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09th - 15th September 2024



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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. **Social Issue:** The Odisha government approved a proposal to plant 19 lakh palm trees to ward against the problem of deaths due to lightning strikes, which were designated as a state-specific disaster in 2015.

A total of 3,790 people have lost their lives to lightning strikes in the last 11 years, with 791 alone in the previous three fiscal years due to the increased frequency of lightning strikes. The state most notably recorded 61,000 lightning strikes in a two-hour interval on September 2, 2023, which killed at least 12 people.

The Special Relief Commissioner's office said as many as 282 persons died in 2021-22 due to lightning strikes, 297 in 2022-23 and 212 in 2023-24. Most lightning-related fatalities were reported from districts such as Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Balasore, Bhadrak, Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Sundargarh, Koraput and Nabarangpur. The state government has provided ex gratia of Rs 4 lakh for lightning deaths since 2015.

Scientifically, lightning is a rapid and massive discharge of electricity in the atmosphere some of which is directed towards earth. Odisha is an eastern coastal state situated in the tropical zone, with its hot, dry climate presenting the perfect blend of conditions for lightning strikes.

The highest number of cloud-to-lightning (CG) strikes occur in eastern and central India according to the Annual Lightning Report 2023-2024, published by the Climate Resilient Observing Systems Promotion Council (CROPC) and the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD).

A research paper titled "Climate Change and Incidence of Lightning in Odisha: An Exploratory Research", published by the IMD in 2021 further establishes the role of climate change in exacerbating lightning strikes, with a nearly 10 per cent increase in lightning activity resulting from every one degree Celsius of long-term warming. Odisha is particularly susceptible because of its "complex combination of climatic factors which influence the occurrence of lightning including pre-monsoon and monsoon period, cyclonic activities influenced by sea temperature and the convective energy of the atmosphere. Mapping main risk areas of lightning fatalities between 2000 and 2020 over Odisha state (India): A diagnostic approach to reduce lightning fatalities using statistical and spatiotemporal analyses. Very high and high lightning flash occurrences occur in the state's northern and central parts

With 96% of lightning strikes in rural areas, farmers and daily wage earners like agricultural labourers bear the brunt of lighting. Over 80% of the Odisha population depend on agriculture and other allied activities, and work long hours in open fields, making them vulnerable to

lightning strikes. Although most lightning strikes occurred between April and October, most deaths were reported during the peak agriculture season between June and October.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from:

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/everyday-explainers/lightning-strikes-palm-trees-odisha-9490868/>

1. Based on the research discussed, how does climate change influence the pattern of lightning occurrences in Odisha?
 - (a) Climate change has a negligible impact on the lightning occurrences in Odisha, as the local weather dynamics are more influenced by other regional climatic conditions.
 - (b) Research indicates an enhanced pattern of lightning occurrences in Odisha, linked indirectly to the broader effects of global climate change. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (c) While global climate trends impact weather phenomena worldwide, the connection between these trends and specific lightning activities in Odisha has yet to be clearly defined.
 - (d) Factors inherent to Odisha's geography primarily drive the heightened frequency of lightning, overshadowing any effects from climate change.
2. How does the passage portray the government's response to managing lightning fatalities in Odisha?
 - (a) The description suggests a positive perspective on the government's strategic initiatives to mitigate the risks associated with lightning fatalities.
 - (b) The passage critiques the government's actions as inadequate and poorly aimed, implying a need for more effective strategies.
 - (c) The narrative presents an unbiased account of the government's measures, maintaining a factual tone without leaning towards criticism or praise.
 - (d) The passage expresses doubts about the practicality and potential success of the government's specific strategy of tree planting for lightning protection.
3. Considering the increase in lightning strike fatalities in Odisha, which of the following statements best reflects the state's approach and challenges regarding this natural phenomenon?
 - (a) The Odisha government has been negligent in addressing the increased frequency of lightning strikes and has not taken significant preventive measures.
 - (b) Planting palm trees across Odisha aims to fundamentally change the climatic conditions that foster lightning strikes, effectively reducing their occurrence.
 - (c) The initiative to plant 19 lakh palm trees in Odisha is part of the state's broader strategy to mitigate fatalities from lightning strikes, recognizing the high vulnerability of its rural agricultural population.
 - (d) None of the above

4. Given the information about the lightning strike fatalities and preventive measures in Odisha, which of the following statements is NOT supported by the passage?
- (a) The frequency of lightning strikes in Odisha has increased over recent years, contributing to a higher number of fatalities.
 - (b) The majority of lightning strike fatalities occur in the urban areas of Odisha due to dense population centers.
 - (c) The Odisha government has recognized lightning strikes as a state-specific disaster and is taking measures such as planting palm trees to reduce fatalities.
 - (d) Climate change has been linked to an increase in lightning activity in Odisha, exacerbating the risk especially during the pre-monsoon and monsoon periods.
5. Based on the research findings mentioned in the underlined sentence, which of the following statements best describes the impact of climate change on lightning activity in Odisha?
- (a) Climate change has a negligible impact on the frequency of lightning strikes in Odisha.
 - (b) The increase in global sea temperatures has no correlation with the frequency of lightning strikes in Odisha.
 - (c) Every one-degree Celsius increase in long-term global temperatures leads to a significant rise in lightning activity in Odisha.
 - (d) The decrease in agricultural activities due to warming has reduced the frequency of lightning strikes in the region.
6. What is the central theme of the passage regarding Odisha's approach to lightning fatalities?
- (a) The necessity for agricultural reforms in Odisha to enhance protection against natural disasters, specifically lightning.
 - (b) The implications of natural disasters like lightning on the socioeconomic fabric of Odisha's urban areas.
 - (c) An evaluation of climate change policies and their effectiveness within Odisha's context.
 - (d) A comprehensive examination of both governmental initiatives and scientific research to mitigate the effects of lightning strikes in Odisha.

- II. **Waste Management:** Nearly 40 years after the Bhopal gas tragedy, the Madhya Pradesh state government will finally move ahead with its plan to incinerate 337 Metric Tons (MT) of toxic waste from the Union Carbide facility. On March 4, the central government earmarked Rs 126 crore for the purpose.

One of the biggest industrial disasters ever unfolded on the night of December 2, 1984, in Bhopal. The survivors have been afflicted by ailments ranging from skin disease to detrimental reproductive health in women and congenital health issues in children born to those exposed to the gas. The scale of the environmental pollution has been massive — water sources surrounding the factory were contaminated and many hand pumps were sealed.

The company at the centre of it all, UCIL, a subsidiary of the US-based Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) and now a part of Dow Chemicals, has been held responsible by the survivors who have demanded just compensation for their suffering. The Supreme Court in 2023 dismissed a curative petition by the central government seeking additional compensation from UCC's successor firms.

According to the proposal, the Madhya Pradesh Department of Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation (BGTRR) will oversee the disposal of the toxic waste from the Union Carbide facility at the incinerator of the Treatment Storage Disposal Facility in Pithampur, Indore, from July 2024.

The project is expected to be executed in 180 days. In the first 20 days, the waste will be transported from the contaminated site to the disposal site in packed drums. Later, this waste is shifted from storage to a blending shed where it is mixed with regents and then packed into small bags weighing 3-9 kg.

The actual incineration will happen only on the 76th day after all the reports related to the incineration are sent to multiple departments for their approval before the actual disposal begins to ensure the air quality doesn't deteriorate and the incineration takes place as per standard operating procedures.

A 2010 report sponsored by the BGTRR indicated the possibility of contamination at nine sites within the Union Carbide premises. Reportedly 320,000 cubic metres of soil needed to be remediated at the site, while groundwater contamination in the area predated the tragedy, with isolated pesticide contamination found in five wells near the area.

A 2021 National Green Tribunal (NGT) report directed the remediation of the Solar Evaporation Ponds (SEPs) located north of the factory. Traces of heavy metals like manganese and nickel, as well as physicochemical parameters like chlorine and total hardness reportedly exceeded the acceptable limits in the borewell water sampled around the site of the tragedy.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from:

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-mp-to-begin-toxic-waste-disposal-bhopal-gas-tragedy-9488668/>

7. What underlying message is conveyed by the detailed account of health issues among Bhopal disaster survivors?
- (a) The listing of specific health impacts implies a systematic approach to categorizing the types of medical assistance needed.
 - (b) The variety of ailments indicates ongoing medical scrutiny and governmental attention toward the survivors' health.
 - (c) The chronic health conditions signify the disaster's persistent and profound influence on the afflicted community's well-being.
 - (d) The enumeration of health problems suggests a foundational role in legal claims for additional compensation.
8. What does the procedural detail regarding the disposal of toxic waste imply about the government's priorities?
- (a) The intricate disposal plan indicates a preventive approach to managing potential hazards associated with the waste.
 - (b) The elaborate steps underscore a commitment to ensuring safety and minimizing environmental impact during disposal.
 - (c) The thorough detailing of disposal phases reflects an intention to maintain public confidence in governmental actions.
 - (d) The specific breakdown of the disposal process suggests a prioritization of procedural transparency and accountability.
9. What does the 2010 BGTRR report reveal about the environmental conditions at the Union Carbide premises?
- (a) It brings to light ongoing contamination that necessitates continued investigative and remedial efforts.
 - (b) It marks the premises as a critical zone needing urgent governmental intervention to prevent further environmental damage.
 - (c) It designates the site as highly contaminated, demanding immediate comprehensive clean-up measures.
 - (d) It identifies multiple contamination points, indicating the need for a segmented and strategic approach to remediation.

10. What can be inferred about the Supreme Court's rationale in dismissing the curative petition for additional compensation related to the Bhopal disaster?
- (a) The court likely considered the existing settlements sufficient, focusing on the closure of longstanding legal disputes.
 - (b) The dismissal indicates a judicial perspective that further litigation may not substantially alter the compensatory framework.
 - (c) The decision suggests judicial restraint, implying an avoidance of extending legal battles beyond established settlements.
 - (d) The court's action reflects a belief in the adequacy of past judgments, underscoring a commitment to legal finality.
11. What stylistic approach does the author use to convey the ramifications of the Bhopal disaster?
- (a) The style is expository, aimed at informing readers about the complexities of the disaster through a factual recount of events and consequences.
 - (b) Utilizing a direct, narrative approach, the author chronicles the disaster's aftermath and its profound effects on human and environmental health.
 - (c) The narrative is delivered with a clinical precision, focusing on the sequence of events and responses without delving into emotive descriptions.
 - (d) The author employs a detailed, report-like style, presenting facts methodically to depict the extensive scope of the disaster's impacts.
12. What implication does the planned incineration process of toxic waste have about government priorities in managing environmental hazards?
- (a) It reflects a comprehensive and deliberate strategy, underscoring a focus on environmental safety and thorough risk mitigation.
 - (b) The detailed incineration protocol suggests an emphasis on meticulous compliance to established environmental guidelines.
 - (c) The systematic breakdown of the incineration steps implies a governmental focus on precision and control in environmental procedures.
 - (d) The structured approach to waste disposal indicates a prioritization of public health and ecological preservation.

III. Public Speaking: Organizations are changing, and so are the types of demands made by employees. With new trends toward flatter structures and a greater emphasis on individual contributors, workplaces have become more collaborative. New ways of organizing work are evolving that unlock organizational bottlenecks and enable people to work together much more effectively, the management consultancy. “Moving beyond siloed hierarchies to a network of autonomous teams working together with transparency, trust, and collaboration offers companies a more adaptable and powerful organizing construct.” This also means that it’s not just executives, spokespersons, or public relations experts who are expected to engage in public speaking. Employees at all levels are increasingly required to articulate their thoughts and ideas, whether pitching a new concept to a team, presenting information at a company-wide all-hands meeting, or speaking at outside events.

Some staff relish the opportunity to be heard, but many others become anxious at the thought of having to speak in front of a group. According to a 2023 Gitnux Market Data Report, 75% of Americans fear speaking in public, and 40% suffer from glossophobia, a more severe social anxiety disorder related to public speaking. As employees are increasingly expected to engage with diverse teams, necessitating clearer and broader communication in both small groups and larger settings, this can affect career advancement. In a recent survey from LiveCareer, a job search resource platform, 81% of respondents said they would turn down their dream job if it involved facing their biggest fear or phobia. Moreover, 81% of respondents said their fears and phobias have negatively impacted their careers.

If staff are to feel comfortable speaking at work, they need to feel that they won’t be made fun of or laughed at – in other words, there needs to be a climate of psychological safety. Psychological safety nurtures an environment where people feel encouraged to share creative ideas without fear of personal judgment or stepping on toes. In this kind of environment, it feels safe to share feedback with others, including negative upward feedback to leaders about where improvements or changes are needed. This doesn’t always happen, however. According to a McKinsey Global Survey conducted during the pandemic, just 43% of respondents reported a positive climate within their team.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.mindtools.com/a14fj8p/better-public-speaking>

13. What can be inferred about the impact of public speaking requirements on employees across different organizational levels?
- (a) Employees are generally comfortable with public speaking, and the added requirements have had a minimal effect on them. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (b) The requirements for public speaking have increased universally, leading to heightened anxiety among employees who were already apprehensive.
 - (c) Only junior-level employees struggle with public speaking due to their lack of experience and exposure.
 - (d) Senior executives have increasingly sought to avoid roles involving public speaking due to the stress associated with these activities.

