

CLAT - UG MOCK TEST - 2

For many years, the cultural model that was widely accepted in United States was that the country was a melting pot for immigrants. The melting pot symbolises that different groups of people who migrated to the United States and brought their own characteristics with them. Once they were in the United States, these people and their cultures were expected to mix and assimilate into an uniform United States culture in which it is impossible to notice the diverse cultures that made it up.

In recent years, however, the idea of the melting pot is being replaced by new one. Many new immigrants to the United States do not feel they should be required to change. They believe that they can contribute and belong to the United States and be its citizens while still keeping some of the culture, beliefs and even the language that they brought with them. Therefore, the new model that is being suggested for the United States is the salad bowl. The salad bowl describes a multicultural society where people do not have to conform to make a new unity but keep their original character while living side by side with each other.

It is not certain whether either of these two models is correct for the modern United States. The melting pot seems, to be over-idealistic and outdated. Also, older American may be suspicious of newer arrivals and do not welcome them, whereas newer Americans may feel that it is impossible give up their cultural characteristics. The salad bowl is not a perfect model, either. New immigrants who have not learned English or accepted the culture and beliefs common in the United States have difficulty in being a part of the American society. As a result, they are often accused of being unwilling to change, in other words, of not being American enough.

1. Which of the following INCORRECT about the “melting pot” model?

- (a) It requires immigrants to change and adapt their culture and beliefs.
- (b) It used to be the dominant cultural model for a long time.
- (c) It is an up-to-date and realistic model for the United States.**
- (d) Its main purpose is to create a uniform national culture.

2. Which of the following BEST explains the “salad bowl” model?

- (a) Immigrants are expected to change and assimilate into a single culture.
- (b) Immigrants are allowed to keep their original cultural identities and beliefs.**
- (c) Immigrants are no longer a part of the United States if they refuse to change.
- (d) Immigrants are asked to learn English and be American as soon as possible.

3. In paragraph 1, “it” refers to.....

- (a) United States culture
- (b) Noticing diverse cultures**
- (c) Cultural model
- (d) Migration to the United States

4. In paragraph 2, “conform” is closest in meaning to

- (a) Adapt**
- (b) Arrange
- (c) Acquire
- (d) Absorb

5. It can be UNDERSTOOD from the text that.....

- (a) The salad bowl is a more agreeable model than the melting pot for older Americans
 (b) **New immigrants prefer the salad bowl model rather than the melting pot model**
 (c) Learning English makes it more difficult for immigrants to adapt to American culture
 (d) Older American always welcome new immigrants if they choose to be America.

My education at Fort Hare was as much outside as inside the classroom. I was a more active sportsman than I had been at Heald town. This was due to two factors. I had grown taller and stronger, but more important, Fort Hare was so much smaller than Heald town, I had less competition. I was able to compete in both soccer and cross-country running. Running taught me valuable lessons. In cross-country competition, training counted more than intrinsic ability, and I could compensate for a lack of natural aptitude with diligence and discipline. I applied this in everything I did. Even as a student, I saw many young men who had great natural ability, but who did not have the self-discipline and patience to build on their endowment.

I also joined the drama society and acted in a play about Abraham Lincoln that was adapted by my classmate Lincoln Mkentane. Mkentane came from a distinguished Transkeian family, and was another fellow whom I looked up to. This was literally true, as he was the only student at Fort Hare taller than I was. Mkentane portrayed his namesake, while I played John Wikes Booth, Lincoln's assassin. Mkentane's depiction of Lincoln was stately and formal, and his recitation of one of the greatest of all speeches, the Gettysburg Address, won a standing ovation. My part was the smaller one, though I was the engine of the play's moral, which was that men take great risks often suffer great consequences.

I became a member of the Students Christian Association and taught Bible classes on Sundays in neighbouring villages. One of my comrades on these expeditions was serious young science scholar whom I had met on the soccer field. He came from Pondoland, in the Transkei, and his name was Oliver Tambo. From the start, I saw that Oliver's intelligence was diamond-edged; he was a keen debater and did not accept the platitudes that so many of us automatically subscribed to. Oliver lived in Beda Hall, the Anglican hostel, and though I did not have much contact with him at Fort Hare, it was easy to see that he was destined for great things.

6. Many young men failed to build their endowment because.....

- (a) **They lacked self-discipline.** (b) They were very class conscious.
 (c) They lacked self-will. (d) They lacked natural ability.

7. was one of the sources of the author's education.

- (a) Nature (b) Conversation (c) **Sports** (d) Society

8. What was the moral of the play in which the author acted?

- (a) People who play negative roles do not get appreciation.
 (b) Good deeds always pay well.
 (c) However strong evil maybe it is always defeated by Truth.
 (d) **Men who take great risks often suffer great consequences.**

9. Why was the author an active sportsman in Fort Hare?

- (a) He was new in town.
(b) He had grown taller and stronger.
(c) He was favored by the sports coaches.
(d) He liked sports better than studies.

10. The fact that the author praises Oliver, shows that the author.....

- (a) Was his subordinate
(b) Was his disciple
(c) Admired him
(d) Envied him

I should have left Karl's house earlier. Then I could have caught the last bus home. But we got talking, listening to music, laughing about stupid things. I pulled my jacket collar up against my neck as the cold air wrapped itself around me. I cursed at myself for the hundredth time for missing the bus. Stupid, so stupid. It had to be at least seven kilometers back to my house. The walk didn't bother me. It was the hollow that unnerved me. Everyone at school had stories to tell about it. The hollow. That's where she died. The Grey Lady. You can see her there at night. She's waiting for someone. Waiting for revenge. And we all rolled our eyes and laughed at those that told the tales. There's no such thing as ghosts, I heard myself say. But now I was just two minutes away from the hollow. And things didn't look the same here when I was on the bus. Things seemed to quiet. Too still. Either side of me trees whispered in the shifting breeze that slid between them. Their voice called out to me in hushed tones. Not too late to go back, not too late to go back... The road rose up ahead. I never noticed it on the bus, it always seemed. Flat. But now on foot, it was as if the road itself was trying to make me turn back. After the crest in the road just blackness. No light, no sound. Nothing but all-encompassing dark. I took a breath and increased the pace of my walking. ON the bus, the hollow seemed less than a minutes. But how could be sure I never timed it. I didn't pay much attention to what was outside. Either staring in daze at the road in front and the back of the driver's head or lost in a series of dumb message from Karl and our friends. I increased the speed of my walking as I got the top of the small rise in the road. When I got to the top of it, I gazed down into the hollow. Nothing but total darkness. I looked back over my shoulder and saw the dim cone of light that shed out from a street lamp way back in the distance. I turned to the font and squinted my eyes to try to make out the next street light. Nothing. Only sheer blackness. Another breath and I took the first step down into the hollow. My aunt said that she killed all her children. The memory of another Grey Lady tale slithered into my mind. She killed them all one by one then took her own life. People said she had lost her mind.

I saw the face of the Kid in my school who spoke these words. An unpopular student at my school who everyone laughed at behind his back. He spent too much time by himself and I never gave him a second thought.

So why were his words of the Grey Lady so prominent in my heart right now?

I marched ahead into the total darkness.

The outline of the trees disappeared from view either side of my like they no longer existed like they were no longer part of this world.

Once again, the breeze danced through the branches and their voices called to me.

You can't go back. You can't go back.

I shook my head, pulled the collar tighter around my neck, and quicken the pace. My breath came in sharp breaths now. I told myself because I was walking so fast but that little gremlin of doubt whispered in my ear. Because you're afraid.

My hands thrust so deep in the pocket of my jacket, they restricted my movements, made it difficult to walk. I pulled my hands free and found that I could walk even faster. I broke into a half-trot. Stopped, walked again, walked faster, and faster still. She cut their throats. The unpopular kid's face clear in my mind. Then cut them into little pieces and buried them in the trees in the hollow. People didn't find their bodies for years. They put the Grey Lady in a mental institute. She screamed every night until she died.

I swirled around. The street light I saw before now completely invisible. I was surrounded by the gripping darkness. Enveloped in its arms.

Panic took hold of my breathing. I swallowed and forced a lungful of air inside my chest. I turned on each foot. My eyes darted into the eternal blackness all around me and for a second I could not remember which direction I was going.

I leaned down and saw the white lines of the road and raced along with them. They could lead me out of the hollow and into safety.

The wind hissed through the trees as I ran ahead. It was racing with me, keeping me company or mocking me, I could not tell.

As I ran down deeper into the hollow, my head filled with tales of the Grey Lady. Stories and fables that I paid no attention to before now all surging back into my memory. My mind showed the speaker of each story as the words unfolded in my ears.

She stays in the hollow, waiting. Waiting for someone. Waiting for revenge.

She was driven insane by a curse. She was the daughter of a rich landowner and a local witch put a curse on her.

She loved her children. Even though she took their lives.

My feet stumbled ahead and my hands clawed at the cold air in front of me. Then I found myself going uphill again. I had done it! I had got to the bottom of the hollow. Now I was on my way out again.

I let out a laugh of victory. My lungs burned as I took deep breaths and lurched ahead into the dark.

Then the sheer relief of a silvery-white light ahead. The next street light!

Thank God.

I slowed and gave myself permission to walk. My heart pounded in my chest and my breathing slowed.

The light grew brighter and I could make out the trees on either side of the road again.

How stupid of me, I said out loud. I'll laugh about this tomorrow with Karl.
 The light ahead grew brighter and brighter. I could make out the trees more clearly.
 I bowed my head and laughed to myself again. I turned behind and looked into the
 blackness of the hollow.
 How small it looked now. Before it seemed like a huge chasm. Something inescapable
 I faced the front and peered into the light.
 My breath stopped.
 A figure.
 All grey.
 Surrounded by light

11. Why did the author miss the bus?

- (a) He was at school working late with his friends.
- (b) He was hanging out with Karl.**
- (c) He was listening stories of the grey lady.
- (d) The bus got off early.

12. What is the thing the author had in his mind that made him worried?

- (a) He was afraid of missing his bus.
- (b) He was worried about crossing the hollow.**
- (c) He was afraid of the darkness.
- (d) He didn't want to go late that night.

13. Why did the grey lady killed all of his children?

- (a) She didn't love them.
- (b) She got mad after a curse.**
- (c) She was insane since birth.
- (d) She was a witch.

14. What does the author see at the end of the story?

- (a) He sees the street lights and brightness.
- (b) He sees a grey figure.**
- (c) He sees his friend Karl.
- (d) Not mentioned in the passage.

15. What does the author mean by 'tort'?

- (a) A funny person
- (b) A run with short steps**
- (c) A run like a horse
- (d) None of the above

A young boy stands in a temple filled with burning incense as he waits for a priest to place a glittering crown on his head. The ritual is part of the coronation ceremony that will make the nine-year-old pharaoh of ancient Egypt. His people will call him by his royal name, King Tutankamun. You probably know him as just King Tut. Tut became pharaoh of Egypt in 1332 B.C. at the age of nine. He ruled the country at a time of conflict when battles over land raged between Egypt and the neighboring kingdom of Nubia. Nearly a decade after coming to power, the young leader died at about 18. But historians didn't know much about Tut until 1922. That's when a British archaeologist named Howard Carter uncovered Tut's tomb in Egypt's Valley of the Kings. After findings a crypt beneath the Egyptian desert, Carter spent much of the next two years searching the tomb but the biggest treasure was within another room in the tomb, where Carter found a coffin. The coffin open to reveal another

coffin. Inside the second coffin was a third coffin made of gold. Inside was Tut's mummified body, untouched for more than 3,000 years.

Soon after the mummy was uncovered, archaeologist tried to pry his body from the sticky sacred oils that coated the inside of his coffin. But such rough handling damaged the mummy and made it tough to tell what lead to Tut's death.

Some suspected he was murdered, perhaps poisoned. But modern technologies like 3-D scanning eventually revealed that the powerful king was actually in poor health- and even had a broken leg. Maybe the frail King tumbled form one of the chariots found in his tomb. With his immune system already weakened, Tut could have easily died of an infection in the busted bone if the crash itself didn't kill him.

