

# PrimeAP CLAT MOCK 01



**Test Duration: 120 mins**

## INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Immediately after the commencement of the test, you are required to open the question booklet and compulsorily examine it for defects, if any, as stated below:
2. To have access inside the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this coverage. Do not accept a booklet if it is opened or without sticker-seal.
3. Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the question booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets with missing pages/questions, misprint, fudging of print or duplication of pages or any other discrepancy should immediately be brought to the notice of the invigilator(s) and replaced by the same series correct questionbooklet within first five minutes of the commencement of the test. Afterwards, the question booklet will not be replaced.
4. Only after the verification of question booklet, enter your Roll Number, Question Booklet Number and Question Booklet Series in the space provided on OMR Answer Sheet with BallPoint Pen only.
5. There are 150 objective type multiple-choice questions carrying one mark each. Each question has four choices of answers. Select the most appropriate answer and shade the corresponding circle in the OMR Answer Sheet. If more than one circle is shaded, then the answer to that question shall be deemed as wrong. There is negative marking for wrong answers wherein 0.25 mark will be deducted for each of the wrong answers.
6. Specific instructions are given at the beginning of each question or a set of questions. Read them carefully before answering.
7. Possession of any kind of electronic gadget inside the examination hall is strictly prohibited. Possession and/or use of any such gadget shall disqualify the candidate from appearing in the test.
8. In case of any malpractice or attempt to resort to any malpractice, which includes talking to neighbors, copying or using unfair means etc., the Invigilator/ Centre Superintendent shall seize the material, if any, and expel the candidate from the examination hall.
9. The first bell will ring 10 minutes before the commencement of the test. As soon as the first bell rings the invigilator(s) will distribute the OMR Answer Sheet and Question Booklet to the candidates. The second bell will ring at the commencement of the test. The third bell will ring at the completion of one hour of test. The fourth bell will be rung 10 minutes before the completion of the test. The fifth and final long bell will ring at the completion of the test.
10. No candidate shall be permitted to leave the Examination Hall before the two hours of the test ends.
11. You have to return the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the test compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
12. Rough Work is to be done in the question paper itself in end of this booklet or any space available. No sheets will be provided for the same.

## SECTION I: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**Passage 1** According to Minsky, “A capitalist economy can be described by a set of interrelated balance sheets and income statements” (Minsky 1992). The assets on a balance sheet are either financial or real, held to yield income or to be sold or pledged. The liabilities represent a prior commitment to make payments on demand, on a specified date, or when some contingency occurs. Assets and liabilities are denominated in the money of account, and the excess of the value of assets over the value of liabilities is counted as nominal net worth. All economic units—households, firms, financial institutions, governments—take positions in assets by issuing liabilities, with margins of safety maintained for protection. One margin of safety is the excess of income expected to be generated by ownership of assets over the payment commitments entailed in the liabilities. Another is net worth— for a given expected income stream, the greater the value of assets relative to liabilities, the greater the margin of safety. And still another is the liquidity of the position: if assets can be sold quickly or pledged as collateral in a loan, the margin of safety is bigger. Of course, in the aggregate all financial assets and liabilities net to zero, with only real assets representing aggregate net worth. These three types of margins of safety are individually important, and are complements not substitutes.

If the time duration of assets exceeds that of liabilities for any unit, then positions must be continually refinanced. This requires “the normal functioning of various markets, including dependable fallback markets in case the usual refinancing channels break down or become ‘too’ expensive” (1992a: 14). If disruption occurs, economic units that require continual access to refinancing will try to “make position” by “selling out position”—selling assets to meet cash commitments. Since financial assets and liabilities net to zero, the dynamic of a generalized sell-off is to drive asset prices toward zero, what Irving Fisher called a debt deflation process. Specialist financial institutions can try to protect markets by standing ready to purchase or lend against assets, preventing prices from falling. However, they will be overwhelmed by a contagion, thus, will close up shop and refuse to provide finance. For this reason, central bank interventions are required to protect at least some financial institutions by temporarily providing finance through lender of last resort facilities. As the creator of the high powered money, only the government— central bank plus treasury—can purchase or lend against assets without limit, providing an infinitely elastic supply of high powered money.

1. The assets on a balance sheet maybe
  - A. Financial
  - B. Real
  - C. Either A or B
  - D. Both A and B
2. Assets correspond to which of the following?
  - A. Nominal net worth
  - B. Issuance of liabilities
  - C. Financial institutions
  - D. All economic units
3. Greater margin of safety is expected under which circumstance(s)?
  - A. An expected income stream
  - B. Greater the value of assets relative to liabilities
  - C. Net worth
  - D. Cannot be determined by the passage
4. Which of the following can be attributed to the author?
  - A. Keynes’ theory
  - B. Central bank interventions
  - C. Elastic supply of low powered money
  - D. All of the above
5. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
  - A. Banks are important
  - B. Debt deflation process refers into bringing all financial assets and liabilities to net zero
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. None of the above

**Passage 2** The way I see it, Chocolate Factory is a biblical representation, just my theory. Willy Wonka is similar to God and Satan, good mentor and bad tempter, Charlie Bucket is similar to Jesus Christ, someone who follows in the footsteps of the good, the Oompa Loompas parallel the archangels, and the other children, Adam and Eve, tempted by the bad. Augustus Gloop

is gluttony (he becomes what he excesses in), Violet Beauregarde is pride (becomes a swollen ego of herself), Veruca Salt is avarice (so much for material possessions), and Mike Teevee is sloth (despite being big-headed he becomes smaller than he actually is); the names in their selves are also symbolic (Augustus Gloop derives from Augustus Caesar, known for his ravenous appetite, gloop is "gloppy"; Violet is violet and Beauregarde is 'beautiful, highly regarded' (which is ironic, since she turns into an inflated blueberry filled with dye); Veruca Salt (Veruca means wart, Salt is bitter); Mike Teevee (microphone, television); Charlie Bucket (simple name, I guess, not entirely sure about this one)). The chocolate factory I guess is the garden of Eden, and as God knows how we listen and do not listen, getting in all sorts of catastrophes with the latter, Willy Wonka sets the children up to test their morals. I know I might get terribly bashed for having said these representations, but it is just my perspective, not trying to bash anything or anyone here at all.

6. What is the tone of the author?  
A. Biblical      B. Narrative      C. Sarcastic      D. Expository
7. Which of the following is/are *bad* in accordance with the passage?  
A. Excessive eating for pleasure      B. Self-regard  
C. Extreme greed for wealth or material possession      D. All of the above
8. Which of the following phrase can be attributed to the Garden of Eden?  
A. 'beautiful, highly regarded'      B. Chocolate Factory  
C. Ignorance is not innocence, but sin      D. Event causing sudden damage
9. Which of the characters has a simple name?  
A. Veruca Salt      B. Augustus Caesar      C. Charlie Bucket      D. Mike Teevee
10. Which of the following cannot be attributed to the author?  
A. The author is a biblical literalist      B. The author is tolerant  
C. Both A and B      D. None of the above

**Passage 3** On a lazy afternoon during Delhi winter I was praying my 'asar' prayer in the masjid. When I was about to leave, Imaam Sahib asked me to stay for a tea, masjid was freezing so it was hard to refuse, standing on the marble floor was like standing on ice. Imaam sahib spread his large 'musallha' and asked his servant to get some tea for all of us and we were talking about random things, then a group of 4 men and 3 women came in. The men came forward and the women stood behind.

The masjid was in the poor parts of Delhi surrounded by slum like houses, narrow streets and small vendors. Many came there irrespective of their religious beliefs to fetch water from the purifier or to fill some forms for the bank, school or some government offices. At first I didn't pay much attention then these men stood next to us and then Imaam sahib asked them what's the reason for their visit. They all stood their with reverence and the younger among them said he wanted to get married. Imaam called all of them we all sat on the floor formed a circle, Imaam asked how much he earned, where he worked, did he have a place of his own? and some other questions which flew over me, I was looking at this young lad he was in his early twenties, he was an auto driver (tuk-tuk), he had some money with him as mahar around 4000 rupees (80 dollars) Imaam asked whether he can make it to 10000/- he said he brought all this now so he didn't had any thing left he showed us his auto parked outside filled with domestic appliances for his new to be wife. Imaam spoke to the bride in private for some time. Brides father came forward accepted the Mahar couple of members of the masjid committee came and the whole procedure lasted 20-30 mins, they have brought some dates with them, servant came with tea for everyone now and we all given some money to the groom and the bride as gift, some one went to the next bakery brought some hot samosas pakoras ladoos, etc we all sat together on the floor and shared everything. The young couple was so happy in their simplest cloths, worn out sandals, and what ever little they had. We all prayed magrib together and left the masjid.

11. What is the tone of the passage?

- A. Narrative                      B. Expository                      C. Religious                      D. Banal
12. Which of the following literary devices has been used in the passage?  
A. Sarcastic                      B. Irony                      C. Imagery                      D. Personification
13. What is the conclusion of the passage?  
A. Marriage of a stranger                      B. How simple can marriages be  
C. Happiness is immaterial of poverty                      D. None of the above
14. What is the meaning of 'tuk-tuk'?  
A. Auto                      B. Auto-driver                      C. Either A or B                      D. None of the above
15. Which of the following can be inferred?  
A. Gifts to the bride is rudimentary as to marriage, however not to the husband  
B. The father may accept the Mahar  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of the above

**Passage 4** Some people think *Dangal* is a feminist film. Some people think it is a patriarchal film. Both are wrong. It's easy to see why *Dangal* would be considered a feminist film. Two important characters of the film are women wrestlers from Haryana who face ridicule from a highly male-dominated society and overcome several odds to excel at the sport. It's equally easy to see why *Dangal* would be considered a patriarchal film. The central protagonist is a former wrestler who forces his daughters, initially against their will, to become wrestlers. He forces his dream on them and their victory, in the end, is his victory. This kind of bipolar reception is hardly new. *Pink* was also celebrated and slammed, for almost exactly the same reasons.