14. Which of the following best describes the organizational evolution mentioned in the passage?
- (a) Organizations are rigidly maintaining hierarchical structures to manage the increased complexity of modern business environments.
 - (b) Organizations are focusing solely on enhancing individual performance without considering structural changes.
 - (c) There is a trend towards larger, more centralized decision-making processes to streamline operations and reduce costs.
 - (d) Organizations are shifting towards more collaborative and networked team structures to enhance flexibility and effectiveness.
15. According to the passage, what is the primary challenge associated with the requirement for employees to engage in public speaking?
- (a) Finding appropriate training programs to help employees overcome their fears and improve speaking skills.
 - (b) The inherent difficulty in public speaking, which is universally recognized as a highly skilled task.
 - (c) The increased anxiety and fear among employees, which could potentially hinder their career progression.
 - (d) The lack of technological tools to adequately prepare employees for public speaking engagements.
16. How does psychological safety contribute to the effectiveness of organizational structures as depicted in the passage?
- (a) It establishes a framework where adherence to procedural norms is prioritized, diminishing the likelihood of workplace disruptions.
 - (b) Psychological safety facilitates a culture where dialogue and innovation are encouraged, leading to enhanced problem-solving capabilities.
 - (c) It provides a safeguard against the strain of overcommitment, allowing employees to manage their responsibilities more effectively.
 - (d) It supports maintaining a competitive edge by ensuring that all team members feel equally valued and motivated.
17. Based on the passage, which conclusion can be drawn about the future of work environments?
- (a) Work environments will continue to evolve towards structures that prioritize individual achievements over team collaboration.
 - (b) The future of work will likely see a reduction in public speaking requirements as technology takes over more communication roles.
 - (c) Work environments are moving towards more decentralized and transparent structures that enhance collaboration and adaptability.
 - (d) Traditional hierarchical organizational structures are expected to make a resurgence due to their proven stability and effectiveness.

18. Which of the following options best reflects the passage's view on the relationship between employee fears and career opportunities?
- (a) Employees' fears have a negligible impact on their career opportunities, as most companies provide support systems.
 - (b) The passage suggests that overcoming personal fears and phobias is crucial as they can significantly hinder career advancement.
 - (c) Most companies are indifferent to the personal fears of employees, focusing instead solely on performance metrics.
 - (d) Employee fears are seen as a beneficial factor that drives competition and innovation within companies.

IV. Novel Excerpt: At the first gesture of morning, flies began stirring. Inman's eyes and the long wound at his neck drew them, and the sound of their wings and the touch of their feet were soon more potent than a yardful of roosters in rousing a man to wake. So, he came to yet one more day in the hospital ward. He flapped the flies away with his hands and looked across the foot of his bed to an open triple-hung window. Ordinarily he could see to the red road and the oak tree and the low brick wall. And beyond them to a sweep of fields and flat piney woods that stretched to the western horizon. The view was a long one for the flatlands, the hospital having been built on the only swell within eyeshot. But it was too early yet for a vista. The window might as well have been painted grey.

Had it not been too dim, Inman would have read to pass the time until breakfast, for the book he was reading had the effect of settling his mind. But he had burned up the last of his own candles reading to bring sleep the night before, and lamp oil was too scarce to be striking the hospital's lights for mere diversion. So he rose and dressed and sat in a ladderback chair, putting the gloomy room of beds and their broken occupants behind him. He flapped again at the flies and looked out the window at the first smear of foggy dawn and waited for the world to begin shaping up outside.

The window was tall as a door, and he had imagined many times that it would open onto some other place and let him walk through and be there. During his first weeks in the hospital, he had been hardly able to move his head, and all that kept his mind occupied had been watching out the window and picturing the old green places he recollected from home. Childhood places. The damp creek bank where Indian pipes grew. The corner of a meadow favoured by brown-and-black caterpillars in the fall. A hickory limb that overhung the lane, and from which he often watched his father driving cows down to the barn at dusk. They would pass underneath him, and then he would close his eyes and listen as the cupping sound of their hooves in the dirt grew fainter and fainter until it vanished into the calls of katydids and peepers. The window apparently wanted only to take his thoughts back.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from:

https://www.bookbrowse.com/excerpts/index.cfm/book_number/329/cold-mountain#excerpt

Excerpted from Cold Mountain. Copyright © 1997 by Charles Frazier. All rights reserved.

19. What does Inman's reaction to the flies in the hospital ward imply about his condition?
- (a) Inman's discomfort from the flies suggests he is still very sensitive to external stimuli, indicating a slow recovery.
 - (b) The flies stirring at the gesture of morning underscore the mundane irritations that distract from Inman's healing process.
 - (c) The mention of flies being more potent than roosters in waking him highlights a disturbed sleep pattern, possibly due to pain or discomfort.
 - (d) His flapping at the flies indicates an annoyance that goes beyond mere physical discomfort, hinting at a deeper psychological restlessness.
20. Which idiom best captures the essence of the 'first gesture of morning' as used in the passage?
- (a) The crack of dawn
 - (b) At the drop of a hat
 - (c) The still of the night
 - (d) Breaking new ground
21. What can be inferred about the setting of the hospital based on the description provided?
- (a) The hospital's location on a swell allows for expansive views, suggesting it may have been strategically placed for its therapeutic vistas.
 - (b) The rural setting with views of fields and woods indicates a tranquil, possibly isolated environment conducive to recovery.
 - (c) The presence of a red road and oak tree near the hospital implies a well-trodden area, likely close to other settlements or thoroughfares.
 - (d) The flat piney woods and field views suggest an environment that might contribute to a feeling of monotony and isolation for patients.
22. What is the author most likely to disagree with regarding the description of Inman's morning view?
- (a) The view is unchanging and monotonous, offering little stimulation for someone confined to a hospital.
 - (b) The early morning fog enhances the mystical quality of the view, providing a sense of calm and renewal.
 - (c) The obscured early vista due to the grey-like painted window suggests a metaphor for Inman's uncertain future.
 - (d) The view's description serves merely as a background setting without deeper symbolic significance.

23. Based on the passage, what is the main idea conveyed through Inman's experiences and observations in the hospital?
- (a) The tediousness of hospital life is marked by small disturbances and the longing for familiar, comforting sights.
 - (b) The narrative focuses on the struggle between enduring physical pain and seeking mental escape through memories of home.
 - (c) Inman's hospital stay is characterized by a blend of physical discomfort and reflective nostalgia, emphasizing his connection to nature.
 - (d) Inman's recovery in the hospital is depicted as a time of significant psychological and emotional growth.
24. Which part of speech is the word 'drew' as used in the passage?
- (a) Noun
 - (b) Verb
 - (c) Adjective
 - (d) Adverb

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Current Affairs and General Knowledge

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

- V. Hundreds of electrical vehicles are waiting for custom clearance at the dry port of Horgos (or Khorgos), a small city in China's Xinjiang Autonomous Region bordering Kazakhstan. The EVs will be exported to central Asian countries, or maybe to even farther places. On the other side of the border, Astana is preparing once again to host the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Summit on July 3-4.

With a population nearing one million, Kazakhstan's capital will roll out the red carpet for leaders of SCO member states, observer countries, and dialogue partners. It is expected to be a significant event with far-reaching implications for regional and global affairs. Economic cooperation is likely to be high on the agenda in Astana. The summit is expected to produce initiatives aimed at reducing trade barriers, harmonizing regulations, and promoting investment across member states. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) will likely be highlighted as a crucial framework for enhancing connectivity and economic ties.

As the "birthplace" of the BRI, Kazakhstan was among the first Central Asian countries to sign up to the infrastructure project after it was launched in 2013. Goods from Central Asia can be seen in the shops and markets throughout the border city of Horgos. Trade has benefited from the complementary policies introduced by SCO member states.

"Without the healthy development of Kazakhstan and Central Asian states, there would be no success for the Belt and Road Initiative," said Dr. Xu Wenhong, a researcher at the Institute of Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Other anticipated outcomes include enhanced security cooperation, advances in technological and digital innovation, new initiatives on climate change and sustainable development, as well as strengthened cultural and educational exchanges. Successfully navigating these areas would position the SCO as a more influential and cohesive organization, capable of addressing the complex challenges and opportunities of the 21st century.

Source: <https://astanatimes.com/2024/07/sco-astana-summit-a-new-era-for-cooperation-and-expansion/>

25. Which country has become the 10th member state of the SCO?
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Belarus | (b) Serbia |
| (c) Latvia | (d) Lithuania |

26. What was the name of the capital city of Kazakhstan immediately before it was renamed to Astana?
(a) Almaty (b) Pavlodar
(c) Nur-Sultan (d) Karaganda
27. The SCO originated from the "Shanghai Five", Which one of the following is not one of Shanghai five?
(a) Kazakhstan (b) Kyrgyzstan
(c) Tajikistan (d) Uzbekistan
28. Which port ranked first in the Container Port Performance Index (2023)?
(a) Port of Shanghai (b) Yangshan Port
(c) Port of Singapore (d) Port of Rotterdam
29. Which of the following country holds the position in SCO as an observer country?
(a) Afghanistan (b) Bangladesh
(c) Ukraine (d) Pakistan

VI. A five-member Pakistani delegation was flown to Jammu's Kishtwar on Monday to inspect power projects set up on the rivers covered under the Indus Water Treaty (IWT). It is the first such visit since Jammu & Kashmir's special status was scrapped in 2019. An official said the delegation reached Kishtwar district on Monday "to inspect two hydroelectric power projects under the IWT". The Pakistani delegates had arrived on Sunday evening. The delegates from India, Pakistan and neutral experts from the World Bank visited the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) headquarters in Kishtwar. The 850 megawatts (MW) Ratle hydroelectric power project site at Drabshalla and the 1,000 MW Pakal Dul project on river Marusudar will be inspected in coming days. Both these projects are over a tributary of the Chenab river, officials said.

In September 2023, the neutral expert from the World Bank on India's request organized a meeting under IWT. Senior advocate (a) _____, India's lead counsel, pleaded India's case regarding the Kishenganga and Ratle projects, which are set up on the Chenab and the Kishenganga rivers.

Under the Indus Water Treaty, India has full rights over three eastern rivers of Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej and Pakistan was granted rights over three western rivers of Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab. However, India is allowed a limited use of the western rivers for domestic, non-consumptive and agricultural purposes.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/indus-water-treaty-india-pakistan-delegations-reaches-jammu-and-kashmirs-kishtwar-to-inspect-power-projects/article68327801.ece>

30. The Indus Water Treaty was signed in which year between India and Pakistan?
(a) 1958 (b) 1960
(c) 1965 (d) 1980
31. Recently, the 117th Meeting of Permanent Indus Commission (PIC) between India and Pakistan was held, an issue regarding which drainage was seriously taken by India against Pakistan?
(a) Fazilka Drain (b) Maharani Bagh
(c) Taimur Nagar (d) Barapulla Nullah
32. Pakal Dul and Lower Kalnai are projects to be Inspected Under IWT, Pakal Dul Hydro Electric Project is built on which river? www.lawpreptutorial.com
(a) Marusudar (b) Beas
(c) Ravi (d) Sutlej
33. Which of the following is not the tributary of river Indus?
(a) Panjnad (b) Suru
(c) Soan (d) Kosi
34. Which of the following will come in place of (a) ____ in the passage?
(a) Abhishek Manu Singhvi (b) Mukul Rohatgi
(c) Harish Salve (d) J Sai Deepak

VII. Meeting after almost nine months, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council on Saturday approved measures to ease compliance for small businesses, exempted hostel accommodation worth up to ₹ 20,000 a month as well as Railway services, and resolved to reconvene in August to initiate parleys on rejigging the multiple rates levied under the seven-year old indirect tax. With 11 new members from States such as Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Odisha, the Council could only take up a part of its heavy agenda of clarifications and trade facilitation measures, but did grant some relief to taxpayers, including a waiver of interest and penalties on some past tax demands, along with steps to reduce litigation.

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, the Council's chairperson, said that members had agreed to roll out biometric-based Aadhaar authentication for all GST registrations across the country in a phased manner. She stressed that this will not only quicken the registration process but also curb the fraudulent use of input tax credits through fake invoices.

