

LAW PREP — Tutorial —

CLAT Rehearsal ESSENTIAL Law Prep Mock Test Series

ENROLLMENT NO.

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Test Code : LPMTS-018-10052

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test : 2 Hours (120 Minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

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

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English Language

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

- I. **Climate:** Environmental activists have filed a lawsuit at an Oslo court challenging Norway's proposal to carry out seabed mineral exploration, saying that authorities have not done sufficient impact assessment of the mining.

The development has come after Norway's parliament in January sanctioned a plan to "open a vast ocean area larger than Britain for seabed mineral exploration after a government-commissioned study concluded that its impact would be minimal," according to a Reuters report. The lawsuit is the latest addition to the long list of climate-related cases being filed across the world. In recent years, more and more people have been turning to the courts to sue governments and companies for either not taking adequate steps to mitigate the effects of climate change or taking decisions that severely impact the environment.

Deep-sea mining involves removing mineral deposits and metals from the ocean's seabed. There are three types of such mining: taking deposit-rich polymetallic nodules off the ocean floor, mining massive seafloor sulphide deposits and stripping cobalt crusts from rock. These nodules, deposits and crusts contain materials, such as nickel, rare earth, cobalt and more, that is needed for batteries and other materials used in tapping renewable energy and also for everyday technology like cellphones and computers. However, there are many environmental concerns regarding deep sea mining as conservationists worry that it can damage ecosystems. Damage from mining can include noise, vibration and light pollution, as well as possible leaks and spills of fuels and other chemicals used in the mining process.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from:

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-climate/deep-sea-mining-climate-litigation-9351761/>

1. What is the primary concern of environmental activists regarding Norway's seabed mineral exploration plan as discussed in the passage?
- (a) The activists are concerned about the economic feasibility and profitability of seabed mining.
 - (b) They believe the plan could potentially lead to geopolitical tensions in the region.
 - (c) The activists are worried about the environmental impact assessments being insufficient.
 - (d) There is a concern regarding the transparency of the governmental procedures involved.

2. Based on the passage, which statement best describes the reaction to deep-sea mining?
- (a) Deep-sea mining is universally accepted due to its potential to support renewable energy technologies.
 - (b) There is significant opposition due to concerns about the environmental damage it can cause.
 - (c) The mining operations have been proven to be completely safe and environmentally friendly.
 - (d) Support for deep-sea mining is growing because it offers a sustainable alternative to land-based mining.
3. Based on the passage, consider the following suggestions for mitigating environmental risks associated with seabed mineral exploration:
- I. Enforcing rigorous pre-exploration environmental impact assessments to ensure minimal ecological disruption.
 - II. Implementing real-time monitoring systems during mining operations to manage any immediate environmental impacts effectively.
- Which of the above suggestions is/are valid?
- (a) I only
 - (b) II only
 - (c) Both I and II
 - (d) Neither I nor II
4. Which sentence contains a subject-verb agreement error?
- (a) Environmental activists have filed a lawsuit at an Oslo court challenging Norway's proposal to carry out seabed mineral exploration.
 - (b) The development has come after Norway's parliament in January sanctioned a plan to open a vast ocean area larger than Britain for seabed mineral exploration.
 - (c) These nodules, deposits, and crusts contain materials, such as nickel, rare earth, cobalt and more, that is needed for batteries and other materials used in tapping renewable energy and also for everyday technology like cellphones and computers.
 - (d) Damage from mining can include noise, vibration and light pollution, as well as possible leaks and spills of fuels and other chemicals used in the mining process.

- II. Media:** Not long ago, streaming TV came with a promise: Sign up, and commercials will be a thing of the past. Netflix rose to streaming dominance in part by luring customers to an ad-free experience. Amazon Prime Video, Disney+ and HBO Max followed that lead. Well, that did not last long.

Ads are getting increasingly hard to avoid on streaming services. One by one, Netflix, Disney+, Peacock, Paramount+ and Max have added 30- and 60-second commercials in exchange for a slightly lower subscription price. Amazon has turned ads on by default. And the live sports on those services include built-in commercial breaks no matter what price you pay. The importance of advertising was driven home this month when Amazon and Netflix both staged their first in-person presentations during the so-called upfronts, a decades-old television event in New York where media companies try to woo advertisers.

One frustrated consumer vented on social media this past week: Why am I paying for Prime Video and getting all these commercials? It is beginning to get annoying. Representatives for Netflix and Amazon declined to comment. Perhaps the changed viewing experience was inevitable. Over the past decade, as media companies raced to introduce streaming services to compete with Netflix, they prized subscriber counts above all else. There was just one problem: profits.

The companies bled money, and Wall Street soured on their businesses. So executives are turning back the clock. They are ordering lower-cost, old network standbys such as medical dramas, legal shows and sitcoms. They are offering bundled packages to make consumers less tempted to click on the cancel button. (Disney+, Hulu and Max will team up later this year, for instance.) And they are embracing commercials, as a way to increase revenue.

The commercial tiers, however, are becoming more essential to their business. There were at least 93 million ad-supported streaming subscriptions in the United States at the end of last year, according to estimates from Brian Wieser, an industry analyst, and Antenna, a subscription research firm. In the wake of Amazon's automatic switch to advertising, and more ad-tier customers picked up by other streaming services, Wieser and Antenna estimate that there are at least 170 million ad-supported subscriptions now. Through the first three months of 2024, 56% of new subscribers to a streaming service chose the lower-priced ad-tier, according to Antenna. That was up from 39% a year earlier. Executives have tried to assure subscribers that while advertising is back, it won't be as overwhelming as in traditional television.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from:

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/media/entertainment/what-happened-to-our-ad-free-tv/articleshow/110445049.cms>

5. What does the phrase "turning back the clock" suggest about the strategy of streaming companies?
- (a) Companies are reverting to older, more traditional business models because they have proven to be more sustainable.
 - (b) Streaming services are seeking to reintroduce older shows to capitalize on nostalgia and attract a wider audience.
 - (c) The phrase indicates a regression in innovation, as companies abandon newer technologies in favour of previous methods.
 - (d) It refers to the resumption of past strategies, such as introducing ads and bundling services, to stabilize profits.
6. What can be inferred about the impact of adding commercials on streaming platforms based on the passage?
- (a) The inclusion of commercials has been universally disliked by consumers, leading to a massive drop in subscriber counts.
 - (b) Despite initial resistance, the introduction of commercials is gradually being accepted by consumers for cost benefits.
 - (c) Adding commercials has led streaming services to lose their distinctive edge over traditional television.
 - (d) The decision to add commercials is directly linked to the decline in quality of content provided by streaming services.
7. Which of the following is true in context of the passage regarding ad-supported streaming subscriptions?
- (a) The number of ad-supported streaming subscriptions has declined as more consumers opt for ad-free experiences.
 - (b) There has been a significant increase in ad-supported streaming subscriptions over the past year.
 - (c) Ad-supported streaming subscriptions are only popular in markets outside the United States.
 - (d) Most ad-supported streaming subscriptions include options for live sports without commercials.
8. How does the author's writing style contribute to understanding the shift in streaming services' strategy?
- (a) Chronological
 - (b) Descriptive
 - (c) Persuasive
 - (d) Analytical

9. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements.
1. Streaming services have introduced commercials to cope with financial pressures from Wall Street.
 2. Advertising is reintroduced to streaming platforms primarily to offer viewers a variety of old network shows. www.lawpreptutorial.com
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
10. Based on the passage, the following assertions have been made:
- I. Commercials are primarily reintroduced to cover operational deficits.
 - II. Bundled service packages are designed to retain subscribers.
 - III. Upfronts in New York are crucial for securing ad commitments.
 - IV. Commercials aim to mimic traditional TV revenue models.
- Which of the above assertions is/are valid?
- (a) I only (b) I and III only
(c) II and IV only (d) I, II, and III only
- III. **Socio-Economic:** “The Communists do not preach morality at all.” Those are Marx's own words, and they sure seem pretty clear: Marx hated morality. He called it a bourgeois prejudice, a way to trick workers into being docile drones instead of rebelling against the system. And yet at other times Marx sounds very much the moralist. He's constantly railing against capitalist business owners, saying they exploit their workers, deprive people of dignity, and suck the life out of society. Marx thought we could do better than bourgeois morality: there's a real morality out there, he implied, ready to replace the fake one.
- So what should we make of Marx when he writes that “Communism abolishes eternal truths, it abolishes all religion and morality, instead of constituting them on a new basis”? Is he not saying that rather than seeking a new ethical system, we should smash them all? Well yes, but not now—he's saying we should smash them in the future, once we have a communist utopia. In that utopia, everyone's needs will be met, so we won't have to worry about conflicting needs.
- Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.philosophytalk.org/blog/marx-moralist>*
11. What is the most rational inference that can be drawn from the passage?
- (a) Marx's critiques of morality were aimed primarily at discrediting all ethical considerations.
 - (b) Marx believed that once a communist society is achieved, the need for any form of morality would cease to exist.
 - (c) Marx's criticisms were focused solely on the economic aspects of capitalism without regard to its moral implications.
 - (d) Marx saw potential for a new form of morality that could emerge in a future communist society.

12. Based on the passage, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
1. Marx's critique of morality aims to completely dismantle any form of moral system.
 2. Marx envisions a replacement for bourgeois morality with a form of morality based on communist ideals.
 3. Marx believes that morality is unnecessary and should be entirely discarded in any form of society.

Which of the statements given above would the author most likely agree with?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only
13. In the context of the passage, what does the word "bourgeois" most closely mean?
- (a) Pertaining to the working class
 - (b) Related to capitalist business owners or middle-class values
 - (c) Concerning governmental or political systems
 - (d) Relating to agricultural or rural standards

IV. Socio-Economic: When most people think of "experiments," they think of test tubes and telescopes, of Petri dishes and Bunsen burners. But the physical apparatus is not central to what an "experiment" means. Instead, what matters is the ability to specify different conditions—and then to observe how the differences in the underlying conditions alter the outcomes. When "experiments" are understood in this broader way, the application of "experiments" is expanded.

For example, back in 1881 when Louis Pasteur tested his vaccine for sheep anthrax, he gave the vaccine to half of a flock of sheep, expose the entire group to anthrax, and showed that those with the vaccine survived. More recently, the "Green Revolution" in agricultural technology was essentially a set of experiments, by systematically breeding plant varieties and then looking at the outcomes in terms of yield, water use, pest resistance, and the like.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://conversableeconomist.com/>

14. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (a) To argue against the traditional view of experiments as primarily laboratory-based.
 - (b) To provide a detailed history of scientific experiments from Pasteur to the present.
 - (c) To describe the specific technical equipment necessary for conducting experiments.
 - (d) To suggest that all scientific advancements are results of intentional experimental setups.
15. According to the passage, what criteria distinguish an activity as an experiment?
- (a) The use of advanced technological equipment and complex methodologies.
 - (b) The ability to manipulate conditions and analyse the resultant changes in outcomes.
 - (c) The physical setting in which the activity takes place, such as a lab or field site.
 - (d) The involvement of biological subjects like plants or animals in testing hypotheses.

