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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. **Society:** Instead of helping people quit tobacco, the manufacturers of these new-age gateway devices have discovered a lucrative market — children. This has led to a surge in youth vaping, creating a new pandemic. For example, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2023, e-cigarettes were the most commonly used tobacco product among middle and high school students in United States, with 2.1 million (7.7%) students using e-cigarettes, including 5,50,000 (4.6%) middle school students. These devices are now getting a new generation hooked on nicotine and exposing them to potential long-term health consequences. Children have been lured into trying and becoming addicted to e-cigarettes and vaping devices through a targeted marketing of flavours such as strawberry, cotton candy, pop rocks, and lemonade. In addition to alleged predatory marketing tactics, mental health issues and the negative effects of excessive technology use are also driving some children towards these devices. The psychological factors affecting children operate on two levels. First, children are increasingly susceptible to new-age devices from an early age. What was once an adolescent concern, for engaging in distracting activities and developing addictive tendencies, has shifted, with even those under 10 years of age now showing signs of vulnerability. The age group most at risk remains between 10 and 20 years old, a demographic that manufacturers allegedly exploit through appealing advertising and enticing vaping flavours. The colourful imagery created by these new-age gateway devices suggests that these products will bring happiness and elevate one's social status in the lives of targeted children. In their eagerness to fit in, children often prioritize peer preferences over their own, leading them to embrace vaping and other harmful behaviours. Those who vape are more likely to experience feelings of loneliness and social isolation when compared to their peers who abstain from these. These psychological factors contribute to a troubling surge in children being drawn to enticing electronic devices such as vapes and e-cigarettes. The second aspect is the impact that such habits will have on the physical and mental well-being of children. While physical impacts such as lung damage and the spread of e-cigarette or vaping use-associated lung injury (EVALI) have become evident, we also need to shine the spotlight on the mental impact on children due to these new-age gateway devices. The Australian Institute of Family Studies, an Australian Government statutory agency, has said that evidence indicates that vaping has negative effects on people who use e-cigarettes. With increasing rates of e-cigarette usage in Australia and worldwide, such new-age gateway devices are associated with mental health challenges such as depressive symptoms, anxiety, perceived

stress, and suicide-related behaviours among adolescents. Key risk factors include friends' positive attitudes towards vaping and parental smoking. E-cigarettes are highly addictive, particularly for individuals up to around the age of 25. This is a developmental stage which makes them especially vulnerable to structural and chemical changes induced by nicotine addiction. Once addiction takes root, it can increase the likelihood of developing other substance use disorders later in life, creating a cycle. What is inside these new-age gateway devices that is causing more addiction?

Source: The Hindu

1. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor contributing to the surge in youth vaping?
 - (a) Targeted marketing of flavors
 - (b) Mental health issues
 - (c) Negative effects of excessive technology use
 - (d) Peer pressure from social media influencers
2. The author suggests that the psychological factors affecting children's vulnerability to vaping operate on two levels. Which of the following is NOT one of these levels?
 - (a) Increased susceptibility to new-age devices from an early age
 - (b) Impact on physical and mental well-being
 - (c) Influence of parental smoking habits
 - (d) Exploitation by manufacturers through advertising and flavors
3. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree with?
 - (a) E-cigarettes are a safe alternative to traditional tobacco products for children
 - (b) The surge in youth vaping is primarily due to peer pressure and social media influence
 - (c) Manufacturers of e-cigarettes are exploiting children through targeted marketing strategies
 - (d) The health risks associated with vaping are limited to physical effects like lung damage
4. What does the author imply about the relationship between vaping and mental health in adolescents?
 - (a) Vaping has no significant impact on mental health
 - (b) Vaping is associated with improved mental well-being
 - (c) Vaping is linked to various mental health challenges, including depressive symptoms and anxiety
 - (d) The mental health effects of vaping are limited to increased stress levels

5. According to the passage, what makes individuals up to around the age of 25 particularly vulnerable to the effects of e-cigarettes?
- (a) Their increased exposure to advertising
 - (b) Their developmental stage and susceptibility to structural and chemical changes
 - (c) Their higher disposable income
 - (d) Their greater tendency to engage in risk-taking behaviors
6. Which of the following best describes the author's tone towards the manufacturers of e-cigarettes and vaping devices?
- (a) Neutral and objective
 - (b) Mildly concerned
 - (c) Supportive and encouraging
 - (d) Critical and accusatory

II. Polity: During British rule, provincial governors were agents of the crown. The necessity of continuing with the post was debated extensively in the Constituent Assembly. The Assembly decided to retain the position but changed the governor's role from the British era. It was also debated if the governor should be appointed by the president or if elections should be conducted for the post. Fearing the latter would create a parallel state leadership, the Constituent Assembly chose appointment by the president. The framers of our Constitution were clear on the governor's role. B R Ambedkar referred to the governor's position as "ornamental" and said that "he has no functions which he can discharge by himself." When Delhi got an elected government in 1992, the L-G was tasked with directly administering the functions related to land (through the DDA or Delhi Development Authority) and law and order (through the Delhi Police) under the Centre's guidance. For all other functions, the L-G was to act on the advice of the elected government. This arrangement worked well until 2015 when the AAP government came to office with a historic mandate, which the BJP was unable to digest. Over the past decade, the BJP has weaponised the L-G's office in Delhi much like it has used the governor's office in Opposition-ruled states to stall the functioning of the elected governments. The past two years have seen a complete breakdown in the constitutional role of the L-G's office in Delhi. In the past, retired bureaucrats, IPS officers and ex-servicemen were appointed as Delhi L-G. A non-ex officer was appointed L-G in May 2022 and it is no secret as to whose "aid and advice" he is taking. Over the past two years, the L-G has worked with a single goal — derail many works of the elected government and upturn the democratic mandate in Delhi. The interference ranges from appointing hostile bureaucrats in key positions to blocking funds for the Delhi Jal Board and Farishtey Scheme.

Source: The Indian Express

7. According to the passage, what was the primary concern of the Constituent Assembly when deciding how the governor should be appointed?
- (a) Ensuring the governor remained an agent of the crown
 - (b) Preventing the creation of parallel state leadership
 - (c) Maintaining the governor's role from the British era
 - (d) Establishing a democratic process for governor selection

8. How did B.R. Ambedkar describe the role of the governor in the Indian Constitution?
- (a) As a crucial decision-maker in state affairs
 - (b) As an ornamental position with no independent functions
 - (c) As a representative of the central government in the state
 - (d) As an elected leader with significant administrative powers
9. What change occurred in the governance of Delhi in 1992?
- (a) The L-G was given complete control over all administrative functions
 - (b) An elected government was established for the first time
 - (c) The L-G's role was limited to advisory functions only
 - (d) The Centre took direct control of all administrative functions in Delhi
10. According to the passage, what has been the impact of the BJP's approach to the L-G's office in Delhi over the past decade?
- (a) It has strengthened the democratic process in Delhi
 - (b) It has led to better coordination between the Centre and the Delhi government
 - (c) It has resulted in the stalling of the elected government's functioning
 - (d) It has reduced political conflicts in Delhi's governance
11. What significant change in the appointment of Delhi's L-G is mentioned in the passage?
- (a) The appointment of a retired bureaucrat as L-G
 - (b) The appointment of an ex-serviceman as L-G
 - (c) The appointment of a non-ex officer as L-G
 - (d) The election of the L-G by the people of Delhi
12. Based on the passage, which of the following best describes the author's view of the current L-G's actions in Delhi?
- (a) The L-G is fulfilling his constitutional duties effectively
 - (b) The L-G is working to improve Delhi's infrastructure
 - (c) The L-G is acting as a neutral arbitrator between the Centre and Delhi government
 - (d) The L-G is deliberately obstructing the elected government's work

III. **Environment:** Perform, Achieve, and Trade' (PAT) - The Bureau of Energy Efficiency defines PAT as a "regulatory instrument to reduce specific energy consumption in energy-intensive industries, with an associated market based-mechanism to enhance the cost effectiveness through certification of excess energy saving which can be traded." PAT is about meeting energy efficiency standards, which means for producing a certain output, there is an attempt to use no more than a prescribed amount of energy. So, a firm that produces more steel than another can use more fuel, but can still be more energy efficient. There is no restriction on the absolute energy used. Meeting these standards generates credits or certificates for successful firms, which they can trade. In contrast, emissions trading, often known as cap and trade, is a market-based approach to controlling pollution by providing economic incentives for achieving reductions in the emissions of pollutants. Polluters are given emission caps. This is not based on relative standards such as energy-efficiency requirements, but on absolute standards, which are emission ceilings. The Finance Minister's announcement underlines the fact that even from the perspective of a developing country such as India, climate change is not about equity concerns alone, but also about searching for viable options to move away from excessive dependence on fossil fuel. In the last 15 years, India has been trying to decarbonise various sectors to meet its multiple development prerogatives, including poverty alleviation and providing its population access to affordable and reliable energy. India joined the Clean Development Mechanism, one of the Kyoto Protocol's 'flexibility mechanisms' allowing industrialised countries to undertake climate mitigation projects in developing countries through which they could earn certified emission reduction units which could be traded and used by them to meet their emission reduction targets. By 2011, India became the largest supplier of Certified Emission Reduction Units in the world after China. In pursuance of its National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (one of the eight missions comprising the National Action Plan on Climate Change), India launched PAT in 2012. India needs iron and steel for industrialisation, especially given the massive housing demand in urban centres with a rising population. Emissions from iron and steel production are big contributors to climate change. In the context of a Net Zero Emissions scenario by 2050, the International Energy Agency (IEA) says in a policy brief that the signs of the announced iron and steel projects meeting net zero emissions is very low.

