



LEGALIGHT
WHERE LAWYERS
ARE BORN

MOCK TEST-31 (CLAT Based on New Pattern)

Date of Exam. : 15-06-2022 (Wednesday)	Name of Candidate :
Duration: 120 Min	Centre's Name:
Max. Marks: 150	Roll No.

Instructions to the candidates

1. No clarification on the question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are' -
2. There are 150 multiple choice objective type questions. Answer **ALL** the questions.
3. Each question carries ONE mark. Total marks are 150
4. Negative Marking : 0.25 for every wrong answer.
5. Candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with HB pencil in the OMR Answer sheet
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong.

BREAK UP OF MARKS

Section	Subject	Marks	Question No.
A	English Language	30	1-30
B	Logical Reasoning	30	31-60
C	Legal Reasoning	40	61-100
D	General Knowledge	35	101-135
E	Quantitative Techniques	15	136-150



Section- A (English)

Direction (Question 1-5) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.

Passage – 1

Swing both arms up and clap your hands. Arms down and up. Clap! Down and up! Clap! You are singing all the while or, in my case, humming as I move my hips to the beat of the song and the clapping and dancing. Every once in a while, the beautiful young Malawian woman next to me has to stop with laughter. Literally, she has to stop dancing so she can rest her hands on her knees, bend over, and laugh. She seems to be laughing both at me and with me – this grey-haired white woman clapping and dancing.

That October 2016, I was with the director and co-director of Soils, Food and Healthy Communities (SFHC), a nonprofit group working with this village in northern Malawi. Their goal is to reduce childhood malnutrition through sustainable agriculture. Laifolo Dakishoni, Lizzie Shumba and I had been met on a dirt road by some dozen women wrapped at the waist by the brightly coloured chitenge of southern Africa, and an equal number of men in trousers and shirts, all singing, clapping and dancing a traditional greeting.

On my part, I had been urged to join in. Join in, they had said. I love to dance. So, I did.

In 2000, SFHC began as an alliance between staff members at the nearby Ekwendeni Mission Hospital and social scientists in Malawi and Canada. Malnutrition was distressingly high among this area's smallholder farmers, who suffered from drought, the AIDS epidemic, and a withdrawal of government subsidies. The lack of government programmes, which had once included cheap chemical fertilisers and pesticides, could be traced to the International Monetary Fund's demand that Malawi reduce social services so as to repay its international loans.

Malawi was and still is one of the poorest countries in the world. Some 80 per cent of the population grow their own food on small plots of land. More than 80 per cent do not have electricity. According to the World Bank, the annual GDP per capita is \$637, compared with the world's current annual GDP per capita of \$10,918. But Malawi has also pioneered historic research in the prevention and treatment of childhood malnutrition and is home to many successful programmes like SFHC. I have been interested in the subject of hungry children for more than 30 years. This can be traced to the birth of my daughter, when I became the mother of all children, feeling that aggrandizement and joy. Surely if I have one job in life – if we have one job as a species – it is to feed our children.

Source: Aeon, How we could end child hunger by making different choices | Aeon Essays

1. Which of the following is closest to the main idea of the passage?
 - a. Malnutrition has been pervasive in Malawi which is one of the poorest countries in the world; however, it has a history of many successful programs against malnutrition.
 - b. SFHC is a programme with a goal to reduce childhood malnutrition.
 - c. Malnutrition was distressingly high among this area's smallholder farmers, who suffered from drought, the AIDS epidemic, and a withdrawal of government subsidies.
 - d. None of the above.
2. Which of the following can be most closely related to the present condition of Malawi?
 - a. Children of country X have been suffering from perennial problem of on and around 50% of the children under age 5 are malnourished. Several schemes of government have failed yielding no substantial result.
 - b. Country Y situated in the African continent is one of the poorest countries in the world. Around 40% of the population is without shelter.
 - c. Country Z has a huge amount of debt from international organisations and they have ordered the government to cut down on the extravagant subsidies offered by the government and pay off the debt.
 - d. In country S around 50,000 children died due to starvation.
3. Which of the following option is true according to the passage?
 - a. In Malawi around 80% of the population grows their own food and they don't have access to electricity.



- b. Though Malawi has a history of successful programmes to counter malnutrition its most recent programme SFHC has not yielded any fruit.
- c. Government programmes, which included cheap chemical fertilisers and pesticides are pervasive in Malawi.
- d. SFHC aims to counter malnutrition through sustainable agriculture.

4. What is the meaning of highlighted word in the passage?

- a. Exaltation
- b. Exertion
- c. Rapport
- d. Ameliorate

5. The italicized sentence may have a grammatical error. Identify the correct option.

- a. On my part, I had been urged to join in. Join in, they did say.
- b. On my part, I have been urged to join in. Join in, they had said.
- c. On my part, I had been urged to join in. Join in, they say.
- d. No error.

Direction (Question 6-10) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.

Passage – 2

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, as the British economic historian Angus Maddison has demonstrated, India's share of the world economy was 23 per cent, as large as all of Europe put together. (It had been 27 per cent in 1700, when the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb's treasury raked in £100 million in tax revenues alone.) By the time the British departed India, it had dropped to just over 3 per cent. The reason was simple: India was governed for the benefit of Britain. Britain's rise for 200 years was financed by its depredations in India. It all began with the East India Company, incorporated by royal charter from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth I in 1600 to trade in silk and spices, and other profitable Indian commodities. The Company, in furtherance of its trade, established outposts or 'factories' along the Indian coast, notably in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; increasingly this involved needing to defend its premises, personnel and trade by military means, including recruiting soldiers in an increasingly strife-torn land (its charter granted it the right to 'wage war' in pursuit of its aims). A commercial business quickly became a business of conquest, trading posts were reinforced by forts, merchants supplanted by armies. The first British 'factor', William Hawkins, found himself treatedscant respect, his king mocked his assets scorned. When the first British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, presented his credentials in 1615 at the court of the Mughal Emperor Jehangir, the Englishman was a supplicant at the feet of the world's mightiest and most **opulent** monarch. The Mughal empire stretched from Kabul to the eastern extremities of Bengal, and from Kashmir in the north to Karnataka in the south. But less than a century and a half later, this Mughal empire was in a state of collapse after the spectacular sacking of Delhi by the Persian Nadir Shah in 1739 and the loot of all its treasures. The Mughal capital was pillaged and burned over eight long weeks; gold, silver, jewels and finery, worth over 500 million rupees, were seized, along with the entire contents of the imperial treasury and the emperor's fabled Peacock Throne; elephants and horses were commandeered; and 50,000 corpses littered the streets. It is said that when Nadir Shah and his forces returned home, they had stolen so much from India that all taxes were eliminated in Persia for the next three years.

Source: *An Era of Darkness* by Shashi Tharoor.

6. How East India Company which was established primarily for the commercial purpose became the business of conquest?

- a. With expansion of business of the company, it required to defend its trade and premises through military means.
- b. East India Company with an intention to spread its dominance over the Indian Territory involved military in its service.



- c. Increasing tension between the rival traders led to the violence and conquest.
d. Britishers intended to expand their military dominance through East India Company.
7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
a. East India Company single handedly looted India's wealth and transferred it to Britain.
b. India was one of the leading economies of the world.
c. Invasion of Nadir Shah was the sole reason for the collapse of Mughal Empire.
d. East India Company's military aggression led to the conquests in India.
8. Which of the following word would most perfectly replace the highlighted word from the passage without changing the meaning of the text?
a. Corpulent
b. Impecunious
c. Affluent
d. Parsimony
9. Which of the following is the central idea of the passage?
a. It is said that when Nadir Shah and his forces returned home, they had stolen so much from India that all taxes were eliminated in Persia for the next three years.
b. The Mughal empire stretched from Kabul to the eastern extremities of Bengal, and from Kashmir in the north to Karnataka in the south.
c. India was governed for the benefit of Britain. Britain's rise for 200 years was financed by its depredations in India.
d. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, as the British economic historian Angus Maddison has demonstrated, India's share of the world economy was 23 per cent, as large as all of Europe put together.
10. Find the missing preposition and conjunction in the underlined sentence.
a. Of, or
b. With, and
c. By, or
d. On, so

Direction (Question 11-15) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.

Passage – 3

The economic transformation of India and China in the past two decades has transformed the strategic landscape of both Asia and the world. Asia is fast emerging as a geopolitical and economic pivot. It is now widely believed that the 21st century will witness the consolidation of the economic, political and technological power of Asian states. India, as one of the key Asian states, has the potential to project comprehensive power in the region and help foster a stable environment around its periphery. Skillfully handled, the forward march of India holds immense potential for securing peace and stability in the region and the world. For these and other reasons, the evolution of Indian democracy and its attitudes towards international issues are of great significance to the world community. Not surprisingly, therefore, India's rise has increased the scholarly interest in studying India's strategic behaviour and its ideational sources. There is an increasing number of publications analysing various aspects of India's security and foreign policy decision making processes. However, India's strategic thought has received only **sporadic** attention among scholars and commentators. This volume seeks to fill this important gap in the body of literature. The essays in the volume address the question of whether there is a coherent Indian strategic culture. The contributions taken together encourage us to believe that modern India's foreign policy has shown a high level of consistency in its policies, views and behaviour in spite of the change in governments, ruling parties and circumstances, a fact which indicates the presence of a shared strategic culture. This Indian strategic culture can be linked to four distinct aspirations of what may be called the Indian strategic elite. First, the quest for strategic autonomy



and equality of status — a post-colonial state’s striving for independent identity and international personality in accordance with its size, civilisational heritage, historical experience and its vision for the post-colonial world order. Second, reconciliation of the national with internationalism — the elite world-views in post-independent India have sought to reconcile what appeared to be two conflicting ideological tendencies in the international system.

Source: *War and International policies* in South Asia.

11. The above passage can be related to which of the following?

- a. A newspaper editorial analysing the strategy and foreign policy of India.
- b. A news piece discussing an important development in India’s foreign policy.
- c. A journal article explaining the India’s neighbourhood policies and strategy for Asia.
- d. A foreword or introduction of a book dealing with India’s geopolitics.

12. The central idea of the passage is:

- a. The economic transformation of India and China in the past two decades has transformed the strategic landscape of both Asia and the world.
- b. India, as one of the key Asian states, has the potential to project comprehensive power in the region and help foster a stable environment around its periphery.
- c. This Indian strategic culture can be linked to four distinct aspirations of what may be called the Indian strategic elite.
- d. All of the above.

13. Why evolution of Indian democracy and economy is a great significance for world community?

- a. India, as one of the key Asian states, has the potential to project comprehensive power in the region and help foster a stable environment around its periphery.
- b. India holds immense potential for securing peace and stability in the region and the world.
- c. India and China in the past two decades has transformed the strategic landscape of both Asia and the world.
- d. All of the above.

14. Which of the following can strengthen the arguments presented in the passage?

- a. India has one of the largest consumer base in the world therefore every country consider it important for foreign trade.
- b. India is the largest democracy in the world and it has a significant say in international forums.
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A and B.

15. Which of the following most clearly resonates with the highlighted word in the passage?

- a. Intermittent
- b. Ephemeral
- c. Perennial
- d. Perpetuity

Direction (Question 16-20) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.

Passage – 4

To turn my eyes outwards now, and to say a little about the relationship between the Indian writer and the majority white culture in that midst he lives, and with which his work will sooner or later have to deal: Common to many Bombay-raised middle-class children of my generation, I grew up with an intimate knowledge of, and even sense of friendship with, a certain kind of England: a dream-England composed of Test Matches at Lord’s presided over by the voice of John Arlott, at which Freddie Trueman bowled unceasingly and without success



at Polly Umrigar; of Enid Blyton and Billy Bunter, in which we were even prepared to smile indulgently at portraits such as 'Hurree JamSet Ram Singh', 'the dusky nabob of Bhanipur'.

I wanted to come to England. I couldn't wait, and to be fair, England has done all right by me, but I find it a little difficult to be properly grateful. I can't escape the view that my relatively easy ride is not the result of the dream- England's famous sense of tolerance and fair play, but of my social class, my freak fair skin, and my 'English' English accent. Take away any of these, and the story would have been very different. Because of course, the dream of England is no more than a dream.

Sadly, it's a dream from which too many white Britons refuse to awake. Recently, on a live radio programme, a professional humourist asked me, in all seriousness, why I objected to being called a wog. He said he had always thought it a rather charming word, a term of endearment. 'I was at the zoo the other day, 'he revealed, 'and a zookeeper told me that the wogs were best with the animals; they stuck their fingers in their ears and wiggled them about and the animals felt at home.'

The ghost of Hurree Jamset Ram Singh walks among us still. As Richard Wright found long ago in America, black and white descriptions of society are no longer compatible. Fantasy, or the mingling of fantasy and naturalism, is one way of dealing with these problems. It offers a way of echoing in the form of our work the issues faced by all of us: how to build a new, 'modern' world out of an old, legend-haunted civilization, an old culture which we have brought into the heart of newer one.

But whatever technical solutions we may find, Indian writers in these islands, like others who have migrated into the north from the south, are capable of writing from a kind of double perspective: because they, we, are at one and the same time insiders and outsiders in this society. This stereoscopic vision is perhaps what we can offer in place of 'whole sight'.