Apart from the GST exemption for hostel accommodation outside the campuses of educational institutions, which Ms. Sitharaman said would benefit students across India, especially those from rural areas, the Council also clarified the GST rates on several items. For instance, it was

clarified that a number of products, including milk cans, sprinklers, carton boxes, and solar cookers, will now attract (a)____ GST, irrespective of use, material, or energy source.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/business/Economy/gst-council-has-decided-to-mandate-biometric-based-aadhaar-authentication-for-all-gst-registrations-finance-minister/article68320944.ece>

35. GST was introduced through which Constitutional Amendment?
(a) 99 (b) 100
(c) 101 (d) 102
36. The Supreme Court in which case ruled that the recommendations of the GST Council are not binding on Parliament & State Legislatures?
(a) Union of India v. Mohit Minerals Pvt. Ltd
(b) Union of India v. N.K. Pvt. Ltd
(c) Union of India v. Playworld Electronics Pvt. Ltd
(d) Union of India v Aps Structures Pvt. Ltd
37. Which of the following industry is included in GST?
(a) Alcohol (b) Petroleum
(c) Electricity (d) Coal
38. The votes of all state governments combined have a weightage of how much of the total votes cast in the GST Council?
(a) $\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}^{\text{nd}}$ (d) $\frac{1}{5}^{\text{th}}$
39. Which of the following will come in place of (a) _____ in the passage?
(a) 12% (b) 15%
(c) 18% (d) 22%

VIII. Pursuant to the announcement made in the Union Budget 2021-22, the National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP) - listing potential core assets of Central Government Ministries/PSEs for monetization during the period 2021-22 to 2024-25 - was prepared by NITI Aayog in collaboration with the concerned Infrastructure Ministries.

The NMP included assets with monetisation potential of lakh crores during the four year period. The total target for the first two years i.e. 2021-22 and 2022-23 under NMP was around Rs. 2.5 lakh crore, against which around Rs. 2.30 lakh crore was achieved. During the financial year 2023-24, against the target of Rs. 1.8 lakh crore, which is the highest among all the four years, the achievement has been around Rs. 1.56 lakh crore. Further, this achievement in 2023-24 is around 159% of the achievement in 2021-22.

In terms of the performance of individual Ministries, in 2023-24, Ministries of Road Transport and Highways and Ministry of Coal were the top two achievers with a total achievement of Rs. 97,000 crore.

To enable the investors plan their investments efficiently and there by accelerate the monetisation process, NHAI has already identified and published an indicative list of 33 assets to be monetised during 2024-25. Further, to increase the success rate of bidding process, NHAI has placed on its website the macro economic assumptions considered for calculation of IECV.

The progress made by Ministry of Coal under NMP would result in increased investment in the coal mining thereby improve energy security of the nation through increased coal production and its supply to the thermal power plants.

With regard to achievement of individual Ministries in 2023-24, Ministries of Road Transport and Highways with Rs 40,314 crore, Coal with Rs 56,794 crore, Power with Rs 14,690 crore, Mines with Rs 4,090 crore, Petroleum and Natural Gas with Rs 9,587 crore, Urban with Rs 6,480 crore, and Shipping with Rs 7,627 crore have achieved more than 70% of the target set for them.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=2026675>

40. The NMP envisages an aggregate monetisation potential of how much lakh crores?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Rs. 6 lakh crore | (b) Rs. 4 lakh crore |
| (c) Rs. 3 lakh crore | (d) Rs. 7 lakh crore |
41. In the National Infrastructure Pipeline what is the sharing ratio between Centre, States and the private sector in case of capital expenditure?
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) 39:39:22 | (b) 40:20:40 |
| (c) 32:32:36 | (d) 60:20:20 |

42. The Monetization through NMP only includes?
(a) Non – Core Assets
(b) Core Assets
(c) Monetization through disinvestment of non-core assets
(d) Monetization through disinvestment of core assets
43. The PM Gati Shakti in line with NMP aims to have how many industrial corridors?
(a) 11 (b) 13
(c) 15 (d) 17
44. Which sector is the Top Sector by Estimated Value in NMP?
(a) Roads (b) Railways
(c) Power (d) Telecom
- IX.** In a writ petition filed invoking jurisdiction under Article 32 of the Constitution of India for directing the Union Government, the States and the Union Territories to implement policies for the grant of menstrual leave to women under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Three Judge Bench of Dr. DY Chandrachud, CJI, J.B. Pardiwala and Manoj Misra, JJ. requested the Secretary in the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development to look into the matter at a policy level, after due consultation with all stakeholders, both at the Union and the State levels. The Court by its order dated 24-02-2023 has allowed the petitioner to submit a representation to the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development to consider the policy issues involved in the case. The grievance is that though the petitioner submitted a representation on 19 -05-2023 to the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development and other relevant authorities, no response has been received as yet.
- The Court viewed that since the issue raised multifarious aspects of policy, it must be attended to by the Union and the States. The Court permitted the petitioner to move to the Secretary in the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development once again with a copy to Aishwarya Bhati Additional Solicitor General, who has assisted this Court in similar other matters pertaining to women in the workplace.
- Further, the Court requested the Secretary in the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development to look into the matter at a policy level, after due consultation with all stakeholders, both at the Union and the State levels. The Court asked the Union Government to consider whether it would be appropriate to frame a Model policy for consideration by all the stakeholders
- Source:<https://www.scconline.com/blog/post/2024/07/11/supreme-court-asks-union-govt-consult-all-stakeholders-model-menstrual-leave-policy/>
45. Which is one of the two states to introduce menstrual leave policies for women?
(a) Karnataka (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Bihar (d) Maharashtra

46. Right of Women to Menstrual Leave and Free Access to Menstrual Health Products Bill, 2022 provides for how many days of Paid Leave by menstruating Women Employees?
- (a) 7 days (b) 3 days
(c) 4 days (d) 6 days
47. Which is the first European country to grant paid menstrual leave to workers, with the right to three days of menstrual leave per month, which can be expanded to 5 days?
- (a) Italy (b) France
(c) Spain (d) Switzerland
48. Which law school has officially introduced a menstrual leave policy for students of all academic programmes?
- (a) NLSIU (b) NALSAR
(c) GNLU (d) NUJS
- X.** India has decided to sign and ratify the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement. This international treaty, under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), aims to protect marine biodiversity in the high seas through international cooperation. Also known as the 'High Seas Treaty,' the BBNJ Agreement ensures that no country can claim sovereign rights over marine resources in the high seas – areas open to all for activities such as navigation, overflight, and laying submarine cables and pipelines. Following the Cabinet's endorsement of the treaty on July 2, Science and Technology Minister Jitendra Singh emphasized India's commitment to environmental conservation and sustainable development. The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) will oversee the implementation of the BBNJ Agreement in India. Highlighting the benefits of the treaty for India, MoES Secretary Dr. M Ravichandran said, "The BBNJ Agreement allows us to enhance our strategic presence beyond our Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which is very promising. It will strengthen our marine conservation efforts, open new avenues for scientific research, provide access to samples and information, and promote capacity building and technology transfer." Ravichandran underscored that signing the BBNJ Agreement is a crucial step towards ensuring the health and resilience of our oceans.
- The BBNJ Agreement will become the third implementation agreement under UNCLOS, alongside the 1994 Part XI Implementation Agreement (regulating mining in international seabed areas) and the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement (conserving and managing fish stocks). UNCLOS, adopted in 1982 and effective from 1994, is vital for environmental protection, maritime boundaries, marine resource rights, and dispute resolution. It has been ratified by over 160 countries and maintains order and fairness in using the world's oceans.
- The BBNJ Agreement will become legally binding 120 days after 60 countries ratify it. As of June 2024, 91 countries have signed the agreement, and eight have ratified it.

Source: <https://ddnews.gov.in/en/india-to-sign-ratify-high-seas-treaty-on-marine-conservation/#:~:text=India%20has%20decided%20to%20sign,high%20seas%20through%20international%20cooperation.>

49. The successful implementation of this treaty will significantly contribute to the achievement of which goal of SDG?
- (a) SDG 8 (b) SDG 9
(c) SDG 10 (d) SDG 14
50. The UNCLOS is an international treaty adopted and signed in which year?
- (a) 1987 (b) 1982
(c) 1994 (d) 1985
51. Which of the following is NOT the significance of the agreement?
- (a) Achieving the 30*30 target set at UN CBD COP 15
(b) Legal protection of 2/3rd of the ocean plus livelihood of coastal communities
(c) Ensuring the protection of biodiversity under oceans along with cooperating and realizing the claim of other countries
(d) Comprehensive protection of endangered species on more than 40% of Earth's surface
52. Which convention covers pollution of the marine environment by ships from operational or accidental causes?
- (a) MARPOL Convention (b) Ramsar Convention
(c) Vienna Convention (d) Bonn Convention

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Legal Reasoning

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

- XI. Indian Contract's Act:** The Indian Contract Act, 1872, specifically under Sections 37 to 39, outlines the obligations and performance expectations of parties involved in a contract. According to Section 37, parties are obligated to either perform or offer to perform the promises agreed upon. The Act defines a promise as a proposal accepted by the offeree, which legally binds both parties to fulfill their obligations unless the contract explicitly exempts them. Notably, the promises bind the representatives of the deceased promisor unless the contract indicates otherwise. However, promises related to personal skills or artistry do not bind the representatives if the promisor dies.

The tender of performance, as described under Section 38, is a crucial aspect. Where a promisor has made an offer of performance to the promisee, and the offer has not been accepted, the promisor is not responsible for non-performance, nor does he thereby lose his right under the contract.

Every such offer must fulfil the following conditions: (1) it must be unconditional; (2) it must be made at a proper time and place, and under such circumstances that the person to whom it is made may have a reasonable opportunity of ascertaining that the person by whom it is made is able and willing there and then to do the whole of what he is bound by his promise to do, (3) if the offer is an offer to deliver anything to the promisee, the promisee must have a reasonable opportunity of seeing that the thing offered is the thing which the promisor is bound by his promise to deliver. An offer to one of several joint promisees has the same legal consequences as an offer to all of them.

Section 40 of the Act specifies that unless a contract requires personal performance by the promisor, any competent person can fulfill the promise. If the promisor dies, their representatives are bound to perform the contract unless otherwise stated. Furthermore, Section 41 addresses situations where the promisee accepts performance from a third party, preventing them from enforcing the contract against the original promisor.

Section 42 discusses joint promises, where two or more persons make a promise together. All joint promisors are liable to fulfill the promise during their joint lives, and after the death of any promisor, the surviving promisors and the deceased's representatives are bound by the

obligation. This ensures that the promisee has security even if one or more promisors pass away.

Finally, Section 43 deals with joint and several liabilities, allowing the promisee to compel any of the joint promisors to perform the promise. Each promisor can seek contribution from the others unless the contract specifies otherwise. This framework ensures that all parties involved in a contract have clear obligations and remedies, reinforcing the legal foundation of contract law in India.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://blog.ipleaders.in/offer-of-performance/>

53. Vijay Enterprises, a family-owned business specializing in the production and supply of organic spices, entered into a contract with Gourmet Foods, a large retailer. The contract stipulated that Vijay Enterprises would supply 10,000 kg of turmeric at a fixed price over the next year. Three months into the contract, before the first delivery, Mr. Vijay, the owner of Vijay Enterprises, unexpectedly passed away. His son, Arjun, who inherited the business, reviewed the contract and realized that the agreed price would result in a significant loss due to recent increases in production costs. Arjun decided not to fulfill the contract, arguing that the terms were unfavorable and that he was not bound by his father's agreement. Can Gourmet Foods legally enforce the contract against Arjun to continue the deliveries as per the original terms?
- (a) Yes, because the contract legally binds the representatives of the deceased promisor unless it is explicitly exempted by the contract.
 - (b) No, because the contract was signed under terms that are no longer economically viable, allowing Arjun to terminate it without fulfillment.
 - (c) Yes, because the nature of the contract mentions that under a contract people are jointly and severally liable.
 - (d) No, because Arjun was not a party to the original agreement and therefore retains the right to reassess and refuse the contract.