Source: The Hindu

13. What is the primary difference between PAT and emissions trading as described in the passage?
- (a) PAT is voluntary while emissions trading is mandatory
 - (b) PAT focuses on energy efficiency while emissions trading sets absolute emission limits
 - (c) PAT is for developing countries while emissions trading is for developed countries
 - (d) PAT doesn't allow trading of credits while emissions trading does

14. Which of the following best describes India's approach to climate change, according to the passage?
- (a) Focusing solely on equity concerns
 - (b) Prioritizing industrialization over environmental concerns
 - (c) Balancing development needs with efforts to reduce fossil fuel dependence
 - (d) Rejecting international climate agreements www.lawpreptutorial.com
15. In the context of the Clean Development Mechanism, what position did India achieve by 2011?
- (a) The largest consumer of Certified Emission Reduction Units
 - (b) The second-largest supplier of Certified Emission Reduction Units globally
 - (c) The initiator of the Clean Development Mechanism
 - (d) The largest investor in climate mitigation projects
16. What challenge does the passage highlight regarding India's industrialization and climate change mitigation?
- (a) Lack of technological innovations in the steel industry
 - (b) Insufficient international support for India's climate efforts
 - (c) Conflict between steel production needs and emission reduction goals
 - (d) Absence of regulatory frameworks for energy-intensive industries
17. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the PAT mechanism?
- (a) A system to reduce absolute energy consumption in industries
 - (b) A regulatory tool to improve energy efficiency with a market-based component
 - (c) A punitive measure against energy-intensive industries
 - (d) A voluntary program for industries to trade energy credits
18. Based on the IEA's assessment, what is the outlook for announced iron and steel projects in India meeting net zero emissions by 2050?
- (a) Highly promising
 - (b) Moderately achievable
 - (c) Uncertain but possible
 - (d) Very unlikely to meet the target

IV. Literature: King Amrit loved his people and looked after the affairs of his kingdom well. His minister, Chandan, was a wise man who helped the king in his work tirelessly. One day, King Amrit and Chandan were taking a walk on the terrace of the palace. The terrace offered beautiful views of the surroundings, and they could see far into the distance. They spotted the weekly market from up there, with people in colourful clothes buying and selling all kinds of things. There was plenty to buy and people had money to buy, too. There were no poor people to be seen anywhere. The king watched with a smile on his face. He was delighted to see the prosperity of his kingdom. Like any good ruler he was happy when his people were happy. He turned to Chandan and said, 'See how contented my people are. But I want to check this first-hand by talking to them. Tomorrow, summon people from all walks of life to the court, and I will ask them myself how they are doing.' Chandan was used to the king's strange requests, so he nodded and went off to carry out this order. The next day, the king arrived in court humming a happy tune to himself.

Seeing all the people gathered there waiting for him, he was even more pleased. He cleared his throat and said in a loud voice, 'I have called you here to ask you a very important question. As your king, I need to know if all of you are contented. Do you have enough for your needs? Do you know anyone who is not happy about anything?' The citizens looked at each other, thought for a while and slowly one by one they came forward to answer. One after the other they all said how happy they were—their kitchens had enough food, their trades and businesses were doing well, the king had made them feel safe. The farmers had grown good crops and the rivers and ponds were full of fish. What more could they ask for? The king became more and more pleased as he heard this. Only Chandan, his minister, watched and heard everything with a frown on his face. Why? What was wrong? Soon he walked up to the king and whispered something in his ear. King Amrit's eyebrows rose up in astonishment. Surely, Chandan could not be serious! But he looked at the minister's face and found no trace of this being a joke. He turned back to the court and made a most unusual announcement. 'I am delighted that all of you have said you are happy. But I want to test this. Tomorrow, I want all the happy people of this kingdom to come and meet me in the royal gardens. But I have a condition. All of you will have to enter the garden from the main gate, walk across and meet me by the gate at the rear of the garden. I will wait for you there. When you enter the garden you will be given a sack each and you can pick whatever fruits or flowers your heart desires.'

Source: Grandma's bag of stories by Sudha Murthy

19. What does King Amrit's desire to personally verify his people's contentment reveal about his character as a ruler?
- (a) He is distrustful of his subjects
 - (b) He is overly concerned with his public image
 - (c) He is hands-on and genuinely cares about his people's welfare
 - (d) He doubts the efficiency of his administration

20. Which of the following best describes Chandan's role in the story?
- (a) A Yes-man who always agrees with the king
 - (b) A wise advisor who provides a different perspective
 - (c) An antagonist who opposes the king's decisions
 - (d) A neutral observer of the kingdom's affairs
21. The king's announcement of the garden test can be interpreted as:
- (a) A trap to expose his subjects' greed
 - (b) A genuine attempt to reward his people
 - (c) A method to assess the true level of contentment in his kingdom
 - (d) A ploy to distract his subjects from underlying issues
22. What does the phrase "Chandan was used to the king's strange requests" imply about the relationship between King Amrit and his minister?
- (a) Chandan disapproves of the king's unconventional methods
 - (b) The king often makes irrational decisions
 - (c) Chandan and the king have a long-standing working relationship
 - (d) The king intentionally tests Chandan's patience
23. Based on the passage, which of the following best describes the state of King Amrit's kingdom?
- (a) A façade of prosperity hiding underlying issues
 - (b) A truly prosperous and contented society
 - (c) A kingdom with obvious signs of poverty and discontent
 - (d) A state of economic growth but social unrest
24. The king's reaction to Chandan's whisper suggests that:
- (a) The king was aware of underlying issues in his kingdom
 - (b) Chandan had revealed a surprising piece of information
 - (c) The king and Chandan were in disagreement
 - (d) The subjects' responses were unexpected

Current Affairs and General Knowledge

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

- V. In a prestigious ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, President Droupadi Murmu conferred the National Florence Nightingale Awards 2024 on a)____ exemplary nursing professionals. These awards, instituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, honor the dedication, compassion, and tireless service of nurses and auxiliary nurse midwives (ANMs) who are at the heart of India's healthcare system. Apurva Chandra, Secretary of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, requested the President to start the ceremony, and several prominent officials were in attendance, including senior ministry officials. Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri JP Nadda, along with the Union Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare and other dignitaries, were also in attendance. Their presence underscored the importance of the event, which celebrates the indispensable contributions of healthcare workers, especially in remote and underserved areas.

The 2024 awardees represent the highest standards of nursing, exemplifying the spirit of Florence Nightingale in their dedication to patient care and healthcare service. These professionals have played a crucial role in addressing healthcare challenges across the country, from battling pandemics to providing essential care in remote areas. Union Health Minister J P Nadda took to social media platform X to express his gratitude to the nursing professionals, sharing photos from the ceremony. He thanked the nurses for their selfless service to the nation, stating that the National Florence Nightingale Awards 2024 will inspire them to continue pushing the boundaries of public service. Nadda acknowledged the tireless efforts of the nursing community, noting their critical role in saving countless lives and calling them the true backbone of India's healthcare sector. "Your invaluable contributions are deeply appreciated," he added.

SOURCE: NURSING NEWS, 12 SEPTEMBER 2024

25. The National Florence Nightingale Award was instituted in which year?
(a) 1985 (b) 1992
(c) 1973 (d) 1980
26. What is the cash award associated with the National Florence Nightingale Award?
(a) Rs 150000 (b) Rs 200000
(c) Rs 100000 (d) Rs 300000

27. International Nurses Day is celebrated annually on which day?
(a) 12 May (b) 17 June
(c) 19 August (d) 12 September
28. Recently, the Lok Sabha passed which bill which aims to repeal existing acts and bring about improvements in the quality of healthcare in different medical fields?
(a) National Nursing and Midwifery Commission Bill, 2023
(b) Nursing & Midwifery (Amendment) Bill, 2024
(c) Nursing & Midwifery (Repeal & Amendment) Bill, 2023
(d) National Nursing and Midwifery Bill, 2024
29. Which of the following will come in place of a)____ in the passage?
(a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 18 (d) 20

VI. The Supreme Court on Thursday set stringent standards for authorities imposing preventive detention, making it mandatory to furnish all relevant documents and statements to the person being detained, in a significant ruling that bolsters personal liberty. The decision, delivered by a bench headed by justice Bhushan R Gavai, emphasised the constitutional guarantee of personal freedom, and stressed the necessity for detainees to be provided with a fair and effective opportunity to challenge detention orders. The bench, which also comprised justices Prashant Kumar Mishra and KV Viswanathan, ruled that the failure to supply all relevant documents and statements, especially in a language the detainee is conversant with, hampers their right to effectively contest the detention and, by extension, the constitutional right of effective representation.

Emphasising that the liberty of an individual is paramount and should be guarded zealously, the judgment set a high bar for detaining authorities, obliging them to not only inform detainees of the grounds of their detention but also ensure that all essential materials are provided in a comprehensible format. It further highlighted that authorities must guard against arbitrary actions and ensure that the rights of individuals under preventive detention are respected at every stage. The 60-page judgment, authored by justice Gavai, held that the processes governing such detentions must adhere strictly to constitutional safeguards and that the prison authorities as well as the competent authority in the central government are obligated to decide a detainee's representation with "utmost expedition".

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/sc-lays-down-rules-for-preventive-detention-101726164607686.html>

30. SC stressed that personal liberty is a paramount constitutional right. Which article of the Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, and states that no one can be deprived of these rights except in accordance with the law?
- (a) Article 21 (b) Article 22
(c) Article 19 (d) Article 20
31. Which amendment has reduced the period of detention without obtaining the opinion of an advisory board from three to two months?
- (a) 41st (b) 42nd
(c) 43rd (d) 44th
32. Which judgment is being talked about in the passage?
- (a) Jaseela Shaji vs Union of India (b) Shibban Lal v. State of Uttar Pradesh
(c) Khudiram v. State of West Bengal (d) Rekha v. State Of Tamil Nadu
33. The case arose from a March 2024 judgment by which High Court which affirmed a preventive detention order issued under the COFEPOSA Act?
- (a) Delhi High Court (b) Kerala High Court
(c) Rajasthan High Court (d) Allahabad High Court
34. Which provision of Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967 creates a lot of controversy which prevents the release of any accused person on bail if, police have filed the chargesheet that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accusation against such person is prima facie true?
- (a) Section 43(D)(5) (b) Section 43(D)
(c) Section 42(D)(5) (d) Section 43(D)(4)
35. Consider the following Statement –
1. In India, Labour Day was first celebrated in 1923 in Madras.
 2. Child labour is most prevalent in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- Which of the above statements is correct ? www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) Option 1 is correct (b) Option 2 is correct
(c) Both 1 and 2 are correct (d) None of the above.
36. Consider the following statements –
1. Covishield is a viral vector vaccine.
 2. Covaxin is an inactivated vaccine.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) Option 1 is correct (b) Option 2 is correct
(c) Both are correct (d) None is correct.