- V. Science:** In an age dominated by keyboards and touchscreens, handwriting is becoming a lost art. Schools now emphasise typing over handwriting, and workplaces rely on automatic transcription and AI-generated notes.

Handwriting involves complex coordination between our motor and visual systems, strengthening neural pathways associated with memory and learning. You see, gripping a pen to write is a complex task. Your brain constantly monitors the pressure each finger exerts on the pen. Then, your motor system adjusts that pressure delicately to form each letter of the words in your head on the page.

Incidentally, science supports handwriting over typing. Recent research highlights cognitive benefits linked to the tactile, deliberate process of handwriting. Writing by hand, whether with pen on paper or stylus on a screen, engages our brains in ways typing doesn't. The tactile feedback from the pen, the resistance of the page, and the sensory experience of forming each letter contribute to deeper engagement.

For children, the benefits of writing by hand are especially pronounced. Studies show that kids who learn to write by hand recognise and understand letters better, laying the groundwork for literacy and learning.

A study published recently found that students who took handwritten notes had higher levels of brain activity across the regions responsible for movement, vision, sensory processing, and memory. In contrast, typing led to minimal activity in these areas. Researchers Audrey van der Meer and Ruud van der Weel suggest handwriting forces students to process information more deeply. When you're writing by hand, you can't copy everything down verbatim, so you have to think as you write, unlike typing, where the temptation to transcribe lectures word-for-word is high.

In addition, handwriting reinforces memory and learning pathways. The action of forming letters creates a feedback loop with our visual and sensory systems, embedding information more deeply in our brains. This process is like drawing or building something. In all these cases, the process helps strengthen the concept and makes it stick in our memory.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from:

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/opinion/scientifically-speaking-if-it-matters-write-it-down-by-hand-the-surprising-scientific-benefits-of-handwriting-101716665602695.html>

16. According to the passage, what is the contextual meaning of the word "tactile" as used in describing the handwriting process?
- (a) Relating to the sense of touch, especially in connection with writing tools.
 - (b) A methodical approach to learning and memorization.
 - (c) The visual aspect of reading and writing.
 - (d) The auditory feedback received from the environment.

17. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage regarding benefits of handwriting?
- (a) Handwriting activates more brain regions compared to typing.
 - (b) Handwriting is less effective than typing in forming long-term memory links.
 - (c) The physical act of handwriting aids in embedding information deeply.
 - (d) Handwriting may contribute to a foundational literacy in children.
18. What does the author imply about the cognitive process involved in handwriting compared to typing?
- (a) The act of handwriting demands a higher level of cognitive interaction than typing.
 - (b) Handwriting requires less cognitive engagement as it is a more automatic process.
 - (c) Typing and handwriting require the same levels of cognitive involvement for effective learning.
 - (d) Cognitive processes are not significantly influenced by the method of note-taking.
19. Identify the sentence in the passage that incorrectly uses a modifier:
- (a) Recent research highlights cognitive benefits linked to the tactile, deliberate process of handwriting.
 - (b) When you're writing by hand, you can't copy everything down verbatim, so you have to think as you write, unlike typing, where the temptation to transcribe lectures word-for-word is high.
 - (c) Writing by hand, whether with pen on paper or stylus on a screen, engages our brains in ways typing doesn't.
 - (d) For children, the benefits of writing by hand are especially pronounced.
20. The passage seems to imply that:
- I. Writing by hand facilitates an engaging process distinct from mechanical note-taking methods.
 - II. The act of handwriting cultivates cognitive functions that are underutilized by typing.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) I only
 - (b) II only
 - (c) Neither I nor II
 - (d) Both I and II

- VI. Psychology:** The therapeutic value of being in natural environments (including parks and arboreturns in urban areas) is, in some circles, even considered to be a new field of medicine. The Japanese have a specific term for the generally calming and health-enhancing experience of immersion in nature: Shinrin-yoku which translates to "forest bathing." Shinrin-yoku can be defined as making conscious contact with and taking in the atmosphere of the forest. Forest bathing can have significant positive mental, emotional, physical, and spiritual effects that include reducing stress, lowering blood pressure, improving mood as well as sleep, and enhancing immune system functioning. While the understanding that being in nature can be beneficial is relatively ancient wisdom, research began documenting its specific health benefits only in the last two decades. A meta-analysis of 20 clinical trials found that forest bathing can reduce blood pressure—in some cases with effects that parallel anti-hypertension medications. Other studies demonstrate that this practice reduces anxiety and depressive symptoms, while another meta-analysis indicates that connecting with nature and feeling happy are indeed connected. Recent research also suggests that forest bathing is associated with decreases in the hormones implicated in metabolic disorders such as obesity and diabetes.

Source: <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/some-assembly-required/202407/how-forest-bathing-reduces-stress-and-facilitates-healing>

21. The central focus of the passage is on
- (a) The evolving view of traditional healing practices
 - (b) The integration of modern science with ancient wisdom
 - (c) The psychological effects of environmental immersion
 - (d) The development of new medical fields in the urban sphere
22. Which of the following best describes the potential impact of forest bathing, as discussed in the passage?
- (a) It promotes urban development by reducing environmental pressures.
 - (b) It enhances individual well-being by addressing multiple dimensions of health.
 - (c) It provides short-term relief from daily stressors without lasting health benefits.
 - (d) It is mainly a recreational activity with limited medical applications.
23. The studies cited in the passage primarily serve to
- (a) Question the legitimacy of traditional healing practices
 - (b) Illustrate the scientific backing for an age-old understanding
 - (c) Propose an entirely new approach to health and wellness
 - (d) Highlight the potential risks of over-reliance on nature-based therapies

24. What does the passage suggest about the role of modern science in validating traditional practices?
- (a) It offers a more accurate measurement of nature's benefits.
 - (b) It discredits earlier views on natural therapies.
 - (c) It bridges the gap between scepticism and acceptance.
 - (d) It eliminates the need for further exploration of nature's effects.

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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.

25. Recently, which state government has decided to celebrate 17 September as 'Praja Palana Day'?
- (a) Telangana (b) Haryana
(c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat
26. Recently, India successfully test-fired the Vertical Launch Short Range Surface to Air Missile (VLSRSAM) at which place?
- (a) Chennai, Tamil Nadu (b) Chandipur, Odisha
(c) Pokhran, Rajasthan (d) Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
27. Recently, where was the "BRICS National Security Advisers' meeting" held?
- (a) Russia (b) China
(c) India (d) Brazil
28. Which state in India has the largest expanse of 'Salt Pan Land', recently in news?
- (a) Gujarat (b) Maharashtra
(c) Odisha (d) Andhra Pradesh
29. Recently, senior citizens of which age has been included under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PMJAY)?
- (a) 70 years of age or above (b) 65 years of age or above
(c) 60 years of age or above (d) 75 years of age or above
30. Recently, where was the "2nd Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Civil Aviation" held?
- (a) Kathmandu (b) New Delhi
(c) Beijing (d) Tokyo
31. Recently, a group of researchers discovered a 'Myristica swamp forest' in which state?
- (a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat
(c) Telangana (d) Madhya Pradesh

32. Which government authority recently introduced a helmet camera system in North Bengal to prevent train accidents?
(a) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India
(b) Indian Railways
(c) Central Electricity Authority of India
(d) National Human Rights Commission of India
33. Recently, which bank has introduced the third edition of its flagship 'Asha Scholarship programme'?
(a) Axis Bank (b) ICICI Bank
(c) State Bank of India (d) HDFC Bank
34. INS Malpe and INS Mulki, recently seen in the news, belongs to which type of class?
(a) Kamorta (b) Abhay
(c) Mahe (d) Saryu
35. Recently, where was the Global Fintech Fest (GFF) 2024 held?
(a) New Delhi (b) Mumbai
(c) Chennai (d) Hyderabad
36. Recently, which armed force has launched 'Project Naman' to support veterans and their families?
(a) Indian Air Force (b) Indian Army
(c) Indian Navy (d) National Security Guard
37. Which Indian Naval Ship recently participated in a Maritime Partner Exercise (MPE) with Spanish ship Atalaya?
(a) INS Arihant (b) INS Mumbai
(c) INS Tabar (d) INS Kaveri
38. Which state's tourism recently won the PATA Gold Award 2024 for innovative 'Holiday Heist' campaign? www.lawpreptutorial.com
(a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat
(c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh
39. Mona Agarwal recently won a bronze medal in which event at the 2024 Paris Paralympics?
(a) Table Tennis (b) Boxing
(c) Shooting (d) Wrestling

40. eShram Portal, recently seen in the news, was launched by which ministry?
(a) Ministry of Home Affairs (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment
(c) Ministry of Rural Development (d) Ministry of Finance
41. Nitish Kumar won gold medal in which event at the 2024 Paris Paralympics?
(a) Badminton (b) Wrestling
(c) Boxing (d) Tennis
42. 'Exercise Varuna', recently seen in the news, is the bilateral naval exercise between India and which country?
(a) Russia (b) Australia
(c) Sri Lanka (d) France

VII. India has marked a significant milestone in its cybersecurity efforts by achieving top Tier i.e. Tier 1 status in the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) 2024, published by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) played a pivotal role as the nodal agency representing India in the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) 2024. Shri Jyotiraditya M Scindia, Hon'ble Minister of Communications, hailed the accomplishment as a Proud Moment for Bharat. He said, "This stellar achievement reflects our unwavering commitment to cybersecurity and highlights the remarkable growth of India's telecom sector."

India's strong performance in cybersecurity is driven by a series of initiatives and measures undertaken by the Government of India to enhance cyber resilience and establish robust frameworks for cybercrime laws and cybersecurity standards. The country's legal institutions are well-prepared to address cybersecurity challenges and combat cybercrime, ensuring the protection of its digital infrastructure. Additionally, Sectoral Computer Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) provide sector-specific technical support and incident reporting, further strengthening India's cybersecurity capabilities.

In addition, incentives and grants have driven skill development and promoted research and innovation within India's cybersecurity industry. International collaborations, along with bilateral and multilateral agreements, have further strengthened India's capacity-building and information-sharing efforts, solidifying its role as a global leader in cybersecurity.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2057035>

43. What was the score of India in the Global Cybersecurity Index 2024?
(a) 98.49 (b) 96.25
(c) 94.50 (d) 97.25

44. What is the full form of I4C so established by the Ministry of Home Affairs?
(a) Initiative for Central Cyber Coordination & Control
(b) Indian Cyber Collaboration & Coordination Centre
(c) Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre
(d) Indian Initiative to Combat CyberSecurity & Reward Collaboration
45. A global outage occurred on July 19, 2024, when a faulty software update from which firm impacted Microsoft systems and applications?
(a) SentinelOne (b) Cisco
(c) Fortinet (d) CrowdStrike
46. Which treaty is the world's first international treaty to address cybercrime?
(a) Nantes Convention (b) Rome Convention
(c) Budapest Convention (d) Hungary Convention
47. Pegasus is a spyware program developed by which country which caused havoc in India by launching cyber attacks?
(a) China (b) Maldives
(c) Israel (d) Japan

VIII. India has registered their best Paralympics campaign at Paris 2024. They have won a record 29 medals (7 gold, 9 silver, 13 bronze) which no other Indian contingent could achieve before at the showpiece event. On Thursday the athletes reached New Delhi and met Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Earlier, Modi hailed the performance of the athletes and congratulated the players through his X account (Formerly known as Twitter). "India is overjoyed that our incredible para-athletes have brought home 29 medals, which is the best-ever performance since India's debut at the Games."