[Source: excerpt from '*Name me a word*' by Salman Rushdie]

16. Which of the following correctly identifies the tone of the author?

- a. Narrative
- b. Descriptive
- c. Cynical
- d. Analytical

17. What can be said about the reason the author thinks he got to live his dream of going to England?

- a. It was because he was an exceptionally cogent writer.
- b. It was because he belonged to a wealthy family which afforded his visit there.
- c. It was because he carries English-ness in his accent and race.
- d. None of the above

18. What can be inferred about the term 'wog' as used in the passage?

- a. The author considers it to be kind of derogatory reference.
- b. The humourist considered it a term of endearment.
- c. Neither of the above
- d. Both of the above

19. What does the author mean by 'legend-haunted civilization'?

- a. Where there is stereotype of race, gender, opportunities etc.
- b. White and Black descriptions of the society.
- c. Where zoo-keepers are considered as wog
- d. None of the above

20. What can be inferred about Indian writers in England?

- a. They are subjected to being immigrants
- b. They have potential to reflect in their writings, both the insider and outsider views
- c. They can use their work to show the kind of new world one aspires to make.
- d. All of the above



Direction (Question 21-25) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.

Passage – 5

A wonderful fact to reflect upon, that every human creature is constituted to be that profound secret and mystery to every other. A solemn consideration, when I enter a great city by night, that every one of those **darkly** clustered houses encloses its own secret; that every room in every one of them encloses its own secret; that every beating heart in the hundreds of thousands of breasts there, is, in some of its imaginings, a secret to the heart nearest it! Something of the awfulness, even of Death itself, is referable to this. No more can I turn the leaves of this dear book that I loved, and vainly hope in time to read it all. No more can I look into the depths of this unfathomable water, wherein, as momentary lights glanced into it, I have had glimpses of buried treasure and other things submerged. It was appointed that the book should shut with a spring, for ever and for ever, when I (i) read but a page. It was appointed that the water should be locked in (ii) eternal frost, when the light was playing on its surface, and I stood in ignorance (iii) the shore. My friend is dead, my neighbour is dead, my love, the darling of my soul, is dead; it is the inexorable consolidation and perpetuation of the secret that was always in that individuality, and which I shall carry in mine to my life's end. In any of the burial-places of this city through which I pass, is there a sleeper more inscrutable than its busy inhabitants are, in their innermost personality, to me, or than I am to them?

This natural and not to be alienated inheritance, the messenger on horseback had exactly the same possessions as the King, the first Minister of State, or the richest merchant in London. So, with the three passengers shut up in the narrow compass of one lumbering old mail coach; they were mysteries to one another, as complete as if each had been in his own coach and six, or his own coach and sixty, with the breadth of a county between him and the next. The messenger rode back at an easy trot, stopping pretty often at ale-houses by the way to drink, but evincing a tendency to keep his own counsel, and to keep his hat cocked over his eyes. He had eyes that assorted very well with that decoration, being of a surface black, with no depth in the colour or form, and much too near together—as if they were afraid of being found out in something, singly, if they kept too far apart. They had a sinister expression, under an old cocked-hat like a three-cornered spittoon, and over a great muffler for the chin and throat, which descended nearly to the wearer's knees. When he stopped for drink, he moved this muffler with his left hand, only while he poured his liquor in with his right; as soon as that was done, he muffled again.

[Source: excerpt from 'A Tale of Two Cities' by Charles Dickens]

21. Which of the following figures of speech get reflected by the above passage?

- a. Irony
- b. Onomatopoeia
- c. Antimetabole
- d. Simile

22. Which of the following correctly identifies the part of speech of the highlighted word?

- a. Adjective
- b. Adverb
- c. Noun
- d. None of the above

23. Why does the author have to carry the secret to his life's end?

- a. He likes to keep secrets and this one is an extremely exceptional one.
- b. He doesn't have anyone close to let it on to.
- c. He is embarrassed to tell anyone else of his secret.
- d. The secret is about a treasure and he doesn't want anyone else to take it.

24. What does the italicised word in the passage mean?

- a. Transparent



- b. Immeasurable
- c. Whitish
- d. Clean

25. Which of the following options fill up the underlined statement in a grammatically correct order?

- a. Was, a, at
- b. Had, an, on
- c. Was, an, on
- d. Had, a, at

Direction (Question 26-30) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternative given.

Passage – 6

It's estimated artificial intelligence (AI) will add as much as \$15.7 trillion (more than Rs 1214 lakh crore) to the global economy by 2030. If current trends continue, much of this new wealth will be owned and controlled by corporations and individuals based in China and the United States, as well as by the national governments that represent them. But technological superiority by great powers undermines the positive potential of AI for the majority of the world's population, particularly in developing economies.

The US and China account for more than 94 per cent of funding for AI start-ups over the past five years, and half of the world's hyperscale data centres. The two countries possess roughly 90 per cent of the market capitalisation of the world's 70 largest digital platforms, controlling a large proportion of cross-border data flows. Along with their allies, the nations that own and control AI platforms and the data that powers them stand to dominate the global economy for decades to come. Experts in the field are also mostly from developed economies. They enjoy a disproportionate representation in the industry bodies that develop the standards and technical protocols that shape the international regulations for AI, often at the expense of the differing needs of developing economies.

Over 160 sets of AI ethics and governance frameworks have so far been developed by policymakers, think tanks, and activists. Still, there are no platforms to coordinate these initiatives, or measures to ensure national governments align AI regulations and norms across international boundaries. The growing divide has implications for developing economies marginalised by the emerging AI sector.

Establishing a global database to track and monitor emerging AI legislation and regulations will capture and compare approaches and debates, particularly from developing economies. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Artificial Intelligence Policy Observatory, a platform for policy discussions on AI, is a promising start but it can be built upon. A recently released report from a working group convened by the Paris Peace Forum says an open, international dialogue on equitable AI governance could help set up global regulations.

These would consider human rights and equal opportunities relevant to the needs of developing economies. And address rapidly-increasing socioeconomic inequality, meeting the challenges of sustainable development while achieving robust economic growth, and dismantling the enduring structures of colonialism. This dialogue aspires toward a set of universal AI principles developed by a transparent, informed, and widely recognised international process. They could serve as a reference point for policies and legislation across national contexts and eventually translate into enforceable standards.

[Source: Down to Earth, 'edited'. <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/science-and-technology/developing-economies-risk-exclusion-as-age-of-ai-dawns-82831>]

26. What can be inferred to be the central idea of the passage?

- a. AI is to dominate the world in the coming times.
- b. China and US will collectively take-over the world with the increase in use of AI
- c. AI is much useful but it is important to ensure equitable distribution of AI across nations
- d. AI is of much need and it is important to ensure that every country compete US and China in the AI race.



27. What does the increasing economical importance of AI indicate?
- Only two countries will capture power
 - Potential usefulness of AI for developing countries will be reduced
 - Neither of the above
 - Both of the above
28. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- US, China and their allies dominate world economy mostly because of control of AI
 - Experts in AI industry are also mostly from developed countries
 - International regulations on AI oftentimes do not account for varied needs of developing countries.
 - All of the above
29. Which of the following reflects suggestions as have been said by the author?
- To decrease the usage of AI technology
 - To shift dependency on developed countries' AI companies to developing countries' one
 - To establish a global database to track AI legislation and regulations
 - None of the above
30. Which of the following is true according to the author?
- There needs to be a greater focus on AI technologies of developing countries.
 - A Universal AI code, created through a transparent process is important.
 - AI is not a supranational or trans-national issue.
 - None of the above

Section- B (Logical Reasoning)

Directions for Questions 31-35: Read the following passage and information carefully and answer the questions that follows.

Passage – 1

The Afghan resistance war on the Taliban is very likely to escalate, according to a recent report by UN experts. The report notes that the main military threats against Taliban are the National Resistance Force-NRF (an anti-Taliban movement made of The Northern Alliance that fought against the Soviets, plus former government military personnel), and ISIS-K.

The Taliban have proved to be fragmented, and internal conflicts are evident all the way to the bottom of their ranks. In recent months, the Taliban have preferred members of their own ethnic group in provinces which are made up of predominantly Persian speakers, have confiscated lands from Hazara people and awarded them to Pashtuns, have conducted targeted killings of former military personnel, and – the jewel on top – have sexually harassed women whose husbands or other family members have fought against them in the past.

An oppressive regime will eventually be met with defiance. Given the history of Afghanistan, the day of a full uprising is not far off; and the provocative and oppressing behaviour of the Taliban against other ethnic groups – such as backing their own tribal members and kin to monopolize trade, government jobs and any service a government is expected to provide – is making the idea of an uprising and a full escalated war against them more plausible and expected. The UN report speculates that after weather change in the country the fighting against Taliban could intensify.

The Washington Post meanwhile reports that Taliban are engaged in fighting in Panjshir province, noting that the “Taliban have been denying any conflict, yet thousands of their fighters are stationed in the valley”.

The fighting in Panjshir has been intense and more than a hundred Taliban have been killed and many more injured in recent weeks. The NRF has been fairly successful in their guerrilla attacks and have taken out Taliban fighters and important figures in the valley. The major part of the casualties inflicted on the Taliban come from



their own counter offenses to finish of the resistance once and for all, but having the higher ground gives the NRF an incredible advantage in keeping them at a distance and carrying out strikes which have delivered fatal blows to Taliban fighters.

In response, the Taliban have been detaining hundreds of civilians in Panjshir, have carried out tens of field executions and have been torturing friends and families of the NRF members for information, some of whom have been reported dead after intense torture.

Crimes against humanity, genocide and death by torture are happening in Panjsher, Andarab and Takhar provinces as I write this report. An open letter to the UN has been signed by 60 experts, professors and PhD holders around the world to call for an immediate stop to human rights violation against Tajiks in the aforementioned provinces.

[Source: 'The Jurist', edited <https://www.jurist.org/news/2022/06/afghanistan-dispatch-an-oppressive-regime-will-eventually-be-met-with-defiance/>]

31. What can be inferred from the following statement?

Statement: The UN report speculates that after weather change in the country the fighting against Taliban could intensify.

- a. The weather in Afghanistan is becoming atrocious.
- b. Extreme climate in Afghanistan is making people indulge in fierce fights.
- c. There is an increasing resistance in Afghanistan against the Taliban rule.
- d. None of the above.

32. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a. There is a lack of unity within the Taliban.
- b. Taliban randomly chooses its members
- c. Both of the above
- d. Neither of the above

33. Which of the following is inferred to be the reason for a full-fledged war against Taliban to happen?

- a. The system of Taliban regime is inexorable.
- b. There is a weather change in Afghanistan.
- c. The UN is deploying peacekeeping soldiers there to suppress the Taliban.
- d. None of the above.

34. Which of the following cannot be inferred to be true about the Panjshir fighting?

- a. The NRF has given Taliban a tough obstruction in the valley.
- b. Major casualty on Taliban is caused by their own counter offenses.
- c. The Taliban is resorting to tyrannical and inhumane methods of personally attacking the NRF fighters.
- d. None of the above.

35. Which of the following is the central theme of the passage?

- a. The Taliban is a highly tyrannical and cruel regime to which no group can successfully oppose.
- b. The Taliban regime in Afghanistan is increasingly being opposed and an intense uprising is imminent.
- c. The UN has undertaken a report on the miseries ushered on the people of Afghanistan by the inhumane Taliban.
- d. None of the above.



Directions for Questions 36-40: Read the following passage and information carefully and answer the questions that follows.

Passage – 2

The lesson emerging most unequivocally from the pandemic experience is that if India does not want a repeat of the immeasurable suffering and the social and economic loss, we need to make public health a central focus. The virus is still around. We have no option but to live with that reality.

Covid has also shifted the policy dialogue from health budgets and medical colleges towards much-needed and badly-delayed institutional reform. It is heartening to note that the Ministry of Health has issued guidelines to states to establish a public health cadre.

The importance of public health has been known for decades with every expert committee underscoring it. The process of reform to create a public health-centred primary healthcare system needs to start with looking evidence in the eye. After 15 years of the National Health Mission (MHM) and a trebling of health budgets — though not as a proportion of the GDP — less than 10 per cent of the health facilities below the district level can attain the grossly minimal Indian public health standards. Clearly, the three-tier model of subcentres with paramedics, primary health centres with MBBS doctors and community health centres (CHC) with four to six specialists has failed. Why, one might ask.

The model's weakness is the absence of an accountability framework. The facilities are designed to be passive — treating those seeking care. Instead, like in Brazil, we need Family Health Teams (FHT) accountable for the health and wellbeing of a dedicated population, say 2,000 families. The FHTs must consist of a doctor with a diploma in family medicine and a dozen trained personnel to reflect the skill base required for the 12 guaranteed services under the Ayushman Bharat scheme — midwives, public health nurses, other paramedics, health workers and community workers. A baseline survey of these families will provide information about those needing attention. The team ensures a continuum of care by taking the family as a unit and ensuring its well-being over a period. Nudging these families to adopt lifestyle changes, following up on referrals for medical interventions and post-operative care through home visits for nursing and physiotherapy services would be their mandate. Their work should be closely monitored and the personnel should be given outcome-linked monetary and non-monetary incentives.

Such a system of primary care will need to work under the close supervision of a CHC manned by specialists in family medicine. If trained well and competently, they can handle most ailments and conditions that could and should be handled at the CHC level, referring only those needing specialist care.

[Source: The Indian Express, 'edited' <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/k-sujatha-rao-writes-healthcare-india-ailing-covid-pandemic-institutional-reform-7959665/>]

36. Which of the following is inferred to be the logical structure of the passage?

- a. The passage is merely identifying flaws in a system.
- b. The passage is expecting an apocalypse of the healthcare system to occur.
- c. The passage is identifying a problem and offering a plausible solution.
- d. None of the above.

