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English Language

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

I. Environment

Few barometers measure the climate crisis as evocatively as the state of glaciers, a key component of the cryosphere. The World Meteorological Organization's recent report, *The Global Climate 2011-2020*, gives a broad view of the planet's response to greenhouse gas emissions. In the section on the state of glacier health, it points out that, on average, the world's glaciers thinned by approximately a metre a year from 2011 to 2020. When compared across decades, there is significant regional variability, but the overall pattern remains that glaciers in all regions of the world are becoming smaller. In fact, some of the reference glaciers, which are used to make long-term assessments of glacier health, have already melted away as the nourishing winter snow is completely melting away during summer. In Africa, glaciers on the Rwenzori Mountains and Mount Kenya are projected to disappear by 2030, and those on Kilimanjaro by 2040. The report points to the rapid growth of pro-glacial lakes and the likelihood of glacier lake outburst flood (GLOF), posing additional threats to ecosystems and livelihoods. The reports singled out how "...water from glacial melt contributed to one of the decade's worst flooding disasters, the Uttarakhand floods of June 2013".

The fury of a GLOF event was brought home this year by the destruction of the Chungthang dam in Sikkim after the South Lhonak Lake flooded from a melting glacier, triggering catastrophe downstream. Earlier this year, a separate report by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development found that the disappearance of glaciers in the Hindu Kush Himalayas was "65% faster in the 2010s than in the previous decade". At the current rate of global greenhouse gas emissions, which is expected to see temperatures increase by 2.5°-3°C by the end of the century, the volume of glaciers is forecast to decline anywhere from 55% to 75%. This means sharp reductions in freshwater supply in the immediate vicinity of 2050. The sensitivity of glacier systems to warming underlines the need for their careful monitoring. Despite awareness of the risks posed by Himalayan glaciers there is no early warning system for the likelihood of GLOF events. Much like warnings before cyclones, floods and earthquakes, authorities must elevate threats from contracting glaciers to the same category of risk. Correspondingly, there is a need to make comprehensive risk assessments, map regions of vulnerability and commission infrastructure development with the highest standards of care.

Source: *Extracted with edits and revisions:*

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/an-icy-warning-the-hindu-editorial-on-threats-from-contracting-glaciers/article67618613.ece>

1. Which statement best illustrates the primary concern raised in the passage about the state of the world's glaciers?
 - (a) Glaciers are shrinking due to natural climatic patterns.
 - (b) The melting of glaciers is contributing significantly to the rise in sea levels.
 - (c) Glaciers in certain regions are growing, contradicting global warming theories.
 - (d) The rapid disappearance of glaciers poses imminent threats to water supply and ecosystem stability.

2. What can be inferred about the approach to managing glacier-related risks, as discussed in the passage?
 - (a) There is a robust early warning system in place for glacier lake outburst floods (GLOF).
 - (b) Glacial health is being monitored with the same urgency as other natural disasters.
 - (c) Efforts to map glacier-related vulnerabilities are extensive and well-funded.
 - (d) There is an urgent need to establish early warning systems and comprehensive risk assessments for GLOF events.

3. The term "pro-glacial" in the passage most likely denotes:
 - (a) Related to the period before a glacier forms.
 - (b) A glacier that is advancing and growing in size.
 - (c) Situated in front of or at the edge of a glacier.
 - (d) A type of glacier that only forms in tropical regions.

4. What does the passage imply about the preparedness for dealing with glacier lake outburst flood (GLOF) events in the Himalayas?
 - (a) They are efficiently managed with state-of-the-art technology.
 - (b) There is a noticeable shortfall in systems for timely alerts.
 - (c) Significant advancements are being made in their monitoring.
 - (d) Their management has greatly mitigated associated risks.

5. Which of the following is least likely to be a consequence of glacier melting, as suggested by the passage?
 - (a) Expansion of downstream river systems.
 - (b) Destabilization of mountainous terrains.
 - (c) Enhancement of regional vegetation growth.
 - (d) Intensification of seasonal water scarcity.

6. What essential response strategy does the passage suggest for addressing the challenges of glacier retreat?
 - (a) Conducting detailed assessments and creating robust protective strategies.
 - (b) Developing tourism in glacier-affected regions as an adaptive measure.
 - (c) Halting all greenhouse gas emissions globally to counteract climate change.
 - (d) Relocating communities from glacier-affected areas to ensure safety.

II. Humanities

Seventy-five years ago on Sunday, the UN General Assembly approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights at a meeting in Paris – laying one of the foundation stones of the international order that emerged following the horrors of World War II. The declaration was proclaimed as “a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations.” In practice, it hasn’t always turned out that way over the subsequent decades. As the document turns 75, U.N. human rights chief Volker Türk said this week that the world is at a “somber moment in history,” wracked by conflicts and crises. But he insisted that “human rights have not failed.”

A relatively compact document, the declaration consists of a preamble and 30 articles setting out fundamental rights and freedoms. Article 1 states that “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.” And Article 2 says that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms the declaration sets out, “without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.” Other articles state that “everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person,” and that no one “shall be held in slavery or servitude” or “subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.” The declaration says that “all are equal before the law” and that everyone is entitled to “a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal.” And it says that “everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.” The declaration enshrines the rights to freedom of religion; to freedom of opinion and expression; and to freedom of peaceful assembly. And it says that everyone has the right to education.

The declaration was born of the “never again” sentiment among political leaders after two world wars and the Holocaust. On top of the U.N. Charter, the document that founded the United Nations in 1945, countries decided to draw up what the U.N. calls a “road map” to guarantee the rights of every individual. A formal drafting committee was chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, the widow of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and consisted of members of the new Commission on Human Rights from eight countries, selected to reflect geographical distribution. Over 50 U.N. member countries participated in the final drafting in 1948, and the U.N. General Assembly approved the result on Dec. 10, 1948, with eight countries abstaining but none voting against. Human rights group Amnesty International notes that the declaration was drawn up at a time when much of the world’s population lived under colonial rule but says that “its drafting ultimately could not be controlled by the powerful alone.” It says that smaller nations “outmaneuvered the large,” ensuring that the final text promised human rights for all without distinction, and that female delegates ensured equal rights for men and women were affirmed.

Source: *Extracted with edits and revisions:*

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-global/universal-declaration-of-human-rights-marking-75th-anniversary-9061964/>

7. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the role of smaller nations in the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
- (a) They mainly contributed by supporting the propositions of larger nations.
 - (b) Their influence was critical in shaping the declaration's inclusive nature.
 - (c) They focused primarily on regional interests rather than global human rights.
 - (d) Their involvement was significant but overshadowed by major powers.
8. Which word best describes the sentiment that fueled the creation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as mentioned in the passage?
- (a) Reformative
 - (b) Reconciliatory
 - (c) Preventative
 - (d) Commemorative
9. In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the word "outmaneuvered" as used in the phrase "smaller nations 'outmaneuvered the large'"?
- (a) Strategically surpassed in military operations.
 - (b) Excellently managed and organized.
 - (c) Skillfully navigated through diplomatic challenges.
 - (d) Cleverly and tactically overcame the influence of larger nations.
10. Which statement about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is supported by the passage?
- (a) Conceived primarily by a coalition of leading powers.
 - (b) Heavily influenced by the dominant global ideologies of the time.
 - (c) Product of a multifaceted international collaboration.
 - (d) Shaped mainly by the interests of the then global superpowers.
11. In the passage, the phrase "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations" most likely means:
- (a) A shared goal for global human rights, irrespective of geographical boundaries.
 - (b) An agreed-upon benchmark for evaluating human rights practices worldwide.
 - (c) A universal guideline for ensuring equitable rights and freedoms.
 - (d) A collective aspiration to uphold human dignity across all nations.
12. Which of the following is least likely to be inferred from the passage about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
- (a) The declaration predominantly reflects the aspirations of emerging nations.
 - (b) Its principles were shaped exclusively by the aftermath of global conflicts.
 - (c) The document is a testament to the diplomatic leverage of smaller states.
 - (d) The drafting was a nuanced process influenced by a variety of global perspectives.

III. Philosophy

"I wasted time, and now doth time waste me; For now hath time made me his numb'ring clock; My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they jar Their watches on unto mine eyes, the outward watch, Whereto my finger, like a dial's point, Is pointing still, in cleansing them from tears."

Shakespeare, Richard II

Near the end of Shakespeare's play Richard II, the king, unthroned by his rival Bolingbroke, languishes in a dungeon awaiting his fate and contemplating the nature of time. Such circumstances give even kings the time and inclination to be philosophical. Still, Richard's musings touch on a deep and fascinating philosophical problem - the interrelation between time and personal identity.

The question of how the passage of time affects who we are is one of those philosophical questions that we bump up against in everyday life. A lot of folk think about it every time they look in the bathroom mirror and spot another wrinkle or grey hair. Time doth waste us indeed, and this hard fact is unlikely to change any time soon. I'd have said this was an immutable law of nature, though just as we were going to press news came through that researchers in Israel appear to have reversed the human aging process at the cellular level by using a form of oxygen therapy. In any case, we all change over time but most of us like to think we remain in some sense 'the same' person despite that. Something is left in you of the child you once were and something in you prefigures who you may become in the future. How can we claim to be the same individual despite changing our appearance, our behaviour, our molecular composition gradually yet drastically over the years? Perhaps Thomas Reid and John Locke were right, and it is a continuing thread of memory connecting the different stages of your life that makes you the same person. But in a universe of physical causes and predictable effects, which then themselves are causes of other effects, following each other endlessly and mechanically like an intricate clock unwinding its spring over billions of years, we may wonder whether we have any freedom or if the appearance of choice is just that - a mere appearance. If we are free to choose our actions, can those freely chosen actions change the sort of people we become - affect our individual identity? Aristotle certainly thought we could actively work to become better people - that is the basis of his virtue ethics - and the extent to which we can fundamentally and consciously alter our own identities is another interesting question. If free will is an illusion and we don't have the freedom to act differently then in what sense can we be held morally responsible for our actions?

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from Philosophy Now, Issue 41, Editorial; Time and Being

13. How does the passage reflect on the concept of personal identity in relation to time?
- (a) As a static and unchangeable essence that withstands the test of time.
 - (b) As a dynamic construct that evolves with time yet retains a core self.
 - (c) As an illusion, given the mechanical nature of the universe.
 - (d) As a byproduct of societal and cultural influences that change over time.