"This achievement is due to the unwavering dedication and indomitable spirit of our athletes. Their sporting performances have given us many moments to remember and inspired several upcoming athletes," he further added. At Paris 2024, that number multiplied more than thrice as Indian women brought home a total of 11 medals among them (including one in mixed team events). That, perhaps, is the story of India's campaign as they finished 18th on the medal tally. Before Paris, India had never won a medal in a sprint event at the Paralympics.

This time around though, three women delivered in style. a)_____ was India's solitary double-medallist at the Games, winning bronze in 100m and 200m T35 events.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/sports/sport-others/watch-prime-minister-narendra-modi-meets-paralympics-athletes-after-historic-29-medal-campaign-in-paris-9563874/>

48. Who won India's first silver medal of the Games in the men's 10 m air pistol event, which was his second medal after his gold medal at the previous Games?
(a) Nishad Kumar (b) Yogesh Khatuniya
(c) Sachin Khilari (d) Manish Narwal
49. Which country won the most number of medals at Paris Paralympics 2024?
(a) China (b) USA
(c) UK (d) Netherlands
50. Who were unveiled as mascots of Paris 2024?
(a) The Phryges (b) Mukmuk
(c) Vinicius (d) Wenlock
51. Who was given broadcasting rights in India to Stream Paris Olympics 2024 With 20 Concurrent Feeds & 4K Quality?
(a) TenSports (b) Jio Cinema
(c) Disney Hotstar (d) Sony
52. Which of the following aptly fills a)_____in the passage?
(a) Avani Lekhara (b) Sheetal Devi
(c) Mona Aggarwal (d) Preethi Pal

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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.

- IX. Contracts Act:** A contract of guarantee is defined by Section 126 of the Indian Contract Act as a contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third party if he fails to fulfill his promise. This contract involves three parties: the principal debtor, the creditor, and the surety. The principal debtor is the one who borrows or is liable to pay and on whose default the guarantee is given. The creditor is the party who has given something of value to borrow and stands to receive the payment for such a thing and to whom the guarantee is given. The surety, or guarantor, is the person who gives the guarantee to pay in case of the default of the principal debtor.

The essentials of a contract of guarantee include several key elements. Firstly, the contract must be made with the agreement of all three parties. The principal debtor, the creditor, and the surety must all agree to the contract. The surety takes his responsibility to be liable for the debt of the principal debtor only at the request of the principal debtor, making communication either express or implied by the principal debtor to the surety necessary. Communication between the surety and the creditor without the knowledge of the principal debtor does not constitute a contract of guarantee. According to Section 127 of the act, anything done or any promise made for the benefit of the principal debtor is sufficient consideration for the surety to give the guarantee. The consideration must be fresh and given by the creditor, not past consideration. It is not necessary for the guarantor to receive any consideration, and sometimes even tolerance on the part of the creditor in case of default is enough consideration.

The liability of the surety in a contract of guarantee is secondary. This means that since the primary contract is between the creditor and the principal debtor, the liability to fulfill the terms of the contract lies primarily with the principal debtor. Only on the default of the principal debtor does the surety become liable to repay. The contract of guarantee presupposes the existence of a debt. If no such debt exists, there is nothing left for the surety to secure, and hence no liability of the surety arises. A contract of guarantee must also contain all the essentials of a valid contract. This includes free consent, valid consideration, offer and acceptance, and the intention to create a legal relationship. The creditor must disclose to the surety the facts likely

to affect the surety's liability. The guarantee obtained by concealing such facts is invalid. Furthermore, the guarantee should not be obtained by misrepresenting facts to the surety.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "What is Contract Of Guarantee",
<https://blog.ipleaders.in/contract-of-guarantee/>*

53. Aman, the owner of a failing restaurant, approaches Neel Bank for a loan to refurbish the establishment in hopes of attracting more customers. Neel Bank agrees to grant the loan on the condition that Aman finds a surety. Aman's friend, Bhavesh, agrees to become the surety. However, Bhavesh's consent is procured via a phone call with Neel Bank directly, without Aman being present or aware of this arrangement. The contract is drafted with all three names but Aman never explicitly agrees to Bhavesh acting as surety. Eventually, the restaurant fails to pick up business and Aman defaults on the loan. Based on the situation provided, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the validity of the contract of guarantee between Aman, Neel Bank, and Bhavesh?
- (a) The contract of guarantee is valid as Bhavesh agreed to be the surety and Neel Bank agreed to the loan conditions.
 - (b) The contract of guarantee is invalid because Aman was not involved in the communication between Neel Bank and Bhavesh.
 - (c) The contract of guarantee is valid since Aman's consent is implied by his initial request for a loan with a surety condition.
 - (d) The contract of guarantee is valid because Bhavesh and Neel Bank created a valid agreement independent of Aman's direct consent.
54. Radhika, a freelance graphic designer, urgently needs funds to upgrade her equipment for a big upcoming project. She approaches Green Light Finance for a loan. Green Light agrees to grant the loan but requires a surety due to Radhika's unsteady income. Radhika's brother, Sahil, agrees to be the surety. In order to persuade Sahil to agree, Green Light promises to grant Radhika an additional six months to repay the loan if Sahil consents to be the surety. Sahil agrees based on this benefit offered to his sister. When Radhika defaults, Green Light demands payment from Sahil. Based on the situation provided, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the sufficiency of consideration for Sahil's agreement to be the surety?
- (a) The consideration is insufficient because the benefit was to Radhika, not directly to Sahil.
 - (b) The consideration is sufficient only if the additional time granted is legally documented.
 - (c) The consideration is insufficient because the promise was made by Green Light, not by Radhika.
 - (d) The consideration is sufficient because anything done for the benefit of the principal debtor is considered valid consideration for the surety.

55. Priya seeks a loan from Trustworthy Bank to expand her online clothing business. To secure the loan, her college friend, Rohan, agrees to act as surety. Trustworthy Bank is aware that Priya's business has faced two legal actions recently for copyright infringement, which could significantly impact her ability to repay the loan. However, Trustworthy Bank does not disclose this information to Rohan when he signs the guarantee agreement. Six months later, Priya's business fails, largely due to the costs associated with settling these legal disputes, and she defaults on her loan. Based on the situation provided, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the validity of the guarantee agreement between Rohan and Trustworthy Bank?
- (a) The guarantee agreement is invalid because Trustworthy Bank failed to disclose significant risks related to Priya's business that affect Rohan's potential liability.
 - (b) The guarantee agreement is valid because Rohan agreed to be the surety without requesting further details about Priya's business. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (c) The guarantee agreement is valid since the bank's obligation to disclose only extends to financial information directly related to the loan amount.
 - (d) The guarantee agreement is invalid because Priya did not personally inform Rohan about her legal issues.
56. Deepak signs a contract to act as a surety for Anjali's business loan from FastCredit Bank. However, due to a clerical error, Anjali's loan application is never processed, and no funds are disbursed. Despite this, FastCredit Bank later attempts to claim repayment from Deepak after Anjali's business faces financial difficulties and they believe a loan had been issued. Based on the situation provided, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding Deepak's liability as a surety?
- (a) Deepak is liable because he signed the contract of guarantee, which indicates his intention to secure any of Anjali's financial obligations.
 - (b) Deepak is not liable because there was no disbursement of the loan funds to Anjali, meaning no debt was actually created for him to guarantee.
 - (c) Deepak is liable only if Anjali acknowledges the debt, regardless of whether the loan was disbursed.
 - (d) Deepak is not liable since the contract of guarantee can only be activated by Anjali's direct request for him to fulfill her debt obligations.

57. Varun Enterprises obtains a substantial loan from ABC Bank to expand its operations. Seema, a close family friend of Varun, the owner, agrees to act as a surety for the loan. Varun Enterprises struggles financially and begins missing loan repayments. ABC Bank, knowing Varun is going through tough times, directly approaches Seema for the immediate repayment of the loan without taking significant recovery actions against Varun Enterprises. Based on the situation provided, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding ABC Bank's action of directly demanding payment from Seema?
- (a) ABC Bank's actions are justified because Seema, as the surety, is equally liable for the loan repayment as soon as Varun Enterprises defaults.
 - (b) Seema is primarily responsible for the loan repayment because she agreed to be the surety, which means she accepts primary liability.
 - (c) ABC Bank should first exhaust significant recovery efforts against Varun Enterprises before demanding payment from Seema, as her liability is secondary.
 - (d) Seema can refuse to pay because the primary contract was not with her, and she has no obligation unless Varun completely transfers his business to her.
58. During a corporate restructuring, Bindu, the CFO of Tech Solutions, realizes the company urgently needs a loan to manage cash flow. She approaches Quick Loan Bank for financing. Quick Loan Bank agrees but requires a surety. Bindu's colleague, Amit, is asked by Quick Loan Bank to sign as a surety. Amit agrees and signs the surety document, believing it is a formality and trusting Bindu's judgment. However, there was no direct communication or request from Bindu asking Amit to become the surety. Based on the situation provided, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the validity of the surety agreement between Amit and Quick Loan Bank?
- (a) The surety agreement is valid because Amit voluntarily signed the document, making any request from Bindu unnecessary.
 - (b) The surety agreement is invalid because there was no express or implied communication from Bindu to Amit requesting him to act as a surety.
 - (c) The surety agreement is valid because the bank requested Amit's participation, which substitutes for a request from Bindu.
 - (d) The surety agreement is invalid because Amit did not understand the implications of signing as a surety.