37. Mission LIFE was launched in which of the following COPs?
(a) COP 15 (b) COP 22
(c) COP 26 (d) COP 28
38. How many members are there in WHO ?
(a) 190 (b) 191
(c) 192 (d) 194
39. National Human Rights Commission was formed in the year
(a) 1992 (b) 1993
(c) 1994 (d) 1995
40. How many member countries are there in ASEAN grouping?
(a) 10 (b) 11
(c) 12 (d) 13
41. What was one of the significant initiatives announced at the sixth Quad Leaders' Summit held in Wilmington, Delaware?
(a) Establishment of a military alliance among Quad nations.
(b) Launch of the "Quad Cancer Moonshot" to combat cervical cancer in the Indo-Pacific.
(c) Creation of a new currency for trade among Quad nations.
(d) Formation of a Quad Economic Council to regulate trade policies.
42. Protection against arrest and detention has been provided under article –
(a) 20 (b) 21
(c) 22 (d) 23
43. Enforcement Unit was formed in the year
(a) 1955 (b) 1956
(c) 1957 (d) 1958
44. What is a significant provision introduced by the Aparajita Bill in West Bengal regarding the punishment for aggravated rape cases?
(a) Life imprisonment for all cases of rape.
(b) Mandatory death penalty for rape resulting in the death of the victim or a permanent vegetative state.
(c) Introduction of lighter punishments for first-time offenders.
(d) A fixed penalty of ten years for rape irrespective of circumstances.

45. India's largest floating solar project is located in ____
(a) Telangana (b) Andra Pradesh
(c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu
46. What is the primary goal of the "Blueprint for Action" announced at the REAIM Summit 2024?
(a) To establish a binding international treaty on the use of AI in military operations.
(b) To ensure the responsible development and use of AI in the military domain while maintaining international peace and security.
(c) To promote the use of AI technologies for offensive military strategies.
(d) To eliminate the use of AI in military operations entirely.
47. What is the name of Mascot against plastic pollution in India ?
(a) Prakriti (b) Sheera
(c) Shyaomi (d) Dillas
48. A part of sun which seems dark because of it being cooler than other areas of Sun". Which phenomenon of Sun has been discussed over here?
(a) Coronal mass ejection. (b) Solar Flares
(c) Photosphere (d) Sunspots
49. National consumer day is celebrated on
(a) December 22 (b) December 23
(c) December 24 (d) December 25
50. Chabahar port consist of 2 Separate ports i.e. Shahid Beshishti port and ____
(a) Shahid Mandab (b) Shahid Bab Al
(c) Shahid Kalantari (d) Shahid Mehtari
51. Nai Udaan Scheme is related with
(a) Free coaching for Government Jobs.
(b) Financial assistance to students below 6 Lac. Per annum.
(c) Support for students who clear UPSC prelims.
(d) None of the above.
52. Consider the following statements –
1. Reporters with Border Organisation was formed in the year 1985.
2. Case of Romesh Thappar was related with right to equality under Article 14 of Indian Constitution.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) Option 1 is correct (b) Option 2 is correct
(c) Both are correct (d) None is correct.

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.

VII. Article 15, 16 and 19: The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land as it sets down the fundamental duties and rights of individuals, the composition and authority of governmental bodies, and the fundamentals of effective administration. The Constitution protects individual liberties, establishes a foundation for government, and fosters stability and order in society. Article 15 of Constitution is for Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. The state is prohibited from discriminating against citizens based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. Citizens cannot be subjected to disabilities, liability, restrictions, or conditions in access to public spaces or public amenities. This ensures equal opportunities for all citizens, regardless of their background or circumstances. The Supreme Court in 2002 held that the eligibility for the priesthood should be based on the knowledge of rites and traditions and not the caste. This opens up the doors of the temples and religious places to the backward and the oppressed castes. On this basis, the Kerala government directed all state-run Devaswom boards (temple boards) to conduct their recruiting processes without discrimination based on caste, and the State Public Service Commission was given the task of appointing priests. Article 16 of the Indian Constitution is about equality of opportunity in public employment, i.e., under the office of the State, for its citizens. The right to equality of opportunity in matters pertaining to public employment is covered by Article 16. Only citizens of India are officially guaranteed this right. Equality of opportunity is guaranteed in situations pertaining to "appointment" or "employment" to any office under the State by Article 16. It is also made applicable to promotions in government services.

Article 19 of Constitution of India, outlines the rights of all citizens, including freedom of speech, assembly without arms, association formation, movement, residence, occupation, trade, and business. Article 19(5) of the constitution allows for restrictions on freedom of movement for public health and public morals. The Supreme Court has ruled that the movement of prostitutes can be restricted for public health and morals. Entry into tribal areas is restricted to protect the culture, language, customs, and manners of scheduled tribes, as well as their traditional vocation and properties from exploitation.

The Indian Constitution grants citizens the right to move freely within the country, but only against state action. This right is limited to citizens and shareholders of companies, not foreigners or legal entities. The freedom of movement has two dimensions: internal (right to move within the country) and external (right to move out and return to the country). Article 19 protects the internal dimension, while Article 21 deals with the second dimension, the right to life and personal liberty. Article 19(5) of the constitution allows for restrictions on freedom of movement for public health and moral reasons, while limiting outsiders' entry in tribal areas protects the culture, language, customs, and traditional vocations of scheduled tribes against exploitation.

Source: <https://legalaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/chapter%203.pdf>

53. In Delhi, Priya Sharma applied for an Editorial Manager position at private company, Toby Corporation, having impeccable qualifications and enthusiasm. However, despite such good qualifications, Priya was denied the job. During the interview, the hiring manager expressed concerns that, as a married woman, Priya might become pregnant and require maternity leave. The company emphasised their need for someone who would be available with minimal leave as the work requires serious attention. Priya felt outraged and discriminated against, filed a complaint under Article 16 of the Indian Constitution. Decide.
- (a) Priya is not discriminated because the company genuinely needs someone who can be available for a longer period of time. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (b) This workplace issue is not covered under Article 16 of Constitution of India.
 - (c) Priya is being discriminated based on her gender, which is unconstitutional.
 - (d) Priya applied at a private firm and not a government firm, so no breach of Article 16.
54. Rajesh Verma, an employee at ABC Corporation, a government company, recently discovered that despite his five years of service, he was passed over for a promotion to the position of Manager. Instead, his colleague Aaron, who had only worked for one year and had a less impressive CV, was promoted. When Rajesh raised the issue with management, he was informed that Aaron was considered more eligible for the role due to his higher contacts. Believing this decision to be discriminatory and unjust, Rajesh filed a complaint under Article 16 of the Indian Constitution, which prohibits discrimination in matters of public employment. He argued that the decision violated his right to equality of opportunity. Decide.
- (a) Rajesh must be promoted rather than Aaron.
 - (b) Promotions in a firm cannot be challenged by employees, no matter how unfair it seems, hence no constitutional right is breached.
 - (c) There is a breach of Article 15 and not Article 16 of Constitution.
 - (d) Rajesh's rights under Art. 16 is infringed.

55. In Hyderabad, Ramesh Kumar, a father, faced a tragic incident when his son fell ill. He attempted to take him to the hospital, but a road blockade by unscrupulous individuals obstructed their journey. Despite Ramesh's efforts, his son died upon arrival. Overwhelmed by grief and injustice, Ramesh sought legal recourse, arguing that the blockade violated his fundamental right to move freely, as guaranteed under Article 19(1)(d) of the Indian Constitution. Upon investigation, it was known that the blockade was because of the sudden burst of the pipe. Which among the following is the most cogent statement based on application of the principle in the passage?
- (a) The blockade happened because of the sudden burst of the pipe naturally so no one is to be blamed.
 - (b) Ramesh do have the right to move freely but he faced challenges because of the natural incidents.
 - (c) The defence of Act of God shall be applicable in the present scenario.
 - (d) Government should have looked after the repairing of the pipes soon so the blockade was removed and people could move.
56. Meera Shah, a Jain woman, looked for a place to rent in Mumbai, and came to know about a posh society which is a predominantly Parsis-inhabited society. She couldn't have been more eager to move into her new house after obtaining the rental agreement and making all the payments to Mr. Mistry. Mr. Dastur, the society's secretary, refused to hand over the keys, and insisted that only Parsis could reside there claiming that private housing societies have the right to establish their own residency criteria. Decide.
- (a) Meera Shah has the right to reside in society because religious discrimination is not allowed.
 - (b) Private housing societies can set their own residency standards, which allows them to limit residency to Parsis.
 - (c) Meera Shah should file an applocation with the court for violating her rights under Article 15 of the Indian Constitution.
 - (d) The society must allow Meera Shah to live since barring her admittance is an act of discrimination under Article 16.

57. A Christian man named John Fernandes wanted to stay in a Hindu Temple Ashram in Vrindavan that was being managed by Hindus Association Trustees and was renowned for its calm surroundings and spiritual counselling. The ashram had the policy of accepting people only from Hindu community. John initially booked and prepaid the lodging online, however when he reached he was denied to stay there. He tried to convince them that he really wanted to stay there for his spiritual journey but the management of the ashram, headed by Mr. Sharma, refused to give him lodging reminding him the policy of ashram and also refunding his money back. John filed a petition under Article 19(1)(e) of the Indian Constitution, which protects his freedom to live and reside anywhere in India. Decide.
- (a) The ashram's refusal breaches John's rights under Article 19(1)(e) of the Constitution.
 - (b) The ashram's approach is justified since it respects the religious liberty of Hindu institutions.
 - (c) The ashram's restrictions do not infringe Article 19(1)(e) because it is a private enterprise with the ability to implement its own rules.
 - (d) John's petition should be upheld since the ashram's policy is discriminatory under Article 15.
58. In Banaras, Rajesh Singh, a devout Kshatriya with extensive knowledge of Hindu rituals and scriptures, aspired to become a pujari (priest) at a renowned temple in his hometown. Confident in his qualifications, Rajesh applied for the position, believing that his devotion and expertise would be recognized. However, the temple committee rejected his application due to his non-Brahmin status, which was considered a tradition for only Brahmins to serve as pujaris. Feeling aggrieved, Rajesh filed a petition under Article 15 of the Indian Constitution, arguing that the temple's policy was outdated and unconstitutional, as it denied him an opportunity solely based on his caste. Decide.
- (a) The petition will be dismissed because temple practices are protected by religious freedom.
 - (b) Rajesh's caste is not a valid ground to deny him the employment, hence the petition will be approved.
 - (c) The petition will be successful since Article 15 outlaws caste discrimination in public institutions which also includes temples.
 - (d) The petition will be denied since customary responsibilities in temples are private.

