

**LAW PREP**  
— Tutorial —

# CLAT Rehearsal BASIC

## Law Prep Mock Test Series

ENROLLMENT NO.

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Test Code : LPMTS-018-10016

### 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. Philosophy**

The Hungarian folktale Pretty Maid Ibronka terrified and tantalised me as a child. In the story, the young Ibronka must tie herself to the devil with string in order to discover important truths. These days, as a PhD student in philosophy, I sometimes worry I've done the same. I still believe in philosophy's capacity to seek truth, but I'm conscious that I've tethered myself to an academic heritage plagued by formidable demons.

The demons of academic philosophy come in familiar guises: exclusivity, hegemony and investment in the myth of individual genius. As the ethicist Jill Hernandez notes, philosophy has been slower to change than many of its sister disciplines in the humanities: 'It may be a surprise to many ... given that theology and, certainly, religious studies tend to be inclusive, but philosophy is mostly resistant toward including diverse voices.' Simultaneously, philosophy has grown increasingly specialised due to the pressures of professionalisation. Academics zero in on narrower and narrower topics in order to establish unique niches and, in the process, what was once a discipline that sought answers to humanity's most fundamental questions becomes a jargon-riddled puzzle for a narrow group of insiders.

In recent years, 'canon-expansion' has been a hot-button topic, as philosophers increasingly find the exclusivity of the field antithetical to its universal aspirations. As Jay Garfield remarks, it is as irrational 'to ignore everything not written in the Eurosphere' as it would be to 'only read philosophy published on Tuesdays.' And yet, academic philosophy largely has done just that. It is only in the past few decades that the mainstream has begun to engage seriously with the work of women and non-Western thinkers. Often, this endeavour involves looking beyond the confines of what, historically, has been called 'philosophy'.

Expanding the canon generally isn't so simple as resurfacing a 'standard' philosophical treatise in the style of white male contemporaries that happens to have been written by someone outside this demographic. Sometimes this does happen, as in the case of Margaret Cavendish (1623-73) whose work has attracted increased recognition in recent years. But Cavendish was the Duchess of Newcastle, a royalist whose political theory criticises social mobility as a threat to social order. She had access to instruction that was highly unusual for women outside her background, which lends her work a 'standard' style and structure. To find voices beyond this elite, we often have to look beyond this style and structure.

Texts formerly classified as squarely theological have been among the first to attract significant renewed interest. Female Catholic writers such as Teresa of Ávila or Sor Juana Inés de la

Cruz, whose work had been largely ignored outside theological circles, are now being re-examined through a philosophical lens.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from, Folklore is philosophy, <https://aeon.co/essays/folktales-like-philosophy-startle-us-into-rethinking-our-values>*

1. How does the passage characterize the effort to include more diverse voices in the field of philosophy?
  - (a) As a misguided attempt to politicize a discipline that thrives on objective inquiry and timeless truths.
  - (b) As a necessary evolution to enrich the discipline by challenging its historical biases and embracing a wider range of perspectives.
  - (c) As an optional trend that could potentially distract from the rigorous study of traditional philosophical texts and theories.
  - (d) As a purely symbolic gesture that lacks substantive impact on the core curriculum and philosophical discourse.
  
2. What conclusion can be drawn about the author's view on the traditional academic philosophy's approach to inclusivity?
  - (a) The author praises the discipline's strides towards inclusivity, arguing it mirrors successes seen in other humanities disciplines, reflecting a progressive and adaptable philosophy community.
  - (b) The author suggests that philosophy's meritocratic nature naturally fosters inclusivity, crediting the discipline's focus on individual genius with breaking down barriers to diversity.
  - (c) The author dismisses concerns over exclusivity as exaggerated, maintaining that philosophy has always subtly embraced diverse perspectives within its traditional frameworks.
  - (d) The author critiques the discipline for its lingering exclusivity, contrasting it unfavorably with other humanities disciplines that have been more welcoming of diverse voices.
  
3. Which of the following best summarizes the passage's discussion on the efforts to expand the philosophical canon?
  - (a) It celebrates the canon's successful diversification, noting widespread acceptance and adaptation of contemporary societal values within the philosophical community.
  - (b) It advocates for the complete replacement of traditional texts with modern works to align philosophy more closely with current societal challenges.
  - (c) It calls for a revival of traditional philosophical tenets, criticizing recent diversification efforts as undermining the discipline's foundational integrity.
  - (d) It underscores the complexities and resistance faced in canon expansion, highlighting slow progress despite the critical need for integrating non-traditional voices.

4. How does the passage implicitly suggest the impact of professionalization on the field of philosophy?
- (a) It claims professionalization has unequivocally improved philosophical inquiry's quality, making the discipline more respected and academically rigorous.
  - (b) It suggests professionalization has democratized philosophy, broadening access and encouraging engagement with contemporary societal issues.
  - (c) It minimizes professionalization's impact, suggesting that core philosophical methods and interests have remained unchanged despite these trends.
  - (d) It argues professionalization has led to a narrowing of focus, privileging specialized niches over broad, inclusive philosophical discourse.
5. What does the passage suggest about the challenges of diversifying the philosophical canon?
- (a) The main obstacle to diversifying the philosophical canon is the lack of contemporary philosophers interested in non-traditional subjects.
  - (b) Resistance to diversifying the philosophical canon stems primarily from the discipline's historical focus on individual genius and exclusivity.
  - (c) The difficulty in diversifying the canon is due to the overwhelming volume of philosophical works that need to be re-evaluated.
  - (d) The process of diversifying the canon is hindered by the strict structural requirements for what constitutes a philosophical text.
6. How does the passage illustrate the evolving nature of academic philosophy's engagement with diverse voices?
- (a) By highlighting the recent trend of professional philosophers to focus exclusively on works published within the Eurosphere.
  - (b) Through the acknowledgment that philosophy has remained unchanged despite the pressures of professionalization and specialization.
  - (c) By noting the shift towards including works of women and non-Western thinkers in mainstream philosophical discourse in recent decades.
  - (d) By emphasizing the resurgence of interest in purely theological texts as central to the philosophical canon without the need for broader contextual understanding.

**II. Literature**

There were children, and then there were the children of Indians, because the merciless savage inhabitants of these American lands did not make children but nits, and nits make lice, or so it was said by the man who meant to make a massacre feel like killing bugs at Sand Creek, when seven hundred drunken men came at dawn with cannons, and then again four years later almost to the day the same way at the Washita River, where afterward, seven hundred Indian horses were rounded up and shot in the head.

These kinds of events were called battles, then later—sometimes—massacres, in America's longest war. More years at war with Indians than as a nation. Three hundred and thirteen.

After all the killing and removing, scattering and rounding up of Indian people to put them on reservations, and after the buffalo population was reduced from about thirty million to a few hundred in the wild, the thinking being "Every buffalo dead is an Indian gone," there came another campaign-style slogan directed at the Indian problem: "Kill the Indian, Save the Man." When the Indian wars began to go cold, the theft of land and tribal sovereignty bureaucratic, they came for Indian children, forcing them into boarding schools, where if they did not die of what they called consumption even while they regularly were starved; if they were not buried in duty, training for agricultural or industrial labour, or indentured servitude; were they not buried in children's cemeteries, or in unmarked graves, not lost somewhere between the school and home having run away, unburied, unfound, lost to time, or lost between exile and refuge, between school, tribal homelands, reservation, and city; if they made it through routine beatings and rape, if they survived, made lives and families and homes, it was because of this and only this: Such Indian children were made to carry more than they were made to carry.

But before the boarding schools, in 1875, seventy-one Indian men and one Indian woman were taken as prisoners of war in Oklahoma and put on a train to St. Augustine, Florida, where they were jailed in a star-shaped prison-castle—a star fort. It was the oldest masonry fort in the country, and the first European settlement in the continental United States, built on the backs of Indian people under Spanish order in the late 1600s out of coquina—a kind of ancient shell formed into rock over time.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from, WANDERING STARS, <https://lithub.com/wandering-stars/>*

7. Evaluate the portrayal of American Indian conflicts in the passage.
- (a) The passage presents the conflicts as a series of unfortunate but necessary military engagements aimed at establishing order and governance in newly acquired territories.
  - (b) It depicts the conflicts as one-sided battles where the American Indians were overwhelmingly victorious due to their superior knowledge of the land and guerrilla tactics.
  - (c) The narrative frames these events as systemic massacres disguised as battles, highlighting the inhumane treatment of American Indians under the guise of warfare.
  - (d) It suggests that the conflicts were evenly matched, with both sides suffering significant losses, leading to a mutual respect and understanding between them.

8. What central idea does the passage convey about the treatment of American Indians?
- (a) The passage describes a gradual but steady improvement in the relationship between American settlers and American Indians, leading to better understanding and respect.
  - (b) It illustrates the systematic dehumanization and eradication of American Indian culture and people through war, assimilation policies, and educational practices.
  - (c) The narrative suggests that conflicts between American settlers and American Indians were minor and infrequent, having little impact on the broader historical narrative.
  - (d) It portrays the American Indian experience as one of resilience and eventual triumph over the adversities posed by settler colonialism and warfare.
9. What conclusion can be drawn about the objectives behind the American policy towards American Indians as depicted in the passage?
- (a) The policies were primarily aimed at cohabiting and sharing resources equitably with American Indian communities, fostering a mutually beneficial relationship.
  - (b) They were designed to forcibly assimilate American Indians into settler culture, erasing their identities and sovereignties through violence and oppressive practices.
  - (c) The main goal was to encourage American Indians to adopt agriculture and sedentary lifestyles voluntarily, without any coercion or violence. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
  - (d) The strategies focused on legal negotiations and treaties that respected American Indian sovereignty and land rights, aiming for peaceful coexistence.
10. Analyze the metaphorical significance of the phrase "nits make lice" within the context of the passage.
- (a) The phrase highlights the natural cycle of life and the inevitability of growth and regeneration among American Indian communities.
  - (b) It is used to trivialize the massacre of American Indians, equating their lives to pests that are easily and justifiably exterminated.
  - (c) This metaphor serves to emphasize the resilience and survival of the American Indian population despite attempts to eradicate them.
  - (d) It suggests a misunderstanding and miscommunication between American settlers and American Indians, leading to unnecessary conflicts.
11. What does the "star-shaped prison-castle" symbolize in the narrative?
- (a) The star fort represents a beacon of hope and sanctuary for those seeking refuge from the turmoil of war and displacement.
  - (b) It symbolizes the enduring strength and fortitude of American Indian cultures in the face of colonial aggression and imprisonment.
  - (c) The fort is emblematic of the imprisonment and loss of freedom experienced by American Indians, constructed by those who oppressed them.
  - (d) It signifies the successful assimilation of American Indians into settler society, marking a transition from conflict to peaceful coexistence.

12. What conclusion can be drawn about the impact of the "Kill the Indian, Save the Man" campaign on American Indian children?
- (a) The campaign was a misguided but well-intentioned effort to integrate American Indian children into settler society, aiming for their betterment and prosperity.
  - (b) It represents a systematic attempt to eradicate American Indian culture and identity through forced assimilation and education, disregarding their human rights.
  - (c) This slogan was a rallying cry for American Indian resistance and empowerment, symbolizing their fight against colonial oppression and cultural erasure.
  - (d) The phrase indicates a successful cultural exchange between American Indian communities and settlers, leading to mutual respect and understanding.

### III. Economy

In an uncharacteristic late Saturday release, the Statistics Ministry unveiled the broad findings of the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey done between August 2022 and July 2023. This is significant as it is the first major survey-based data released since 2011-12 that captures ground realities at the household level — especially with the once-a-decade Census, due since 2021, nowhere in sight. Conducted every five years by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the results of the last such consumption survey in 2017-18, along with a similar employment survey, were junked with the government citing “quality issues” with the data — viewed as a euphemism for the unhappy tidings it may have showed. If the 2017-18 Survey was abandoned because it captured the deleterious after-effects of the demonetisation of high-value currency notes in late 2016 on India’s largely informal economy, and the subsequent onset of the Goods and Services Tax, the 2022-23 survey also needs to be interpreted with a dash of salt. For, it may likely magnify the exuberance seen in consumption after two years of pandemic-induced curbs and income losses — what economists call the release of pent-up demand.

