form the foundation of tribal welfare, ensuring their societal and economic well-being.
 - (b) Without addressing social issues like addiction, economic improvement for tribal communities remains elusive.
 - (c) Supporting tribal communities effectively means promoting their integration into urban cultural settings.
 - (d) Phasing out traditional livelihoods in favor of modern jobs is essential for the sustainability of tribal economies.
90. Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?
- (a) Tribal communities inherently resist modernization and prefer to stick to their traditional ways of life.
 - (b) Access to education and healthcare is sufficient to mitigate the socio-economic challenges faced by tribal communities.
 - (c) Addressing addiction issues within tribal communities requires a multifaceted approach beyond legal land rights.
 - (d) The government's role in supporting tribal communities should be limited to providing legal assistance for land claims.

XIX. Economy

In what could be a "very game-changing" development for India's trade with the world, many economies big and small have expressed willingness to start trading in rupee with India. Some of these countries include neighbours like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka as well as nations from the Gulf.

While Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are keen for us to start immediately, countries in the Gulf region are also seriously looking at the possibility. At some point, more and more developed countries and countries in the Far East will also join the bandwagon, adding that Singapore is already on board to some extent.

More and more countries are realising the advantages of trading in their own domestic currencies and a shift towards direct transactions between local currencies is gaining traction. By avoiding the need to convert transactions into a third currency, both parties can significantly reduce transaction costs. The UAE was one of the first economies to accept this mechanism, and it has since gained momentum. India's first-ever payment in rupees for crude was from the UAE.

Many countries are expressing their interest in initiating direct transactions between their local currencies and the Indian Rupee. However, implementing this process might take some time as it requires coordination between the central bankers of both nations and the acceptance of the system by importers and exporters, Goyal said.

Trade using the Indian Rupee is also advantageous because the currency remains stable against most international currencies. This stability has attracted different nations to build trade relations based on rupee trade. Besides, the rupee trade mechanism has proven beneficial for countries experiencing a shortage of US dollars.

India has already commenced trade in rupees with neighbouring countries like Nepal and Bhutan. Additionally, the rupee has been included in Sri Lanka's list of designated foreign currencies to facilitate trade. India's push for using the rupee globally began with its first-ever payment in rupees for crude oil purchased from the UAE. This initiative has encouraged the world's third-largest energy consumer to seek similar arrangements with other suppliers.

To support the use of the Indian Rupee in international trade, changes have been made to the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). These alterations allow for trade settlement in rupees and aim to establish the INR as a global currency. In July 2022, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) authorised Indian banks to open and maintain special rupee Vostro accounts for partner trading countries' banks. These accounts hold the foreign banks' rupee holdings with their Indian counterparts.

When an Indian trader needs to make a payment to a foreign trader in rupees, the amount is credited to the Vostro account. Similarly, when an Indian trader is owed payment, the amount is deducted from the Vostro account and credited to their regular account.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/foreign-trade/trade-game-changer-in-making-several-countries-willing-to-start-trading-with-india-in-rupee/articleshow/108388218.cms>

91. Which of the following points out a flaw in the reasoning regarding the stability of the Indian Rupee as an attractive option for international trade?
- (a) The Rupee's past stability doesn't guarantee future performance, questioning its long-term trade appeal.
 - (b) Disinterest from various countries in Rupee trading automatically confirms its stability or future potential.
 - (c) Special rupee Vostro account implementation does not ensure Rupee's future market performance stability.
 - (d) The Rupee's appeal based solely on its US dollar performance overlooks broader stability factors.
92. Which of the following would most weaken the argument that trading in Indian Rupee will significantly reduce transaction costs for all countries involved?
- (a) Reduced transaction costs benefit only smaller economies.
 - (b) Converting transactions to the Indian Rupee incurs hidden costs, potentially outweighing transaction fee savings.
 - (c) The active pursuit by many countries to trade in their currencies underscores the Rupee's role in cost reduction.
 - (d) Special rupee Vostro accounts are widely praised for cutting costs, supporting the argument for Rupee trade's efficiency.
93. Which of the following scenarios most closely parallels the reasoning behind many countries' interest in initiating direct transactions with the Indian Rupee?
- (a) A group of friends decides to settle all group expenses in a single currency to avoid the hassle and expense of currency exchange during their travels.
 - (b) An online marketplace implements a policy requiring all transactions to be conducted in its own virtual currency to streamline operations and enhance security.
 - (c) A local business exclusively accepts payments in the local currency to support the community and avoid exchange rate fluctuations.
 - (d) A software company adopts a global pricing model, charging customers in their local currency to increase market penetration and customer satisfaction.
94. Which of the following statements would the author most likely disagree with?
- (a) Rupee adoption in trade will not harm balance of international currency ecosystem.
 - (b) Rupee Vostro account setups by Indian banks are vital for the Rupee's global integration.
 - (c) Local currency trading, including with the Rupee, boosts financial stability and independence.
 - (d) The trend of countries trading in their domestic currencies is short-lived and unsustainable.