54. Amara Textiles, a manufacturer of luxury fabrics, entered into a contract with Elite Fashion, a high-end fashion retailer, to deliver 1,000 meters of custom silk fabric for the upcoming fashion season. The contract stipulated that the delivery should be made by September 1st to meet the launch dates for Elite Fashion's new collection. On August 30th, Amara Textiles prepared the fabric and informed Elite Fashion that the delivery was ready and could be inspected and picked up at their warehouse, as agreed. However, Elite Fashion responded that they could no longer accept the delivery on the specified date, asking to postpone it to September 15th due to logistical issues at their storage facilities. Is Amara Textiles relieved from liability for non-performance if Elite Fashion fails to accept the delivery on the original contract date of September 1st, despite making an unconditional offer to perform on that date?
- (a) Yes, because Amara Textiles made an unconditional offer to perform by the agreed date, fulfilling their part of the contract obligations.
 - (b) No, because Elite Fashion's request to delay the delivery creates a new obligation for Amara to hold the goods until the new date.
 - (c) Yes, because the theory of Indian contract act stipulates that any contract can be put to renegotiation as many times as the parties want.
 - (d) No, because the responsibility to store the goods until the buyer's convenience is an implied term in such contracts.
55. Atlas Constructions entered into a contract with CityScape Developers to provide all the steel materials needed for a new skyscraper project. As per the contract, Atlas was to deliver 10,000 tons of steel by December 1st. Due to unforeseen supply chain issues, Atlas was unable to meet the deadline. Proactively, Atlas arranged for SteelCo, a competitor, to fulfill the order under the same conditions to avoid project delays. CityScape accepted SteelCo's delivery, completing the project on time. After some time, however, CityScape decided to sue Atlas for not fulfilling the contract directly, despite having accepted the third-party performance arranged by Atlas. Can CityScape successfully enforce a claim against Atlas Constructions for not directly fulfilling their contractual obligation, even though CityScape accepted the substitute performance from SteelCo? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) Yes, because the contractual agreement was explicitly between CityScape and Atlas, making Atlas ultimately responsible for the direct fulfillment of the terms.
 - (b) No, because CityScape's acceptance of SteelCo's performance arranged by Atlas acts as a waiver of any claims against Atlas regarding direct non-performance.
 - (c) Yes, because Atlas did not receive explicit consent from CityScape to delegate the delivery responsibilities to SteelCo.
 - (d) No, because Atlas's arrangement with SteelCo to fulfill the contract exempts them from any further liabilities related to the direct fulfillment of the contract's terms.

56. Three partners, Arjun, Maya, and Ravi, co-own BrightBuild Constructions, a company that specializes in commercial real estate development. They entered into a joint contract with Luxe Retail Chains to construct three new shopping centers across different locations in India, each partner being equally responsible for financing and overseeing the construction of one shopping center. Before the completion of the projects, Ravi unexpectedly passed away. His share of responsibilities and obligations was unclear, and the other partners were concerned about continuing without additional financial or management input from Ravi's side. Are Arjun and Maya obligated to fulfill the entire contract including Ravi's part, and can Luxe Retail Chains enforce the contract against them following Ravi's death?
- (a) Yes, because all joint promisors are liable to fulfill the promise during their joint lives, and after the death of any promisor, the surviving promisors and the deceased's representatives are bound by the obligation.
 - (b) No, because the death of Ravi absolves the partnership of any obligations that were specifically his responsibility under the contract.
 - (c) Yes, because the contract was jointly signed, and thus are responsible for each and every such right or liability.
 - (d) No, because the legal responsibilities in a joint contract cannot be enforced once one of the signatories passes away.
57. A software development firm in Pune, named Innovative Solutions, is co-owned by three partners: Rajesh, Sunil, and Divya. They entered into a joint contract with a large retail company to develop an advanced inventory management system. The contract outlined that all three partners are collectively responsible for the project's completion, with each partner handling distinct components of the system. As the delivery deadline of March 1st approached, Sunil fell ill and was unable to complete his part of the work. To meet the deadline and maintain the firm's reputation, Rajesh and Divya stepped in to complete Sunil's tasks. The project was delivered on time and met the client's expectations. However, the additional workload led to unexpected overtime costs and resource allocations. Rajesh and Divya now wish to seek compensation from Sunil for the extra expenses they incurred due to his inability to contribute. Under the terms of joint and several liabilities, can Rajesh and Divya compel Sunil to contribute to the extra costs they incurred in completing his portion of the project?
- (a) Yes, because under Section 43, each joint promisor can seek contribution from the others for expenses incurred in fulfilling the contract unless otherwise stated in the contract.
 - (b) No, because Sunil's illness is considered a valid reason for non-performance, exempting him from any financial obligations for work he did not complete.
 - (c) Yes, because the successful project completion implicates all partners in sharing all associated profits arising out of such a contract.
 - (d) No, because as partners, Rajesh and Divya assumed the risk of any partner's non-performance, and they cannot seek additional compensation for fulfilling their collective obligation.

58. Optima Electronics, a manufacturer of high-quality audio equipment, entered into a contract with SoundGear, a retailer, to deliver 500 units of its latest model of headphones by May 1st. However, due to internal logistical issues, Optima notified SoundGear on May 3rd that the headphones were ready for inspection and collection at a new location 200 miles away from the originally agreed warehouse, without prior agreement from SoundGear. SoundGear, facing unexpected additional transportation costs and delays, refused to accept the delivery. Optima insists that they have attempted to fulfill their contractual obligations and wants to enforce the contract. Can Optima Electronics enforce the contract against SoundGear for the purchase of the headphones, given that the offer did not meet the agreed time and place stipulated in the contract?
- (a) Yes, because Optima Electronics made a reasonable attempt to fulfill the contract under challenging circumstances.
 - (b) No, because the contract does not explicitly prohibit changing the location of delivery, therefore Optima's actions should not void the agreement.
 - (c) Yes, because the delay and change of location were due to unavoidable logistical issues, which should be considered in assessing contract fulfillment.
 - (d) No, because SoundGear had the right to expect delivery according to the exact terms of the contract, including the specified time and location.
59. Ravi, a renowned painter, agreed to create a series of custom paintings for Shweta, a wealthy art collector. The contract was meticulously drafted, specifying that Ravi would personally create each piece, reflecting his unique style and artistry. Unfortunately, after completing only two of the ten commissioned paintings, Ravi passed away unexpectedly. Shweta, eager to complete her collection, demands that Ravi's son, Aryan, who is also an artist but with a very different style, finish the remaining paintings as per the contract. Aryan refuses, stating he cannot fulfill the promise in the same manner. Which of the following statements are correct?
- i. Aryan is legally obligated to fulfill his father's contract since he is also an artist and the contract binds the representatives of the deceased.
 - ii. Aryan is not obligated to fulfill the contract because the promise involved Ravi's unique artistic skills, which cannot be replicated by anyone else.
 - iii. Shweta can demand compensation from Ravi's estate for the incomplete paintings as a breach of contract.
 - iv. The contract is void upon Ravi's death with respect to the unfinished paintings, as it relied on his personal skills.
- (a) Only (ii) and (iv)
 - (b) Only (i) and (iii)
 - (c) Only (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) Only (i), (ii), and (iv)

XII. Family Law: Divorce is the legal dissolution of judicial ties established at marriages, effectively breaking the union between two individuals and, by extension, the bonds between their families. Although the term 'divorce' is not explicitly defined in statutory provisions, it is recognized as a means to end a marriage by mutual consent. The grounds for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act are outlined in Section 13 of the Act, providing lawful reasons for the dissolution of marriage when certain circumstances arise. One of the primary grounds for divorce is adultery, as defined under Section 13(1)(i). Adultery occurs when a married individual engages in sexual intercourse with someone other than their spouse. Although previously considered a crime under Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional in the case of *Joseph Shine v. Union of India*, striking down the penal provisions related to adultery. Cruelty, defined under Section 13(1)(ii), is another ground for divorce. It refers to the unreasonable or brutal behavior of one spouse towards the other, which could include physical or mental harm. Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code specifically addresses cruelty by the husband or his relatives towards the wife, and such acts are punishable by law. However, it is essential to recognize that cruelty can also occur against men, although there are no specific penal provisions to protect their rights in such cases. Desertion, defined under Section 10(ib) of the Hindu Marriage Act, is another valid ground for divorce. It occurs when one spouse abandons the other without any reasonable cause for a continuous period of at least two years. The intention to desert the marriage must be clear, and merely leaving the home while maintaining contact does not constitute desertion. The courts have held that when one spouse ends cohabitation without just cause, the other spouse is entitled to seek a divorce. Insanity, under Section 13(1)(iii), is also a ground for divorce. A person suffering from a mental disorder or incapacity that prevents them from fulfilling their marital duties can be considered incompetent to maintain the matrimonial bond. The law recognizes that individuals with severe mental disorders, such as schizophrenia, are unable to provide consent or participate in marriage effectively. In conclusion, the grounds for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act are comprehensive, addressing various circumstances that can lead to the dissolution of a marriage. These grounds ensure that individuals can seek legal recourse when their marriage is no longer viable, while also recognizing the complexities and consequences of divorce on families and society.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://blog.ipleaders.in/divorce-under-hindu-marriage-act-1955/>

60. Neha and Amit have been married for eight years, and their marriage has been strained for the past few years. Neha suspects that Amit is having an affair but has no concrete evidence. One day, Neha finds text messages on Amit's phone that suggest he has been seeing another woman, Priya, who is single. The messages imply that Amit and Priya have been meeting frequently and engaging in intimate conversations, but there is no explicit reference to sexual intercourse. Neha confronts Amit, who admits to having an emotional connection with Priya but denies having a physical relationship. Neha, feeling betrayed, decides to file for divorce on the grounds of adultery. Considering the above scenario, can Neha successfully obtain a divorce on the grounds of adultery?
- (a) Yes, because the emotional connection between Amit and Priya is enough to establish adultery.
 - (b) No, because there is no explicit evidence of sexual intercourse between Amit and Priya.
 - (c) Yes, because frequent meetings and intimate conversations imply adultery.
 - (d) No, because emotional infidelity is considered adultery under Section 13(1)(i).
61. Raghav and Sanya have been married for 7 years and have been trying to have a child for the last 3 years. Despite multiple attempts, Sanya has not been able to conceive, which has led Raghav to become increasingly controlling. He insists on monitoring every aspect of Sanya's life, including her diet, sleep schedule, and daily activities, under the guise of ensuring she is in optimal health to conceive. Raghav decides what Sanya eats, when she goes to bed, and even restricts her social interactions, believing this will improve her chances of becoming pregnant. Whenever Sanya expresses her discomfort or refuses to follow his strict regimen, it leads to intense arguments, with Raghav accusing her of not being committed to having a baby. Sanya, feeling suffocated and emotionally drained, decides to file for divorce on the grounds of cruelty under Section 13(1)(ii) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Raghav contends that his actions were motivated by concern for Sanya's well-being and their shared desire to have a child, not cruelty. Will Sanya succeed in her petition for divorce on the grounds of cruelty?
- (a) Yes, because Raghav's controlling behaviour, even if motivated by concern, constitutes mental cruelty under Section 13(1)(ii) as it deprives Sanya of her autonomy and causes emotional distress.
 - (b) Yes, because Section 13(1)(ii) recognizes physical cruelty, and Raghav's behaviour has caused significant harm to Sanya.
 - (c) No, because Raghav's actions were driven by concern for Sanya's health and their mutual goal of having a child, which does not meet the threshold for cruelty under Section 13(1)(ii).
 - (d) No, because cruelty under Section 13(1)(ii) must involve clear intent to harm, and Raghav's actions, though controlling, were aimed at improving Sanya's health, not causing her distress.

62. Anjali and Rohan have been married for ten years. Five years ago, Rohan lost his job and became increasingly withdrawn, refusing to communicate with Anjali about his feelings or plans for the future. Feeling unsupported and isolated, Anjali decided to leave the marital home and moved in with her parents. Despite Rohan's repeated attempts to reconcile and requests for Anjali to return, she refused and maintained no communication with Rohan for three years. Rohan, feeling abandoned, decides to file for divorce on the grounds of desertion under Section 10(ib) of the Hindu Marriage Act. Anjali, upon receiving the divorce papers, argues that her decision to leave was justified due to Rohan's emotional withdrawal and lack of communication. Considering the above scenario, will Rohan successfully obtain a divorce on the grounds of desertion?
- (a) Yes, because Anjali's departure and refusal to return or communicate for three years constitute desertion, meeting the requirement of Section 10(ib).
 - (b) No, because Anjali's departure indicated ending cohabitation which is the sole ground to seek divorce.
 - (c) Yes, because the mere fact that Anjali left the marital home and stayed away for over two years satisfies the requirement for desertion.
 - (d) No, because desertion requires that the spouse who left the marriage did so without any reasonable cause, and Anjali's reasons could be considered reasonable under the circumstances.
63. Raj and Meera have been married for six years. Over the last three years, Meera began experiencing severe mental health issues that significantly impacted her ability to communicate and interact with Raj. She was diagnosed with a mental disorder that made it increasingly difficult for her to manage daily tasks or fulfill her marital duties. Despite multiple attempts at treatment, her condition worsened, leading to unpredictable and sometimes aggressive behavior. Raj, feeling overwhelmed and unable to maintain the marriage, decided to file for divorce under Section 13(1)(iii) of the Hindu Marriage Act, citing Meera's mental incapacity as the reason. Meera contests the divorce, arguing that her mental health issues should not be grounds for divorce since she has been under medical treatment. Considering the above scenario, will Raj be successful in obtaining a divorce on the grounds of Meera's mental disorder?
- (a) Yes, because Meera's mental disorder has made her incapable of fulfilling her marital duties, which is a valid ground for divorce under Section 13(1)(iii).
 - (b) No, because Meera's mental disorder, being treated medically, does not necessarily render her incapable of maintaining the marriage.
 - (c) Yes, because the aggressive behaviour resulting from the mental disorder is sufficient to justify the divorce.
 - (d) No, because Raj did not try every possible treatment option to help Meera recover, which could invalidate the grounds for divorce.