14. According to the passage, what philosophical stance did Aristotle hold regarding personal development and ethics?
- (a) That personal development is predetermined by one's initial conditions in life.
 - (b) That active efforts to improve oneself form the basis of virtue ethics.
 - (c) That memory alone constitutes the thread of continuity in personal identity.
 - (d) That personal development is an illusion and human actions are not truly free.
15. The passage primarily seeks to:
- (a) Analyze the impact of temporal progression on personal identity and the philosophical implications of self-continuity.
 - (b) Discuss the advancements in medical science concerning the reversal of the aging process and its potential impact on human longevity.
 - (c) Critique the philosophical notions of Thomas Reid and John Locke regarding personal identity and memory.
 - (d) Present a historical analysis of the concept of time as depicted in classical literature and its relevance in contemporary philosophical discourse.
16. What does the passage imply about the impact of time on personal identity?
- (a) Time serves as a mere backdrop, having no significant impact on personal identity.
 - (b) Time is a destructive force that completely erases personal identity over the years.
 - (c) Time and personal identity are intertwined, with time shaping but not wholly defining identity.
 - (d) Time is a construct that humans use to measure change, irrelevant to the concept of identity.
17. Which tone does the passage predominantly adopt when discussing the philosophical problem of time and personal identity?
- (a) Sceptical and critical, questioning the authenticity of the concept of personal identity.
 - (b) Reflective and contemplative, considering the profound implications of time on self.
 - (c) Detached and objective, presenting the debate on time and identity without personal engagement.
 - (d) Defiant and rebellious, challenging the conventional understanding of time and identity.
18. In considering the interplay between determinism, free will, and moral responsibility, the passage primarily posits that:
- (a) Human beings, as products of a universe bound by physical causes and effects, lack true freedom, rendering the concept of moral responsibility moot.
 - (b) The philosophical debate surrounding free will and determinism is inconsequential, as practical life requires a belief in freedom and moral responsibility regardless of theoretical truth.
 - (c) Despite the deterministic nature of the universe, the existence of memory and consciousness allows for a sense of continuity and personal identity, upon which moral responsibility can be predicated.
 - (d) The deterministic universe challenges the notion of free will, yet the potential for individuals to consciously alter their identity suggests an element of freedom and, consequently, a basis for moral responsibility.

- IV. Non-Fiction:** In 1995, criminologist James Alan Fox reported to the U.S. attorney general about an impending surge in teenage murders. He presented two scenarios: an optimistic one with a 15% increase in teen homicides over the next decade, and a pessimistic one where it would more than double. Fox predicted a crime wave so severe that 1995 would seem like better times in comparison.

Contrary to Fox's predictions, the teenage murder rate didn't rise as expected. By 2000, it had fallen by over 50%, and the overall U.S. murder rate was at its lowest in thirty-five years. This decline also extended to other crimes, from assault to car theft. This drop was unexpected, even as experts were making dire forecasts. Once the crime reduction became apparent, experts rushed to explain it, attributing it to the booming 1990s economy. Theories suggested that gun control, smarter police strategies, and better jobs were responsible. These explanations were logical and comforting, implying that human initiatives were effective against crime. These theories quickly became accepted wisdom.

However, there was a significant oversight in these explanations. Another major factor contributing to the 1990s crime reduction was an event from over two decades earlier, involving Norma McCorvey, a young woman from Dallas. In 1970, McCorvey, then known as Jane Roe, sought an abortion. She was poor, uneducated, and struggling with substance abuse, already having given up two children for adoption. Her case reached the U.S. Supreme Court, and in 1973, the court ruled in *Roe v. Wade*, legalizing abortion across the U.S. By then, McCorvey had given birth and put the child up for adoption.

Roe v. Wade had a profound, unintended impact on crime rates. Research has shown that children born into adverse environments are more likely to become criminals. The women most likely to seek abortions post-Roe—poor, unmarried, teenage mothers—were often in such adverse situations. Their children, if born, would have had a higher likelihood of criminal behaviour. However, with legalized abortion, many of these children were not born, leading to a reduced pool of potential criminals. This reduction played a significant role in the crime drop of the 1990s, a time when these unborn children would have reached their criminal prime.

As crime experts, who had once predicted a crime surge, explained the drop, they overlooked legalized abortion as a factor. Their theories focused on other aspects like economic growth and law enforcement strategies, but failed to acknowledge the impact of *Roe v. Wade* and its influence on the crime rates of the 1990s.

Source: *Extracted from Freakonomics: A Rogue Economist Explores the Hidden Side of Everything, by Steven Levitt and Stephen J. Dubner.*

19. What can be inferred about the predictions made by crime experts in the 1990s?
- (a) They were based on a comprehensive analysis of sociological trends.
 - (b) They underestimated the impact of external socioeconomic factors.
 - (c) They overestimated the potential rise in teenage criminal behaviour.
 - (d) They accurately foresaw the trends but misjudged the intensity.

20. Which statement most accurately reflects the factors leading to the unexpected decline in U.S. crime rates during the 1990s as described in the passage?
- (a) Enhanced economic conditions, policing tactics, and firearm regulations alone.
 - (b) A coincidental downturn in criminal activities unrelated to specific policies.
 - (c) Legal changes affecting demographics, plus economic and policing improvements.
 - (d) Exclusive influence of a 1970s legal decision on criminal demographics without other factors.
21. The author's perspective on the explanations for the 1990s crime reduction, as presented in the passage, is best described as:
- (a) Cautious acknowledgment
 - (b) Reserved scepticism
 - (c) Unwavering endorsement
 - (d) Implicit disapproval
22. In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the word "attributing" as used in the sentence: "Once the crime reduction became apparent, experts rushed to explain it, attributing it to the booming 1990s economy"?
- (a) Assigning responsibility or credit to a cause or source.
 - (b) Reducing or minimizing the importance of an event.
 - (c) Transferring ownership or rights to another.
 - (d) Mistakenly identifying one thing as another.
23. What is identified as a primary cause for the unexpected drop in crime rates in the 1990s?
- (a) The introduction of more effective law enforcement strategies.
 - (b) The economic prosperity and job growth of the era.
 - (c) The implementation of stricter gun control laws.
 - (d) The legalization of abortion following Roe v. Wade.
24. Which of the following was NOT presented as a reason for the unexpected drop in U.S. crime rates in the 1990s?
- (a) The booming economy of the 1990s.
 - (b) The implementation of smarter police strategies.
 - (c) The introduction of stricter gun control laws.
 - (d) The increase in the number of police officers.

Current Affairs and General Knowledge

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

- V. At the invitation of Chancellor Mr Karl Nehammer, Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi paid an official visit to Austria from 9-10 July 2024. During his visit, the Prime Minister called on H.E. Alexander Van der Bellen, President of Austria, and held bilateral discussions with Chancellor Nehammer. This was the Prime Minister's first visit to Austria and that of an Indian Prime Minister after 41 years. This year marks the a)_____ year of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Prime Minister and the Chancellor emphasised that the shared values of democracy, freedom, international peace and security, a rules-based international order with the UN Charter at its core, the shared historical linkages, and the long-standing ties between the two countries are at the centre of the growing enhanced partnership. They reiterated their commitment to continue their efforts towards deepening and widening bilateral, regional and international cooperation for a more stable, prosperous and sustainable world.

Chancellor Nehammer and Prime Minister Modi recognised that the two countries have the potential to significantly upgrade their bilateral partnership to a higher level. They agreed to adopt a strategic approach to advance this shared objective. To this end, in addition to closer political-level dialogue, they emphasised on a future-oriented bilateral sustainable economic and technology partnership, covering a range of new initiatives and joint projects, collaborative technology development, research and innovation and business-to-business engagement inter alia in green and digital technologies, infrastructure, renewable energy, water management, life sciences, smart cities, mobility and transportation. The two leaders recalled the launch of the India-Middle East-Europe Corridor (IMEC) on the margins of the G20 summit in Delhi in September 2023. Chancellor Nehammer congratulated Prime Minister Modi for his leadership of this significant initiative. The two leaders agreed that this project would be of great strategic importance and would significantly enhance the potential and flow of commerce and energy between India, the Middle East and Europe. Chancellor Nehammer conveyed Austria's keen interest to engage with IMEC and pointed to Austria's location at the centre of Europe as a key enabler of connectivity.

The two leaders emphasised that India and the European Union have the largest and most vibrant free-market space in the world, and noted that deeper EU-India ties will be mutually beneficial as well as have a positive global impact. Chancellor Nehammer and Prime Minister Modi agreed to support various initiatives to bring India and the EU closer. In this context, they reaffirmed their strong support for the ongoing India-EU trade and investment negotiations and the early implementation of the EU-India Connectivity Partnership.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=2032251>

25. Who was the first Prime Minister to visit Austria?
(a) PM Jawaharlal Nehru (b) PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(c) PM Indira Gandhi (d) PM Rajiv Gandhi
26. Austria's first two satellites, TUGSAT-1/BRITE and UniBRITE, were launched from which space center for India?
(a) Satish Dhawan Space Center, Sriharikota
(b) Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Thiruvananthapuram
(c) Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
(d) Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, Thiruvananthapuram
27. Both sides also called for concerted action against all terrorists, including through designations or individuals affiliated with groups that are listed by which committee of the United Nations?
(a) UN Security Council 1267 Sanctions Committee
(b) UN Security Council 1297 Sanctions Committee
(c) UN Security Council 1287 Sanctions Committee
(d) UN Security Council 1257 Sanctions Committee
28. The European Union has set which year to achieve the climate neutrality?
(a) 2040 (b) 2030
(c) 2050 (d) 2060
29. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?
(a) 73rd (b) 74th
(c) 75th (d) 76th
- VI.** SDG India Index 2023-24 measures and tracks national progress of all States and UTs on a)_____ indicators aligned to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation's (MoSPI) National Indicator Framework (NIF). The SDG India Index computes goal-wise scores on the 16 SDGs for each State and UT. Overall State and UT scores or Composite Scores are generated from goal-wise scores to measure the aggregate performance of the sub-national unit based on its performance across the 16 SDGs. These scores range between 0–100, and if a State/UT achieves a score of 100, it signifies it has achieved the targets. The higher the score of a State/UT, the greater the distance covered to the target.
- India's commitment to the SDGs since adopting the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development is reflected in concerted efforts on SDG localisation spearheaded by NITI Aayog, which works closely with States and UTs. NITI Aayog has the twin mandate to oversee the adoption and monitoring of the SDGs in the country and promote competitive and cooperative federalism among States and UTs. Together with States and UTs, NITI Aayog has focused on the institutionalization of the SDGs – not only to look at sustainable development as a

standalone or parallel framework, but also to make them an integral part of national and subnational thinking about development through institutional ownership, collaborative competition, capacity development, and following a whole-of- society approach.

India has taken significant strides in accelerating progress on the SDGs between the 2020-21 and 2023-24 editions of the Index. Noteworthy advancements have been made in Goals 1 (No Poverty), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 13 (Climate Action). These are now in the 'Front Runner' category (a score between 65–99).