VIII. Current: Maintenance in India is a legal concept that provides financial support to a spouse or ex-spouse, especially in cases where parents have separated or divorced. The Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956, provides provisions for food, clothing, residence, education, medical attendance and treatment, and reasonable expenses of an incident to her marriage. Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 allows a Magistrate of the first class to order a monthly allowance for the maintenance of a wife if a person neglects or refuses to maintain their wife, despite having sufficient means.

The court has extended this provision to include cases where a man and woman have been living together as husband and wife for a long period of time. However, the second wife or a woman living as 'wife' is not entitled to maintenance. If the marriage is void or annulled under Section 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act, a wife is not entitled to maintenance.

The Supreme Court has held that the expression 'wife' as per Section 125 CrPC refers only to the legally married wife. The court observed that there may be substance in the appellant wife that the law operates harshly against the woman who pleads unwittingly gets into a relationship with a married man and Section 125 of the Code does not give protection to such woman. However, the court held that the illegitimate children from the second wife are entitled to such maintenance.

In a case involving a woman who was physically and mentally tortured by her husband, the court ruled that an order under Section 125 of the CrPC could be passed if a person, despite having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife. The court also noted that a woman cannot be compelled to become a destitute or a beggar, and as long as the wife is entitled to the grant of maintenance, it must be adequate so that she can live with dignity as she would have lived in her matrimonial home.

In conclusion, child maintenance laws exist in India to ensure that children receive financial support from their parents, especially in cases where parents have separated or divorced. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC) provides for maintenance of children in cases where parents are not able to provide for their children.

The Supreme Court in *Lata Singh v. State of U.P.* held that live-in relationship is permissible only in unmarried major persons of heterosexual sex. The live-in relationship if continued for such a long time, cannot be termed in as walk in and walk out relationship and there is a presumption of marriage between them.

Source: <https://www.sconline.com/blog/post/2024/06/07/able-bodied-husband-sustaining-himself-is-obligated-to-support-his-wife-s-125crpc-gauhc-legal-news/>

59. Ajay and Nisha, who had a short-lived marriage, faced a legal dispute after their relationship became tumultuous. Nisha claimed Ajay subjected her to severe abuse, and domestic violence forcing her to go back to her parents' home. She filed for maintenance at the High Court, seeking financial support from Ajay. Ajay claimed that he has a hearing loss from one ear because of the accident he had the previous year and hence, he's a disabled person and so, he cannot provide maintenance to Nisha. Decide.
- (a) Husband has hearing loss only from one ear, so, he is not absolutely disabled hence, is healthy and can still provide maintenance.
 - (b) Hearing loss is considered as disability, so he cannot provide maintenance.
 - (c) Nisha herself left the marital house and went back, so he cannot claim maintenance.
 - (d) This is a matter of domestic violence and not maintenance.
60. A legal battle between Mrs. Sharma, a housewife, and her estranged husband took place before the Family Court in Bhopal. According to a Family Court ruling, Mrs. Sharma was not entitled to maintenance because her kid lived with his father, who was providing for his care. The court further observed that Mrs. Sharma could continue to make a living after being divorced because she had worked before getting married. But Mrs. Sharma appealed to the High Court, claiming that she had given up her job to care for their two children after marriage. Decide.
- (a) Mrs. Sharma can still earn after her marriage to provide for herself, so no maintenance.
 - (b) Mr. Sharma provides for the kid which fulfils the criteria of maintenance, so no need to maintain the ex-wife.
 - (c) No one forced Mrs. Sharma to quit her job, so she cannot claim maintenance.
 - (d) Mrs. Sharma is entitled to the maintenance as she currently has no means to financially maintain herself.
61. Rajesh Singh, a soldier in the Indian Army, married Pooja Devi. After three years of frustration, Pooja left Rajesh's family home to live with her father. Rajesh attempted to restore conjugal rights, but Pooja refused to return. Subsequently, Rajesh filed for divorce citing desertion under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. In her defence, Pooja alleged that her husband was always away from the house, and that she was harassed by family members of Rajesh and her husband could not do anything about it. During the divorce proceedings, Pooja filed for maintenance at the Family Court to which Rajesh denied. Decide:
- (a) Pooja herself left her husband and went back to parent's place, so she cannot claim maintenance.
 - (b) Pooja's ground is reasonable as she is complaining of physical and mental torture which becomes reasonable grounds to seek maintenance.
 - (c) Pooja is the real victim of non-performance conjugal rights as Rajesh stays away from home all the time.
 - (d) Pooja is entitled to maintenance because she's a wife of Army soldier.

62. Maya and Raj, who had been in a live-in relationship for a decade, separated after a violent disagreement. Maya sought maintenance for herself and their children through the Family Court, but Raj strongly denied and argued that they were never legally married and hence, he had no responsibility to provide financial support to her. He argued that their relationship did not grant Maya the rights typically associated with marital unions. Maya argued that she had dedicated her life to their family to nurture their children and support Raj. Decide:
- (a) Maya is not entitled to maintenance because they were never lawfully married.
 - (b) Maya is entitled to maintenance under Section 125 CrPC due to her long-term relationship and children as her relationship can be presumed to be marriage. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (c) Raj is only liable for maintenance if the relationship was formalised through marriage.
 - (d) Maintenance is only granted when a marriage is formally recognised under the Hindu Marriage Act.

IX. Articles 19, 25 & 26 : The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land as it sets down the fundamental duties and rights of individuals, the composition and authority of governmental bodies, and the fundamentals of effective administration. The Constitution protects individual liberties, establishes a foundation for government, and fosters stability and order in society.

Article 19 of Constitution of India, outlines the rights of all citizens, including freedom of speech, assembly without arms, association formation, movement, residence, occupation, trade, and business. Under Article 19(1) (a), read with Article 21 of the Constitution of India, the citizens have a right of a decent environment and they have a right to live peacefully, right to sleep at night and to have a right to leisure which is all necessary ingredients of the right to life guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. People of India have a right to sleep and leisure.

The Right to Freedom of Religion is guaranteed to all Indians by the Constitution under Articles 25 to 28. Article 25 of the Indian constitution guarantees freedom of conscience and the freedom to practice and propagate religion to all citizens. However, these freedoms are subject to public order, health, and morality. It was held that a practice is considered essential to a religion if it is essential to the community following the religion. Furthermore, Article 25(1) and 26(b) offers protection to religious practices. Affairs which are purely secular may be regulated by statute without infringing the aforesaid articles. In order that the practices in question should be treated as a part of religion they must be regarded by the said religion as its essential and integral part; otherwise even purely secular practices which are not an essential or an integral part of religion are apt to be clothed with a religious form and may make a claim for being treated as religious practices within the meaning of Article 26. The State can make laws regulating and restricting secular activities associated with religious practices and provide for social welfare and reform of Hindu religious institutions. This provision includes people of the Sikh, Jain, or Buddhist religions, and Hindu institutions should

also be construed accordingly. People of the Sikh faith wearing and carrying the kirpan are considered part of the profession of the Sikh religion and is permitted.

The Article grants religious denominations rights, including the ability to establish and maintain religious institutions, manage their own religious affairs, acquire immovable and movable property, and administer it according to the law, subject to morality, health, and public order. Religion encompasses practices, rituals, observances, ceremonies, and worship methods considered essential and integral to a religion. In the case of *Acharaj Singh v. State of Bihar*, it was ruled that if “Bhog” offered to the deity is a well-established practice, it should be considered part of the religion.

There are reasonable restrictions to Right to Religion like the Supreme Court has issued guidelines to control noise pollution in the name of religion, banning firecrackers from 10 pm to 6 am and loudspeakers from beating drums, tom-tom, blowing trumpets, or using sound amplifiers between 10 pm and 6 am, except in public emergencies.

Source: <https://articles.manupatra.com/article-details/Freedom-of-Religion-under-Indian-Constitution#>

63. The Singh community, known for their tradition of carrying swords in the nature of kirpans as symbols of valour and cultural identity, has faced legal challenges in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The practice, which has been rooted in their history and cultural heritage, has been criticized for public safety concerns. An NGO filed a petition against the practice, citing numerous incidents of injuries and altercations. The Singh community, however, defended their cultural and religious identity, citing Article 25 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion. They argued that prohibiting or regulating the practice would be a direct violation of their constitutional rights. Decide.
- (a) Singh community has the right to practice their religion just like Sikh community carrying dagger as a symbol of valour and bravery.
 - (b) Carrying weapon is not a symbol of bravery, so the Singh community should be denied carrying swords.
 - (c) Reported cases of harm that happened to others with the swords were not of Singh community, so it should be allowed.
 - (d) Only Sikhs are given the exception and hence, Singh community carrying swords in nature of kirpans which is not illegal and considered constitutionally guaranteed.

64. A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was filed against a well-known Lord Shiva temple in Ujjain, objecting to the deity's daily ritual of being bathed with water and bel leaves under legal scrutiny. The petitioners wanted the practice abolished because they said it resulted in massive water waste and was an unnecessary practice. The temple management defended the ritual, invoking Article 26 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees the right to manage religious affairs. They argued that the ritual was an essential part of their worship and religious tradition. Decide.
- (a) Bathing Lord Shiva with water and Bel leaves is a renowned practice hence, it is protected under Article 26 of Constitution.
 - (b) The practice of bathing is an unnecessary usage of water that can be fed to needy people.
 - (c) Bathing Lord Shiva with milk is mandatory and not water.
 - (d) Though, this practice is an essential part of Hindus worship, but it is against the nature protection.
65. In Mumbai, a Muslim community established a school for Muslim children that would teach them Islamic principles alongside standard subjects like Science, English and Mathematics. The school aimed to provide a balanced education rooted in both religious and subject curriculum knowledge. However, an atheist group filed a petition in the High Court of Bombay, arguing that the school's religious teachings violated the principle of secularism in the Indian Constitution. They claimed that promoting religious education in a school setting could foster religious bias and discriminate against students from other religious backgrounds. The school's management argued that Article 26 of the Constitution allows religious groups to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes. Decide.
- (a) Providing teaching only to one community children is against the principle of secularism.
 - (b) Establishing a Muslim school in a secular country is a breach of constitution.
 - (c) Article 26 provides the right to establish institutions for religious and charitable purposes and not educational.
 - (d) Article 26 provides for the right to establish institutions for religious and charitable purposes along with educational.