37. Which of the following is a correct inference from the passage?

- a. The threat of covid has disappeared from humanity.
- b. Focus of policy makers have been directed on healthcare for the first time by covid.
- c. Proportion of health budget from the GDP has trebled over the past 15 years.
- d. None of the above

38. Which of the following is a correct assumption made in the passage?

- a. The Brazilian Family Health Team ensures accountability.
- b. Public health is tangential to financial and social development of the country.
- c. Neither of the above
- d. Both of the above



39. Which of the following is a wrong inference?

- a. Need for public healthcare in the Brazilian model will be determined by a survey.
- b. Post operation health can be taken care of by physiotherapy.
- c. The FHT model insists personnels to change people's lifestyles.
- d. None of the above

40. Which of the following weakens the proposal made by the author?

- a. In Brazil, number of people requiring health care needs is unsubstantial.
- b. Baseline surveys are ineffective in that they cannot cover all the essential healthcare requirements of individuals.
- c. National Health Mission of India has been doing incredibly great in the market.
- d. To improve in social and economic aspects, healthcare is important.

Directions for Questions 41-45: Read the following passage and information carefully and answer the questions that follows.

Passage – 3

Despite multiple challenges to growth, first the pandemic and then the war in Ukraine and all their concomitant macroeconomic shocks, India is poised to resume its journey towards becoming a \$5-trillion economy. At this juncture, it is pertinent to take stock of the government's initiatives that are slowly unlocking India's potential.

Over the past eight years, the government has made many pro-growth interventions at an unprecedented pace. An impressive agenda of economic reforms and social programmes has been unfurled. Policies extend to multiple sectors of the economy and their implementation has been of high priority.

These bold actions have transformed the economy and helped script a new narrative of 'growth with inclusion'. At a time when the global economy is stressed, India has been able to hold its own and don the mantle of being the fastest growing major economy in the world.

The macroeconomic fundamentals of the Indian economy remain strong. Although India is not insulated from the slowdown in global growth, it is likely to continue as the fastest growing major economy this year as well. Foreign exchange reserves are strong. Performance on exports and FDI continues to be robust. Tax collections remain buoyant, credit offtake is picking up and green shoots of private investments are becoming visible. The coordinated interventions of the government and 1zthe Reserve Bank of India should lead to sobering inflation. From an industry perspective, five key prongs of the government's economic strategy stand out—infrastructure, manufacturing, entrepreneurship, sustainability and the social sector.

The first prong, infrastructure building, enhances the efficiency of the economy, creates jobs and attracts private investments. The massive National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), comprising more than 9,300 projects worth around \$1.8 trillion, provides a big boost to the expansion of roads and highways, ports, airports, railways, urban infrastructure, communications, renewable energy, water and sanitation and social infrastructure of health and education.

The digitally-enabled Gati Shakti programme will allow for better planning, coordination, and execution of infrastructure projects across the country. The National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID) will help fund the infrastructure plans. Further, the National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP) unlocks government resources in operational assets, which can be invested in the riskier greenfield infrastructure projects.

Given the exemplary vision displayed by the present government and the resolve to implement the same, India is well on the path to be the next big driving force in the world.

[Source: The New Indian Express, 'edited' <https://www.newindianexpress.com/opinions/2022/jun/09/how-india-held-its-own-amid-global-chaos-2463352.html>]



41. Which of the following can be inferred to be the take of the author on the state of Indian economy?
- The economy of India is in deplorable state and any amelioration is a rare possibility.
 - The economy of India has experienced a hit but it is on its way of growing up.
 - The economy of India has remained completely unaffected by the ravages of recent instances.
 - None of the above.

42. Which of the following shows the level of veracity of the following statement?

Statement: India will become the fastest growing economy this year.

- Definitely true
- Probably false
- Probably true
- Cannot be determined

43. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- National Infrastructure Pipeline makes a substantial contribution in infrastructural and economical development of India.
- The macroeconomic fundamental of India has been derailed.
- Both of the above
- Neither of the above

44. Which of the following can be inferred to be the relation between the highlighted para and the rest of the passage?

- The highlighted para is one of the ways in which the aim of the passage is being fulfilled.
- The highlighted para is one of the obstructions in the aim of the passage.
- The highlighted para is one of the aims that the passage is discussing.
- None of the above

45. Which of the following is wrongly inferred from the passage?

- India has strong foreign reserves.
- Economic and social programmes of the government have largely remained unhelpful in India's economic growth.
- Both of the above
- Neither of the above

Directions for Questions 46-50: Read the following passage and information carefully and answer the questions that follows.

Passage – 4

A study published in the Oxford Handbook of Music Psychology found that background music played in stores had three main influences on consumer behaviour – the time spent in a store, the products purchased, and the overall spending. Unsurprisingly for a person who loves music, any music played in a store increases the time spent in a store (which explains why practically all stores have background music).

It has also been found to play a role in customer loyalty, and the association that a person forms in their mind with a particular store or brand. This means that a brand doesn't only have to think of their visual identity, but also their auditory identity. What kind of music resonates best with their ideal customer? An article in Nature, one of the most influential scientific journals, showed that the type of music played in a grocery store influenced the purchase decisions of customers. On days that French accordion music was played in the wine section of the store, shoppers bought more French wine. On days that German Bierkeller music was played, shoppers bought more German wine.

There are two really interesting things to note here; firstly, shoppers weren't just slightly more likely to buy wine based on the music, but three times more likely to buy according to the music they heard; secondly, shoppers weren't aware that the music influenced their buying decisions. Most of us think that we are fully in control of the decisions that we make, and not that we can be subtly influenced by our auditory surroundings.



The evidence to the contrary has led marketers to think of music as a tool to deploy while trying to influence consumer behaviour.

Playing music in a store has been found to make people spend more time in a store, but additionally what kind of music can drive the purchases that marketers desire is an emerging area of study and experimentation. Another study by Cambridge University found that listening to (western) classical music led people to spend more while shopping. The assumption made was that people envisioned themselves as more sophisticated and intellectual and were willing to spend more money on products that they considered more sophisticated. So, the next time I come home with an expensive impulse purchase, I know I can blame it on the sophisticated music.

[Source: <https://www.newindianexpress.com/opinions/2022/jun/07/how-music-can-bring-out-the-shopper-in-you-2462486.html>]

46. Which of the following is the central idea of the passage?

- a. Music happens to have a disconcerting effect on consumers while they purchase products.
- b. Music seems to have an impact on the behaviour of consumers in a shop.
- c. The brand fame of a product is heavily dependent on the auditory identity of the product.
- d. None of the above

47. Which of the following weakens the arguments of the author?

- a. The audience of the survey was not representative enough of the behaviour of most of the consumers.
- b. The change in purchase decisions of consumers when music is played is merely coincidental.
- c. Neither of the above
- d. Both of the above

48. Which of the following can be inferred to be the veracity of the statement?

Statement: Scientific studies states that human consumers marketing decisions are impacted upon by factors including the music being heard. However, humans firmly believe in the contrary, that is that their decisions are driven solely by them.

- a. Definitely true
- b. Probably true
- c. Cannot be determined
- d. Probably false

49. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a. A consumer may not always be certain of what he will purchase.
- b. Music can impact loyalty of a consumer with a particular brand.
- c. Both of the above
- d. Neither of the above

50. Which of the following are assumptions made in the passage?

- a. Western Classical music is sophisticated in its style.
- b. Consumers are always indecisive creatures.
- c. Shoppers detest getting influenced by some external factors while making purchase decisions.
- d. None of the above



Directions for Questions 51-55: Read the following passage and information carefully and answer the questions that follows.

Passage – 5

A sole claimant Tuesday filed a representative action suit against Google and its artificial intelligence (AI) subsidiary DeepMind Technologies in the High Court of Justice of England and Wales for misuse of private information. The misuse arose from a data-sharing arrangement between DeepMind and the Royal Free London National Health Service (NHS) Foundation Trust.

In 2015 DeepMind and the NHS announced a collaboration for developing Streams, an app which would streamline access to patient data for a faster and more accurate prognosis of acute kidney injury by doctors and nurses. However, the data-sharing agreement revealed DeepMind was gaining access to five years' worth of confidential data on admissions, discharge and transfer, accidents, emergencies, critical care, pathology, and radiology data on over 1.6 million patients covered by the NHS without their knowledge or informed consent.

In 2017 the UK's data protection watchdog, the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO), found the data-sharing agreement breached the Data Protection Act and sanctioned the NHS. The ICO's investigation was limited to the test version of Streams and not its live version. It found DeepMind's use of patient data for testing the clinical safety of Streams significantly differed from patients' reasonable expectations while providing NHS with their data for treatment. Moreover, it found the processing of 1.6 million patient records (partially) was not "necessary and proportionate" to testing an app. Patients could not exercise their "right to opt-out" of their data being used for Streams.

Google, while able to avoid legal responsibility since the NHS was "directly responsible" for sending patient data, confirmed to the media in August 2021 that it would decommission Streams due to a lack of interest from health services.

The present claimant, Andrew Prismall, stated he brought the suit to achieve a "fair outcome and closure" for all 1.6 million patients whose data was breached. A partner at Mishcon de Reya, the law firm representing Prismall, stated the claim could provide clarity on the extent to which tech companies could "access and make use private health information".

The suit follows other legal actions revolving around tech and health in the UK and the US. While this is the second such suit announced by Mishcon, DeepMind was at the center of a US District Court class-action suit against a similar data-sharing agreement between Google and the University of Chicago Medical Center in 2020. A lawsuit against deals the NHS struck with tech firm Palantir during the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the government agreeing not to extend Palantir's contracts post-pandemic without consultations.

[Source: <https://www.jurist.org/news/2022/05/google-faces-uk-lawsuit-for-nhs-patient-data-breach/>]

51. Which of the following represents the main idea of the passage?
- Patient data is vulnerable to breach in the public in the contemporary times.
 - DeepMind has a very weak systemic and management organisation.
 - The data-sharing arrangement between DeepMind and the Royal Free London National Health Service (NHS) Foundation Trust has always been very unsafe.
 - None of the above.
52. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- The NHS data breach is the first ever one that DeepMind has been indulged in.
 - Streams application is to facilitate the prognosis of kidney injury of patients.
 - Neither of the above
 - Both of the above
53. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage, except?
- The claimant in the case discussed in the passage has filed for a class action.
 - Google was directly responsible in the breach of data in the NHS case.
 - The functioning of Streams with respect to data collection was not the way patients reasonably expected.
 - Both A and B



54. Which of the following is inferred to be the veracity of the mentioned statement?

Statement: The present claim in the passage is expected to demarcate the modalities of how tech companies could access and use private health information.

- a. Probably true
- b. Definitely true
- c. Probably false
- d. Cannot be determined

55. Which of the following weakens the passage?

- a. The data breach was driver by a cyber malware of which DeepMind was completely unaware of.
- b. The system of data collection of DeepMind is encrypted in such a way that data collected can be decoded only when the patient explicitly assents to it.
- c. Both of the above
- d. Neither of the above

56. **Statement 1:** All lawyers are educated.

Statement 2: Reema is educated.

What can be inferred from the above statement?

- a. Reema is a lawyer
- b. Some educated people are lawyers
- c. Reema is an educated lawyer
- d. No inference can be made

57. When the clock strikes 5:40, calculate the angle between the hour and the minute hands of the clock?

- a. 60
- b. 80
- c. 70
- d. 74

58. If 17th march 2008 was Monday, what was 1st April 2012?

- a. Sunday
- b. Monday
- c. Tuesday
- d. Wednesday

59. "You are hereby appointed as a programmer with a probation period of one year and your performance will be reviewed at the end of the period for confirmation." - A line in an appointment letter.

Assumption I: The person's job as a programmer is not confirmed yet.

Assumption II: The appointment letter was written by the CEO of the company.

Which of the above assumptions can be logically made?

- a. Only I
- b. Only II
- c. Both I and II
- d. Neither I or II

60. Statement: "In order to bring punctuality in our office, we must provide conveyance allowance to our employees." - In charge of a company tells Personnel Manager.

Assumption I: Punctuality is an ideal that every company seeks to pursue.

Assumption II: Lack of conveyance allowance is a substantial reason for lack of punctuality in the office.

Which of the following assumptions can be made from the passage?

- a. Only I
- b. Only II
- c. Both I and II
- d. Neither I or II



Section- C (Legal Reasoning)

Direction (Question 61-65) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternatives given.

Passage – 1

Instances of Liabilities of a Tortfeasors:

1. Agency- when one person acts on behalf of some other person, he is said to be the agent of such person. In cases of agent-principal, when a tort is committed by an agent under the course of his business, then the principal will be jointly liable along with the agent. And both of them will constitute joint liability.
2. Vicarious liability– when a person is liable for the tort that is committed by another person, the liability of both of them is combined together as joint liability. For example, the tort committed by a servant shall not be independent; it will always constitute the joint liability of the master also. Therefore, they both shall be joint tortfeasors
3. Joint Action- when two or more persons physically commit an act which is a civil wrong, they both are jointly and severally liable for the act.

Difference between Joint and Several Liabilities

Jointly, meaning that each one of them shall be equally and wholly liable for the offence committed by them and shall take the full responsibility together. In cases of joint liability one or both of the parties can be sued for full obligation. But in the cases of several liabilities, the share of responsibility is divided, and the parties are only responsible for their share of the wrong and not responsible for the share of the wrong committed by the other party.