95. Based on the author's arguments, which of the following, if true, would most challenge the future global acceptance of the Indian Rupee in trade?
- (a) The Indian Rupee demonstrates exceptional stability against major currencies for the next decade.
 - (b) Countries return to established reserve currencies for trade, valuing convenience and existing deals.
 - (c) Rupee Vostro accounts significantly boost India's trade volume with its partners.
 - (d) Global bodies advocate for domestic currency use in trade, praising the Indian Rupee's model.
96. Which of the following statements, if true, most strongly supports the argument that trading in Indian Rupee offers significant advantages in international trade?
- (a) India's trade deficit has decreased since the implementation of rupee trade agreements.
 - (b) The stability of the Indian Rupee against most international currencies has attracted numerous nations to engage in rupee trade.
 - (c) The majority of developed countries have already adopted the rupee trade mechanism for their transactions with India.
 - (d) India's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) amendments have resulted in a significant increase in bilateral trade with partner countries.

XX. Science

A groundbreaking study has brought to light the significant effects that even short sessions of meditation can have on cognitive skills and decision-making abilities. Researchers embarked on this inquiry with a keen interest in the profound influence of mindfulness meditation on human cognition, including its potential to alter deep-seated social biases. Their findings have underscored the transformative power of meditation, revealing that sessions as brief as five minutes can lead to enhanced learning capabilities and a greater openness to new experiences.

Mindfulness meditation, long associated with improvements in cognitive flexibility, emotional regulation, and stress management, has been scrutinized for its efficacy following brief exposure. The driving question for scientists was whether short periods of meditation could yield tangible cognitive benefits. This inquiry stems from an appreciation of mindfulness meditation's deep and far-reaching impact on cognitive functions and its ability to reshape entrenched biases. The discovery that fleeting meditation sessions can have significant effects shines a light on the practice's utility and accessibility, especially for individuals navigating the demands of busy schedules. Such insights open exciting possibilities for personal development and learning, positioning mindfulness meditation as an essential component of our cognitive arsenal.

To explore these effects, researchers assembled a diverse group of 60 participants, ranging in educational backgrounds from high school to doctoral degrees, none of whom had significant

prior experience with meditation. This cohort was divided randomly into two groups, with one engaging in mindfulness meditation. This group participated in a guided meditation centered on mindful breathing for five minutes, aimed at cultivating an acute awareness of the present moment without judgment. Participants were instructed to focus on their breath and to gently redirect their attention whenever it wandered. In contrast, the control group was assigned a neutral activity involving Chinese Tangram puzzles.

Following these preparatory activities, all participants undertook the Probabilistic Selection Task, a simulation designed to test decision-making under conditions of uncertainty. This task required choosing between pairs of symbols based on feedback regarding their correctness, mimicking real-life decision-making scenarios.

The study's findings were revealing. Individuals who engaged in the brief mindfulness meditation session demonstrated a markedly improved capacity to learn from positive feedback in scenarios characterized by uncertainty. This contrasted with the performance of the control group, highlighting the positive impact of mindfulness meditation on the ability to process and utilize new information effectively. These results suggest that mindfulness meditation enhances cognitive processes that are crucial for informed decision-making, especially in situations where outcomes are not guaranteed. www.lawpreptutorial.com

This study's revelations about the cognitive benefits of brief mindfulness meditation sessions underscore the practice's value in enhancing learning and decision-making capabilities. By making meditation accessible and practical for those with limited time, these findings encourage the integration of mindfulness practices into daily life to foster personal growth and cognitive resilience.