64. Anika and Vikram have been married for ten years, but their relationship has become strained over the last two years. Anika left the marital home after a heated argument with Vikram but continued to maintain regular contact with him through phone calls and occasional visits. During this period, she stayed at her parents' house to cool off, hoping that some time apart would help them reconcile. Six months later, Vikram files for divorce on the grounds of desertion, claiming that Anika has abandoned the marriage by leaving the home. Which of the following statements are false?
- i. Anika has deserted the marriage because she left the marital home without Vikram's consent.
 - ii. Anika has not deserted the marriage as she continued to maintain regular contact with Vikram.
 - iii. Vikram is entitled to a divorce because Anika's leaving the home is considered desertion.
 - iv. Vikram is not entitled to a divorce as Anika's intention to desert the marriage is not clear.
- (a) Statement I (b) Statements i and iii
(c) Statements ii and iv (d) Statements iii and iv
65. Arjun and Meera have been married for eight years. Over the last three years, their relationship has deteriorated due to various issues. Arjun is considering filing for divorce and is exploring different grounds based on the situations described below:
- i. Arjun found out that Meera has been involved in a romantic affair with another person. Although she denies engaging in any sexual relationship, Arjun suspects otherwise and wants to file for divorce on the grounds of adultery.
 - ii. Meera has been verbally abusive and has occasionally physically hurt Arjun in the heat of arguments. Arjun believes this constitutes cruelty and wants to file for divorce on these grounds.
 - iii. Meera left the marital home two years ago after an argument and has refused to return despite Arjun's repeated attempts to reconcile. However, she continues to call him regularly and sometimes visits their children. Arjun is considering filing for divorce on the grounds of desertion.
 - iv. Meera was diagnosed with a mental disorder that affects her ability to manage daily activities and responsibilities. Arjun believes that this disorder prevents her from fulfilling her marital duties and wants to file for divorce on the grounds of insanity.
- Which of the following divorces will succeed?
- (a) Only (i) and (ii) (b) Only (ii) and (iv)
(c) Only (ii) (d) Only (iv)

- XIII. Current Affairs:** The Karnataka cabinet chaired by chief minster Siddaramaiah on Tuesday approved a draft bill to provide reservation in private sector jobs in the state, evoking a strong reaction from the industry leaders. A lowdown on the bill provisions and its possible implications:

Even after three years the industry faces problems, the bill provides the government powers to exempt the industry from reservation provisions after an inquiry into their claim of not finding enough suitable locals for employment even after training. Officials said the exemption is to provide companies with the opportunity to employ professionals for highly specialised work. However, the exemption will be provided only if 25% of managerial positions and 50% of non-managerial positions are filled by locals.

The managerial category covers positions in supervisory, technical, operational and administrative roles excluding directors. All other positions such as clerical positions, semi and

skilled workers including outsourced jobs are under non-managerial category. The categorisation has been done to enable the industry to find suitable people for both categories, officials said. 50% reservation for managerial jobs and 75% for non-managerial.

The bill provides the government will appoint an agency to implement the provisions of the law. Most likely the labour department will be the nodal agency for the same. The authority will have powers to seek reports on appointments in both managerial and non-managerial positions from industry periodically and conduct inquiry in case of non-compliance. The agency can seek any documents from the employer to verify the claims made in periodic reports, as per the bill. Officials said the agency officials will also have power to inspect industry, if needed. The authority can appoint an officer not below the rank of assistant labour commissioner for implementation of the proposed law.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/explainer-a-lowdown-on-karnataka-s-draft-bill-for-local-quota-in-govt-jobs-101721211537151.html>

67. TechNova, a multinational software company based in Bengaluru, faces a challenge complying with the new state law mandating significant local employment quotas. The law requires 50% reservation for locals in managerial positions and 75% in non-managerial positions. However, due to the specialized nature of their work, TechNova struggles to find enough qualified local candidates to fill these quotas. In response, TechNova collaborates with the state government to set up a comprehensive training program aimed at equipping local candidates with the necessary skills over a three-year period. Despite these efforts, at the end of three years, TechNova is only able to fill 40% of the managerial positions and 60% of the non-managerial positions with trained locals. Which of the following actions should TechNova take next according to the law?
- (a) Continue with the existing employees, as the company has made substantial efforts to comply with the law by training local candidates.
 - (b) Request an exemption from the reservation provisions of the law, citing their training efforts after an inquiry into their claim.
 - (c) Cease all operations and call for an inquiry and inspection with regards to finding reason for lack of talent.
 - (d) Lay off non-local employees and hire locally regardless of the skill mismatch to meet the mandated quotas immediately.

68. Naveen, originally from Uttar Pradesh, moved to Karnataka 10 years ago for work and has been living there since. He works in a technology firm in Bengaluru and recently applied for a managerial position in a new local tech startup. The startup has adopted the new reservation policies for hiring as specified by the state law. Naveen, fluent in Hindi but not Kannada, was informed that to qualify for the position under the reservation benefits, he must clear a Kannada language proficiency test since he doesn't have Kannada at the senior secondary level. Given the scenario and the provisions of the new law, which of the following outcomes is correct regarding Naveen's eligibility for the position under the reservation law?
- (a) Naveen is eligible for the position under the reservation law as he has lived in Karnataka for 10 years, meeting the residency requirement.
 - (b) Naveen can bypass the language proficiency requirement if he provides proof of his long-term residence and contribution to the local economy.
 - (c) Naveen must be considered for the position regardless of the language test because he has significant work experience in Karnataka.
 - (d) Naveen is ineligible for the reservation benefits as he has not been domiciled in Karnataka for the required 15 years and lacks proficiency in Kannada.
69. InnovateNow, a burgeoning tech firm in Bengaluru, is navigating the complexities of the new state law requiring job reservation quotas for locals. The company has efficiently met the quota for non-managerial positions but is struggling with the managerial quota due to the high skill requirements. Additionally, there is confusion regarding the status of the company's directors under the reservation policy. The directors, who are involved in crucial decision-making processes, were thought to be exempt from the quota based on their understanding of the law. Which of the following statements best aligns with the legal framework regarding the inclusion of directors in the reservation quotas?
- (a) InnovateNow is correct in excluding directors from the reservation quotas, as the law specifically exempts directors from being categorized under managerial or non-managerial roles.
 - (b) InnovateNow must include its directors in the 50% reservation quota for managerial positions since all leadership roles are covered under the managerial category.
 - (c) InnovateNow should seek clarification from the legal authority, as the status of directors under the reservation law is ambiguous and could potentially lead to compliance issues.
 - (d) InnovateNow should voluntarily include directors in the reservation quota to promote diversity and inclusiveness at all levels of governance and management.

70. A new tech company, InnovateTech, establishes its operations in a state where a recently passed bill mandates 50% reservation for locals in managerial positions and 75% in non-managerial positions. InnovateTech initially struggles to find enough eligible local candidates for both managerial and non-managerial roles. The company collaborates with the state government to train local candidates over the course of three years, but even after this period, InnovateTech finds that it still cannot meet the reservation requirements due to the highly specialized nature of its work.
- InnovateTech applies for an exemption from the reservation requirements under the bill. After an inquiry, it is found that InnovateTech has been able to fill 30% of its managerial positions and 45% of its non-managerial positions with local candidates. Based on the bill's provisions, what will be the likely outcome of InnovateTech's application for exemption?
- InnovateTech's application for exemption will be granted because it has filled over 25% of managerial positions with locals. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - InnovateTech's application for exemption will be granted because it has made sufficient efforts to train local candidates and fill positions.
 - InnovateTech's application for exemption will be denied because it has not met the required 50% reservation in non-managerial positions.
 - InnovateTech's application for exemption will be denied because exemptions are not granted if any category falls short of the required local reservations.
- (a) Only (i) and (ii) (b) Only (iii)
(c) Only (ii) and (iv) (d) Only (iii) and (iv)
71. Rajesh, a software engineer born in Maharashtra but who moved to Karnataka 20 years ago, has been working for a prominent tech company in Bengaluru. The company is now enforcing the new state reservation law, which requires a language proficiency test for employees who don't have Kannada at the senior secondary level to qualify for certain benefits under the law. Rajesh, having completed his senior secondary education in Karnataka with Kannada as one of his subjects, is keen to apply for a managerial position that falls under the local reservation quota. Given Rajesh's background, which of the following statements accurately reflects his eligibility for the position under the new law?
- Rajesh must take the Kannada language proficiency test to confirm his eligibility for the reserved managerial position, as all employees, regardless of their educational background, are required to prove their proficiency anew.
 - Rajesh is not eligible for the managerial position under the reservation law since he was not born in Karnataka, which disqualifies him from being considered a local, despite his long residency and language skills.
 - Rajesh does not need to take the Kannada language proficiency test as he already meets the language requirement by having Kannada at the senior secondary level, making him eligible for the reserved position.
 - Rajesh needs to undergo additional training specific to the reservation law requirements, even though he meets the language criteria, to qualify for the managerial position.

72. Anita, born in Karnataka, moved to Canada with her family when she was just five years old. She spent 25 years abroad, completing her education and beginning her career in Canada. Recently, Anita decided to return to Karnataka and applied for a managerial position at a leading tech company in Bengaluru. The company is implementing the new state reservation law, which mandates that certain positions be reserved for locals. Anita, while born in Karnataka, is not proficient in Kannada due to her long residency in Canada. Given Anita's background, which of the following statements correctly assesses her eligibility for the reserved managerial position under the new law?
- (a) Anita qualifies for the reserved managerial position as she was born in Karnataka, which fulfills the primary criterion for being considered a local under the reservation law.
 - (b) Anita is not eligible for the reserved managerial position because she does not meet the domicile requirement of living in Karnataka for 15 years nor is she proficient in Kannada.
 - (c) Anita can apply for the position but must first pass a Kannada language proficiency test to meet the language requirement of the reservation law.
 - (d) Anita must reside in Karnataka for another 10 years to fulfill the domicile requirement before she can qualify for the reserved managerial position under the new law.

XIV. Juvenile Justice Act: The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is a significant legislation in India that aims to protect two distinct categories of children: those in conflict with the law and those in need of care and protection. The Act emphasizes a rehabilitative approach to juvenile justice, ensuring that children are treated in a manner that promotes their well-being and reintegration into society.

The Act redefines a "minor" in conflict with the law as a "child" in conflict with the law. It classifies offenses into small, serious, and heinous categories. For heinous crimes, children aged 16 to 18 can be tried as adults after a preliminary assessment by the Juvenile Justice Board. During the investigation, such children are temporarily placed in observation homes, where they are isolated based on age, sex, mental and physical condition, and the nature of the offense. If convicted, they are placed in special homes, while those aged 16 to 18 involved in heinous crimes may be placed in a "place of safety" until they turn 21. The juvenile court ensures that these children remain in safe custody until their age allows for further decisions on their release or continued detention. The Act explicitly prohibits capital punishment or life imprisonment without the possibility of release for juveniles treated as adults.

Children who are deemed in need of care and protection must be brought before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) within 24 hours. The Act mandates the reporting of children separated from their guardians, treating non-reporting as a punishable offense. Such children are sent to appropriate institutions under the supervision of a social worker or child protection officer. The CWC, which meets at least 20 days a month, is responsible for placing children in need of care and protection in children's homes or open shelters, depending on their needs. The rehabilitation of orphans, abandoned, or surrendered children is handled by Specialized Adoption Agencies.

Institutional care under the Act includes Observation Homes, Special Homes, Children's Homes, and Shelter Homes. Observation Homes are temporary shelters for minors during investigations. Special Homes cater to juveniles convicted of offenses, focusing on their education, vocational training, and overall rehabilitation. Children's Homes provide care, treatment, education, and shelter for children in need of care and protection. Shelter Homes offer short-term community support and engage children in creative activities to ensure their development and well-being.

Non-institutional care involves rehabilitation and social reintegration, primarily through Foster Care and Adoption. Foster Care provides temporary placement for children when their natural parents are unable to care for them due to various reasons.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from https://blog.ipleaders.in/introduction-overview-juvenile-justice-care-protection-act-2015/#Juvenile_Justice_Care_and_Protection_Act_2015

73. Seventeen-year-old Aman was involved in a fatal hit-and-run that resulted in significant public outcry. Due to the nature of the incident and pressure for a swift response, local authorities quickly moved Aman's case to the district court for trial under adult criminal statutes. The case escalated without the usual procedures that typically involve an assessment to consider the juvenile's comprehension and maturity regarding the incident. Considering the accelerated legal proceedings in Aman's case, can the trial's validity be challenged based on the typical juvenile justice procedures?
- (a) Yes, because the rapid escalation to adult court did not allow for standard evaluations that determine a juvenile's understanding of their actions.
 - (b) No, because the serious nature of the crime justifies immediate trial in adult court, circumventing standard juvenile assessments.
 - (c) No, because the expedited process, although uncommon, does not necessarily violate juvenile legal standards if the court considers the overall evidence against the juvenile.
 - (d) No, because the public demand for justice can necessitate a departure from standard legal protocols in cases involving severe crimes.