66. The Lucknow High Court addressed a controversial case concerning Muslim prayer of Azan being played on speakers at seven in the morning. The early morning call to prayer was cited in a petition submitted by the locals, who claimed that it violated their basic right to sleep and relax. The petitioners claimed that Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, which protects the right to life and personal liberty, including the right to a peaceful sleep, was breached by the noise pollution. They pushed for limitations on loudspeaker use, particularly in the early morning. The mosque management argued back that Azan is an essential component of Islamic religious practice, and it is their right to practice their religious practice Azan on microphone as per Article 25 of Constitution of India, 1950. Which among the following statements would be best explaining the principle given in the passage?
- (a) Azan is not an essential part of Islamic practices, so it is not protected under Article 25.
 - (b) Azan is an essential part of Islamic practices and hence protected, however use of microphone for azan can only find protection if it is established that it is an essential religious practice.
 - (c) Azan is not a religious practice hence should be abolished completely including its playing over microphones. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (d) India being a secular country should respect the religious practice of Muslims i.e. Azan.

- X. Current:** In some cases, marriages can break and couples must part ways, leading to mental stress and confusion for the child. Child custody is no longer considered the 'right of the parent' but rather a 'right of the child.' The parent who can provide a safe and secure environment for the child has a higher chance of gaining custody. Both parents have the right to apply for custody, but the decision is in the court's hands.

The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, gives complete power to the court to decide the most suitable guardian for the child. The court carefully analyses a parent's capacity to provide a safe and secure environment for the child. A non-earning mother may not be entirely barred from custody if she can provide a better environment for raising the child, which is compensated by asking the earning father to provide child support.

The Supreme Court has always In a habeas corpus petition filed by a mother, seeking custody of her minor daughter, Dr. Yogendra Kumar Srivastava, J., granted the mother's request for custody and said that although a writ of habeas corpus would not ordinarily apply to matters relating to custody, as the usual remedy lies under statutory or personal law, it can be issued in cases warranting the exercise of extraordinary discretionary jurisdiction under Article 226 and that such a writ can be allowed when it is shown that the minor child's detention is illegal or without legal authority emphasized that the welfare of the child is given the most significance when deciding custody. The mother is given preference when deciding the custody of a child who is less than five years old, but once the child has attained a particular age, the father gets undisputed rights either. The child's opinion is taken into account when making decisions about these issues.

When the custody of a child is given to a parent, the court takes care that the other parent is not prohibited from keeping in touch with the child. The Indian Law ensures that the child receives the care and attention of both parents. The other parent is given visitations rights, the conditions for which are decided by the court.

Many psychological and medical theories have proven that the mother is necessary for a child at infant age, and in case of girl children, it is normally considered that the girls require guidance from their mother. However, the Supreme Court has held that the welfare of the child or the best interest of the child is of paramount consideration when deciding custody around the world.

Joint custody involves a child living with both parents alternately according to a court-allocated timetable, allowing the child to receive affection from both parents while also considering their active involvement. In a petition for a writ of habeas corpus regarding a minor child's custody, the Court's primary duty is to determine if the child's custody is unlawful or illegal and if the child's welfare requires a change based on the principles of parens patriae jurisdiction.

Source: <https://www.sconline.com/blog/post/2024/06/04/can-writ-habeas-corpus-issued-in-matters-of-child-custody-allahabad-high-court-explains/>

67. Ayesha and Imran were a married couple and had a daughter named Aasifa. Few years later, Ayesha was expelled from her marital home by her husband Imran, who subsequently left the country, and went to abroad for work. Imran left their daughter in the care of his mother, i.e. Aasifa's grandmother. Ayesha, hurt by this was determined to regain custody, and hence, filed a habeas corpus petition, asserting that her daughter was being unlawfully detained. The court intervened and summoned the child and her grandmother. Decide.
- (a) Grandmother is blood relation after father, so she can have the custody of Aasifa.
 - (b) Imran left the country after shifting the custody to his mother, so Ayesha cannot claim against it.
 - (c) Ayesha being the legal parent of the child can claim for habeas corpus to summon the child and regain the custody.
 - (d) Grandmother was given the custody by Imran and not illegally detained the child.
68. Priya and Rohit had been together for over five years and had two children. Priya worked as a teacher while Rohit had his own business. One day, Priya asked for divorce from Rohit providing the reasoning that she wasn't happy in the marriage anymore. They tried to talk about it, but they couldn't work things out. Later, Rohit remarried to another woman. Priya appealed to the court asking for custody of their children. Rohit denied saying that Priya worked full-time and hence, doesn't have time to look after the kids properly. He stated that the children needed a parent who could be home all the time and his current wife can look after them. Decide.
- (a) Priya is a full-time working woman, so she cannot take care of children. Custody of children should be given to her.
 - (b) Rohit remarried and his current wife can look after the children, so he's eligible for the custody.
 - (c) Rohit, being a businessman, doesn't have a particular work timing and can look after the kids more efficiently.
 - (d) Priya being the natural guardian of kids should be given the custody as per the principle of parens patriae.

69. Deepa and Vikram made the decision to get a divorce after two decades of marriage. They had a 15-year-old daughter called Ananya. Ananya's mother Deepa filed a custody petition during the proceedings, claiming that mothers are usually given preference when it comes to raising children, particularly those who are girls. As a result, the family court ruled in Deepa's favour. Ananya, however, stated that she really wished to stay with her father, Vikram, because of their close relationship and his positive impact in her life. Decide.
- (a) Deepa being the natural guardian of the kid should be given the custody as per the principle of *parens patriae*.
 - (b) Ananya is minor but intelligent enough to provide her opinion on with whom she wants to stay with.
 - (c) Vikram is more financially stable so the custody should be given to him as he can look after her more efficiently.
 - (d) None of the above
70. After their divorce, Aarti and Sameer had joint custody of their child, Arjun. When Sameer, the parent with custody, asked for maintenance, Aarti contended that Sameer should be the one bearing the financial responsibility of the child because he is the one with custody. Aarti claimed Sameer earned enough and should not require maintenance from her. Sameer countered, presenting evidence that Aarti's income exceeded his, despite him being the custodial parent. He argued that child support should be proportionate to their incomes. Decide.
- (a) It is a case of joint custody, so both the working parents need to maintain the kid equally.
 - (b) Aarti earned more than Sameer, so she should provide the maintenance for the kid.
 - (c) Sameer was financially stable enough to maintain the child, so he should not ask Aarti for the maintenance.
 - (d) Sameer had the custody of the child at the particular time, so he should maintain the child.
71. Tanya, a Hindu woman who converted to Christianity, sought custody of her child from her ex-husband, who was in the Indian Army. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, states that a person who ceases to be Hindu cannot act as a guardian of a child. However, Tanya argued that despite her conversion, she was financially stable and could provide a nurturing environment for their child. Her ex-husband's military commitments meant that the child was primarily cared for by grandparents, which she believed was not in the child's best interest. Decide:
- (a) Tanya can still get the custody of the child as after the father, she is the natural guardian and the father is away from the house most of the times.
 - (b) Tanya cannot claim for custody as she has converted to another religion and a non-Hindu cannot claim for custody of the child.
 - (c) Grandparents is a blood relation, so the custody should be given to her.
 - (d) None of the above

72. In a custody case of Chennai involving a child under five years, the court debated who should have custody: the mother or the father. Traditionally, courts often favour mothers for young children for their custody as the mother is a natural guardian. In this case, the mother used to smoke cigarettes regularly. She explained she smoked due to work stress but she stopped smoking after changing her job, claiming that she is now fit to be the child's guardian. The father argued that smoking near the child was harmful and hence, she' unfit for the custody. Decide:
- (a) Mother has changed her habits so she should be granted the custody.
 - (b) Child being an infant should be given to the mother irrespective of any other facts.
 - (c) Both, mother and father should have joint custody.
 - (d) The father should have the custody of the child as per the principle of *parens patriae*.

XI. Void Agreements: A contract is a lawful agreement. In other words, an agreement enforceable by law is a contract. When an offer is made with the intention to create a legal obligation it becomes an offer for entering into a contract. Thus, an agreement becomes a contract when there is free consent of the parties, capacity of the parties to contract, lawful consideration and lawful object or subject matter as per S. 10 of Indian Contract Act, 1872.

The Indian Contract Act, 1872, specifically declares certain types of contracts as void under Sections 27 to 30. These sections address agreements that are either inherently void or subject to specific limitations.

Agreements Restricting Trade (Section 27): This section invalidates any agreement that restricts a person from practicing a lawful profession, trade, or business. However, the contract is only void to the extent of the restraint. For instance, a non-compete clause that limits a person's ability to engage in a particular trade will be void, but the remainder of the contract remains enforceable. This principle follows the Blue Pencil Doctrine, which allows for severance of the void part from the contract, similar to the doctrine of severability in constitutional law. The conditions or terms of the clause must be reasonable enough to be lawful, which is why non-compete clauses can be valid and lawful if they are reasonable in nature. It is in the interest of business of an employer that the employee does not start its own business right next to his shop after leaving the job or join the rival business and share company information. In India, non-compete clauses are generally considered void and against public policy because they can prevent people from earning a living. This is based on Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872, which states that any agreement that restricts someone from exercising their lawful profession is void

A non-solicitation agreement is a formal contract in which two parties agree not to solicit the resources of the other party from the other. Employees, information, suppliers, vendors, and any other similar company relationships can all be considered resources. A person's employment or trade may be restricted if they do not solicit. Therefore, for it to be legally binding, it needs to be written quite precisely.

Agreements in Restraint of Proceedings (Section 28): This section declares void any agreement that completely restricts a party's right to enforce legal rights through courts or limits the time within which such rights can be enforced. However, agreements that provide for arbitration to resolve disputes are not void, as arbitration is a recognized method of dispute resolution.

Agreements Void Due to Uncertainty (Section 29): A contract must be certain and its terms must be capable of being understood and interpreted. If the terms are ambiguous or vague, and if the intentions of the parties, expectations, and performance details cannot be reasonably ascertained, the contract is deemed void. Certainty ensures that the contract can be objectively understood and enforced.