- X. Constitutional Law:** A writ is a written official order issued by the court, which can take the form of a warrant, direction, command, or order. Writs are issued by the High Court under Article 226 of the Indian Constitution and by the Supreme Court under Article 32. The concept of prerogative writs was adopted from English common law. Initially, writs were used to describe a written command of the King. Today, they are available to a person aggrieved by the decision of inferior courts or administrative bodies. Writs are differentiated from orders in that they provide extraordinary remedies, typically against administrative actions. There are five different types of writs under Indian law, while there is no such classification for orders. Thus, all writs can be called orders, but not all orders can be called writs, as the scope of orders is broader. There are five types of writs specified under Indian constitutional law. One of the most significant writs is the writ of habeas corpus, which is issued to preserve the liberty of a person who is being illegally detained. It can be invoked against the state or any individual holding someone in custody. This writ provides a rapid and effective remedy against unlawful detention. The writ of habeas corpus compels the person who has detained another to bring the detainee before the court. The court then examines the legality of the detention. If no legal grounds for detention are found, the detainee is released. The primary objective of this writ is to protect individual freedom through quick judicial review.
- The writ of habeas corpus can be filed by the person detained or any other individual, such as a family member or friend. The application must be supported by an affidavit detailing the grounds and circumstances of the detention. Upon receiving the application, if the court finds a prima facie case, it issues a show cause notice to the detaining party. After hearing both sides, the court decides on the legality of the detention. If the detention is found unjustified, the detainee is released; otherwise, the show cause notice is discharged. Under Article 226, the

High Court has the jurisdiction to entertain a writ of habeas corpus, even if the detention is ordered by the legislature. The court also has the power to grant interim bail during the proceedings. An individual does not have the right to file successive applications for habeas corpus on the same grounds and evidence. However, if new grounds arise, a fresh application may be filed.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Writs in Indian Constitution",
<https://blog.ipleaders.in/writ/>*

60. Rajat, an investigative journalist, was detained by local authorities under suspicious circumstances while reporting on alleged corruption in infrastructure projects in a small town. Despite a lack of formal charges or evidence against him, he has been held for two weeks without access to legal representation. His wife, Ayesha, believes his detention is a means to suppress the report and intimidate other journalists. Ayesha wants to file a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Rajat to challenge his detention and secure his release. Which of the following is the correct reason why Ayesha can file a writ of habeas corpus for Rajat?
- (a) Ayesha has legal standing as she is affected by Rajat's detention and can therefore file the writ.
 - (b) The writ can be filed by any individual on behalf of someone detained, with an affidavit detailing the detention.
 - (c) Only the person detained can file a writ of habeas corpus, not relatives or friends.
 - (d) Journalists are not covered under habeas corpus for reporting corruption.
61. Vikram, a freelance journalist, was initially detained by local authorities while covering a protest rally due to alleged incitement of violence, a charge he denied. A writ of habeas corpus was filed by his brother, leading to Vikram's release after the court found no evidence of incitement. A month later, Vikram was detained again under different allegations at a different rally, this time accused of obstructing law enforcement duties. His brother considers filing another habeas corpus writ based on these new allegations of illegal detention. What should the brother do next?
- (a) He should file the habeas corpus writ again since the allegations and the event of detention are different this time.
 - (b) He should not file the habeas corpus writ again because the underlying issue of detention at a rally remains the same.
 - (c) He should gather more evidence related to the second detention before filing the writ to strengthen the case.
 - (d) He should wait to see if Vikram is released on his own before taking legal action, to avoid multiple legal proceedings.

62. During a period of political unrest, the legislature passes a controversial law allowing the detention of individuals suspected of subversive activities without trial. Ramesh, an outspoken human rights advocate, is detained under this new law after delivering a critical speech against the government's policies. His detention is sanctioned directly by the legislative act. Concerned about Ramesh's rights and safety, his legal team decides to challenge his detention by filing a writ of habeas corpus in the High Court. What is the likely outcome of the legal team's action?
- (a) The High Court cannot entertain the writ because the detention is sanctioned by legislative act.
 - (b) The High Court will dismiss the writ because it must respect the separation of powers and not challenge legislative decisions.
 - (c) The High Court will entertain the writ because it has jurisdiction under Article 226, even if the detention is ordered by the legislature.
 - (d) The High Court will refuse to entertain the writ since national security concerns justify the legislative detention without trial.
63. Arjun, a successful software developer, owns a private security firm as a side business. During a neighborhood dispute, he suspects that his neighbour, Raj, is responsible for a series of thefts in their community based on some circumstantial evidence. Believing the local police are not acting swiftly enough, Arjun decides to detain Raj in a secure room at his office. Raj manages to communicate with his sister, Meera, using his phone. Outraged, Meera seeks to file a writ of habeas corpus against Arjun for illegally detaining her brother. Which of the following is the most likely outcome?
- (a) Meera cannot file a writ of habeas corpus against Arjun because only state authorities can detain individuals legally.
 - (b) Meera cannot file a writ of habeas corpus because Arjun has a private security firm, and private security personnel can detain individuals if theft is suspected.
 - (c) Meera should file a police complaint instead of a writ of habeas corpus because Arjun is not a public official.
 - (d) Meera can file a writ of habeas corpus against Arjun, as it can be invoked against any individual holding someone in custody.

64. Anand, a freelance journalist, was arrested by state police on allegations of spreading false information that was claimed to disrupt public order. He was detained without an official arrest warrant or any formal charges presented against him. His detention took place immediately after he published an investigative article on governmental corruption. Anand claims his detention is an attempt to suppress his freedom of speech and has no legal basis. His sister, Vidya, seeks to file a writ of habeas corpus to challenge his detention. The court must determine the legality of his detention. Will the court likely grant the writ of habeas corpus based on the circumstances described?
- (a) Yes, because Anand's detention was carried out without any formal charges, thus violating his liberty.
 - (b) No, because Anand was involved in activities that could disrupt public order, justifying his detention.
 - (c) Yes, because Anand was not presented with an arrest warrant at the time of detention, indicating illegal detention.
 - (d) No, because the police have the authority to detain individuals suspected of spreading false information.

XI. Criminal Law/Private Defence: The privilege of private defence is a significant right and is essentially preventive in nature and not punitive. It is accessible even with hostility when state help isn't available. IPC doesn't define the term 'right of private defence'. It simply indicates that nothing is an offence, which was done in the 'right of private defence'. The right may be exercised against all offences affecting the human body or reasonable apprehension of the commission of any such offence or offence of theft, robbery, mischief, or criminal trespass and attempts to commit any of such offences in relation to the property. This right is available for the protection of one's own body or that of any other individual or one's property or the property of any other person in the face of aggression concerning body or property against specified offences. Indian law on the right of private defence does not require that the defence must be related to the person whose body or property is the subject of aggression. It allows everyone to protect anyone's and everyone's body or property against offences for which the right of private defence is provided, given there is no opportunity to take recourse to the protection of public authorities and the force used is not more than necessary to protect the body or property of an individual. This right rests on two principles: it is available against the aggressor only, and the right is available only when the defender is under reasonable apprehension of danger.

The right of private defence cannot be said to be an offence per se. The right of self-defence not absolute, but it is qualified, the right in no case extends to the inflicting of more harm than it is necessary for the purpose of defence. It is well settled that in a free fight, no right of private defence is available to either party, and each person is responsible for his own acts. The principles of the right of private defence as outlined by the Supreme Court of India in various judgments establish that self-defence is an essential human right recognized by the criminal law of all civilized nations. The exercise of the right of private defence must not be malicious or

vindictive. It must be proportionate to the threat faced and should not exceed what is necessary for protection. The law provides that every citizen will stand his ground manfully against aggression, but this does not extend to acts done in revenge or retaliation beyond what is necessary for self-protection.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Private Defence Related to Body Under IPC", <https://blog.ipleaders.in/private-defence-related-to-body-under-ipc/>

65. Vijay, a local shop owner, finds himself in a heated argument with Rakesh, a customer, over an alleged overcharge. The argument escalates, and Rakesh threatens to vandalize Vijay's shop. As the confrontation grows, Rakesh picks up a heavy vase, seemingly ready to throw it at Vijay. In response, Vijay quickly grabs a nearby wooden stool and uses it to push Rakesh away forcefully. Rakesh falls, hitting his head against the counter and sustains a concussion. Vijay claims he acted in self-defense to prevent damage to his property and personal injury. The case goes to court to determine whether Vijay's actions can be justified as self-defense under the circumstances. Was Vijay's use of the stool justified as self-defense?
- (a) Yes, because Vijay was preventing potential harm to himself and his property by neutralizing an immediate threat posed by Rakesh.
 - (b) No, because the stool could be considered a weapon, and using it to push Rakesh was excessive given that Rakesh had not yet acted on his threat.
 - (c) Yes, because self-defense allows for preemptive action to avoid imminent harm, and Rakesh was clearly prepared to escalate the violence.
 - (d) No, because Rakesh had not physically assaulted Vijay yet, and Vijay's reaction caused more injury than was necessary to prevent the threat.
66. During a busy day at a public festival, Tara, a local resident, notices a suspicious individual, Vikram, walking briskly towards a crowded tent. Vikram is visibly agitated and is seen muttering angrily about disrupting the event. Tara, concerned for the safety of the attendees, follows Vikram and sees him reaching into his bag. Believing he might be pulling out a weapon, Tara quickly grabs a nearby glass bottle and throws it at him, knocking him down. The thrown bottle causes Vikram to fall and sustain a minor head injury. It turns out that Vikram was actually reaching for his phone to make an urgent call, not a weapon. The case goes to court to assess whether Tara's preemptive action can be justified as private defense. Was Tara's action justified as an exercise of the right of private defense?
- (a) Yes, because she acted to protect a large group of people from what she perceived as a significant threat.
 - (b) No, because Vikram was not actually committing an offense, and thus, Tara was not defending against an actual aggressor.
 - (c) Yes, because private defense allows any preemptive action if there is a belief of imminent harm.
 - (d) No, because Tara's response was based on an incorrect assumption, and there was no reasonable apprehension of danger.

67. Amrita, a night shift security guard at a luxury boutique, notices a suspicious individual, Arjun, lingering outside the store well after closing hours. Arjun occasionally peers into the window and seems to be fiddling with something in his backpack. Concerned about a potential burglary, Amrita decides to confront him. As she approaches, Arjun reaches into his backpack, and Amrita, believing he might be drawing a weapon, preemptively uses her pepper spray on him. It turns out Arjun was actually a tourist lost in the area and was checking his map for directions. The case goes to court to determine whether Amrita's use of pepper spray can be justified under the principle of private defense. Was Amrita's use of pepper spray justified as an exercise of the right of private defense?
- (a) Yes, because private defense is a preventive measure, and Amrita acted to prevent a suspected burglary.
 - (b) No, because there was no immediate threat to justify a preventive action, and Arjun was not an actual aggressor.
 - (c) Yes, because Amrita had a duty to protect the property, and her actions were in line with her responsibilities.
 - (d) No, because private defense should not be punitive, and Arjun was not actually committing any crime.
68. During a local community festival, Maya, a bystander, witnesses a robbery unfolding at a nearby jewellery stall. The robber, identified later as Karan, is seen threatening the elderly stall owner with a knife and demanding valuables. The stall owner, Mr. Gupta, is visibly frightened and unable to defend himself. Maya, an off-duty police officer, is unarmed but decides to intervene. She confronts Karan, managing to disarm him using a nearby folding chair before he can harm Mr. Gupta or steal any items. Karan is subdued and later arrested by the responding officers. The court reviews Maya's actions to determine if her intervention was justified under the right of private defense. Was Maya's intervention and use of force justified under the right of private defense?
- (a) Yes, because Maya's actions protected Mr. Gupta's property from an immediate and unlawful infringement.
 - (b) No, because Maya was not personally attacked, and Indian law requires that private defense be only for personal protection.
 - (c) Yes, because the right of private defense extends to protecting anyone's body or property against offences, as provided under the law.
 - (d) No, because Maya, as an off-duty police officer, should have waited for on-duty officers to handle the situation.