74. Amit, a 17-year-old boy, was recently involved in a serious robbery incident in which severe injuries were inflicted on a store clerk. The incident, captured on CCTV, led to Amit's arrest. Given the severity of the crime, the Juvenile Justice Board is involved to determine whether Amit should be tried as an adult. Pending the Board's assessment, a decision needs to be made regarding Amit's immediate placement. Considering the legal guidelines that children aged 16 to 18 involved in heinous crimes can be tried as adults after preliminary assessment and are temporarily placed in specific facilities based on certain criteria, where should Amit be placed during the investigation?
- (a) Amit should be placed in a regular juvenile detention center where he can interact with other juveniles, as he has not yet been convicted.
 - (b) Amit should be placed in an observation home where he can be isolated based on age, sex, mental and physical condition, and the nature of the offense.
 - (c) Amit should be immediately transferred to a place of safety since the nature of the offense is severe and involves a heinous crime.
 - (d) Amit should be kept in a local jail until his trial as an adult is confirmed, given the severity of his involvement in a violent crime.
75. Sunita, a social worker, encounters a 10-year-old boy, Raj, looking distressed and alone in a busy marketplace. Upon inquiry, Raj reveals that he has been separated from his parents for two days. Sunita takes him to her home, provides food, and makes him comfortable because Raj is visibly scared and disoriented. She waits a couple of days, allowing Raj to feel more secure before taking him to the Child Welfare Committee (CWC). Did Sunita follow the law in this scenario?
- (a) Yes, Sunita acted appropriately by prioritizing Raj's immediate emotional needs before proceeding with further actions.
 - (b) No, Sunita did not act within the guidelines expected of her position, as she delayed necessary legal procedures.
 - (c) Yes, ultimately, Sunita ensured Raj's safety and followed through by involving the CWC after addressing his immediate distress.
 - (d) No, Sunita followed the protocol by informing the CWC at the earliest possible opportunity as laid down by law.

76. Anu, a social worker at a government-run child welfare organization, discovers two young siblings, Arjun (7 years old) and Priya (5 years old), living alone in a dilapidated city apartment. The children were apparently left by their parents who promised to return but haven't been seen for weeks. The neighbors, concerned about the children's safety and well-being, contacted Anu. Upon arrival, Anu finds the apartment barely livable, with minimal food and the children in a distressed state. The Child Welfare Committee (CWC), which meets regularly to oversee such cases, is the next logical step for placement and care decision. Anu must decide the immediate course of action for the children based on the CWC's role and her responsibilities.
- (a) Take the children directly to a specialized adoption agency as they are effectively orphans and in need of a permanent home.
 - (b) Place the children temporarily in an open shelter until a detailed assessment can be made, given their immediate needs for safety and care.
 - (c) Bring the children before the CWC immediately to determine whether they should be placed in a children's home or an open shelter based on their specific needs.
 - (d) Report the situation to the local police and wait for them to decide the next steps as the legal guardians are missing, making it a potential criminal case.
77. In a small town, a 17-year-old named Arjun was involved in a gang-related incident where he was accused of committing a serious crime resulting in the death of a rival gang member. The crime shocked the community due to its brutality, and there were calls for severe punishment. Given the gravity of the offense, the prosecution requested that Arjun be tried as an adult. The court agreed, and Arjun was tried under the regular criminal justice system. After a lengthy trial, Arjun was found guilty. The prosecution argued that Arjun should receive the maximum sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of release to serve as a deterrent to others. However, Arjun's defense attorney objected, citing the provisions of the Act that govern juvenile offenders, even when tried as adults. Which of the following statements are correct concerning Arjun's potential sentencing?
- i. Arjun can be sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of release since he was tried as an adult.
 - ii. Arjun cannot be sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of release because the Act prohibits such a sentence for juveniles, even when tried as adults.
 - iii. The court can impose a capital punishment sentence since the crime was particularly brutal and Arjun was tried as an adult.
 - iv. The court must consider the possibility of rehabilitation and therefore cannot impose a sentence that denies Arjun the opportunity for release.
- (a) Only (ii) and (iv)
 - (b) Only (i) and (iii)
 - (c) Only (ii), (iii), and (iv)
 - (d) Only (iii) and (iv)

78. Seventeen-year-old Vikram was involved in a serious hit-and-run incident that resulted in the death of a pedestrian. Security camera footage from a nearby store clearly shows Vikram driving the car that hit the pedestrian. Following the incident, Vikram fled the scene but was later apprehended by the police. Given the gravity of the crime, the Juvenile Justice Board is now involved to assess whether Vikram should be tried as an adult. While the legal proceedings are pending, a decision must be made regarding Vikram's immediate placement considering his age and the nature of the offense. Where should Vikram be placed during the investigation?
- (a) Vikram should be placed in a juvenile detention center with other minors to ensure he is kept in a secure environment while awaiting trial.
 - (b) Vikram should be released to his parents' custody since he is still under 18 and the case has not yet been fully assessed by the Juvenile Justice Board.
 - (c) Vikram should be placed in an observation home where he can be isolated based on age, sex, mental and physical condition, and the nature of the offense, as per legal guidelines.
 - (d) Vikram should be placed in a "place of safety" for older juveniles involved in serious crimes, as it seems fitting given the severity of his actions.

XV. Intellectual Property Rights: Transfer of patent rights refers to the process by which ownership or interest in a patent is legally reassigned from one party to another. This transfer can occur through various mechanisms, such as assignments, licenses, or by operation of law. In an assignment, the original patent holder (assignor) transfers their ownership rights to another party (assignee), who then gains the ability to enforce the patent. Licensing involves granting permission to another party to use the patent under agreed terms without transferring ownership. Transfers can also occur through legal processes such as inheritance or company mergers, and must comply with legal requirements, including written agreements and official registration.

The purpose of transferring patent rights is to facilitate the commercialization and broader dissemination of innovations. For inventors and companies, transferring rights can provide financial benefits through sales, licensing fees, or royalties, thereby recouping research and development costs. It enables entities without manufacturing capabilities or market access to bring inventions to market through partnerships or licensing agreements. Additionally, it allows for the strategic management of patent portfolios, such as divesting non-core technologies or acquiring complementary patents to enhance competitive positioning. This process contributes to technological advancement and economic growth by enabling the practical application of patented innovations.

Various entities can execute the transfer of patent rights. The primary party responsible is the patent holder (patentee), but others include assignees who have previously acquired the rights, legal representatives of a deceased patentee, corporate entities, government bodies, and even banks or financial institutions under specific circumstances.

The legal framework for creating any interest in a patent is provided under Section 68 of the Indian Patents Act, 1970. This section mandates that any transfer of patent rights must be documented and executed in writing, embodying all terms and conditions, and must be duly executed by all parties involved. Additionally, the transfer must be registered using Form-16 within a specified timeframe, with the registration taking effect from the date of execution.

There are several forms through which patent rights can be transferred:

1. **Assignment:** This involves the transfer of ownership from the assignor to the assignee. It can be legal, equitable, or through a mortgage. A legal assignment transfers all rights and must be executed and registered to be effective. Equitable assignment involves the transfer of a share of the patent, while a mortgage transfers rights in exchange for a loan, with rights reverting upon repayment.
2. **Licensing:** The patentee may grant a license, allowing others to use the patent without transferring ownership. Licenses can be voluntary, statutory, exclusive, limited, express, or implied. These licenses are formalized through written agreements.
3. **Transmission by Operation of Law:** Patent rights can be transferred by operation of law in cases such as the death of the patentee, company dissolution, or bankruptcy, where the rights pass to legal representatives or are managed according to legal stipulations.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://lawbhoomi.com/transfer-of-patent-rights/#:~:text=Meaning%20of%20Transfer%20of%20Patent%20Rights,->

Transfer%20of%20patent&text=This%20transfer%20can%20occur%20through,ability%20to%20enforce%20the%20patent.

79. Dr. Aravind, the founder and sole patent holder of a novel medical imaging technology, unexpectedly passes away. His company, Image Tech, was in the middle of negotiations to merge with a larger healthcare conglomerate, Med Global. Med Global is interested in acquiring all intellectual property rights of Image Tech as part of the merger. Dr. Aravind's will explicitly leaves all his assets, including intellectual property rights, to his daughter, Dr. Meena Aravind, who is a pediatrician with no interest in running a tech company. However, she is keen on the merger as it aligns with her late father's vision of expanding the technology's reach. There are now questions regarding the transfer of the patent rights to Med Global.
- (a) Med Global can directly acquire the patent rights from Dr. Meena Aravind post-merger because the rights have been inherited by her, and she can transfer them as part of the company merger.
 - (b) Med Global must first seek approval from the board of Image Tech before the patent rights can be included in the merger, regardless of Dr. Meena Aravind's inheritance.
 - (c) The patent rights automatically transfer to Med Global upon the merger, as corporate mergers include the transfer of all intellectual property by default.
 - (d) Dr. Meena Aravind cannot transfer the patent rights to Med Global because she did not develop the technology herself and thus lacks the legal authority to sign it over.

80. Ravi, an independent software developer, created a revolutionary algorithm that optimizes data encryption. He decided to sell the patent rights to Cyber Safe, a leading security software company. They agreed on the terms verbally over a series of meetings, and Cyber Safe began integrating Ravi's algorithm into their products, expecting a formal written contract to follow. However, due to a misunderstanding, the written contract was never drafted or signed, but Cyber Safe has already made significant gains from the algorithm's integration. Ravi, realizing the oversight, now demands additional compensation, claiming that the initial verbal agreement was breached. Cyber Safe argues that the use of the patent was agreed upon and refuses further payments. Which of the following is the most legally sound resolution to this dispute?
- (a) Cyber Safe must pay Ravi the additional compensation as the verbal agreement holds since the company has already benefited from the algorithm.
 - (b) Ravi cannot claim additional compensation since the transfer of patent rights without a written agreement is not legally binding under the law.
 - (c) Cyber Safe should cease using the algorithm immediately until a formal written agreement is signed, as the initial use was based on an informal understanding.
 - (d) Ravi must accept the original terms verbally agreed upon since Cyber Safe has already implemented the algorithm in good faith.
81. Dr. Lee, a renowned chemist, developed a groundbreaking formula for a biodegradable plastic that significantly reduces pollution. He holds the patent for this invention. An international company, Eco Solutions, interested in large-scale production of this new material, approached Dr. Lee for the rights to manufacture and sell products using his formula. After negotiations, Dr. Lee agreed to assign his patent rights to Eco Solutions. The terms were outlined in a draft, but before the formal contract could be executed and signed, Dr. Lee tragically passed away in an accident. Eco Solutions, having invested significantly in preparing for the production based on the verbal agreement and draft terms, wishes to proceed with the patent rights to uphold Dr. Lee's legacy and their business plans. The executor of Dr. Lee's estate is unsure whether the assignment is enforceable.
- (a) Eco Solutions can enforce the patent rights as the assignee, since the draft and verbal agreement with Dr. Lee indicate clear intent to transfer ownership.
 - (b) The executor of Dr. Lee's estate can automatically transfer the patent rights to Eco Solutions based on the initial draft and verbal agreement as a goodwill gesture.
 - (c) Eco Solutions must renegotiate the patent rights assignment with the executor of Dr. Lee's estate, as the original agreement with Dr. Lee became void upon his death.
 - (d) The assignment of patent rights to Eco Solutions is not enforceable because it was not formally executed and registered before Dr. Lee's death.

82. Dr. Gupta, an esteemed pharmaceutical researcher, developed a new drug that reduces the side effects of chemotherapy. He patented his invention and decided to transfer the patent rights to PharmaCorp, a leading pharmaceutical company, to facilitate the drug's large-scale production and distribution. The agreement was documented and executed in writing, and both parties signed the required forms. However, due to an oversight in PharmaCorp's legal department, the transfer was not registered using Form-16 within the six-month period specified by law. PharmaCorp began production and distribution of the drug, seeing significant market success. When a competitor, Bio Health, challenged the legality of the transfer claiming that PharmaCorp does not legally hold the patent rights due to the missed registration deadline, PharmaCorp finds itself in a legal dilemma. Which of the following is the most legally sound resolution to this dispute?
- (a) The transfer to PharmaCorp is legally invalid due to the failure to register the transfer using Form-16 within the specified timeframe, rendering PharmaCorp's production unauthorized.
 - (b) PharmaCorp retains the patent rights as the written and executed agreement between Dr. Gupta and PharmaCorp effectively transfers the rights, regardless of the registration.
 - (c) BioHealth's challenge is irrelevant as the production and success of the drug confirm PharmaCorp's de facto ownership of the patent rights.
 - (d) PharmaCorp can retroactively register the transfer using Form-16 to validate the transfer and continue the production legally.
83. Dr. Anjali Verma, a prominent gene scientist in India, held a patent for a groundbreaking gene-editing technology. Upon her unexpected demise, her last Will revealed that all her assets, including the patent rights, were to be transferred to GenoPharm, a startup she had been closely mentoring. GenoPharm is eager to further develop the technology and commercialize it. However, no formal agreements or transfers had been signed prior to Dr. Verma's death—everything was to be based solely on her Will. Rival company BioGen challenges the validity of the transfer, arguing that the absence of a signed agreement before Dr. Verma's death makes the transfer invalid and that the will alone cannot effectuate a legal transfer of patent rights.
- (a) BioGen's challenge is valid, as patent transfers via will are not recognized unless accompanied by formal agreements signed prior to the patent holder's death.
 - (b) The transfer of patent rights to GenoPharm is invalid because it was not documented and executed in writing before Dr. Verma's death, making the will's stipulation ineffective.
 - (c) GenoPharm should seek a court order to validate the transfer specified in the will to solidify their legal standing against challenges from competitors like Bio Gen.
 - (d) GenoPharm legally holds the patent rights as the transfer via Dr. Verma's will is valid under the law, allowing them to enforce the patent.