Archaeologists aren't quite ready to declare the mystery solved. Without records from that time period detailing exactly what happened, we may never know the whole truth about Tut's death. But regardless of how he died, the treasures of Tut's tomb make him the most famous mummy in the world.

16. Who is the young boy mentioned at the starting of then passage?

- (a) The author (b) Father of the King Tut
(c) Son of the priest (d) King Tut

17. Which of the following is not a suspected reason for the King's death?

- (a) He was injured from the chariot.
(b) He had a low immunity system and probably died of an infection.
(c) He suffered food poisoning.
(d) He was murdered.

18. What makes the king Tut special form the other mummies?

- (a) He died at any early age.
(b) The reason for his death is still a mystery.
(c) His mummy was the oldest mummy.
(d) His mummy has the largest treasures.

19. Which of the following is closet to 'pry'?

- (a) Raise (b) Break (c) Touch (d) Abandon

20. What does the author mean by 'frail king'?

- (a) Young kind (b) Feeble king (c) Unexperienced king (d) Tough king

Technically, we are capable of doing two things at the same. It is possible, for example, to watch TV while cooking dinner or to answer an email while talking on the phone.

What is impossible, however, is concentrating on two tasks at once. You're either listening to the TV and the overflowing pot of pasta is background noise, or you're tending to the pot of pasta and the TV is background noise.

During any single instant, you are concerting on one or the other.

Multitasking forces your brain to switch your focus back and forth very quickly form one task to another. This wouldn't be a big deal if the human brain could transition seamlessly from one job to the next, but it can't.

Have you ever been in the middle of writing an email when someone interrupts you? When the conversation is over and you get back to the message, it takes you a few minutes to get your bearings, remember what you were writing and get back on track. Something similar happens when you multitask. Multitasking forces you to pay a mental price each time you interrupt one task and jump to another. In Psychology terms, this mental price is called the switching cost.

Switching cost is the disruption in a performance that we experience when we switch our focus from one area to another. One study, published in the International Journal of Information Management in 2003, found that the typical person checks email once every five minutes and that, on average, it takes 64 seconds to resume the previous task after checking your email.

In other words, because of email alone, we typically waste one out of every six minutes.

21. What is true in view of the passage?

- (a) We can do two things at a time but can concentrate only on one.
- (b) We cannot do two things at a time because we can concentrate only on one.
- (c) We can do too many things at a time and concentrate on one thing at a time.
- (d) We can only do one thing at a time because we can concentrate on one thing at a time.

22. What do you understand by 'switching cost'?

- (a) The cost we pay for wasting our time.
- (b) It's mental cost of how much disruption is caused while transitioning from tasks.
- (c) It is a mental price of multitasking.
- (d) It is a mental price of checking emails or message.

23. Why multitasking is a big deal?

- (a) It wastes our time.
- (b) It makes us less efficient and effective.
- (c) The human brain cannot make the transition.
- (d) All of the above

24. Which of the following can be used in the exchange of the word 'seamless'?

- (a) Smoothly
- (b) Matchlessly
- (c) Appropriately
- (d) Standardly

25. Which of the following is not a synonym of 'interrupt'?

- (a) Adjourn
- (b) Sever
- (c) Heckle
- (d) Vexation

In January 1915, a 46-year-old Mohandas Gandhi relocated to India after spending 20 years in South Africa. He wanted to be the leader of the Independence Movement, but it was challenging, as Indians knew him as a foreigner. Known for his unconventional social activism in South Africa. But in four years, he became a national leader of the Congress, surpassing leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Lokmanya Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Aurobindo Ghose, Abdul Kalam Azad, and Annie Besant, who had earned battle scars in India. What were Gandhi's tactics? How did

he win against constant opposition to his each and every move? How did he overcome his blunders? In the end who held the ladder so that he could ascend the throne? Though Gandhi had fame from his activities in South Africa to the Indian leaders of that time, Gandhi looked “queer and quixotic, an eccentric specimen of England returned educated Indian.” He was not liked by many people. At that time there were two camps in Congress-the moderates and extremists. The moderates were an earlier generation of leaders like Gopalkrishna Gokhale and his followers who believed in a constitutional approach like appealing to the British Government. The extremists-Aurobindo, Tilak-believed in a radical approach, like violent rebellion. Both of these group did not like Gandhi.

A series of unfortunate events happened to some of the key players. Gokhale and Pherozechah Mehta passed away in 1915. Tilak, who was released from prison was lying low. Lala Lajpat Rai was in exile. Aurobindo Ghose had moved to Pondicherry. The Kilafat supporters, Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali were imprisoned. The disappearance of these leaders did not give Gandhi an automatic path to leadership. Annie Besant and C.R. Das were still there. Also, Indians had not seen Gandhi’s skills in action in India. Naturally, Gandhi’s first course of action was to build on what he knew well- satyagraha. He launched satyagraha in Champara, Ahmedabad, and Kaira- small scale ones at the local level-to show his agitational capabilities. He was able to mobilize people who were considered politically irrelevant and enhance both his following and reputation.

26. Why was Gandhi not liked by many people?

- (a) He was a very arrogant foreigner
- (b) He was not committed to India’s independence
- (c) He wanted to ascend the throne
- (d) He was a foreigner for Indians

27. What did Gandhi know well according to the author?

- (a) Constitutional appeals
- (b) Law
- (c) Satyagraha
- (d) Speeches

28. What did Gandhi do in South Africa for which he received fame?

- (a) He led a social movement in South Africa.
- (b) He spread awareness about Indian freedom in South Africa.
- (c) He got India help form south Africa.
- (d) All of the above

29. What do you mean by ‘quixotic’?

- (a) Unrealistic
- (b) Pragmatic
- (c) Thoughtful
- (d) Cautious

30. Which of the following is not similar to ‘tactics’?

- (a) Strategy
- (b) Trick
- (c) Plot
- (d) Booming

From Student to Lawyer to Judge

The Supreme Court, in a major judgement on Wednesday, allowed trading in cryptocurrency, cancelling the 2018 ban imposed by the Reserve Bank of India prohibiting banks and financial institutions from providing services with relation to cryptocurrencies which was challenged in the Supreme Court by Internet Mobile Associate of India (IMAI) and other petitioners.

In its verdict, a three-judge Bench of Justice Rohinton Fali Nariman, Justices S Ravindra Bhat and Justice V Ramasubramanian, held the RBI's ban on cryptocurrency as "unconstitutional".

Cryptocurrency are digital currencies in which encryption techniques are used to regulate the generation of currency units and verify the transfer of funds, operating independently of a central bank.

The IMAI argued that the RBI had banned cryptocurrency on "moral grounds" as not prior studies were conducted to analyze the effect of these virtual currencies on the economy. The association contended that the RBI circular has barred all the entities regulated by the apex bank from providing services to any individual or business dealing in virtual currencies like cryptocurrencies. It further argued that the blockchain technology adopted in these virtual currencies was not disputed and therefore a blanket ban was "arbitrary, unfair and unconstitutional".

In 2013, the RBI in an advisory had cautioned users, holders, and traders of virtual currencies, including Bitcoins, about the potential financial, operational, legal customer protection, and security-related risks that they were exposing themselves to.

In July 2018, the top court had refused to stay the RBI circular prohibiting banks and financial institution from dealing with the cryptocurrencies like bitcoin. It had sought response from RBI, Finance Ministry and Union ministry of Information and Technology.

While the Supreme Court recognized the power of the RBI to take pre-emptive action, it questioned the proportionality of the measures used by the RBI. To determine the proportionality of the RBI's measures the Supreme Court held that the RBI should show some semblance of damage suffered by its regulated entities (after establishing that they were harmed.) it is not the case of RBI That any of the entities regulated by it has suffered on account of the provision of banking services to the online platform running Virtual Currency exchanges. When the consistent stand of the RBI is that they have not banned Virtual Currencies and when the Government of India is unable to take a call despite several committees coming up with several proposals including two draft bills, both of which advocated exactly opposite positions, it is not possible for the Supreme Court to hold that the impugned measure is proportionate. Hence, the Supreme Court set aside the RBI circular containing directions to banks that they should not provide banking services to those engaged in the trading of VCs or engaged in the facilitation of such trading.

31. Which of the following is true?

- (a) The RBI banned Virtual Currency (VC).
- (b) The RBI prohibited companies from facilitating trading in VCs.
- (c) The RBI prohibited banks from allowing companies engaged in trading in VCs from using bank services.
- (d) The RBI banned those banks that traded in VCs.

32. The Supreme Court took exception to the RBI's actions because:

- (a) The RBI had no concern for companies trading in VCs.
- (b) The RBI had not shown any concern for banks regulated by it.
- (c) The RBI did not prove that banks had suffered harm because of the provision of banking services to VC exchange operators but directed banks not to do so any way.
- (d) The RBI exercised wide power despite having narrow powers under the law.

33. In an appeal against the judgment of the Supreme Court on which the above passage is based, the RBI demonstrated that a bank that had been providing banking services to a VC exchange operator had suffered losses because a company engaged in real estate projects had not repaid a loan that it had borrowed. Will the RBI succeed in its appeal?

- (a) Yes, since the RBI can demonstrate that banks providing banking services to operators of VC exchanges had suffered harm.
- (b) Yes, since the crux of the problem that the Supreme Court found with the RBI's stand was that it could not provide data about any banks that had suffered losses.
- (c) No, since only one bank had suffered losses after providing banking services to a company operating a VC exchange.
- (d) No, since there is no correlation between the loss suffered by the bank and the provision of banking services by that bank to the VC exchange operator.

34. The RBI issues a new circular stating that VCs are being used by a terrorist organization called ISIL and imposes a countrywide ban on the use of VCs until further notice. This new circular is challenged before the Supreme Court. Will the Supreme Court uphold its validity?

- (a) Yes, since the new circular demonstrate valid grounds for banning VCs.
- (b) No, the RBI does not have the authority to ban VCs.
- (c) Yes, the RBI had taken a clear stand that VCs are being used by a terrorist organization.
- (d) No, the RBI cannot issue any circulars after the Supreme Court judgment.

35. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- (a) Crypto currencies are digital currencies.
- (b) Crypto currencies are virtual.
- (c) RBI prohibits bank from dealing in crypto currencies.
- (d) Crypto currencies are best means to sustain money in banks.

In *Govind v. State of Madhya Pradesh*, the constitutionality of the Madhya Pradesh Police Regulations was challenged on the grounds that police visits to a suspect's home (domiciliary visits), monitoring of a suspect's movements, and home picketing were a violation of the fundamental right to free movement under Article 19(1) (d) of the Constitution, and the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21.

Govind, the petitioner, is a citizen of India. He had been accused of a number of crimes during the period 1960-1969, some of which he contents to be false. In the year 1962, he was convicted for trespass and served with an imprisonment of two months and a fine of Rs. 100 was levied. Next, he was convicted of house breaking and was served with one month of imprisonment as well as a fine of Rs. 501.

In the meanwhile, the Government of Madhya Pradesh instituted Regulation 855 and 856 of the Madhya Pradesh Police Regulations according to which the name of the persons who are suspected of being indulging in some or the other criminal activity should be noted down in a register and such persons should be kept under constant surveillance. There should be visits at irregular intervals to the home of these individuals to ensure that they do not indulge in any criminal acts which are against the public policy.

After this regulation came into being, Govind was listed as a habitual criminal and he was subject to regular surveillance. He claimed that there were regular visits by the police officers in his house and many times he was beaten and assaulted by these policemen. He contested Regulations 855 and 856 on the grounds that they were not in accordance with the right to privacy and was also not backed by a law in force.

The court dismissed the petition made by Govind. The court contended that regulation 855 and 856 made by the government have necessary statutory backing as they have been created under Section 46(2) (c) of the Police Act, 1888.

The court stated that the right to privacy is not explicitly provided under the Constitution of India. It can be implied from Article 21 of the Indian Constitution and therefore is not absolute in its entirety. Thus, reasonable restriction can be imposed on an individual's right to privacy and this is to be determined through a comprehensive analysis of the facts of the case and through the compelling state interest test. Domiciliary visits by the policeman were not regarded to be violating the fundamental rights as these were reasonable in their nature and with an objective to secure the public interest. Only persons who are suspected of being indulging in crimes are subjected to domiciliary visits and surveillance and thus these regulations were considered to be reasonable and there by upheld to be valid.