Source: <https://www.wionews.com/science/even-five-minutes-of-meditation-can-improve-cognitive-skills-learning-ability-study-698955>

97. Which of the following best summarizes the primary focus of the passage?
- (a) An examination of the procedural methodology used in mindfulness meditation studies.
 - (b) A detailed analysis of the diverse educational backgrounds of meditation study participants.
 - (c) The impact of short mindfulness meditation sessions on cognitive skills and decision-making.
 - (d) The historical development of mindfulness meditation practices and their cultural significance.

98. What is the primary piece of evidence on which the author's argument relies?
- (a) The historical significance of meditation in enhancing cognitive flexibility and stress management.
 - (b) Anecdotal reports from individuals who have experienced improvements in decision-making after meditating.
 - (c) A study involving 60 participants who underwent a brief session of mindfulness meditation before a decision-making task.
 - (d) The theoretical frameworks that support the psychological benefits of long-term meditation practices.
99. Which statement best represents the cause-and-effect relationship as presented by the author?
- (a) The cultural significance of meditation naturally predisposes individuals to its cognitive benefits.
 - (b) Participants' varied educational backgrounds introduce variability in decision-making study outcomes.
 - (c) A brief mindfulness meditation session enhances the ability to utilize new information under uncertainty.
 - (d) The novelty of meditation study participation leads to a placebo effect that improves cognitive skills.
100. Which of the following, if true, would most significantly weaken the argument that brief mindfulness meditation sessions significantly enhance cognitive skills and decision-making abilities?
- (a) Participants who had previously practiced meditation did not show significant differences in cognitive improvement compared to novices.
 - (b) The control group engaging in Tangram puzzles showed similar improvements in cognitive skills and decision-making abilities.
 - (c) A larger study replicated the significant cognitive improvements seen in participants after brief meditation sessions.
 - (d) Mindfulness meditation's benefits are largely attributed to its long-term practice rather than brief sessions.
101. Which of the following falls closest to the underlying assumption in the passage regarding the benefits of brief mindfulness meditation sessions?
- (a) All forms of meditation have a uniform impact on cognitive skills and decision-making abilities.
 - (b) Cognitive skills and decision-making abilities can be enhanced without any form of mental training or intervention.
 - (c) Short sessions of mindful meditation is uniquely capable of providing cognitive benefits.
 - (d) The psychological effects of meditation are predominantly placebo effects resulting from participants' expectations.

102. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument that brief mindfulness meditation sessions can significantly enhance cognitive skills and decision-making abilities?
- (a) Studies show physical exercise improves cognitive skills and stress management, paralleling meditation benefits.
 - (b) After brief mindfulness sessions, participants report higher relaxation levels compared to other activities.
 - (c) Research indicates brief mindfulness sessions elevate brain activity in learning and decision-making areas.
 - (d) Long-term mindfulness practitioners display superior cognitive skills over non-meditators, suggesting foundational benefits.

XXI. Health

The National Health Policy (2017) sets a lofty goal for India: “universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a result.” This aim aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically target 3.8, which advocates for universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030. **Achieving UHC involves not only ensuring financial protection for those seeking necessary health services but also extending health service provision across the population.**

To measure progress towards UHC, indicators such as out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE), catastrophic health expenditure, and the impact of health care costs on poverty levels are monitored. Additionally, a service coverage index evaluates the extent of health service provision, incorporating indicators from various health domains. However, the true measure of financial protection can be obscured if people forgo necessary care due to the inaccessibility or unaffordability of services, leading to misleadingly low estimates of OOPE and catastrophic health expenditures.

India is striving to enhance its performance on these UHC indicators through initiatives like the Health and Wellness Centres for comprehensive primary care, strengthening hospitals, and establishing regional AIIMS. While much care in the public sector is free, the private sector significantly supplements this capacity. However, expanding service coverage without jeopardizing financial protection poses a challenge.

The evolution of India’s mixed health system was not by design but by default. After Independence, public health services were the primary means of organized health care delivery. However, over time, the private sector’s role has expanded, fueled by investment following economic liberalization. The private sector now dominates tertiary care provision in urban areas.