So what is *Dangal* about? The central protagonist is the former wrestler, Mahavir Phogat. In the opening sequence, he defeats a younger and bigger opponent in an impromptu bout. To rub it in, he defeats him a second time. The punchline to the scene is a lovely piece of dialogue writing.

The younger wrestler says: "You should be happy. You defeated a state champion today." Mahavir's comeback: "You should be happy. You were defeated by a national champion today. We clap. Mahavir is set up as the hero. More than the girls, it is *his* story. Feminist critics of the film have focused on the fact that he *forces* them to accomplish his dream. The girls, it is argued, have no agency.

That he forces them is true. That they have no agency is not. As children, they launch a non-cooperation movement against him because they don't want to become wrestlers. Then, something happens which makes them change their mind. What? A clearly underage girl, their friend, gets married. She makes them see their future as unpaid domestic labour and reproductive machines. Wrestling, suddenly, becomes a way of escaping that future. They choose to escape.

This is a decision they take on their own. The father forces them a million times in the movie, *but not here*. It is their decision, taken in full consciousness of what it will mean — getting up at 5 every day, training hard, giving up their femininity, getting hurt, facing taunts, etc. We applaud, we will them on, we want them to win. However, till the end, we are invested in *his* story. And this is done by very clever narrative strategies.

Think of the climax. Geeta is competing in the final of the Commonwealth Games. Will she be able to beat an opponent who's beaten her twice in the past? Will she choose the right strategy? Will she have the skill? The mental strength? The climax should normally have been all about her.

But it's not, really. The question is not whether she will win. The question is, how will she win *without him*? By locking him away in a storeroom, the narrative forces us to focus as much on his desperation. He's not being able to see and guide his daughter in the most important match of her life. Even after she wins, we continue to feel his tension till he hears India's national anthem, which tells him who's won. Finally, we breathe.

In the moment of her glory, the narrative turns the attention on him. From the beginning of the

film to the end, the story is framed by him, his dreams, his predicaments, his challenges. The triumph in the end is also his. While we recognize, unsympathetically, everybody else's patriarchy, we are drawn, through clever narrative strategies, to side with the father, who is no less a patriarch.

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16. Which of the following can be attributed to feminism?
  - A. Willingness
  - B. Secondhand dreams
  - C. Bifurcation as to choice
  - D. All of the above
17. What is the culmination of the movie?
  - A. India wins
  - B. Mahavir wins
  - C. Geeta wins
  - D. Feminism prevails
18. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
  - A. Mental agony maybe faced by players
  - B. Mahavir prevailed as the protagonist despite the story being Geeta's
  - C. Geeta has a sister
  - D. All of the above
19. Which of the following can be associated with 'giving up their femininity'?
  - A. training hard
  - B. facing taunts
  - C. getting up at 5 everyday
  - D. None of the above
20. From where is the passage taken from?
  - A. Vogue
  - B. Journal
  - C. Magazine
  - D. Newspaper

**Passage 5** Femininity is commonly understood to refer to a collection of qualities or attributes associated with women in distinction from men, whose own qualities are signified by the antonym masculinity. Yet precisely what qualities qualify as feminine (or masculine) is subject to discussion and contention, as is whether such qualities should be considered innate essences or cultural norms. Passivity, submissiveness, and compassionate, caring, nurturing behaviour toward others, especially infants, are widely considered feminine traits in comparison to masculine assertiveness and competitiveness. Their prevalence has lent credence to the belief that they are rooted in female biology and anatomy, whether by divine design or Darwinian natural selection. In the latter case, theory postulates higher rates of reproduction for passive women, who could most easily be sexually subdued, and higher survival rates for babies born to nurturing women. However, even the most widely shared so-called feminine traits are not universal, whether the comparison considers different cultures, different groups or individuals within a given society, or different periods of history. Since Margaret Mead's (1901–1978) groundbreaking anthropological study in 1936 first demonstrated cultural variability in behavior and temperament for both sexes, thus challenging previous presumptions about a universal feminine (or masculine) essential nature, much scholarly attention has been paid to how norms of gender may be socially and culturally constructed (Tarrant 2006).

Women come to participate in upholding standards culturally deemed feminine for behavior and appearance through mechanisms of socialization that are multiple and not always obvious. Enforcement is the most obvious. Over the last few millennia of known human history, broadly influential cultural systems, such as the religions Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and Hinduism and the Confucian code of conduct, have explicitly directed that women's primary social duty is to be obedient wives and devoted mothers. Legal and paralegal structures derived from such religious and moral traditions have enforced these directives using punishments ranging

from mild to extreme in severity depending on specific social and historical circumstances. Under the Taliban regime in Afghanistan at the beginning of the twenty-first century, for example, punishment for noncompliance with brutally extreme restrictions on women's appearance and behavior included public flogging and execution. Compulsion, however, is not the only or even necessarily the most effective means for encouraging women to subscribe to femininity norms. Social rewards and personal satisfaction are also motivators. Piety is its own reward for a woman of any faith who believes she is behaving in accordance with divine will.

21. Which of the following is true as per the passage?
- Masculinity and Femininity do not unite
  - Historical prejudice etches in prevailing laws
  - Femininity is variable
  - Both B and C
22. What does the word piety mean?
- Religious
  - Reverent
  - Both A and B
  - None of the above
23. Which study first demonstrated cultural variability in behavior and temperament for both sexes?
- Gender based
  - Anthropological
  - Religious
  - Historical
24. What are the primary duties of a modern woman?
- Obedience
  - Devoted mothers
  - Both A and B
  - None of the above

## SECTION II: CURRENT AFFAIRS

### *Passage 1*

The morning of Wednesday was literally a 'new dawn' in the lives of the 41 workers who remained trapped inside a broken under-construction tunnel for the past 17 days. On Tuesday evening, the workers were taken to the community health centre in Chinyalisaur for primary medical treatment. On Wednesday morning, they were at the centre undergoing examinations. Once their check-up is done, they will go home. The 41 workers of the Silkyara tunnel underwent medical examinations on Wednesday morning. 'We understood our way out was blocked'. Vishwajeet Kumar Verma, one of the 41 workers, recounted the moment when the tunnel caved in on November 12 and said they understood that their way to get out of the tunnel was blocked. "We had some difficulties for the first 10-12 hours, but then we were supplied food through the water pipe. Then after 10 days, another pipe came only for food. We got all food rice, dal, roti, dry fruits," Verma said.

'I am fine, not facing any health problem' Jharkhand's Subodh Kumar Verma, one of the 41 workers, told ANI the first 24 hours were difficult. "I am not facing any health problems," Verma said thanking the entire rescue operation. On Wednesday morning, they were given food as per the doctor's advice. Dr Pravin Kumar, health director of Garhwal division, said none of the workers was diagnosed with any major ailments. Some of the workers faced difficulty passing urine and allergies and they have been treated accordingly. Dr Kumar said the constant communication maintained the mental stability of the 41 men. They spoke to their family members, chief minister Pushkar Singh Dhami while the rescue operation was going on and that kept their morale high. Initially, the communication was established through the pipeline. Later, there were radio and landline connections for constant communication.

25. Which company was responsible for the construction of the Silkyara-Barkot tunnel?
- National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (NHIDCL)
  - Navayuga Engineering Company
  - L&T Corporation Ltd.
  - Hyderabad-headquartered Silkyara-Barkot Corporation
26. Which method is generally mentioned as a more expensive but safer tunnel excavation technique?

- A. Drill and Blast Method (DBM)
  - B. Rock Investigation
  - C. Tunnel-Boring Machines (TBMs)
  - D. Geologist Assessments
27. What is the length of the Atal Tunnel, making it the longest tunnel above 10,000 feet in the world?
- A. 5.0 km
  - B. 7.5 km
  - C. 9.02 km
  - D. 11.2 km
28. Which tunnel facilitates round-the-year road connectivity between Srinagar and Jammu?
- A. Pir Panjal Railway Tunnel
  - B. Jawahar Tunnel
  - C. Dr Syama Prasad Mookerjee Road Tunnel
  - D. Atal Tunnel
29. Which of the following is one of the organization is responsible for the implementation of the CharDham Project?
- A. Larsen & Toubro.
  - B. TATA Projects
  - C. Border Roads Organisation (BRO)
  - D. Hindustan Construction Company

### Passage 2

The Cauvery River, which flows through the southern Indian states of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and the Union territory of Puducherry, has been a source of persistent and intricate water conflict. The dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over the Cauvery River is traced back to as early as 1890, with roots in the pre-independence era when the then princely states of Mysore (now Karnataka) and Madras (now Tamil Nadu) contended for control over the river's waters. Even after independence, the issue has persisted, revolving around the judicious sharing and utilisation of water resources, and has resulted in numerous legal battles, protests, and political maneuvering. The tussle between the lower riparian state of Tamil Nadu, with a share of 404.25 tmc (thousand million cubic feet) annually, and the upper riparian state of Karnataka, which has a share of 284.75 tmc, has aggravated today due to the failure of southwest monsoons in Karnataka this season. Judicial and quasi-judicial bodies formed to resolve the issues over the years have failed. Despite these efforts, a lasting resolution still needs to be achieved, with both states continually vying for their rightful share of the river's water.