The court urged the police officers to take steps under the regulation with extreme caution. Only the persons with clearest cases of criminal activities should be subjected to the surveillance so as to ensure that the significance of the regulation is maintained.

36. Mangesh lives in Bangalore, and has been arrested a few times in the past for petty offences like pickpocketing. He claims to have changed his ways, and now runs a small trading business. He was visiting Mumbai, the police followed him around the city, to ensure he did not commit any crimes while in the city. Would Mangesh succeed if he filed a case claiming the Mumbai police violated his fundamental rights?

- (a) Yes, since his actions did not pose a threat to public safety.
- (b) Yes, since the police are being biased against him.
- (c) No, since he had a history of committing criminal offences.
- (d) No, since the police did not visit his home, but only followed him around in public places.

From Student to Lawyer to Judge

37. Rita is a member of religious organization that has often been involved in communal riots in the past. Rita herself had been suspected of inciting such riots in the past, but has never been convicted. The day before the Supreme Court was to pronounce its judgment on a very important case involving religious issues, Rita made a public statement to the effect that she and her organization would-burn the city to the ground-if the decision was not rendered in favor of the parties form their religious. The night before the Supreme Court decision, the police station two constables outside her home; these constables are replaced in shifts, and the police remain outside her home for the entire day of the Supreme Court pronouncement. Rita claims the police have violated her fundamental rights. Will she succeed?

- (a) No, since the day of the Supreme Court judgement was fraught with communal tension.
- (b) Yes, since she had never been convicted of inciting communal riots in the past.
- (c) No, since her statements showed there was a possibility of a threat to public safety and security.**
- (d) Yes, since her organization had been involved in criminal riots, and not Rita personally

38. Which of the following, if true, would be a strong argument opposing the decision in the Govind case?

- (a) The police often monitor the movements of past convicts when they do not have any other leads.
- (b) Records show that once a person is convicted of an offence, they are highly unlikely to commit another offence.
- (c) Conducting surveillance on a person ensures that they would do not commit an offence against public safety.**
- (d) The government should not place any restrictions on the fundamental rights of citizens.

39. Munir discovers that the police have been tapping his phone, and listening to all his conversations for the past year. He challenges the police's actions, and claims that they have violated his fundamental rights. The police claim that Munir is a known criminal, and that the Govind case did not cover phone-tapping, but only picketing and domiciliary visits. Will the police succeed?

- (a) No, since the police was planning to conduct domiciliary visits.
- (b) No, since phone-tapping would constitute surveillance.**
- (c) Yes, since Munir is known criminal, and phone-tapping is not specifically addressed by the Govind case.
- (d) Yes, since their actions are intended to prevent a threat to public safety.

40. Which of the following fundamental rights is available to both the citizens and non-citizen:

- (a) The right to six freedoms *Student to Lawyer to Judge*
- (b) The right to equality before law**
- (c) Cultural and educational rights
- (d) The right to equality of opportunity in public employment

The law on prevention of cruelty to animals makes it an offence if a person does any of the following:

- Beats, Kicks, overrides, or tortures an animal or, being the owner, knowingly permits, any animal to be so treated (Type 1 Offence’);
- Fails to provides any animal with sufficient food, drink, or shelter being the owner of such animal (Type 2 Offence’);
- Without reasonable cause, abandons any animal in circumstances which render it likely to suffer pain, starvation, or thirst (Type 3 Offence’);
- Solely with a view to providing entertainment-incites any animal to fight or bait any other animal (Type 4 Offence’)

Exception for Experiments – The law, however, makes an exception to the above offences by stating that it is not unlawful to perform experiments (including experiments involving operations) on animals for the purpose of advancement by new discovery of knowledge which will be useful for saving or for prolonging life or alleviating suffering or for combating any disease, whether of human beings, animals or plants.

Ameena leaves her pup with her friend Nisha and requests. Nisha to take good care of the pup until she return from a 10-day business trip that she cannot avoid. Ameena mentions that she would pay Nisha for the food and any other expense that Nisha incurs in taking care of the pet. Ameena also asks Nisha to promise that she would letting Ameena know and feeds him a large family-pack of ice-creams. This causes the pup to have a gastrointestinal upset and he starts to growl – attracting the attention of several aggressive stray dogs in the vicinity eager to attack the pup. To punish the pup for his misbehavior despite feeding him her favourite ice-cream, Nisha abandons the pup at the beach and takes a rickshaw back to her house. Soon after, the bigger stray dogs surround and attack the pup. A passer-by who see this, urges and exhorts the pup to stand up for himself and fight the bigger dogs. The children playing cricket on the beach find this entertaining and line up to watch the fight. Meanwhile, Aaron, who is meditating at the beach, gets disturbed by the commotion created by the dogs and decides to stuff large stones in the mouths of the dogs to prevent them form barking. Many of the dogs, unable to get the stones out, die of starvation.

41. Ameena has committed:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) A Type 1 Offence | (b) A Type 2 Offence |
| (c) A Type 3 Offence | (d) No Offence |

42. Nisha has committed:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) A Type 1 Offence | (b) A Type 2 Offence |
| (c) A Type 3 Offence | (d) All of the above |

From Student to Lawyer to Judge

43. Aaron is charged with a Type 3 Offence and he defends the charge by saying that his actions are saved by the Experiments Exception under law. Which of the following statements is true in relation to Aaron's actions?

- (a) Aaron is not guilty since he performed an experiment to save himself (a human being) from suffering.
- (b) Aaron is not guilty since he performed an experiment with the intention of prolonging the life of the pup.
- (c) Aaron is guilty since his actions do not constitute an experiment done with the purpose of advancement by new discovery of knowledge for saving or for prolonging life or alleviating suffering or for combating any disease.
- (d) Aaron is guilty since offences cannot be performed in the course of experiments for advancement by discovery of new knowledge.

44. Which of the following, if true, is a good defence form Nisha's perspective?

- (a) It had become dark and the stray dogs at the beach were about to attack Nisha.
- (b) Ameena did not tell her that the pup could not be given ice-cream.
- (c) The best way to discipline pups is by dealing with them harshly when they misbehave.
- (d) Nisha left the pup because she had messaged Ameena asking why the pup was growling and had not received a response for over 5 minutes.

45. Principle 1: Any person who interferes with the discharge of duties by a public servant is liable for punishment.

Principle 2: Nothing is an offence if the person who committed it was winnable to appreciate the consequences of his act, due to intoxication, provided such intoxication was administered against his will and without his consent (NLS 1990)

Facts: Rahul got drunk of his own volition and on his way back home he assaulted a policeman. He is prosecuted for intimidating a public servant.

Is Rahul liable for punishment?

- (a) Yes, Rahul is liable for punishment as he assaulted a policeman
- (b) No, Rahul is not liable for punishment as he was drunk.
- (c) Yes, he is liable for punishment as he got drunk of his own volition.
- (d) None of the above.

Live-in relationship is a new concept in India. Though the 'unmarried couple' status existed, it was not popular and the term 'Live-in relationship' was not given to it. With changing times and attitudes of the people these relations have come to the mainstream of society. The number of such relations is increasing gradually and this has compelled the Apex court of India to take the matter gravely. The recent development in the issue has provided the ground to discuss the pertinence and the effects of such relationship on India society.

India is a country, where marriage is treated as a sacramental bonding between two people. The concept of husband, wife and family is still given the utmost importance in many communities of the country. Cohabitation had been a taboo since British rule. However, this no longer holds good in metro cities like Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Delhi, but is not so often found in rural and Semi-urban areas

with more conservative values. Though it is not illegal in India, the majority considers it to be aberrant and is looked down upon. With the population over 1 billion less than 2% of the people may be in Live-in relationships. Not only it lacks the public backing, the Indian communal setup makes it difficult to adopt any legislation regarding the issue.

There are some sensitive points to be discussed about the relevance of Live-in relationship in India public life. Speaking about the culture of India, it is well known that the Majority of the Indians are conventional in the way they lead their life. Encouraging an unconventional concept like Live in relationship would certainly create a stir in the society leading to multiple disturbances. Also, it harms the long-cherished values of institutions like marriage and family. It may lead to a situation where such practices may prove to be dangerous to the status and right of women which is already being neglected for centuries. Most importantly young girls are in danger of being misused by crooked men where the girls end up being victims of lust and ruin their lives on false beliefs.

In a recent Judgment of *D. Patchaiammal vs. Velusamy*, the Supreme Court held that not all live-in relationships will amount to a relationship in the nature of marriage or get the benefit of the prevention of women from violence act of 2005. Women in such relationships are 'not' entitled for any maintenance unless the following conditions are fulfilled such as:

- (1) The couple must hold themselves out to society as being akin to spouses,
- (2) They must be of legal age to marry,
- (3) They must be otherwise qualified to enter into a legal marriage including being unmarried,
- (4) They must have voluntarily cohabited and held themselves out to the world as being akin to spouses for a significant period of time.

Here again, the question arises, what is a significant period of time? What is the gauge to measure the proximity of a live-in relationship with that of marriage? These conditions make it more difficult for a woman favoring the man. With these there are some intrinsic advantages to married couples like a marriage certificate issued by a competent legal authority such as the registrar of marriage is not only a mere legal document but it is the most important piece of document when it comes handy to all sorts of legal issues. The live-in couples don't possess such legal documents & if they have to seek any legal help anytime regarding each other they won't get any. The live-in relationship only saves their time & money, in case they fail to continue this relationship anytime in their life & they can simply walk out of each other's life just without going through any legal formalities which are required in case of legally married couples, who have to go through the complete judicial process that is provided in the matrimonial law according to which they got married. In that case, they get their legal rights of custody of child, settlement of their properties & place of residence decided accordingly. The live-in relationship doesn't provide any legal right to claim all these, in case they give birth to a child; then the future of the child is also in jeopardy if the relationship doesn't last long.

On the other hand, the Live-in relationships are on a steady growth, and a certain section of people in India are readily endorsing and practicing it.

On 23rd March 2010 a three-judge bench of the Supreme Court comprising the then Chief Justice K.G. Balakrishna, Deepak Verma and B.S. Chauhan observed that a man and

woman living together without marriage cannot be construed as an offence and held that living together is a Right to Life and Liberty as a Fundamental Right.

The apex court said there was no law which prohibits live-in relationship or pre-marital sex. The apex court made this observation while reserving its judgement on a special leave petition filed by noted south Indian actor Kushboo seeking to quash 22 criminal cases filed against her after she allegedly endorsed pre-marital sex in interviews to various magazines in 2005.

In Payal Katara v. Superintendent, Nari Niketan Agra case, it has been established that anyone, man or woman, could live together even without getting married if they wished. Further, the Apex court has reiterated that the children born out of such relations are legitimate and have property rights of their parents under Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 but not right to ancestral property.

All these developments are indeed welcoming and pragmatic in approach. India is a fast-developing nation and the growth of such relations is very normal. Live-in relations provide the individuals with ample time before getting into marriage and to concentrate on career and personal growth. Freedom, respect to individuality, uncomplicated separations are few of the advantages of being in a Live-in relationship.

Different countries have different stand on Live-in relationship. For example, in Bangladesh, cohabitation after divorce is frequently punished by the salishi system of informal courts, especially in rural areas. In Indonesia, an Islamic penal code proposed in 2005 would have made cohabitation punishable by up to two years in prison. Also, Cohabitation is illegal according to sharia law in countries where it has been practiced. On the other side in many developed countries like USA (23% in 2003), Denmark, Norway, Sweden (above 50%), and Australia (22%), etc. Live-in relationship is very commonly practiced, accepted, and are not considered to be illegal.

Though this is a new concept and the India social setting is entirely different form that of developed and other developing countries, the existence of Live-in relationship has definitely made a mark in the modern Indian public life and the changes are widely visible. It's high time that the State consider it seriously and takes necessary steps to control and decides issues on this matter not giving any room to conflicts and controversies in the days to come.