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=2032857>

30. India's overall SDG score improved to what in 2023-2024 SDG India Index?
(a) 68 (b) 70
(c) 71 (d) 73
31. Which of the following states emerged as the best performing in the SDG index 2023-2024?
(a) Kerala (b) Karnataka
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal
32. Which goal was the only goal to decrease in points from 67 in 2020-21 to 65 in 2023-24?
(a) Quality Education (b) Gender Equality
(c) Reduce Inequalities (d) Climate Action
33. Which of the following is NOT the objective of Viksit Bharat@2047?
(a) Achieving a USD 10 trillion economy with a per-capita income of USD 18,000-20,000
(b) Becoming self-reliant in defence and space sectors
(c) Partnering with foreign R&D organizations to build top 10 labs in the country and bringing at least 10 Indian institutions among the top 100 globally
(d) Fostering green growth and climate action by increasing renewable energy capacity and reducing carbon emissions
34. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____in the passage?
(a) 100 (b) 113
(c) 118 (d) 121

- VII. a)_____ hosted EURO 2024, having been chosen to stage the 17th edition of the UEFA European Championship at a UEFA Executive Committee meeting in Nyon on 27 September 2018. Türkiye was the only other nation that bid to hold UEFA EURO 2024. This was the first time a)_____ staged the UEFA European Championship since reunification. The 2006 FIFA World Cup also took place in the country. The UEFA EURO 2024 final tournament began on 14 June and ran until 14 July 2024. The group stage concluded on 26 June, while the knockout stage began on 29 June.

As the host nation, a)_____ were seeded in Group A and occupied position A1; they therefore played the opening match – a 5-1 win against Scotland – at the Munich Football Arena on Friday 14 June. a)_____ have featured at every EURO since 1972. a)_____ won the 1972 and 1980 editions, while the reunited a)_____ triumphed at EURO '96. The format was the same as it was for UEFA EURO 2020. The top two in each of the six final tournament groups proceeded to the round of 16 along with the four best third-placed finishers. The ten venues chosen to host games at the tournament included nine of the stadiums used at the 2006 World Cup, plus the Düsseldorf Arena.

Uniquely, the Munich Football Arena staged matches for the second EURO in succession; Bayern's home ground was one of 11 arenas that held games during UEFA EURO 2020. In line with increased societal expectations around football needing to accelerate action on social and environmental sustainability, the UEFA EURO 2024 tournament wanted to lead by example through targeted measures and investments. The full Environmental, Social and Governance strategy was followed.

Source: Extracted, Edited from <https://www.uefa.com/euro2024/news/0257-0e13b161b2e8-4a3fd5615e0c-1000--euro-2024-all-you-need-to-know/>

35. Which country was crowned the champion of UEFA EURO 24?
(a) Spain (b) Italy
(c) France (d) Germany
36. The UEFA EURO is held every?
(a) 2 years (b) 4 years
(c) 5 years (d) 3 years
37. Who won the golden boot award in the FIFA World Cup held in 2022 in Qatar?
(a) Kylian Mbappe (b) Emiliano Martinez
(c) Lionel Messi (d) Enzo Fernandez
38. The UEFA was established in which year?
(a) 1974 (b) 1987
(c) 1954 (d) 1960

39. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Germany | (b) Scotland |
| (c) Spain | (d) Italy |

VIII. On Saturday, Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid foundation for India's longest and largest urban tunnel project between Thane and Borivali. The Rs. a)_____ crore Thane Borivali Twin tunnel project by Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority will shorten the travel time by 1 hour and commuters will be able to reach from one end to other in just 12 minutes. As the b)_____ km long twin tunnel will be the longest urban tunnel in the country, the bored length of this tunnel will be 10.25 km with cross passages for interconnection at intervals of 300 m. According to MMRDA, The project will utilize India's longest tunnel boring machine. While laying the foundation of the project virtually, PM Modi said, "This project will prove to be better for the people of Mumbai in terms of connectivity. After completing the construction of Coastal Road and Atal Setu, the Borivali Thane tunnel is yet another way to facilitate connectivity in and around Mumbai." The tunnel will reduce carbon emissions by 1,50,000 MT every year.

While laying the foundation of the project virtually, PM Modi said, "This project will prove to be better for the people of Mumbai in terms of connectivity. After completing the construction of Coastal Road and Atal Setu, the Borivali Thane tunnel is yet another way to facilitate connectivity in and around Mumbai."

Source: Free Press Journal, July 14, 2024

40. The tunnel is expected to be completed by?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 2025 | (b) 2027 |
| (c) 2028 | (d) 2030 |

41. The tunnel will end at which National Highway?

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| (a) NH34 | (b) NH8 |
| (c) NH16 | (d) NH5 |

42. The concerns around which National Park were raised during the construction of this project?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Sanjay Gandhi National Park | (b) Tiger Zone National Park |
| (c) The Nawegaon National Park | (d) Chandoli National Park |

43. Which of the following will come in place of a)_____ in the passage?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) 20000 crore | (b) 16600 crore |
| (c) 25200 crore | (d) 32300 crore |

44. Which of the following will come in place of b)_____ in the passage?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) 13.7 kms | (b) 14.9 kms |
| (c) 11.8 kms | (d) 15.4 kms |

- IX.** In the recently concluded general elections in the U.K., a record 263 women MPs (40%) have been elected to the House of Commons. The South African National Assembly has around 45% women representation, while the U.S. House of Representatives has 29%. Universal suffrage was achieved in various parts of the world after prolonged political movements. New Zealand as a self-governing unit under British rule was the first to grant universal women suffrage in 1893. The U.K., itself provided all its women the right to vote only in 1928. The U.S., granted equal voting rights through the nineteenth amendment only in 1920. India as a sovereign republic provided the right to vote for all its women right from the first general elections in 1952. While the right to vote was provided to all women since the commencement of the Constitution, the representation of women in the Lok Sabha and State legislative assemblies has been far from satisfactory. The percentage of women MPs in the Lok Sabha had been very low between 5% and 10% till 2004. It rose marginally to 12% in 2014 and currently stands at 14% in the 18th Lok Sabha. The representation in State Legislative Assemblies is even poorer with the national average being around 9 percent. The 73rd and 74th amendments of the Constitution in 1992/1993, provided for one-third reservation for women in panchayats and municipalities. However, attempts between 1996 and 2008 to provide similar reservation in the Lok Sabha and assemblies were unsuccessful. *Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/on-political-representation-of-women-explained/article68415532.ece>*
45. Which party won the elections in the United Kingdom in the recently concluded elections?
(a) Labour Group (b) Conservative Group
(c) Liberal Democratic Group (d) Independent Group
46. What is the rank of India out of 185 countries in terms of women's representation in the lower house of Parliament?
(a) 156 (b) 143
(c) 163 (d) 170
47. Which constitutional amendment proposed a one-third reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies ?
(a) 101 (b) 104
(c) 105 (d) 106
48. According to Women Reservation Act, 2023, the reservation to women is to be provided for how many years?
(a) 10 (b) 20
(c) 15 (d) 17
49. Who was the first female MP to commence historic chain of events for female quota?
(a) Rupali Ganguly (b) Geeta Mukherjee
(c) Radhabai Subbarayan (d) Gayatri Devi

- X. The Karnataka government has put on hold a bill mandating reservations for locals in the private sector after a huge backlash from the industry. The government will have a relook at the bill before it is tabled in the state Assembly.

This came hours after the state cabinet cleared the bill, which proposed appointment of Kannadigas to 50 per cent of management positions and 75 per cent of non-management positions in the private sector. Chief Minister Siddaramaiah led his ministers in hailing the bill and called his government "pro-Kannada". He stated that their priority was to "look after the welfare of Kannadigas".

However, the move was criticised by the IT industry, which complained that such a bill would hamper growth of tech industry in Bengaluru and impact jobs. In a release, software body Nasscom said, "Nasscom members are seriously concerned about the provisions of this bill and urge the state government to withdraw the bill. The bill's provisions threaten to reverse this progress, drive away companies, and stifle startups, especially when more global firms (GCCs) are looking to invest in the state." Speaking about the bill, Deputy Chief Minister DK Shivakumar said, "The Congress came to power in Karnataka to uphold the dignity of the Kannadigas--be it the issue of signboards of private establishments, the Kannada flag, Kannada language, culture, documents or specific percentage of reservation in jobs for Kannadigas."

However, after backlash from the industry, Shivakumar adopted a softer tone on the issue. "We will discuss with them.... We are more worried than both the employer and the employee. We will see where we can accommodate Kannadigas," he said. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/private-jobs-quota-bill-put-on-hold-by-karnataka-government-hours-after-approval-to-review-provisions-2568245-2024-07-17>

50. Recently, the Haryana government has announced to provide employment opportunities for Agniveers, the recruits under the Agnipath scheme introduced by the central government in 2022. How much percent reservation has been introduced for the Agniveers?
- (a) 12% (b) 10%
(c) 15% (d) 20%
51. In which case the Supreme Court (SC) held that while some preference could be given to domicile candidates, it should not be absolute and should not exclude non-domicile candidates altogether?
- (a) Dr. Pradeep Jain v. Union of India (b) Dr. HC Goel v. Union of India
(c) MK Ranjitsinh v. Union of India (d) Babar Ali v. Union of India
52. Which state became the first state to in the country to provide one percent reservation for the 'transgender community in all the government services?
- (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Assam

Legal Reasoning

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

- XI. Criminal Law:** Preventive action by the police is a crucial aspect of law enforcement, aimed at stopping crimes before they occur. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC) provides the police with various powers for this purpose. These powers, while necessary for maintaining law and order, have been subject to debate due to concerns about potential misuse.

Preventive Action by the Police

Section 149 of CrPC - Preventing Cognizable Offences: This section authorizes every police officer to intervene to prevent any cognizable offence. It empowers the police officer with both the duty and authority to take necessary actions to prevent serious crimes such as murder, rape, dowry death, kidnapping, etc.

Section 150 of CrPC - Information of Design to Commit Cognizable Offences: According to this section, every police officer who receives information about a plan to commit a cognizable offence must communicate this information to their superior officer and any other officer who is in a position to prevent the commission of such an offence.

Section 151 of CrPC - Arrest to Prevent the Commission of Cognizable Offences: This section permits a police officer to arrest a person without a warrant or magistrate's order if it appears that such a person is planning to commit a cognizable offence and that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented. However, the person arrested under this section cannot be detained for more than 24 hours without an order from a magistrate.

Section 152 of CrPC - Prevention of Injury to Public Property: This section empowers police officers to take action if they believe there is an attempt to injure public property, remove public landmarks, or injure navigation marks. The term 'public' is defined under Section 12 of the Indian Penal Code.