This article focuses on the key findings from research that must guide the dispute resolution mechanisms. It is high time to advocate not for the rightful share of water for each state but the reasonable share in water conservation mechanisms by both states given the climate crises. As per the Nobel Laureate Ronald Coase, if there are low transaction costs and clear property rights, the two states could engage in voluntary negotiations to efficiently allocate the river water. However, the historical complexities of the dispute, high transaction costs, and political factors do not allow efficient bargaining.

30. What is the primary objective of the Mokedatu Project?
- A. Generate 200 MW of power
  - B. Provide irrigation to neighboring areas
  - C. Supply drinking water to Bengaluru
  - D. Create a recreational reservoir
31. Where is the Mokedatu gorge located?
- A. Ramanagara district
  - B. Hoskote, Bengaluru

- C. Devanhalle
- D. Western Ghats, Nelmangala

32. Why has Tamil Nadu opposed the Mekedatu project?
- A. Concerns about environmental impact
  - B. Potential disruption to river's natural flow
  - C. Project violates Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal's final judgment
  - D. Lack of benefits for Tamil Nadu
33. Which of the following is true about the historical background of the Cauvery River dispute?
- A. Started in 2007, due to Tamil Nadu's Protest
  - B. Originated in the two agreements of arbitration in 1892 and 1924
  - C. Result of the Supreme Court's intervention
  - D. Limited to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
34. When did the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) reach its final order?
- A. 2007
  - B. 1990
  - C. 2018
  - D. 1974
35. What is one of the suggested ways forward for resolving the Cauvery River dispute mentioned by many experts?
- A. Increase water diversion
  - B. Launch cultural events celebrating shared heritage
  - C. Implement a one-state solution
  - D. Ignore environmental concerns

### Passage 3

On November 07, 2023, a day after a licentious video of actor Rashmika Mandanna surfaced on several social media platforms, she came out decrying about its authenticity. The actor's face unwittingly had been superimposed on the body of a British Indian influencer. This is an example of what is called a 'Deepfake' video because of the Artificial Intelligence tools used to manipulate the images and videos. The new images thus created are a form of disinformation and whether they are objectionable or not will depend on the context and how the same is perceived. The celebrities are an easy target and their objectionable videos most marketable commodity.

Deepfakes are videos creating delusion with the use of deep learning, AI and photoshopping techniques to create images of events to spread disinformation. The technologies namely, GANs (Generative Adversarial Networks) or ML (Machine Learning) are interplayed to create the videos. That is how late actor, resurrection of Paul Walker was created for Fast & Furious 7. In 2020 Indian legislative assembly elections politician Manoj Tiwari's speech delivered in English was manipulated to be disseminated in the 'haryanvi' dialect. The creator of deepfake video however, is required to first train a neural network on many hours of real video footage of the person to give it is realistic understanding or touch to the video. Thereafter the trained network is combined with computer-graphics techniques to superimpose a copy of the person onto a different actor. Deepfake imagery could be an imitation of a face, body, sound, speech, environment, or any other personal information manipulated to create an impersonation.

36. What aspect of cyberspace is the government reconsidering concerning social media platforms, in data protection bill of 2023?
- A. Encryption policies
  - B. User data collection
  - C. Safe Harbour principle
  - D. Internet service providers
37. Which committee is likely to be subsumed into the Digital India Act, according to the reports?
- A. Digital Oversight Committee



- B. Cybersecurity Appellate Committee
- C. Grievance Appellate Committees for social media content
- D. Legislative Adjudicatory Committee

38. Which country's model for data protection is focused on comprehensive data protection laws?
- A. United States
  - B. Brazil
  - C. China
  - D. European Union
39. What is a characteristic of the United States' approach to data protection, as mentioned by the experts?
- A. Sector-specific regulation for both public and private sectors
  - B. Comprehensive set of privacy rights similar to the GDPR
  - C. Limited regulation and no privacy principles
  - D. Strong focus on government's role in data protection
40. What key components does the Digital India Act, 2023 focus on regarding the open internet?
- A. Encouraging internet censorship.
  - B. Ensuring algorithmic transparency.
  - C. Restricting online diversity.
  - D. Allowing concentration of power.
41. How does the Digital India Act, 2023 align with the Digital India Goals for 2026?
- A. It opposes the goals by imposing strict regulations.
  - B. It has no alignment with the Digital India Goals.
  - C. It aims to establish a USD 1 trillion digital economy.
  - D. It focuses solely on the right to be forgotten.

#### Passage 4

Manipur's oldest valley-based armed group UNLF has signed a tripartite peace agreement with the centre and the state government, Home Minister Amit Shah announced today in a post on X, days after Chief Minister N Biren Singh confirmed they have been in talks with the armed group that has been fighting against Indian forces for six decades. The peace agreement brings the curtains down finally on the armed group, once headed by noted Imphal-based public figure RK Meghen, who left the outfit many years ago, after which it broke up into several factions. The United National Liberation Front (UNLF) had been fighting a guerilla war for a sovereign Manipur as the group - similar to other valley-based banned organisations like the People's Liberation Army (PLA) - considered illegal the merger of the pre-Independence Manipur kingdom with India.

"The peace agreement signed today with the UNLF by the government of India and the government of Manipur marks the end of a six-decade-long armed movement," Mr Shah said in the post. "It is a landmark achievement in realising Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji's vision of all-inclusive development and providing a better future to the youth in northeast India," the Home Minister said. The descriptor "valley-based" for the UNLF indicates it was an armed group with origins in the state capital Imphal valley and other districts not classified as hill areas. Similarly, at least 25 hill-based insurgent groups are already under a tripartite peace deal called the suspension of operations (SoO) agreement.

42. What percentage of Manipur's population do the non-tribal Meitei community constitute, and what is their dominant religion?
- A. 40%, Hindu
  - B. 64%, Hindu
  - C. 53%, Muslim
  - D. 35%, Christian
43. What historical event led to ethnic hostilities between Meiteis and hill people in Manipur?
- A. Naga independence movement in the 1950s

- B. Formation of militant outfits in the 1990s
  - C. Kuki-Zomi factions' militarization
  - D. The monarchy's control over the hills
44. What is the primary reason behind the demand of the Meitei Community for Scheduled Tribe (ST) status?
- A. Economic benefits and job reservations.
  - B. Preservation of culture, language, and identity.
  - C. Access to educational opportunities.
  - D. To gain political dominance in Manipur.
45. What process must a community undergo to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes (ST)?
- A. Approval by the Union Tribal Affairs Ministry.
  - B. Direct inclusion by the State government.
  - C. Approval by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.
  - D. Application to the Union Cabinet.
46. What is the significance of Article 371 in the context of special provisions for states?
- A. It provides special provisions for Jammu and Kashmir.
  - B. It outlines special provisions for 11 states, including six states of the Northeast.
  - C. It defines special provisions for Goa.
  - D. It deals with temporary provisions in Manipur.
47. Which communities were recently approved for inclusion in the lists of Scheduled Tribes in 2022?
- A. Meitei, Binjhia, and Narikoravan.
  - B. Betta-Kuruba, Hattis, and Gond.
  - C. Kukis, Nagas, and Meitei.
  - D. All tribal communities in Manipur.

### Passage 5

Mauritius is hosting the third Ministerial Conference on Maritime Security and Safety in the Western Indian Ocean on Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel in Balaclava. The Prime Minister of Mauritius, Pravind Jugnauth, will preside over the official launch of the Ministerial Conference, underscoring the country's commitment to fostering cooperation and collaboration in the vital domain of maritime security and safety, according to the digital English News Channel of Mauritius, Le Matinal. Prior to the ministerial conference, senior officials and representatives from the participating nations gathered today. In 2018 and 2019, Mauritius also played host to the Ministerial Conference on Maritime and Safety in the Western Indian Ocean.

Notably, the discussions of the two-day Senior Officials Meeting officially began this morning in Balaclava with a speech by Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Joykar Nayeck. The Indian Ocean is a major shipping route and is of significant importance for world trade.

"Since our last meeting in 2019, there has been notable progress on ocean governance, namely the adoption of the BBJN (Biological Diversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction) Treaty. However, we are still confronted with numerous challenges, such as illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU), drugs, arms and human trafficking, amongst others," Nayeck said, according to Le Matinal. In the continuous efforts to establish a safer and more secure marine environment, the Third Ministerial Conference on Marine Security and Safety in the Western Indian Ocean is expected to be a momentous occasion. Government leaders as well as representatives from regional and international institutions are present at the ministerial conference, accompanied by senior officials responsible for marine security from each organisation.