46. Mukesh is already married but is in a live-in relationship with his girlfriend Roma. After some time, they both split up and Roma wants to file a case against Mukesh for maintenance. Decide.

(a) Yes, she can claim maintenance from Mukesh as they were in a live-in relationship.

(b) No, she cannot claim the maintenance as Mukesh was already married.

(c) Yes, Mukesh is liable to pay the maintenance despite being married.

(d) No, partners, in a live-in relationship are not entitled for maintenance provisions which are available to married spouses.

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47. Living together can find its validity from:

(a) Article 21

(b) Article 15

(c) Article 19

(d) Article 16

48. Child born out of the live-in relationship have property rights in:

- (a) Parent's personal property only (b) Ancestral property only
 (c) Inherited property of parents (d) Both (a) and (b)

49. Can minors living in live-in relationship claim legal right of maintenance?

- (a) Legal rights are not available to live in spouses
 (b) Minors cannot claim the maintenance if living in a relationship
 (c) Minors can claim the maintenance form the live-in spouse
 (d) Minors cannot live in a relationship

50. How does marriage benefits in comparison to the live-in relationships?

- (a) Respect and acknowledgment by the society (b) Marriage certificate
 (c) Legal rights (d) Both (b) and (c)

The word "nuisance" is derived from the French word "to do hurt, or to annoy". One in possession of a property is entitled as per law to undisturbed enjoyment of it. If someone else's improper use in his property results in an unlawful interference with his use or enjoyment of that property or of some right over, or in connection. With it, we may say that tort of nuisance occurred. In other words. Nuisance is an unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land, or of some right over, or in connection with it. Nuisance is an injury to the right of a person in possession of a property to undisturbed enjoyment of it and results from an improper use by another person in his property.

Stephen defined nuisance to be "anything done to the hurt or annoyance of the lands, tenements of another, and not amounting to a trespass."

According to Salmond, "the wrong of nuisance consists in causing or allowing without lawful justification the escape of any deleterious thing form his land or from elsewhere into land in possession of the plaintiff, e.g. water, smoke, fumes, gas, noise, heat, vibration, electricity, disease, germs, animals".

Essentials of Nuisance: In order that nuisance is an actionable tort, it is essential that there should exist:

- Wrongful acts;
- Damage or loss or inconvenience annoyance caused to another. Inconvenience or discomfort to be considered must be more than mere delicacy or fastidious and more than producing sensitive personal discomfort or annoyance. Such annoyance or discomfort or inconvenience must be such which the law considers as substantial or material.

Kind of Nuisance: Nuisance is of two kinds:

(i) Public Nuisance : Under Section 3 (48) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, the words mean a public nuisance defined by the Indian Penal Code.

Section 268 of the Indian Penal Code, defines it as "an act or illegal omission which causes any common injury, danger or annoyance, to the people in general who dwell, or occupy property, in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right." Simply speaking, public nuisance is an act affecting the public at large, for some considerable portion of it; and it must interfere with rights which members of the community might otherwise enjoy.

Thus, acts which seriously interfere with the health, safety, comfort, or convenience of the public generally or which tend to degrade public morals have always been considered a public nuisance.

Public nuisance can only be subject to one action, otherwise, a party might be ruined by a million suits. Further it would give rise to a multiplicity of litigation resulting in burdening the judicial system. Generally speaking, public Nuisance is not a tort and thus does not give rise to civil action.

In the following circumstances, an individual may have a private right of action in respect to a public nuisance.

(1) He must show a particular injury to himself beyond that which is suffered by the rest of the public i.e., he must show that he has suffered some damage more than what the general body of the public had to suffer.

(2) Such injury must be directed, not a mere consequential injury; as, where one is obstructed, but another is left open.

(3) The injury must be shown to be of a substantial character, not fleeting or evanescent.

(ii) Private Nuisance : Private nuisance is the using or authorizing the use of one's property, or of anything under one's control, so as to injuriously affect an owner or occupier of property by physically injuring his property or affecting its enjoyment by interfering materially with his health, comfort or convenience.

In contrast public nuisance, private nuisance is an act affecting some particular individual or individuals as distinguished from the public at large. The remedy in an action for private nuisance is a civil action for damages or an injunction or both and not an indictment.

Elements of Private Nuisance: A private nuisance is an unlawful interference and/or annoyance which causes damages to an occupier or owner of land in respect of his enjoyment of the land. Thus, the elements of private nuisance are:

1. unreasonable or unlawful interference;
2. such interference is with the use or enjoyment of land, or some right over, or in connection with the land; and
3. damage.

Nuisance may be with respect to property or personal physical discomfort.

1. Injury to property: In the case of damages to property, any sensible injury will be sufficient to support an action.

2. Physical discomfort: In case of physical discomfort there are two essential conditions to be fulfilled:

a. In excess of the natural and ordinary course of enjoyment of the property: In order to be able to bring an action for nuisance to property the person injured must have either a proprietary or possessory interest in the premises affected by the nuisance.

b. Materially interfering with the ordinary comfort of human existence: The discomfort should be such as an ordinary or average person in the locality and environment would not put up with or tolerate.

Following factors are material in deciding whether the discomfort is substantial:

- Its degree or intensity;
- Its duration;
- Its locality;
- the mode of user of property.

51. The defendant established a body building gym adjacent to the plaintiff's house in a bazaar locality and the running of the machines, putting heavy dumbbells on the floor and loud music produced such noise and vibrations that the plaintiff and his family, did not get peace and freedom from noise to follow their norms avocations during the day. They did not have a quiet rest at night also. Decide.

- (a) Defendant's act caused a private nuisance to the plaintiff and causing an obstruction to enjoy his land peacefully.
- (b) Defendant's act cannot cause a nuisance as it is in the normal routine and such petty things can be ignored.
- (c) Since the gym is in bazaar locality, it is bound that there will be varied noises and disturbance, the plaintiff cannot complain about it.
- (d) The court does not take notice of such trivial matters.

52. The plaintiff resided in a house next to a temple of which the defendant was the priest and the temple belles and bhajans were sung at all hours of the day and night. The plaintiff argued that the temple bells and bhajans were a public nuisance. Decide.

- (a) The plaintiff cannot complain of temples causing public nuisance since it intervenes with the fundamental right to practice religious.
- (b) Plaintiff can adjust to the songs and bells of the temple since it is a religious matter.
- (c) The defendant can be held liable for causing a public nuisance.
- (d) Defendant cannot be held liable for causing public nuisance as the temple is a public place.

53. The plaintiff, a doctor, complained that a sufficient quantity of dust created by the defendant's brick powdering mill, enters the consultation room and causes discomfort and inconvenience to the plaintiff and his patients. Decide.

- (a) The doctor is being oversensitive and the nuisance has to be judged in accordance with an ordinary man, not oversensitive people.
- (b) The defendant can be held liable for causing a nuisance as the dust is entering the plaintiff's premises.
- (c) The dust is entering the plaintiff's premises but the same cannot be stopped by the defendant.
- (d) Patients have a choice to not to come to the plaintiff's office.

54. The Plaintiff sued the defendants for a permanent injunction to restrain them from exhibiting the film "Jai Santoshi Maa". It was contended that the exhibition of the film was a nuisance because the plaintiff's religious feelings were hurt as Goddesses Saraswati, Laxmi and Parvati were defined as jealous and were ridiculed. Decide.

- (a) The film cannot be restrained and the plaintiffs have an option not to watch the film.
- (b) The film can be restrained since they hurt the religious feelings of the plaintiffs.
- (c) The film cannot be restrained as these types of films will always be criticized by some of the other.

(d) The film can restrain as they are creating a nuisance by destroying the religious history.

55. Pawan is a man with sensitive hearing aid. He is disturbed by the new occupier the adjacent flat. The new occupier plays loud music which can be heard in the corridor and disturbs Pawan very much due to his sensitivity. He applies to the court for an injunction. Decide.

(a) Pawan is an over sensitive man and the law takes notice of discomfort to an ordinary or average person only.

(b) Pawan can be granted injunction as he has been disturbed by the defendant and his right to enjoy his land has been interfered with.

(c) Pawan can be granted an injunction as the music can be heard outside the defendant's house which is a public nuisance.

(d) Pawan cannot be granted the injunction because the court does not take notice of trivial matters.

The meaning of 'wagering' is staking something of value upon the result of some future uncertain event, such as a horse race, or upon the ascertainment of the truth concerning some past or present event. In UK All contracts or agreements, whether by parole or in writing, by way of gaming or wagering, shall be null and void; and no suit shall be brought or maintained in any court of law or equity for recovering any sum of money or valuable thing alleged to be won upon any wager'.

The effect of these words is that a wagering contract is struck with invalidity at the outset, i.e., before the event contemplated by the wager has occurred' [Hill vs. William Hill (park lane) Ltd: All ER 452[1949]. It is void though not illegal. It confers no rights upon either party. If the loser fails to pay, recovery cannot be enforced by action.

The Contract Act does not define a wagering agreement. Cotton, L.J. (Thacker vs. Hardy) said: "The essence of gaming and wagering is that one party is to win and other to lose upon a future event which at the time of the contract is of an uncertain nature, i.e., that if the future event turns out one way A will lose, but if it turns out the other way, he will win'. Hawkins, J. Said: 'It is essential to a wagering contract that each party may under it either win or lose, whether he will win or lose being dependent on the issue of the event and therefore remaining uncertain until that issue is known. If either of the parties may win but cannot lose, or may lose but cannot win, it is not a wagering contract. In this case, the defendants promised to pay 100 pounds to anyone who caught influenza after using the smoke ball manufactured by them. It was held not to be a wager because the user could not lose anything if he failed to catch influenza. The important point to be noted here is that there should be equal chances of gain or loss to the parties and it should be regarding an uncertain event. The most striking feature of the wager is that each party has the chance of winning or losing.

Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 declares wagering agreements as void. The section is as follows.

Agreements by way of wager void: Agreements by way of wager are void; and no suit shall be brought for recovering anything alleged to be won on any wager, or entrusted to any person to abide by the result of any game or other uncertain event on which any wager is made.

Section 30 only says that 'agreements by way of wager are void. The section does not define wager'. Subba Rao Jin Gherulal vs. Mahadeo said: Sir William Anson's definition of a wager' as a promise to give money or money's worth upon the determination or ascertainment of an uncertain event, brings out the concept of wager declared void by section 30 of the contract act.

Firstly, an uncertain event. Uncertainty in the minds of the parties about the determination of the event in one way or another is necessary. A wager generally contemplates a future event, but it may even relate to an event that has already happened in the past, but the parties are not aware of its result or the time of its happening.

Secondly, equal chances of gain or loss to the parties. There is no wager if there are no mutual chances of gain or loss, each party should stand to win or lose. If one party wins and there weren't any chances of them losing, then in that case there is no wager. If winning or losing is completely based on skill there will be no wager it should be dependent on chance.

Thirdly, neither party to have control over the event. Neither party should have control over the happening of the event one way or the other. Bird-wood J in 'If one of the parties has the event in his own hands, the transaction lacks the essential ingredient of wager'. Lastly, no other interest in the event. Neither party should have any interest in the happening of the event other than the sum of stake he will win or lose.

Effect of wagering transactions: Wagering agreement being void cannot be enforced in any court of law. The Calcutta High Court held that although a promissory note was executed for the payment of the debt caused through wagering transactions, the note was held not to be enforceable. Similarly, money deposited with a person to enable him to pay to the party winning upon a wager cannot be recovered. The winner cannot recover the money, but before it is paid to him the depositor may recover from the stakeholder. But where the money has already been paid over, it cannot be recovered back.

56. A and B mutually agreed that if it rains today A will pay B 100 and if it does not B will pay A 100. Decide the validity of the contract.

(a) It is a wagering contract as A and B have put their stakes upon some uncertain event over which they don't have any control.

(b) It is not a wagering contract as one can look and analyze the weather to decide whether or not it will rain.

(c) It is a wagering contract since A or B don't have any control over the weather conditions.

(d) Both (a) and (c)

57. Shivani and Munish enter into an agreement that if Shivani resigns from her job, Munish will pay 20000 to Shivani and Shivani will pay 20000 to Munish if she does not resign from her job.