A claim against a party with joint liability may or may not include all the parties. If the plaintiff by default leaves someone out, then there is no remedy to re-compensate from the remaining parties, as the defendant is jointly as well as wholly liable to pay compensation for the wrong that is not even committed by him. But in the cases of several liabilities, this gap is covered. It does not matter if a joint tortfeasor is covered in the suit or not, he can still be sued later by the defendant to re-compensate him for the extra loss. The other party can be sued by the defendant in this case later. Thus, several liabilities amplify the course of justice and divide the share of joint liability in torts.

Further, when the same injury is caused to another person by two or more person as a result of their separate tortious acts, this results in several concurrent tortfeasors. Even where successive injuries are caused, the parties remain multiple, concurrent tortfeasors as long as the negligence of each is both a factual and proximate cause of each injury.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/joint-tortfeasors-laws-india/>

61. X and F went to H's house to search for an escape of gas. They could not find the same, but in the process, they caused damage to H's house. F lit a cigarette, causing an explosion as there was already leakage of gas. H sued both X and F for causing damage to his property. Decide.

- A) X and Y both are liable for trespassing into H's property.
- B) X and Y both are liable for trespass and Y is liable for the damage caused.
- C) X and Y both are liable for trespassing and causing damage.
- D) X and Y both are jointly and severally liable for causing damage to H's property.

62. K took a lift from J in his truck. After an hour of driving, J decided to take a break and stopped near a restaurant. He parked the truck in the no parking zone, prone to accidents, and it was hit by a bus causing injury to K, who was still sitting in the bus. It was later found out that had the bus driver not been drunk, the accident would not have happened. What is the liability of both the drivers in this case?

- A) Only J is liable, as his action of parking in the no parking zone caused the accident.
- B) Both the drivers are jointly liable.
- C) Both the drivers are severally liable.
- D) Only the bus driver is liable, the accident would not have occurred had he not been drunk.



63. Defendant sent his servant L to drive to the petrol pump for some work. While finishing the work, due to the negligence of L, he caused damage to the petrol pump. The owner of the place sued the Defendant. Decide.

A) Defendant is vicariously liable for the acts of L.
B) Defendant is not independently liable; L is also jointly liable with him and the owner has to sue them both.
C) Defendant and L are severally liable.
D) Defendant and L are jointly liable, and the owner can sue either or both.

64. In the above question, had the negligent act of the servant happened at his home while he was not acting as an employee of L, would L have been liable for the acts of the servant? Decide.

A) L will only be vicariously liable for the acts of the servant, as such act happens during the course of employment.
B) L will still be liable, as regardless of where the action took place as when L sent his servant to do the job and till the job is complete the servant is acting in the course of employment.
C) L will not be vicariously liable in this case, as the action happened at his servant's own home not at the petrol pump.
D) Question lacks complete facts to decide.

65. U was hit by a motor vehicle driven by H, on October 10, 2017, due to which he suffered heavy loss and also had to leave his job for many months. This caused major trauma to U. On May 16, 2018, he was beaten by a drunk man who stole his bike and other expensive things from his house. The trauma from both of these incidents led U to severe depression. His family decided to sue the drunk man and H (Defendants). Decide.

A) The combined actions of the two-incident caused depression to U, and hence the defendants are liable as joint tortfeasors.
B) The individual actions of the two defendants lead to serious trauma for U, leading to depression, and hence the defendants can be held severally liable.
C) H will not be liable as the time limit to file the case has expired.
D) The two incidents are not correlated and cannot be joined to hold the two defendants liable.

Direction (Question 66-70) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternatives given.

Passage – 2

Trespass to land stems from the dictum “*cuius est solum, eius est usque, and coelum et ad infernos*”— meaning that anyone who owns the land owns it all the way up to heaven and down to hell. Land is far more than merely the physical soil. Land ownership has been granted the rights to all natural resources on the land. Land includes any buildings and fixtures attached to the ground like houses, walls, standing crops, the ground itself, the airspace above and the ground below to a reasonable height or depth in relation to the normal use of the land.

In the case of trespass to land, the unlawful land infringement must be direct, intentional and actionable in itself. The entry must be intentional in the sense that the trespasser intended to go onto that particular land. The trespasser's intention to trespass is not at all necessary. Illustration: A parachutist's entry into the land accidentally blown by the wind is unintentional and there is no liability for trespass.

Trespass to land may be committed in three situations. In each case, the entry must be without justification. In order to constitute a trespass, entry is essential.

- Entry must be without permission.
- The land must be in possession of the plaintiff, it may be actual or constructive.
- Entry must be voluntary which means not against a person's will or by force.
- Entry must be intentional.

If the defendant consciously enters a land that he believes is his own but that turns out to be the plaintiff's land, he is still liable for trespass. It is irrelevant that the defendant made a reasonable mistake and was not negligent. If there remains a person who has legally entered another's land, he commits trespass after his right of entry has ceased. His misconduct relates back to making his original entry tortuous, and he is liable for damages, not just for the entry itself, but for all subsequent acts. This is referred to as trespass ab initio and



the abuse will make the original entry illegal. Further, any interference with another's land is considered to be a constructive entry and trespass. Example - throwing stones or materials over neighbouring land, it may also be a gas or invisible fumes.

Aerial Trespass: The landowner has the right to the airspace above the surface ad infinitum. The ordinary rule is that whoever has the solum, whoever has the site, is the owner of all up to the sky and down to the earth's centre. In modern times, the owner has the right to air and space above his land is limited to the height required for the ordinary use and enjoyment of his land.

Continuing Trespass: Every Continuance of Trespass is a fresh infringement and an action can be brought against it. The continuation of day-to-day trespass is considered a separate trespass on each day in law.

Trespass by Animals: Cattle trespass was ancient common law torture whereby the animal keeper was strictly liable for any damage caused by the straying animal. Livestock keepers are responsible as if they have committed the trespass on their own.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/trespass-to-land-and-dispossession/>

66. W noticed that some of the trees on his land required to be cut down. He unknowingly entered the land of M, adjacent to W's land and cut down two of the trees. Decide whether W's act amount to trespass.

- A) W is liable for trespass as he entered in someone else's land without their permission.
- B) W is not liable; this was an innocent mistake.
- C) W is liable as he entered the land voluntarily, without the permission of M, and intentionally cut down the trees.
- D) None of the above.

67. K and M live in adjacent houses and have a shared wall. M drills a nail in that hole, which due to his negligence went to the other side of the wall into K's house. Would this be trespass to K's property?

- A) This would not be considered trespass to land since M has not himself entered the land of K.
- B) This would not count as trespass to land since it is common for a nail to pass through the wall.
- C) This would be considered trespass to land as it was a voluntary interference with K's land by M.
- D) This would be considered trespass to land as M caused damage to K's property.

68. H has a helicopter and has appropriate licences to fly the same. He usually uses the jet once every week. One of the lands near his helipad belongs to K who has complained in the past to H and asked him to take a different route that does not involve passing through K's land. K sued H for trespass to land. Decide.

- A) H is not liable for trespass to land.
- B) H is liable for trespass to land.
- C) H is liable for trespass to land because the ariel space of the land belongs to K
- D) H is liable for trespass to lad because the noise from the helicopter is causing nuisance to K.

69. K has put an advertising sign outside his house towards the end of his wall. Since the sign is huge, its major part is in Y's property adjacent to K's. The sign is not touching Y's ground/wall but covers a huge part of his land and is a half foot above the wall of Y's land. Decide whether this constitutes a trespass to land.

- A) This will amount to trespass to land as the aerial space of Y's land is being interfered with.
- B) This will amount to trespass to land as the actions of K are clearly to annoy Y.
- C) This will not amount to trespass to land, as nowadays it is common to have advertisement signs outside houses.
- D) This will amount to trespass to land because it is an unnatural use of house.

70. P takes his dog out for a walk every evening without a leash attached to his collar, due to which the dog keeps running here and there. The dog usually enters the property of F, who has complained earlier about the same. One day, the dog damaged the property of F while playing in his premises, and F decided to sue P for trespass to land. Decide what all kinds of trespass to land would P be held liable for.

- A) Trespass to land by interfering with another's land without permission.



- B) Trespass by Animals and Criminal trespass. There is a presence of mens rea since even after F complaining to P, P did not stop his dog from entering F's premises and causing damage.
- C) Continuing trespass and Trespass by Animals
- D) Both B and C

Direction (Question 71-75) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternatives given.

Passage – 3

Any person who enters the property of another person without permission of the possessor of the property is said to commit the offence of Trespass. Trespassing is ordinarily a civil wrong and compensation damages are granted usually, but trespass with a criminal intention is treated as a criminal offence and is punishable under Section 441 of the Indian Penal Code.

According to Section 441 of the Indian Penal Code, criminal trespass is defined as, whoever enters into or upon property in the possession of another person with the intent to commit an offence or to intimidate, insult or annoy any person in possession of such property, or having lawfully entered into or upon such property, but unlawfully remains there with an intent thereby to intimidate, insult or annoy any such person, or with an intent to commit an offence, is said to commit "Criminal Trespass".

Criminal trespass has two limbs, firstly, unlawfully entering into the property of another person with criminal intentions and secondly, entering lawfully into that property but remaining unlawfully there with criminal intentions. There must be an actual entry into the private property of another person by the Defendant to commit the offence of criminal trespass. No trespass can occur if there is no physical entry by the Accused into the private property of another person.

The term 'property' involves both movable as well as immovable property but does not include intangible or incorporeal property. Mere possession of the property is sufficient to claim criminal trespass against the trespasser. Ownership of the property is not necessary by the victim. There must be an intention to commit an offence, or to intimidate, insult, or annoy the possessor of the property for the unlawful entry or stay. If it is proved that the intention of the Defendant was not to do so, it would not amount to criminal trespass.

The punishment for the offence of criminal trespass has been defined under Section 447 of Indian Penal Code as, whoever commits the offence of criminal trespass shall be punished with the imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Trespass is both a civil wrong (tort) and criminal wrong because it can cause injury i.e. violation of legal rights as well as damage to a person or property. The only difference is made by the intentions of the trespasser. Trespass when done with a criminal intention becomes criminal trespass and is punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

Source: <https://blog.iplayers.in/primer-criminal-trespass-section-441-ipc/>

71. Kush has been working as a housekeeper for Ambrish, a renowned seller of wood in the city, for the past 10 years. One day, while roaming around the garden, Kush found a plant that had extraordinarily beautiful flowers. He instantly planned on selling them in the flower market as they would fetch him a good amount of money. One day, when Ambrish went out of the city to get some seeds, he plucked the flowers, put them all in a carry bag and sold them off. Decide.

- A) Ambrish is not liable for criminal trespass as it involves only immovable property, which flowers are not.
- B) Ambrish is not liable for criminal trespass as he has been working with Kush for the past 10 years.
- C) Ambrish is liable for theft as he stole the flowers.
- D) Ambrish is liable for criminal trespass as he had criminal intentions of selling the flowers for his own use.

72. When Kush was returning back to his home at night, his car was stopped by Vishesh, a stranger. As soon as Kush stopped the car, Vishesh entered the car and asked him to give all the cash and the watch that he was wearing or else he would shoot with the gun that he was holding in his hand.



- A) Vishesh will be liable for criminal trespass as entering someone's vehicle amounts to the offence of criminal trespass.
- B) Vishesh will be liable for criminal trespass as he was holding a gun in his hand upon entering Kush's car.
- C) Vishesh will not be liable for criminal trespass as Kush should not have stopped the car.
- D) Vishesh will not be liable for criminal trespass as trespass involves entering into the immovable properties of someone that car is not.

73. One day during the summer season, there were a lot of ripe mangoes in the garden of Kush. Sanjay and Leela have been eyeing the mangoes for a long time. When they got to know that Kush had gone out of the city, they entered his premises to pluck fruits from his trees. Will this amount to criminal trespass?

- A) It will not amount to criminal trespass because Kush was not at home.
- B) It will not amount to criminal trespass because plucking fruits is a very trivial matter.
- C) It will amount to criminal trespass because entering the premises with the intention of taking mangoes without permission amounts to criminal trespass.
- D) It will not amount to criminal trespass because they were the neighbours of Kush.

74. Which of the following is not false as per the passage?

- A) Criminal trespass involves lawfully entering and lawfully remaining there with criminal intentions.
- B) Criminal trespass involves both movable and immovable property.
- C) Criminal trespass must not be fraught with the intention of doing such an act.
- D) Criminal trespass is both a criminal and a civil wrong.

75. Nalini, a very bright and hard-working student, cleared India's toughest entrance exam and got admission to the University of Law, India. She once represented her university at another college in a competition. However, after the competition was over, she went into the washroom and hid there and stole a book that she had wanted for a long time from someone's bag. Has she committed criminal trespass?

- A) Nalini has not committed criminal trespass because she had entered the premises lawfully.
- B) Nalini has committed theft by stealing the book.
- C) Nalini has committed criminal trespass because she entered the premises lawfully but remained there unlawfully.
- D) Both A and B

Direction (Question 76-80) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternatives given.