48. What is the Matsya-6000 project under India's Deep Ocean Mission scheduled for in late 2024?
- A. An exploration of the Arctic Ocean
  - B. A deep-sea dive in the Indian Ocean

- C. A mission to study marine life in the Pacific Ocean  
D. A voyage to explore the Atlantic Ocean
49. What was the primary objective of the Titan submersible's journey before it went missing?  
A. Exploring the Great Barrier Reef  
B. Investigating the wreckage of RMS Titanic  
C. Conducting research on marine biodiversity  
D. Searching for new underwater species
50. What is the primary purpose of the Matsya-6000 submersible being developed by NIOT in India?  
A. Deep-sea mining for polymetallic nodules  
B. Tourism exploration  
C. Studying coral reefs  
D. Investigating underwater caves
51. What is the primary material used for the hull of Matsya-6000, crucial for withstanding immense pressure at great depths?  
A. Aluminum alloy  
B. Steel  
C. Carbon fibre  
D. Titanium
52. What precautionary measure from the aviation industry is suggested for future submersibles based on the recommendations by experts?  
A. Installation of advanced navigation systems  
B. Introduction of onboard chefs  
C. Incorporation of "black box" equivalents  
D. Implementation of underwater communication devices





## SECTION III: LEGAL REASONING

**Passage 1** In the Indian Contract Act, the definition of consent is given in Section 14, which states that “it is when two or more persons agree upon the same thing and in the same sense”. Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 states that coercion is committing or threatening to commit, any act is forbidden by the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or the unlawful detaining or threatening to detain any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement. Coercion may involve the actual infliction of physical and psychological harm in order to enhance the credibility of a threat. Coercion has the effect of making the contract voidable.

According to Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 an influence will be considered as Undue Influence when: One party to the contract is in a position of trust and controls the other party wrongfully. Such a person uses his dominant position to gain an unfair advantage over the other.

There are two key elements of undue influence-

The relationship- trust, confidence, authority.

Unfair persuasion- careful examination of the terms of the contract. Fiduciary relationship means a relationship of trust and confidence. When a person imposes faith and confidence on the other,

PRIME  
CLAT ESSENTIALS

he expects not to be betrayed. If the other party betrays the confidence and trust reposed in him and gains an undue influence. According to Section 17 of Indian Contract Act, Fraud includes any of the following acts committed by a contracting party or its connivance or its agent in order to deceive or induce a party or its agent to enter into the contract: The effective concealment of a fact by one who is aware of the fact; a promise made without any intention to carry it out; any other act fitted to deceive; any such act or omission as the law considers to be fraudulent. Mere silence as to facts likely to affect a person's willingness to enter into a contract is not fraud unless the circumstances of the case are such that, having regard to them, it is the obligation of the silent person to speak or unless his or her silence is, in itself, equivalent to speech. As per Section 18 of the Indian Contract: Misrepresentation means the truth is misrepresented. Misrepresentation is the release of deceiving details resulting in the presumption that the other party will enter into a deal and then lose. Nevertheless, the information provided by the guilty party is the result of a genuine belief in the matter. Misrepresentation is said to be committed. Under section 20 if there is a mistake then the contract is void.

53. Sejal had an Arabic Horse. The horse had a very attractive appearance but one of the legs of the horse was damaged. Crossing by Sejal's home, Rita saw that horse and it attracted her a lot. Rita offered Sejal to buy that horse for ₹10000. Sejal proposed to sell it for ₹20000 and told Rita that it is a valid offer since the horse is Arabic. Rita agreed to buy the horse. When the horse was delivered to her home, she found that one of the legs of the horse was damaged. She sued Sejal giving the reasoning that her consent was not taken freely. Is Rita right?
- Yes, Sejal has committed the fraud as she did not tell Rita about the damaged leg.
  - Yes, Sejal has misrepresented the facts and told only the positive side.
  - No, Sejal has not committed fraud.
  - It cannot be determined.
54. 'A' told 'B' that his radio is in good condition, because of the confidence he had in 'A', 'B' bought the radio from him. The radio did not work properly after some time, 'B' thought he was misled by 'A', but 'A' believed his radio was in good condition and had no intention of deceiving him. Which of the following is correct?
- A is liable for undue influence because B had confidence in A.
  - A is liable for misrepresentation.
  - A is not liable for misrepresentation as he was not aware of the condition of the radio.
  - A is liable for fraud.
55. Raju was a very famous doctor. Setu had a very serious disease. Setu was in a regular diagnosis under Raju. One day as his fee, Raju demanded one of Setu's plots. Setu agreed to sell that plot to him at a 10 percent price lower than the actual price. Which of the following options is correct?
- There is an undue influence in this case.
  - There is no undue influence as Setu entered into the contract freely.
  - There is an element of coercion in this case.
  - The relationship between Raju and Setu was not a fiduciary relationship.
56. Ratan was Lalu's nephew. Lalu was very happy with him. He proposed to Ratan to buy his villa worth 1 crore in just 1000 rupees. Later Lalu's son Tejaswi claimed that Lalu's consent was not free and that the contract is not valid. Choose the correct option.
- The villa has been sold under undue influence of the nephew.
  - It is subject to investigation whether the consent was free or not.
  - The consent was free as he willfully gave that villa to Ratan.
  - It is a matter of coercion.

57. Choose the odd one out:

- A. Mistake                      B. Coercion                      C. Misrepresentation                      D. Fraud

**Passage 2** As per the act – a Hindu does not merely mean a person that follows Hinduism but also includes other sub-religions of Hinduism, such as- Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, Virashaiva, Lingayat, or members Arya Samaj. Followers of Brahma and Prarthana are also included in the definition of Hindu.

As a matter of fact, the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act covers everyone residing in India who is not a Christian, Muslim, Parsi or Jew. Adoption has been described in Manusmriti as 'taking someone else's son and raising him as one's own'.

Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act has made the definition of 'adoption' much wider by using the word 'child' instead of 'son'. Child includes both a girl and a boy child, and not merely a son. With the change in society over time a codified and uniform legislation was required to serve the democracy, so, no adoption can be made without the procedure mentioned in this act. If any adoption is made neglecting this act, the adoption shall be rendered to be void.

Adoption will be valid only if it has been made in compliance with this Act.

Section 41 (6) Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act of 2000 states that the court is empowered to allow a child to be given in adoption to the following persons:

- A person irrespective of his/her marital status,
- The parents to adopt a child of the same sex irrespective of the number of existing biological sons or daughters, and
- Childless couples.

According to Section 57 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act of 2015 and Regulation 5 of Adoption Regulations of 2017.

- Married couples with at least two years of a stable marital relationship.
- Both spouses must consent for adoption in case of a married couple.
- The composite age of the married couple does not exceed a hundred and ten years.

#### Single Parent

- Single persons with or without biological or adoptive children can adopt provided they satisfy the following:
  - A single female can adopt a child of any gender.
  - A single male is not eligible to adopt a girl child.
  - Age of a single parent does not exceed fifty-five years.
  - Must have less than four children unless they are adopting a child with special needs, a hard-to-place child, a relative's child or a step-child.

58. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act will be applicable on?

- a. Ram, a follower Lingayat sect residing in Sri Lanka
- b. Rahim, a Muslim by religion residing in UP, India
- c. Raushan, a Parsi religion residing in Banaras, UP
- d. None of the above

59. Ratnesh got married with Shiwangi in the year 2018 but due to some conflict and to teach her a lesson Ratnesh again got married with Aditi. Now, Ratnesh wants to adopt a child. What is the proper procedure to be followed?

- a. Ratnesh can adopt a child with the consent of his first wife Shiwangi
- b. Ratnesh can adopt a child with the consent of his second wife Aditi
- c. Ratnesh can adopt a child with the consent of both his wife
- d. Cannot be answered as per the passage

60. Which of the following is a valid Adoption?



- a. Rani, a single female of 34 years adopting a boy
- b. Ramesh, a single male of 54 years Adopting a girl child
- c. Harshit adopting a girl child without the consent of his wife
- d. None of the above

61. Harshit and Kajal got married in the year 2019 and was living a perfect life. They wanted a child to fulfil their life and decided to go for adoption in the year 2020. Decide.

- a. The Adoption would be valid as both the couple have given consent for the same
- b. The Adoption is not valid as the requirement of 2 years of stable marriage is not fulfilled
- c. The Adoption is valid as there is a stable relation in the marriage of the couple
- d. The Adoption is not valid as the composite age of the couple has exceeded 110 years

62. How Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act is different from Manusmriti as per the passage?

- a. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act is a codified law but Manusmriti is not
- b. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act is gender neutral but Manusmriti is not
- c. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act is a modern law but Manusmriti is an archaic law
- d. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act is against Hinduism but Manusmriti is not

**Passage 3** Article 20 of the Indian Constitution makes up of 3 clauses. In a simpler sense, these three clauses deal with issue of unnecessary and rather undesirable actions by Legislature, Executive & implementing authorities.

The basic crux of these provisions are:

- i. *First*, Article 20(1) establishes that no one should be convicted for any offence other than those violating the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence and also, one couldn't be penalised with a greater punishment than what existed at the time of the commission of the act.
- ii. *Second*, no one could be convicted and punished more than once for the same offence involving the same set of facts. However, the application of this provision does demand certain conditions to be fulfilled:
  - iii. *First*, that the accused or the person in question must have been tried by the court previously and it is concerned only with judicial prosecution and proceedings.
  - iv. *Secondly*, the court trying the case must be competent, i.e. it should act under its competent jurisdiction and shouldn't exercise its power, *Ultra Vires*.
  - v. *Thirdly*, the previous proceeding must have ended in either acquittal or conviction and if it ended merely after inquiry, such cases are not covered under the ambit of Sec 300 (1) of CrPC.
  - vi. *Fourthly*, the previous conviction/acquittal must be in force and should not have been set aside by appeal or re-trial. This is an essential condition because in absence of let's say, previous conviction, there will be no bar for the second prosecution and the second trial may happen.
  - vii. *And lastly*, in the subsequent trial, he/she must be tried for the same offence and on same facts for any other offence, which is having a different charge under Section 221 (1)/(2) of CrPC.
  - viii. *Third*, no one should be compelled to produce such evidence and information which could be used against him during trial incompetent judicial tribunals.