Section 153 of CrPC - Inspection of Weights and Measures: Police officers are authorized to conduct searches in places where they suspect false weights or measures are being made or sold. The officer conducting the search must have reasonable grounds to believe that there are false weights, measures, or instruments being used in that place.

These provisions in the CrPC highlight the significant role of the police in preventing crimes and maintaining public order. While these powers are essential for law enforcement, they must

be exercised judiciously to ensure that they do not infringe upon the rights and liberties of individuals. The effectiveness of preventive action by the police is contingent upon their adherence to legal standards and the principles of natural justice.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Preventive Action by the Police Under Code of Criminal Procedure", https://blog.ipleaders.in/preventive-action-police-code-criminal-procedure/#Powers_Of_Police

53. Officer Ravi receives a tip from an informant that a group of individuals is planning to rob a bank in his jurisdiction. The informant is known to be reliable based on past interactions. Ravi immediately informs his superior officer but does not communicate this information to the officer in charge of the area where the bank is located. The robbery occurs, and the culprits escape. Did Officer Ravi fulfill his obligations under Section 150 of the CrPC?
- (a) Yes, because he informed his superior officer as required.
 - (b) No, because he failed to communicate the information to the officer in charge of the area who was in a position to prevent such commission.
 - (c) Yes, because the responsibility to act on the information lies with his superior officer.
 - (d) No, because he should have personally gone to the bank to prevent the robbery.
54. In a small town, there are rumors that an individual named Arun is planning to cause serious harm at a local festival. Officer Geeta, based on these rumors and her suspicion, arrests Arun without a warrant two days before the festival. Arun had no previous criminal record, and there was no concrete evidence against him, only reasonable suspicion due to the rumours against him in the village. Was Officer Geeta's action justified under Section 151 of the CrPC?
- (a) Yes, because she acted on suspicion to prevent a potential crime.
 - (b) Yes, if the heinous offence was a cognisable offence and there was no other measure which could have been adopted.
 - (c) No, because the arrest without a warrant is disallowed under Section 151 of the CrPC.
 - (d) No, because Arun had no previous criminal record.
55. A group of protestors decides to gather near a historic monument to raise awareness about environmental issues. The police receive information that some members of the group plan to deface the monument during the protest. Officer Kumar, in charge of the area, deploys additional forces to protect the monument and warns the protestors against any damage to public property. Did Officer Kumar act in accordance with Section 152 of the CrPC?
- (a) Yes, because he took action to prevent injury to public property.
 - (b) No, because the protestors had not yet committed any offence.
 - (c) Yes, because deploying forces is a standard procedure for any protest.
 - (d) No, because he should have arrested the protestors preemptively.

56. A police officer receives a tip that a local grocery store is using false weights and measures. Without any further investigation or verification, the officer raids the store and conducts a thorough search of the premises. The search yields no evidence of false weights or measures. Was the officer's action of conducting the raid justified under Section 153 of the CrPC?
- (a) Yes, because the officer acted on a tip regarding illegal activities.
 - (b) No, because merely receiving a tip cannot amount to reasonable ground justifying such an action under s.153.
 - (c) Yes, because the police have the authority to conduct searches in suspected places.
 - (d) No, because the search did not yield any evidence of false weights or measures.
57. A police officer frequently stops and searches individuals in a particular neighbourhood, believing it to be a high-crime area. These searches often result in detentions but rarely lead to any arrests or seizures of illegal items. Residents complain that the officer's actions are arbitrary and infringe upon their rights. Is the officer's frequent use of stop and search in this neighbourhood consistent with the principles of judicious exercise of police powers?
- (a) Yes, because the neighbourhood is considered a high-crime area.
 - (b) No, because the searches are arbitrary and infringe upon the rights of residents.
 - (c) Yes, because the officer is attempting to prevent crimes in the area.
 - (d) No, because the searches rarely lead to arrests or seizures.

XII. Current Affairs, Amendment Bill: The Advocates Amendment Bill, 2023, which was passed in the Lok Sabha on December 4, 2023, marks a significant development in India's legal system. This Bill, introduced in the Rajya Sabha during the Monsoon Session on August 1 and passed two days later, aims to eliminate 'touts' from the legal system. It repeals the Legal Practitioners Act of 1879 and amends the Advocates Act of 1961. The primary objective is to reduce the number of unnecessary enactments in the statute book and to repeal all obsolete laws. Law and Justice Minister Arjun Ram Meghwal highlighted that the Legal Practitioners Act was a colonial-era Act without any current utility. Since 2014, 1,486 such laws have been abolished. Congress MP Karti Chidambaram, initiating the discussion on the Bill, pointed out that the complexity of the legal system often leads to the exploitation of the uneducated and the poor by touts.

The now-repealed Legal Practitioners Act of 1879, which came into force in 1880, was initially applicable to several provinces including West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, and Delhi. It defined "legal practitioner" and introduced the term "tout," referring to individuals who procure clients for legal practitioners in exchange for payment. The Advocates Act of 1961, enacted to consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners, repealed most of the 1879 Act but retained some provisions.

The Advocates Act of 1961 was a post-independence initiative to create a unified law regulating the legal profession. It replaced three previous Acts: the Legal Practitioners Act of 1879, the Bombay Pleaders Act of 1920, and the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1926. The Law

Commission, in its 249th Report, recommended repealing the 1879 Act, and the All-India Bar Committee made similar recommendations in 1953, leading to the enactment of the 1961 Act. The Advocates Amendment Bill, 2023, amends the 1961 Act by inserting a new provision, Section 45A, after Section 45. This provision prescribes a six-month imprisonment penalty for illegal practice in courts and before other authorities. Section 45A enables High Courts and district judges to frame and publish lists of touts, ensuring that no person is listed without an opportunity to show cause against such inclusion. If someone is proven to be a tout, their name will be published and displayed in courts, and they may be barred from court vicinities. The punishment for acting as a tout includes imprisonment of up to three months, a fine, or both.

This amendment aligns with the government's policy of repealing obsolete laws and, in consultation with the Bar Council of India, seeks to streamline the legal framework by removing redundant enactments and updating the Advocates Act.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Why Parliament passed the Advocates Amendment Bill, which aims to weed out 'touts'",

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-law/advocates-amendment-bill-2023-parliament-explained-9060190/>

58. In a small town, a lawyer named Rajesh has been accused by several of his clients of charging exorbitant fees and providing little to no legal services in return. These clients allege that Rajesh promised them quick resolutions to their cases by exploiting his connections within the legal system. It is later revealed that Rajesh is not a registered legal practitioner but has been acting as a 'tout,' procuring clients and promising legal services. Which of the following is true regarding Rajesh's situation under the Advocates Amendment Bill, 2023?
- (a) Rajesh cannot be penalized since he is not a registered legal practitioner.
 - (b) Rajesh can be penalized for acting as a tout, as his actions aim to exploit the legal system for personal gain.
 - (c) Rajesh's actions are permissible as long as he does not claim to be a registered lawyer.
 - (d) Rajesh should only be penalized if he fails to provide the promised legal services.
59. An NGO working for legal reforms discovers that several laws enacted in the 19th and early 20th centuries are still part of the statute book but are no longer relevant or applied. They approach the government to advocate for the removal of these laws to simplify the legal system. If the government decides to act on this, which of the following would be consistent with the Advocates Amendment Bill, 2023?
- (a) The government decides to keep the laws as they are part of legal history.
 - (b) The government initiates a process to review and possibly repeal outdated laws.
 - (c) The government only amends the laws to make them applicable to modern contexts.
 - (d) The government ignores the NGO's request, prioritizing new laws instead.

60. A local advocate, Mr. Sharma, is caught providing legal advice and representation in court without a valid license. Upon investigation, it's discovered that he has been practicing illegally for six months. What is the likely legal consequence for Mr. Sharma under the Advocates Amendment Bill, 2023?
- (a) Mr. Sharma will face a reprimand but no legal penalty, as he was providing a service.
 - (b) Mr. Sharma will be required to obtain a legal license but face no other consequences.
 - (c) Mr. Sharma may face up to six months of imprisonment for illegal practice.
 - (d) Mr. Sharma will only be penalized if his legal advice caused harm to his clients.
61. A High Court receives multiple complaints against a person named Vikram, who is allegedly acting as a tout outside the court premises. The complaints state that Vikram approaches people, offering to connect them with lawyers for a fee. The High Court decides to investigate the matter. Before taking any action against Vikram, what must the High Court ensure according to the Advocates Amendment Bill, 2023?
- (a) Vikram must be given an opportunity to present his side before any action is taken.
 - (b) The High Court should immediately publish Vikram's name as a tout based on the complaints.
 - (c) Vikram should be asked to cease his activities immediately, without any investigation.
 - (d) The High Court needs to get approval from the Bar Council of India before taking any action.
62. Suraj, who has been listed as a tout by a district court following due process, continues to appear regularly in the vicinity of the court. He insists that he only comes to the court for personal work and not to act as a tout. If Suraj is found near the court premises, what action can be taken against him according to the Advocates Amendment Bill, 2023?
- (a) Suraj can be immediately arrested for defying the court's decision.
 - (b) No action can be taken unless Suraj is caught acting as a tout again.
 - (c) Suraj may be barred from entering the court's vicinity.
 - (d) The court must provide additional evidence of Suraj's activities as a tout before taking action.

XIII. Competition Act: The concept of combinations, common in developed countries, gained prominence in India with the advent of liberalization, privatization, and globalization. This led to the entry of multinational companies (MNCs) into the Indian market, often opting for mergers and acquisitions rather than starting from scratch. The Competition Act 2002 in India was enacted in response to these developments, mandating notification to the Competition Commission of India (CCI) for combinations and setting high thresholds for assets and turnover.

Types of Combinations

Combinations are classified into three types: Horizontal Combinations, Vertical Combinations, and Conglomerate Combinations.

Horizontal Combinations: These are formed between enterprises operating at the same level of the production process, offering substitute goods. Such combinations can sometimes be detrimental, reducing competition and leading to higher prices for consumers.

Vertical Combinations: These are non-horizontal combinations, where firms operate at different levels of supply and distribution of a product. Vertical combinations can create a pro-competitive environment, leading to better process control, increased market share, and improved supply chains.

Conglomerate Combinations: These involve enterprises or firms unrelated in their business fields, such as a goods-producing company merging with a service-providing company. While they can lead to better market standing, there's a risk of monopolization, potentially barring new competitors.

Regulation of Combinations under Indian Competition Regime

To Notify: Parties to a combination must notify the CCI, as per Section 6(2) of the Competition Act, 2002. The CCI assesses whether the merger or combination could cause an appreciable adverse effect (AAEC) in the market.

Inspection of the Notice: The CCI inspects the notice for any defects, which the parties are then asked to rectify.

Prima Facie Opinion: Within 30 days of receiving the notice, the CCI forms a prima facie opinion. Parties may be required to publish details of the combination, inviting public objections.