84. Dr. Sandeep Mehta, an inventor and sole patent holder of a novel water purification technology, is approached by Clean Water Tech, a company specializing in eco-friendly water solutions. Recognizing the potential impact of his technology, Dr. Mehta agrees to license his patent to Clean Water Tech, allowing them to utilize his invention in their product line. The agreement stipulates that Clean Water Tech pays royalties based on sales, and it is formalized through a written contract signed by both parties. Six months later, a dispute arises when Dr. Mehta claims that Clean Water Tech has exceeded the scope of the license by using the technology in applications not originally agreed upon in the contract. Clean Water Tech argues that their use of the technology is within the permissible scope as defined by the ambiguous wording in the license.
- (a) Clean Water Tech is within their rights to use the technology for additional applications as the license agreement's wording was ambiguous, providing them leeway.
 - (b) Dr. Mehta can enforce the original terms of the license, requiring Clean Water Tech to cease the unauthorized use and pay damages for exceeding the scope of the license.
 - (c) Clean Water Tech should renegotiate the license to include the additional applications to avoid legal disputes, even though they believe their current usage is covered.
 - (d) Dr. Mehta has no grounds to restrict Clean Water Tech's use of the technology as the licensing agreement inherently allows for broad application of the patented technology.

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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.

- XVI.** It is not often that fiscal federalism finds a prominent place in judicial discourse. The Supreme Court judgement, holding by an overwhelming majority of 8:1 that the States can tax mineral rights and mineral-bearing lands, is a truly landmark ruling, as it protects their legislative domain from interference by Parliament. For decades, it was believed that the States were denied their power to impose any tax on mineral resources extracted from their land because of the prevalence of a central law, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Even though the right to tax mineral rights is conferred on the States through Entry 50 in the State List of the Seventh Schedule, it was made “subject to any limitations imposed by Parliament by law relating to mineral development”. The Union government argued that the very existence of its 1957 law was a limitation on the States’ power to tax mineral rights, but Chief Justice of India, Dr. D.Y. Chandrachud, writing for the Bench, examined the Act’s provisions to conclude that it contained no such limitation. The royalty envisaged by the 1957 Act was held to be not a tax at all. The Union was hoping that once royalty was accepted as a tax, it would wholly occupy the field and thus remove the States’ scope for taxing mineral rights. However, the Court chose to see royalty as a contractual consideration for enjoyment of mineral rights. Also, it ruled that States could tax mineral-bearing lands under Entry 49, a general power to tax lands. Proponents of fiscal federalism and autonomy will particularly welcome the fact that the judgement opens up a significant new taxation avenue for the States, and the observation that any dilution of the taxation powers of the States would adversely affect their ability to deliver welfare schemes and services to the people. However, Justice B. V. Nagarathna, in her dissent, argues that if the Court did not recognise the central law as a limitation on the State’s taxation powers, it would have undesirable consequences as States would enter into an unhealthy competition to derive additional revenue, resulting in an uneven and uncoordinated spike in the cost of minerals; and purchasers of minerals paying too much, leading to an increase in the price of industrial products. Further, the national market may be exploited for arbitrage. Given these implications, it is possible that the Centre may seek to amend the law to impose explicit limitations on the States’ taxation power or even prohibit them from imposing a tax on mineral rights. However, such a move may result in mining activities being left wholly out of the tax net, as the majority has also held that Parliament lacks the legislative competence to tax mineral rights.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from:

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/editorial-on-sc-judgment-on-taxing-mining-activities-fiscal-federalism/article68450896.ece>

85. Which of the following can be inferred from the Supreme Court's judgement regarding the States' power to tax mineral rights? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) The Supreme Court ruling denies the Union's interpretation of mineral taxation limitations.
 - (b) States have substantial autonomy to tax mineral rights within their legislative scope.
 - (c) Future legal disputes over mineral taxation between the Centre and States are unlikely.
 - (d) The Union must immediately amend the 1957 Act to explicitly limit States' taxation powers.
86. Which of the following is an assumption behind the Supreme Court's judgment regarding the States' ability to tax mineral rights?
- (a) States' fiscal autonomy is crucial for effective public welfare delivery and maintaining their financial independence.
 - (b) The central law's vagueness allowed for the Supreme Court's interpretation favouring states' taxation rights.
 - (c) States will manage new taxation powers without causing economic imbalance or detrimental competition.
 - (d) The Union's limitations on state taxation must be explicitly defined by law to avoid future legal disputes.
87. How can the tension between affirming states' rights to tax mineral resources and addressing potential negative economic consequences be balanced?
- (a) By implementing a federal oversight committee to regulate state taxation on minerals
 - (b) By establishing a collaborative framework between the Centre and States for mineral taxation policies
 - (c) By reverting the taxation rights entirely to the Central government
 - (d) By allowing unrestricted state taxation without any consideration of economic impacts
88. What is the primary argument presented in the passage regarding the Supreme Court's judgment on States' ability to tax mineral rights?
- (a) The Supreme Court ruling provides a clear guideline for states to manage their mineral resources.
 - (b) The judgment strengthens the states' legislative domain against parliamentary interference.
 - (c) The ruling emphasizes the necessity of royalty being considered a tax under the 1957 Act.
 - (d) The decision will prevent unhealthy competition among states for revenue from mineral rights.

89. Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the argument that the Supreme Court's judgment enhances fiscal federalism?
- (a) States have demonstrated fiscal responsibility with increased taxation powers, leading to better financial management.
 - (b) The central government's interference often led to state-level fiscal inefficiencies and reduced economic autonomy.
 - (c) States immediately saw revenue increases from newly imposed mineral taxes, improving their fiscal capacity.
 - (d) States are likely to resist any central attempts to limit their taxation powers, ensuring continued financial autonomy.
90. What conclusion can be drawn from the Supreme Court's ruling on the states' power to tax mineral rights?
- (a) States will have unrestricted authority to tax mineral rights without any central intervention.
 - (b) The Union may amend the law to impose clear limitations on states' taxation powers.
 - (c) The ruling ensures that the states' new taxation powers will lead to balanced economic growth.
 - (d) States will primarily focus on utilizing mineral taxes for industrial development rather than welfare.

XVII. The Indian school education system is one of the most expensive ecosystems in the world. Composed of approximately 15 lakh schools, 97 lakh teachers, and nearly 26.5 crore students enrolled from the pre-primary to higher secondary levels, it boasts of stakeholders from varied socioeconomic backgrounds. To realise its objective of managing the wide-ranging education system in India in a sound manner, the Ministry of Education conceived of the (Unified District Information System for Education Plus) UDISE+ platform in 2018. The UDISE+ plays a crucial role in collecting and exchanging real-time information on school infrastructure, teachers, student enrolment, and academic performance. This allows the Ministry to curate outcome-based policies to enhance the quality of education in India. By improving the process of resource allocation and the monitoring of educational programmes, UDISE+ is also notably utilised to map educational trends. The objective of strengthening administration and optimising service delivery is charted out as the ultimate goal of this exercise. In terms of the National Education Policy 2020, the Ministry also introduced the Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry identification (APAAR). This serves as a unique identifier of a given student. This facilitates the collation of academic credentials of students at one place. The demographic information per user collected includes Aadhaar information, obtained via a voluntary consent-based mechanism. Measures are being introduced to enhance ease of schooling, which necessitate linking of APAAR and UDISE+. Steps to automate student admissions, in turn, to reduce dropout rates during the transitional phases and enhance opportunities for continuing education, fall within the umbrella of such ease of schooling

measures. Entities such as DigiLocker and ed-tech companies frequently collaborate with State governments. They consequently form integral constituents of the modern education system. Interlinking of UDISE+ and APAAR, in the manner explained above, exposes student data amassed to such actors in the educational ecosystem. The Education Ministry commendably formulated a data-sharing policy for school education and literacy in 2020. However, this is yet to be updated to reflect the regulatory overhauls post the enactment of the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023. In the absence of clear regulations or minimum standards (importantly, for ed-tech players), their compliance with the Act comes under question. There are numerous potential pressure points wherein non-compliance of the involved actors may materialise. Sharing children's data under UDISE+ for a purpose incremental to the authorised one could violate this statutory requirement. The Ministry acknowledged the benefits of sharing student data at a national scale — for instance, to track intra- and/or inter-State student migration. Streamlining the system to manage educational records efficiently is therefore critical. Notably, the DPDP Act sanctions a specific and voluntary consent-based mechanism. The specific and voluntary nature of consent required (for purposes like the above) is clinching.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/using-childrens-personal-data-legally-and-securely/article68449552.ece>

91. Which of the following, if true, would most undermine the argument that the UDISE+ platform is crucial for managing India's education system?
- (a) Schools frequently need to manually correct data entries due to persistent inaccuracies in UDISE+ data.
 - (b) Some states consistently achieve better educational outcomes without relying on the UDISE+ platform.
 - (c) UDISE+ data collection processes are known to be streamlined and cause minimal disruption.
 - (d) Teachers regularly participate in training sessions to effectively utilize the UDISE+ platform.
92. The author is likely to disagree with which of the following statements?
- (a) Linking APAAR with UDISE+ has significantly contributed to reducing student dropout rates.
 - (b) The current data-sharing policy effectively addresses all concerns related to data protection laws.
 - (c) Collaborations with ed-tech companies are essential for modernizing the education system.
 - (d) Voluntary consent is crucial for ensuring lawful sharing of student data under the DPDP Act.

93. Based on the passage, which of the following statements must necessarily be true?
- (a) All states in India have seamlessly implemented UDISE+ and APAAR without encountering any issues.
 - (b) APAAR identification is primarily intended to reduce the administrative burden on school management and staff.
 - (c) The Ministry of Education uses data from UDISE+ to formulate policies that aim to improve educational outcomes.
 - (d) The DPDP Act, 2023 has not yet been fully integrated into the current data-sharing policy of the Ministry.
94. What course of action would the author most likely recommend to ensure compliance of ed-tech companies with the DPDP Act?
- (a) Temporarily halt collaboration with ed-tech companies until their compliance with the DPDP Act is guaranteed.
 - (b) Develop clear regulatory guidelines and implement strict oversight to ensure compliance with the DPDP Act.
 - (c) Rely on ed-tech companies to self-regulate and voluntarily comply with data protection standards in the DPDP Act.
 - (d) Restrict data sharing to a select few ed-tech companies that are known for their stringent compliance with the DPDP Act.
95. What is the main crux of the passage regarding the integration of UDISE+ and APAAR in the Indian education system?
- (a) UDISE+ and APAAR face significant technical and administrative challenges that hinder their implementation.
 - (b) The Ministry plans to eventually replace UDISE+ and APAAR with more advanced educational management systems.
 - (c) The primary goal of UDISE+ and APAAR is to increase the administrative workload of teachers and staff.
 - (d) UDISE+ and APAAR are essential tools designed to enhance educational quality through better data management.
96. Which of the following points is incorrect based on the passage?
- (a) APAAR identification helps in maintaining a unified and accurate record of student credentials.
 - (b) The data-sharing policy formulated in 2020 needs updating due to new data protection regulations in 2023.
 - (c) UDISE+ and APAAR are being discontinued due to privacy concerns raised by various stakeholders.
 - (d) Ed-tech companies and DigiLocker play a significant role in the current education ecosystem in India.