Article 20 is among those Articles of the Indian Constitution, which can't be put aside even during an emergency. Thus, forms a cornerstone of the Indian Constitution.

63. Manav was a student of law in the prominent National Law University of the country. He had worked hard to get into the college. But unfortunately, he got engaged in some illegal activity in the college. As soon as the college administration came to know about the illegal activity, a committee chaired by District Judge sit against him to investigate the matter. The committee ordered to expel him from the University. Later, college administration also filed a case against him and trial started in the court of law. He sought the relief from the clause of Double Jeopardy. Decide.
- Manav can be tried in the court of law as it was a criminal activity
  - Manav cannot be tried in the court of law as he has already been punished for the same act
  - Manav can be tried in the court of law
  - Manav cannot be tried in the court of law as the court does not have any jurisdiction on this
64. Due to going crisis in the country, the President declared emergency in the country. Protest erupted and several protestors were put behind bars. A new law against protest was enacted and the government started charging all the arrested member under the same law. Decide.
- Protestors can be charged under the said law as country is under Emergency
  - Protestors cannot be charged under the said law as it is violative of Article 20(1) of the Indian Constitution
  - Protestors can be charged under the said law as it was against law
  - Protestors cannot be charged under the said law as it is violative of Fundamental Rights
65. Considering the circumstances of Q.64, what if another proceeding was started on Manav even if the Court would have acquitted him in the case?
- The proceedings would be valid as he was not punished for the offence
  - The proceedings would not be valid as the court has acquitted him and the decree is in force
  - The proceedings would be valid as the court will changed its decree in appeal
  - The proceedings are not valid
66. The government of Indica declared murder a crime punishable with imprisonment of 10 years on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1990. Earlier murder was punishable with fine of 1000 Rs only. Ramesh had not the knowledge of the change in the structure of punishment and killed Ganesh on 16<sup>th</sup> August 1990. Later, he got convicted and was awarded a sentence of 10 years of imprisonment. Decide.
- The sentence is valid as the murder was committed after the change in the structure of punishment
  - The sentence is not valid as he had no knowledge of the change in law
  - The sentence is valid as ignorance of law can't be excused
  - The sentence is not valid
67. Which of the following is true about the Indian Constitution?
- The original copy of the Constitution was written in Hindi and Sanskrit
  - The original Constitution of India was handwritten by Prem Behari Narain Raizada
  - The Preamble to the Constitution declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic republic
  - Both B and C

**Passage 4** The term 'Confession' is the affirmation of guilt by the accused. It is the acknowledgement or admission of commission of an offence. A confession is made by the person against his favour which would enable the Court to reach its decision and pass the judgement effectively. Confession is nowhere defined in the Indian Evidence Act but Sections 24-30 deal with various provisions regarding the admissibility of confessions. A confession must either admit the entire offence that has been committed or all the facts that have constituted the commission of an offence. Confessions and admissions are constructed on the same proposition that an accused will not lie by giving a statement that goes against his interests. Thus, confessions are a

mere category of admissions. The test laid down through which the Court can be satisfied regarding the confessions made are-

1. The confession is made voluntarily by the accused or co-accused.
2. The confession is based on truth and can be relied on.

A confession may occur in any form. A confession can be made to the Court, to some other person or while self-conversation. In the case of Sahoo v. the State of UP (1966) the Court observed that it is not obligatory that the confession must be made to some other person; it is sufficient and admissible even if the confession is made to oneself.

Confessions can be categorized under the following heads:

Statements made by an accused in regard to a confession during a criminal proceeding admitting his guilt before a judge or magistrate is known as judicial confession or formal confession. It is known as plea of guilt and a conviction could be made based on a judicial confession but the condition that needs to be satisfied is that the confession should be voluntary and based on truth. Confession made to a person, during self-conversation or before anybody including a Judicial Magistrate is known as extra-judicial confession or informal confession. They are made in the absence of a Judge or Judicial Magistrate. It is admissible even if it is overheard by others and that piece of evidence can be proved if the Court is satisfied that it is substantive evidence that goes against the accused, but it should be corroborated with some other evidence.

Retracted confession is a confession that is withdrawn or revoked after it is made owing to any reason whatsoever, may it be fear of somebody or fear of getting defamed in society etc., but it should have been made voluntarily and not out of threat, inducement or any promise. When one or more than one person is being tried for the same offence then confession by one of the accused shall be admissible against all the other co-accused. Confession by a co-accused is a weak sort of evidence.

68. Which of the following is not true about Confession?

- a. Confession has been defined in Section 24-30 in the Indian Evidence Act
- b. It can be used to punish a person who has made it against him
- c. Confession can be made during self-conversation
- d. Extra-judicial confession can be made in absence of Judge or Judicial Magistrate

69. Ram, Gopal and Verma were best friend from childhood. They decided to rob a bank but the police arrested them on the place of incident and presented them before the magistrate within 24 hours. The police threatened and used force against them to give confession against them accepting all the crimes before the magistrate. All the three confessed what was taught by the police in front of the magistrate. The court convicted all the three person on the basis of their confession. They appealed before the High Court against their conviction. What could be the ruling of the High Court?

- a. Confession of the accused will be admissible and the High Court will upheld the conviction
- b. Confession of the accused will not be admissible as due process was not followed and the High Court will not upheld the conviction
- c. Confession of the accused will be admissible as per section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
- d. Confession of the accused will not be admissible as it is as per the discretion of the High Court

70. Aslam was an accused of murder. As soon as police started the search for him Aslam absconded from the city. One day in an informal conversation with his friend he confessed that he was the murderer and has hidden the murder weapon in the backyard of his house.

The police recovered the weapon during the investigation from the backyard of his house. The court convicted him on the basis of the informal confession. Decide.

- a. Aslam can get convicted on the basis of the informal confession as it was corroborated with this fact
- b. Aslam cannot get convicted on the basis of the informal confession with his friend
- c. Aslam can get convicted on the basis of the informal confession
- d. Aslam cannot get convicted on the basis of the formal conversation as it cannot be treated as a confession

71. Considering the circumstances, what if someone else would have overheard the conversation between them?

- a. Confession would be admissible as an informal confession
- b. Confession would not be admissible as it is just a hearsay
- c. Confession would be admissible as a formal confession
- d. Confession would be admissible as a judicial confession

72. A confession made by an accused before a Judge or Magistrate is admissible under:

- a. Section 164 of the Indian Penal Code
- b. Section 164 of the Indian Evidence Act
- c. Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
- d. Section 168 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

**Passage 5** The Supreme Court of India is presided over by the Chief Justice of India ('CJI). Although, the CJI is merely the first. Amongst equals, she/he is the master of the administrative side of the Court and takes certain crucial decisions. Most importantly, it is the sole prerogative of the Chief to decide on the composition of Benches and roster of the court, that is the nature of cases each bench will hear. The Constitution of India is silent on the procedure for appointment of the CJI. However, since its inception the Court has followed the seniority convention, which is the settled position today. The procedure is unique as the appointment solely depends on the seniority of the Judges. As per convention, on retirement of a CJI, the next senior Most Judge of the Court is appointed as the Chief Justice and seniority is determined from the date and time when the Judge takes the oath. For instance, if Judge A and Judge B are sworn in on 05.05.2020, but Judge B is administered the oath first, then s/he shall be senior to Judge A. Since, the age of retirement of a Justice of the Court is 65 years, the moment a Chief Justice retires, the next senior most Judge is sworn in as the Chief given the seniority rule, every Judge pursuant to his in swearing in knows whether she/he will serve as the CJI or not. It is believed that the decision on the order of swearing in is taken by the Collegium but the executive influence also plays a role. This rule has been heavily criticised, as oftentimes a Judge/advocate with more experience has been sworn in after a relatively less experienced Judge, resulting in a compromise to the seniority of the former and also losing out on the Chief Justiceship. For instance, in 1988, Kuldip Singh (appointed from the Bench) and Justice AM Ahmadi (appointed from the Bar) were appointed to the Supreme Court on the same day. Justice Singh was older than Justice Ahmadi and also senior in terms of judicial experience. If Justice Singh was sworn in first, he would have been the CJI for over two years while Justice Ahmadi would have been the Chief for a few months. However, Justice Ahmadi was given seniority over Justice Singh and he became the 26<sup>th</sup> Chief Justice of India. Justice Singh subtly Court Directs Allahabad HC referred to this episode in his judgment in Supreme Court Advocates on Record Association vs Union of India. It is noteworthy since the inception of the supreme court there have been 47 chief justices out of which 46 have been from bench and only one has been from bar. The most plausible reason behind the collegium preferring a member appointed from bench is the experience she/he has had at the high court. Statistics support this theory, out of 46 chief justices from bench 25 have served as the chief justices of the high courts.