69. Late one evening in a small town, a violent storm causes widespread power outages, disabling local communication systems, including emergency lines. During this blackout, Sunita, a homeowner, hears someone trying to break into her garage where she stores valuable equipment. Seeing a figure wielding a crowbar attempting to pry open the garage door, and knowing she cannot call for help due to the outage, Sunita confronts the intruder. She uses a flashlight to disorient the intruder and then sprays him with pepper spray, causing him to flee. The intruder, later identified as a local teenager named Raj, complains to the police after they are back online, claiming that Sunita used excessive force. The court examines whether Sunita's actions were justified under the right of private defense. Was Sunita's use of force justified under the right of private defense?
- (a) Yes, because there was no opportunity to take recourse to the protection of public authorities, and her actions were aimed at protecting her property.
 - (b) No, because using pepper spray is considered excessive force under any circumstances.
 - (c) Yes, because Sunita has the right to protect her property with any means necessary when faced with an unlawful intrusion.
 - (d) No, because Raj was only a teenager, and Sunita should have used less aggressive means to confront him.
70. During a local sports festival, two athletes, Rohan and Arjun, engage in a heated argument over allegations of cheating during a track event. The argument escalates into a physical altercation with both parties exchanging punches. Neither attempts to walk away from the fight; instead, they continue to engage each other aggressively. Witnesses state that both athletes seemed equally involved and were trying to dominate the other. After the fight, both athletes are injured and seek to press charges against each other, each claiming they acted in self-defense. The court needs to determine if either athlete can rightfully claim the right of private defense. Can either Rohan or Arjun claim the right of private defense based on their involvement in the fight?
- (a) Yes, because each athlete believed they were defending their honor and physical well-being during the fight.
 - (b) No, because in a free fight where both parties are aggressors, no right of private defense is available to either party.
 - (c) Yes, because each athlete has the right to defend themselves if they perceive a threat to their safety.
 - (d) No, because both athletes should have sought help from festival organizers instead of engaging in physical violence.

71. During a neighbourhood cricket match, tensions rise between two players, Amit and Vivek. Throughout the game, Amit continuously taunts Vivek, making derogatory comments about his skills and provoking him verbally. Frustrated and angered, Vivek finally confronts Amit near the boundary line, raising his fist in a threatening manner as if to strike him. In response, Amit quickly grabs a nearby cricket bat and hits Vivek with it, causing significant injury. Amit claims he acted in self-defense because Vivek was about to hit him. However, Vivek claims that Amit was the one who started the provocation. The incident is brought to court to determine whether Amit's actions can be justified under the right of self-defense. Was Amit's use of the cricket bat justified as an act of self-defense? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) Yes, because Vivek raised his fist to strike, and Amit was defending himself from the imminent physical assault.
 - (b) No, because Amit's response with the cricket bat was disproportionate and exceeded what was necessary for self-protection.
 - (c) Yes, because Amit was provoked by Vivek's aggressive behaviour, and his reaction was a natural response to the threat.
 - (d) No, because Amit's taunting behaviour escalated the situation, and his use of the cricket bat was an act of retaliation rather than self-defense.

XII. Misc. Law/ Consumer Protection Act: A consumer is an individual or group of individuals who purchase goods and services for their own personal use and not for the purpose of manufacturing or resale. Section 2(7) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 defines a consumer as any person who buys goods or services in exchange for consideration and utilizes such goods and services for personal use and not for the purpose of resale or commercial use. In the explanation of the definition of consumer, it has been distinctly stated that the term 'buys any goods' and 'hires or avails any services' also includes all online transactions conducted through electronic means, direct selling, teleshopping, or multi-level marketing. There exist six rights of a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. The rights of the consumers are mentioned under Section 2(9) of the Act. Firstly, the right of a consumer to be protected from the marketing of goods and services that are hazardous and detrimental to life and property is crucial. This ensures that consumers are safeguarded against unsafe products and services. Secondly, the right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard, and price of goods, products, or services is fundamental. This protects consumers against unfair trade practices by ensuring they have adequate information. Thirdly, consumers have the right to access a variety of goods, services, and products at competitive prices. This right ensures that consumers have options and are not subjected to monopolistic practices. Fourthly, the right to be heard at appropriate forums is essential. This right allows consumers to seek redressal against unfair and restrictive trade practices and to voice their grievances. Fifthly, the right to seek redressal at respective forums is important for ensuring that consumers can obtain fair settlements for genuine grievances.

and receive adequate compensation or consideration from respective consumer forums if they have been wronged by the seller. Lastly, the right to consumer education is vital.

Section 2(47) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 defines the term 'unfair trade practices,' which include several activities that are detrimental to consumers. Firstly, manufacturing spurious goods or providing defective services constitutes an unfair trade practice. Such activities involve producing fake or low-quality products or offering services that do not meet the required standards. Secondly, not issuing cash memos or bills for the goods purchased or services rendered is another unfair trade practice. This practice deprives consumers of proof of purchase and hinders their ability to seek redressal in case of issues. Thirdly, refusing to take back or withdraw the goods or services and not refunding the consideration taken for the purchase of the goods or services is an unfair trade practice. This practice leaves consumers without recourse if they are dissatisfied with the products or services. Lastly, disclosing the personal information of the consumer without their consent is a significant unfair trade practice. This breach of privacy can lead to various harms and undermines consumer trust.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Consumer Protection Act, 2019", <https://blog.iplayers.in/consumer-protection-act-2019-2/>

72. Ankit, a software developer, purchases a high-end laptop online from TechGiant Electronics for personal use. Upon receiving the laptop, he discovers that it has significant defects that prevent him from using it for his software development projects. Ankit contacts TechGiant to request a replacement or refund, citing that the laptop is unfit for the personal use it was purchased for. TechGiant initially agrees but later refuses, claiming that since Ankit uses the laptop for software development, which could be seen as a professional activity, he does not qualify as a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. Ankit decides to take the matter to a consumer court. Is Ankit considered a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, for the purpose of this dispute?
- (a) Yes, because Ankit purchased the laptop online for his own use, which includes personal projects and professional development, qualifying him as a consumer.
 - (b) No, because the use of the laptop for software development classifies the purchase as a commercial activity, excluding him from being a consumer.
 - (c) Yes, because the laptop was bought through an online transaction, and all online transactions are covered under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.
 - (d) No, because Ankit is a software developer, and any electronics purchased by such professionals are not covered under the definition of a consumer.

73. Rajiv, a customer, purchases a high-end digital camera from SnapShot Electronics, a popular electronics store. The camera is intended for his upcoming vacation. After the purchase, Rajiv requests a cash memo for the camera but is informed by the store clerk that SnapShot does not issue cash memos or receipts as a matter of policy, suggesting that it helps keep prices low by avoiding paperwork. Rajiv leaves with the camera but later discovers that it malfunctions frequently. When he attempts to return the camera, the store refuses, citing a lack of proof of purchase. Rajiv decides to file a complaint against SnapShot Electronics for not issuing a cash memo, which he believes has led to his inability to prove purchase for the return. Is SnapShot Electronics likely to be found in violation of unfair trade practices under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?
- (a) Yes, because not issuing cash memos or bills for the goods purchased is considered an unfair trade practice under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.
 - (b) No, because the store offered a lower price in exchange for not providing a cash memo, which Rajiv implicitly accepted.
 - (c) Yes, because Rajiv has a right to receive a cash memo for any goods purchased, regardless of the store's pricing policy.
 - (d) No, because Rajiv should have insisted on receiving a receipt before leaving the store.
74. Rhea, an interior designer, purchases thirty high-quality chairs from a well-known furniture store for a very attractive price under a "for personal use only" sale. She then uses these chairs as part of a staging service she offers to her clients, renting them out to enhance properties before sales. The store discovers this when they see an advertisement featuring their chairs in a staged property. The store claims Rhea violated the terms of the sale, arguing that her actions classify her as a non-consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, thus nullifying the sale agreement's terms. Based on the situation provided, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding Rhea's status as a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?
- (a) Rhea is a consumer because she purchased the chairs from a furniture store that markets to individual consumers.
 - (b) Rhea is not a consumer because she used the chairs for commercial purposes by renting them out as part of her staging business.
 - (c) Rhea is a consumer because the initial purchase was made at a retail store for items typically used in home decoration.
 - (d) Rhea is a consumer because she bought the chairs for a price available to individual buyers and not at a wholesale rate.

75. Neha signs up for a new credit card with Swift Bank, providing her personal details during the application process. Swift Bank has a partnership with Happy Holidays, a travel agency, and without obtaining Neha's explicit consent, shares her contact details with Happy Holidays. Happy Holidays then begins sending promotional emails and texts to Neha about upcoming holiday packages. Neha, who had not agreed to receive any marketing materials from third parties, files a complaint against Swift Bank, claiming that they engaged in an unfair trade practice by sharing her personal information without her consent. Based on the situation provided, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding Swift Bank's actions?
- (a) Swift Bank's actions are justifiable since sharing customer data with partners can enhance customer experience by offering relevant deals.
 - (b) Swift Bank's actions are unjustifiable because disclosing Neha's personal information without her consent constitutes an unfair trade practice.
 - (c) Swift Bank's actions are justifiable as long as the information shared is used only for the non-commercial purpose of sending holiday package information.
 - (d) Swift Bank's actions are justified because Neha implicitly agreed to their terms of service, which include data sharing with third parties for marketing.
76. Lila purchased a new brand of baby formula from NutriCare Inc., a reputed health and nutrition company, for her six-month-old child. The product was marketed as containing enhanced vitamins and minerals to support early childhood development. However, shortly after beginning to use the formula, Lila noticed her child exhibiting symptoms of severe allergic reactions. After consulting with a pediatrician, it was determined that the formula contained a particular protein not commonly used in baby formula, which was not disclosed on the product packaging. Further investigation revealed that this protein was known to cause allergic reactions in infants but was used by NutriCare due to its lower cost. Several other parents reported similar issues. Lila decides to take legal action against NutriCare Inc., alleging that the marketing of the baby formula was hazardous and detrimental to her child's health. Is NutriCare Inc. likely to be found in violation of consumer rights for the marketing of hazardous goods?
- (a) Yes, because the product caused harm to consumers due to undisclosed ingredients, violating their right to be protected from hazardous goods.
 - (b) No, because the company has the right to use any ingredients that are cost-effective, regardless of their potential health risks.
 - (c) Yes, because the law guarantees all products marketed for children are free from any harmful substances.
 - (d) No, because the parents should have been aware of potential allergies and avoided new products without consulting a healthcare professional.