To be clear, the Survey suggests some interesting transitions in consumption patterns and the complete findings must be published swiftly to enable deeper analysis. Households’ average monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) rose 33.5% since 2011-12 in cities to reach ₹ 3,510, and 40.4% in rural India to ₹ 2,008. The government has sought to paint this as a signal of rising incomes, narrowing inequality, and a sharp slippage in poverty levels. But this only implies a 3.5% compounded annual growth in rural spends over 11 years, with a 3% growth for urban households — well below the inflation and GDP growth rates in this period. Puzzlingly, even after adding the imputed values of free goods received through a myriad of welfare schemes such as the PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, the average MPCE only rose to ₹ 2,054 for rural households and ₹ 3,544 for urban peers. That the proportion of monthly spends on food has slipped below 50% in rural homes (to 46.4%), and under 40% in urban homes, with cereals seeing the sharpest drop, is remarkable, and may ease inflation trends if used to rejig Consumer Price Index weightages. However, it is pertinent to recall that food inflation began spiking last June just ahead of the Survey’s completion, and has remained

elevated since. So, proportional spends have likely changed. A clearer picture, devoid of pent-up demand and inflation flip-flop effects, is expected from the fresh Survey that concludes this July. So, any recalibration of poverty, inflation or GDP calculations must wait till those results are compiled, and released as well.

Source: *Extracted with edits and revisions from,*  
<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/decoding-consumption-on-the-household-consumption-expenditure-survey/article67892144.ece>

13. What inference can be made about the government's reaction to the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey findings?
- (a) The government has expressed concerns about the accuracy of the data, indicating plans to conduct a more thorough review before accepting the findings.
  - (b) It has enthusiastically embraced the Survey's findings, interpreting them as evidence of economic recovery and improvement in living standards.
  - (c) There is a notable reluctance to fully disclose the Survey's findings, possibly due to the unfavourable economic trends it might reveal.
  - (d) The government has remained neutral, neither endorsing nor rejecting the Survey's findings, awaiting further analysis from independent economists.
14. What does the passage imply about the impact of the pandemic on household consumption?
- (a) The pandemic had a negligible impact on household consumption, with spending patterns remaining largely unchanged.
  - (b) Household consumption significantly declined due to the pandemic, reflecting widespread economic hardship and loss of income.
  - (c) The release of pent-up demand following pandemic-induced curbs is likely to have inflated the recent Survey's consumption figures.
  - (d) The pandemic led to a shift towards more sustainable consumption practices among households.
15. How does the passage characterize the changes in household spending on food?
- (a) Spending on food has remained consistent, indicating stable dietary habits among urban and rural households alike.
  - (b) There has been an increase in spending on food, suggesting improved access to a wider variety of nutritional options.
  - (c) The proportion of monthly spends on food has decreased, possibly reflecting shifts in household priorities or economic pressures.
  - (d) Households have significantly reduced their food expenditure due to government interventions and welfare schemes.

16. What central idea is conveyed about the recent Household Consumption Expenditure Survey findings?
- (a) The Survey findings unequivocally demonstrate significant economic well-being improvements for urban and rural households, indicating a sharp decline in poverty levels across India.
  - (b) Despite the government's optimistic portrayal, the Survey reveals modest growth in household consumption that falls short of inflation and GDP growth rates, suggesting nuanced economic realities.
  - (c) The Survey's findings are largely unreliable due to the government's history of discarding previous survey results for quality issues, making any derived conclusions questionable.
  - (d) The increased household expenditure reported by the Survey primarily results from government welfare schemes, directly leading to a decrease in food expenditure as a proportion of total spending.
17. How does the passage critique the government's interpretation of the Survey results?
- (a) It accuses the government of deliberately falsifying data to present a favorable economic outlook.
  - (b) The critique centers on the government's premature celebration of economic recovery without fully acknowledging the nuanced and modest nature of growth in household consumption.
  - (c) It suggests that the government's interpretation is overly pessimistic, failing to recognize the significant achievements in poverty reduction and economic stability.
  - (d) The passage implies that the government has not provided any interpretation of the Survey's results, leaving the data open to public speculation.
18. What implications does the passage suggest about future economic analyses based on the Survey?
- (a) Immediate recalibration of poverty, inflation, and GDP calculations should be undertaken to reflect the Survey's findings accurately.
  - (b) The Survey's findings should be dismissed as irrelevant to broader economic indicators and policy-making due to their limited scope.
  - (c) Future economic analyses must await the results of a subsequent Survey for a clearer picture, free from the effects of pent-up demand and recent inflation trends.
  - (d) Economic policies and calculations should now prioritize welfare schemes as the primary driver of consumption growth and poverty alleviation.



#### IV. Art and Culture

I am an accidental birder. While I never used to pay much attention to the birds outside my window, even being a bit afraid of them when I was a child, I have always loved making lists. Ranking operas and opera houses, categorising favourite books and beautiful libraries – not to mention decades of creating ‘Top Ten’ lists of hikes, drives, national parks, hotels, and bottles of wine. My birding hobby grew out of this predilection. Specifically, out of my penchant for writing down the birds I found in the paintings by the Old Masters.

Hieronymus Bosch, for starters.

Bringing my opera glasses to the Museo del Prado in Madrid, I delighted in sitting across the room and counting the birds in Bosch’s painting, today called *Garden of Earthly Delights* (1490-1510). The triptych, which visualises the fate of humanity in three large panels, is exploding with birds. So far, my list of Bosch birds includes spiralling flocks of starlings amid posing peacocks and pheasants. Closer to the water are storks, egrets and two kinds of herons. A jackdaw and a jay can be identified near a giant ‘strawberry tree’, below which are two spoonbills. And lurking in the trees are three kinds of owls, serving as signs of heresy.

In his book *A Dark Premonition: Journeys to Hieronymus Bosch* (2016), the Dutch poet and novelist Cees Nooteboom describes seeing Bosch’s work when he was a young man of 21 – and then seeing it again when he was 82. He asks of one picture: *How has the painting changed? How has the viewer changed? Am I even the same man now?*

These are the questions I ask myself while standing in front of a certain picture by Raphael in the Uffizi. The first time I saw the *Madonna del Cardellino* (c1505-06) was more than 30 years ago. I was 19. My college boyfriend and I had stopped in Europe on the way back from two magical months in India. It was my first time in Italy. And Florence was so damn pretty.

I vividly recall what a warm day it was, and how overwhelmed I felt by the grand museum. Walking past picture after picture, I turned back to look for my boyfriend, who was trailing behind. And there he was, utterly gobsmacked in front of a painting. So I walked back to look at it too. It was a Madonna by Raphael. A beautiful blonde Madonna, in a rich red dress with her cloak of ultramarine draped over her shoulders, and seated with two babes at her feet. One was holding a goldfinch.

Being young Americans, we couldn’t understand any of it. Why were there two baby boys?

Source: *Extracted with edits and revisions from, Earthly delights, <https://aeon.co/essays/noticing-the-birds-in-great-paintings-taught-me-to-see-the-world>*

19. What central idea is conveyed about the recent Household Consumption Expenditure Survey findings?
- (a) The Survey findings demonstrate significant economic well-being improvements for urban and rural households, indicating a decline in poverty levels across India.
  - (b) The Survey reveals modest growth in household consumption that does not align with inflation and GDP growth rates, suggesting complex economic realities.
  - (c) The Survey's findings are considered unreliable due to the government's history of discarding previous results for quality issues.
  - (d) The increased household expenditure reported by the Survey results primarily from government welfare schemes.
20. How does the passage critique the government's interpretation of the Survey results?
- (a) It suggests the government might be falsifying data to present a favorable economic outlook.
  - (b) The critique is based on the government's optimistic interpretation not fully recognizing the modest nature of growth in household consumption.
  - (c) It implies the government's interpretation is overly pessimistic, ignoring significant achievements in poverty reduction.
  - (d) The passage hints that the government has not offered a clear interpretation, leaving the data open to speculation.
21. What implications does the passage suggest about future economic analyses based on the Survey?
- (a) Immediate recalibration of key economic metrics should be done to accurately reflect the Survey's findings.
  - (b) The Survey's findings should be dismissed as irrelevant to broader economic indicators and policymaking.
  - (c) Future economic analyses should wait for the results of the next Survey for a clearer picture unaffected by recent economic events.
  - (d) Economic policies should now prioritize welfare schemes as the main drivers of consumption growth and poverty alleviation.
22. What primarily motivated the narrator's transition into birding?
- (a) A lifelong fear of birds that eventually turned into fascination.
  - (b) A love for making lists and categorizing experiences.
  - (c) An academic interest in ornithology developed during PhD studies.
  - (d) Social interactions with fellow bird enthusiasts.

23. How does the narrator's recounting of their experiences at the Museo del Prado and the Uffizi serve the passage's overall narrative?
- (a) It contrasts the emotional impact of different art forms on the narrator.
  - (b) The narrator's birding hobby led to a decreased interest in art over time.
  - (c) Art inspired the narrator to adopt birding as a hobby through detailed observations.
  - (d) The narrator primarily used birding to enhance their academic research in philosophy.
24. What underlying theme is conveyed through the narrator's reflection on their birding hobby and its origins?
- (a) The transformative power of childhood experiences on adult hobbies.
  - (b) The impact of academic pursuits on personal leisure activities.
  - (c) The unforeseen ways personal interests can lead to new hobbies.
  - (d) The necessity of overcoming fears to discover true passions.

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**Current Affairs and General Knowledge**

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

- V. The 14th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS COP14) concluded with a range of decisions, including the addition of species receiving added protection for conservation. The COP14 — first to happen in Central Asia — concluded in a)\_\_\_\_\_

The summit also gave added safeguard to species such as blue shark, chimpanzee and straw-coloured fruit bat through New Concerted Actions adopted by range states (states whose territory is within the natural range of distribution of a species).

The adoption enables priority conservation for the species.

The State of Migratory Species Report 2024 identified 399 species that could be listed in either the Appendices of the CMS-listed species. The Parties also extended ongoing efforts to safeguard species already included in concerted actions, such as the giraffe, antipodean albatross, Atlantic humpback dolphin and others. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)

After two decades of efforts, the COP14 played a key role in giving recognition to the Central Asian Flyway for migratory birds that stretches from Siberia all the way to the Maldives. It also tabled a new science-based strategic plan for migratory species extending from 2024 to 2032. Observing the insect decline and its potential threats to migratory insectivorous animals, the COP14 also endorsed a new scientific report on the same.

For migratory aquatic species, it introduced a new mandate on understanding the impacts on migratory species, their prey and ecosystems due to deep-seabed mining. The meeting of the Parties also saw the strengthening of the mandate to take bycatch and aquatic wild meat. The bycatch and illegal taking of meat is a major concern for small cetaceans such as dolphins, sharks, marine turtles and seabirds.

*Source: Down to Earth Newspaper.*

25. The parties in the conference agreed to adopt listing proposals for how many species?  
(a) 19 (b) 22  
(c) 25 (d) 14
26. How many parties are signatory to CMS?  
(a) 120 (b) 150  
(c) 137 (d) 133

27. India has established its first Dugong conservation reserve in which state?  
(a) Rajasthan (b) Kerala  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka
28. India has taken several steps to conserve vultures like imposing ban on veterinary use of which medicine?  
(a) acepromazine (b) Carprofen  
(c) Amoxicillin (d) diclofenac
29. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) Serbia (b) Finland  
(c) Iceland (d) Uzbekistan

- VI. The a)\_\_\_\_\_ Regional Dialogue of Secretaries of Security Councils/National Security Advisers on Afghanistan in Kyrgyz capital Bishkek witnessed a resolute commitment from India towards ensuring stability and prosperity in the region. Deputy National Security Adviser (NSA) Vikram Misri spearheaded India's delegation, highlighting New Delhi's unwavering support for Afghanistan's development amidst the prevailing challenges. Deputy NSA Misri articulated India's firm belief in development as a fundamental human right, underscoring New Delhi's substantial investments exceeding \$3 billion across crucial sectors in Afghanistan involving 500 projects.