Passage – 4

Conspiracy means a combination of two or more persons for unlawful purposes. It is an agreement between two or more persons to commit an illegal act. Criminal conspiracy is a substantive offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 Section 120A of the I.P.C. defines criminal conspiracy as an agreement of two or more persons to do or cause to be done-

1. An illegal act, or;
2. An act that is not illegal by illegal means.

The Proviso attached to Section 120A provides that a mere agreement to commit an offence shall amount to criminal conspiracy and no overt act or illegal omission is required to be proved. Such overt act is necessary only when the object of the conspiracy is the commission of an illegal act not amounting to an offence. It is immaterial whether the illegal act is the ultimate object of such agreement or is merely incidental to that object.

1. Two or more persons agree to do or cause to be done an illegal act or an act which is not illegal by illegal means, i.e., there must be at least 2 persons who conspire. However, a person may be indicted alone for the offence of criminal conspiracy if the other co-conspirators are unknown, missing or dead.
2. Joint evil intent to do an illegal act or an act that is not illegal by illegal means is necessary.

Section 10 of the Indian Evidence Act contains the principle that once a conspiracy to commit an illegal act is proved, an act of one conspirator becomes the act of another. Section 10 deals with the admissibility of

evidence in a conspiracy case. It provides that anything said, done or written by any one of the conspirators in respect of their common intention is admissible against all the conspirators for proving the existence of the conspiracy or that any such person was a party to the conspiracy. However, the following conditions are to be satisfied before such fact can be admitted-

1. There should be reasonable ground to believe that two or more persons have conspired to commit an offence or an actionable wrong.
2. Anything said, done or written by any one of them about their common intention will be evidence against the others provided it is said, done or written after the time when such intention was first formed by any one of them.

The offence of criminal conspiracy comes under the category of inchoate crimes as it does not require the commission of an illegal act. Criminal conspiracy is a partnership in crime and a joint or mutual agency exists in each conspiracy for the prosecution of a common plan.

Source: <https://blog.ipleaders.in/criminal-conspiracy-under-ipc/>

76. Shakti, Abhay's wife, had been living with his husband's parents for the past 6 months. Lately, there have been a lot of feudal arguments between Shakti and Srishti, and both of them disliked each other. Shakti got upset with these daily quarrels and decided to end it all. She then discussed her plan with Abhay of poisoning Srishti and he readily agreed. In pursuance of the conspiracy, Abhay went to the market to procure the poison and gave it to Shakti so that she could administer it to Srishti. Shakti, in the presence of Abhay, poisons her tea. However, Srishti did not die as she only had a sip of tea. Are Abhay and Shakti liable for criminal conspiracy?

- A) Yes, they are liable for criminal conspiracy as they worked together in their plan to kill Srishti.
- B) Yes, they are liable for criminal conspiracy as they wanted to get rid of Srishti.
- C) No, they are not liable for criminal conspiracy as Srishti did not die.
- D) No, they are not liable for criminal conspiracy as Srishti was already suffering from a lot of diseases and they just did her a favour by taking her life.

77. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the stance of Abhay and Shakti?

- A) They mistook the bottle of poison for the bottle of headache pills.
- B) They procured the poison to kill Srishti, but they changed their mind later when Srishti had a sip of tea, and so they threw the cup away from her.
- C) They added the poison to check if it actually works or not.
- D) They intended to kill not just Srishti but also their son.

78. Considering the facts of the previous question, Shakti hid the fact of poisoning Srishti's tea from Abhay because she knew that he would not let her do it. As he loved his mother a lot, she solely planned out everything against Srishti and poisoned her tea. However, this later came to the knowledge of Abhay as he found out the bottle of poison in the kitchen. He saved her mother from drinking it, thereby saving her life. Will Shakti be liable for criminal conspiracy?

- A) Shakti will not be liable for criminal conspiracy because she planned the entire thing alone.
- B) Shakti will be liable for criminal conspiracy because she conspired against Srishti to kill her.
- C) Shakti will not be liable for criminal conspiracy because Srishti did not die as Abhay saved her.
- D) Shakti will be liable for criminal conspiracy as she hid her plan from Abhay.

79. Which of the following is not true as per the passage?

- A) The illegal act should be the object or an incident of the criminal conspiracy.
- B) For such a crime to be committed, there must be an agency of people.
- C) The intention that is common to all the partners in the crime is an immaterial fact.
- D) There has to be the presence of 2 or more conspirators in all cases of criminal conspiracy.



80. Ashmita, a very hard-working student, belonged to a poor family who could not afford the fees for her dream institution. She was an expert in computers and was passionate about making a career in the same. Therefore, one day she decided to hack a friend's bank's account so that she could get the fees for her institution. She was helped by her friend Rachit in doing so. Is Rachit, along with Ashmita, liable for criminal conspiracy?

- A) Yes, they are liable for criminal conspiracy because they worked together to hack the bank account.
- B) No, Rachit is not liable as he just helped Ashmita.
- C) Yes, Rachit is liable, but only to the extent of directing Ashmita.
- D) No, Ashmita is not liable for conspiracy as she just wanted to pay her fees.

Direction (Question 81-85) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternatives given.

Passage – 5

There is no provision in the Indian Contract Act requiring that an offer or its acceptance should be made with the intention of creating a legal relationship. However, in English Law it is a settled principle that "to create a contract there must be a common intention of the parties to enter into legal obligations". It is not every loose conversation that is to be turned into a contract, although the parties may seem to agree.

Lord Atkin explained the principle thus: "There are agreements between parties which do not result in contract within the meaning of that term in our law. The ordinary example is where two parties agree to take a walk together, or where there is an offer and acceptance of hospitality. Nobody would suggest in ordinary circumstances that these arrangements result in what we know as contracts. This does not, however, mean that in family or social matters there can not be a legally binding contract."

It is also pertinent to note that a letter of intent merely indicates a party's intention to enter into a contract on the lines suggested in the letter. It may become a prelude to a contract and the intention to contract is objective in nature, not subjective. What matters is not what the parties had in mind, but what a reasonable person would think, in the circumstances, their intention to be. Thus, where three ladies, two of them being mother and daughter and the third a paying guest, together made entries into a crossword puzzle in the name of the mother, the expenses being met by one or other, without any rules. The entry was successful and the mother refused to share the prize. But the court held that she was bound to do so, for any reasonable man looking at their conduct would at once conclude that they must have intended to share the prize. Hence, to assess the intention of the parties to a contract, all of the above should be kept in mind.

Source: Law of Contracts by Avtar Singh

81. Molly Singh was running in the woods when a vicious snake started following her. She fell off a cliff and made it 100m down and luckily was able to escape the snake. She turned around and realised she was in the premises of Camp Adventure, a wilderness and adventure sports camp. Later, upon inquiry she found out that anyone who crossed 75m in cliff jumping would be given a prize money of 50 pounds. Molly is demanding the prize money. Decide.

- A) Yes, Molly Singh has the right to claim the amount as she performed the terms of the contract and since it was more of a unilateral contract, she would be eligible to claim the prize money.
- B) No, Molly cannot claim the prize money as she had no common intention with the makers of the offer.
- C) Yes, Molly Singh can claim the money as it was a general prize offer and anyone who performs can claim the money.
- D) No, Molly cannot claim the prize money as there is a lack of common intention.

82. Arthur and Mary were married for 25 years but they decided to part ways after constant fights and arguments. In their discussion, Arthur agreed to transfer 50% ownership on a beneficiary basis to Mary but made it clear that it would be according to his terms and no certain date or details were given. Mary was unsure whether this resulted in a contract. She approaches you as her counsel. What would you tell her?

- A) It is a binding contract because he promised to transfer a certain part of ownership to Mary.



- B) It is not a binding contract because Arthur clearly meant it would be according to his terms and the uncertainty in the terms of the agreement and promise showed there was no legal intention.
- C) It is a binding contract as after any divorce or separation there is legality involved in matters like property and maintenance.
- D) It is not a binding contract because there was no formal setting and was merely a discussion.

83. Company X emailed a written document to Company Y which expressed the company's enthusiasm of entering into a contract with Company Y. It contained details of future proposals and possible contractual obligations. One such clause was that Company X would pay Company Y 30% of their profits on a monthly basis. Company X failed to do so and now Company Y wants to sue Company X. Decide.

- A) Company X cannot be sued because there was no contract and the written document was merely a letter of intent.
- B) Company X is liable because upon sending the document along with Y's silent acceptance makes Company X contractually bound to pay 30% of their monthly profits.
- C) Company X is not liable because there was no common intention between the companies.
- D) Company X is liable because attaching such specific terms along with contractual obligations makes this written document an enforceable contract which binds it to its terms.

84. A and B were good friends and entered a quiz competition called "Zahanat". They were National Champions and double entry was a compulsion in the competition. They qualified the prelims and ended as runners up in the competition. The prize money was to be distributed in a 1:1 ratio but now A wants to share the money in the ratio 7:3. There was a disagreement and B says A is obligated to share equally. Decide:

- A) There was common intention at the time of agreement which makes them contractually obligated to share equally.
- B) There was no common intention at the time of agreement which can allow them to share in the ratio of 7:3.
- C) There was common intention but at the same time A and B are not legally bound to share equally. It was a prior agreement but not legally binding.
- D) There is no common intention as A unilaterally changed the terms and since they were friends.

85. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?

- A) Letters of intent shows the willingness of a party to enter into a contract. Hence, this letter is a part of the contract by mutual agreement.
- B) Family matters and social matters can have a legally binding effect but it is usually not otherwise every small promise such as a gift to someone would contractually bind persons.
- C) Going on a dinner date after months of planning and a promise from the part of the woman to pay doesn't make it a legally enforceable contract to go to the date and pay.
- D) Two drunk men talking about business enter into a contract with detailed terms and conditions but this is not a legally enforceable contract.

Direction (Question 86-90) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternatives given.

Passage – 6

Fraud implies and involves any of the following acts committed by a contracting party or his connivance or his agent with the intention of deceiving or inciting another party or his agent to enter into the agreement.

1. The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true by one who does not believe it to be true.
2. The active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact.
3. A promise made without any intention of performing it.
4. Any other act fitted to deceive.
5. Any such act or omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent.

Mere silence as to facts likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud, unless the circumstance of the case is such that, regard being had to them, it is the duty of the person keeping silence to speak, or unless his silence, in itself is, equivalent to speech.



Section 17 describes fraud and lists the acts that amount to fraud, which are a false claim, active concealment, promise without the intention of carrying it out, any other deceptive act, or any act declared fraudulent. To constitute fraud, the contracting party, or any other individual with his connivance, or his agent, or to induce him to enter into the agreement, should have performed such acts. The parties have no duty to speak about facts likely to affect the consent of the other party to the contract, and mere silence does not amount to fraud unless the circumstance of the case shows that there is a duty to speak or silence equivalent to speech.

The main difference between fraud and misrepresentation is that in the first case the person making the suggestion does not believe it is true and in the other case he believes it is true, although in both cases it is a misrepresentation of fact that misleads the promisee. This was held in *Rattan Lal Ahluwalia v Jai Janider Parshad*. Under common law, fraud will not only render the contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent is so obtained but will also give rise to an action for damages in respect of deceit.

Source: <https://www.google.com/amp/s/blog.ipleaders.in/fraud-in-contracts-section-17-of-the-indian-contract-act/%3famp=1>

86. B had a land worth rupees 5 lakhs which he was willing to sell to A. B told A that the land was very fertile and would yield good crops as that had been the case for the last 3 years. A bought the land but later it was noticed that the land was not fertile at all as B was using the land without properly maintaining it and the land is now devoid of any minerals to nourish the crops. B was not aware of this. A did not pay the remaining rupees 2 lakhs and B sued A for breach of contract. Decide whether the contract has been vitiated due to fraud:

- A) Yes, B lied to make A buy the land from him.
- B) Yes, B didn't take good care of his land so it was foreseeable that the land will be unfertile. Therefore, B has fraudulently lied to A to make him buy his land.
- C) No, B was not aware of the infertility of the land and told A that the land is fertile because he believed it to be true.
- D) No, B told the truth about the land as the land was fertile for the last 3 years and he assumed that fertility in this year.

87. Suppose in the above scenario, B knew about the infertility of the land. However, he just sold the land to A without telling him anything about the infertility. A claimed that if A knew about the land being infertile, he would have not bought it. Decide whether the contract has been vitiated due to fraud?

- A) Yes, B fraudulently concealed the information that was important for this contract.
- B) Yes, B concealed the information knowing that if he revealed it, A would not agree to buy the land.
- C) No, it should be the responsibility of A to ask the necessary questions before engaging into a contract.
- D) No, it is not always mandatory for B to reveal every information which can affect the outcome of the contract.

88. B wants to sell his horse who is of unsound mind. A was looking for a horse suitable for racing. A asked B if he can ride it to a race to which B replied that the horse runs very fast which is true. Believing this, A bought the horse. Later, A found out that the horse was of unsound mind and unfit for the race. Decide whether the contract has been vitiated due to fraud:

- A) Yes, B concealed the information about the horse being unsound even when he was asked about it.
- B) Yes, B sold a horse to A which he didn't want.
- C) No, B told the truth about the horse being fast which is essential for the race.
- D) No, B maintained silence over the fact that the horse is of unsound mind and mere silence does not amount to fraud.