77. Arjun signs up for a health and wellness program through an online platform called FitJourney, which is part of a multi-level marketing scheme. As part of his signup, he purchases a three-month supply of personalized dietary supplements. After two months, Arjun experiences adverse health effects and learns from an independent nutritionist that the supplements contain ingredients banned by health regulators. He files a complaint against FitJourney, arguing that they sold him hazardous products. FitJourney contends that since the transaction was part of a multi-level marketing program, it does not fall under typical consumer transaction protections. Based on the situation provided, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding Arjun's rights as a consumer?
- (a) Arjun is not a consumer since the purchase involved a multi-level marketing scheme, which is exempt from typical consumer protections.
 - (b) Arjun's situation does not qualify under consumer protection as the products were not directly purchased from a retailer but through a multi-level marketing program.
 - (c) Arjun cannot claim consumer rights since his adverse effects occurred after an extended period, indicating misuse rather than a product defect.
 - (d) Arjun is a consumer because the definition of 'buys any goods' includes transactions through multi-level marketing, making him eligible for consumer protections.
78. Imagine that Meena purchased a new smartphone from XYZ Electronics, which was advertised as having advanced features and extended battery life. However, within three months, the phone frequently malfunctioned, its battery would drain in just a few hours, and it often overheated. Meena returned to the store to complain, but the staff dismissed her concerns and refused to replace the phone or refund her money. Frustrated, Meena decides to escalate the issue.
- Based on the rights provided, which of the following statements correctly identifies the actions Meena cannot rightfully pursue according to the consumer rights listed?
- i. Meena can expect to choose another model or brand at XYZ Electronics that does not have these issues, citing her Right to Choose.
 - ii. Meena can lodge a complaint at a consumer court, expecting to be heard, as per her Right to be Heard.
 - iii. Meena can demand a full refund or a replacement, supported by her Right to Redress for the defective product.
 - iv. Meena can insist on a cash compensation for her time wasted due to the frequent malfunctions, as part of her Right to Redress.
- (a) Statements i and iv
 - (b) Statements i, iii, and iv
 - (c) Statements ii and iii
 - (d) Statements iii and iv

XIII. Current Affairs: The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on August 28, 2024, released the draft Telecommunications (Procedures and Safeguards for Lawful Interception of Messages) Rules, 2024. These rules, intended to replace the existing rules 419 and 419A of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, set forth procedures and safeguards for authorized entities to lawfully intercept messages under the Telecommunication Act, 2023. The public and stakeholders have 30 days from the publication date in the Official Gazette to submit observations and suggestions on these rules.

The backdrop of these rules is provided by Section 20 of the Telecom Act, which permits authorized Central and State government agencies to intercept messages during public emergencies or for public safety if deemed necessary for national security. The need to regulate such powers is crucial to avoid infringing on individual privacy and impacting telecommunications entities' operations, which are crucial for the maintenance and expansion of telecom networks.

Key provisions of the new rules include the process by which authorized agencies may intercept messages. The Central Government may designate one or more agencies to carry out interceptions based on orders from the competent authority—typically the Union Home Secretary for the Central Government or the Home Secretary of the State Governments. These orders must be reviewed within seven working days by a Review Committee at either the Central or State level to ensure they comply with legal standards and are truly necessary. In cases where urgent action is required, such as in remote or operational exigencies, authorized officers not below the rank of a Joint Secretary or an Inspector General of Police may issue interception orders. These orders, however, must be confirmed by the competent authority, failing which the interception cannot proceed.

Each interception order must clearly outline the authorized agency, the reasons for interception, and the duration of the order, which cannot exceed 60 days but may be extended to 180 days under certain conditions. Agencies are required to maintain secure, detailed records of all interceptions, which include the intercepted messages, details of the individuals affected, and the officers involved. These records must be destroyed every six months, or two months after an interception ends, to protect privacy and prevent misuse.

To implement these orders, each authorized agency, the DoT, and telecom entities must appoint two nodal officers per telecom service area to handle interceptions. These officers are tasked with maintaining the secrecy and confidentiality of the operations, acknowledging orders, and submitting fortnightly reports on their activities.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.khaitanco.com/thought-leaderships/New-Rules-for-Lawful-Interception-of-Telecommunications>

79. The Central Government has received intelligence reports indicating a potential terrorist attack in a major metropolitan city. In response, the Union Home Secretary issues an interception order under Section 20 of the Telecom Act, authorizing the interception of phone calls and messages of suspected individuals linked to the plot. The interception is carried out during a period of heightened national security concerns. However, after the interception, a public interest group files a petition claiming that the interception was illegal and violated privacy rights because no actual terrorist attack occurred. Which of the following is most accurate?
- (a) The interception was illegal because no actual terrorist attack occurred, and thus there was no public emergency.
 - (b) The interception was valid because it was deemed necessary for national security, even if no terrorist attack occurred.
 - (c) The interception was illegal because the suspected individuals had not yet committed any crime, and preemptive interception violates privacy rights.
 - (d) The interception was valid only if the Review Committee confirmed the order within seven working days.
80. During a heightened security alert, the state government intercepts communications between several individuals suspected of planning a large-scale protest that could potentially disrupt public order. The State Home Secretary authorizes the interception based on preliminary intelligence. Given the urgency of the situation, the interception begins immediately. However, there are concerns about the legality and necessity of these measures, prompting a review by a newly established State Review Committee. Based on the situation provided and the legal requirement for review of interception orders, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the review process and its implications for the legality of the interception orders?
- (a) The orders are valid by default due to urgent security needs, bypassing immediate review by the State Review Committee.
 - (b) The Review Committee must assess the orders within seven days to ensure compliance with legal standards and necessity, affecting their enforcement.
 - (c) The orders for interception, issued during an urgent alert, do not require a Review Committee assessment to remain enforceable.
 - (d) Orders related to urgent security actions are exempt from Review Committee assessment, focusing review efforts on non-urgent cases.

81. An intelligence agency was authorized to intercept communications of a suspected criminal network believed to be involved in human trafficking. The interception began on January 1, 2024, and concluded on March 30, 2024, when the suspects were apprehended. However, during a routine audit in December 2024, it was discovered that the records of the interception had not been destroyed and were still accessible within the agency's database. An employee, Alex, who was responsible for the maintenance of these records, argues that he was unaware of the specific destruction timeline. Based on the situation provided and the principle regarding the destruction of interception records, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the legal requirements for the destruction of the records and Alex's responsibilities?
- (a) Alex should not face any consequences since the oversight was due to his lack of awareness of the destruction policy.
 - (b) Records should be kept until December 2024 to ensure all intelligence is fully analyzed before destruction.
 - (c) The destruction of records is only required if the interception leads to a trial, otherwise, they can be retained for further analysis.
 - (d) The agency must destroy the records by May 2024, two months after the interception ended, to comply with privacy protection standards.
82. In a small border town experiencing escalating drug trafficking issues, the local law enforcement agency receives intelligence about an imminent large shipment of illegal substances. Due to the remote location and operational urgency, the Inspector General of Police (IGP) issues a temporary interception order to monitor the communications of suspected traffickers. The order specifies that interception should begin immediately to prevent the shipment. However, due to the remote location and communication delays, the order doesn't reach the competent authority for confirmation until 48 hours later. Based on the situation provided and the legal requirements for interception orders, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the legality of the interception initiated by the IGP?
- (a) The interception is valid because the IGP issued it urgently, and operational exigencies justify immediate action without prior confirmation.
 - (b) The interception must stop after 60 days unless explicitly extended by the competent authority for up to 180 days under specific conditions.
 - (c) The interception cannot proceed legally until it is confirmed by the competent authority, even if there is an operational urgency.
 - (d) The IGP's order is immediately valid for 60 days; confirmation by the competent authority is only a formality that does not affect its initial validity.

83. The local law enforcement agency received confidential information regarding a potential cyberattack planned by a group based within the city. Based on preliminary investigations, the police chief decided to intercept the communications of a suspect, Alex Mercer. An initial interception order was drafted quickly due to the urgency of the threat. However, the order lacked a detailed justification for the interception and was not confirmed by the competent authority as required. The order specified the duration of the interception as 45 days. Based on the principles provided, which of the following statements is true regarding the legality of the interception order issued for Alex Mercer?
- The order is legal because it specifies the duration of the interception.
 - The order is illegal because it was not confirmed by the competent authority.
 - The order is legal because the duration does not exceed 60 days.
 - The order is legal because it was drafted urgently due to the threat level.
- (a) Statement ii (b) Statements i and iii
(c) Statements iii and iv (d) Statements ii, iii, and iv
84. The following interception orders are issued under various circumstances by authorized officers in compliance with the draft Telecommunications (Procedures and Safeguards for Lawful Interception of Messages) Rules, 2024:
- Order A:** Issued by a Deputy Superintendent of Police in a rural area for urgent interception related to a suspected kidnapping case, without prior confirmation by any higher authority due to the lack of immediate access to communication channels.
 - Order B:** Issued by an Inspector General of Police (IGP) to intercept communications of a political activist during an election period, confirmed by the competent authority within the required seven working days.
 - Order C:** Issued by a Joint Secretary for the interception of international calls related to a potential terrorist attack, with immediate effect and confirmed by the competent authority on the same day. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - Order D:** Issued by the Home Secretary for routine surveillance of a high-crime neighbourhood without specific suspicion of any individual, confirmed by the competent authority within the stipulated time frame.
- Which of the following is least likely to be a valid interception order as per the draft Telecommunications (Procedures and Safeguards for Lawful Interception of Messages) Rules, 2024?
- (a) Order A (b) Order B
(c) Order C (d) Order D

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.

- XIV. Economics:** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) earlier this month asked gold loan lenders to stick to regulatory norms while lending in a bid to tighten its grip over Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs). The RBI has increased its scrutiny of NBFCs after it found certain NBFCs to be flouting regulatory norms. In March, the RBI banned IIFL Finance from issuing fresh gold loans after the firm was found violating lending norms. The RBI stipulates lenders to comply with certain norms while lending money in lieu of gold. For instance, lenders are not allowed to lend any amount of money that is greater than 75% of the value of the gold that is submitted as collateral by the borrower. This is to ensure that banks have sufficient cushion to absorb any losses by selling the gold in case the borrower defaults on the loan.

And in order to comply with income tax rules, the RBI also mandates that when a loan is disbursed to a borrower, no more than ₹20,000 can be disbursed in the form of cash; the remaining loan amount needs to be deposited in the borrower's bank account. It also instructs lenders to conduct the auction of any gold (in case a borrower defaults) in a fair and transparent manner in locations that are accessible to the borrowers. The RBI says it has found some NBFCs to be violating regulations linked to gold-based lending. IIFL Finance was disciplined in March for violating norms related to the size and form of loan disbursals, the evaluation and assaying of gold, the levying of charges, and irregularities in the auction process. For instance, the RBI found that there were loan-to-value irregularities in over two-thirds of defaulted accounts in the case of IIFL Finance.