Source: https://blog.iplayers.in/law-of-contracts-notes/#Not_expressly_declared_void

73. A software developer named Raj left TechNova Solutions after a rival company, InnovateX, made a better offer to him. Prior to his departure, Raj signed a non-compete agreement with TechNova, which barred him from taking a similar position with another company for three months following his resignation. In spite of this limitation, Raj joined InnovateX a month after quitting TechNova as he was keen to progress in his career. After learning of Raj's new job shortly afterwards, TechNova served him a legal notice, alleging that he had violated the non-compete contract. They said that Raj's acts had damaged their commercial interests and claimed damages. Decide.
- (a) Raj should abide with the non-compete clause.
 - (b) TechNova cannot claim damages as the non-compete clause is void.
 - (c) The non-compete clause is illegal, but in the present case, it is a reasonable condition.
 - (d) The non-compete clause is non-claimable under the Contracts Act.
74. Aman signed a service contract with Quick Fix Appliances, a repair company, when he purchased an extended warranty for his washing machine. The contract included a clause stating that Aman could not take legal action against the company in case of any disputes and that all issues had to be resolved solely through the company's internal process. When Aman's washing machine broke down and Quick Fix failed to honor the warranty, he tried to escalate the issue legally. The company pointed to the clause restricting him from filing a lawsuit. Decide.
- (a) The clause is overly restrictive and illegal under S. 28 of ICA.
 - (b) The clause is not claimable against under S. 28 of ICA as the resolution will be provided through company's internal process.
 - (c) The clause is overly restrictive and illegal under S. 27 of ICA.
 - (d) The clause is invalid as non-compete clauses are considered void.

75. Sarah, a marketing manager at Bright Vision Ltd., was highly sought after for her client relationships. Before joining, she signed a contract with a non-solicitation clause preventing her from approaching any clients of Bright Vision for two years post-resignation. After three years with the company, Sarah left to start her own consultancy. Within months, Bright Vision learned that some of its clients had switched to Sarah's firm, claiming she had solicited them. Bright Vision sued, arguing that Sarah had breached the non-solicitation clause. Sarah countered that the clause was overly broad and unfairly restricted her ability to earn a living, claiming that she had given up her job to care for their two children after marriage. Decide.
- (a) Sarah has breached the non-solicit clause she signed at the time of hiring.
 - (b) Non-solicit clause is legal, but there is not a reasonable condition.
 - (c) Bright Vision cannot claim damages as non-solicit clause is illegal with unreasonable condition.
 - (d) Non-solicit clause is not claimable under the Contracts Act.
76. Rohit and Priya, two very ambitious entrepreneurs, formed a partnership to launch an e-commerce venture. They drafted a detailed agreement outlining their roles, responsibilities, and dispute resolution. They signed an agreement with an arbitration clause stating that any disputes would be resolved through arbitration rather than in court. However, a year into the business, disagreements arose regarding profit sharing. Rohit believed his contributions were worth more, while Priya felt her efforts were undervalued. The dispute escalated, threatening their business. Priya contemplated filing a lawsuit, but Rohit reminded her of the arbitration clause they had agreed upon. Decide.
- (a) The clause is overly restrictive and illegal under S. 28 of ICA.
 - (b) The clause is not claimable against under S. 28 of ICA as the resolution is provided through arbitration rather than court.
 - (c) The clause is invalid as non-solicit clauses are considered illegal.
 - (d) The clause is overly restrictive and illegal under S. 27 of ICA.
77. Amit and Riya entered into a contract for the supply of goods, which included a clause stating that if either party breached the contract, the aggrieved party could seek compensation within three months from the date of the breach. The clause further specified that if compensation was not claimed within this time frame, the breaching party would be discharged from liability. When Riya failed to deliver goods as agreed, Amit initially considered seeking compensation but got occupied with other business matters. Four months later, he attempted to claim damages for the loss he incurred due to Riya's breach of contract. However, Riya refused, pointing out the time-limit clause in their contract. Decide.
- (a) The clause is overly restrictive and illegal under S. 28 of ICA.
 - (b) The clause is invalid as non-compete clauses is considered illegal.
 - (c) The clause is not claimable under S. 28 of ICA as the resolution of compensation is anyways provided within 3 months.
 - (d) The clause is overly restrictive and illegal under S. 27 of ICA.

78. Arjun entered into a contract with Bharat for the construction of a building, agreeing that Arjun would make the full payment to Bharat as per the agreed amount up to a month after the construction was completed. After months of work, Bharat completed the construction, and Arjun made the payment on the very last day of the completion date. However, Bharat refused to accept the payment, arguing that the contract stated that the payment should be made 'within a month' after completion, implying that Arjun had a one-month window to make the payment. Arjun, on the other hand, believed the phrase meant payment was due immediately after completion, which he fulfilled by paying on the last day. Decide.
- (a) The clause is overly restrictive and hence, the contract is void.
 - (b) The contract is void under S. 29 of ICA as the contract did not mention the time period of payment specifically and clearly.
 - (c) The clause is valid and there is no ambiguity in the terms of contract.
 - (d) The clause is invalid and is considered illegal.
79. Suman, a renowned pastry chef, was hired by Sweet Cravings, an upscale bakery, to create exclusive recipes. When she joined, she signed an employment contract with a non-compete clause stating that if she left, she could not open a similar bakery within a 500-metres radius. The clause aimed to protect Sweet Cravings' unique recipes and customer base. After two years, Suman resigned and opened her own bakery only 200 metres away. Sweet Cravings reminded her of the non-compete clause, warning her against setting up shop too close. Decide.
- (a) Suman should close her neither bakery shop nor pay damages to Sweet Cravings.
 - (b) Sweet Cravings cannot claim damages as the non-compete clause is illegal.
 - (c) The non-compete clause is a reasonable condition and is valid.
 - (d) Non-compete clause is non-claimable under Contract Act.

XII. Liability under Law of Torts: Legal liability is an obligation that binds an individual to settle a wrongful act they may have committed, either through contracts or in consequence of torts committed. there are types of liabilities i.e. Strict liability, Absolute liability and Vicarious liability. Strict liability is a legal doctrine that holds a party (defendant) responsible for its actions without the plaintiff having to prove negligence or fault on the part of the defendant. It applies to ultra-hazardous activities such as keeping wild animals, using explosives, or making defective products.

To apply strict liability, three essentials must be present: dangerous things, escape of such material that causes harm, and non-natural use of land. Exceptions to this rule include Acts of God, consent of the plaintiff, and acts of third party. Acts of God can be pleaded if the escape occurs due to super natural forces without human intervention. Consent of the plaintiff is implied when the source of danger is for the common benefit of both the plaintiff and the defendant. Acts of third party can also be pleaded if the harm is caused by the act of a stranger, who is neither the defendant's servant nor the defendant has any control over them.

The rule of absolute liability, which is the same as the rule of strict liability minus the exception, was established in India in the case of *MC Mehta v. Union of India*. This rule states that the defendant would be liable for the damage caused without considering exceptions to the strict liability rule.

Vicarious liability imposes liability on one person for the act done by another person. This principle is an exception to the rule of strict liability, as it requires a certain kind of relationship between the two persons and the wrongful act being connected with that relationship. Common examples of such relationships include principal-agent relationship, master-servant relationship, and partners. "Qui facit per se alium facit per se" this maxim, refers to the idea that an act of an agent is when one person gives permission to another to commit a tort.

Principal-agent relationships involve joint and several liability, with fraud cases involving the principal and partners. In master and servant relationships, the servant's wrongful act is considered the master's act. To establish vicarious liability, a plaintiff must prove the relation between the defendant and the wrongdoer and the wrongful act was committed by the servant during the course of the employment.

Source: <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-4532-liability-strict-liability-absolute-liability-and-vicarious-liability-under-law-of-tort.html>

80. In bustling city of Mumbai, a porter working for Indian Railways, named Raju noticed a man named Mr. Sharma in a first-class carriage and pulled him out, thinking he entered the incorrect carriage which caused him to fall and get hurt. Mr. Sharma being hurt and aggrieved, went to court seeking justice. Mr. Sharma blamed the Railways for the unjust actions of the porter. The railways denied the allegation saying that they never authorised the porter to do something like this and only the porter can be held liable and not the railways. Decide.
- (a) Raju should be punished and not the Railways.
 - (b) The Railways never authorized Raju to hurt Mr. Sharma.
 - (c) The Railway should be held liable as per Qui facit per se alium facit per se.
 - (d) Both, the Railway and Raju should be held liable.
81. In a town of Nashik, Mrs. Kapoor occupied the upper floor of a quaint old building, while Mr. Rao resided on the ground floor. For their everyday requirements, they both relied on an upper floor water tank. One day, the water tank started to leak without getting noticed by Mrs. Kapoor. Water soaked and damaged Mr. Rao's belongings that were kept downstairs as it seeped through the ceiling. Mr. Rao being upset and angry for his loss filed a lawsuit. Mrs. Kapoor argued that not only she did not had any intention to damage his belongings but also, they both used the water tank for their purpose so she cannot held liable. Decide keeping in mind the law that one who voluntarily takes risk cannot claim damages.
- (a) Mrs. Kapoor should be held liable as per strict liability.
 - (b) It is not a case of strict liability as both were using the tank.
 - (c) It's a case of Vis Major since it was out of control of the defendant.
 - (d) Mrs. Kapoor should have repaired the tank beforehand.

82. In the village of Rampur, Mr. Desai decided to build a reservoir on his land. He hired a well-known contractor for the construction. However, neither Mr. Desai nor the contractors knew about the old, unused shafts beneath the site. The contractors failed to notice and block these shafts during construction. When the reservoir was filled, water burst through the hidden shafts and flooded Mr. Verma's coal mines on the adjoining land. Mr. Verma, seeing his mines underwater, was distraught and filed a lawsuit against Mr. Desai. Mr. Desai argued that he had no knowledge of the shafts and hence, had not been negligent. Decide.
- (a) Mr. Desai should be held liable as per strict liability.
 - (b) No strict liability in this case as the shafts couldn't be seen earlier.
 - (c) The Contractor should be held liable as per strict liability.
 - (d) Mr. Desai should've checked the shafts properly.
83. Mrs. Sen's husband gave some cash and cheques to his reliable friend Mr. Roy, who was employed by a reputable bank. He requested the money be deposited into Mrs. Sen's account by Mr. Roy. He asked for no receipt, as he was certain that their friendship would hold. Unfortunately, Mr. Roy misused their confidence to seize the funds for himself. After discovering that the money was stolen from her account, Mrs. Sen filed a lawsuit against the bank. Bank argued that Mr. Sen handed over those cash and cheques to his friend and not specifically the bank's employee. Decide.
- (a) The Bank should be held liable and not Mr. Roy.
 - (b) The bank is not liable since Mr. Sen handed over cash and cheques to his friend.
 - (c) The Bank should be held liable as per Qui facit per se alium facit per se.
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
84. In order to build highways, as per the orders, a construction company needs to deploy dynamite to explode rocks. Despite the company's extra caution and attention throughout this project, some rock fragments bounced and caused damage to nearby homes. As a result, the home's owner filed a lawsuit against the company in order to recover damages resulting from their act. Nonetheless, the company argued in court that they are exempt from liability as they are building highways for public and cannot be sued for their actions.
- (a) The Government should be held liable as per absolute liability.
 - (b) Company already took extra caution and hence, cannot be held liable.
 - (c) Company should be held liable as per absolute liability.
 - (d) Government to be held liable as per Qui facit per se alium facit per se.