Both the central and state governments engage private sector hospitals to supplement public service provision. This is facilitated through health insurance schemes and contracts with large employers. However, even insured individuals may face additional out-of-pocket costs not covered by insurance.

In this context, the Supreme Court’s recent judgement on the government’s duty to regulate charges by private hospitals has sparked debate. While the public and health

insurance industry have welcomed the judgement, the private health care sector has expressed concerns, advocating for a “scientific method” of cost estimation that takes into account the type of care and location. Critics, however, highlight the benefits private hospitals have enjoyed, such as land price concessions and exemptions on equipment customs duties. The government faces the task of establishing a credible cost estimation and price fixation process, balancing various factors to prevent inflated costs that undermine UHC. Ensuring adherence to standard management guidelines and curbing unnecessary tests and treatments are crucial steps towards achieving UHC, emphasizing the need for robust regulatory frameworks and government oversight.

Source:<https://www.hindustantimes.com/opinion/a-case-for-reforming-private-health-care-101710164896455.html>

103. Which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?
- (a) Private sector growth has significantly improved healthcare access and quality.
 - (b) Scientific cost estimation in hospitals could hinder Universal Health Coverage goals.
 - (c) Supreme Court's regulation judgment will make healthcare more equitable and accessible.
 - (d) The mix of public and private healthcare sectors was an unplanned but beneficial development.
104. Which of the following is most likely to be an outcome of what the author describes regarding the implementation of Universal Health Coverage in India?
- (a) A significant decrease in out-of-pocket expenditures for healthcare services due to increased regulation of private healthcare costs.
 - (b) An overall improvement in healthcare quality as private hospitals strive to meet government-set pricing without compromising service.
 - (c) A surge in the number of people opting for private healthcare due to enhanced transparency and cost regulation.
 - (d) An increase in the administrative burden on healthcare providers, leading to potential delays in care and reduced efficiency.
105. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the argument that regulating private healthcare costs is essential for achieving Universal Health Coverage in India?
- (a) Evidence shows that countries with regulated healthcare costs have lower rates of healthcare access compared to unregulated markets.
 - (b) Data indicates that out-of-pocket healthcare expenditures have decreased significantly in India over the past decade without stringent cost regulation.
 - (c) Studies reveal that private healthcare costs are not the primary factor contributing to catastrophic health expenditures in India.
 - (d) Surveys demonstrate high patient satisfaction with private healthcare services, correlating with the quality rather than the cost of care.

106. What paradox does the author describe in the passage regarding India's healthcare system?
- (a) Despite the private sector's key role in healthcare, its regulation is essential to prevent financial hardship.
 - (b) Even with public sector's free care, high out-of-pocket costs arise from the private sector's role.
 - (c) The government's Universal Health Coverage push contrasts with the private sector's resistance to regulation.
 - (d) The National Health Policy's universal access goal contrasts with increased costs due to the private sector's growth.
107. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the bold-faced statements in the passage?
- (a) The first highlights the goal of Universal Health Coverage; the second argues the necessity of regulating private healthcare costs to achieve this goal.
 - (b) The first emphasizes the benefits of the private healthcare sector; the second discusses government initiatives to supplement public healthcare.
 - (c) The first discusses financial challenges in healthcare; the second offers solutions through public-private partnerships.
 - (d) The first describes the Supreme Court's role in healthcare regulation; the second critiques the government's approach to healthcare cost management.
108. Which of the following best summarizes the primary focus of the passage?
- (a) The historical evolution of India's healthcare system and the consequent rise in the private sector's dominance in urban areas.
 - (b) The Supreme Court's judgment on regulating private hospital charges and its implications for the healthcare system.
 - (c) The challenge of achieving Universal Health Coverage in India, balancing service expansion and financial protection.
 - (d) The benefits and concessions provided to private hospitals, such as land price concessions and exemptions on equipment customs duties.