89. A contracted with B to sell 50 television sets of company C which is the usual capacity of the company. A, being an agent of Company C, had the responsibility to notify about this order to the company but he was not able to do so in a reasonable time which delayed the production and delivery of the product. B suffered loss due to the delayed delivery and claimed that the contract was vitiated by fraud as C made a promise which they couldn't have fulfilled. Decide whether the contract is vitiated due to fraud:



- A) Yes, A being the agent of C fraudulently made B believe that the contract could be fulfilled in the allotted time which didn't happen.
- B) Yes, A being the agent of C was responsible for the late delivery as he intentionally didn't perform it in the allotted time.
- C) No, A is only an agent of C so B cannot sue C for the mistake of A.
- D) No, C only made late delivery because of the mistake of A and not because they were unable to do so in the allotted time.

90. In which of these instances, a case of fraud cannot be established?

- A) A promising B to give him his land if he marries C which A never intended to do.
- B) A believing that the brakes of the car are working fine sells it to B.
- C) A hiding the fact that his son is unable to conceive a child when asked if he is fit for marriage.
- D) B telling A to buy his horse to win the race knowing that his horse has low stamina and is not able to run fast for long.

Direction (Question 91-95) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternatives given.

Passage – 7

Article 18 discusses the topic of 'Abolition of Titles'. Article 18(1) precludes the State to give titles to anyone whether a citizen or a non-citizen. Military and academic distinctions are, in any case, excluded from the preclusion.

Clause (2) of Article 18 prohibits a citizen of India from accepting any title from any foreign State. Clause (3) provides that a foreigner holding any office of profit or trust under the State cannot accept any title from any foreign State without the consent of the President. This is to ensure loyalty to the Government he serves for the time being and to shut out all foreign influence in Government affairs or administration. Clause (4) provides that no person holding any office of profit or trust under the State shall accept, without the consent of the President any present, emolument or office of any kind from or under any foreign State.

In *Balaji Raghavan v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court held that the National Awards, for example, Bharat Ratna, Padma Bhushan and the Padma Shri are not violative of Article 18 of the Constitution. Article 51A of the Constitution talks about the major obligations of each native of India. From the perspective of clause (f) of Article 51A, it is fundamental that there ought to be an arrangement of honor and enrichments to recognize excellence.

The conferment of such titles simply indicates State acknowledgment of good work in the different fields of life. These honors appear to fit inside the class of "scholastic qualifications". It was additionally clarified that these civilian honors can't be utilized as titles and ought not to be connected as postfixes or prefixes to the name of the honors.

In *Indira Jaising v. Supreme Court of India*, with respect to the designation of "Senior Advocate", the Supreme Court held that it was merely an acknowledgment and barely a title. Section 16 of the Advocates Act sets out a parameter to be passed for such designation. Exercise of the powers by the Supreme Court and the High Courts to assign as Senior Advocates is outlined by the necessity of the satisfaction that the concerned Advocate satisfies the conditions stipulated under Section 16 of the Advocates Act, 1961.

<https://blog.ipleaders.in/right-to-equality-2/>

91. Which of these can be a valid reason(s) to exclude titles of military distinction under Article 18?

- A) Motivating force to advance endeavors in the flawlessness at military service and academic field.
- B) Loyalty towards the government during and after their service
- C) Vested interest in the growth of the political party in power at the Centre
- D) All of the above



92. Ram Manohar Das is an Indian citizen who is a rifleman serving in the Indian military since 2019. Jack Rollins, a reporter at National Geographic Channel in USA, visited India to shoot a documentary about the hardships and challenges faced by the Indian military on the Arunachal Pradesh-China border. He stayed at the officers' camp for a week to shoot his documentary. On one day, the Chinese troops started firing without a caveat. Jack was able to save his life by god's grace and Ram Manohar's tactical skills. The USA government asked Ram Manohar to accept the title of 'Callidus' at a conference in Washington. Decide whether Ram Manohar can accept such title:

- A) No, he cannot accept the title since the state cannot confer any title under Article 18.
- B) No, he cannot accept the title under Article 18(2).
- C) Yes, he can accept the title since it is a military distinction allowed under Article 18(1).
- D) No, he cannot accept the title under Article 18(3).

93. In the above question, assume that the President of India called Ram Manohar Das to accept the title of 'Callidus' by the Indian government at the Republic Day 2022, by the hands of the Chief Guest US President Sarak Udhar Sarak. Decide whether Ram Manohar can accept this title:

- A) No, he cannot accept the title since the state cannot confer any title under Article 18.
- B) No, he cannot accept the title under Article 18(2) since it is being offered by the US Government.
- C) Yes, he can accept the title since it is a military distinction allowed under Article 18(1).
- D) No, he cannot accept the title under Article 18(3).

94. Jack Rollins is a Ugandan citizen employed as a researcher under the Ministry of Women and Child Development. He was employed for a period of six years to research on the ground level data of the application of welfare schemes available for women in Indian villages. During the third year of his work only, the Ministry published shocking data about the same. Jack was called by Bloomberg TV to discuss about the issues surfacing in India with respect to his research. Jack got huge publicity through more such interviews online and offline. The Indian government decided to confer the title of 'Padma Bhushan' to Jack on the Republic Day 2023 with the President's consent. Decide whether it is allowed under Article 18:

- A) No, Jack is not an Indian citizen and not entitled to the title of Padma Bhushan under Article 18(1).
- B) No, Jack cannot accept the title of Padma Bhushan under Article 18(3) since he is a foreigner holding an office of profit under the State.
- C) Yes, Jack can accept the title of Padma Bhushan under Article 18(1) since non-citizens are also allowed to receive such titles.
- D) Yes, Jack can accept the title of Padma Bhushan under Article 18(3) since President's consent has been taken.

95. In the above question, assume that a title of 'Padma Vibhushan' was being conferred by the government of Uganda. Decide whether such conferment of title is allowed under Article 18:

- A) No, Jack is not an Indian citizen and not entitled to the title of Padma Bhushan under Article 18(1).
- B) No, Jack cannot accept the title of Padma Bhushan under Article 18(3) since he is a foreigner holding an office of profit under the State.
- C) Yes, Jack can accept the title of Padma Bhushan under Article 18(1) since non-citizens are also allowed to receive such titles.
- D) Yes, Jack can accept the title of Padma Bhushan under Article 18(3) since President's consent has been taken.

Direction (Question 96-100) Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four-alternatives given.

Passage – 8

The fundamental right which is guaranteed under Article 20(2) of the Constitution of India incorporates the principles of "autrefois convict" or Double jeopardy. Article 20(2) states: "No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once." When a person has been convicted for an offence by a



competent court, the conviction serves a bar to any further criminal proceedings against him for the same offence. No one ought to be punished twice for one and the similar offence.

Doctrine of double jeopardy has been incorporated from well-established maxim of the English Common law, which means that a man must not be put twice in peril for the same offence. We took the doctrine from the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, however our version of the doctrine is narrower in nature than that of the United States because in America, a second trial is not permitted if the accused has been acquitted in the first trial, but in India, the second trial can only be stopped if the accused has been punished in the first trial if they were acquitted originally then a fresh case can be brought.

The doctrine of double jeopardy, on the other hand, may only be used when the punishment is for the same offence. The doctrine cannot be applied if the offences are of a different nature, as mentioned in the case *Leo Roy v. Superintendent District Jail* (1957), where the Supreme Court stated that even though the person had been tried and convicted under the Sea Customs Act, 1878 they could be put on trial again under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 because there were two distinct charges and offences.

Source: <https://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/1633/Double-Jeopardy-in-India.html#>
<https://blog.ipleaders.in/the-doctrine-of-double-jeopardy/#>

96. Which of these concepts in civil law is similar to the principle of double jeopardy?

- I. Res Sub-Judice
 - II. Res Judicata
 - III. Res Integra
 - IV. Void Ab Initio
- A) I, II and III
B) I and II
C) II, III and IV
D) I, II, III and IV

97. Which of these legal maxims denotes the principle of double jeopardy?

- A) Actio personalis moritur cum persona
- B) Audi alteram partem
- C) Nemo debet bis vexari pro eadem causa
- D) Qui facit per alium facit per se

98. Sardar Khan was a lead gangster in Wasseypur. He was charged with the offence of mischief under section 425 of the Indian Penal Code for causing damage to one Ramadhir's Ambassador car. His friend Asgar was also charged with the same offence. Asgar and Sardar were arrested by the Wasseypur Police. After the court proceedings against them, the judge ordered them to be punishment for a term of three years of imprisonment. Sardar procured items to create a bomb and took help of Pappu Ji to bomb the walls of the prison. Sardar, Pappu and Asgar escaped from the prison on 12th March 2022. Later, all of them were arrested by the police in Bhagalpur and were held liable for the offence of mischief by causing damage to the prison and escaping from punishment. Clever Sardar Khan took the claim that he cannot be prosecuted and punished twice under the offence of mischief. Decide:

- A) Sardar's claim is valid since he cannot be prosecuted twice for the same offence under the rule of double jeopardy.
- B) Sardar's claim is invalid since he was being prosecuted for another offence.
- C) Sardar's claim is valid since he cannot be punished twice for the same offence.
- D) Sardar's claim is invalid since his punishment was not over yet.

99. In the above question, assume that Sardar and Asgar were also held liable under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for causing damage to a vehicle of driver without a lawful justification and without any authority. The court punished them three years of imprisonment under IPC and additional one year of imprisonment under Motor



Vehicles Act. Further, do not assume that they escaped from the prison. Both of them claim in the trial court that they cannot be punished twice for the same offence. Choose the best option:

- A) Sardar and Asgar can be punished for the offences committed.
- B) Sardar and Asgar cannot be punished twice for the same offence since it is against the rule of double jeopardy.
- C) Sardar and Asgar cannot be punished twice for the same offence since they committed only one offence.
- D) Sardar and Asgar can be punished here since the nature of the two charges are distinct.

100. Sardar Khan was a lead gangster in Wasseypur. He was charged with the offence of mischief under section 425 of the Indian Penal Code for causing damage to one Ramadhir's Ambassador car. His friend Asgar was also charged with the same offence. Sardar and Asgar were arrested and brought before the court. The Wasseypur trial court initiated proceedings against them and punished them for a term of three years of imprisonment. After two days, Ramadhir went to Bhagalpur for some illegal business purposes and filed another FIR in the Bhagalpur police station against Sardar and Asgar for causing mischief to his car. The Bhagalpur trial court initiated proceedings against them and punished them for two years. Clever Sardar Khan claimed that he cannot be prosecuted twice for the same offence. Decide:

- A) Sardar's claim is valid since he cannot be prosecuted twice for the same offence under the rule of double jeopardy.
- B) Sardar's claim is invalid since he was being prosecuted for another offence.
- C) Sardar's claim is invalid since he had committed two offences of different nature.
- D) Sardar's claim is valid since he was being prosecuted in a different court.

SECTION "D" (CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE)

Direction for Q.101-Q.105 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below

Passage – 1

The Central government has announced the fresh composition of the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council that includes 13 members, including its Chairman Amit Shah. Ministry of Home mentions the move in its gazette notification issued on Friday pointing out that the step was taken in supersession of the Inter-State Council Secretariat's notification dated August 9, 2019, and with the approval of the Prime Minister. Besides Shah, the committee comprises four other ministers of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's cabinet and eight Chief Ministers. Finance and Corporate Affairs Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Minister Narendra Singh Tomar, Social Justice and Empowerment Minister Virendra Kumar, Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat are among the Union Cabinet ministers as members of the committee.

Chief Minister Andhra Pradesh YS Jagan Mohan Reddy, Chief Minister Assam Himanta Biswa Sarma, Chief Minister Bihar Nitish Kumar, Chief Minister Gujarat Bhupendra Patel, Chief Minister Maharashtra Uddhav Thackeray, Chief Minister Odisha Naveen Patnaik, Chief Minister Punjab Bhagwant Mann, Chief Minister Uttar Pradesh Yogi Adityanath are other members of the committee. The Standing Committee will have continuous consultation on the matters for consideration of the Council. It processes all matters pertaining to Centre-State Relations before they are taken up for consideration in the Inter-State Council. The committee also monitors the implementation of decisions taken on the recommendations of the Council and considers any other matter referred to it by the Chairman or Council. The Standing Committee may, if necessary, invite experts and persons eminent in specific fields to have the benefit of their views while deliberating upon the related subjects.

101. Recently, the Inter-State Council (ISC) has been reconstituted with the Chairman and Chief Ministers of all States and six Union Ministers as members. Which of the following will be in the role of Chairman?

- A. President of India
- B. Prime Minister of India
- C. Home Minister of India
- D. None of the above-mentioned



102. Which of the following committees recommended the establishment of a permanent Inter-State Council as an independent national forum?

- A. Sarkaria Commission
- B. Abid Hussain Commission
- C. Kothari Commission
- D. None of the above-mentioned

103. Consider the following statements about the issues which may not be brought up before the Inter-state Council:

- I. Any issues which relate to discharge of any duty or special responsibility of the union under the provisions of the constitution or any law of parliament.
- II. Any issue relating to a matter which, under the constitution, is left or the decision of a specified authority other than the central Government such as Election Commission or the Supreme Court etc.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- A. Only I follows
- B. Only II follows
- C. Both I & II follows
- D. None of the above-mentioned

104. The idea of creation of a zonal council was mooted by which of the following famous personalities in 1956?

- A. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. B.R Ambedkar
- C. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- D. None of the above-mentioned

105. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect regarding the inter-state Dispute?

- A. Article 262 of the constitution empowers the state legislatures to make laws for the adjudication of inter-state water dispute
- B. The Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1956 was enacted to deal with inter-state water disputes.
- C. The Government of India can constitute a tribunal to hear the disputes concerning claims of water sharing.
- D. The members of tribunal are appointed by the Chief justices of India.