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.

- XIII. Governance:** The statement of the Union health minister in Parliament on August 2 should ordinarily have set at rest all the concerns and misgivings about ownership of a vaccine manufactured by a drug company in Hyderabad at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic, in collaboration with state-owned research organisations. However, four years after Bharat Biotech filed its first patent application for Covaxin, and twice revised critical information in the application on who invented the jab, questions still remain—a good example of the obfuscation and concealment that has characterised the functioning of both the company and the government.

While Bharat Biotech claims the omission of the National Institute Virology (NIV), which had isolated the virus strain and given it to the company for making the vaccine, was an inadvertent error, its subsequent actions only confirmed that it was determined not to share the honours. NIV, established 72 years ago is a major institute of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), with which Bharat Biotech had entered into an agreement to produce the vaccine. Thanks to the persistence of two journalists who uncovered the patent deception that the company was attempting, Bharat Biotech has been forced, obviously rather reluctantly, to acknowledge the role of three scientists at NIV who were key to developing the vaccine.

Yet, much remains unknown. The black hole is the issue of payment sharing. Although the minister said that the government had received Rs 172 crore as royalty under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) it has signed with the company, he has not given any details. The MoU remains confidential and the Narendra Modi government, as is its wont, has refused to make it public. In fact, the government has shown little interest in protecting its interests; ICMR has been markedly lackadaisical in following up on the question of patenting. That its scientists were coolly ignored in the patent claim does not seem to have upset the organisation. Meanwhile, Bharat Biotech has seen its revenues soar—to Rs 8,148.1 crore in FY2022 from Rs 1,501.2 crore in FY2021, because of the “ramp-up in Covaxin supplies in the domestic market,” according to a rating agency.

Source: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/governance/from-bharat-biotech-to-moderna-and-biontech-private-drug-firms-have-profited-enormously-from-public-research>

85. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken Bharat Biotech's claim that omitting NIV from the patent application was an inadvertent error?
- (a) Bharat Biotech has a history of accurately crediting collaborators in previous patent applications.
 - (b) The company's internal documents show deliberate discussions about excluding NIV from the patent.
 - (c) NIV scientists were initially included in the patent draft but removed in the final submission.
 - (d) Bharat Biotech openly acknowledged NIV's role in public statements while omitting them from the patent.
86. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following best explains the author's characterization of the government's actions as "obfuscation and concealment"?
- (a) The government's refusal to make the MoU with Bharat Biotech public despite royalty payments.
 - (b) ICMR's failure to challenge Bharat Biotech's patent application immediately after its submission.
 - (c) The minister's partial disclosure of royalty amounts without providing full details of the agreement
 - (d) The government's delay in acknowledging the role of NIV scientists in developing Covaxin
87. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument that NIH's actions are more effective than ICMR's in protecting intellectual property rights?
- (a) ICMR actively pursued patent rights for its scientists' contributions to Covaxin development
 - (b) Bharat Biotech voluntarily shared detailed financial information about Covaxin revenues
 - (c) The government promptly disclosed the full contents of its MoU with Bharat Biotech
 - (d) ICMR showed little interest in protecting its interests in the Covaxin patent process
88. The author's comparison of NIH and ICMR responses implies which of the following about institutional behaviour?
- (a) Proactive defense of intellectual property rights enhances an institution's scientific reputation and financial interests
 - (b) Government institutions are inherently less effective in protecting their interests than private organizations
 - (c) Public disputes over intellectual property inevitably lead to improved collaboration between institutions and companies
 - (d) Institutions prioritizing speed of vaccine development are less concerned with intellectual property rights

89. Which of the following best represents the author's view on the relationship between scientific collaboration and commercial interests in vaccine development?
- (a) Scientific collaboration should always take precedence over commercial interests in public health initiatives.
 - (b) Commercial interests inevitably lead to ethical compromises in scientific collaborations for vaccine development. www.lawpreptutorial.com
 - (c) Balanced agreements protecting both scientific contributions and commercial interests are ideal but rarely achieved.
 - (d) Transparency in agreements between public institutions and private companies is crucial for ethical vaccine development.
90. Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the potential consequences of including NIV scientists in the Covaxin patent?
- (a) The government might gain more leverage in negotiating royalties and licensing terms for Covaxin.
 - (b) It would likely result in legal action against Bharat Biotech by the Indian government.
 - (c) It would automatically void Bharat Biotech's existing commercial agreements for Covaxin distribution.
 - (d) NIV scientists would receive direct financial compensation from Covaxin sales revenues.

XIV. India is one of the 'contracting parties' to the Ramsar Convention, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971. It became a signatory in 1982. From 1982 to 2013, a total of 26 sites were added to the list of Ramsar sites in the country. From 2014 to 2024, the country has added 59 new wetlands to the list of Ramsar sites. Currently, Tamil Nadu harbours the maximum number of Ramsar sites (18 sites), followed by Uttar Pradesh (10 sites). India's Ramsar wetlands comprise around 10% of the total wetland area in the country across 18 States. No other South Asian country has as many sites though this has much to do with India's geographical breadth and tropical diversity. The United Kingdom (175) and Mexico (142) — smaller countries than India — have the maximum Ramsar sites, whereas Bolivia spans the largest area, with 148,000 sq. km. under the Convention's protection. Being designated a Ramsar site doesn't necessarily invite extra international funds but the Centre and States must ensure these tracts of land are conserved, and spared manmade encroachment. Acquiring this label also helps with a locale's tourism potential and its international visibility. Wetlands, according to the Environment Ministry, are an "area of marsh, fen, peatland or water; whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters, but does not include river channels, paddy fields, human-made water bodies/ tanks specifically constructed for drinking water purposes and structures specifically constructed for aquaculture, salt production, recreation and irrigation purposes". To be Ramsar site, however, it must meet at least one of the nine criteria defined by the Ramsar Convention of 1971,

including supporting vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities; or regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds; or is an important source of food for fishes, spawning ground, nursery and/or migration path on which fish stocks are dependent upon.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/three-more-ramsar-wetland-sites-now-in-india-taking-total-to-85/article68524739.ece/amp/>

91. Which of the following best explains why India's high number of Ramsar sites may not necessarily indicate superior wetland conservation compared to other South Asian countries?
- (a) India's geographical size and diversity naturally lead to more wetlands eligible for Ramsar designation
 - (b) Other South Asian countries have stricter criteria for nominating wetlands as Ramsar sites
 - (c) India's wetland conservation efforts are more politically motivated than ecologically driven
 - (d) The Ramsar Convention favours larger countries when designating wetland sites of international importance
92. How does the author's statement about the UK and Mexico having more Ramsar sites than India relate to the overall argument about India's wetland conservation efforts?
- (a) It suggests that India's conservation efforts are inadequate compared to smaller countries
 - (b) It implies that the number of Ramsar sites is not necessarily indicative of effective conservation
 - (c) It highlights the need for India to rapidly increase its number of Ramsar sites
 - (d) It demonstrates that tropical diversity is not a significant factor in Ramsar site designation
93. Which of the following, if true, would most strongly challenge the author's assertion about the benefits of Ramsar site designation?
- (a) Several Ramsar sites in India have experienced significant ecological degradation despite their status
 - (b) Tourism has increased dramatically at all Indian Ramsar sites in the past decade
 - (c) International funding for wetland conservation has doubled for countries with more Ramsar sites
 - (d) Non-Ramsar wetlands in India receive equal protection and conservation efforts from the government
94. Based on the passage, which of the following criteria would a wetland least likely need to meet to be designated as a Ramsar site?
- (a) Supporting vulnerable or endangered species within its ecosystem
 - (b) Regularly hosting a significant number of migratory waterbirds
 - (c) Serving as a crucial breeding ground for commercially important fish species
 - (d) Containing unique geological formations or archaeological remnants

95. If the author's reasoning about Ramsar site designation is applied more broadly, which of the following conclusions about environmental conservation is most likely to be true?
- (a) International recognition always leads to improved local conservation efforts
 - (b) The quantity of protected areas is less important than the quality of their management
 - (c) Larger countries should naturally have more internationally recognized conservation sites
 - (d) Tourism potential should be a primary factor in designating areas for conservation
- XV.** 'History cannot be written on the basis of official decisions and documents alone,' said Bolkestein to his countrymen back home. 'If our descendants are to understand fully what we as a nation have had to endure and overcome during these years, then what we really need are ordinary documents – a diary, letters.' While official records provide a structured, institutional perspective, personal accounts offer an intimate glimpse into the daily struggles and emotions of the people who lived through these times. Both types of records are essential for future generations to grasp the complexity of past events.'
- Source: <https://aeon.co/essays/thousands-of-desperate-vivid-diaries-remain-from-occupied-europe>*
96. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
- I. Official documents are insufficient for a complete historical record.
 - II. Personal accounts are more reliable than official documents in recording history.
 - III. Future generations require a diverse range of historical sources.
 - IV. The experiences of ordinary citizens are crucial to understanding national history.
- (a) I and IV only
 - (b) II and III only
 - (c) I, III, and IV
 - (d) All of the above
97. Bolkestein's argument suggests which of the following about historical documentation?
- I. Personal accounts are immune to bias and inaccuracies making them indispensable.
 - II. A combination of official and personal records provides a more complete historical narrative.
- (a) I only
 - (b) II only
 - (c) Both I and II
 - (d) Neither I nor II
98. What role does Bolkestein attribute to "ordinary documents" in historical recording?
- (a) They serve as the primary source of historical information.
 - (b) They complement official records to provide a fuller understanding.
 - (c) They replace official documents in importance.
 - (d) They offer entertainment value for future generations.