Proceedings Regarding the Final Order: The CCI decides if the combination will adversely affect the market. If no adverse effect is found, the transaction is approved. If an adverse effect is anticipated, the transaction may be declared null and void or modifications may be suggested.

Gun Jumping: This refers to parties consummating a combination without CCI approval, punishable under Section 43A of the Competition Act, 2002. The Indian merger control regime is suspensory, requiring CCI approval before proceeding with a combination.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Comprehending combination under Competition Law", https://blog.ipleaders.in/comprehending-combination-competition-law/#Stepwise_procedure_regarding_the_regulation_of_combinations_under_Indian_competition_regime

63. A large Indian pharmaceutical company, PharmaCorp, plans to acquire a smaller competitor, HealthPharma. The combined turnover of both companies is well above the threshold set by the Competition Act, 2002. However, PharmaCorp proceeds with the acquisition without notifying the Competition Commission of India (CCI). Is PharmaCorp's action in line with the requirement set under Section 6(2) of the Competition Act, 2002?
- (a) Yes, because PharmaCorp is a large company and the acquisition will benefit the market.
 - (b) No, because they did not notify the CCI as required for combinations exceeding the threshold.
 - (c) Yes, if the acquisition does not lead to a monopoly in the pharmaceutical market.
 - (d) No, but only if HealthPharma objects to the acquisition.
64. Two major telecommunication companies, TeleCom and MobileNet, decide to merge. The CCI initiates an assessment to determine if the merger could lead to an appreciable adverse effect on competition in the telecommunication market. What is the primary factor that the CCI will assess in this case under the Competition Act, 2002?
- (a) The financial benefits that the merger will bring to both companies.
 - (b) Whether the merger will lead to improved technology in telecommunications.
 - (c) If the merger could cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition in the market.
 - (d) The impact of the merger on the employment rates in the telecommunications sector.
65. After announcing a proposed merger between two leading automobile manufacturers, AutoCorp and MotoMakers, the CCI requires the companies to publish details of the combination, inviting public objections. A group of independent automobile dealers raises objections, claiming the merger will limit their access to certain car models and increase prices. What is the purpose of this requirement by the CCI? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) To gather financial information about the merging companies.
 - (b) To allow public participation in assessing the impact of the merger.
 - (c) To evaluate the market share of the automobile manufacturers.
 - (d) To determine the financial viability of the merger for the companies.
66. Two major retail companies, BigShop and MarketPlace, agree to merge their operations. Despite the scale of the merger potentially raising competition concerns, they proceed with the merger without notifying the Competition Commission of India (CCI). After the merger is completed, the CCI comes to know about it and initiates an investigation. What consequence might BigShop and MarketPlace face for not obtaining CCI approval before merging, as per the Competition Act, 2002?
- (a) The companies might be required to pay a fine for not following procedural requirements.
 - (b) The CCI will automatically approve the merger since it has already been completed.
 - (c) No consequences, as the merger does not necessarily imply anti-competitive effects.
 - (d) The companies might be required to demerge their operations.

67. After a thorough investigation, the CCI finds that the merger between two leading software companies, TechGenius and CodeWorks, is likely to significantly reduce competition in the software market. The CCI anticipates this merger will lead to higher prices and fewer choices for consumers. What action can the CCI take according to the Competition Act, 2002?
- (a) The CCI can suggest modifications to the merger to alleviate competition concerns.
 - (b) The CCI can only impose a fine but cannot interfere with the merger.
 - (c) The CCI must approve the merger since the investigation is complete.
 - (d) The CCI can only issue a warning without taking further action.

XIV. Evidence Act: Relevance refers to the connection and probative value between evidence and the issue to be proved, while admissibility is the court's determination of whether evidence is permissible under the Law of Evidence. These terms, often considered synonymous, are distinct. Evidence is relevant if it makes a fact more or less probable and is of consequence in determining the action.

Relevant evidence makes a fact more or less likely to be true. It may be rejected for causing unreasonable prejudice, confusion, or wasting time. Generally, relevant evidence is admissible, and irrelevant evidence is not. The principles of relevance include:

Evidence not logically verified regarding required proof should not be received.

Everything verified or probative should be admitted unless excluded by law or policy.

The Indian Evidence Act doesn't specifically define relevancy but describes when one fact becomes relevant to another. Sections 5 to 55 detail how one fact may relate to another, making it relevant. If a fact isn't related in these ways, it's irrelevant. Courts may exclude relevant evidence if its probative value is significantly outweighed by risks like unfair prejudice or confusing issues.

Admissibility

Admissibility refers to relevant facts the court allows. Section 136 of the Evidence Act gives judges discretion over admissibility. They may inquire how a proposed fact, if proved, would be significant, admitting it only if relevant.

Essential Ingredients of Admissibility

Judges solely determine relevancy and admissibility.

Judges may ask how a fact is relevant when evidence is proposed.

Judges admit facts only if satisfied they are relevant under Sections 6 to 55.

Relevant Evidence

Relevant evidence, which can support, refute, clarify, or present significant facts, is auxiliary or collateral but appropriate for inferring rights or liabilities. It's relevant only if linked to the facts in issue but not necessarily admissible. For instance, communications between spouses during marriage are relevant but not admissible. Logical relevancy implies a reasonable link between facts, a determination often made by lawyers when deciding to present evidence. Sections 5 to 55 of the Evidence Act list admissible relevant facts.

In *Knapp v. State*, the court held that the relevance of evidence depends on its general assistance in resolving the main issue at trial.

Essential Ingredients of Relevance

Relevancy is not totally dependent on law.

Relevancy is determined on the basis of practical experience, logic, common sense, human experience and basic knowledge of affairs.

Relevance is based on logic and human experience, while admissibility is legally determined under the Indian Evidence Act. Relevant facts can be admissible, but admissible facts may not always be relevant.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Relevancy and Admissibility",
<https://blog.ipleaders.in/relevancy-and-admissibility/>*

68. In a trial for embezzlement, the prosecution presents a handwritten note allegedly written by the accused, Mr. Kumar, stating his intent to embezzle funds. The note is not signed, and the prosecution has not verified the handwriting through an expert. The defense objects to the admissibility of the note. Should the note be received as evidence in the trial?
- (a) Yes, because the note directly implicates Mr. Kumar in the crime.
 - (b) No, because the handwriting on the note has not been logically verified.
 - (c) Yes, if the prosecution can provide indirect evidence linking Mr. Kumar to the note.
 - (d) No, unless Mr. Kumar admits to writing the note.
69. In a corporate lawsuit, Company A seeks to introduce email correspondence between executives of Company B as evidence. The emails were obtained from a former employee of Company B and have not been authenticated. Company B objects to the admissibility of the emails. Should the court admit the emails as evidence?
- (a) Yes, because the emails could provide crucial insights into Company B's practices.
 - (b) No, because the emails have not been verified or authenticated.
 - (c) Yes, if the emails are consistent with other evidence in the case.
 - (d) No, unless the former employee testifies to their authenticity.
70. During a property dispute trial, the judge is presented with a land sale agreement that is crucial to the case. However, the agreement is a photocopy, and the original document is not available. The opposing party objects to the admissibility of the photocopy. Under Section 136 of the Evidence Act, should the judge admit the photocopy as evidence?
- (a) Yes, if the judge believes the photocopy can significantly contribute to resolving the dispute.
 - (b) No, because photocopies are not admissible in property disputes.
 - (c) Yes, but only if the photocopy is certified by a legal authority.
 - (d) No, unless the party presenting the photocopy explains the absence of the original.

71. In a defamation case, the plaintiff presents a series of social media posts from various unrelated individuals criticizing the defendant's professional conduct. The plaintiff argues that these posts establish a general perception of the defendant's unprofessionalism. The defendant objects, stating that these posts are irrelevant to the specific incident of defamation being tried. Should the court consider these social media posts as relevant evidence?
- (a) Yes, because they provide insight into the defendant's professional reputation.
 - (b) No, because the posts are not directly related to the specific incident of defamation.
 - (c) Yes, if the posts are from credible sources and widely recognized.
 - (d) No, unless the individuals who posted have direct knowledge of the defamation incident.
72. Which among the following statements can be inferred from the information given in the passage?
- (a) All things logically connected to the facts in issue are relevant as per the evidence law.
 - (b) All things legally connected to the facts in issue are relevant as per the evidence law.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above

XV. Misc. Laws: Modes of Acquisition of Easements

Express Grant

The easement can be acquired through express grant made by inserting the clause of granting such a right in the deed of sale, mortgage or through any other form of transfer. This involves expressing by the grantor of his clear intention. If the value of the immovable property is Rs.100 or above then it compulsory for it to be in writing and duly registered.

Implied Circumstances

Easementary right can be acquired in implied circumstances in the following ways-

EASEMENT OF NECESSITY

Section 13 of the act deals with this. This consists of the circumstances where the owner or occupier cannot use his property without exercising the right of easement over the servient heritage. Thus, absolute necessity is the test and the convenience. When a joint property is partitioned amongst various coparceners and if right of easement over one share of the property is essential for the enjoyment of the share of the other coparcener then latter shall be entitled to easement.

Quasi Easements

In the case of a person transferring his property to another person then-

If an easement is continuous, apparent and necessary to enjoy, then in such a case the transferee shall be entitled to it,

If such an easement is continuous, apparent and necessary to enjoy the said property, the transferor has a right to such easement over property transferred by him

In case of partition of the property of the joint family, if an easement is continuous, apparent and necessary to enjoy the share of one coparcener over the other coparcener, then he is entitled to such a right of easement.

Easements are quasi as those are arising out of circumstances, i.e. When common properties are converted into tenements by way of sale, mortgage, partition or through any other form of transfer. In such a case, there is an implied grant of right of easement

Prescriptive Easements

Section 15 provides for this type. Following are the requisites-

Right must be definite and certain,

Right must have been independently enjoyed without any agreement with the servient owner,

Must be enjoyed openly, peacefully and as of a right without any interruption for a continuous period of 20 years and in respect of any government land the period of non-interruption shall be 30 years.

Customary Easements

An easement right can be acquired by virtue of a local custom. This is known as customary easements. Section 18 of the Act provides for it. For example- people living in a particular city or town having a right to bury the dead in a particular area or riparian right to use water."