73. A, B and C were 3 judges who were to swear in as supreme court judge on the same day. C was the most experienced of them followed by A and then B. The swearing order was B-A-C. Now which one of them is most likely to become the chief justice of India?
- A. A or C      B. B only      C. Either C or B      D. A only
74. A and B were two judges who were to be appointed as supreme court judge on the same day. A was from the bench while B was from the bar. Looking at the previous statistics provided in the passage, which of them is likely to receive the first?
- a. A      B. B  
C. No such statistics has been provided in the passage      D. None of the above
75. S is the acting chief justice of India. Which one of the following is a duty S has to undergo as the CJI?
- a. S has to elect supreme court judges after analyzing their experience and understanding of law.  
b. S has to deliver justice in high profile cases involving politicians and sports superstar  
c. S has to hear only those cases which are of utmost importance  
d. S has to decide on the composition of Benches and roster of the court that is the nature of cases each bench will hear.
76. What was the criticism involved in the case of appointment of Justice Kuldeep Singh and Justice Ahmadi to the Supreme court of India?
- a. The criticism was both the individuals were not qualified enough to become supreme court judges  
b. The criticism was regarding the appointment of Justice Kuldeep Singh as senior to Justice AM Ahmadi who had more experience than the former.  
c. The criticism was regarding the appointment of Justice AM Ahmadi as senior to Justice Kuldeep Singh who had more experience than the former.  
d. None of the above
77. According to the passage what is the reason for choosing judges from the bench to become the chief justice of India over judges from Bar?
- a. The judges from the bench are far more experienced in handling cases related to constitution and criminal law  
b. Judges from the bench share common values and trust which prepares them better to run the supreme court of India.  
c. The most plausible reason behind the collegium preferring a member appointed from bench is the experience she/he has had at the high court.  
d. The most plausible reason behind the collegium preferring judges from bench is because of the experience they have at district courts

**Passage 6** Every petition under this Act shall be presented to the district court within the local limits of whose ordinary original civil jurisdiction—

- (i) the marriage was solemnised, or  
(ii) the respondent, at the time of the presentation of the petition, resides, or  
(iii) the parties to the marriage last resided together, or 41 [(iia)] in case the wife is the petitioner, where she is residing on the date of presentation of the petition, or]  
(iv) the petitioner is residing at the time of the presentation of the petition, in a case where the respondent is, at that time, residing outside the territories to which this Act extends, or has not been heard of as being alive for a period of seven years or more by those persons who would

naturally have heard of him if he were alive.]

Jurisdiction of the Court If a marriage is solemnised at a place within the municipal limit and the party reside there only, the family Court would have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with case. The case cannot be transferred to district court on a ground that the husband resides outside the limits of municipal corporation

78. Shyam and Radha got married in Buxar and stayed in Rampur for 3 days after the solemnisation of their marriage. The husband filed the petition in the District Court of Delhi. Decide the jurisdiction of the court.
- The Delhi District court has jurisdiction as the husband was residing there
  - The Delhi district court has no jurisdiction as both the party does not reside there
  - The Delhi district court has no jurisdiction
  - The Delhi district court has Jurisdiction as the marriage was Solemnized there
79. Harshit and Kajal got married in Patna in the year 2019. Both the couple were residing there since then. One fine day, Harshit got a letter and he was transferred to Varanasi. Harshit started residing there alone. Subsequently, some disputes arose between them and Kajal filed a petition the family Court of Patna. Patna was declared a municipal corporation in the year 2016. Decide.
- The case can be tried by the district court as the family Court has no jurisdiction
  - The case can be transferred to the district court as the jurisdiction for the same lies with the district court
  - The case cannot be transferred to the district court as the family Court has jurisdiction in this case
  - The case can be transferred to the district court as the husband resides at other place
80. Ratnesh and Aditi got married in Patna, Bihar. Harshit moved to USA (out of the jurisdiction of the act) as his job demanded and Aditi was residing in Rampur only. A sour relation developed between them in the meantime and Aditi filed a petition in the District Court of Patna. Decide.
- The Patna district court has the jurisdiction as the marriage was solemnised there
  - The Patna district court doesn't have jurisdiction as party was not residing there
  - The Rampur district court has jurisdiction as on of the party was outside the jurisdiction of the act and the Petitioner was residing there
  - Both A and C
81. Considering the above circumstances, what if the jurisdiction of the act would have extended to the USA?
- The Patna district court has the jurisdiction as the marriage was solemnised there
  - The Patna district court doesn't have jurisdiction as party was not residing there
  - The Rampur district court has jurisdiction as one of the party was outside the jurisdiction of the act and the Petitioner was residing there
  - Both A and C
82. The term 'Hindu' does not includes:
- A. Sikhs                      B. Jains                      C. Parsi                      D. Buddhist

**Passage 7** Section 2 (2) of the Juvenile Justice Act,2015, defines 'adoption' as the process by which an adopted kid is legally separated from his biological parents and becomes the lawful child of his adoptive parents, with all of the rights, privileges, and responsibilities that come with being

a biological child. Children up to the age of 18 years can be adopted. (Section 2(12) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015). According to Section 56(1), a couple or a single parent can adopt an orphan/ abandoned/surrendered child.

Also, children of relatives can also be adopted by In-country parents (Section 56(2)) and by Inter-country parents as well. (Section 60). According to Section 57 of the Act: Must be physically fit, financially sound, mentally alert and highly motivated to adopt a child for providing a good upbringing to him.

In case of a couple, consent of both the spouses is necessary for the adoption.

A single or divorced person can also adopt, subject to fulfilment of the criteria and in accordance with the provisions of adoption regulations framed by the Authority.

A single male is not eligible to adopt a girl child.

No child shall be given in adoption to a couple unless they have at least two years of stable marital relationship.

The age of prospective adoptive parents, as on the date of registration, shall be counted for deciding the eligibility and the eligibility of prospective adoptive parents to apply for children of different age groups shall be as under: The age of the adoptive child and the total maximum age of the adoptive couple is as follows: Age of the Child is Up to 4 years then 90 years is Maximum composite age. Age of the Child is Above 4 years and below 8 years then 100 years is the maximum composite age. If the age of a child is above 8 years up to 18 years then maximum composite age is 110 years. The minimum age difference between the child and either of the prospective adoptive parents shall not be less than twenty-five years. The age criteria for prospective adoptive parents shall not be applicable in case of relative adoptions and adoption by stepparent. Couples with three or more children shall not be considered for adoption except in case of special need children, hard to place children and in case of relative adoption and adoption by step-parent.

83. Balu was a rickshaw puller. He could manage three meals for him and his wife. The couple did not have any children even after 10 years of marriage. They filed an application in the court for adopting a son. The court rejected the application. What could be the probable reason behind this?

- a. The family is not financially sound.
- b. The decision is absurd.
- c. The aggregate age of the wife is more than 90 years.
- d. Both A and C

84. Raju and Sima were couples, both 46 years old. They filed an application in the court to adopt Sagar who was a 3 years old boy. The couple was highly motivated to adopt a child for providing a good upbringing to him. Which of the following is correct?

- a. They can adopt the child as the couple is highly motivated to do so.
- b. They cannot adopt the child as they are not physically fit.
- c. They can adopt the child provided they are financially and mentally alert to take care of the child properly.
- d. They cannot adopt because of their aggregate age.

## SECTION IV: LOGICAL REASONING

**Passage 1** Does the victim of an alleged crime have the right to be heard at the stage of granting bail to the accused in the case? And, do courts need to go into the merits of the arguments of a particular case while hearing bail applications? The Supreme Court addressed these questions conclusively on Monday in its judgment cancelling the bail given to Ashish Mishra, the son of junior Union home minister, Ajay Mishra Teni, and the prime accused in the 2021 Lakhimpur Kheri violence case, by the Allahabad High Court (HC) in February.

A three-judge bench headed by Chief Justice of India (CJI) NV Ramana held that the HC overstepped its jurisdiction in granting bail to Mishra, who is accused of attempt to murder for allegedly running over four farmers and a journalist in October 2021 in the Uttar Pradesh district. The court recorded its “disappointment” with the way the HC failed to acknowledge the rights of victims. It used international jurisprudence and prior verdicts of Indian courts to establish that victims must be accorded a “fair and effective” hearing. In sum, it held that victims of an alleged crime must be heard during bail hearings. This will have far-reaching consequences on bail jurisprudence in a country where the norm in the recent past has become jail, not bail, and where the apex court has repeatedly stressed on the need to change mind-sets around granting bail. Second, the top court held that the HC lost sight of relevant considerations in the case when it delved into examining the evidence on merits and the sequence of events in the First Information Report (FIR). And third, the bench was of the opinion that the HC showed undue haste in deciding the bail application without giving adequate opportunity to the other parties to argue their case – namely that Mishra was very powerful and his influence in the area would have a chilling effect on eyewitnesses and the investigation in the case. In recent years, the apex court has repeatedly stressed on the importance of ensuring the personal liberty of people, and told the lower courts to not hesitate in granting bail to accused persons, if all conditions are fulfilled. In Thursday’s order, the court recognised the legitimacy of seeking liberty from incarceration and observed that no accused person could be subjected to unending detention, pending trial. Its delineation of victims’ rights adds to the guidelines on bail laid down by the top court in separate judgments last year. It’s now up to the subordinate judiciary to put this into practice.