99. Based on the passage, which of the following actions would Bolkestein most likely support?
- (a) Destroying all official historical records.
 - (b) Creating a national archive solely for personal letters and diaries.
 - (c) Encouraging citizens to document their daily experiences.
 - (d) Restricting access to official documents.
- XVI.** Meditation training typically progresses from practices which stabilise attention to cultivating compassion and other related qualities, then insight. Importantly, at each of these stages the meditator reflects on their motivation and intentions for the practice, which is likely to affect the outcomes too. While some may meditate to reduce anxiety or back pain, others seek spiritual awakening, for example. While meditating does often involve quieting of the mind, this doesn't mean the mind goes blank. Meditation involves developing the ability to observe one's thoughts, emotions and sensations with the quality of non-reactivity – that is being able to notice and pause rather than react – and develop a wider compassionate perspective.
- Source: <https://theconversation.com/six-common-misconceptions-about-meditation-90786>*
100. According to the passage, which of the following are true about the practice of meditation?
- I. Meditation always leads to spiritual awakening.
 - II. The mind becomes quiet but not completely blank during meditation.
 - III. Meditation can be practiced for various reasons, including health benefits.
 - IV. Non- reactivity involves suppressing all thoughts and emotions.
- (a) II and III only
 - (b) I and IV only
 - (c) I, II, and III
 - (d) All of the above
101. Which of the following statements about the progression of meditation training is not supported by the passage?
- I. All meditators must follow the same rigid sequence of practices.
 - II. The training begins with compassion and moves towards attention stabilization.
 - III. Insight is typically developed before attention stabilization and compassion.
 - IV. The training generally moves from attention stabilization to compassion and then insight.
- (a) I only
 - (b) IV only
 - (c) I, II, III only
 - (d) I and IV only
102. Based on the passage, which of the following best describes the concept of non-reactivity in meditation?
- I. It involves completely eliminating all thoughts and emotions.
 - II. It's the ability to observe thoughts and emotions without immediately reacting.
 - III. It's a technique used only in advanced stages of meditation.
 - IV. It contributes to developing a wider, more compassionate perspective.
- (a) II only
 - (b) I and III only
 - (c) II and IV only
 - (d) All of the above

XVII. Much of the public response to language models like OpenAI's ChatGPT has focused on all the jobs they appear poised to automate. But behind even the most impressive AI system are people — huge numbers of people labelling data to train it and clarifying data when it gets confused. Only the companies that can afford to buy this data can compete, and those that get it are highly motivated to keep it secret. The result is that, with few exceptions, little is known about the information shaping these systems' behaviour, and even less is known about the people doing the shaping. Annotation remains a foundational part of making AI, but there is often a sense among engineers that it's a passing, inconvenient prerequisite to the more glamorous work of building models. You collect as much labelled data as you can get as cheaply as possible to train your model, and if it works, at least in theory, you no longer need the annotators. But annotation is never really finished.

Source: <https://www.theverge.com/features/23764584/ai-artificial-intelligence-data-notation-labor-scale-surge-remotasks-openai-chatbots>

103. According to the passage, which of the following are true about data annotation in AI development?
- I. It is a one-time process completed before model building begins.
 - II. It involves large numbers of people labelling and clarifying data.
 - III. It is considered less prestigious than model building by many engineers.
 - IV. It is an ongoing process that continues even after a model is functional.
- (a) II and III only (b) I and IV only
(c) II, III, and IV (d) All of the above
104. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about AI development companies?
- I. They prioritize secrecy regarding their training data and annotation processes.
 - II. They view data annotators as easily replaceable once a model is functional.
 - III. They face significant financial barriers to entry due to data acquisition costs.
 - IV. They underestimate the long-term importance of data annotation.
- (a) I and III only (b) II and IV only
(c) I, III, and IV (d) All of the above
105. Based on the passage, which of the following best describes the public perception of AI language models?
- I. The public is primarily concerned with the potential for job automation.
 - II. There is widespread understanding of the human labour behind AI systems.
 - III. The public is aware of the ongoing nature of data annotation in AI.
 - IV. There is limited knowledge about the data and people shaping AI systems.
- (a) I and IV only (b) II and III only
(c) I, II, and IV (d) All of the above

XVIII. India's diplomatic approach toward the Myanmar conflict is undergoing a subtle yet potentially transformative shift. New Delhi has extended an invitation for a seminar to political and military opponents of Myanmar's junta. This is a signal of recalibration of India's stance. This marks a significant moment in India's Myanmar policy, reflecting both geopolitical concerns and internal security interests. The seminar, which reportedly includes representatives from Myanmar's National Unity Government (NUG) and ethnic rebel groups, such as those from Chin, Rakhine, and Kachin, represents India's first formal engagement with the anti-junta forces. Given that Myanmar has been embroiled in a civil conflict since the military's 2021 coup, India's gesture is both timely and pragmatic.

Source: With edits from <https://www.thestatesman.com/opinion/myanmar-shift-1503346827.html>

106. Which of the following is not implied in the passage?
- I. India is making a significant shift in its diplomatic approach towards Myanmar.
 - II. The seminar invitation reflects India's geopolitical and internal security interests.
 - III. India is now openly supporting Myanmar's rebel groups against the junta.
- (a) I and II only (b) II and III only
(c) III only (d) None of the above
107. According to the passage, which of the following are true?
- I. India has invited Myanmar's junta opponents to a seminar.
 - II. This is India's first formal engagement with anti-junta forces.
 - III. The seminar includes representatives from the National Unity Government.
 - IV. India has declared its full support for Myanmar's military junta.
- (a) I, II, and III only (b) II and IV only
(c) I only (d) All of the above
108. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about India's foreign policy towards Myanmar?
- I. India's approach is becoming more nuanced and multi-faceted.
 - II. India is solely focused on supporting Myanmar's military junta.
 - III. India's policy is influenced by both external and internal factors.
 - IV. India has abandoned its previous diplomatic stance entirely.
- (a) I and III only (b) II and IV only
(c) I and IV only (d) None of the above

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.

- XIX.** The Information shows the number of tickets sold in India and number of tickets sold outside India, of the different movies.

Note

- A. If the sum of number of tickets sold worldwide (in India + Outside India) is less than 400 million, then the movie is given 'C' tag.
- B. If the sum of number of tickets sold worldwide (in India + Outside India) is in between 400 million and 500 million, then the movie is given 'B' tag.
- C. If the sum of number of tickets sold worldwide (in India + Outside India) is more than 500 million, then the movie is given tag 'A'.
- D. The sum of the number of tickets of movies 'P' and 'T' sold in India is 420 million and the difference between number of tickets of movie 'R' and 'S', sold outside India is 48 million.

Number of tickets sold in India for movie P, Q, R, S, T are 6x, 9x, 11x, 5x and 8x number of tickets sold outside India for movie P, Q, R, S, T are 12.5y, 7.5y, 10y, 8y, 12y.

109. Find the ratio of total number of tickets sold for movies 'P' and 'Q' together in India to total number of tickets of movie 'Q' sold worldwide. www.lawpreptutorial.com
- (a) 3:1 (b) 5:4
(c) 3:2 (d) 1:1
110. For the movie which got tag 'C', out of total number of tickets sold in India, 60% were sold to males and rest to females while out of total number of tickets sold outside India, 25% were sold to males and rest to females. Find the number (in millions) of tickets sold worldwide to females for the movie which got tag 'C'.
- (a) 264 (b) 204
(c) 184 (d) 232
111. Which of the given movies are not given the tag 'B'?
- (a) Only 'S' (b) Only 'R'
(c) Only 'P' (d) Both 'S' and 'R'
112. The total number of tickets sold worldwide for the movies which got tag 'A' is how much percent more than the number of tickets sold outside India for movie 'P'?
- (a) 242% (b) 266%
(c) 294% (d) 206%

113. Find the difference (in millions) between average number of tickets sold outside India for the movies which got tag 'B' and average number of tickets sold in India for the movies which got tag 'A'.
- (a) 45 (b) 54
(c) 36 (d) 63
114. Find the average of number of Tickets sold in India?
- (a) 324 (b) 230
(c) 234 (d) 156
- XX.** There are 5 Rectangular fields (A, B, C, D and E). The information below shows the role of cultivation (in Rs. per square meter), total cost of cultivation (in Rs.) and length (in meters) of the given 5 rectangular fields. www.lawpreptutorial.com
- Rate of cultivation for 'A' fields is 18 Rs. which is $\frac{200}{7}\%$ more than the cultivation rate of fields 'D'.
- Rate per square for cultivation of field A is 80% more than for field B. Rate of cultivation for field C is Rs. 4 less than that of field B. Rate of cultivation per square for field E is 3.2 times that of field B.
- Total cost of cultivation for field A B C D E are – 19440, 26880, 48600, 96768, 43008 (in Rs.)
- length of field A is $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ less than length of field C which is 12m more than the field D which is 40m more than the length of field E. Sum of length of field E and B is 120m and difference is 8m (where length of field B is more)
115. Find the ratio of sum of breadth of rectangular fields 'A' and 'B' to the length of rectangular field 'C'.
- (a) 12:43 (b) 19:36
(c) 17:25 (d) 2:9
116. The length of each side of a square is $(\frac{2}{3})^{\text{rd}}$ more than difference between breadths of rectangular fields 'C' and 'B'. Find the difference between the areas of rectangular field 'A' and the given square.
- (a) 1815 m² (b) 1755 m²
(c) 2025 m² (d) 1945 m²
117. If the breadth of rectangular field 'F' is 25% more than that of 'E' and its area is 144 m² less than that of rectangular field 'E', then find the average of the lengths of rectangular fields 'E' and 'F' together.
- (a) 50 metres (b) 46 metres
(c) 42 metres (d) 48 metres

118. Which among the given rectangular fields have second least area?
(a) 'E' (b) 'B'
(c) 'D' (d) 'C'
119. The difference between breadths of rectangular fields 'D' and 'E' is how much percent more/less than the difference between lengths of rectangular fields 'C' and 'D'.
(a) 400% (b) 250%
(c) 300% (d) 275%
120. Find the average of Breadth of all fields?
(a) 39.5 (b) 43
(c) 45.6 (d) 41.6

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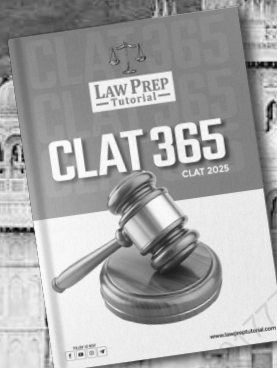


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