These investments span infrastructure, healthcare, education, agriculture, and capacity-building initiatives, reaching every corner of Afghanistan's 34 provinces. Notably, India's humanitarian aid efforts have been substantial, including contributions of wheat, medical supplies, earthquake relief, and pesticides to combat the locust menace. New Delhi has sent 50,000 tons of wheat, 250 tons of medical aid, and 28 tons of earthquake relief aid. 40,000 liters of Malathion pesticide was also sent to fight locust menace after a UN appeal.

India has also been actively involved in supporting Afghan education, granting scholarships to Afghan students and collaborating with educational institutions, which includes 5000 units of stationary items for primary school students.

Concerns over the rising threat of drug trafficking in the region prompted India to collaborate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), particularly focusing on supporting female beneficiaries of drug rehabilitation programs in Afghanistan. India has sent 11,000 units of hygiene kits, baby food kits, blankets, medical aid to UNODC, Kabul.

Source: <https://www.wionews.com/south-asia/deputy-nsa-misri-asserts-indian-commitment-to-afghan-people-at-regional-dialogue-691025>

30. Treaty of Friendship between India-Afghanistan was signed in which year?  
(a) 1900 (b) 1950  
(c) 1960 (d) 1965

31. The Indian Army's Border Roads Organisation constructed a major road in 2009 in the remote Afghan province of Nimroz, connecting Delaram to which area?  
(a) Kandahar (b) Herat  
(c) Zaranj (d) Wardak
32. Salma Dam, Afghan-India Friendship Dam (AIFD) is a hydroelectric and irrigation dam project located on which river?  
(a) Dori River (b) Helmand River  
(c) Kabul River (d) Hari River
33. Indian Council for Cultural Relations was founded by whom?  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru  
(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (d) Indira Gandhi
34. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) 4th (b) 5th  
(c) 6th (d) 7th

- VII.** The Maharashtra Assembly on Tuesday cleared the Maratha Reservation Bill under which the community will get a)\_\_\_\_\_ per cent reservation in education and government jobs. The bill was passed minutes after being tabled in the special Assembly session by Chief Minister Eknath Shinde.

The Maharashtra State Socially and Educationally Backward Bill 2024 was passed unanimously, with only minister Chhagan Bhujbal, of the Nationalist Congress Party, objecting to the legislation. Bhujbal has been opposing the reservation for Marathas under the OBC quota. The announcement came on a day when Jarange-Patil's indefinite fast for the Maratha reservation issue entered its seventh day. But, the activist called the passing of the bill a "betrayal to the Maratha community". Patil said the quota must be under the Other Backward Classes (OBC) category and not separate.

"This decision of the government has been taken by keeping the elections and votes in mind. This is a betrayal to the Maratha community," he told the ANI news agency. Last week, a report was submitted by the Maratha Reservation and State Backward Classes Commission to the government. The report revealed that the Maratha community, which constituted 28 per cent of the state's total population, had a lower percentage of people who completed their secondary education and graduation, post-graduation, professional education.

It said that the community's economic backwardness was the biggest barrier to education.

The report also said that there was inadequate representation of the Maratha community in all sectors of government employment and therefore, they are entitled to special protection for providing adequate reservation in services.

Citing statistics of farmer suicides, it revealed that 94 per cent of those who die by suicide belong to the Maratha community.

The report also stated that since other castes, groups with about 52 per cent reservation are already in the reserved category, it would be unfair to place the Maratha community in the Other Backward Class section.

Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/maharashtra-assembly-clears-maratha-reservation-bill-community-to-get-10-quota-in-education-jobs-2504615-2024-02-20>

35. In 2014, which committee recommended 16% reservation for Marathas ahead of elections, later challenged and stayed by the Bombay High Court?
- (a) Banerjee Commission (b) Malhotra Committee  
(c) Saharya Committee (d) Narayan Rane Committee
36. In 2018, the Maharashtra government enacted the Socially and Educationally Backward Class (SEBC) Act based on the Gaikwad Commission's findings, granting how much percentage of Reservation?
- (a) 13% (b) 16%  
(c) 20% (d) 25%
37. The judgment titled as what struck down the need for Maratha Reservation by Supreme Court?
- (a) Jaishri Laxmanrao Patil v. Chief Minister, Maharashtra  
(b) S. Vinod Kumar Vs. Union India  
(c) State of Madras v. Smt.Champakam Dorairajan  
(d) Kulwinder Pal Singh Etc vs State Of Punjab
38. The Maharashtra State Backward Class Commission is led by which judge?
- (a) Justice Devendra kumar (b) Justice Nitin Jamdar  
(c) Justice GS Patel (d) Justice Sunil B Shukre
39. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_in the passage?
- (a) 15% (b) 20%  
(c) 25% (d) 10%

**VIII.** In a historic moment for the Indian community in the Middle East, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the first Hindu temple in Abu Dhabi today, marking the first traditional Hindu stone temple in the Middle East. Following the inauguration, the Prime Minister offered prayers to the deities in the temple along with saints. The Bochasanwasi Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha (BAPS) temple, also the largest in the region, stands as a symbol of religious freedom and deepening ties between India and the United Arab Emirates. The temple is set to open to the public on March 1, with the consecration ceremony held earlier today. Thousands gathered to witness the grand opening, as Prime Minister participated in traditional prayers and rituals. This milestone achievement wouldn't have been possible without the generous land donation from Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the President of UAE and the combined efforts of Indian and UAE authorities.

The magnificent a)\_\_\_\_\_ foot tall pink sandstone temple, spread across 27 acres, embodies the spirit of inclusion with its seven 'Shikhars', representing each Emirate. The pathway leading to the temple is adorned with six trees imported from the Czech Republic. Along this path, three water bodies have been meticulously crafted, symbolically representing the sacred rivers of ancient India - Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati. The temple's design transcends its physical structure. In 1997, the spiritual leader of BAPS, Pramukh Swami Maharaj, stepped onto the deserts of Sharjah and spoke prophetic words about the establishment of a temple in Abu Dhabi. At that time, skepticism prevailed, with people acknowledging Swamiji's statement but harboring doubts. However, the temple is now a tangible reality. This grand inauguration marks a new chapter for the Indian diaspora in the Middle East. The BAPS temple stands as a beacon of religious tolerance and cultural diversity, further strengthening the India-UAE bond.

Source: <https://www.newsonair.gov.in/News?title=PM-Modi-Inaugurates-First-Hindu-Temple-in-Abu-Dhabi%2C-Symbolizing-Religious-Freedom-and-India-UAE-Ties&id=477265>

40. The temple so inaugurated is located where specifically?
- (a) Sheikh Zayed Highway
  - (b) Mohammed bin Salman Highway
  - (c) Mohammed bin Suroor Sabban Highway
  - (d) Prince Fahd Highway
41. What is the approx cost for the temple?
- (a) 200 crore
  - (b) 500 crore
  - (c) 700 crore
  - (d) 900 crore
42. In which style of architecture is the temple constructed?
- (a) Dravida Style
  - (b) Nagara Style
  - (c) Shikhara Style
  - (d) Mandapa Style



43. The marble so mined for the above temple has been exported from which country?  
(a) France (b) UK  
(c) Italy (d) Belgium
44. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_in the passage?  
(a) 76 (b) 85  
(c) 108 (d) 120

**IX.** The United Arab Emirates, home to the financial hub of Dubai, has been dropped from a global watchdog's list of countries at risk of illicit money flows, a win for the nation that could bolster its international standing. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF), a body that groups countries from the United States to China to tackle financial crime, on Friday dropped the UAE from its 'grey list' of around two-dozen nations considered risky. The Gulf country, a magnet for millionaires, bankers and hedge funds, was placed under closer scrutiny in 2022, when the FATF highlighted the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing involving banks, precious metals and stones as well as property. The delisting is a coup for the one-time regional pearl and fish trading hub which is now one of the world's wealthiest nations after the discovery of oil in Abu Dhabi in the late 1950s. It had made getting off the list a priority, bolstering its anti-money-laundering efforts in a drive spearheaded by the minister of foreign affairs and brother of President Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan. John Kartonchik, a director at UAE think tank Re/think, said the move could boost confidence in the country and attract more money from overseas. "Investors ... may feel more secure," he said.

Banks would also be able to cut the cost of dealing with wealthy clients in the country, said a senior banker, who asked not to be named. Despite being grey-listed, the UAE continued to attract the globe's wealthy and it is an increasingly popular destination for cryptocurrency firms and Russians in the wake of war with Ukraine. Dubai's luxury property market trailed only New York, Los Angeles and a)\_\_\_\_\_ in 2022, according to property consultant Knight Frank, while the UAE last year overtook Belgium to become the world's trading hub for rough diamonds. Markus Meinzer, director of policy at the Tax Justice Network, which campaigns for financial transparency, said the removal of the UAE showed the FATF list was ineffective.

"There is room for interpretation of the rules," he said. "It's easy to comply without changing much. Understanding how decisions are taken is impossible because they happen behind closed doors." Jonny Bell, director of financial crime compliance and payments at LexisNexis Risk Solutions, said the UAE would likely continue strengthening its anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing measures.

Source: <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/fatf-financial-crime-watchdog-removes-uae-gibraltar-grey-list-2024-02-23/>

45. Which country has been placed on the gray list following the latest FATF review?  
(a) Kenya (b) Turkey  
(c) Cuba (d) Greece
46. Pakistan was placed on FATF's grey list in which year?  
(a) 2020 (b) 2010  
(c) 2008 (d) 2018
47. FATF is a product of?  
(a) G20 (b) G40  
(c) G77 (d) G7
48. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) Tokyo (b) Paris  
(c) London (d) Belgium
- X. The Chinese people have started occupying several of the country's model 'a)\_\_\_\_\_ border defence villages, along its border with India's northeastern region. Since 2019, China has been building villages along the Line of Actual Control (LAC), which separates India and China, but they were unoccupied until a few months ago. Some villages along the LAC, and opposite the Lohit Valley and the Tawang sector of Arunachal Pradesh, are now being occupied by residents, The Indian Express has learnt from officials. China has been constructing 628 such a)\_\_\_\_\_ or "well-off villages" along India's borders with the Tibet Autonomous Region for over five years now. These have been constructed all along the LAC, including the Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh borders. The structures include mostly double-storey, large and spacious buildings. The construction for most of these planned villages has already been completed, as per officials. The exact purposes of these villages have remained unclear, but they were understood to be dual-use infrastructure — can be used both for civil and military purposes — and have thus been a concern from a defence perspective. The strategic community looks at it as a way to assert Chinese claims over certain areas along the LAC. A new law on China's land borders was brought into effect from January 1, 2022. The law was passed in 2021 by the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (which is China's rubber-stamp Parliament), for the "protection and exploitation of the country's land border areas". China's official news agency Xinhua stated: "The law also stipulates that the state shall take measures to strengthen border defense, support economic and social development as well as opening-up in border areas, improve public services and infrastructure in such areas, encourage and support people's life and work there, and promote coordination between border defense and social, economic development in border areas".