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from “An Overview: Law of Easements in India”, <https://blog.ipleaders.in/an-overview-law-of-easements-in-india/>

73. Rajesh, a homeowner, sells a piece of his land to Suman. In the deed of sale, he includes a clause granting Suman the right to use a path across Rajesh's remaining land for accessing the main road. However, the clause specifies that this easement is subject to revocation at Rajesh's discretion. After a year, Rajesh decides to revoke the easement and erects a fence blocking the path. Suman sues Rajesh for violating her right of easement. Which of the following statements are true?
- i. Suman is entitled to the easement because it was explicitly granted in the deed of sale.
 - ii. Rajesh has the right to revoke the easement at any time as per the clause in the deed of sale.
 - iii. The easement is valid only as long as Rajesh allows it, regardless of its inclusion in the deed of sale.
 - iv. The revocation of the easement by Rajesh is invalid since easements once granted in a deed of sale cannot be revoked unilaterally.
- (a) Statement i (b) Statements ii and iii
(c) Statements i and iv (d) Statements ii, iii, and iv

74. Amit and Ravi jointly own a property. They decide to partition it, with Amit getting the eastern part and Ravi the western part. However, the only well is on Ravi's side, and without access to this well, Amit cannot reasonably use his property. Amit claims a right of easement to use the well. Is Amit entitled to an easement over Ravi's property for the use of the well?
- (a) Yes, because access to water is a necessity for the use of his property.
 - (b) No, because the well is on Ravi's partitioned property.
 - (c) Yes, but only if Amit pays Ravi for the water usage.
 - (d) No, unless Amit has no other source of water available.
75. In a small village, it is a long-standing custom for villagers to use a path running through Mr. Sharma's property to reach the local temple. This custom has been followed for several generations. Mr. Sharma decides to block the path, prompting the villagers to file a lawsuit claiming an easement right based on local custom. Are the villagers entitled to an easement right over Mr. Sharma's property based on local custom?
- (a) Yes, because the path has been used for several generations.
 - (b) No, because Mr. Sharma is the legal owner of the property.
 - (c) Yes, but only if the villagers can prove the existence of the custom in court.
 - (d) No, unless the path is the only access to the temple.
76. Vikram buys a house that is accessible by two roads: one passing through his neighbour Neel's property and another public road. Vikram prefers the road through Neel's property as it is shorter. However, this road has been used by previous owners of Vikram's house for over 30 years. Neel, aware of this usage history, decides to close the road for personal reasons. Vikram claims an easement of necessity to continue using the path. Is Vikram entitled to this easement?
- (a) Yes, because the road through Neel's property is shorter and more convenient.
 - (b) No, because Vikram has an alternative access through the public road.
 - (c) Yes, but only if Vikram can prove the road's use for over 30 years.
 - (d) No, unless Vikram has no other access to his house.
77. Arjun sells a plot of land to Maya for Rs. 150,000. In the agreement, they verbally agree that Maya can use a path on Arjun's adjacent land for access. However, this agreement is not mentioned in the written deed, and the deed is duly registered. After a year, Arjun decides to block the path, leading Maya to claim her right of easement based on their verbal agreement. Is Maya entitled to the easement?
- (a) Yes, because they had a verbal agreement.
 - (b) No, because the agreement was not in writing and registered.
 - (c) Yes, but only if Maya can prove the verbal agreement in court.
 - (d) No, unless Maya has no other access to her property.

78. For the past 25 years, Seema has been using a shortcut through her neighbour Raj's garden to reach the local market. This use has been without Raj's explicit permission, but he has never objected to it. Raj now decides to construct a building on his garden, blocking Seema's path. Seema claims a prescriptive easement to continue using the path. Is Seema entitled to this easement?
- (a) Yes, because she has used the path for more than 20 years.
 - (b) No, because Raj is the legal owner of the garden.
 - (c) Yes, but only if Seema can prove Raj's tacit consent to her use.
 - (d) No, unless Seema has no other way to reach the market.

XVI. Important Legal Doctrines: The doctrine of locus standi is an old doctrine. It signifies appearance before the court or before anybody on a given question. According to this doctrine, a person who is a stranger to a disputed matter cannot interfere in judicial proceedings. Only a person whose legal right has been violated, the aggrieved person, is allowed to bring an action in court.

Essential Ingredients of Locus Standi

Injury

The fundamental requirement for instituting a suit involves the person suffering from some kind of injury, either actual or anticipatory. The term “aggrieved person” means that the rights of the person have been violated adversely in reality. Traditionally, only the person with a direct interest in the matter could bring an action in court. However, in the 20th century, there emerged a relaxation of locus standi.

Causation

Causation signifies the cause and effect relationship. There must be a sufficient relationship between the act of one party and the injury undergone by an aggrieved party. The resultant injury should be traceable back to the action that caused it, belonging to the defendant.

Exceptions to The Principle of Locus Standi

In cases of Public Interest Litigation (PIL), the scenario regarding locus standi is less complex. Courts have brought about a simpler, more flexible, and wider rule for governing locus standi in PIL cases. The locus standi in PIL is based on public welfare, abiding by the fundamental principles of the Constitution, to advance the cause of the community, disadvantaged groups, and individuals, or the public interest. www.lawpreptutorial.com

Legislations Constitutionality

The principle of locus standi is often relaxed when it comes to the constitutionality of legislation being in issue. In the Indian context, statutory legality can be challenged before the court of law without affecting the functionality of the same.

Remedies Laid Down By Existing Statutes in Force

Statutes may expressly relax the rigid requirement of locus standi, using phrases such as “person aggrieved” or “aggrieved person”. The final decision is made by the court of law. The

phrase 'person aggrieved' includes not only the person who actually suffered the loss but also those who have an apprehension towards future loss.

Any person acting in good faith can bring a suit in court. This relaxation in the principle of locus standi is the result of judicial activism and is integral to Public Interest Litigation. However, due to this relaxation, the principle of locus standi is sometimes abused, leading to the accumulation of frivolous cases in court. Therefore, courts must be cautious while admitting a case to prevent misuse of the principle of locus standi.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Principle of Locus Standi",
<https://blog.ipleaders.in/principle-of-locus-standi/>*

79. Anita, a pedestrian, nearly gets struck by a car driven by John. She manages to jump out of the way in time and suffers no physical harm. However, Anita experiences mild anxiety when crossing streets since the incident. She files a lawsuit against John for damages. John argues that since Anita did not suffer any physical injury, her lawsuit lacks merit. Does Anita have the fundamental requirement to institute a suit based on her experience?
- (a) Yes, because she experienced anxiety due to the near-accident.
 - (b) No, because she did not suffer any actual injury or significant anticipatory injury.
 - (c) Yes, but only if she can prove the anxiety with medical reports.
 - (d) No, unless the anxiety prevents her from performing daily activities.
80. A local NGO files a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) against a new industrial plant alleging environmental damage and health risks to the nearby village, though the NGO is not directly affected. The industrial plant argues that the NGO has no standing to file the suit. Does the NGO have locus standi to bring the action in court under the principle of PIL?
- (a) Yes, because the PIL is filed for public welfare and environmental protection.
 - (b) No, because the NGO itself is not directly affected by the industrial plant.
 - (c) Yes, but only if the villagers themselves support the PIL.
 - (d) No, unless the NGO can prove actual environmental damage.
81. A homeowner, Mrs. Smith, files a lawsuit against a construction company for damage to her property caused by their nearby building project. She claims that the vibrations from the construction work have caused cracks in her house's foundation. The construction company argues that the cracks were pre-existing. Does Mrs. Smith meet the requirement of causation for her lawsuit?
- (a) Yes, if she can prove the cracks developed during the construction period.
 - (b) No, because the cracks were already present in her house.
 - (c) Yes, but only if a construction expert testifies that the damage is typical of construction work.
 - (d) No, unless she can show that no other factors could have caused the cracks.

82. A citizen's group challenges a newly enacted law that restricts public gatherings, arguing that it violates constitutional rights to free assembly. The government contends that the group has no locus standi since they have not yet been directly affected by the law. Does the citizen's group have locus standi to challenge the constitutionality of the legislation?
- (a) Yes, because the principle of locus standi is relaxed in cases involving constitutional issues.
 - (b) No, because the group has not been directly affected by the new law.
 - (c) Yes, but only if they can prove the likelihood of being affected in the future.
 - (d) No, unless a member of the group has already been penalized under the law.
83. A local fishing club, which mainly focuses on recreational activities and does not engage in environmental advocacy, files a lawsuit against a corporation for polluting a river. The club does not own any land along the river nor are any of its members directly affected by the pollution. The club claims that the pollution violates environmental laws and harms public health. Can the club legally challenge the corporation's actions?
- (a) Yes, because the pollution affects the general environment and public health.
 - (b) No, because the club is not directly affected by the pollution and does not engage in environmental advocacy.
 - (c) Yes, but only if local residents affected by the pollution join the lawsuit.
 - (d) No, unless the club can prove direct harm to its recreational activities.
84. A law is passed allowing the government to seize private land for infrastructure development without compensation. Several citizens, not affected by the law yet, file a lawsuit challenging the law's legality. The government claims these citizens lack locus standi. Do the citizens have the standing to challenge the law?
- (a) Yes, because challenging the legality of a statute does not require direct impact.
 - (b) No, because they have not been personally affected by the law.
 - (c) Yes, but only if they can show potential future impact on their properties.
 - (d) No, unless one of them has had their land seized under the law.

Logical Reasoning

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

- XVII.** At the outset, it is useful to distinguish the two types of employment that prevail in an economy such as India. The first is wage employment which is a result of labour demanded by employers in their pursuit of profits. The second is self-employment where labour supply and labour demand are identical, i.e., the worker employs herself. A further useful distinction can also be made between wage labour and jobs. The first includes all forms of labour done for an employer including daily wage work at one extreme and highly paid corporate jobs at the other. But jobs generally refer to relatively better paid regular wage or salaried employment. In other words, all jobs are wage labour, but all wage labour cannot be called jobs. When we speak of a jobs problem, we are speaking of inadequate labour demand particularly for regular wage work.

The Indian economy has historically been characterised by the presence of both open unemployment as well as high levels of informal employment consisting of the self-employed as well as casual wage workers. The last is also called “disguised unemployment” because, being similar to open unemployment, it also indicates a lack of adequate employment opportunities in the formal sector.

This lack of opportunities is reflected by a more or less stagnant employment growth rate of salaried workers in the non-agricultural sector in the last four decades. The labour demand in the formal non-agricultural sector is determined by two distinct factors. First, since firms in the formal sector hire workers to produce output for profit, labour demand depends on the amount of output that firms are able to sell. Under any given level of technological development, labour demand in the formal sector rises when demand for output rises. Second, labour demand depends on the state of technology that dictates the number of workers that firms need to hire to produce one unit of output. Introduction of labour-saving technologies enables firms to produce the same amount of output by hiring a lower number of workers.