XVII. Food waste is a significant global issue with profound economic and environmental impacts. According to the UN Environment Programme Food Waste Index Report 2024, approximately one-fifth (19%) of food available to consumers is wasted at the retail, food service, and household level, amounting to about 1.05 billion tonnes, and leading to economic losses estimated at \$936 billion annually. The same report indicates that households accounted for 631 million tonnes (60%) of the total food waste in 2022, while the food service sector contributed 290 million tonnes and the retail sector added 131 million tonnes. Food waste generates 8-10% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions – almost five times the total emissions generated by the aviation sector. This waste is largely sent to landfills, where it undergoes anaerobic decomposition due to the lack of oxygen. This process generates methane, a potent greenhouse gas over 21 times more effective at trapping heat in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide over a 100-year period. Landfills rank as the third-largest source of human-induced methane emissions, following fossil fuels and livestock, accounting for around 10% of all anthropogenic methane emissions globally. Given methane remains in the atmosphere for a much shorter amount of time than carbon dioxide, reductions in methane emissions today have a more immediate impact on reducing global warming. Therefore, reducing food waste in landfills can have a substantial impact on lowering greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change. Economic incentives can play an important role in reducing food waste and subsequent greenhouse gas emissions by influencing the behaviour of households. By providing convenient composting options through the provision of goods, such as curbside collection, governments can facilitate the diversion of organic waste from landfills to composting facilities, thereby reducing methane emissions and promoting sustainable waste practices. Policies that support dynamic pricing for near-expiry products can help retailers reduce food waste. Clear and accurate food labelling can also help consumers make informed decisions, reducing unnecessary food waste. Composting is a key solution to reducing the amount of food waste in landfills. Composting organic waste can significantly reduce methane emissions by providing an aerobic alternative to anaerobic decomposition in landfills. When food and garden waste is composted, the presence of oxygen prevents the formation of methane, as methane-producing microbes are not active in such conditions. Instead, composting facilitates the breakdown of organic matter into valuable compost that provides a number of environmental benefits including the enrichment of soil, promoting higher agricultural yields, reducing the need for chemical fertilisers, and aiding in reforestation and habitat restoration. Economically, composting is one of the cost-effective methods for mitigating methane emissions from landfills. The process of composting can be relatively low-tech and inexpensive to implement, especially at a municipal level, making it an accessible solution for many communities.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://earth.org/can-economic-incentives-increase-composting-rates-and-reduce-food-waste/>

97. Which of the following can be inferred about the author's view on composting in waste management?
- (a) Composting is presented as the effective method to reduce all types of greenhouse gases from waste.
 - (b) Composting is described as requiring high-tech solutions to be economically viable for widespread implementation.
 - (c) Composting's primary benefit is portrayed as the elimination of all forms of waste, both organic and inorganic.
 - (d) Composting mitigates methane emissions more effectively than traditional landfilling, which relies on anaerobic decomposition.
98. Which of the following scenarios best parallels the author's argument about the benefits of composting in reducing methane emissions?
- (a) A company reduces its electricity consumption by switching to LED lighting throughout its offices, thereby lowering its overall energy costs and carbon footprint.
 - (b) A city implements a comprehensive recycling program to decrease the amount of waste sent to landfills, thereby reducing landfill space usage and environmental pollution.
 - (c) A community introduces a widespread aerobic composting system for organic waste, significantly reducing methane emissions and producing nutrient-rich soil for local agriculture.
 - (d) A factory transitions to renewable energy sources for its production processes, significantly cutting down on its carbon emissions and dependency on fossil fuels.
99. Which of the following is most likely to result from the author's recommended economic incentives for reducing food waste?
- (a) Retailers will improve inventory management to dispose of less unsold food, thus minimizing waste and losses.
 - (b) Households will increase their composting activities due to the introduction of convenient collection services by local governments.
 - (c) The aviation sector will start using sustainable fuel alternatives to significantly cut down on its greenhouse gas emissions.
 - (d) Governments will allocate more funds to renewable energy projects aimed at reducing waste and promoting sustainability.

100. Which of the following would most effectively counter the author's claim about the benefits of composting for reducing methane emissions?
- (a) Evidence showing that composting organic waste requires more energy than landfill operations, increasing overall carbon footprint.
 - (b) Studies demonstrating that composting organic waste does not significantly reduce methane emissions compared to traditional landfilling.
 - (c) Reports that most households do not participate in composting programs despite convenient collection services being provided.
 - (d) Research indicating that composting facilities release significant amounts of nitrous oxide, another potent greenhouse gas.
101. Which of the following, if true, would most strongly support the author's argument about the economic benefits of composting?
- (a) Municipal composting programs have led to a significant reduction in local waste management costs.
 - (b) Studies show that composting reduces the need for chemical fertilizers, saving farmers money on agricultural inputs. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (c) Data reveals that communities with composting programs experience a decrease in overall waste production.
 - (d) Surveys indicate that households involved in composting report higher satisfaction with waste management services.
102. Which of the following titles best captures the main argument of the passage?
- (a) "Reducing Food Waste" (b) "Composting Benefits"
 - (c) "Impact of Food Waste" (d) "Household Food Waste"

- XIX.** If a fish could talk and understand human language, and if you could ask it what living in the water is like, I doubt it would have any idea what you were talking about. Water is the medium that fish live in, just as air is the medium we live in. It's something that we take for granted, and I imagine the same is true for fish. Just like living in a physical medium, we are immersed in a cultural medium, a contemporary worldview that includes strong assumptions about the nature of the mind and the natural world. For example, Cartesian dualism—the belief that mind and body are two completely different things—seems to be generally accepted as common sense. A conflicting assumption that the mind is just the brain seems to also be broadly accepted. We absorb these views about reality by osmosis from the culture we swim in. We tend to take them for granted, the way fish take water for granted. Modern culture is dominated by science and technology. The empirical and theoretical methods of science have been incredibly successful in mastering the physical domain. They have given us unparalleled power over nature. Modern medicine has vanquished many of the ills of the past and vastly extended our lifespans. Computers and the internet give us access to unbelievable amounts of information,

extraordinary abilities to collect and analyze data, and endless possibilities of interacting. Industrial technologies exploit natural resources on a vast scale and transform them into an amazing diversity of products to be consumed by billions of people. The development of atomic weapons has even given us the power to extinguish human life altogether. Science has been so successful at mastering the physical domain, from the microcosmic to the cosmic, that it is hardly surprising that people feel that all truth must be based on science. However, there is a domain of knowledge outside of the physical domain. Science has very little to say about the mind itself despite the tremendous amount of theorizing and scientific research about brain functions that's been done in recent years. In fact, it is hard to imagine how the third-person methods of science will ever be able to find purchase in the subjective realm. Yet, it is commonly assumed that science will be able to explain the mind by explaining the brain.

Source: *Extracted with edits and revisions from:*
<https://www.psychologytoday.com/intl/blog/mind-matter-reality/202407/standing-up-for-the-mind>

103. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (a) Cultural beliefs and assumptions significantly shape our understanding of reality, similar to how fish experience water.
 - (b) Science and technology have achieved success in mastering the physical world, greatly impacting modern culture.
 - (c) The passage critiques modern medicine and technology for failing to address the subjective nature of the mind.
 - (d) Cartesian dualism and the belief that the mind is just the brain are common yet conflicting views.
104. Based on the passage, what should be a reasonable course of action for understanding the mind?
- (a) Prioritizing philosophical methods over scientific ones, despite the advancements in brain research.
 - (b) Integrating scientific research with philosophical approaches to address the subjective nature of the mind.
 - (c) Relying primarily on future scientific discoveries to eventually provide a complete explanation of the mind.
 - (d) Disregarding current scientific research on the brain and focusing on traditional philosophical methods.

105. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT?
- (a) The success of science and technology has shaped modern cultural assumptions about reality.
 - (b) Cartesian dualism and the view that the mind is just the brain are conflicting yet accepted beliefs.
 - (c) Science has successfully addressed both the physical and subjective realms comprehensively.
 - (d) Our cultural medium influences our understanding of concepts like the mind and the body.
106. Which of the following statements, if true, would most weaken the author's argument about the limitations of science in explaining the mind?
- (a) New brain imaging techniques now explain subjective experiences, challenging the author's claim about science's limitations.
 - (b) Cultural assumptions about the mind have been proven more influential than scientific findings in shaping our understanding.
 - (c) Philosophical approaches have consistently failed to provide reliable explanations for mental processes compared to scientific methods.
 - (d) The distinction between mind and brain has been completely dismissed by contemporary neuroscientists, supporting a unified view.
107. Which of the following identifies a flaw in the reasoning of the passage?
- (a) The passage assumes that scientific advancements will be unable to address the subjective nature of the mind.
 - (b) The passage dismisses the success of science in understanding brain functions without sufficient evidence.
 - (c) The passage relies heavily on metaphors to explain complex scientific and philosophical concepts.
 - (d) The passage fails to acknowledge the potential for interdisciplinary approaches to bridge the gap between mind and brain studies.
108. Which of the following statements must necessarily be false based on the passage?
- (a) Science has the potential to fully explain the subjective experiences of the mind through future research.
 - (b) Our cultural worldview is shaped by the successful application of science and technology.
 - (c) Modern medicine and technological advancements have significantly improved human life and longevity.
 - (d) The belief that the mind is solely the brain contradicts the principles of Cartesian dualism.

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.

XX. In Law Prep Tutorial six employees, Noushad, Sajid, Himanshu, Trilok, Mohan and Lalit can do a piece of work in different number of days. The time taken by Sajid is 20% more than the time taken by Noushad and time taken by Trilok is 50% more than the time taken by Himanshu. Mohan and Lalit can do that work in 36 and 40 days respectively. If Mohan, Himanshu and Noushad together can do that work than they take 9 days, while Lalit, Trilok and Sajid together can do that work they can complete the work in $11\frac{1}{4}$ days.

Three New employees, Budharam, Shivraj and Vishnu also Join the Law Prep Tutorial. They together can do that work in 18 days. Time taken by Budharam is 3 times the time taken by Sajid. While time taken by Shivraj is 33.33% more than the time taken by Trilok. Time taken by Vishnu is twice the time taken by Noushad.

109. If Shivraj, Sajid and Vishnu can do that work alternatively start with Shivraj then in how many days the work would be finished by them?
- (a) 12 days (b) 36 days
(c) 40 days (d) 30 days
110. In how many days Shivraj and Vishnu together can do 60% of that work?
- (a) $14\frac{2}{5}$ day (b) 24 day
(c) 30 day (d) $12\frac{8}{15}$ days
111. If Himanshu can do work with $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of his efficiency while Mohan can do work with half of his efficiency while Budharam can do with his actual efficiency than working together in how many days they will finish that work?
- (a) 30 day (b) 24 day
(c) 20 day (d) None of these
112. Trilok, Mohan, Shivraj and Vishnu together can complete the work in how many days?
- (a) $12\frac{1}{4}$ day (b) $11\frac{1}{4}$ day
(c) $13\frac{1}{4}$ day (d) $21\frac{1}{4}$ day

113. Time taken by Vishnu to complete that work is what % more than the time taken by Mohan?
- (a) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ (b) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$
(c) 40% (d) None of these

114. In how many days Himanshu and Trilok working together can complete the work?
- (a) 20 days (b) 30 days
(c) 24 days (d) None of these

XXI. Following information shows the total number of biscuit sold by six different Sellers, and percentage of Butter Delight biscuit sold out of total Butter Delight biscuit sold which is 4500. Total number of biscuit sold by seller A is one third more than the total number of biscuit sold by seller E. Seller B sold 20% more biscuit than seller E. Total number of biscuit sold by D is 60 more than half of the total biscuit sold by seller E, total biscuit sold by seller F is 6.67% less than the total biscuit sold by seller E. Seller C sold total 3000 biscuit which is 25% more than the biscuit sold by seller A.

Seller A sold 20% of Butter Delight biscuit. The ratio of percentage sold by Butter Delight biscuit by seller A, B, D and E is 5:3:4:6. Seller C sold half of the butter delight biscuit sold by seller A. while the number of butter Delight biscuit sold by seller F is 80% more than the number of butter delight biscuit sold by seller C.

Note: Total number of biscuit sold = Total number of Butter Delight + Total number of Tiger crunch biscuit sold.

115. Which seller sold maximum number of Tiger crunch Biscuit?
- (a) C (b) D
(c) E (d) F
116. What is the ratio of Tiger Crunch biscuit sold by B and D together to the Butter delight biscuit sold by D and E together?
- (a) 22:29 (b) 32:21
(c) 31:30 (d) 30:31
117. Tiger crunch biscuit sold by C is what percent of the total Biscuit sold by him?
- (a) 137.93% (b) 55.93%
(c) 85.00% (d) 47.82%
118. Tiger crunch biscuit sold by A and E together is what percent of the total biscuit sold by A and E together?
- (a) 20.50% (b) 52.85%
(c) 21.05% (d) 52.52%

119. Average number of Tiger crunch biscuit sold by C, D and E together is what % more than the average number of Butter delight biscuit sold by B, E and F together?
- (a) 22% (b) 11%
(c) 42% (d) None of these
120. Find the difference between average number of butter delight biscuit sold by seller A, B and C together to the average number of Tiger crunch biscuit sold by D, E and F together.
- (a) 20 (b) 0
(c) 30 (d) None of these

Thank You

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