Direction for Q.106-Q.110 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below

Passage – 2

Wearing hard hats, two Sri Lankan labourers wait for their turn to enter Colombo Port City, once envisioned as a 'world class' metropolis. Across the street from them, hundreds of 'GotaGoGama' protesters have been camping for over 50 days, calling for the resignation of President Gotabaya Rajapaksa. "Let's fight against the corrupt, exploitative economic system," reads a large sign hung from the Colombo Port City fence. Located on the ocean-facing Galle Face Green, the Colombo Port City is symbolic of the economic storm that has engulfed Sri Lanka. The USD 1.4 billion project – sanctioned during Mahinda Rajapaksa's presidency (2005-15) – is being developed by the Chinese on 269-hectares of reclaimed land. China accounts for 10 per cent of the island nation's debt, ranking third among creditors after Japan and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

With its 22 million people facing hardships amid a fuel and energy crisis and no foreign reserves to rely on, Colombo is now walking a tightrope with Beijing on the one side and New Delhi on the other. As former Sri Lankan foreign secretary Jayanath Colombage summed it up, "On security, we have an India first policy. But we want economic ties with China, too. Between Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi's visit in January and External Affairs Minister (EAM) S. Jaishankar's trip to the island nation in March this year, Sri Lanka's struggle to characterize its relationships with India and China had been visible for some months now. "Sri Lanka's crisis is partly a crisis of external relations, and the irony is that for a country that prides itself on Buddhist heritage, it has certainly in the post-war period, been following anything but the Buddhist middle path as it were in external relations," said Dayan Jayatilleka, Sri Lanka's former representative to the United Nations (UN) at

Geneva. “We are yet to see whether it would be India or China which will turn out to be Sri Lanka’s lender of last resort. The needle of evidence is now hovering in the direction of India as the external power that will help us stay afloat,” he added.

106. With the reference to the Economic Crisis in Sri Lanka, Consider the given statements & state which of the following is/are correct?

- I. Sri Lankan foreign exchange reserves are depleting rapidly and it is becoming increasingly difficult for the country to import essential consumption goods.
 - II. The current Sri Lankan economic crisis is the product of the historical imbalances in the economic structure, the IMF’s loan-related conditionality and the misguided policies of authoritarian rulers
- A. Only I follows
 - B. Only II follows
 - C. Both I & II follows
 - D. None of the above-mentioned

107. Out of the given options, which of the following has been replaced by Ranil Wickremesinghe as he was sworn in as 26th PM of Sri Lanka?

- A. Gotabaya Rajapaksa
- B. Mahinda Rajapaksa
- C. Maithripala Sirisena
- D. Sajith Premadasa

108. Examine the below mentioned options & state which of the following is the multilateral platform of which both India & Sri Lanka are members?

- I. BRICS Nations
 - II. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
 - III. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)
- A. I & II follows
 - B. Only II follows
 - C. II & III follows
 - D. None of the following

109. Which of the following Amendments to the Sri Lankan Constitution envisages devolution of necessary powers to the provincial councils to address the just demand of the Tamil people for equality, justice and respect within a united Sri Lanka?

- A. 8th Constitutional Amendment
- B. 11th Constitutional Amendment
- C. 13th Constitutional Amendment
- D. None of the following

110. Which of the following is the joint military exercise conducted between India & Sri Lanka?

- A. Mitra Shakti Exercise
- B. Yudh Abhyas Exercise
- C. Sampriti Exercise
- D. None of the following

Direction for Q.111-Q.115 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below

Passage – 3

India expressed its disappointment over the manner the World Health Organisation (WHO) prepared and published its report on its estimate of 47 lakh excess deaths due to Covid-19, disregarding authentic official data, said Union Health Minister Dr Mansukh Mandaviya at the 75th World Health Assembly. Speaking at the WHO headquarters, the minister said, “it is with a sense of dismay and concern that India notes WHO’s recent



exercise on all-cause excess mortality where our country-specific authentic data published by the statutory authority has not been taken into account.”

On May 5, WHO released a report that, according to its estimates, India’s death toll was nearly ten times higher than India’s official count of 4.8 lakh Covid-19 deaths during the last two years. The government has slammed the report, saying it is unacceptable as the estimates are drawn from flawed mathematical assumptions. The minister also said that the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, a constitutional body having a representation of health ministers from all Indian states, have passed a unanimous resolution asking him to convey their collective disappointment and concern in this regard. India firmly believes that WHO has a central role in achieving the goal of health for all in an objective and result-oriented manner, he added. “It should be our collective endeavour to ensure that WHO is fit for dealing with contemporary realities. India has always constructively contributed to making WHO reflect the aspirations of the Member States and that Member States must drive its processes,” the minister said.

111. Recently, World Health Assembly’s 75th session is being held at World Health Organization (WHO) Headquarters (HQ) in _____?

- A. Paris, France
- B. Geneva, Switzerland
- C. Berne, Switzerland
- D. None of the above-mentioned

112. India’s six _____ workers were awarded the Global Health Leaders Award at the ongoing 75th World Health Assembly to recognize their "outstanding contributions to advancing global health, demonstrated leadership, and commitment to regional health issues?"

- A. UJALA
- B. ASHA
- C. NISHA
- D. None of the following

113. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) which is a maternity benefit programme being implemented by _____?

- A. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- B. Ministry of Women & Child Development
- C. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
- D. None of the above

114. Global Hunger Index report 2020 is co-published by which of the following institutions?

- A. US based International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- B. Germany-based Welthungerhilfe
- C. Irish NGO Concern Worldwide
- D. Both B & C

115. Consider the given options & choose which of the following is the correct theme regarding the World Health Day 2022?

- A. Health Promotion for Well-being, Equity and Sustainable Development
- B. Building a fairer, healthier world
- C. Universal Health Coverage: Everyone, Everywhere
- D. None of the above



Direction for Q.116-Q.120 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below

Passage – 4

As the Ukraine war rages, Finland and Sweden formally applied to join NATO on Wednesday, heralding an end to decades of neutrality. Finland's parliament had already voted overwhelmingly in favour on the matter. In Sweden, a majority of legislators back the application, including those from the ruling Social Democratic Party who had for decades opposed such a move. A NATO foreign ministers meeting in Berlin on Sunday promised a swift process. But how exactly does a country become a NATO member, and how long might the process take for Finland and Sweden? Although NATO's membership process is not formalised, and the phases can vary, the first step is usually set in stone: a country must declare its interest and officially express the desire to join. NATO will then enter into discussions with the actor in question. In this case, Sweden and Finland will then have to meet the criteria set out in the alliance's 1995 "Study on Enlargement".

NATO says these criteria include a "functioning democratic political system based on a market economy; fair treatment of minority populations; a commitment to resolve conflicts peacefully; an ability and willingness to make a military contribution to NATO operations; and a commitment to democratic civil-military relations and institutions." According to Alexander Lanoszka, assistant professor in international relations at the University of Waterloo, "Finland and Sweden have long met the basic requirements for being in NATO, not least because of the strength of their democratic institutions and strong civilian control over their militaries. "As such, the process for joining should be speedier and thus smoother than what might have been the case with those countries that were under communist rule during the Cold War." Whether a country meets the requirements is assessed at the beginning of accession talks with NATO.

In some cases, countries are initially invited to participate in a so-called "Membership Action Plan" (MAP), a sort of preparatory programme in which a state is intensively advised and supported by NATO, so that it can meet the accession requirements in the future. Bosnia and Herzegovina are currently at this stage. However, for Sweden and Finland, membership is relatively straightforward, Alistair Shepherd, senior lecturer in European Security at Aberystwyth University. "Both fulfil the political, military and economic requirements. Both states are democracies with excellent democratic credentials, and both have advanced military capabilities that are already interoperable with NATO standards and states," he said. "Both have the resources to contribute to NATO's budget. In summary, both are seen as adding value to NATO and its security, not weakening it."

116. Which of the following nations have claimed that it could use its membership in the Western alliance (NATO) to veto moves to admit Finland & Sweden?

- A. Russian Federation
- B. Turkey
- C. United Arab Emirates
- D. None of the above-mentioned

117. Consider the given statements & state which of the following is/are incorrect in the reference to the 'Finland showing interest to join NATO'?

- I. Finland has stayed out of such alliances because it always wanted to maintain cordial relations with its neighbour, Russia.
 - II. Finland's geographical location plays in its favour as once it becomes a member, the length of borders Russia shares with NATO would double and it would also strengthen the alliance's position in the Baltic Sea.
- A. Only I is incorrect
 - B. Only II is incorrect
 - C. Both I & II are incorrect
 - D. None of the following

118. Consider the given options & state which of the following is matched incorrectly?

- A. Finland ---- Kyiv
- B. Norway ---- Oslo
- C. Sweden ---- Stockholm



D. None of the following

119. After considering the given statements, state which of the following is/are incorrect in the reference to the European Union?

- A. The European Union is a group of 28 countries that operate as a cohesive economic and political block.
- B. 20 countries of the EU use EURO as their official currency & 8 EU members (Bulgaria, Finland, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Romania, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom) do not use the euro: ANSWER
- C. In 2012, the EU received the Nobel Peace Prize for having "contributed to the advancement of peace and reconciliation, democracy, and human rights in Europe.
- D. None of the following

120. Consider the below-mentioned options & state which of the following is the current Secretary General of NATO?

- A. Ingrid Schulerud
- B. Jens Stoltenberg
- C. Christian Wulff
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Direction for Q.121-Q.125 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below

Passage – 5

The Ministry of Defense on Tuesday issued a gazette notification of guidelines which broadens the scope of eligible officers for the post of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS). The next Chief of Defence Staff could be anyone from the three serving chiefs, any serving three-star officer, any retired chief who is below 62 or any retired three-star officer also below the same age. The notification issued by the Indian government aims to amend regulations of three defence forces related to appointment of Chief of Defence Staff. According to the notification, the top serving and retired officers from the Indian Army, Indian Air Force and Indian Navy will now be eligible for the top post. The notification also opens a path for the second-highest active rank officers of the defence services to supersede their seniors - the chief of the army, air force, or navy - to take on the role. This is made possible because the notification mentioned that a serving Lieutenant General or their equivalent in the navy and air force could become the CDS.

Another change in eligibility criteria marks the inclusion of recently retired service chiefs and vice chiefs, despite the age ceiling being 62 years.

See the notification here The top post fell vacant last year after the sudden demise of General Bipin Rawat, after the helicopter he was travelling in crashed on 8 December, 2021. The crash also killed Rawat's wife and a dozen others who were on board. India has been left without a CDS since then. The Chief of Defence Staff of the Indian Armed Forces (CDS) is the military head and permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee (CoSC) of the Indian Armed Forces. The Chief Of Defence Staff is the highest-ranking uniformed officer on active duty in the Indian military and chief military adviser to the Minister of Defence. The Chief also heads the Department of Military Affairs. The CDS is assisted by a vice-chief, the Chief of Integrated Defence Staff. Rawat had retired as an Army Chief before he was appointed as the CDS. He took office on 1 December, 2020. The position was created with the aim of improving coordination, tri-service effectiveness and overall integration of the combat capabilities of the Indian armed forces. At the time of the creation of the post, no analogous position existed.

121. Out of the given options, which of the following heads the newly created Department of Military Affairs (DMA) in the Ministry of Defence?

- A. Chief of Army Staff
- B. Vice Chief of Army Staff
- C. Chief of Defence Staff
- D. None of the above-mentioned



122. After the sudden demise of General Bipin Rawat, the then Chief of Defence Staff in a plane crash, which of the following was appointed Chairman Chief of Staff Committee?

- A. General MM Naravane
- B. General Manoj Pande
- C. Lieutenant General BS Raju
- D. None of the following

123. Examine the mentioned below statements & state which of the following is/are incorrect in the reference to the role of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)?

- I. The CDS will be the single-point military adviser to the Defence Minister on matters involving all three services and the service chiefs will be obliged to confine their counsel.
 - II. CDS is first among equals, he enjoys the rank of Secretary within the DoD (Department of Defence) and his powers will be confined to only the revenue budget.
- A. Only I follows
 - B. Only II follows
 - C. Both I & II follows
 - D. None of the following

124. Which of the following has been recently appointed as Chief of Army Staff replacing MM Naravane?

- A. General YK Joshi
- B. General Manoj Pande
- C. General R. Hari Kumar
- D. None of the above-mentioned

125. Consider the given options & choose which of the following is the correct theme regarding the Army Day 2022?

- A. Indian Army Combat Ready, Credible & Cohesive
- B. In Stride with the Future
- C. Swarnim Vijay Varsh
- D. None of the above-mentioned

Direction for Q.126-Q.130 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below

Passage – 6

NASA launched a first-of-its kind mission on Saturday to study Jupiter's Trojan asteroids; two large clusters of space rocks that scientists believe are remnants of primordial material that formed the solar system's outer planets. The space probe, packed inside a special cargo capsule, lifted off on schedule from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida. It was carried aloft by an Atlas V rocket from United Launch Alliance (UAL), a joint venture of Boeing Co and Lockheed Martin Corp. This mission is a 12-year expedition to study a record number of asteroids. It will be the first to explore the Trojans, thousands of rocky objects orbiting the sun in two swarms – one ahead of the path of giant gas planet Jupiter and one behind it. Believed to be rich in carbon compounds, the asteroids may even provide new insights into the origin of organic materials and life on Earth, NASA said. No other single science mission has been designed to visit as many different objects independently orbiting the sun in the history of space exploration, NASA said. The probe will use rocket thrusters to maneuver in space and two rounded solar arrays, each the width of a school bus, to recharge batteries that will power the instruments contained in the much smaller central body of the spacecraft.