(a) It is a wagering contract as it is dependent on some uncertain event

(b) It is a wagering contract as it is dependent on a certain event

(c) It is not a wagering contract as Shivani has control over her resignation

(d) It is a wagering contract as Shivani's resignation is not in control of Munish

58. A cricket match is about to start in Delhi between India and Australia. If India wins the match, Pallav agrees to pay Nishant 2000, whereas if Australia wins the match, Nishant agrees to pay 2000 to Pallav

(a) It is a wagering contract as it is dependent on the winning of the match which is an uncertain event.

(b) It is not a wagering contract as it is dependent on the certain event.

(c) It is not a wagering contract as it can be ascertained who will win the match.

(d) It is not a wagering contract as it is dependent upon an uncertain event.

59. A Teacher and Student agree with each other that if the student clears his Judiciary Exam, The teacher will pay 10000 to the student and if he is unable to do so, the student will pay the teacher 5000.

(a) It is not a wagering contract as it is dependent upon the skills of students to clear the exam.

(b) It is a wagering contract as it is dependent on an uncertain event.

(c) It is not a wagering contract as it is dependent on a certain event.

(d) Both (a) and (c).

60. 'X' bets with 'Y' 10,000/- that particular Political party comes to power. 'Z' accepted the same hoping that party would not come into power. It is an agreement by way of a wager. In this agreement, X cannot sue Y for the amount since it is a wagering agreement and is void.

(a) It is a wagering contract as it is dependent on an uncertain event.

(b) It is not a wagering contract as it is dependent on a certain event.

(c) It is not a wagering contract as it is in control of X and Y to vote their political parties and decide their win or lose.

(d) Both (c) and (d)

Art. 20 of Indian Constitution provides for protection in respect of conviction of offences. In other words, it lays down certain safeguards to the person accused of crimes as stated below

Ex post facto law (Art. 20(1)).

Double Jeopardy (Art. 20(2)); and

Self-incrimination (Art. 20(3)).

Ex Post Facto Law (Art. 20(1): Article 20(1) of the Indian Constitution prohibits Ex Post Facto laws. The expression Ex Post Facto Law means a law, which imposes penalties or convictions on the acts already done and increases the penalty for such acts. In other words, Ex Post Facto Law, imposes penalties retrospectively.

Ex post facto laws are of three kinds as follows: A law which declared some act or omission as an offence for the first time after the completion of that act or omission. A law which enhances the punishment or penalty for an offence subsequent to the commission of that offence. A law which prescribes a new and different procedure for the prosecution of an offence subsequent to the commission of that offence.

Self-Incrimination [Art. 20(3)]: The expression self-incrimination means conveying information based upon personal knowledge of the person giving information involving himself to be the prime part taken in the offence. A person shall not be asked to make statements against himself (i.e. self-harming statements/confessional

statements). Art. 20(3) is based on the common law maxim “*nemo tenetur prodere accusare seipsum*”, which means that no man is bound to accuse himself. Ingredients- The protection under Art. 20(3) is available, provided the following conditions are fulfilled. The person (seeking protection under Clause 3 of Art. 20) must be accused of an offence. The protection is against compulsion to be a witness. (He is compelled to give witness); and the compulsion relates to giving evidence against himself.

The first clause in Article 20 of the Constitution prohibits retroactive criminal legislation; a person cannot be convicted for an offence, which was not an offence at the time at which it was committed. The second protection in Article 20 is against double jeopardy and provides that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. The third guarantee in Article 20 is against self-incrimination, or compelling a person to be a witness against herself.

In *Kathi Kalu Oghad* (1961), the Supreme Court held that the prohibition against compelling a person to be a witness against herself related to the production of information based on personal knowledge (also called “testimonial evidence”), but did not extend to protection of physical evidence like a writing sample or a thumb impression (also called “physical evidence”). But can all situations neatly fit this distinction? A recent case, *Selvi* (2010), provides a fascinating opportunity to revisit this distinction in light of new technologies. The case saw a challenge to the involuntary administration of the polygraph test, and the Brain Electrical Activation Profile (BEAP) test. Narco-analysis involves the consumption of sodium pentathol, which lowers inhibitions and takes the subject into a trance, inducing her to converse casually. The other two tests detect physiological responses and brain activity, respectively, and estimate the subject's familiarity with information involving a crime, through which conclusions are drawn.

[Extracted with edits and revisions, from The Indian Constitution, by Madhav Khosla, Oxford University Press, 2012.]

61. Mahmood Kaskar resided in the city of Mumbai, and was long suspected of having committed several offences, including smuggling. Kaskar came across a police check-post on the road on 15 December 2019, and, afraid that the police would find the contraband that he had hidden in the trunk of his car, he drove through the check-post instead of stopping. In doing so, he smashed his car through the barricades at the check-post, and a piece from the barricades flew a few feet away and injured a policeman manning the check-post. Kaskar was later caught by the police, and charged with the offence of obstructing justice, which the police claimed he did by crashing through the check-post. Kaskar was acquitted of this charge, since the police were not able to produce adequate evidence before the court. Some months later, the police, bent on teaching Kaskar a lesson, filed charges of injuring a police officer on duty against Kaskar. When Kaskar was convicted, he filed an appeal claiming that the decision violated the protection against double jeopardy in Article 20. Will Kaskar succeed?

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(a) No, since the second charge filed against Kaskar was in relation to a different offence than the first one,

- (b) Yes, since he had already been prosecuted for crashing through the barricades and could not be prosecuted for the same actions again
- (c) Yes, since he had already been acquitted the first time charges were filed against him.
- (d) No, since he was long suspected of having committed several offences.

62. Sometime after the two prosecutions mentioned in the previous question, the police manage to recover CCTV footage from the area near the place where the police check-post was, and filed fresh charges of obstructing justice against Kaskar for crashing through the check-post. They claim that the CCTV footage would help them win the case this time, Kaskar claims that this fresh, third trial, violates his protection against double jeopardy in Article 20 of the Constitution. Will he succeed?

- (a) Yes, since Kaskar is a citizen of India and is protected under Article 20 of the Constitution.
- (b) No, since the police were able to bring fresh evidence before the court in this new trial.
- (c) Yes, since he had already been prosecuted for the offence of obstructing justice and was acquitted.
- (d) No, since he was prosecuted but not punished for the same offence in the first trial.

63. Concerned at the increasing number of instances of rash driving in Mumbai, the legislature passes a law on 12 January 2020, making rash driving criminal offence punishable with three months' imprisonment. The police, who are hell-bent on punishing Kaskar by now, file fresh charges and initiate a fourth case against Kaskar, claiming that his act of driving through the police check-post constituted rash driving, Kaskar now claims that this fourth trial violates the first clause of Article 20. Will the police succeed in this fourth trial?

- (a) Yes, since Kaskar had injured a policeman when he drove through the check-post.
- (b) No, since driving through a check-post does not constitute rash driving.
- (c) No, since rash driving was not an offence at the time Kaskar drove through the police checkpoint.
- (d) Yes, since Kaskar had been prosecuted for different offences in the previous three trials.

64. While he was in custody, the police decided to investigate whether Kaskar was involved in the instances of smuggling that he was suspected of having committed. They asked him to produce a DNA sample that they could use to compare against the evidence they obtained from a boat suspected to have been used in such smuggling activities: Kaskar refused, claiming that forcing him to provide a DNA sample would violate his protection against self-incrimination under Article 20. Can the police force Kaskar to provide the DNA sample?

- (a) Yes, since DNA samples amount to physical evidence, and not testimonial evidence.

- (b) Yes, since smuggling is a serious offence, and Kaskar was already suspected of being involved in it.
- (c) No, since producing DNA samples would amount to compelling Kaskar to be a witness against himself.
- (d) No, since Kaskar had not been charged with smuggling at the time he was asked to produce the sample.

65. Principle: Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age. Facts: A, a child born on January 01, 2005, killed another child B on December 30, 2011.

(a) A has committed no offence.

(b) A has committed the offence as it is heinous crime.

(c) Killing of one child by another child is not an offence,

(d) A has not committed the offence for on the date of killing of B, A was a minor.

As protesters against the Citizenship Amendment Act hit the streets in large numbers in several states on Thursday (December 19), state governments sought to tamp down on the demonstrations by issuing prohibitory orders under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973. On Wednesday, Section 144 was imposed in Bengaluru for three days, while the entire state of Uttar Pradesh remains under this provision. Section 144 of the CrPC, a law retained from the colonial era, empowers a district magistrate, a subdivisional magistrate or any other executive magistrate to issue orders to prevent and address urgent cases of apprehended danger or nuisance. The magistrate has to pass a written order which may be directed against a particular individual, or to persons residing in 2 particular place or area, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place or area. In emergency cases, the magistrate can pass these orders without prior notice to the individual against whom the order is directed. The magistrate can direct any person to not do a certain act or to take a certain action with respect to certain property in his possession or under his management. This usually includes restrictions on movement, carrying arms and from assembling unlawfully. Generally, an assembly of three or more people is prohibited by orders issued under Section 144. However, it can be used to restrict even a single individual. Such an order is passed when the magistrate considers that it is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a disturbance of the public tranquility, or a riot. However, no order passed under Section 144 can remain in force for more than two months from the date of the order, unless the state government considers it necessary. Even then, the total period cannot extend to more than six months.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from Explained: How Section 144 CrPC works, by Apurva Vishwanath and Shruti Dhapola, The Indian Express, <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/what-is-section-1-44-crpc-prohibitory-orders-india-caacitizenship-act-6175056/>

From Student to Lawyer to Judge

66. The Motilal Nehru University (MNU), situated in New Delhi, often witnesses students' movements, including strikes and large protest assemblies, for various political causes. The Vice Chancellor of MNU, Jagdeep Singh, is apprehensive that there may be violence and rioting at a protest gathering called by MNU's citizens to oppose the Citizenship Amendment Act, and decides to issue an order under Section 144 of the CrPC, prohibiting any group of two or more people from gathering together on the MNU campus. Ayesha, the leader of the MNU students' union (MNUSU), opposes this order of the Vice Chancellor in court. Will she succeed?

- (a) Yes, since the students of MNU have a right to assemble and protest.
- (b) Yes, since such an order can only be issued by a magistrate, and not by the Vice Chancellor.
- (c) No, since the order was issued to prevent the apprehended violence on the MNU campus.
- (d) No, since such an order can be passed against a group of three or more people assembling

67. Jagdeep Singh learns that Krishna, a former leader of the MNUSU, is planning to visit the MNU campus to attend the protests against the Citizenship Amendment Act. Since Krishna has a history of inciting riots and participating in violent crimes, Jagdeep Singh is worried that he may cause riots on campus. He approaches the district magistrate, and convinces the magistrate to issue an order under Section 144 of the CrPC, preventing Krishna from entering the MNU campus. Is this order valid?

- (a) No, since Krishna is only a former leader of the MNUSU, and is not its present leader.
- (b) Yes, since Jagdeep Singh was convinced that there may be violent riots on the MNU campus
- (c) No, since an order under Section 144 of the CrPC cannot be passed against a single individual.
- (d) Yes, since there was an apprehension of Krishna creating a dangerous situation on the MNU campus.

68. Shazia Rashid is the Vice President of the MNUSU and has been planning a large protest on the MNU campus to oppose the University's proposed hike in hostel fees. When Jagdeep Singh finds out about this, he is worried that such a protest may turn violent, as it has in the past. He asks Shazia to come to his office. When Shazia reaches Jagdeep's office, she sees that the district magistrate is also present there. The district magistrate talks to Shazia in the Vice Chancellor's office, saying: I am ordering you under Section 144 of the CrPC not to organise any assembly of students to oppose the hostel fee hike on campus. Shazia records the district magistrate saying this on her camera phone, and challenges this order of the district magistrate in court. Will she succeed?

- (a) Yes, since it was wrong for the district magistrate to come to the Vice Chancellor's office and pass the order there.

(b) Yes, since the district magistrate cannot pass a verbal order under Section 144 of the Cr.PC.

(c) No, since the district magistrate thought it was necessary to pass the order to prevent a dangerous situation.