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/china-xiaokang-border-defence-villages-lac-9163202/>

49. What is the length of LAC as per the Chinese Perspective?  
(a) 3438 kms (b) 3218 kms  
(c) 2567 kms (d) 2000 kms
50. The Vibrant Villages program aims to modernise 663 border villages. How many are selected for for development along the China-India border in regions like Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh?  
(a) 10 (b) 12  
(c) 17 (d) 19
51. India formally accepted the concept of the LAC in which year?  
(a) 1993 (b) 1995  
(c) 1997 (d) 1999
52. Which of the following will come in place of a)\_\_\_\_\_ in the passage?  
(a) Xiaokang (b) Huangshan  
(c) Anhui (d) Fujian

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**Legal Reasoning**

Each set of questions in this section is based on the reasoning and arguments, or facts and principles set out in the preceding passage. Some of these principles may not be true in the real or legal sense, yet you must conclusively assume that they are true for the purposes of this Section. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. Do not rely on any principle of law other than the ones supplied to you, and do not assume any facts other than those supplied to you when answering the questions. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

**XI. Succession**

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, marks a pivotal evolution in the legal landscape of India, introducing a uniform and comprehensive system for the inheritance and succession of property among Hindus. This Act amalgamates the concepts of intestate (without a will) and testamentary (with a will) succession under a singular legislative framework. The Act draws upon the traditional schools of Hindu law, namely the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools, which have historically governed the devolution of property within Hindu society. The Mitakshara school is known for its dual modes of property devolution: survivorship, pertaining to joint family or coparcenary property, and succession, relating to an individual's separate property. Conversely, the Dayabhaga school prioritizes succession as the sole mechanism for property devolution, offering a distinct perspective on inheritance rights. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com) Defined under Section 2, the Hindu Succession Act's applicability extends to individuals who identify as Hindus, including those following specific sects or reform movements such as Virashaiva, Lingayat, Brahma, Prarthna, or Arya Samaj. Additionally, the Act encompasses Buddhists, Sikhs, and Jains, recognizing the shared cultural and religious heritage that binds these communities under the umbrella of Hindu law. The legislation explicitly states its nationwide applicability, ensuring a uniform legal framework for Hindu succession across India. However, it exempts Scheduled Tribes recognized under Article 366 of the Indian Constitution, unless specified otherwise by the Central Government, acknowledging the unique social and cultural practices of these communities.

The Act inclusively defines eligibility for succession under its provisions. It covers legitimate or illegitimate children born to parents who are Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, or Sikhs, ensuring that the child's lineage or marital legitimacy does not impede their inheritance rights. Furthermore, it extends eligibility to children with one parent belonging to these religions, provided they are raised within the respective religious community. This provision underscores the Act's emphasis on cultural and religious upbringing in determining a person's eligibility for succession. Additionally, individuals who convert or reconvert to Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, or Sikhism are also covered, highlighting the Act's recognition of personal spiritual journeys and their legal implications on inheritance rights.

Section 5 delineates the properties exempt from the Act's provisions. Notably, properties governed by the Indian Succession Act, 1925, due to the Special Marriage Act, 1954, fall outside its purview. This exemption addresses the unique legal circumstances arising from marriages registered under the Special Marriage Act, ensuring that succession to such properties is regulated by a separate legal framework. Additionally, the Act excludes properties that devolve to a single heir through specific agreements with Indian State Rulers or pre-existing enactments, acknowledging the historical and legal complexities surrounding such properties. Estates like the Valliamma Thampuran Kovilagam Estate, managed by the Palace Administration Board, are also exempt, reflecting the Act's consideration for traditional governance structures and historical property arrangements.

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

53. Rajeev, a software engineer residing in Bangalore, has recently embraced Buddhism, converting from his original faith. He inherits property in Delhi from his late uncle, who was a devout Hindu. Rajeev's cousin challenges his right to inherit, arguing that Rajeev's conversion disqualifies him from succession under the Hindu Succession Act. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Rajeev's eligibility to inherit under the Hindu Succession Act?
- (a) Rajeev's conversion to Buddhism disqualifies him from inheriting property under the Hindu Succession Act.
  - (b) As Buddhism is recognized under the Hindu Succession Act, Rajeev's conversion does not affect his inheritance rights.
  - (c) Only individuals born into Hinduism can inherit under the Hindu Succession Act, regardless of their current faith.
  - (d) Rajeev must reconvert to Hinduism to be eligible for inheritance under the Hindu Succession Act.
54. Anjali, a Hindu by birth, marries Thomas, a Christian, under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. They acquire property together in Mumbai. After Anjali's demise without leaving a will, her Hindu brother claims succession to her share of the property. Thomas disputes this, citing the Hindu Succession Act. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the succession of Anjali's property?
- (a) The property will be succeeded under the Hindu Succession Act, as Anjali was a Hindu.
  - (b) Since the marriage and property acquisition were under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, the Hindu Succession Act does not apply.
  - (c) Only Anjali's Hindu relatives are eligible to inherit her property under the Hindu Succession Act.
  - (d) The property should be divided equally among all her heirs, regardless of the Special Marriage Act.

55. Priya, a Hindu woman, has a son, Arjun, from a previous marriage, who was raised as a Christian by his father after Priya's remarriage. Upon Priya's demise, Arjun wants to claim his inheritance from Priya's estate. Priya's family contends that Arjun, being raised as a Christian, is ineligible under the Hindu Succession Act. Which of the following statements best addresses Arjun's eligibility to inherit under the Hindu Succession Act?
- (a) Arjun, being raised as a Christian, automatically loses his inheritance rights under the Hindu Succession Act.
  - (b) Since Arjun was born to a Hindu mother, he retains his inheritance rights under the Hindu Succession Act, irrespective of his upbringing.
  - (c) Only children raised within the Hindu faith are eligible to inherit under the Hindu Succession Act.
  - (d) Arjun's eligibility to inherit depends solely on his biological connection to Priya, not his religious upbringing.
56. Maya, a Hindu mother, and Thomas, a Christian father, have a daughter named Riya. Riya has been raised in the Christian faith, attending church regularly and participating in Christian religious activities. After Maya's passing, Riya wishes to claim her inheritance from Maya's estate. Maya's family argues that Riya, being raised as a Christian, is not eligible to inherit under the Hindu Succession Act. Which of the following statements best applies to Riya's situation?
- (a) Riya is not eligible to inherit under the Hindu Succession Act because she was raised as a Christian.
  - (b) Riya can inherit under the Hindu Succession Act as long as she converts to Hinduism before claiming her inheritance.
  - (c) Since Riya was raised in a non-Hindu faith, she automatically loses all rights to inherit under the Hindu Succession Act.
  - (d) Riya's upbringing in a non-Hindu faith does not disqualify her from inheriting under the Hindu Succession Act, since her mother was a Hindu.

57. Akash, a member of a Scheduled Tribe recognized under Article 366 of the Indian Constitution, inherits land from his father, also a member of the same Scheduled Tribe. The land is located in a region where the Central Government has not specified any exceptions to the application of the Hindu Succession Act. Akash's cousin, not a member of any Scheduled Tribe, challenges Akash's right to inherit, claiming the land should be distributed under the Hindu Succession Act. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The Hindu Succession Act applies to Akash's inheritance, and the cousin's challenge is valid.
  - (b) As a member of a Scheduled Tribe, Akash's inheritance is governed by tribal laws, not the Hindu Succession Act, unless specified otherwise by the Central Government.
  - (c) All members of Scheduled Tribes are automatically excluded from the Hindu Succession Act, regardless of the Central Government's specifications.
  - (d) The cousin, not being a member of a Scheduled Tribe, has no standing to challenge Akash's inheritance under the Hindu Succession Act.

## **XII. Culpable Homicide**

There are exceptions under Section 300 of the IPC where culpable homicide is not considered as murder, highlighting the nuanced understanding of intent, provocation, self-defense, and duty within the context of lethal outcomes. The legal framework seeks to differentiate between acts done with a malevolent intent to kill and those carried out under specific conditions that mitigate the culpability of the act.

### **1. Sudden and grave provocation**

If the offender is deprived of the power of self-control due to sudden and grave provocation, and his act causes the death of the person who provoked or death of any other person by accident or mistake.

This exception is subject to a certain proviso, that is:

- That the provocation is not sought or is voluntarily provoked by the offender to be used as an excuse for killing or causing any harm to the person.
- That the provocation is not given by anything that is done in obedience to the law, or by a public servant while exercising the powers lawfully of a public servant.
- That the provocation is not done while doing any lawful exercise of the right of private defence.

### **2. When the person exceeds his right to private defence**

Where the act is committed to defend them from further harm. If the accused intentionally exceeds his right to private defence, then he is liable to murder. If it is unintentional, then the accused will be liable to culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

### **3. Culpable homicide in case of Public Servant**

The act is done by a public servant who is acting to promote public justice. If the public servant commits an act which is necessary to discharge his duty as is done in good faith and he believes it to be lawful.

## 4. Sudden Fight

The sudden fight is when the fight is unexpected or premeditated. Both the parties don't have any intention to kill or cause the death of another. The fact that which party had assaulted or offered a provocation first is not important.

## 5. Consent

If the act is committed with the consent of the victim. The consent should be unconditional, unequivocal, and without any sort of reservation.

## 6. Culpable Homicide in the exercise of good faith

Culpable homicide does not amount to murder if it is done in the exercise of good faith in order to protect the private or public property. If the act committed by a person exceeds its power provided by law and kills someone in order to save someone or something, then the act does not amount to murder.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Murder under Indian Penal Code", <https://blog.ipleaders.in/murder-under-indian-penal-code-all-you-need-to-know-about-it/>*

58. During a crowded local festival, Aarav and Karnika, who were navigating through the packed streets, accidentally held Karan's wife hand thinking it to be Karnika. Karan, feeling insulted and provoked by what he perceived as a deliberate act, immediately punched Aarav, leading to a scuffle that resulted in Aarav falling and hitting his head, which caused his death. Considering the circumstances, which of the following best applies to Karan's liability for Aarav's death?
- (a) Karan is guilty of murder because he caused Aarav's death.
  - (b) Karan is not guilty of any crime because it was an accident.
  - (c) Karan is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder due to sudden and grave provocation.
  - (d) Karan is liable for manslaughter because the act was done in self-defense.
59. Inspector Rahul, a dedicated police officer, was undercover in a gang for months to gather evidence against its leader, Vikram, who was suspected of multiple crimes, including extortion and murder. During a covert operation, Rahul was forced to act in a way that would maintain his cover but led to the accidental death of a gang member who had discovered his true identity. The act was done in the heat of the moment to protect his life and the ongoing investigation. Which of the following statements most accurately describes Inspector Rahul's legal liability for the gang member's death?
- (a) Rahul is guilty of murder as he intentionally caused the death of the gang member.
  - (b) Rahul is not guilty of any offense as his actions were in line with his duty as a public servant.
  - (c) Rahul is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as his actions were excessive under the circumstances.
  - (d) Rahul is liable for manslaughter as the death was unintentional but a result of his actions.



60. Vishal was returning home late at night when he noticed two individuals attempting to break into his neighbour's house. In an effort to stop the burglary, he confronted the intruders, resulting in a violent altercation. During the scuffle, Vishal, fearing for his life, used excessive force, unintentionally causing the death of one of the intruders. Which of the following best describes Vishal's legal situation?
- (a) Vishal is guilty of murder due to the intentional use of excessive force.
  - (b) Vishal is not guilty of any offense as he was acting in self-defense.
  - (c) Vishal is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder because he exceeded his right to private defense.
  - (d) Vishal is liable for manslaughter as the act was committed without premeditation.
61. After years of battling a terminal illness, Maya, in full awareness of her condition, explicitly requests her physician, Dr. Raj, to administer a dose of medication that is beyond the therapeutic range, understanding that it would likely result in her death. Dr. Raj, after much deliberation and with Maya's informed and explicit consent, complies with her request. Which of the following statements most accurately describes Dr. Raj's legal liability for Maya's death?
- (a) Dr. Raj is guilty of murder, as he intentionally administered a lethal dose.
  - (b) Dr. Raj is not guilty of any offense, as the act was committed with Maya's consent.
  - (c) Dr. Raj is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, as the consent does not absolve him of liability.
  - (d) Dr. Raj is liable for manslaughter, given the circumstances of consent and the patient's condition.
62. In the midst of a heated cricket match between local rival teams, a dispute over a run-out decision quickly escalated into a brawl between players. Amit and Vikas, players from opposing teams, found themselves exchanging blows without any prior intention to engage in a fight. The altercation ended when Amit, in a moment of anger, struck Vikas with a cricket bat, leading to Vikas's accidental death. Considering the circumstances, which of the following is most applicable to Amit's legal situation?
- (a) Amit is guilty of murder for intentionally causing Vikas's death.
  - (b) Amit is not guilty of any offense because the fight was not premeditated.
  - (c) Amit is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder because the fight was sudden and without any intention to kill.
  - (d) Amit is liable for manslaughter as the death was unintentional but a result of his actions in the fight.