Quantitative Techniques

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

- XXII.** The information below shows about the two different types of cups
Earthen cups and plastic cups, sold by five different sellers – A, B, C, D and E.
The average number of cups (earthen + plastic) sold by seller A is 66.67% of the number of Plastic cups sold by E. The number of Plastic cups sold by E is 480.
The Sum of number of plastic cups and earthen cups sold by B is 960 and the difference between the number of plastic cups and earthen cups sold by B is 320.
Total number of cups sold by C is 60% more than the number of Plastic cups sold by the same seller which is 300.
The average number of cups sold by D is 200 less than the total cups sold by seller C.
Number of earthen cups sold by D is 28.56% less than the number of Plastic cups sold by seller A.
Number of earthen cups sold by E is half the number of earthen cups sold by B.
Total cups sold by E is 4 times of number of earthen cups sold by seller D.
Number of earthen cups sold by A is twice LCM of 36 and 10.
Note: Number of earthen cups sold by B is more than number of Plastic cups sold by him.
109. If the total number of cups (plastic + earthen + paper) sold by seller 'A' is 720, then the number of earthen cups sold by him is how much percent more/less than the number of paper cups sold by him?
(a) 320% (b) 240%
(c) 480% (d) 350%
110. Find the difference between total number of cups sold by seller 'B' and number of plastic cups sold by sellers 'C' and 'E', together.
(a) 200 (b) 150
(c) 120 (d) 180
111. Find the ratio of number of earthen cups sold by sellers 'C' and 'E', together to the number of plastic cups sold by seller 'B'.
(a) 18:13 (b) 20:11
(c) 25:16 (d) 32:27

112. Find the average of number of earthen cups sold by sellers 'B' and 'D'.
(a) 420 (b) 360
(c) 480 (d) 350
113. The total number of cups (plastic + earthen) sold by seller 'F' is 200 more than that by seller 'E'. The ratio of the number of plastic cups sold by sellers 'D' and 'F' is 4:5, respectively. Find the number of earthen cups sold by seller 'F'.
(a) 550 (b) 400
(c) 520 (d) 610
114. Find the sum of 50% of cups sold by sold by A and difference between total cups sold by seller B and E.
(a) 500 (b) 480
(c) 450 (d) 300

XXIII. Given below information describes the number of Patients admitted, sum of number of Patients admitted and ratio of number malaria to that of diarrhoea patients admitted, on four days of week. (Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, Friday) Some of the data is given while some are missing. You are required to find the missing information and answer the questions that follows.

Note: Total number of Patients admitted on each day = (Number of malaria patients + Number of diarrhoea Patients + Number of other Patients admitted) on that day. www.lawpreptutorial.com
Total number of Patient admitted on Tuesday is 500 while on Friday is five time more than that admitted on Tuesday.

Ratio of number of malaria to that of diarrhoea patients admitted on Tuesday is 5:4, while on Friday is 2:3. Total number of Patients admitted on Wednesday is 60% Less than the total Patient admitted on Friday.

Sum of number of malaria and diarrhoea patients admitted as percentage of total number of Patients admitted on Thursday is 60%, and Wednesday is 38% and on Friday is 40%.

Ratio of number of malaria to that of diarrhoea Patients admitted on Thursday is 7:5.

115. On Thursday, if the difference between number of malaria patients admitted and number of diarrhoea patient admitted is 150, then find the total number of patient admitted in the hospital on Thursday.
(a) 2000 (b) 1500
(c) 1700 (d) 1600

116. If sum of number of malaria and diarrhoea patients admitted in the hospital on Tuesday and Friday is 1270, then find the number of diarrhoea patient admitted in the hospital on Tuesday.
- (a) 200 (b) 150
(c) 120 (d) 180
117. Total number of patients admitted in the hospital on Saturday is 50% more than that on Tuesday. If 16% of total number of patients admitted in the hospital on Saturday are male, then find the number of male patients admitted in the hospital on Saturday.
- (a) 120 (b) 150
(c) 180 (d) 200
118. On Wednesday, if number of diarrhoea patients admitted in the hospital is 100, then find the ratio of number of malaria patients and total number of patients admitted in the hospital on that day.
- (a) 11:19 (b) 4:5
(c) 3:18 (d) 7:25
119. Find out 33.33% of the average of total number of patients admitted on Tuesday and Friday?
- (a) 2500 (b) 500
(c) 2000 (d) 800
120. Find the difference between the number of other patients admitted and the number of diarrhoea patients admitted on Friday?
- (a) 600 (b) 900
(c) 800 (d) 1200

Rough