(d) No, since the district magistrate had the power to pass such an order against a single individual as well.

69. Upset at the series of protests being planned and conducted at the MNUSU campus, the district magistrate passes an order under Section 144 of the CrPC on 19 July 2019, prohibiting any group of three or more people from gathering anywhere on the MNUSU campus after 5 p.m. and before 10a.m. On 27 December, 2019, a group of five MNUSU students went to the college canteen together to have dinner at 10:30 p.m. Seeing this, the police constable stationed on duty at the campus stopped them, and told them he was taking them to the police station since they had violated the order by the District Magistrate. The students challenge this act of the police constable. Will they succeed?

(a) No, since the order applied to the entire campus, including the college canteen:

(b) No, since there were five of them, and the order prevented groups of three or more people from gathering on the campus.

(c) Yes, since the district magistrate's order had expired by that date.

(d) Yes, since it was very likely that the college canteen would have more than three students anyway, and so, the order was unfair.

LOGICAL REASONING

Former Indian cricketer Praveen Kumar has opened up about the time he found himself on the cusp of losing the battle with depression. This newspaper reported how Kumar, revolver in hand and the baggage of eight years of to the Indian team weighing him down, recovered at the very last second as he thought of his family. Two months ago, Abhinav Mukund spoke about a crippling inability to deal with pressures of the sport. From Virat Kohli, Glenn Maxwell, Andrew Flintoff, to those yet to attain major international acclaim-Australians Nic Maddinson and Will Pucovski several cricketers have spoken about their personal battles. Cricketers are seen to be modern-day - superheroes. Much less discussed is the grim toll that the pressures of the game may take. More than a century ago, A E Stoddart, who captained England in the first Ashes series of 1894-95, committed suicide. His story forms an important section in the former editor of Wisden Cricket Monthly, David Frith's 2011 book on 100 cricketing suicides over the last century, Silence of the Heart. He concluded that the suicide rate among English Test players and a dozen other competing countries was significantly higher than that for all other sports. Most sports struggle with reconciling the "strong" physicality of the game with what is essentially seen as "weakness" to cope with pressure. Gendered notions about sport and skewed ideas about dressing room machismo have foisted even more performative baggage on players. In an interview with The Guardian in 2001, Frith said, "Cricket has this dreadful, hidden burden. It must now answer the very serious

question of whether it gradually transforms unwary cricket-loving boys into brooding, insecure and ultimately self-destructive men." The sporting community must acknowledge the seriousness of this question.

70. Which of the following is the most rational and logical inference?

- (a) Mental health issues in players associated with cricket are more than other sports.
- (b) Gendered notions and machismo related to the game have further exacerbated the problem of mental health.
- (c) Players often take care of physical as well as mental health, but sometimes they behave carelessly.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

71. Which of the following strengthens the author's argument?

- (a) Masculinity associated with sports doesn't make it difficult for players to address mental health issues.
- (b) English players are more prone to crumbling under the game's pressure.
- (c) Cricket can make the players insecure and self-destructive if mental health challenges are not addressed.
- (d) None of the above

72. Which of the following is the most logical conclusion of the above passage?

- (a) Sport at large and cricket specifically have taken an inordinately long time to address. the elephant in the room- the dark abyss of depression.
- (b) Cricket has worked hard to address physical health issues, harnessing talent from multiple domains such as medicine, surgery, rehabilitation, and psychology and introducing workload management protocols. It is time that it applied itself similarly to the unseen, festering wounds hobbling the women and men who adorn the sport.
- (c) Most sports struggle with reconciling the 'strong physicality of the game with what is essentially seen as 'weakness' to cope with pressure. Gendered notions about the sport and skewed ideas about dressing room machismo have foisted even more performative baggage on players.
- (d) None of the above

73. Which of the following statements contradicts the author in the passage?

- (a) There is no logic to focus on pressure handling of the players because the strong physicality of the players makes the game's pressure less cumbersome.
- (b) The sporting community should also focus on the mental health of the players,
- (c) More and more focus should be given to the mental fitness of the players along with physical fitness.
- (d) None of the above.

74. Which of the following is/are the most logical and rational assumption?

- (a) A E Stoddart was able to cope up with the pressure of the game.
- (b) Cricketers need to perform well in the game to overcome mental health issues.
- (c) English players are more prone to mental health issues and suicide

(d) Sport at large and cricket specifically have taken an inordinately long time to address the elephant in the room- the dark abyss of depression

The first gaganyaan to head for space in an Indian craft will not have a human, but humanoid. The anthropomorphic robot named Vayumitra, which has been unveiled by ISRO will fly two missions to test the technological environment which human gaganyaan will inhabit on India's first demonstration of human space-flight in 2022, as well as the systems and instruments that they would use. Vayumitra cannot test the cabin ecosystem, of course-she would not be able to breathe the air-but she is perfectly capable of issuing commands, activating switches and, obviously, communicating with earth. Driven by speech synthesis software and artificial intelligence, her prototype has already chatted with people and future iterations will be able to give company to human travelers at the loneliest frontier. Vayumitra will be executing the pioneering role which has traditionally been given to animals. However, using a humanoid robot is obviously more useful, because it can be used to replicate the Behavioral an operational response of a human, indeed, robots need not remain pioneers testing survival, or assistants to the human crew, but are expected to crew missions that are too prolonged or too dangerous for a human pilot. But survival testing is not the only legitimate goal of missions powered by artificial intelligence and robotics. They also provide opportunities to test and develop these technologies under circumstances that do not prevail on earth. Vyomamitra represents the very first iteration of AI in space.

[Excerpt from The Hindu science page]

75. Which of the following is the most logical and rational inference?

- (a) Humanoids can replace all the functions that humans can do.
- (b) Humanoids can adapt and survive in any given condition.
- (c) Humanoids are designed to replicate human minds in specific conditions.
- (d) None of the above

76. Which of the following strengthens the author's arguments?

- (a) Humanoids can work under weightlessness high radiation conditions.
- (b) Humanoids will become necessary in space missions.
- (c) Vyomamitra will be executing the pioneering role which has traditionally been given to animals
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

77. Which of the following statements weakens the author's arguments?

- (a) AI in the future can help improve missions by providing support to humans in space.
- (b) Vyomitra can function and reciprocate to all conditions like humans.
- (c) Humanoids will become necessary in space missions
- (d) None of the above

From Student to Lawyer to Judge

78. Which of the following assumptions has been made in the above passage?

- (a) Scientists have sent different species of animals: before humans to space to examine survival in space for humans.
- (b) It is possible that before humans go to Mars, scientists might send animals into an orbit around Mars.
- (c) Humanoids are expected to crew missions that are too prolonged or too dangerous for a human pilot
- (d) All of the above

79. Which of the following is the most logical and rational conclusion of the above passage?

- (a) While AI on earth specifically focuses on creating systems which do not think like humans, the space industry would value systems that are human-like, to stand in for crew.
- (b) It is essential to send animals into space to check for human survival.
- (c) Robots need not remain pioneers testing survival, or assistants to the human crew, but are expected to crew missions that are too prolonged or too dangerous for a human pilot.
- (d) None of the above

INDIA-PAKISTAN relations have witnessed a series of lows since the January 2016 Pathankot terror attack which had happened barely a week after PM Narendra Modi made a surprise stopover in Lahore to extend birthday wishes to Nawaz Sharif. The ties deteriorated so sharply after the Pulwama terror attack and the Balakot airstrikes that India did not even invite Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan to Modi's swearing-in even as Sharif had attended the ceremony when the NDA-1 government took charge in 2014. The abrogation of Article 370 and the enactment of the Citizenship Amendment Act have further ruled the neighbor Amid the prolonged chill, the prospect of a thaw has emerged, with India deciding to invite Imran Khan for the annual meeting of the council of heads of government of the China-dominated Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) later the year. While the SCO charter stipulates that the host can't leave out any member country, India has the opportunity to use the international platform to re-engage with Pakistan. Once the invitation is extended, the onus will be on Imran to be present himself to reciprocate the diplomatic overture or send one of his ministers.

[Excerpt from The Tribune editorial]

80. According to the paragraph, what can we reasonably conclude as the reason why India invited Pakistan to the SCO summit?

- (a) Pakistan is a member of the SCO and India is hosting the SCO Summit.
- (b) The SCO summit provides an opportunity to improve bilateral relations.
- (c) Imran Khan was not invited to Modi's swearing-in ceremony.
- (d) India is coerced by China, which dominates the SCO.

from Student to Lawyer to Judge

81. Which of the following can be inferred by the author's description of Amid the prolonged chill, the prospect of a thaw has emerged".

- (a) Pakistan has a chance at the SCO summit to engage with India on an international platform.
- (b) India has a chance to reduce tensions with Pakistan by engaging in bilateral talks via the SCO summit.
- (c) SCO summit provides a platform where Pakistan has to be invited.
- (d) SCO summit puts the onus on Imran Khan to improve relations with India.

82. According to the passage, what can we infer about the effect of the abrogation of Article 370?

- (a) It did not affect the bilateral relations between India and Pakistan
- (b) Both Pakistan and China are miffed by it.
- (c) Only Pakistan was annoyed by it.
- (d) It made it necessary for inviting Pakistan to the SCO summit by India

83. Which of the following, based on the author's arguments, would be the best approach for Imran Khan?

- (a) To boycott the summit due to the abrogation of Article 370.
- (b) To attend the summit because China is also a part of it.
- (c) To boycott the summit because Modi didn't invite Imran Khan to his swearing-in.
- (d) To attend the summit because India intends to re-engage with Pakistan.

84. What can be inferred by the statement PM Narendra Modi made a surprise stopover in Lahore to extend birthday wishes to then-premier Nawaz Sharif.

- (a) Modi had personal relations with Nawaz Sharif.
- (b) India had a better relationship in 2014 with Pakistan vis a vis current situation.
- (c) India had the worst relation in 2014 compared to the current situation.
- (d) Nawaz Sharif had invited Modi on his birthday.

4. The report by a German cyber security firm that medical details of millions of Indian patients were leaked and are freely available on the Internet is worrying. Such information has the potential to be mined for deeper data analysis and for creating profiles that could be used for social engineering, phishing and online identity theft, among other practices that thrive on the availability of such data on the Dark-net-restricted computer networks which exchange information using means such as peer-to-peer file sharing. The reason for the availability of this data is the absence of any security in the Picture and Communications Systems (PACS) servers used by medical professionals and which seem to have been connected to the public Internet without protection. Public data leaks have been quite common in India. Unlike the data protection regulations in place in the European Union and in the U.S., India still lacks a comprehensive legal framework to protect data privacy. The Draft Personal Data Bill 2019 is still to be tabled but could enable protection of privacy.

[Excerpt from The Hindu editorial (feb 20)] *Lawyer to Judge*

85. Which of the following is the most logical and rational inference?

- (a) The Draft, Personal Data Bill 2019, can improve the cyber security of the citizens.
- (b) Dark-net is an illegal entity that can harm citizens of the country,
- (c) Public data leaks have been quite common in India.
- (d) All of the above

86. Which of the following strengthens the argument of the author?

- (a) The government should work to improve firewalls in PCAS.
- (b) Passage of Data protection bill will help the users of the Dark-net..
- (c) Public data leaks have been quite common in India unlike in USA
- (d) India doesnt lack a comprehensive legal framework to protect data privacy.