**XIII. Defamation**

Defamation laws protect individuals from unwarranted attacks on their reputation, but there are several defenses that can justify or excuse allegedly defamatory statements. One primary defense is the truth. If the defendant can prove that the defamatory statement is true, the claim of defamation is nullified. This defense underscores the principle that the law does not penalize individuals for making truthful statements, even if those statements may harm someone's reputation.

**Fair and Bonafide Comment**

Another significant defense is the making of fair and bonafide comments, particularly on matters of public interest. This defense is rooted in the belief that freedom of expression includes the right to voice opinions on public activities, including those of public figures such as politicians, celebrities, and other individuals in the public eye. The essence of this defense is that as long as the comment is made without malice, and is a genuine expression of the defendant's opinion on a matter of public interest, it is protected. This includes critiques of art, literature, and public performances, among others. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)

The criteria for this defense include the necessity for the comment to be on a matter of public interest, based on true facts, and recognizable as a comment rather than a statement of fact. Importantly, the comment must pass an objective test of whether any reasonable person could have expressed such an opinion based on the same facts. However, this defense is not applicable if the plaintiff can demonstrate that the defendant was motivated by actual malice in making the statement.

**Censure Passed in Good Faith**

Censure passed in good faith by someone with lawful authority over the person being censured is also not considered defamation. This applies to professional or official relationships where one party has a duty to evaluate or critique the performance of another, such as between an employer and an employee, a teacher and a student, or a judge and a witness. The key element of this defense is the good faith belief in the truth of the censure and its relevance to the authority or duty under which it is made.

**Accusation Made in Good Faith**

Similarly, an accusation made in good faith to an authorized person is not defamation. This defense applies when someone makes a complaint or accusation to a person or body with the authority to address or rectify the issue, such as reporting a crime to the police or filing a complaint with a regulatory body. The accuser must have a reasonable and good faith belief in the truth of the accusation for this defense to apply.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Law of Defamation in India", <https://blog.ipleaders.in/law-of-defamation-in-india/>*

63. Alice, a journalist, published an article in a renowned newspaper detailing alleged corrupt practices by a local politician, Mr. Green, highlighting how he diverted public funds for personal use. The article contained specific dates, amounts, and projects that were affected. Mr. Green sued Alice for defamation, claiming the article damaged his reputation. Which of the following defenses is most relevant to Alice's case?
- (a) The article is protected under freedom of expression and cannot be challenged.
  - (b) The article constitutes a fair and bonafide comment on a matter of public interest.
  - (c) If Alice can prove the information in the article is true, the defamation claim is nullified.
  - (d) Alice can claim the defense of accidental publication without intent to harm.
64. During a televised debate on environmental policies, Dr. Halsey, a climate scientist, criticizes a new government policy on industrial emissions, arguing it's insufficient to combat climate change and based on outdated research. The government sues Dr. Halsey for defamation, claiming her statements undermine public trust in government policies. Which defense is most applicable to Dr. Halsey's situation?
- (a) The statements are protected as they were made in good faith based on scientific evidence.
  - (b) Dr. Halsey's statements are protected under the principle of freedom of expression on matters of public interest.
  - (c) If Dr. Halsey can demonstrate her comments are based on true facts, she can claim a fair and bonafide comment defense.
  - (d) Dr. Halsey can claim the defense of accidental publication without intent to harm.
65. A popular online influencer, Emily, posts a review of a new smartphone on her social media platform, stating that the phone's battery life is significantly shorter than advertised by the manufacturer, and the camera quality does not meet the claims made in the marketing materials. The smartphone manufacturer sues Emily for defamation, claiming her review has led to a noticeable drop in sales. Which of the following is the most relevant defense for Emily?
- (a) Emily's review is protected as it constitutes a fair and bonafide comment on a matter of public interest.
  - (b) Since Emily's review could potentially harm the manufacturer's reputation, it cannot be considered protected speech.
  - (c) Emily can claim her review is protected under freedom of expression, irrespective of the review's impact on sales.
  - (d) The manufacturer's consent to have their product reviewed by Emily implies acceptance of potential negative feedback.

66. Professor Thompson, a university lecturer, provides a detailed evaluation of his student, Jane's, thesis, which he finds to be lacking in critical analysis and originality. He communicates his feedback during a departmental meeting, suggesting that Jane may need to reconsider her approach to research. Jane considers suing Professor Thompson for defamation, alleging that his comments have damaged her academic reputation. What is the most relevant defense for Professor Thompson?
- (a) Professor Thompson's evaluation is protected as a censure passed in good faith by someone with lawful authority over the person being censured.
  - (b) The evaluation can be considered a public interest issue, thus protected under freedom of speech.
  - (c) Jane's consent to have her thesis evaluated by Professor Thompson negates any claim of defamation.
  - (d) Academic evaluations are inherently subjective and cannot be considered defamatory.
67. After experiencing repeated instances of what she believes to be discriminatory behavior by her supervisor, Maria reports the incidents to her company's Human Resources (HR) department, seeking an investigation into her claims. The supervisor threatens to sue Maria for defamation, alleging her accusations have harmed his professional reputation. Which defense is most applicable to Maria's situation?
- (a) Maria's report to HR is protected as an accusation made in good faith to an authorized person.
  - (b) The report constitutes a public interest issue, thus protected under freedom of speech.
  - (c) The supervisor's consent to work in a managerial position negates any claim of defamation against him.
  - (d) Discrimination complaints are inherently subjective and cannot be considered defamatory.

#### **XIV. Material Breach of Contract**

A material breach of contract occurs when there's a significant failure to perform under the contract's terms, leading to a substantial deviation from the expected benefits of the agreement. This type of breach is so severe that it undermines the contract's very essence, allowing the non-breaching party to terminate the agreement and seek damages. The concept hinges on the breach's scale and its commercial repercussions if left unaddressed. Justice Colman, in *National Power plc v. United Gas Company Ltd.* (1998), elaborated on the notion of a material breach as a serious violation of contractual duties, distinguishing it from a repudiatory breach by its potential for remedy.

The application of a material breach is evident when the breach results in one party receiving significantly less benefit or a substantially different outcome than what was stipulated in the contract. This could range from failure to perform agreed-upon services to not delivering a promised product. For instance, in real estate transactions, a material breach occurs if a seller,

after receiving payment, refuses to sell or transfer the property as agreed, significantly altering the contract's intended benefit for the buyer.

A non-material breach involves minor contract elements that don't affect the contract's core terms, often resulting in negligible impact on the agreement's overall execution. In contrast, a material breach involves failing to perform a fundamental aspect of the contract, significantly diminishing its value. This type of breach is seen as a failure to execute the contract's heart, warranting termination and legal action for damages.

The non-breaching party is typically excused from further performance and may terminate the contract immediately upon detection of the breach. This party is also entitled to seek legal remedies, including damages, to compensate for the breach's impact. The severity of a material breach justifies these responses, given its potential to fundamentally alter the contract's intended benefits.

Termination is a critical remedy for a material breach of contract. It allows the non-breaching party to legally end the agreement before the completion of performance, provided there are justifiable grounds such as a breach itself or a prior agreement allowing for such termination. The Indian Contract Act, 1872, outlines the basis for termination due to frustration, breach of contract, or mutual agreement. Unjust termination, however, can be deemed a breach, highlighting the importance of ensuring that termination is warranted and executed in accordance with the contract's terms and relevant legal standards.

This nuanced understanding of a material breach and its implications underscores the importance of contractual fidelity and the legal mechanisms in place to address failures in performance. It serves as a reminder of the contractual obligations parties undertake and the potential consequences of failing to honor those commitments.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Types of breach of contract that you should know about", <https://blog.ipleaders.in/types-breach-contract-should-know-about/>*

68. Sunil signed a contract with Priya Events to have a grand wedding celebration organized, with specific decorations, cuisine, and entertainment as described in their agreement. Three days before the event, Sunil discovered that Priya Events planned to use significantly cheaper alternatives for nearly every aspect of the event, arguing that unforeseen costs had made the original plan financially unfeasible. This change would drastically reduce the quality and ambiance of the wedding, diverging from the grand celebration Sunil had envisioned and paid for. Is Sunil entitled to terminate the contract based on a material breach?
- (a) Yes, because the changes significantly reduce the quality and essence of the event, diverging from what was explicitly agreed upon.
  - (b) No, since Priya Events is still willing to organize the wedding, albeit with some changes.
  - (c) Yes, but only if Sunil can prove that the changes would have a negligible impact on the overall experience of the guests.
  - (d) No, since unforeseen costs are a valid reason for Priya Events to alter the agreed terms without Sunil's consent.

69. A software development company, TechnoInnovate, entered into a contract with GlobalFinance to create a custom financial management system tailored to GlobalFinance's specific requirements. Halfway through the development process, TechnoInnovate realizes that they underestimated the project's complexity and informs GlobalFinance that they can only deliver a system with significantly reduced functionality, which does not include several key features GlobalFinance considered essential. GlobalFinance argues that this failure constitutes a material breach, as the reduced functionality undermines the very purpose of the contract. Can GlobalFinance terminate the contract and seek damages based on a material breach?
- (a) Yes, because the failure to deliver the system as agreed upon severely undermines the contract's purpose, constituting a material breach.
  - (b) No, since TechnoInnovate made a good faith effort to deliver some version of the system.
  - (c) Yes, but only if GlobalFinance can find an alternative provider to deliver the full system within the same timeframe and budget.
  - (d) No, since unforeseen technical challenges are a valid excuse for not meeting the contract's original specifications.
70. A publishing company, NovelWaves, entered into a contract with an author, Jake, to deliver a manuscript for his new book by March 1st. The contract specified the manuscript should be a minimum of 80,000 words. Jake delivered the manuscript on time, but it was 79,500 words, slightly short of the agreed word count. NovelWaves argues that the manuscript's word count is crucial to the contract. Should NovelWaves consider this a non-material breach, given that the manuscript slightly deviates from the agreed word count?
- (a) Yes, because the manuscript does not meet the specified requirement of 80,000 words, affecting the contract's core terms.
  - (b) No, since the slight deviation in word count does not fundamentally alter the contract's essence or its overall execution.
  - (c) Yes, but only if NovelWaves can prove that the 500-word shortfall significantly impacts the manuscript's quality or marketability.
  - (d) No, because the delivery of the manuscript on time is more critical than the minor shortfall in word count.

71. In a contract between a renowned author, Ella, and a publishing house, PrestigeBooks, it was explicitly agreed that PrestigeBooks would launch a high-profile marketing campaign for Ella's upcoming novel, including television interviews, book signings, and a launch event. Two months before the book's release, PrestigeBooks informs Ella that due to budget cuts, they will only be able to conduct a minimal online marketing campaign, significantly less than what was agreed upon. Ella feels that this drastically reduces the exposure and potential success of her book, which was a fundamental reason she signed with PrestigeBooks. Can Ella terminate the contract based on PrestigeBooks' failure to provide the agreed marketing efforts?
- (a) Yes, because the significant reduction in marketing efforts constitutes a failure to perform a fundamental aspect of the contract.
  - (b) No, since PrestigeBooks is still providing some form of marketing, fulfilling part of their contractual obligation.
  - (c) Yes, but only if Ella can demonstrate that the reduced marketing efforts will directly result in lower book sales.
  - (d) No, because budget cuts are a valid reason for PrestigeBooks to alter the agreed terms without Ella's consent.
72. A landscaping company, GreenThumb, agrees to maintain the gardens of a large estate owned by the estate owner, Mrs. Langford, for one year. The contract specifies that GreenThumb will perform lawn mowing, weeding, and general garden maintenance every week. Three months into the contract, Mrs. Langford notices that GreenThumb has occasionally been skipping the weeding service, although lawn mowing and general maintenance have been performed consistently. Mrs. Langford considers this omission significant enough to terminate the contract. Is Mrs. Langford justified in terminating the contract immediately upon detecting the breach for GreenThumb skipping the weeding service occasionally?
- (a) Yes, because GreenThumb's failure to provide one of the specified services constitutes a breach of contract, allowing for immediate termination.
  - (b) No, since the occasional skipping of the weeding service does not constitute a failure to perform a fundamental aspect of the contract, indicating a non-material breach.
  - (c) Yes, but only if Mrs. Langford can prove that the lack of weeding has caused significant damage to the garden's health or aesthetics.
  - (d) No, because the contract likely allows for some flexibility in service provision, and the minor omissions can be addressed without terminating the agreement.