85. Why has the Supreme Court expressed ‘disappointment’?
- The High Court has overused its power to favour certain class
  - The Sessions Court is not using its power effectively
  - The High Court has not recognised the rights of victim
  - All of the above
86. Why does the author cite the incident of the event of Lakimpur Kheri?
- The author was blaming the incident for the change of stance of the Supreme Court from a liberal to conservative one
  - The author is claiming that the High Court favours a certain privileged class
  - The author is claiming that stance of the Supreme Court is not expected and must need a thought
  - None of the above
87. What can be truly inferred from the passage above?
- The High is not as efficient and reliable than past
  - The High Court is showing biasness towards a certain community
  - The Supreme puts the rights of victim over personal liberty
  - All of the above
88. What can 'incarceration' mean as per the understanding of the passage?
- the state of being confined in prison
  - each of a series of earthly lifetimes.



- c. a person who embodies in the flesh a deity, spirit, or quality.
- d. Embodiment

89. What is the degree of truth of the following statement?

“The apex court rejected the bail of Ashish Mishra granted by the district court”

- A. Probably True
- B. Definitely True
- C. Probably False
- D. Definitely False

**Passage 2** The bulldozer has now emerged as a dominant symbol of state-backed intimidation of Muslims in the country. After Khargone in Madhya Pradesh, Jahangirpuri in Delhi has seen the use of demolition of shops and houses seemingly as a punitive measure in the wake of a riot that followed a provocative religious procession. The Jahangirpuri demolitions, halted by an order of status quo passed by the Supreme Court, one which had to be reiterated as the drive went on for more than an hour after the order, represent an egregious violation of the rule of law. Even though described as part of a demolition process that had begun a few months ago, and done after prior notice, few would believe that the drive in Jahangirpuri had anything to do with ‘encroachment’, coming as it does in the wake of communal disturbances and in the middle of Ramzan. By intervening in time, the Court may have halted what could have been a series of demolitions of small businesses and households belonging to some of the poorest residents of the capital. CPI(M) leader Brinda Karat, who was present at the site, has highlighted the continuance of the demolition even after the court order was made known to the authorities. The Supreme Court should deal with this contumacious behaviour as part of the ongoing proceedings, in which its main concern, of course, ought to be to push back against the dangerously divisive and partisan manner in which authorities are responding to law and order issues. There are aspects to the controversy that betray an emerging pattern of the use of state machinery to inflict misery on Muslims. One is the role of the ruling BJP, whose Delhi chief wrote to the North Delhi Municipal Corporation to carry out the demolition targeting ‘rioters’ who had allegedly thrown stones at a Hindu religious procession in the vicinity of a mosque. As the counsel contended in the court, this wish seems to have been treated as a command, and police force mobilised within a day to carry it out. Another aspect is the attempt to conflate the legal consequences of rioting and communal violence with administrative measures to deal with encroachments in public spaces. The official line leans towards the theory of clearing encroachments even as the political message is that ‘rioters’ will be dealt with.

It is of concern that the Aam Aadmi Party, which while blaming the BJP on the one hand, has also made an unsubtle insinuation that those fomenting trouble are ‘Bangladeshis’ and ‘Rohingya’, terms that will render the residents of the area vulnerable to denial of their rights. The most dismal aspect is the apparent enjoyment that the BJP’s communal constituency derives from the infliction of suffering on the ‘other’. The challenge before the country’s political opposition is not only to take on the unlawful ways of the state but also to reverse this polarising slide in the wider society.

90. Why does the author discussed the incident of Jahangirpuri?

- a. To show that how intolerance has spiked across the country on the communal lines
- b. To show how authorities are behaving in an egregious manner against a community
- c. To show the lackadaisical approach of the authorities in following the order of the Supreme Court
- d. To show the other side of the ruling government favouring Hindus

91. Why is the author criticising the Aam Aadmi Party for the use of word?

- a. The comment will put the residents on back foot in order to getting their rights
- b. The comment will diminish the presence of the citizen in the area
- c. Both A and B
- d. The comments will further give free hand to the authorities in this matter

92. What can be true as per the passage?

- a. Muslims are being intimidated in all States of the country

- b. Aam Aadmi Party is also favouring the current stance of bulldozing the properties
- c. BJP is an anti-muslim Party
- d. None of the above

93. Which of the following situation describes the egregious attitude of the authorities?
- a. The authorities continued to demolish the properties even after getting the notice of the court order
  - b. The authorities overlooking any other progress to stop demolition
  - c. Both A and B
  - d. None of the above

94. What is the degree of truth of the following statement?  
 "The whole country is having an anti-Muslim sentiments"
- A. Definitely True                      B. Probably True      C. Definitely False                      D. Probably False

**Passage 3** The arrest of Gujarat independent legislator, Jignesh Mevani, by the Assam police is an egregious instance of the misuse of law to target a vocal critic of the Union government. There are several aspects about his arrest that ought to cause shock and revulsion to those who believe in law and democracy. Mr. Mevani's tweets, subsequently withheld by Twitter, described Prime Minister Narendra Modi as a "Godse worshipper", but also contained an appeal to him to call for peace in some areas of Gujarat that witnessed communal violence. It is clear that apart from being harsh criticism of the Prime Minister, there is nothing in it that can be seen as affecting public tranquillity or causing divisions in society. Not only have the police invoked the entire gamut of offences related to inflammatory speech, breach of peace and outraging of religious feelings, but provisions related to conspiracy and hacking of computers have also been added for good measure. While some of the criminal provisions in the FIR are questionable, it is astounding that the police in distant Kokrajhar, Assam, chose to act on a complaint by a political functionary against a legislator in Gujarat and travel all the way to take him into custody and jail him in Assam. Except for the fact that the allegedly offending remark was made online and is accessible on the Internet, there is nothing to confer jurisdiction on the Assam police. The use of Section 295A of the IPC, which only applies to acts that outrage the religious feelings of a section, is particularly questionable because there is nothing in Mr. Mevani's remarks that can be seen even remotely insulting towards any religious belief or practice. Further, it is quite notable that the police or ruling party functionaries in BJP-ruled Gujarat did not pursue the case there. It is almost as if his opinion contained a higher potential for breach of peace or disturbance to public tranquillity in Assam than in his home State.

It is not clear on what basis the police in Kokrajhar accepted the complainant's claim that the tweet could destroy the social fabric "in this part of the country". There cannot be a better example of the misuse of the principle that anyone can set the criminal law in motion. There is something perverse about the manner in which the inter-State operation of criminal law allows any citizen to be held by the police from another State with such ease, even when the alleged offences attract short prison terms that do not warrant arrest. It is disconcerting that a judicial magistrate denied bail to Mr. Mevani and granted police custody in a matter that only involves interpretation of some words. Judicial officers ought to show greater independence by raising questions about territorial jurisdiction instead of accepting the prosecution claims in such cases without demur.

95. Which of the following forms the premise for the author's argument that the arrest could act as a shock for the people believing in democracy?
- a. Democracy allows freedom of speech and expression without certain reasonable restrictions
  - b. The restrictions can stop a person from going against certain person
  - c. The country should ban speaking against the Prime Minister
  - d. Democracy allows criticism

96. Which of the following is most likely to be true had any action not taken against Jignesh Mevani?
- The protest would have followed in the state of Gujarat
  - The public order might have got affected due to the inflammatory tweet of the legislator
  - Both A and B
  - The believe democracy would have strengthened
97. What does the word 'egregious' means as per the passage?
- outstandingly bad
  - Remarkably good
  - living in flocks or loosely organized communities
  - Biased act of favouring someone
98. Which of the following can we infer from the passage above?
- Criticising Prime Minister of the country is a criminal offence
  - The tweet of Mr. Mewani was against a religious group
  - The author is critical about the way and reason of arrest of Mr. Mevani
  - The author is a BJP hater and has a left wing ideology
99. Judicial officers ought to show greater independence by raising questions about territorial jurisdiction instead of accepting the prosecution claims in such cases without demur. This acts as the:
- Premise of the author's arguments
  - Conclusion of the author's arguments
  - Both A and B
  - None of the above

**Passage 4** Bar Council of India has constituted a committee to consider the feasibility of conducting the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) for law school admissions in vernacular languages. The BCI said being the regulator of legal education and profession, it is of the "prima facie" view that no deserving candidate should be deprived from giving the CLAT on account of his/her inability to be proficient in English. AS the knowledge or lack of English language does not determine ones intelligence, ability, acumen, dedication, IQ etc., therefore, prima-facie the exam should be conducted in vernacular languages too. Infact the Bar Council of India conducts All India Bar Examination in 11 languages including English," the BCI said in a statement. It is the decision which is not to be taken on relying on emotions rather it needed to be analyzed and decided on facts. The apex bar body said that another aspect that needs be considered is, as to in how many vernacular languages are semester exams being conducted in Law Universities across the Country, as on date.

As a lawyer I am of the view that CLAT should be conducted in Vernacular language along with English as one's knowledge shouldn't be judged according to his/her proficiency in English language.

100. Which of the following statement is not true about BCI according to passage?
- BCI has constituted a committee to consider the feasibility of conducting CLAT in vernacular language
  - BCI is regulator of legal education and profession in India
  - BCI is against the concept of conducting CLAT in vernacular language
  - BCI said that no deserving candidate should be deprived from giving CLAT on account of his/her inability to be proficient in English
101. The decision should be taken on the basis of what?