87. Which of the following statements weakens the argument of the author in the passage?

- (a) The bill sought to codify the relationship between individuals and firms/state institutions as one between "data principals (whose information is collected) and "data" fiduciaries" (those processing the data) so that privacy is safeguarded by design.
- (b) Considering the manner in which public data are being stored and used by both the state and private entities, a comprehensive Data Protection Act is the need of the hour.
- (c) It will be beneficial if state institutions are granted exemption from seeking consent from authorities to process or obtain their information.
- (d) None of the above

88. Which of the following contradicts the author's statement?

- (a) The security protocol to be followed in securing these servers had not been followed in this case.
- (b) Vulnerability in India's medical systems does not stem from any kind of software flaw or loophole, but rather is a result of bad security practices and a "configuration issue."
- (c) The concern is of fake identities being created using the details, which can be misused in any possible number of ways.
- (d) None of the above

89. Which of the following is the most logical conclusion of the above passage?

- (a) The leak of the digital medical records brings to light how insecure Indian health care systems are. As India moves towards data protection with the Personal Data Protection bill, such health care institutions would be held liable for using unsecured servers and weak password practices. The bill is also likely to govern all healthcare data as well.
- (b) The proposed National Health Information Architecture link systems across public and private health providers at state and national levels and helps to secure Picture Archiving and Communications Systems (PACS) and consequently reduces vulnerability.
- (c) It will be beneficial if state institutions are granted exemption from seeking consent from authorities to process or obtain their information

(d) All of the above

In an attempt to prop up a sagging economy, the Union Budget 2020-21 has unveiled an alternate income tax regime hoping that it will increase household disposable income and provide the much-needed fillip to consumption, The government has provided taxpayers the option of shifting to the new regime with lower tax rates, provided they forego all their exemptions and deductions. However, this measure, while meant to incentivize consumption in the short run, may end up reducing household savings. Considering the fall in the savings rate in the economy, it is surprising that the budget has chosen not to incentivize domestic savings. In an economy, savings form the pool of investible surplus. In India, the surplus savings of households are absorbed by the government and the private corporate sector. But, over the past years, household savings in the economy have been telling, as with sluggish income growth, they have been dipped into for financing consumption, and borrowings have also increased. The latest data also shows a decline in both gross and net (excluding financial liabilities) household financial savings 2018-19.

[Excerpt from Indian express editorial (February 2011)]

90. Which of the following is the most logical and rational assumption?

- (a) The new tax regime will increase domestically available investible surplus in the economy.
- (b) The old tax regime incentivizes saving.
- (c) Currently in the economy, consumption is low.
- (d) None of the above

91. Which of the following can be inferred from the given passage?

- (a) Taxpayers tend to take advantage of exemptions and deductions under the old regime to channel part of their income towards physical and financial savings.
- (b) Household savings can be used for financing long-term projects with long gestation periods.
- (c) The surplus savings of households are absorbed by the government and the private corporate sector
- (d) All of the above

92. Which of the following strengthens the argument of the author in the above passage?

- (a) The decline in domestic savings will be offset by the flow of savings from the rest of the world.
- (b) The focus of the budget should have been to create a pool of domestic savings to finance long-term investments.
- (c) The government has provided taxpayers the option of shifting to the new regime with lower tax rates, provided they forego all their exemptions and deductions.
- (d) All of the above.

From Student to Lawyer to Judge

93. Which of the following could be the next logical step for the government?

- (a) The government should raise the limits for foreign investment and the government should offer incentives to sovereign wealth for investing in India
 (b) The government should announce large infrastructure projects.
 (c) The government should provide a tax saving scheme to offset reduced savings.
 (d) The government should focus only on increasing consumption.

94. Which of the following contradicts the author's arguments?

- (a) In India, savings can be used to finance government deficit and private investments.
 (b) Low-income growth can cause low savings and more loans on the people.
 (c) The government should announce large infrastructure projects.
 (d) None of the above

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:

10 persons are standing in four different queues i.e., I, II, III and IV in the same order. Each queue consist of at least 1 male and 1 female. There are 4 males i.e. A, B, C and D and 6 Females i.e. P, Q, R, S, T and U.

B and R are in queue I and only D and U are in queue IV. C doesn't stand next to the queue in which B is there. Q and S are in even numbered queue. P and T are in the same queue.

95. How many people are there in queue III?

- (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) can't be determined

96. Who all are standing in queue I?

- (a) only B and R (b) B, R, P and T
 (c) B, R and S (d) Cannot be determined

97. Who may be standing on the right of T?

- (a) D (b) B (c) R (d) P

Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions,
 In a certain code language

"Safe eat healthy clean" is coded as "Fa3 Taf4 Dlea5 lealth7"

"Like six years passed" is coded as "Ti3 Mik4 Zear5 Qasse6 "

"Hence good amount received" is coded as "Hoo4 lenc5 Bmoun6 Seceive8"

98. What is the code for "last earning was money"?

- (a) Xa3 Mas4 None5 Farnin7 (b) None5 Xa3 Mas4 Darnin7
 (c) None5 Mas4 Farnin7 Xa3 (d) Mas4 Lone5 Farnin7 Xa3

99. What is the code for "good peoples always perfection"?

- (a) Qeoples Hoo4 Blway6 Qerfec7 (b) Hoo4 Blway6 Qeople7 Qerfectio10
 (c) Qeople6 Hoo4 Qerfec7 Blway6 (d) Qerfec7 Blway6 Qeople5 Hoo5

100. What is the code for "hence always wronged"?

- (a) Blway6 Xron5 lenc5 (b) lanc5 Xron5 Blway5
 (c) Ianc5 Xron5 Blways6 (d) Ianc5 Blway6 Xronge7

101. "Farming" is coded as?

- (a) Garmin7 (b) Gramin8 (c) Garing8 (d) Earnin7

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Study the chart below and answer the following questions -

BUCKET	PAINT: WATER
B1	7:3
B2	7:1
B3	13:5
B4	3:1

There are four buckets namely B1, B2, B3 and B4. Each contains a mixture of paint and water.

It is further known that:

The volume of water in buckets B1 and B4 is 1600 ml

Bucket B3 has 100 ml more of both water and paint than present in bucket B4

The ratio of mixture in buckets B2 and B3 is 3:5

102. What is the total volume of mixtures in the four buckets?

- (a) 6080ml litres (b) 6000ml (c) 5980ml (d) 9800 ml

103. What is the ratio of paint and water in buckets B3 and B4 combined?

- (a) 9:25 (b) 25:9 (c) 47:17 (d) 46:19

104. The volume of water in bucket B1 is what % more or less than that in bucket B3?

- (a) 12.5% (b) 14.29% (c) 13.8% (d) 20%

105. 50% mixture of bucket B4 is mixed with 40% content of bucket B3. What is the volume of resultant mixture?

- (a) 1940 ml (b) 1930 ml (c) 1920 ml (d) 1520 ml

From Student to Lawyer to Judge

Study the chart below and answer the following questions -

There are 5 bags, B1, B2, B3, B4 and B5. Each of them contains tokens of four colours red, blue, green and yellow. The below table gives some information about the same:

BAG	N(Red)	P (Blue)	N(Green)	P (Yellow)
B1	41	1/4	24	1/8
B2		5/17	19	3/17
B3	36	1/6		4/15
B4	32	1/5	42	
B5	30	3/11	36	2/11

N- Number of tokens of that Colour.

P- Probability of picking a token of that colour.

106. What is the total number of tokens in bag B1?

- (a) 132 (b) 120 (c) 112 (d) 104

107. What is the total number of tokens in bag B5?

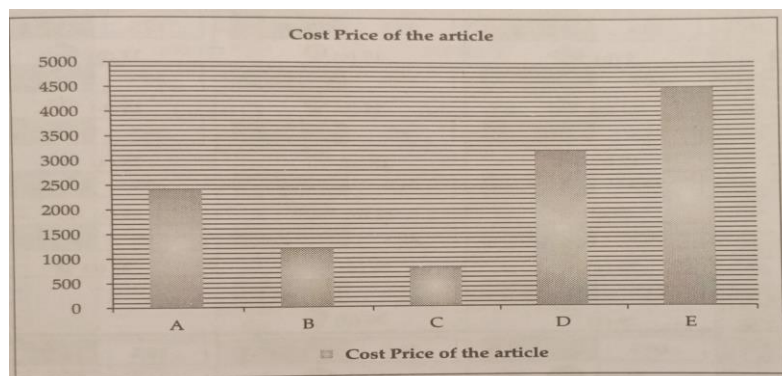
- (a) 121 (b) 68 (c) 119 (d) 102

108. If the number of green and yellow token in bag B3 is equal, what is the difference between the number of red and blue tokens in Bag B3?

- (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 16

Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below it:

The given bar graph shows the cost price of five different articles. If the cost price is less than 1500, then it is marked up by 20% and if the cost price is more than 1500 then it is marked up by 25%. If the marked price of the item is less than 3500, then the discount offered is 15% and if the marked price is more than 3500 then the discount offered is 20%.



to Judge

109. Find the selling price of article C.

- (a) ₹ 780 (b) ₹ 960 (c) ₹ 816 (d) ₹ 1215

110. If the selling price of the article 'B' had been 680 more then find the profit of the shopkeeper in rupees.

- (a) ₹ 704 (b) ₹ 680 (c) ₹ 1152 (d) ₹ 145

111. If the article 'A' has been marked up by 30% and same discount amount was offered on it as before, then find the difference between the new selling price and the original selling price.

- (a) ₹ 135 (b) ₹ 102 (c) ₹ 180 (d) ₹ 175

112. Find the profit percentage of the shopkeeper on article D.

- (a) 3% (b) 4% (c) 2% (d) 0%

113. How much total profit will the shopkeeper make by selling 1 article of each type -

- (a) 190/- (b) 290/- (c) 100/- (d) none of these

114. Which article should the seller try to sell maximum in number to make most profit?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

115. Selling which article is least profitable for the seller?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

GENERAL STUDIES AND CURRENT AFFAIRS -

Parliament has been functioning without a deputy speaker, a post usually held by the main Opposition party, for nearly four years. The tenure of the current Lok Sabha is set to expire in just over a year. Constitutional experts and opposition parties have termed the 'non-election for the post of deputy speaker' as unprecedented and unconstitutional. The Constitution guarantees an important place for deputy speaker in the parliamentary system.

When the issue of the deputy speaker posts lying vacant in the Lok Sabha and several state assemblies came up before the Supreme Court last month, it had called the matter 'very important' and had sought a response from the Centre. Citing the vacant posts, the petitioner of the PIL pointed out that it was against the very functioning of a healthy democracy.

Speaking to TNIE, Constitutional expert P D T Achary said that the deputy speaker post holds significance, and by not holding an election for the past four years, the government is setting a bad precedent in the functioning of the House. "The post of deputy speaker is as important as that of the Speaker.

According to Article [XX], as soon as the House meets after the election, the Speaker and the deputy speaker are elected one after the other. This is the first time that Lok Sabha is functioning without a deputy speaker for such a long time," said Achary, who is a former secretary general of Lok Sabha.

Source: The Indian Express

116. Which of the following replaces [XX] in the passage?

- (a) Article 91 (b) **Article 93** (c) Article 99 (d) Article 87

117. The _____ Lok Sabha was formed by the members elected in the 2019 Indian general election.

- (a) 15th (b) 16th (c) **17th** (d) 18th

118. In the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, who presides the joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament?

- (a) Chairman of Rajya Sabha (b) Any senior member of Rajya Sabha
(c) **Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha** (d) Any senior member of Lok Sabha

119. A Minister who for any period of _____ is not a member of either House of Parliament shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister.

- (a) **Six consecutive months** (b) Three consecutive months
(c) Four consecutive months (d) Eight consecutive months

120. Which of the following Union Ministries organises All India Whips' Conference to establish suitable links among the whips of various political parties at the centre and the states/union territories who are concerned with the practical working of the legislatures?

- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs
(b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
(c) **Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs**
(d) Ministry of Human Resource Development

According to the Joint Trilateral Statement issued by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the People's Republic of China, an agreement has been reached between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran, to resume diplomatic relations between them. It has been agreed to re-open their embassies and missions within a period not exceeding two months. The agreement includes their affirmation of the respect for the sovereignty of states and the non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

They also agreed that the Ministers of foreign affairs of both countries shall meet to implement this, arrange for the return of their ambassadors, and discuss means of enhancing bilateral relations. The three countries expressed their keenness to exert all efforts towards enhancing regional and international peace and security.

The delegations from the two countries held talks during the period 6-10 March 2023 in [XX]. The delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was headed by Dr. Musaad bin Mohammed Al-Aiban, Minister of State and National Security Advisor, while the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran was headed by Admiral Ali Shamkhani, Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council.