Since economic policy is generally framed in terms of output growth (think of GDP or value-added), rather than the level of output, let us examine this argument in terms of growth rates. Employment growth rate is determined by the relative strength of two factors — the output growth rate and the labour productivity growth rate. If labour productivity growth rate does not change, higher output growth rate increases employment growth rate. In other words, policies that promote higher economic growth would also achieve higher employment growth. On the

other hand, if labour productivity growth rate rises, employment growth rate falls for a given output growth rate.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/indias-jobs-crisis-the-macroeconomic-reasons/article67671927.ece>

85. Which of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument about the impact of technological advancements on employment growth?
- (a) Technological advancements in India have consistently increased overall productivity without significantly affecting the total number of jobs.
 - (b) Studies in India reveal that technological advancements have significantly reduced the demand for labour in various sectors, despite increased output.
 - (c) Indian industries have seen a decline in job creation despite technological advancements increasing production efficiency and overall economic growth.
 - (d) Technology in India has been adopted in a way that primarily complements rather than replaces human labour in most sectors.
86. Considering the arguments presented in the passage, which of the following statements must necessarily be true?
- (a) Economic policies in India have effectively balanced output growth with employment growth.
 - (b) High levels of informal employment in India indicate a deficiency in formal sector job opportunities.
 - (c) Technological advancements have no significant impact on the number of jobs in the Indian economy.
 - (d) The Indian economy has shown an increase in employment growth in the non-agricultural sector.
87. Which of the following, if true, would resolve the paradox presented in the passage regarding the relationship between economic growth and employment growth?
- (a) Economic policies in India increasingly prioritize labour-intensive sectors to drive economic growth.
 - (b) The Indian government ensures that technological advancements do not lead to a reduction in the labour force.
 - (c) Sectors with high labour productivity growth dominate the economic growth narrative in India, outpacing overall output growth.
 - (d) Indian industries are adopting labour-saving technologies at a rate that matches the overall economic growth rate.

88. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument that higher economic growth will lead to higher employment growth in India's non-agricultural sector?
- (a) Recent studies show that India's economic growth is primarily driven by sectors that employ highly skilled labour.
 - (b) Data indicates a significant increase in foreign investments in India's non-agricultural sector.
 - (c) Surveys reveal that the majority of India's workforce prefers self-employment over wage employment.
 - (d) Evidence suggests that the introduction of labour-saving technologies in the non-agricultural sector has been more rapid than previously anticipated.
89. Based on the passage, with which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?
- (a) Economic policies that focus on output growth are sufficient to ensure high employment growth in India.
 - (b) The stagnation in employment growth is a result of the Indian economy's over-reliance on technological advancements.
 - (c) Disguised unemployment and prevalent self-employment signify deep-rooted economic issues in India.
 - (d) The formal sector's labour demand is largely unaffected by technological changes and output demand.
90. Which of the following best describes the main argument of the passage regarding employment growth in India's formal non-agricultural sector?
- (a) Employment growth is primarily driven by technological advancements in the formal sector.
 - (b) The stagnant growth rate of salaried workers is due to a lack of skilled labor in the economy.
 - (c) Employment growth is determined by the interplay between output growth and labor productivity growth rates.
 - (d) Self-employment and informal employment are the main contributors to overall employment growth.

XVIII. The 18-day winter session of Parliament that was adjourned sine die on December 21 marked a new low in India's parliamentary democracy as the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party refused to engage with the Opposition, evaded executive accountability, and passed a battery of Bills with far-reaching consequences for the country while a majority of the Opposition members remained suspended. In the final count, a total of 146 Members of Parliament (MP) from the Opposition bloc were suspended — 46 of the Rajya Sabha, and 100 of the Lok Sabha, as they clamored for a statement by Union Home Minister Amit Shah on a breach of security that involved protesters gaining entry into the chamber of the Lok Sabha on December 13. The rift lingers, as Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha Mallikarjun Kharge has written to Vice-President of India and Rajya Sabha Chairman Jagdeep Dhankhar, terming the suspension of Opposition MP as "predetermined and premeditated" by the government. The absence of any application of mind was evident, Mr. Kharge has written, recalling that an MP who was not even present in the Lok Sabha, was among those suspended. The Chairs of both the Houses could not ensure smooth conduct of the session. Attempts made by Mr. Dhankhar and Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla lacked the requisite imprimatur of impartiality. www.lawpreptutorial.com It was in the absence of a majority of the Opposition members that the government passed new laws that rewrite the criminal code of the country, regulation of telecommunication, and the appointment of the Election Commission of India. The common feature of these laws is an unprecedented increase in the power of the executive, and it is not a coincidence that they were passed without a meaningful parliamentary debate that took on board conflicting views. The government refused even the Opposition demand for a statement on the security breach, in a show of obstinacy that equates numerical majority with logical and moral infallibility. The government has blamed the Opposition for bringing the suspensions upon itself, and this position has been echoed by the Speaker and the Chairman. The case of the alleged mimicry of Mr. Dhankhar by an Opposition MP was a distraction that was convenient for the ruling party. Mr. Dhankhar himself told the Rajya Sabha that the alleged mimicry was an insult to his community, a dismaying correlation to be made by anyone, let alone a legal luminary such as himself. It is another matter whether the Opposition should have invested so much time and effort in asking for a debate on the security breach by a few misguided youths. The effect, if not the objective, of it all was to derail parliamentary functioning and obtain a free pass for the executive.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from Law of numbers: On the winter session and a low in India's parliamentary democracy, <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/law-of-numbers-on-the-winter-session-and-a-low-in-indias-parliamentary-democracy/article67677048.ece>

91. Based on the passage, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
- (a) The Opposition's consistent demands and disruptions were the primary reasons for the parliamentary deadlock and the subsequent passing of bills without ample discussion.
 - (b) The suspension of a significant number of Opposition members was a calculated move to ensure the smooth passage of bills without facing substantial scrutiny or debate.
 - (c) The government's refusal to address the security breach was a minor oversight and does not reflect on its overall commitment to parliamentary democracy.
 - (d) The mimicry incident involving an Opposition MP and the Chairman's reaction to it were unrelated to the broader issues of parliamentary conduct and executive accountability.
92. What assumption underlies the author's critique of the parliamentary session
- (a) Parliamentary democracy requires active participation from both ruling and opposition parties to function effectively.
 - (b) A numerical majority in Parliament should override the need for comprehensive debate on all issues.
 - (c) Opposition parties are always more committed to democratic principles than ruling parties.
 - (d) Security breaches in Parliament should be addressed through internal procedures rather than public debate.
93. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument about the lack of executive accountability regarding the security breach?
- (a) The bills passed have been widely praised by experts for their potential to significantly improve governance and law enforcement in the country.
 - (b) Previous sessions under different governments have seen similar or higher numbers of suspensions and bills passed without extensive debates.
 - (c) The Opposition had previously agreed to certain terms of conduct which they then violated, leading to their suspensions.
 - (d) The security breach was thoroughly investigated by an independent committee, and the findings were made public.
94. If the statement "The government's refusal to engage with the Opposition is a tactic to ensure unquestioned passage of bills" is true, which of the following would also have to be true?
- (a) The Opposition's strategies and demands are always reasonable and in the best interest of parliamentary democracy.
 - (b) The government believes that engaging in debate with the Opposition is likely to delay or complicate the passing of its proposed bills.
 - (c) All bills passed in the absence of a full Opposition are inherently undemocratic and invalid.
 - (d) The Opposition is solely responsible for the parliamentary deadlock and resulting in the absence of debate.

95. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's criticism regarding the increase in executive power?
- (a) The new laws significantly expand the government's surveillance capabilities without adequate safeguards for citizens' privacy.
 - (b) Independent legal experts have praised the new laws for their balanced approach to modernizing India's legal system.
 - (c) The majority of citizens polled express support for the new laws and the manner in which they were passed.
 - (d) Other democracies have successfully passed similar laws without facing significant opposition or requiring extensive debates.
96. What is the primary flaw in the author's reasoning regarding the suspension of Opposition MPs and the passage of new laws during the winter session of Parliament?
- (a) The author assumes that numerical majority should not be equated with moral authority, without providing sufficient evidence for this claim.
 - (b) The author fails to consider that the Opposition's demands for a debate on the security breach might have been politically motivated rather than substantive.
 - (c) The author overlooks the possibility that the new laws passed could have been necessary and beneficial, despite the lack of debate.
 - (d) The author assumes that the suspension of Opposition MPs was unjustified, without fully exploring the reasons given by the government for these actions.
- XIX.** Human rights are both a moral and a geopolitical matter. However, there is no centralized authority to enforce compliance with human rights standards. The primary method of addressing human rights violations is through 'naming and shaming' by other countries and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This approach can lead to economic sanctions or military intervention, but it is often fraught with contradictions and selectivity. The geopolitics of shaming, as explored in the context of human rights pressure, reveals how politics is inherently intertwined with this method. Human rights shaming is essentially a strategic interaction between the source (the entity doing the shaming) and the target (the entity being shamed). This interaction is influenced by various factors, including the political, economic, and social contexts of both the source and the target. The effectiveness of human rights shaming as a tool for enforcing human rights compliance is debatable. While it can bring international attention to human rights abuses and put pressure on violators, it can also be seen as a form of political manipulation or coercion. The approach can be used selectively, targeting some countries or issues while ignoring others, often based on the strategic interests of the countries or organizations involved. Moreover, the impact of shaming on the actual improvement of human rights conditions is not always clear. In some cases, it may lead to positive changes, with the targeted country or entity taking steps to address the violations. In

other cases, however, it may have little to no effect, or it might even lead to a backlash, with the targeted entity doubling down on its actions or policies.

The use of economic sanctions as a follow-up to human rights shaming is another area of contention. While sanctions can be a powerful tool to compel compliance, they can also have unintended consequences, often harming the very people they are meant to help. Sanctions can lead to economic hardship for the general population, exacerbating the human rights issues they are intended to address.

While human rights shaming is a widely used method for dealing with human rights violations, it is a complex and often politicized process. Its effectiveness depends on a range of factors, including the nature of the violations, the international context, and the responses of both the shaming and the shamed parties. As such, it is a tool that must be used judiciously, with a clear understanding of its potential impacts and limitations.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/rest-of-world/the-politics-over-because-of-human-rights/articleshow/105846750.cms>

97. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?
- (a) Economic sanctions, following human rights shaming, are typically ineffective due to international resistance.
 - (b) Human rights shaming usually leads to significant improvements in the human rights conditions of targeted countries.
 - (c) The process of human rights shaming is universally accepted and applied without any geopolitical bias.
 - (d) Human rights shaming is often driven more by geopolitical interests than by genuine concern for human rights.
98. Which of the following is most likely to be an outcome of what the author describes as the "geopolitics of shaming"?
- (a) Human rights shaming often leads to backlash, with targeted entities intensifying their questionable practices.
 - (b) Countries frequently use human rights shaming to strategically target adversaries while ignoring allies.
 - (c) Shaming typically results in immediate and comprehensive compliance with international human rights standards.
 - (d) Economic sanctions following shaming universally achieve their intended outcomes without harming local populations.