NASA says that as per some planet formation and evolution models, the Trojan asteroids are believed to be formed from the same material that led to the formation of planets nearly 4 billion years ago when the solar system was formed. Therefore, the mission is designed to understand the composition of the diverse asteroids that are a part of the Trojan asteroid swarms, to determine the mass and densities of the materials and to look for and study the satellites and rings that may orbit the Trojan asteroids. Despite their orbits, the Trojans are far from the planet and mostly scattered far from each other. So there's essentially zero chance of getting clobbered by one as it swoops past its targets, said Southwest Research Institute's Hal Levison, the mission's



principal scientist. The NASA's mission will swoop past Earth next October and again in 2024 to get enough gravitational oomph to make it all the way out to Jupiter's orbit. On the way there, the spacecraft will zip past asteroid Donald Johansson between Mars and Jupiter. The aptly named rock will serve as a 2025 warm-up act for the science instruments.

126. Which of the following NASA's missions would be launched on October 16, 2021 & that would be sent on a 12 year journey to the Planet Jupiter?

- A. NASA'S Psyche Mission
- B. NASA'S Grace Mission
- C. NASA'S Lucy Mission
- D. None of the following

127. Consider the given statements & state which of the following is/are incorrect in the reference to the above mentioned passage?

- I. The Trojan asteroids are named after Greek mythology and are left overs of the formation of the Solar System.
 - II. 'Psyche' would be the first spacecraft to visit the Trojans and the first to examine so many independent solar system targets, each in its own orbit of the Sun.
- A. Only I follows
 - B. Only II follows
 - C. Both I & II follows
 - D. None of the above

128. Which of the following is the mission launched by Indian Space & Research Organisation (ISRO) which is a planned orbiter to Venus to study the planet's surface and atmosphere?

- A. Shaklayaan-2 Mission
- B. Mangalyaan-1 Mission
- C. Shukrayaan-1 Mission
- D. None of the following

129. ISRO's Lunar Exploration Chandrayaan began in 2007 with an agreement between India's space agency ISRO & _____?

- A. USA's Space Agency NASA
- B. European Space Agency (ESA)
- C. French Space Agency (CNES)
- D. Russian Space Agency (ROSCOSMOS)

130. From which of the following space centres, NASA's Psyche mission is going to be launched in August 2022?

- A. Johnson Space Center, Houston
- B. International Space Station
- C. Kennedy Space Centre, Florida
- D. None of the following

Direction for Q.131-Q.135 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below

Passage – 7

A prominent politician and a senior journalist made a legal point recently on 'The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991'. They have argued that this law is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution of India. In precise terms, this is an incredibly wrong legal position to argue. It is true that in courts anything and everything can be argued, still there are some legal ground realities which are not up for a debate. Even a cursory reading of the statement itself proves that it is wrong. The 1991 law is an ordinary law enacted by Parliament, it is not a part of the Constitution of India, which is a separate document. To argue that this law is part of the basic structure of the 'Constitution' is counterintuitive. The Basic Structure Doctrine was



propounded by the Supreme Court of India in the celebrated case of *Kesvananda Bharti v State of Kerala*. This decision was given by a bench of 13 judges of the Court, which remains the highest bench strength of the Court till date to pronounce any judgment. In any judgment of any Court there is something known as the ratio decidendi (often referred as just ratio) of the judgement which is the legal question which was put to the court and which the judges have decided in that particular case. This is also the part of the judgement which is binding. The ratio in the judgement of the Kesvananda case has been deliberated upon by multiple jurists and there are differing opinions on the same. However, what everyone agrees on is that the majority judgement places restrictions on the amending power of the Parliament.

Article 13 of the Constitution provides that the Parliament of India can't enact any law which is in violation of the Fundamental Rights as provided in the Constitution. Article 368 provides that Parliament has the power to amend any provision of the Constitution. Hence, a legal question arose — what if the Parliament tries to amend a fundamental right itself? The Court held that the Parliament has power to amend any provision of the Constitution, but it can't amend the basic structure. The Court has from time to time pronounced what all provisions and principles form part of the basic structure of the Constitution. These provisions, thus, become immune from any amendment which can be made by Parliament.

131. According to the popular belief, Gyanvapi Mosque was built in 1669 by the Mughal ruler _____ by demolishing the ancient Vishweshwar temple.

- A. Aurangzeb
- B. Shahjahan
- C. Jahangir
- D. None of the above-mentioned

132. Which of the following Sections of the Places of Worship Act, 1991 bans the conversion of a place of worship or even a section of it into a place of worship of a different religious denomination or of a different segment of the same religious denomination?

- A. Section 2
- B. Section 3
- C. Section 4 (1)
- D. None of the following

133. With which of the following Constitutional amendments, the Preamble to the Constitution asserted that India is a "secular" nation?

- A. 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
- B. 44th Amendment Act, 1978
- C. 63rd Amendment Act, 1989
- D. None of the above-mentioned

134. "Ayodhya" that is land of dispute for many years is a township of which district of Uttar Pradesh?

- A. Moradabad
- B. Faizabad
- C. Prayagraj
- D. Mathura

135. The five-judge Constitution Bench, led by then Chief Justice of India _____ gave the verdict that the ownership of the disputed 2.77-acre land in Ayodhya to the Ram Janmabhoomi trusts in November 2019.

- A. S A Blonde
- B. SA Nazeer
- C. D Y Chandrachud
- D. Ranjan Gogoi



Section- E (QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUE)

Directions (136-140): Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.

The following table gives the sales of batteries manufactured by company over the years. Study the table and answer the question that follows:

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF BATTERIES SOLD BY A COMPANY OVER THE YEARS (NUMBERS IN THOUSAND)

Year	TYPES OF BATTERIES					Total
	4AH	7AH	32AH	35AH	55AH	
1992	75	144	114	102	108	543
1993	90	126	102	84	126	528
1994	96	114	75	105	135	525
1995	105	90	150	90	75	510
1996	90	75	135	75	90	465
1997	105	60	165	45	120	495
1998	115	85	160	100	145	605

Q.136. The total sales of all the seven years are the maximum for which battery?

- (A) 4AH (B) 7AH (C) 32AH (D) 35AH

Q.137. What is the difference in the number of 35AH batteries sold in 1993 and 1997?

- (A) 24000 (B) 28000 (C) 35000 (D) 39000

Q.138. The percentage of 4AH batteries sold to the total number of batteries sold was maximum in the year :

- (A) 1994 (B) 1995 (C) 1996 (D) 1998

Q.139. In the case of which battery there was a continuous decrease in sales from 1992 to 1997 ?

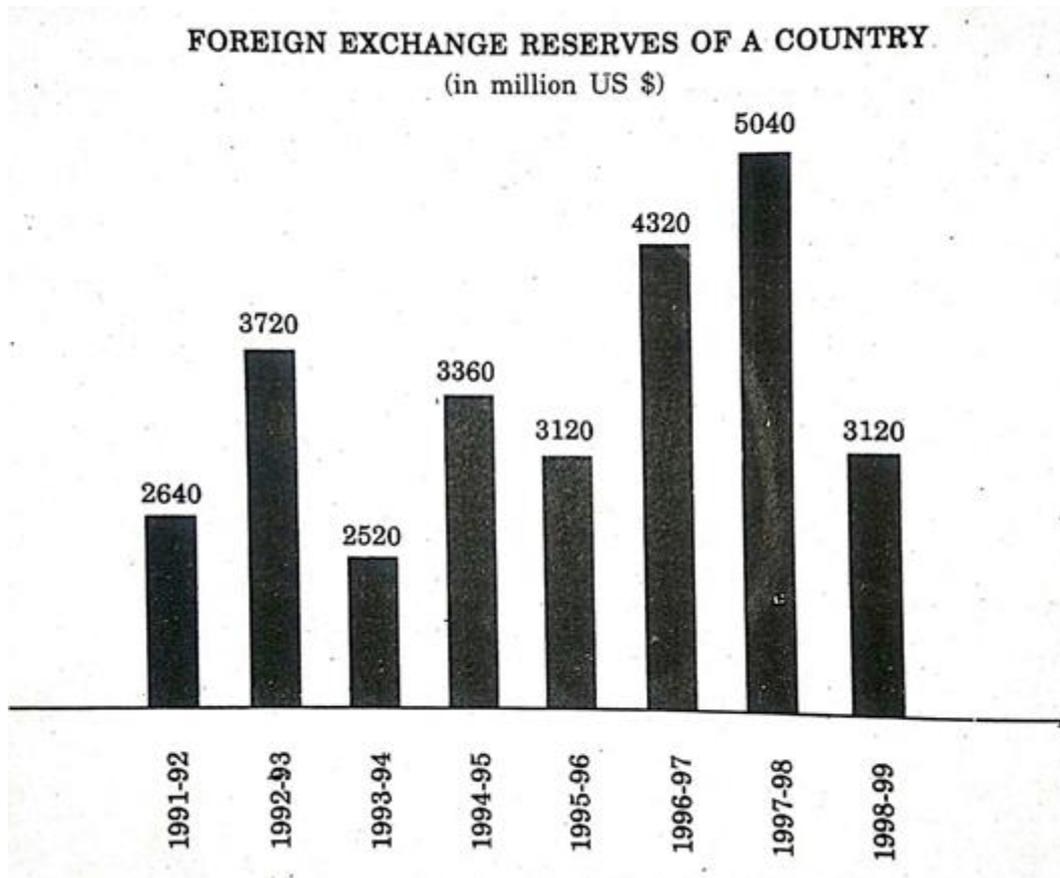
- (A) 4AH (B) 7AH (C) 32AH (D) 35AH

Q.140. What was the approximate percentage increase in the sales of 55AH batteries in 1998 compared to that in 1992 ?

- (A) 28% (B) 31% (C) 33% (D) 34%

Direction (141-145): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

The bar graph given shows the foreign exchange reserves of a country (in million US \$) form 1991-92 to 1998-99. Answer the question based on this graph.



Q.141. The foreign exchange reserves in 1997-98 was how many times that in 1994-95?

- (A) 0.7 (B) 1.2 (C) 1.4 (D) 1.5

Q.142. What was the percentage increase of foreign exchange reserves over the previous year, is the highest?

- (A) 100 (B) 150 (C) 200 (D) 620

Q.143. For which year, the percentage increase of foreign exchange reserves over the previous year, is the highest?

- (A) 1992-93 (B) 1993-94 (C) 1994-95 (D) 1996-97

Q.144. The foreign exchange reserves in 1996-97 were approximately what percent of the average foreign exchange reserves over the period under review?

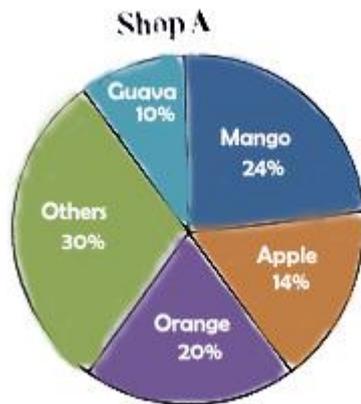
- (A) 95% (B) 110% (C) 115% (D) 125%

Q.145. The ratio of the number of years, in which the foreign exchange reserves are above the average reserves, to those in which the reserves are below the average reserves, is:

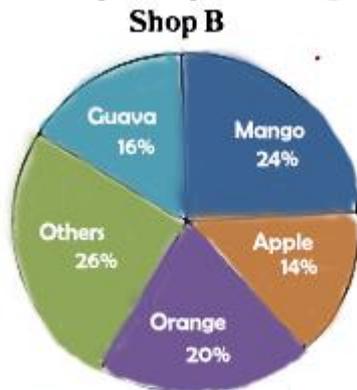
- (A) 2 : 6 (B) 3 : 4 (C) 3 : 5 (D) 4 : 4

Directions (146-150): Study the following Pie chart and answer the question that follow

The Pie chart shows the percentage quantity of fruits at two fruit shops A and B



Total quantity = 1200 kg



Total quantity = 1000 kg

Q.146. What is the difference between the quantity of Guava at Shop B and that at Shop A ?

- (A) 40 kg (B) 45 kg (C) 35 kg (D) 30 kg

Q.147. If the price of Mango is Rs. 30 per kg, Apple Rs.40 per kg and orange Rs.20 per kg, then what is the ratio of their costs at Shop A?

- (A) 1 : 4 : 6 (B) 9 : 8 : 5 (C) 3 : 7 : 8 (D) 5 : 4 : 1

Q.148. The quantity of Mango at Shop B is what per cent of the quantity of Mango at Shop A ?

- (A) 20% (B) 220% (C) 120% (D) 80%

Q.149. If the price of Mango is Rs.30 per kg, Apple Rs. 40 per kg, orange Rs.20 per kg, Other fruits Rs.15 per kg and Guava Rs. 18 per kg for both Shop A and B, then what is the difference between the cost of all fruits at Shop A and that at Shop B ?

- (A) Rs.7200 (B) Rs.3500 (C) Rs. 6400 (D) Rs.5100

Q.150. The quantity of Orange at Shop A is what percent more than that of Apple at Shop B ?

- (A) 161.52% (B) 195.5% (C) 182% (D) 171.42%