**XV. Joint Liability**

Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 lays down the provision for joint liability in cases where different persons share a common intention. Section 34 reads as, “acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention”. In order to understand the term ‘act’ in this context, a look into its preceding section needs to be made. Section 33 defines the term ‘act’ and ‘omission’.

Sections 33 and 34 make it clear that the word “criminal act” refers to more than a single act and encompasses a sequence of acts carried out in rapid succession and intertwined in such a way that they cannot be distinguished from one another, with various motives imputed to successive acts. When seen in this light, it is evident that the sections are meant to address situations in which it is impossible to discern between the unlawful conduct of individual members of a group who all act in support of a common goal. The Supreme Court of India while deciding in the case of *Shri Ganesh v. State of Mysore* (1958), had observed that Section 34 codifies the common-sense notion that if two or more people do anything together, it is the same as if they did it separately. Therefore, the three main elements that constitute Section 34 are as follows:

1. A criminal act must be done by several persons.
2. The unlawful conduct must serve to enhance everyone’s shared intention.
3. All people must take part in achieving the shared intention.

These three elements guide a court in assessing whether or not the person accused in front of it is jointly accountable with others. While the first two aspects pertaining to the activities that are attributable to the accused and must be shown as such, the third element refers to the consequences of such actions. The Apex Court’s view in the case of *Shyamal Ghosh v. State of West Bengal* (2012) stated that once the criminal conduct and common purpose have been established, the rule of constructive culpability enshrined in Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code kicks in. It must be proven that a person has done something with others before he may be held accountable to others. Every member of the group charged with Section 34 assistance is required to take part in the criminal conduct.

Section 34 deals with the commission of separate acts, similar or diverse, by several persons; if all are done in furtherance of a common intention, each person is liable for the result of all as if he had done them himself; for ‘the act’ and ‘that act’ in the latter part of the section must include the entire action covered by a criminal act ‘in the first part’ because they refer to it.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from, Joint liability under IPC, <https://blog.ipleaders.in/joint-liability-under-ipc/#:~:text=Section%2034%20of%20the%20Indian%20Penal%20Code%2C%201860%20lays%20down,in%20furtherance%20of%20common%20intention%E2%80%9D>.*



73. Amrita and Bina, two friends, decide to vandalize their school's property because they are angry at the school administration for a recent policy change. They plan and execute the act together, with Amrita spray painting the walls while Bina keeps watch and hands her the spray cans. When caught, they argue that Bina did not directly vandalize and therefore should not be held as responsible as Amrita.  
Is Bina equally liable for the act of vandalism under Section 34 due to her shared common intention with Amrita?
- (a) No, since Bina did not physically vandalize the property.
  - (b) Yes, because Bina shared the common intention and participated in the act.
  - (c) No, because keeping watch does not constitute participation in the criminal act.
  - (d) Yes, but only if it can be proven that Bina had prior knowledge of Amrita's plan.
74. During a heated protest, a group of demonstrators breaks into a government building. The break-in involves smashing windows, disabling security cameras, and spray painting slogans on the walls. These actions are carried out by different individuals in the group almost simultaneously, making it difficult to determine who did what. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)  
Does the group's collective action during the protest constitute a 'criminal act' under the definition provided, making all participants liable?
- (a) No, since each participant performed a different act.
  - (b) Yes, because the actions are carried out in rapid succession and are intertwined.
  - (c) No, because the actions do not constitute a single, continuous act.
  - (d) Yes, but only if each participant's individual action can be separately identified and proven.
75. Rahul and Samir, co-owners of a café, decide to expand their business by illegally occupying the adjacent vacant lot, which is part of a public park, to set up outdoor seating. They both actively participate in setting up the tables and chairs early in the morning before the café opens. The local municipality discovers the encroachment and decides to take legal action against the café for the unauthorized use of public property.  
Is the legal action against both Rahul and Samir valid under the principle that their joint action in occupying the vacant lot is tantamount to individual actions done separately?
- (a) No, since the actual occupation of the lot does not directly harm anyone.
  - (b) Yes, because they jointly decided and acted to occupy the vacant lot.
  - (c) No, because only the person who physically placed the tables and chairs can be held liable.
  - (d) Yes, but only if it can be proven that Rahul and Samir had the same level of involvement in the decision-making process.

76. During a local community protest against a new construction project, a group of demonstrators breaks down a fence surrounding the construction site. The group consists of 15 individuals, and while the fence is being torn down, it is unclear who exactly participated in the physical act due to the chaos. The construction company decides to press charges against the group for vandalism.
- Is it valid to hold all members of the group liable for the act of tearing down the fence given the principle that individual conduct within a group acting towards a common goal cannot be easily discerned?
- (a) Yes, because they were all part of the group with a common goal.
  - (b) No, since it cannot be proven who exactly tore down the fence.
  - (c) Yes, but only if video evidence can single out individuals in the act.
  - (d) No, because not all members may have physically participated in the act.
77. Two business partners, Raj and Simran, jointly decide to evade taxes by underreporting their company's income. The decision was made in a meeting between them, and they both took steps to implement the tax evasion strategy. When audited by tax authorities, they both claim that the decision was mutual and that neither should be solely responsible.
- Given the principle, is holding both Raj and Simran individually liable for the tax evasion valid?
- (a) No, since they acted together in the decision-making process.
  - (b) Yes, because their joint decision equates to individual actions.
  - (c) No, because individual liability cannot be applied to collective decisions.
  - (d) Yes, but only if there is written evidence of their mutual agreement.
78. During an unauthorized rally, a group of protesters, including Arjun and Maya, block a major highway, causing significant traffic disruption. Arjun was seen directing vehicles away, while Maya distributed flyers among the crowd. The authorities decide to charge the group with causing public nuisance and obstruction.
- Is the application of constructive culpability to both Arjun and Maya for their participation in the rally valid, once their common purpose of blocking the highway has been established?
- (a) No, since their individual actions were not directly harmful.
  - (b) Yes, if it can be proven that Arjun and Maya were the organizers.
  - (c) No, because constructive culpability does not apply to peaceful protests.
  - (d) Yes, because their actions collectively contributed to the public nuisance.

**XVI. Nuisance**

A person in possession of a property is entitled to its undisturbed enjoyment as per law. However, if someone else's improper use or enjoyment in his property results in unlawful interference with his enjoyment or use of that property, or of some rights over it, or in connection with it, the tort of nuisance has occurred. Nuisance is an injury to the right of a person's possession of his property to undisturbed enjoyment of it and results from an improper usage by another individual. Salmond describes nuisance as consisting in causing or allowing to cause without lawful justification, the escape of any deleterious thing from one's land or from anywhere into land in possession of the plaintiff, such as water, smoke, gas, heat, electricity, etc.

**Essential Elements of Nuisance****Wrongful Act**

Any act which is done with the intention to cause the infringement of the legal rights of another is considered to be a wrongful act.

**Damage or Loss or Annoyance Caused to Another Individual**

Damage or loss or annoyance must be such which the law should consider as a substantial material for the claim.

**Kinds of Nuisance**

## 1. Public Nuisance

The Indian Penal Code defines nuisance as an act which causes any common injury, danger, or annoyance, to the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, obstruction, danger, or annoyance to people who may have occasion to use any public right. Public nuisance affects the society at large, or some considerable portion of the society, and it affects the rights which the members of the society might enjoy over the property.

## 2. Private Nuisance

Private Nuisance is a type of nuisance in which a person's use or enjoyment of his property is ruined by another. It may also injuriously affect the owner of the property by physically injuring his property or by affecting the enjoyment of the property. Unlike public nuisance, in private nuisance, an individual's usage or enjoyment of property is ruined as distinguished from the public or society at large. The remedy for private nuisance is a civil action for damages or an injunction or both.

**Elements which Constitute a Private Nuisance**

- The interference must be unreasonable or unlawful, meaning the act should not be justifiable in the eyes of the law and should be by an act which no reasonable man would do.
- Such interference has to be with the use or enjoyment of land, or of some rights over the property, or it should be in connection with the property or physical discomfort.
- There should be seeable damage to the property or with the enjoyment of the property in order to constitute a private nuisance.

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

79. Rahul, a homeowner, has installed a powerful outdoor lighting system that illuminates his entire property for security reasons. However, the lights are extremely bright and are directed in such a way that they shine directly into his neighbour's bedroom, causing significant disturbance to their sleep pattern. The neighbour has asked Rahul to redirect or dim the lights multiple times, but Rahul has refused, claiming he has the right to secure his property. Given the situation, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) The neighbours has no legal recourse since Rahul is entitled to use his property for security purposes.
  - (b) Since the lights are on Rahul's property, the neighbours cannot claim any infringement of their rights.
  - (c) The neighbours can claim a private nuisance because Rahul's use of his property is interfering with their enjoyment of their property.
  - (d) The disturbance is too trivial to constitute a legal nuisance.
80. Meera operates a small café adjacent to her home, which she has been running successfully for the past three years. Recently, a new resident, Vikram, moved into the house next door and started practicing with his rock band every night. The loud music disrupts the café's ambiance and deters customers, significantly affecting Meera's business. Despite several polite requests, Vikram refuses to reduce the volume or change his practice schedule. In this scenario, which of the following is true?
- (a) Vikram's right to play music in his property cannot be contested by Meera.
  - (b) Meera cannot claim nuisance since the music is played within Vikram's property.
  - (c) Meera has a valid claim for nuisance as Vikram's actions are interfering with her business operations.
  - (d) The situation does not constitute a legal nuisance since it involves a business.

81. Ankit and his family live in a bustling urban neighbourhood known for its mix of residential and light industrial usage. Their new neighbour, a hobbyist inventor, has recently started experimenting with small-scale drone models in his own closed garage, which occasionally emit a low hum barely audible from Ankit's property. Ankit, preferring absolute silence, has requested the neighbour to cease all such activities, claiming they cause him distress. Despite Ankit's sensitivity to noise, the activities are well within the city's noise ordinance levels. Based on the given facts, which statement is most accurate?
- (a) Ankit can claim a nuisance because any noise from the neighbour's property that causes him distress is unacceptable.
  - (b) The neighbour's activities can be considered a nuisance since they are audible from Ankit's property.
  - (c) Ankit has no grounds for a nuisance claim because the neighbour's activities do not cause significant damage or distress and comply with local noise ordinances.
  - (d) The invention activities, being a personal hobby, automatically qualify as a nuisance if any neighbour expresses distress.
82. Arjun, an avid gardener, has developed a new variety of flower that blooms only at night. Excited by his success, he decides to celebrate by hosting a late-night garden party every weekend, inviting guests to admire his creation. The party includes bright lights and loud music that go on till the early hours of the morning. His neighbour, Priya, who works early morning shifts, finds the noise and light disturbing and has approached Arjun several times to request that he limit the celebrations to a reasonable hour. Arjun dismisses Priya's requests, stating that his property, his rules apply. Considering the situation, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) Arjun is within his rights to host the garden party at any time, as it is his property.
  - (b) Priya cannot claim nuisance as the disturbance is only on weekends.
  - (c) Arjun's actions can be considered a wrongful act as they infringe upon Priya's legal rights to peaceful enjoyment of her property.
  - (d) The celebration is a private matter, and thus cannot be deemed an infringement of Priya's rights.