It should be noted that NBFCs may want to increase the size of their loan book at an aggressive pace in an attempt to grow their business, and thus may be willing to offer loans of value that exceed 75% of the value of the underlying collateral. To do this, NBFCs may try to deliberately overestimate the value of the gold that the borrowers submit as collateral. It is thus not surprising that the RBI has raised concerns about the way in which gold is assayed and valued by NBFCs. Lenders such as IIFL Finance were using internal assayers to evaluate the value and the purity of the gold offered as collateral by borrowers. This is in contrast to gold loans extended by banks wherein external assayers determine the value and purity of the gold.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from:

<https://www.thehindu.com/business/Economy/why-is-rbi-keeping-an-eye-on-gold-loans-explained/article68191243.ece>

85. Which argument is more convincing based on the evidence provided?
- (a) NBFCs use internal assayers because they are more cost-effective and provide faster service.
 - (b) The RBI's regulations on gold loan lending are essential to maintaining financial stability.
 - (c) NBFCs have no choice but to use internal assayers due to a shortage of external assayers.
 - (d) The increase in scrutiny by the RBI will not significantly impact NBFC operations in the long term.
86. Which of the following can be inferred from the above passage?
- (a) NBFCs emphasize rapid business expansion even at the cost of compliance.
 - (b) External assayers are more commonly employed by NBFCs than banks.
 - (c) The RBI views its current regulatory measures as completely adequate.
 - (d) NBFCs encounter less stringent regulatory requirements than banks.
87. Which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?
- (a) NBFCs use internal assayers to potentially inflate the value of gold collateral.
 - (b) NBFCs might bypass regulations to expand their loan books quickly.
 - (c) The RBI's regulations are overly burdensome and unnecessary for NBFCs.
 - (d) Lending norm violations by NBFCs have prompted more scrutiny from the RBI.
88. Which of the following would strengthen the argument that NBFCs may deliberately overestimate the value of gold collateral?
- (a) Independent audits frequently reveal that internal assayers employed by NBFCs often inflate the valuations of gold submitted as collateral.
 - (b) Studies have shown that external assayers, despite being less commonly used by NBFCs, are less precise and more prone to errors than internal assayers.
 - (c) The RBI has documented multiple instances where banks, not just NBFCs, occasionally overvalue gold collateral, indicating a widespread issue.
 - (d) NBFCs have faced regulatory penalties for various non-compliance issues, although these were not directly related to gold valuation practices.
89. Based on the passage, evaluate these assumptions regarding RBI's regulatory actions on NBFCs with gold loans:
- I. Controlling the loan-to-value ratio mitigates financial system risks.
 - II. Transaction traceability is enhanced by mandating non-cash disbursements above Rs. 20,000.
 - III. Regularizing the auction process ensures fairness in loan recovery.
- Which of the following assumptions is/are valid?
- (a) I and II only
 - (b) I only
 - (c) II and III only
 - (d) I and III only

90. Based on the passage, which of the following is the most logical and rational corollary to the RBI's increased scrutiny of gold loans extended by NBFCs?
- (a) Introducing a higher penalty for valuation inaccuracies identified during regular audits.
 - (b) Enforcing stricter operational independence between NBFCs and their valuation processes.
 - (c) Restricting the overall loan portfolio of NBFCs to minimize exposure to gold loans.
 - (d) Increasing mandatory reserves for loans disbursed above a certain value to limit risk.

XV. Print Media: Print media has a significant impact on product purchase decisions. Direct mail campaigns and door drops, delivered by a friendly postie, inherently cultivate consumer trust. Surprisingly, 82% of consumers place their trust in print advertising, contrasting sharply with the skepticism often associated with digital counterparts. Texture and tactile memory have become significant considerations in print media trends. Print materials with unique textures engage the sense of touch, creating a memorable and immersive experience for the audience. This tactile dimension contributes to enhanced brand recall and leaves a lasting impression. Another key trend is the rise of personalized prints in print media. Businesses are tailoring their print materials to individual preferences and demographics, delivering a more targeted and relevant message. This personal touch captures the audience's attention and fosters a stronger connection. A notable trend is the integration of printing with digital marketing strategies. Print materials not only stand as tangible representations of a brand but also serve as effective guides. Hence, consumers are directed to explore the brand further on digital platforms such as websites and social media. This integration ensures a cohesive brand experience that transcends the boundaries between online and offline engagement.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.paperpapers.com/news/is-print-media-still-useful/>

91. Which of the following is/are underlying assumption(s) in the passage regarding the effectiveness of print media in advertising?
- 1. Consumers who trust print advertising are more likely to remember and choose the advertised product.
 - 2. Digital advertising strategies are less effective than print media due to inherent consumer skepticism.
 - 3. Personalized print materials inherently foster a deeper emotional connection with the consumer than non-personalized materials.
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Both 1 and 3

92. What should businesses do to ensure that their print media campaigns are effective in today's digital age?
- (a) Shift their entire focus to digital marketing to capture the online audience.
 - (b) Combine print media efforts with digital channels to create a unified brand experience.
 - (c) Minimize the use of tactile and personalized print elements as they have limited impact.
 - (d) Cease all print media activities and allocate resources solely to online advertising.
93. Which of the following falls closest to the underlying assumption in the passage about the tactile experience of print media?
- (a) Consumers generally do not prioritize the physical qualities of print media, such as texture and weight, when engaging with content.
 - (b) The nostalgic value associated with print media is largely irrelevant to its current appeal and does not contribute significantly to its usage.
 - (c) Digital platforms have the capability to easily replicate the tactile aspects of print media, making print less distinctive.
 - (d) The tactile experience provided by print media significantly boosts reader engagement and aids in brand recall, making it more effective.

XVI. Energy Conundrum: The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) plans to introduce energy efficiency norms for a range of additional products such as electric irons, room heaters, LED battens and evaporator coolers, and launch them under the voluntary labelling scheme so that manufacturers can mention the energy-saving potential of the appliance for consumers to make an informed buying decision.

The power ministry body, which works on improving energy efficiency of electronic products, also plans to revise the energy efficiency levels of ten existing star-rated products such as refrigerators, ceiling fans, room ACs and distribution transformers this year to push manufacturers to launch more energy-efficient products. Over the next three years, it will make energy labelling norms compulsory for products such as LPG stoves, microwave ovens and induction hobs, which are voluntary at present, said Bakre.

According to the BEE's impact assessment report, energy efficiency measures helped save consumers Rs 54,323 crore in 2022-23 alone. "In 2022-23, the energy efficiency initiatives saved 307 billion units of energy for Indian consumers. In line with the bureau's promotion of energy-efficient products, states are recommending electronics manufacturers and distribution companies to promote buyback and replacement schemes for consumers whereby they can upgrade their old products with more energy-efficient ones. The buyback and replacement schemes of the older products with newer more energy-efficient appliances will help to reduce consumer's electricity bills. This will in turn create more demand for domestic manufacturers and bring down prices.

The BEE has waived the labelling fee for manufacturers for some high-star-rated appliances to incentivise and encourage the production of more energy-efficient products. Appliances are

rated in an energy efficiency rating of one to five stars, whereby a five-star product is the most energy efficient and a one-star the least. Industry executives said if additional buyback offers for consumers or incentive schemes through discoms are introduced, it will boost demand for three-star to five-star rated electronic products. These products have a premium pricing depending on their star ratings as manufacturers say the input cost is higher to make them more energy efficient. The BEE plans to launch energy labelling for single-phase induction motors, municipal pumps, walk-in cold rooms and variable refrigerant flow (VRFs), initially on a voluntary basis for manufacturers. The body is running a pilot to evaluate the response to QR codes on refrigerators which will give detailed information to consumers on the energy efficiency of the product.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from:

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/energy/power/bureau-of-energy-efficiency-plans-norms-to-make-more-products-energy-efficient/articleshow/110312234.cms>

94. If the information in the passage above is correct, which of the following must necessarily be true?
- (a) Consumers saved significant amounts on their electricity bills due to energy efficiency measures.
 - (b) The BEE plans to make energy labelling compulsory for all electronic products within the next year.
 - (c) Manufacturers of high-star-rated appliances face no financial incentives from the BEE.
 - (d) Discoms in states like Maharashtra and Gujarat do not promote energy-efficient appliances.
95. Which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?
- (a) Energy-efficient appliances should be made mandatory for all households.
 - (b) Consumers will benefit from replacing old appliances with energy-efficient ones.
 - (c) Manufacturers need incentives to produce high-star-rated appliances.
 - (d) Energy efficiency measures have already saved significant energy and costs for consumers.
96. Which of the following is most likely to be an outcome of what the author describes about the buyback and replacement schemes?
- (a) Consumers will delay upgrading due to the perceived expense of energy-efficient products.
 - (b) Domestic manufacturers will see an uptick in demand for their energy-efficient products.
 - (c) Overall electricity costs will increase as consumers switch to energy-efficient products.
 - (d) Production of energy-efficient products will decline due to the higher manufacturing costs.

97. Based on the passage, the following actions can be inferred:
- I. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) may gradually transition from voluntary to mandatory labelling for certain industrial equipment.
 - II. Government policies promoting energy-efficient products could lead to an immediate reduction in production costs for manufacturers.
- Which of the above statements is/are valid?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
98. Which of the following, if true, would best strengthen the argument that the BEE's initiatives are beneficial for consumers?
- (a) Reports suggest that producing energy-efficient appliances is more costly and less profitable for manufacturers.
 - (b) Studies show that consumers are often confused by the detailed energy efficiency labels on appliances.
 - (c) Surveys indicate that households using energy-efficient appliances see a notable drop in monthly energy expenses.
 - (d) Data reveals that regions with high electricity prices are not engaging in BEE's buyback schemes.

XVII. Gender Equality: Conversations around gender equality and women's empowerment continue to gain momentum. We, however, would like to reflect on an issue that is often overlooked, which is the critical intersection between gender equality and sustainable energy development. Time and again, studies have proven that gender equality and women's empowerment are fundamental to achieving sustainable energy for all. The achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is in one way or another dependent on gender equality. In fact, strong connections exist among SDG5 on gender equality, SDG7 on clean, affordable energy, and SDG12 on climate action, among many others.

In many parts of the world, women bear primary responsibility for household energy management that includes cooking, heating, and lighting. However, research has shown that energy infrastructure tends to reach women last, yet the lack of access to modern energy affects women and children disproportionately. For example, lack of access to clean and reliable energy sources, forces women to rely on traditional and harmful alternatives such as biomass and kerosene. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), household air pollution leads to a staggering 3.2 million premature deaths each year — nearly half of all air pollution-related deaths — 60% of which are women and children. This not only perpetuates energy poverty but also exposes women and their families to health risks associated with household air pollution.