- a. The decision should be taken on relying on emotions rather than fact
- b. The decision should be taken after analyzing and deciding on fact rather than emotions
- c. The decision should be taken on considering both emotion and fact
- d. None of the above

102. Why BCI is in favor of conducting CLAT in vernacular language?

- a. As the knowledge or lack of English language does not determines ones intelligence and acumen
- b. As English language is not important at all in legal education
- c. BCI is of view that it vernacular language should be given more important than English
- d. Both B and C

103. Which of the following statement is not correct according to the passage?

- a. BCI has constituted a committee to consider the feasibility of conducting CLAT in vernacular language
- b. BCI said that no deserving candidate should be deprived from giving the CLAT due to his lack of English language
- c. All India Bar Examination is being conducted in 11 language Excluding English language
- d. All India Bar Examination is being conducted in 11 language including English language

104. The author is of the view that

- a. CLAT shouldn't be conducted in Vernacular language
- b. CLAT Should be conducted in Vernacular language
- c. One's knowledge shouldn't be judged according to his/her proficiency in English language
- d. Both B and C

**Passage 5** China's government announced on April 19 that it had signed a landmark security pact with the Solomon Islands, evoking concern from Australia and the U.S. The agreement is the first of its kind that China has agreed with any country, and underlines its ambitions to play a security role in the Pacific. The final version has not been made public, but according to a draft that was leaked last month, it will pave the way for China to deploy its security forces there. The Solomon Islands can request police and military personnel "to assist in maintaining social order", while China can make ship visits and use its ports for logistics. This will give China's vessels a strategic foothold in the Pacific, in a region close to Australia and Guam, where the U.S. has a naval base. Both countries unsurprisingly expressed concern, with Washington, this week, even dispatching a senior official and Indo-Pacific Coordinator, Kurt Campbell, to the Solomon Islands, who will take up the pact as well as plans to reopen the U.S. Embassy there. China questioned the motivations of the visit, noting that the Embassy had been closed for 29 years but the U.S. had now taken a "sudden" interest.

The significance of the pact extends beyond the immediate regional security concerns in the Pacific. For decades, China insisted it would never open a military base abroad. Then, in 2017, the PLA put into use its first foreign base in Djibouti. The Solomon Islands government said the agreement does not imply China will build a base there. Chinese military planners have, however, made clear that further bases — for its navy — are in the works, with experts suggesting possible locations in Pakistan, Cambodia, and Equatorial Guinea (in the Atlantic).

The pact does, however, relate to a second key pillar of China's avowed "peaceful rise" doctrine, which was, as popularised by "Panchsheel" or the "five principles of peaceful co-existence" — the "non-interference" in the internal affairs of other countries. The deployment of security forces in a foreign country certainly does not square with that idea. China has already begun to do so elsewhere, albeit on a limited scale. Chinese media have mentioned China-Pakistan patrols in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, while reports have suggested the deployment of security forces in Tajikistan near the Wakhan corridor that links Afghanistan and Xinjiang. China's past commitments on military bases and non-interference were intended to show the world Beijing would not seek to become a global "hegemon", its favoured term to describe the U.S. But this is

less of a concern for Xi Jinping, who has made clear his view that the “East is rising and West declining” and that China should be unabashed about moving to the “centre stage”. **The latest security pact is unlikely to be the last.**

105. What can be inferred from the statement “The latest security pact is unlikely to be the last” of the author as per the passage?

- The recent security pact of China will be the last considering the pressure from West
- The recent security pact is not the last of China but can also enter in future
- The recent security pact is the beginning of a master plan
- All of the above

106. What is the purpose of the boldfaced statement in the passage above?

- It is the premise of the passage
- It is the central idea of the passage
- It is one of the argument supporting the claim of the author
- It is the counter-premise for the Central idea of the passage

107. Which of these statement, if true, weakens the author’s argument?

- China is planning to launch its naval base in an another country in Africa
- China is hosting a Pak-China patrol military base in Balochistan
- China is hosting a military base in Djibouti
- None of the above

108. The author will agree with which of the following actions by the Chinese government ?

- China withdrawing all its military personnel from different military bases of different countries
- China following the rule of Panchsheel agreement
- China establishing a military base and helping them to maintain public order inside the country in four new small countries
- China agreeing to not interfere in the internal matter of any country

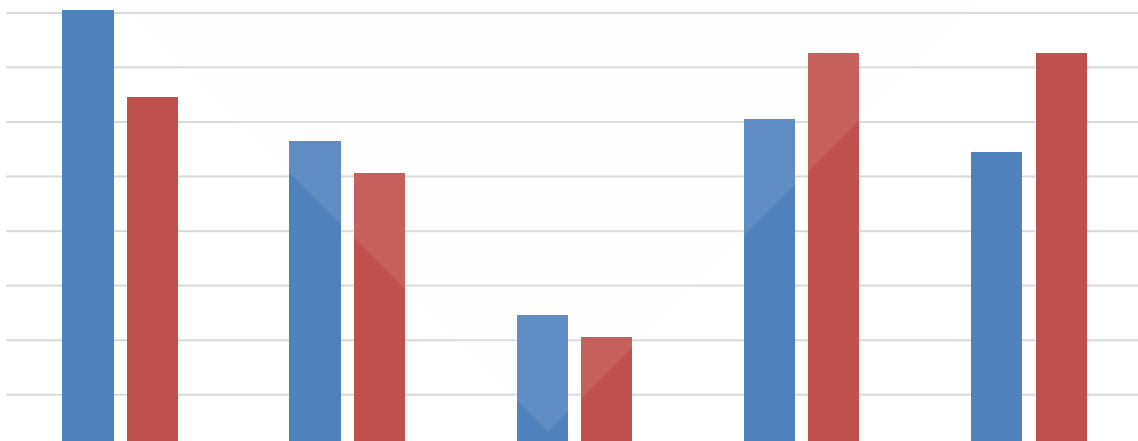
109. “The deployment of security forces in a foreign country certainly does not square with that idea” the sentence is:

- A. An argument    B. An interference    C. An inference    D. A judgement

## SECTION V: DATA INTERPRETATION

**Set 1** Study the given information carefully and solve the following questions.

The following bar graph represents the total number of factories in Nepal and Bhutan among



various industries

110. Calculate the productivity (production/number of factories) ratio of paper in Nepal to Bhutan if the ratio of Paper production in Nepal to Bhutan is 6: 5.

- A. 36:25                      B. 31:25                      C. 3:2                      D. 7:5

111. The number of Furniture factories in both countries is what percentage (approx.) of the number of Pharma factories in both countries together?

- A. 80%                      B. 135%                      C. 120%                      D. 95%

112. Find the difference between the total number of Garment factories in Nepal in urban regions and the total number of Automobile factories in Bhutan in rural regions if 25% of Garment factories in Nepal are in rural regions and 70% of Automobile factories in Bhutan are in urban regions.

- A. 245                      B. 270                      C. 300                      D. 320

113. By how much percent (approx.) the total number of factories in Nepal in all the given factories together is more/less than the total number of factories in Bhutan in all the given factories together?

- A. 10.5% less                      B. 15.0% more                      C. 1.5% less                      D. 7.5% more

114. If the paper and the furniture industry in both countries are increased by 16.66% and 22.22% respectively, then calculate by how much %, total no. of factories in both countries is increased.

- A. 19%                      B. 27%                      C. 4%                      D. 9%

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**Set 2** There are three garment shops A, B and C which sold shirts and pants in January 2019. Number of shirts sold by garment shop C is 28 less than the number of pants sold by garment shop B. Number of shirts sold by garment shop B is 240, which is 20% more than the number of pants sold in the same garment shop. Total number of items sold in garment A is 50% of the total number of items sold in garment B. Number of pants sold in garment A is half of the number of shirt sold in garment B.

The ratio of the number of shirts sold in garment A to that of the number of pants sold in garment C is 25: 27.

115. Number of shirt sold in garment A is what percentage more/less than number of pants sold in garment B?

- A. 10                                      B. 20                                      C. 30                                      D. 50

116. What is the ratio of the total number of pants sold in all the garments together to that of the total number of items sold in garment C?

- A. 117: 27                                      B. 117: 70                                      C. 113: 70                                      D. 117: 10

117. What is the difference between the total number of items sold in garment A to that of C?

- A. 50                                      B. 60                                      C. 70                                      D. 80

118. If garment D sold number of pants is 20% more than that of garment A and the ratio of the number of pants sold in garment D to that of shirt is 2: 3. What is the total number of items sold in garment D

- A. 340                                      B. 300                                      C. 240                                      D. 360

**Set 3** Study the given data carefully and solve the following questions.

The following table shows the cost price & marked price of desert coolers 6 different brands and the percentage of discount, profit, and loss has also been given.

Brands	Cost Price (In Rs)	Marked Price (In Rs)	Discount (%)	Profit (%)	Loss (%)
Bajaj	18000			15%	
Blue Star		15000		25%	
Crompton				10%	
Orient	15000		4%		
Symphony	8000				12%
Voltas	12000		12%		

119. If the shopkeeper marked up the price of the Bajaj brand cooler by 25% and due to less demand, the shopkeeper allowed x % discount on the item, then find the value of x?

- A. 17%                                      B. 36%                                      C. 08%                                      D. 21%

120. The shopkeeper allowed two successive discounts of 10% and 5% on the Blue Star cooler and the shopkeeper paid a 10% commission on the selling price to an agent for selling the cooler, then find the approximate profit percentage if he would have allowed a single discount of 20 % and no commission for selling the item?

A. 13%

B. 30%

C. 24%

D. 43%

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