83. Sanjay installs a high-powered home theatre system in his apartment. The volume of the system is so high that it causes the walls to vibrate, significantly disturbing his neighbour, Leena, who is recovering from surgery and has requested Sanjay to lower the volume. Sanjay refuses, claiming his right to enjoy his property as he sees fit. Given the circumstances, which of the following is true?
- (a) Leena must tolerate the noise as living in close quarters, such as apartments, comes with certain unavoidable disturbances.
  - (b) Sanjay is entitled to use his property, including the home theatre system, without restrictions.
  - (c) Sanjay's refusal to lower the volume, despite knowing Leena's condition, can be seen as an act causing damage or annoyance that the law considers substantial.
  - (d) The disturbance is considered reasonable given Sanjay's right to use his home theatre system.
84. Tara operates a small daycare in her home, which has been soundproofed to provide a quiet and conducive environment for children. Her neighbour, Derek, practices drums in his garage, which shares a wall with the daycare. Despite the loudness of Derek's drumming, the soundproofing effectively blocks out the noise, ensuring that the children's nap time is undisturbed. Tara, however, still requests Derek to change his practice schedule, claiming the mere knowledge of his drumming during nap times is unsettling. Derek refuses, stating his practice schedule is fixed due to his work commitments. Considering this scenario, which statement is most accurate?
- (a) Tara's request for Derek to change his schedule holds legal weight since the drumming occurs during daycare hours.
  - (b) The soundproofing of the daycare negates any claim of nuisance, making Derek's drum practice schedule reasonable.
  - (c) Derek's refusal to accommodate Tara's request constitutes an unreasonable disturbance, given the shared wall.
  - (d) Tara's knowledge of Derek's drumming, despite the absence of actual disturbance, justifies legal action against him.

**Logical Reasoning**

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

**XVII. Parliament**

Parliamentary privilege is a crucial component of legislative independence, designed to provide immunity to members of Parliament and state legislatures, enabling them to perform their duties without external pressures. However, this privilege cannot be absolute, especially when faced with allegations that threaten the credibility of democratic institutions. A significant Supreme Court ruling recently revisited and clarified the limits of this privilege, particularly in contexts involving corruption or bribery among lawmakers.

This ruling overturned a previous 1998 decision that allowed lawmakers immunity even in cases of bribery, emphasizing that such acts undermine the very foundation of parliamentary democracy in India. The Court provided a detailed explanation of what parliamentary privilege encompasses and its limitations, especially when dealing with corruption and bribery. It established a two-fold test for exercising privileges: they must be directly related to the functioning of the House and bear a functional relationship to the legislator's duties.

The immunity provisions under Articles 105(2) for Parliament members and Article 194(2) for state legislature members were highlighted as intended to foster a debate environment free from fear or favour. The Court stressed that accepting bribes compromises this objective, as it influences a lawmaker's decision-making, thereby not protected under the Constitution's immunity provisions.

The judgment addressed the broader implications of corruption on democratic integrity, stating that corruption and bribery not only erode public trust but also detract from a responsive and representative democracy. It established clear guidelines for investigating allegations against MPs and MLAs, balancing the need for parliamentary immunity with the imperative of accountability.

This Supreme Court decision underscores the judiciary's role in safeguarding democratic institutions against corruption, aiming to enhance the ethical standards and accountability of parliamentarians. By revising the 1998 ruling, the Court sends a strong message against the misuse of legislative immunity for corrupt practices, advocating for a legislative environment that respects the principles of accountability and integrity.

The ruling calls for a multi-faceted approach to combat corruption, involving legal frameworks, judicial oversight, and a culture of integrity among legislators. It sets a precedent for future legal disputes involving legislative privilege and corruption, emphasizing the legislators' duty to

uphold their commitment to act without favour, thereby ensuring the legislative body remains a respected and legitimate institution addressing societal needs justly and equitably.

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/opinion/drawing-a-clear-line-on-parliamentary-privilege-101709647746367.html>

85. What assumption does the Supreme Court's ruling on parliamentary privilege, specifically regarding corruption and bribery, rely on?
- (a) Lawmaker immunity is key to a robust democracy, necessitating unconditional protection within parliamentary proceedings.
  - (b) Ensuring effective democracy and public trust require legislators to restrain from financial misdemeanours.
  - (c) Parliamentary debates' integrity is inherently safeguarded by members' ethical conduct, negating the need for legal oversight. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
  - (d) The legislative process's public trust hinges more on procedural transparency than on the ethical behavior of participants.
86. Which of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the argument that setting clear guidelines for investigating allegations against MPs and MLAs is essential for maintaining democratic integrity?
- (a) Countries with stringent legal frameworks for investigating lawmakers report fewer political corruption cases.
  - (b) A majority of citizens believe that lawmakers need complete immunity for uninhibited parliamentary debate.
  - (c) Excessive legal scrutiny is feared by some legislators to deter potential political career aspirants.
  - (d) A notable percentage of lawmakers are reported to misuse privileges for personal gain, though disputed.
87. Considering the Supreme Court's decision to limit parliamentary privilege in cases of corruption, what course of action would best align with ensuring the legislative body's integrity?
- (a) Random annual audits of legislative members to ensure ethical compliance and absence of corruption.
  - (b) Increase lawmakers' immunity to protect parliamentary debate sanctity and enhance democratic discourse.
  - (c) Establish a public forum for discussing and voting on representatives' ethics, influencing legislative processes.
  - (d) Promote legislator self-regulation via integrity workshops and ethical training without external legal constraints.



88. Which of the following pieces of evidence is cited by the author?
- (a) Anecdotal stories from lawmakers who felt their speech was restricted due to fear of legal repercussions.
  - (b) Statistical data linking increased lawmaker immunity to higher rates of public trust in the legislative process.
  - (c) The Supreme Court's revision of a 1998 ruling that clarified limits on parliamentary privilege in corruption cases.
  - (d) Comparative studies of legislative bodies worldwide that do not have similar immunity provisions for their members.
89. Which one of the following does the author most likely to disagree with?
- (a) Unconditional legislative immunity is essential to safeguard the independence and effectiveness of parliamentary debates.
  - (b) Legal frameworks and judicial oversight play a major role in maintaining the integrity of legislative processes along with ethical self-regulation.
  - (c) Corruption and bribery within the legislature significantly harm public trust and the effectiveness of democratic institutions.
  - (d) A culture of integrity and accountability among lawmakers is less important than ensuring their freedom to debate and decide freely.
90. Based on the information provided, which statement can be inferred as the conclusion of the passage?
- (a) The judiciary's role in defining the limits of parliamentary privilege is detrimental to the autonomy of the legislative process.
  - (b) Setting clear, stringent guidelines for investigating corruption among lawmakers is unnecessary for democratic integrity.
  - (c) The Supreme Court's recent ruling represents a significant step towards enhancing the accountability and integrity of lawmakers.
  - (d) Legislative members should be granted more comprehensive immunity to better fulfill their roles without fear of unwarranted scrutiny.

**XVIII. Employment**

The push towards low-carbon development and the transition to green jobs, while promising in terms of employment opportunities and environmental preservation, highlights a significant issue of gender disparity in this emerging sector. The International Labour Organization describes green jobs as decent jobs contributing to the preservation or restoration of the environment, spanning sectors like manufacturing, construction, renewable energy, and more, which have historically seen lower female representation.

Globally, the transition to green jobs is occurring faster for men than for women. Despite a substantial increase in India's renewable energy capacity, women represent a small fraction of the workforce in sectors pivotal to green development. Women tend to be concentrated in industries such as apparel and food, whereas men dominate the workforce in infrastructure, transport, and manufacturing. This disparity is further accentuated by social norms and perceptions that limit women's participation in technical roles and sectors critical to the green economy.

Addressing gender disparity in green jobs involves overcoming societal norms and structural barriers that restrict women's participation in this field. Strategies include improving women's representation, which could have immediate benefits for gender bias in the labor market and long-term effects on women's empowerment and economic independence. There is also a pressing need for comprehensive data collection and analysis to better understand and enhance women's participation in green jobs.

Empowering women in green jobs requires a multi-faceted approach, from early education in STEM fields to financial and policy support for women entrepreneurs venturing into the green economy. Initiatives could include hands-on learning, mentorship, scholarships, and awareness programs to encourage women's engagement in engineering, manufacturing, and construction, which are critical for the green transition.

Furthermore, developing gender-focused financial policies and supporting networks could enable women entrepreneurs to thrive in the green transition market. Encouraging women's leadership in low-carbon development strategies is essential for incorporating gender-specific needs and achieving a more inclusive green transition.

A gender-just transition demands employment opportunities, social protection, reduced care work burden, and skill development, requiring partnerships across various sectors to leverage innovation, technology, and finance for women. Businesses and policymakers must ensure gender justice and equity throughout the green transition process, addressing stereotypes and biases to foster equitable opportunities for all.

This holistic approach underscores the importance of integrating gender considerations into the green jobs sector, aiming for a socially equitable and inclusive future in the low-carbon economy, as advocated by experts from the World Resources Institute, India. Their insights highlight the necessity of a concerted effort to bridge the gender gap in green jobs, ensuring that the transition not only benefits the environment but also promotes gender equity and social inclusiveness.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/the-dynamics-of-household-consumption/article67917526.ece>

91. What is the central theme that the author is trying to convey?
- (a) Integrating gender considerations in the green jobs sector for a socially equitable, inclusive future.
  - (b) Increasing financial literacy among women to empower them in traditional employment sectors.
  - (c) Positioning technological innovation as the primary solution to workforce gender disparities.
  - (d) Evaluating the effectiveness of global policies in bridging the employment gender gap across sectors.
92. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the argument that initiatives to integrate women into green jobs will automatically lead to gender equity in the green economy?
- (a) Studies indicate empowered women in green jobs likely ascend to leadership roles.
  - (b) Despite support, women's low green job participation points to ingrained societal norms.
  - (c) Reports show a boost in STEM scholarships for women, not guaranteeing green job roles.
  - (d) Policies enhancing women's roles in traditional energy don't predict green sector success.
93. What would be the most appropriate title of the passage?
- (a) "The Gender Gap in Jobs: Challenges and Solutions"
  - (b) "Empowering Women in the Transition to Green Economy"
  - (c) "Achieving Gender Equity in sustainable Development"
  - (d) "Bridging the Divide: Women's Role in Sustainable Employment"
94. Which of the following presents a paradox based on the passage?
- (a) Despite the green economy's focus on inclusivity and sustainability, gender disparities persist within its sectors.
  - (b) Green jobs are increasing, yet the environmental problems they aim to solve are also growing.
  - (c) Women's representation in the green economy is low even as their enrollment in higher education increases.
  - (d) Policies aimed at reducing gender disparities in traditional sectors have been more effective than those in green jobs.

95. Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?
- (a) Gender equity in green jobs can be achieved solely through increasing women's participation in STEM education.
  - (b) Societal norms and perceptions do not significantly hinder women's participation in the green economy.
  - (c) Overcoming gender disparities in green jobs requires addressing both societal norms and structural barriers.
  - (d) Financial support and policy changes have no significant impact on women's success in the green economy.
96. Which of the following can be inferred EXCEPT?
- (a) A lack of comprehensive data on women's role in green jobs is evident.
  - (b) Financial policies alone can fully ensure gender equity in the green economy.
  - (c) Initiatives boosting women's roles in engineering and manufacturing are critical.
  - (d) Addressing stereotypes and biases is crucial for equitable opportunities.

**XIX. Forests**

A recent state government notification has struck fear in Rajasthan community dwellers about losing access to forest produce and livelihoods. Communities, particularly those in western Rajasthan, are concerned about the state's proposal to classify orans (sacred groves) as deemed forests.

A notification over the declaration of oran and ecological areas as deemed forest was released on February 1, 2024. It stated that as per the directives of Supreme Court, oran, Dev-vans and Rundhs as forest lands will be given the status of deemed forest. The notification also calls for objections and issues by locals.

These people will have to vacate the land if the state forest department takes over. Their concerns are legitimate as even the places of worship, last rites and religious events take place inside the oran and are related to the trees, water bodies and other entities of the sacred groves. Some of their houses are also located within the proximity of oran. The communities are of the belief that once the oran is declared as deemed forest, they will be deprived of forest produce and access for herds and sheep in the forest area.

In a letter submitted to the district collector, the organisation emphasised that the oran land and neighbouring villages are interconnected and used for moving around, so restrictions in forests will affect the movement.