99. What underlying assumption is inherent in the use of human rights shaming as a method for dealing with human rights violations?
- (a) Countries and organizations involved in shaming always act in a purely altruistic manner, devoid of any geopolitical interests.
 - (b) Public exposure and international scrutiny will naturally lead to a desire for change and compliance within the targeted entity.
 - (c) All human rights violations are universally agreed upon and clearly defined across different cultures and political systems.
 - (d) Economic sanctions following human rights shaming will primarily affect the governing bodies and leaders of the targeted entity.
100. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument for the effectiveness of human rights shaming as a tool for enforcing compliance?
- (a) A significant number of countries have reformed their policies and improved human rights conditions following targeted shaming campaigns.
 - (b) The majority of countries and organizations practicing shaming have a consistent track record of addressing human rights issues within their own borders.
 - (c) Research shows that countries subject to human rights shaming experience a notable increase in foreign investments and economic partnerships.
 - (d) International courts and tribunals have started to recognize and act upon evidence gathered during shaming campaigns.
101. Which of the following situations most closely parallels the author's description of the dynamics of human rights shaming?
- (a) A teacher consistently praises all students equally for their achievements, regardless of the actual quality of their work.
 - (b) A sports coach selectively disciplines players based on their performance and strategic importance to the team, despite similar levels of rule infractions.
 - (c) A company uniformly applies its environmental policies across all its international branches, irrespective of local regulations or economic impacts.
 - (d) A judge imposes fines for traffic violations based on a combination of the severity of the offense, the driver's history, and the judge's personal biases or political pressures.

102. Which of the following would be an effective course of action to address the limitations of human rights shaming, as discussed in the passage?
- (a) Implementing a universal set of human rights standards that all countries must adhere to, irrespective of their geopolitical influence.
 - (b) Ceasing the practice of human rights shaming altogether, considering its ineffectiveness and potential for political manipulation.
 - (c) Increasing the severity of economic sanctions following human rights shaming to ensure stricter compliance by the targeted countries.
 - (d) Developing a nuanced approach to human rights shaming, considering the specific contexts and potential repercussions in each case.

XX. A New Man is emerging, representing a profound evolution in human consciousness. This transformation is more significant than the shift from monkeys to human beings, which introduced psychology. The upcoming change will bring the soul into focus, elevating humans from merely psychological beings to spiritual ones.

We are living in a time where new consciousness is paramount. The New Man, however, must emerge through us; we are the conduit for this change. The future is embedded in the present. By nurturing today, we shape tomorrow. Overemphasis on the future leads to neglecting the present, which in turn affects the future, as it always arrives as the present.

The New Man will approach life without preconceived conclusions, allowing a genuine interaction with existence. Prejudices act as barriers to understanding. This new individual will transcend traditional ideologies like Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, or communism, embracing reality without the filter of personal beliefs.

Living not by belief but through direct experience of life, the New Man will understand truth unobscured by belief systems. The Old Man, who lived in fear, created gods and religious institutions from this fear. In contrast, the New Man will be motivated by love. Fear confines one to a cycle of death, while love opens the path to truly experiencing life.

This new being will reject the destructive patterns of the past, focusing on creativity and life. His approach to science, art, and society will foster construction, not destruction. He will avoid politics, rooted in fear and hate, and will not be confined by nationalistic views, instead embracing a global perspective.

The emergence of the New Man is evident in the global youth rebellion against various orthodoxies, be they religious or state-imposed. This new consciousness is about living a life driven by spontaneous responsibility rather than preconceived prejudices.

This transformation marks a shift from a life based on fear to one based on love, from a life led by beliefs to one led by experience, and from a nationalistic to a global outlook. It signifies a break from the past, ushering in an era where humans are not just psychological beings but spiritual entities, embracing a broader, more inclusive understanding of existence.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/toi-edit-page/the-new-man-is-coming-through-you/>

103. Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?
- (a) The rise of the New Man will result in the complete abolishment of all existing religious and political systems.
 - (b) The New Man symbolizes a transition from fear-based living to a predominantly love-oriented existence.
 - (c) The New Man's influence is clearly evident and dominant in the current global political landscape.
 - (d) With the arrival of the New Man, traditional religious institutions are destined to become entirely obsolete.
104. Which of the following points to a flaw in the author's reasoning regarding the transformation to the New Man?
- (a) The author assumes that a global youth rebellion is a definitive indicator of a significant shift in human consciousness.
 - (b) The author implies that the New Man's evolution is an inevitable natural process without requiring societal change.
 - (c) The author suggests that traditional ideologies and religions have become completely irrelevant in the era of the New Man.
 - (d) The author believes that living through direct experience is universally superior to following beliefs or ideologies.
105. Which of the following, if true, would resolve the paradox regarding the author's criticism of future-orientation and the future-focused concept of the New Man?
- (a) The principles of the New Man can be practiced in the present while aiming for its ideal in the future.
 - (b) The New Man is intended as a theoretical construct and not meant for practical real-world application.
 - (c) The New Man serves as a metaphor for gradual changes in human consciousness, rather than a literal future state.
 - (d) The New Man is a personal belief of the author, not necessarily applicable to the broader evolution of humanity.
106. Which of the following assertions is not in contradiction with the author's overall arguments in the passage?
- (a) The New Man's emergence necessitates the complete rejection of all traditional ideologies.
 - (b) The New Man will approach life with preconceived conclusions to guide their interactions with existence.
 - (c) The global youth rebellion is an expression of the emerging consciousness of the New Man.
 - (d) The New Man will focus solely on the future, neglecting the present moment.

107. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the main argument in the passage about the transformative nature of the New Man?
- (a) Historical studies demonstrate that significant shifts in human consciousness have always been preceded by global youth movements.
 - (b) Psychological research confirms that human consciousness is inherently adaptable and capable of profound evolution.
 - (c) Global surveys show an increasing trend of individuals rejecting traditional ideologies in favour of experiential living.
 - (d) Anthropological findings suggest that the evolution from monkeys to humans was mainly driven by shifts in consciousness.
108. Which of the following points most closely supports the fact that the New Man will adopt a global perspective?
- (a) The New Man transcends existing religious and political ideologies, often rooted in nationalistic principles.
 - (b) The New Man's life philosophy is grounded in universal human values, surpassing culturally specific beliefs.
 - (c) The global youth rebellion against orthodoxies signifies a shift towards a global outlook.
 - (d) The New Man will reject nationalistic views and embrace a global perspective.

Quantitative Techniques

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

- XXI.** Following Information shows the information about the number of boys and girls taking the admission in three different center of **LAW PREP TUTORIAL** JODHPUR, JAIPUR BHOPAL.

In Jodhpur center the central head Mr. Jasa Ram Chaudhry gives 20% discount on Original fees of the course to each girl but charges full fees from each boy. The average fees per student is Rs. 45500 and the sum of total fees collected from all the students is 18200000 Rs. In Jaipur center the center head Mr. Nitin Tripathi gives 33.33% discount on original fees of the course to each girl but charges double fees from each boy.

The difference between number of boys and number of girls in Jaipur center is 140 and the average fees per student is 34400 Rs. In Bhopal center the center head Mr. Alok Pandey gives 10% discount on original fees of the course to each student and the original fees per student in Bhopal center is 40000 Rs.

Note:- The original fees of the course for each center is different.

In Jodhpur center:- Total number of boys is $x + 40$ and the number of girls is 40 less than the number of Boys.

In Jaipur center :- Total number of girls is $16y$ and total number of boys is $9y$

In Bhopal center:- Total 100 boys and 120 girls took the admission

109. In Jodhpur and Jaipur center together total Number of boys are how many less than the girls?
(a) 200 (b) 100
(c) 300 (d) 400
110. In Jodhpur center total fees collected from boys is how much more than that collected from girls?
(a) 3800000 (b) 3400000
(c) 300000 (d) None of these
111. What is the difference between total fees collected in Jodhpur center and that collected in Jaipur center?
(a) 400000 (b) 800000
(c) 1200000 (d) 1000000

112. The fees of the course for each girl in Jaipur center is How much less than the fees of each girl In Jodhpur center?
(a) 20000 (b) 30000
(c) 50000 (d) 15000
113. The fees of the course for each boy in Jaipur center is what percentage of that in Jodhpur.
(a) 100% (b) 120%
(c) 140% (d) None of these
114. What is difference between the fees collected form total boys and total girls in Bhopal center?
(a) 720000 Rs. (b) 820000 Rs.
(c) 920000 RS. (d) 620000 RS.

- XXII.** Following Information shows the percentage distribution of total number of persons who have taken covid-19 vaccine from five states.

Total number of persons from given five states together is 36000.

Note:- Total number of person taken vaccine from each states = number of person taken vaccine (covaxine + covishield)

15% of total number of person who have taken covid-19 vaccine belongs to state P. The number of person who have taken covid-19 vaccine from state S is 25% more than the number of person who have taken covid-19 vaccine from state R. In State Q the number of person taken covid-19 vaccine is 20% more than the number of person taken covid-19 vaccine from state P. The Ratio between the number of person taken covid-19 vaccine from state Q, R and State T is 9:10:11.

The given table shows the number of people taken covaxin, total number of female who taken vaccine and the ratio of male to female who taken covishield.

Cities	Number of people taken covaxine	Total number of female who taken vaccine	Ration of male to female who taken covishield
P	2800	2100	8:5
Q	3640	3340	9:11
R	1880	3140	3:2
S	4200	4000	7:8
T	2880	3660	11:10

115. Find the difference between the total female who took covaxine and the number of male who took covishield from all five state together.
(a) 4360 (b) 4560
(c) 3360 (d) 4860

116. Find the ratio of the total number of persons who have taken Covaxin from state P to the number of males who have taken Covaxin from state S
(a) 70:69 (b) 59:28
(c) 89: 22 (d) 44:29
117. Find the average number of females who took Covaxin from state 'P' and "T".
(a) 1840 (b) 1430
(c) 980 (d) 1180
118. The number of females who took Covishield from state T is approximately how much percent more/ less than the number of males who took Covaxin from state P?
(a) 22% (b) 41%.
(c) 38% (d) 14%
119. If the price of each Covishield from state 'P' is Rs. 300 and from state 'S' is Rs. 280, Then find the sum of the amount collected from females by state P and from females by state S.
(a) Rs. 2352600 (b) Rs. 1016800
(c) Rs. 1236500 (d) Rs. 2536400
120. Find the sum of the number of males who took Covishield from state 'R' and the number of males who took Covaxin from state Q.
(a) 4426 (b) 5688
(c) 3695 (d) 5054

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**MOST IMPORTANT
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025



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