Source: The News on Air

121. Which of the following replaces [XX] in the passage?

- (a) **Beijing** (b) Tehran (c) Riyadh (d) None of these

122. Diplomatic relations were suspended from 1987–1990 and for seven years after the execution of _____ and the 2016 attack on the Saudi diplomatic missions in Iran.

- (a) Faris al-Zahrani (b) Raif Badawi
(c) Abdulmohsen Alnemr (d) Nimr al-Nimr

123. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) The two countries plan to reopen their respective embassies in Tehran and Riyadh.
(b) They also agreed to activate a 2001 security cooperation agreement, as well as a general economy, trade and investment agreement signed in 1998.
(c) Both 'A' and 'B'
(d) Only A

124. Saudi Arabia “_____” Plan calls for diversifying the oil-dependent economy by attracting tourism and foreign investment, drawing millions of expatriates to the kingdom and turning it into a global hub for business and culture.

- (a) Vision 2030 (b) Vision 2040 (c) Vision 2050 (d) Vision 2060

125. The agreement between Saudi Arabia and Iran comes as Iran accelerates its nuclear program after 2 years of failed U.S. attempts to revive a _____ deal that aimed to stop Tehran from producing a nuclear bomb.

- (a) 2013 (b) 2015 (c) 2017 (d) 2019

The first international conference of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) on Shared Buddhist Heritage has begun in [XX] on Tuesday with focus on India's civilizational connect with the SCO nations. The aim of the two-day conference is to re-establish trans-cultural links and seek out commonalities, between Buddhist art of Central Asia, art styles, archaeological sites and antiquity in various museum collections of the SCO countries.

The event, under India's leadership of SCO has brought together Central Asian, East Asian, South Asian and Arab countries on a common platform to discuss Shared Buddhist Heritage.

Speaking on the occasion, Culture Minister G. Kishan Reddy said that the conference will not only celebrate Buddhist common heritage but will also build stronger and deeper bonds amongst the countries. He also said that Buddhism with its profound vision of eternal harmony in the world has spread far and wide and it touched the lives of inhabitants in all the SCO countries centuries ago. Mr Reddy said, the purpose of this conference is to renew transcultural links and shared histories between the nations.

Addressing the participants, Minister of State for Culture Arjun Ram Meghwal said that teachings of Buddha about self-realization and self-examination are very relevant for 21st century also. He suggested that the SCO countries should take up programmes and projects on Buddhist heritage which binds Country's together.

Source: News on Air

126. Which of the following replaces [XX] in the above passage?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Chennai (c) New Delhi (d) Kolkata

127. The First Buddhist Council is said to have been patronised by:

- (a) Porus (b) Ashoka (c) Ajatashatru (d) Chandragupta Maurya

128. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) Chethiyagiri Vihara' is a Buddhist festival celebrated in Sanchi.
(b) The earliest Buddhist texts were written in Pali Language.
(c) Sanghamitra was King Ashoka's daughter whom he appointed to carry out the duties of a Buddhist missionary
(d) All of these

129. The Mahabodhi Temple is an ancient Buddhist temple. It is situated in which state of India?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Kerala (d) Bihar

130. In which state of India are Buddhist cave temples, Barabar Caves, located?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Kerala (d) Bihar

As a debate around China-Arunachal surfaces again, the Centre on Thursday stated that 'it is not aware of the resolution yet' but will look into it. Apparently, the US on Thursday released a resolution condemning China's military aggression to change the status quo along the Line of Actual Control at Arunachal Pradesh. The US also stated that it identifies McMahon Line as the international boundary separating China and India

US Senators Bill Hagerty and Jeff Merkley have introduced a bipartisan resolution that reaffirms the United States' recognition of Arunachal Pradesh as an integral part of India and condemns China's military aggression to change the status quo along the Line of Actual Control (LAC). The resolution emphasizes the importance of the US-India strategic partnership and the Quad in supporting a Free and Open Indo-Pacific region.

"At a time when China continues to pose grave and gathering threats to the free and open Indo-Pacific, it's critical for the United States to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with our strategic partners in the region--especially India," said Senator Hagerty in the press release.

"This bipartisan resolution expresses the Senate's support for unequivocally recognizing the state of Arunachal Pradesh as an integral part of India, condemning China's military aggression to change the status quo along the Line of Actual Control, and further enhancing the US-India strategic partnership and the Quad in support of the Free and Open Indo-Pacific," he added.

Source: The Live Mint

131. LAC (Line of Actual Control) is the effective border between India and China. The demarcation line was formed after the _____ Sino-Indian War.

- (a) 1958 (b) 1962 (c) 1966 (d) 1970

132. With which country does India share the longest border?

- (a) Myanmar (b) Bangladesh (c) Bhutan (d) China

133. Which of the following is a hill pass located between India and China?

- (a) Khyber Pass (b) Pangsau Pass (c) Karakoram Pass (d) Zojila Pass

134. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) The government constructed 2,088 kms of roads in areas bordering China in the last five years with an expenditure of Rs 15,477 crore
(b) There has been a renewed focus on developing infrastructure along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) with China following the eastern Ladakh standoff.
(c) The eastern Ladakh border standoff erupted on May 5, 2022, following a violent clash in the Pangong lake areas.
(d) None of these

135. Which of the following was formed to maintain and develop road networks in Indian border areas for easy accessibility and connectivity?

- (a) Border Roadways Authority (b) Border Roads Organisation
(c) Indian Border Roadways (d) None of these

The Ministry of Electronics and IT on Monday set up a task force for framing a draft roadmap for the artificial intelligence ecosystem by end of April. Minister of State for Electronics and IT Rajeev Chandrasekhar after consultation with startups and IT companies working on artificial intelligence announced setting up of an India AI platform which will focus on boosting research and facilitating tools required for the start-up community for growth.

"India AI platform will focus on promoting Indian Startups, Research and Innovation. I expect task force to come up with design of IndiaAI by end of April," Chandrasekhar said.

According to estimates, AI is expected to add USD 967 billion to the Indian economy by [XX] and USD 450-500 billion to India's GDP by 2025, accounting for 10 per cent of the country's USD 5 trillion GDP target. IT industry Nasscom President Debjani Ghosh during the discussion asked the government to prepare a roadmap based on sectors like clean tech, biotech, and space tech.

Some of the startups demanded availability of authentic data sets for creating solutions. Ministry of Science and Technology backed incubator ARTPARK (AI & Robotics Technology Park) Co-Founder and CEO Umakant Soni asked for enhancing computing nodes for artificial intelligence and providing market support for innovation done by the start-up. Chandrasekhar asked start-ups and other participants to volunteer for the task force and asked them to put all the building blocks for AI in the country together for the government to take it up.

Source: <https://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/meity-forms-task-force-to-draft-roadmap-for-indiaai-ecosystem-by-april-end-12303130129011.html>

136. Which of the following replaces [XX] in the passage?

- (a) 2030 (b) 2035 (c) 2040 (d) 2050

137. Artificial Intelligence Appreciation Day is celebrated on which date every year?

- (a) 16th July (b) 19 July (c) 2nd August (d) 23rd August

138. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) The G20 Digital Innovation Network was held from September 2-4 at the Bali International Convention Centre, Bali, Indonesia.
(b) Startups based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) participated in this program.
(c) Four startups from Telangana AI Mission were selected by MeitY to represent India in the G20 Digital Innovation Network (DIN).
(d) All of these

139. Recently an Artificial Intelligence-based tool named 'PIVOT' has been developed by researchers from which IIT?

- (a) IIT Kanpur (b) IIT Madras (c) IIT Delhi (d) IIT Roorkee

140. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) Recently Defence Minister Rajnath Singh inaugurated the first-ever 'Artificial Intelligence in Defence' (AIDef) symposium and exhibition.
(b) It was organised by the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence.
(c) 75 newly developed AI products/technologies in Defence were launched as part of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav'.
(d) All of these

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the Global Millets (Shree Anna) Conference at Subramaniam Hall, NASC Complex, IARI Campus, PUSA[XX] today. The two-day global conference will have sessions on all important issues related to millets (Shree Anna) like promotion and awareness of millets among producers, consumers and other stakeholders; millets' value chain development; health and nutritional aspects of millets; market linkages; research and development etc.

The Prime Minister also inaugurated and visited the Exhibition cum Buyer Seller Meet Pavilion. He also unveiled a Commemorative Stamp and Commemorative Coin. This was followed by the Prime Minister digitally launching a compendium of Indian Millet (Shri Anna) startups and a book of millet (Shri Anna) standards.

International leaders conveyed their messages on the occasion. President of Ethiopia, H.E. Sahle-Work Zewde congratulated the Government of India for organizing the event. She said that millets provide an affordable and nutritious option to feed the people in these times. Ethiopia is an important millet-producing country in Sub-Saharan Africa. She underlined the utility of the event for highlighting the policy attention needed for the propagation of millets and studying the suitability of the crops as per their ecosystem.

H.E. Dr Mohamed Irfaan Ali, President of Guyana said that India has assumed global leadership in promoting the cause of millets and in doing so it is placing its expertise for the use of the rest of the world. He said that the success of the International Year of Millets will go a long way in achieving SDGs. Guyana has recognized millets as a key factor in ensuring food security, he informed. Guyana is embarking on a

collaboration with India for scalable production of millet by earmarking 200 acres of land for exclusive millet production where India will provide technical guidance and support with technology.

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1908322>

141. As proposed by India, _____ has declared 2023 as International Year of Millets (IYM).

- (a) United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)
- (b) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- (c) World Food Programme
- (d) None of these

142. Which of the following replaces [XX] in the above passage?

- (a) Surat
- (b) Bhopal
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Mumbai

143. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) declared 2023 as the International Year of Millets (IYM) on 5th March 2021. The proposal submitted by the Government of India was supported by how many countries?

- (a) 51
- (b) 72
- (c) 83
- (d) 96

144. India is the largest producer of millets in the world. India's two varieties of millets namely Pearl Millet (Bajra) and Sorghum (Jowar) together contribute approx. 19 per cent in world production. Which of the following states contributes 28.61 per cent of the total millet production in India?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Gujarat

145. Which state has announced an outlay of 200 crores for 'Shri Anna Abhiyan' for technology diffusion, crop demonstrations, value chain development, promotion and publicity of millets and for setting up of 'Shri Anna Excellence Centre' at Solapur?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Maharashtra

A profound shift in attitudes is underway all over the world. People are now recognising that 'progress' should be about increasing human happiness and wellbeing, not just growing the economy. [XX] has been established as the annual International Day of Happiness and all 193 United Nations member states have adopted a resolution calling for happiness to be given greater priority.

In 2011, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution which recognized happiness as a "fundamental human goal" and called for "a more inclusive, equitable and balanced approach to economic growth that promotes the happiness and well-being of all peoples". The 2015 Day of Happiness campaign focused on relationships. We are a social species and we thrive when we're closely connected to others. But modern society is leaving more and more people feeling disconnected, isolated or lonely. On the day, thousands of people all around the world reached out to make new positive connections with others.

The United Nations invites Member States, international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals,

to observe the International Day of Happiness in an appropriate manner, including through education and public awareness-raising activities.

Source: UN.org

146. The International Day of Happiness is observed every year on which date? [Redacted by (XX) in the passage]

- (a) 18th March (b) 19th March (c) 20th March (d) 21st March

147. According to the World Happiness Index 2023 which country is the happiest country in the world for the sixth consecutive year?

- (a) Ireland (b) Norway (c) Finland (d) Sweden

148. India has ranked at which position in the recently released World Happiness Index 2023?

- (a) 126th (b) 132nd (c) 164th (d) 172nd

149. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding World Happiness Index 2023?

- (a) The list released by the United Nations placed eight European nations on the top 10 rank and Israel and New Zealand are the only two non-European countries to feature in the top 10 list.
(b) China has ranked 64 and Pakistan stood at 108 in the Index.
(c) Ukraine has ranked at 92nd position.
(d) All of these

150. Which country is reputed for pioneering a concept, known as Gross National Happiness that places people (and not material wealth) at the center of its developmental values?

- (a) Nepal (b) Bhutan (c) Vietnam (d) Paraguay

From Student to Lawyer to Judge