No representative from the government approached the community members for consultation or hearing before proposing these lands under the said category. Moreover, the government has not issued clarity in terms of guidelines or rules after these orans were marked in the deemed forest category. There are many temples, places of worship and registered land under different ownership. Hence, the use of land contradicts the definition of forest if the 1996 Godavarman judgement is to be applied.

In the written requisition sent to the district collector, the villagers said that oran land mainly falls in desert areas, so the dictionary meaning of forest is not applicable. Though the SC's intentions to conserve forests are appreciated, the orans do not fulfil these criteria.

Conservation lawyer practising before SC and National Green Tribunal, said deemed forests are areas that have the characteristics of forests but are neither notified nor recorded in the government or revenue records.

Thus, to protect such lands from further degradation, the SC in TN Godavarman matter, by an order dated December 12, 1996, directed the state governments to identify such lands and stated that all 'forest' including deemed forests, will be covered under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. However, the move does not restrict any person or community from accessing the forest for grazing or worshipping.

Source: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/forests/villagers-oppose-declaring-orans-as-deemed-forests-fearing-loss-of-access-and-livelihood-94834>

97. If the information in the passage above is correct, which of the following must necessarily be true?
- (a) The reclassification of orans will ensure their preservation for future generations without any socio-economic drawbacks.
  - (b) Local communities will adapt seamlessly to the changes without facing any negative consequences on their traditional practices.
  - (c) The notification for declaring orans as deemed forests has led to widespread uncertainty and concern among local communities.
  - (d) Deemed forests have historically always resulted in enhanced economic opportunities for nearby communities.
98. Which of the following points out a flaw in the reasoning mentioned in the passage regarding the notification for declaring orans as deemed forests?
- (a) The passage overlooks potential socio-economic impacts on communities by focusing on environmental conservation motives.
  - (b) There's an assumption of sustainable local use of orans without considering any adverse effects on conservation.
  - (c) The critique implicitly views all government actions as negative, neglecting any possible benefits for conservation.
  - (d) The passage assumes that deemed forest status limits local access, ignoring existing legal provisions for community use for grazing and worshipping.

99. Which of the following best summarises the primary focus of the passage?
- (a) The Supreme Court's directives on deemed forests and their environmental law impacts.
  - (b) Local communities' socio-economic challenges from orans' reclassification as deemed forests.
  - (c) Government's environmental conservation strategies in India, focusing on legal classifications.
  - (d) Government notifications' role in communicating and implementing environmental policies effectively.
100. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument that the classification of orans as deemed forests will significantly harm local communities' livelihoods?
- (a) Diversified economic activities reduce communities' dependency on forest produce.
  - (b) Deemed forests improve conservation without restricting community access.
  - (c) Deemed forest status boosts biodiversity and attracts tourism, aiding local economies.
  - (d) Community input was considered in the notification process, addressing concerns.
101. Given the concerns raised by the local communities in response to the deemed forest notification, what would be the most appropriate course of action for the government to take next?
- (a) Proceed with the classification without addressing the concerns of the local communities to prioritise environmental conservation.
  - (b) Suspend the reclassification process until comprehensive consultations with affected communities can be conducted.
  - (c) Focus on legal definitions and precedents to justify the reclassification without considering its practical impacts on communities.
  - (d) Implement the classification immediately to avoid any further degradation of the environment.
102. What would be the most appropriate title for the passage based on its content?
- (a) Legal Aspects of Rajasthan's Conservation
  - (b) Deemed Forests' Impact on Rajasthan Communities
  - (c) Guide to India's Conservation Efforts
  - (d) Notification and Policy in Environmental Conservation

**XX. Science**

Human activity has pushed the Earth's freshwater resources far beyond the stable conditions that prevailed before industrialisation. The findings, published in the journal *Nature Water*, show that the updated planetary boundary for freshwater change was surpassed by the mid-twentieth century. This is the first time that global water cycle change has been assessed over such a long timescale with an appropriate reference baseline.

Human pressures, such as dam construction, large-scale irrigation and global warming, have altered freshwater resources to such an extent that their capacity to regulate vital ecological and climatic processes is at risk. The international team calculated monthly streamflow and soil moisture at a spatial resolution of roughly 50x50 kilometres using data from hydrological models that combine all major human impacts on the freshwater cycle.

The researchers determined the conditions during the pre-industrial period (1661-1860). They then compared the industrial period (1861-2005) against this baseline. The analysis showed an increase in the frequency of exceptionally dry or wet conditions -- deviations in streamflow and soil moisture. Dry and wet deviations have consistently occurred over substantially larger areas since the early 20th century than during the pre-industrial period, the researchers said. Overall, the global land area experiencing deviations has nearly doubled compared with pre-industrial conditions, they said.

Researchers found that exceptional conditions are now much more frequent and widespread than before, clearly demonstrating how human actions have changed the state of the global freshwater cycle. Because the analysis was done at a high spatial and temporal resolution, the researchers could explore geographical differences in the deviations.

Exceptionally dry streamflow and soil moisture conditions became more frequent in many tropical and subtropical regions, while many boreal and temperate regions saw an increase in exceptionally wet conditions, especially in terms of soil moisture. These patterns match changes seen in water availability due to climate change.

There were more complex patterns in many regions with a long history of human land use and agriculture, the researchers said.

Using a method that's consistent and comparable across hydrological variables and geographical scales is crucial for understanding the biophysical processes and human actions that drive the changes we are seeing in freshwater.

With this comprehensive view of the changes in streamflow and soil moisture, researchers are better equipped to investigate the causes and consequences of the changes in the freshwater cycle.

Understanding these dynamics in greater detail could help guide policies to mitigate the resulting harm -- but our immediate priority should be to decrease human-driven pressures on freshwater systems, which are vital to life on Earth.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/science/humans-have-driven-earth-freshwater-cycle-out-of-stable-state-study/articleshow/108206888.cms>

103. Which of the following best evaluates the effectiveness of the arguments presented?
- (a) The arguments compellingly use research findings to show human impacts on freshwater resources.
  - (b) The discussion lacks coverage of natural variations affecting the freshwater cycle.
  - (c) The arguments do not address how technology could mitigate these environmental impacts.
  - (d) Socio-economic factors driving human impacts are not considered in the arguments.
104. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?
- (a) Developing new technologies for water management is more crucial than reducing human pressures.
  - (b) Immediate action to reduce human pressures on water systems is essential before full understanding of water management technologies.
  - (c) Addressing freshwater damage mainly requires international policy reform focused on climate change.
  - (d) Understanding freshwater changes must come before actions to mitigate human pressures.
105. Which of the following scenarios most closely parallels the reasoning in the passage regarding the impact of human activities on freshwater resources?
- (a) Enrollment in schools is not increasing despite of continued efforts by government.
  - (b) Bee population decline is linked to pesticides, though habitat loss is now seen as a bigger issue.
  - (c) Agricultural technology advancements significantly boost crop yields, showing human innovation.
  - (d) Ocean acidification worsens with more carbon dioxide emissions, threatening marine life despite conservation.
106. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument that human-driven pressures are the primary cause of changes in freshwater resources?
- (a) Historical data indicates noticeable pre-human-impact deviations in streamflow and soil moisture.
  - (b) Technological innovations in water management have lessened human impacts on resources.
  - (c) Volcanic activities, not human actions, are mainly responsible for recent freshwater changes.
  - (d) Improved freshwater conditions stem from heightened conservation efforts, not reduced pressures.



107. "The analysis showed an increase in the frequency of exceptionally dry or wet conditions -- deviations in streamflow and soil moisture." What purpose does the statement serve in the context of the passage?
- (a) Outline the methodological findings; emphasise the specific nature of these changes.
  - (b) Highlight the severity of changes; offer a solution to mitigate these conditions.
  - (c) Introduce a new topic; contradict findings from earlier studies on the same subject.
  - (d) Present a general observation; detail the geographical distribution of these changes.
108. Why is there a need for immediate action for conserving freshwater resources?
- (a) Damage to freshwater resources is irreversible, making mitigation efforts futile.
  - (b) Freshwater resources can still recover, necessitating urgent, immediate action.
  - (c) Technological advancements will soon counteract negative impacts without urgency.
  - (d) Natural climatic variations are the main change drivers, minimizing human impact.

**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.

- XXI.** There are 5 Boxes (A, B, C, D, E) and each contains some red, green, and yellow balls. The information given below describes the number of yellow balls number of green balls in each box and the average number of balls of each color.
- The number of yellow balls in box A is 50. The number of yellow balls in box B is 90% of yellow balls in box A and number of yellow ball in box C is 4% more than in box A (yellow balls). The number of yellow balls in box D is 5 more than that of yellow balls in box E. The yellow balls in box E is square of 4<sup>th</sup> smallest prime no.
- The Average number of balls in box A is 20% less than the number of yellow balls in box A. The average number of balls in box B is 5 more than the number of green balls in box B. The average number of balls in box C is 6 more than the number of yellow balls in box E. The sum and difference between average number of balls in box D and box E is 110 and 10. (Average number of balls in box E is more than that of box D). [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
- Number of green balls in box A is 20 less than the average number of balls in box D. The number of green balls in box C is 10% more than of number of green balls in box A. Percentage of number of green balls in box D and E is 24% and 35%. Number of green balls in box B is 5 more than the number of green balls in box A.
109. How many red balls are there in box B?  
(a) 80 (b) 45  
(c) 50 (d) 60
110. What is the average number of green balls in box C and E?  
(a) 48 (b) 56  
(c) 34 (d) 42
111. The total number of balls in box A is how much percent more/less than the total number of balls in box D?  
(a) 20% (b) 15%  
(c) 25% (d) 32%
112. What is the difference between the number of Green and Red balls together in box C and the number of same coloured balls together in box D?  
(a) 40 (b) 32  
(c) 20 (d) 17

113. If the total number of balls in box F is 30% more than the total number of balls in box A, and the ratio of the Red, Yellow and Green ball is 2:3:1, respectively then find the difference between the number of Red and Green balls in box F.  
(a) 40 (b) 32  
(c) 36 (d) 26
114. What is the ratio of half the number of red balls in box C to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the number of green balls in box E?  
(a) 40 : 21 (b) 30 : 23  
(c) 21 : 40 (d) 25 : 21
- XXII.** Different number of wildlife-fire cases due to lightning and electric spark is encountered in four different regions namely Los Angeles, Melbourne, Las Vegas and California. Number of wildlife fires cases in Los Angeles due to lightning is 80 more than that due to electric spark. Ratio of total number of wildlife fires cases in California and Los Angeles is 9:8, respectively and number of wildlife fire cases in California due to electric spark is 23% less than that due to lightning. Number of wildlife fire cases due to lightning in Las Vegas is 675 which is 12.5% more than that of same in California. Ratio of number of wildlife fire cases due to electric spark in Los Angeles and Las Vegas is 24:35 respectively. Average of number of wildlife fires cases due to lightning in Los Angeles and Melbourne is 544. Total number of wildlife fire cases in Melbourne is 20% less than that in Las Vegas.
115. Number of wildlife fire cases due to lightning in Melbourne is how much percent more/less than the same in Los Angeles?  
(a) 16.5% (b) 14.5%  
(c) 17.5% (d) 12.5%
116. What is the number of wildlife fire cases in Melbourne due to electric spark?  
(a) 428 (b) 498  
(c) 458 (d) 468
117. In which of the following regions difference between the number of wildlife fire cases due to electric spark and that due to lightning is minimum?  
(a) Los Angeles (b) California  
(c) Las Vegas (d) Melbourne
118. Total number of wildlife fire cases in Las Vegas is:  
(a) 1305 (b) 1335  
(c) 1375 (d) 1325

119. What is the ratio of number of wildlife fire cases due to electric spark in Las Vegas and California, respectively?
- (a) 13:11 (b) 17:11  
(c) 12:11 (d) 15:11
120. Find is the average of the number of wildlife fire case in Los-Angeles due to lightning and the number of wildlife fire cases in Melbourne due to electric spark?
- (a) 450 (b) 490  
(c) 460 (d) 470