Tackling these challenges requires a change in perception towards women's role in the energy sector and concerted efforts to mainstream gender in energy policies at the sub-national,

national and international levels. Governments, non-state actors, international institutions and philanthropic organisations have a critical role to play in providing an enabling environment, innovative solutions and transformative platforms to not only increase access to clean energy but also deliver groundbreaking solutions to promote women's meaningful participation in the sustainable energy transition.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/gender-equality-as-the-plank-of-sustainable-development/article67929769.ece>

99. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage?
- (a) Women in the energy sector encounter fewer challenges compared to other high-skill industries.
 - (b) Increasing women's role in the energy sector can help alleviate energy poverty and health issues.
 - (c) Gender diversity in the energy sector meets international equality benchmarks.
 - (d) Current energy policies are adequately designed to promote gender equality.
100. What is the essential message conveyed by the passage?
- (a) The imbalance in women's representation is a consequence of broader economic disparities, not industry-specific factors. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (b) Ensuring a gender-balanced energy sector is pivotal for achieving comprehensive and sustainable global development.
 - (c) Technological advancements alone can provide solutions to energy poverty without the need for gender considerations.
 - (d) Women's involvement in energy consumption and management is driven primarily by social norms rather than policy influence.
101. Based on the author's arguments, which of the following must necessarily be true?
- (a) Tackling gender disparity in the energy sector is vital for sustainable development goals.
 - (b) Women in the energy sector face fewer institutional challenges than in other sectors.
 - (c) Current energy policies are already effective in ensuring gender equality.
 - (d) The participation of women in technical roles in the energy sector is rapidly improving.
102. Which of the following is an assumption on which the conclusion of the author depends?
- (a) Women face fewer institutional barriers in the energy sector than in other industries.
 - (b) Gender disparity in the energy sector does not affect global economic and environmental progress.
 - (c) Enhancing women's role in the energy sector is essential for achieving sustainable energy goals.
 - (d) Educational equality alone is sufficient to ensure women's success in the energy sector.

XVIII. You can't speak like they spoke. You can't farm like they farmed. You can't dance, or heal wounds, or greet people like they did. In fact, most of the cultural practices your distant ancestors learned have not reached you. They were lost somewhere along the way – failed transmissions that never crossed the generational chains of knowledge that connect us to our past. Those chains, it turns out, can be incredibly brittle. Without physical records, cultural knowledge can easily break down and disappear. The only reason we have an idea about what these techniques involved is because we unearthed their carved weapons and tools. Museums are filled with these enduring messages about past cultural practices, coded into artefacts and ruins, or written onto parchment, papyrus and other kinds of media. These messages can leave us lamenting the uncountable broken chains that separate us from the past: what might we know if more had been recorded? Surely, if our ancestors had just given us written instructions on how to speak, farm, cook, dance, and make music, we could have also learned and transmitted that knowledge.

Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://aeon.co/essays/how-do-we-transmit-culture-when-it-cannot-be-put-into-words>

103. According to the passage, which of the following factors is most likely to contribute to the breakdown of cultural knowledge transmission?

1. Lack of sufficient interaction between generations.
2. Absence of material records like tools and artifacts.
3. Weak societal structure for formal education.
4. Deliberate efforts to erase certain cultural practices.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 3 only | (b) 2 and 4 only |
| (c) 1 and 2 only | (d) 3 and 4 only |

104. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:

1. Modern societies are heavily reliant on written records for cultural preservation.
2. Cultural knowledge is only valuable if it is practically applied in contemporary times.
3. Ancient civilizations did not prioritize preserving intangible aspects of culture, such as rituals or language, as they focused on material artifacts.
4. The ability to recover lost cultural practices is possible only if written or material evidence is found.

Which of the above assumptions is/are valid?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (a) 1 and 4 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) 3 and 4 only | (d) 1, 3, and 4 only |

105. What is the essential message conveyed in the passage?
- (a) The lack of written records has caused irreversible loss of ancestral knowledge.
 - (b) Societies must focus on preserving cultural practices through physical artifacts alone.
 - (c) Cultural continuity relies on both physical evidence and intergenerational transmission of knowledge.
 - (d) The advancement of modern technology will ultimately compensate for lost cultural knowledge.
- XIX.** Relying on wealthy, largely white donors for funding can lead nonprofits that run after-school programs for low-income children of colour to feel pressured to skew their priorities. In part because of class and racial differences, these nonprofits can have trouble conveying how the interests of the programs' participants are being met while also satisfying donors' demands. The girls, who are in grades 3-5, receive free weekly mentoring sessions. The mentors are college students who volunteer to help build the girls' self-confidence and ambition by reading and discussing stories with them about female athletes, film directors, politicians and human rights activists, among other role models. The organization is led by a Black woman who is from the local community, and the nonprofit uses its own original curriculum. However, while conducting interviews, convening focus groups, analyzing documents and observing a virtual fundraising event, I consistently found that the group's staff felt pressured to use the corporate jargon of its donors when communicating with them. The donors are predominantly wealthy white business executives.
- Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://theconversation.com/class-and-race-can-create-divides-between-donors-and-a-cause-they-support-putting-stress-on-those-nonprofits-234526>*
106. Which of the following is most definitively implied by the passage?
- (a) Nonprofit organizations must align their values with their donors to secure continued funding.
 - (b) Cultural and socioeconomic divides can affect communication between nonprofits and their donors.
 - (c) The presence of volunteers in after-school programs ensures that all the program's objectives are met effectively.
 - (d) The use of corporate jargon ensures successful fundraising events for nonprofit organizations.

107. The passage seems to imply that:
1. The priorities of nonprofits may shift to appease the demands of their wealthy donors.
 2. Mentorship programs for low-income children are often designed with the specific needs of their participants in mind.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
108. The author is most concerned about the fact that:
- (a) Nonprofits are compelled to adopt corporate language that does not fully reflect their mission and values.
 - (b) The reliance on college students as mentors may not guarantee the best outcomes for the participants.
 - (c) The financial contributions from wealthy donors may not be enough to ensure the nonprofit's long-term success.
 - (d) The participants may not have access to a wide enough range of role models due to limitations in the curriculum.

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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 an organization, there are 15000 employees working in Two shifts (Morning and Evening), due to corona Virus 30% of Total Employees were allowed to work on 1st 3 day of week (Mon, Tue and Wed). Next 40% of the Employees were asked to work next three days (Mid days) and rest of the employees will work for last two days of the week. Total number of employee's working in Morning shift is 7000. Also, Number of persons working in morning shift on 1st three day is 20% less than the person working in Morning shift on last 2 days which is equal to the number of persons working in Evening shift on 1st 3 days. Number of persons working Evening shift on last 2 days is 20% less than the number of persons working in mid-days of week in Morning shift. Number of persons working in mid-days of week in Evening shift is 75% more than the number of persons working in Evening shift of last 2 days.
109. Number of persons working on mid days of week in both the shifts is what percent more or less than the number of Person working on last 2 days of the week in both the shifts?
- (a) $16\frac{2}{7}\%$ (b) 35%
(c) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (d) 32.58%
110. How many persons are working in 1st 3 day in both the shifts together?
- (a) 4600 (b) 4400
(c) 4200 (d) None of these
111. In the question, two quantities I and II are given. You have to solve both the quantities to establish the correct relation between Quantity-I and Quantity-II. www.lawpreptutorial.com
Quantity I: Number of persons working in Morning shift on Last two days of week
Quantity II: Number of persons working in Evening shift on 1st 3 days of the week.
- (a) Quantity I > Quantity II (b) Quantity I < Quantity II
(c) Quantity I \leq Quantity II (d) Quantity I = Quantity II or No relation
112. If Total number of Employees working in last two days is decreased by 25% in both the shifts than find out, how many employees were working in Last two days of week now in both the shifts?
- (a) 3375 (b) 3275
(c) 3475 (d) 3675

113. What is the ratio between numbers of persons working on 1st 3 days in morning shift to the number of persons working in last 2 days in both the shifts?
(a) 4 : 5 (b) 4 : 3
(c) 4 : 8 (d) 4 : 9
114. Number of persons working on last two days of week in morning shift is what percent of the number of persons working on mid days of week in evening shift?
(a) 71.42% (b) 62.42%
(c) 71.5% (d) 73.5%
- XXI.** The six companies of Mr. Bean, Domino's, Zomato, Swiggy, Ola and Uber have different annual revenue. In 2021, each of them invested some part of the revenue at some rate of simple or compound interest and saved the remaining amount. The average yearly revenue taken together is Rs. 4,40,000. The annual savings of Company Swiggy and Ola are in the ratio 20:7 respectively and the Company Ola invests Rs. 1,10,000 more than that of savings. The Company Mr. Bean which invested 62.5% of the annual revenue at A% rate of simple interest for 7 years got Rs. 1,50,000 more interest than the Company Swiggy which invested 55.55% of its annual revenue and the remaining Rs. 2,00,000 saved. The annual revenue of the Company Domino's and Zomato is in the ratio of 7: 11 respectively. The Company Domino's whose annual revenue is Rs. 50,000 less than that of Mr. Bean, saves $25\frac{5}{7}$ % of its revenue. The companies Domino's and Uber invested at 15% and B% rates of compound interest for 2 years and 3 years respectively. The annual savings of the companies Domino's and Uber is Rs. 3,30,000 together. Company Zomato invested 80% of its annual revenue at C% rate of simple interest for D years and got Rs. 3,20,000 as interest. The Company Ola invested for 6 years at 12% simple interest and got Rs. 70,400 less interest than the interest received by the Company Swiggy. The Company Mr. Bean invested Rs. 70,000 more than the Company Ola. The total interest received by the Company Mr. Bean and Uber is Rs. 4,82,400.
115. What is the value of $2A - 3B$?
(a) 20 (b) 30
(c) 40 (d) None of these
116. If the Company Swiggy has invested for D years at the rate of simple interest $(B + 10)\%$, then what is the value of C?
(a) 18.18 (b) 36.36
(c) 27.27 (d) Can not be determined

117. If Company Domino's has invested at $(B + 70)\%$ rate of simple interest for the same period instead of investing at compound interest, then what will be the difference between simple interest of Company Mr. Bean and Domino's?
- (a) 150000 (b) 120000
(c) 66000 (d) 36000
118. If the annual revenue of Company Academy is 40% more than the annual revenue of Company Ola and Company academy saves Rs. 150000. Company academy invested at E% rate of compound interest for 2 years and got Rs. 138000 as interest, then find the value of E.
- (a) $2A - 20$ (b) $2B + 10$
(c) $2A - B$ (d) Cannot be determined
119. What is the average annual savings of all six companies taken together?
- (a) 143333.33 (b) 163333.33
(c) 43333.33 (d) Can not be determined
120. The investment of company Mr. Bean is what percent more than the annual saving of company Swiggy.
- (a) 25 % (b) 20%
(c) 40% (d) 16.67%