

Common Law Admission Test (CLAT)**CLAT SAMPLE PAPER**

Name :

Time : 2 hours

Abhyaas ID :

Total Marks : 150

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Before using the test booklet and OMR answer sheet, check them for any defect like misprint, fudging of print, missing pages/questions/circles etc. and ask for a replacement.
2. No second test booklet or OMR answer sheet shall be provided except in a situation mentioned under instruction 1 above.
3. Enter your Name and ID number in the space provided on OMR answer sheet with **Black Ball Point Pen** only and shade the relevant circles with **Black Ball Point Pen** only.
4. There are 150 multiple-choice type questions. Each question carries one mark. Each question has four choices of answer. Select the most appropriate answer and shade the corresponding circle in the OMR sheet with **Black Ball Point Pen** only. If more than one circle is shaded, the answer shall be deemed as wrong. **There is 0.25 negative marking for wrong answers.** Find below the right and wrong ways of filling ovals.



5. Specific instructions are given at the beginning of each question or a set of questions. Read them carefully before answering.
6. Possession of any kind of electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. Possession and/or use of any such gadget shall disqualify the candidate.
7. In case of any malpractice or attempt to resort to any malpractice, which includes talking to neighbours, copying or using unfair means etc., the invigilator shall seize the material, if any, and expel the candidate.
8. Total number of pages in the test booklet is **37** including blank pages for rough work.

All the best
Law Prep Team
Abhyaas Edu Corp

MARKS SHEET

Section	Max. Marks
I - English Language	30
II - Current Affairs including GK	35
III - Legal Reasoning	40
IV - Logical Reasoning	30
V - Quantitative Techniques	15
Total	150

Section I
English Language

Passage for Questions 1 to 5:

Recently when the French parliament prepared a draft of the Religious Rights Bill, it was prompted by two years of debate and multiple terrorist blasts that killed more than 200 people in the past eight years. The practice of religion within the French constitution's right to free expression was particularly difficult to define, for it tried to balance both — the traditions of Islamic practice and the government's ability to intervene in potential threats to public safety. The carefully worded document was vetted by legislators and Islamic scholars and was the subject of a vociferous public debate, now awaiting ratification.

After several African-American men were killed by police officers across the US, local and federal government officials immediately began a debate on whether to replace the police with a private neighborhood protection force. Unlike the Delhi riots, it was too important an issue to be just swept under the rug. Public works of monumental scale abroad are accorded an altogether different approach. In 2019, after the Notre Dame Cathedral fire in Paris, the French government wasted no time in issuing a call for an international architectural competition to redesign the building's burnt roof. There could be no better acknowledgement that the structure belonged to the world and an open competition was the most public form of debate. The work was won by Chinese architects. Would an open competition ever be considered for the Central Vista project?

The Indian government relies on secrecy as its most expedient tool to keep the public guessing. Almost all central government websites are a shameless promotion of local projects — roads built, institutes inaugurated, a new bridge on an old river. If you require information on rural school numbers in Bihar, or the number of new wells dug in Rajasthan, it's best to seek help from local NGOs, or file a petition under the Right to Information Act.

Part of this awkward iron curtain on information and debate comes from the government's implicit view that most people in India are incapable of comprehending complex issues. They can operate a voting machine because symbols like a broom or a cricket bat can be easily identified. But ask them questions on the merits of a new parliament building, or the new farm bills, the vast majority are either ignorant or incapable, or both. One could argue that when even MPs don't deal intelligently with national issues how could you expect ordinary citizens to have a view, say on drug abuse in Punjab? Or take a stand on abortion?

Without debate, information or communication, the distance between government and people becomes increasingly unbridgeable. So much so, that it then falls on the Khan Market going citizens of Lutyens' Delhi, or the Cuffe Parade shopping lot of Mumbai to present any semblance of an opposing view. It may fall on the government to be more open, and to increase both, the quality of Indian education and the level of parliamentary debate, so that more informed groups from all over India can participate in its public arguments. That way, in future — besides Lutyens' Delhi — voices can also be heard from Nungambakkam's Chennai and Hazratgunj's Lucknow.

1. Which of the following is untrue?
 - A. The Indian government relies on secrecy as its most expedient tool to keep the public guessing.
 - B. Without debate, information or communication, the distance between government and people becomes increasingly unbridgeable.
 - C. Part of the awkward iron curtain on information and debate comes from the government's implicit view that most people in India are incapable of comprehending complex issues.
 - D. The practice of religion within the French constitution's right to free religion was particularly effortless to define.

2. What does the author mean when he uses the term "iron curtain"?
 - A. Impediment
 - B. Secrecy
 - C. Mixture
 - D. Dividing border

3. Which of the following is true regarding the tone of the author in the passage?
A. Humorous B. Descriptive C. Hypocritical D. Authoritative
4. Give the antonym of the word 'expedient'
A. Mélange B. Convenient C. Advantageous D. Ill-advised
5. Which of the following seems to be the most appropriate title to the passage?
A. Bridging the gap between the government and the people
B. Government's implicit view in dealing comprehending complex issues
C. India needs less slanging matches and more debates on key issues
D. Indian government and the need for reforms in policy

Passage for Questions 6 to 10:

Human fatalities are the ultimate cost, with more than 40 killed in 2019, so forecasting how and when tornadoes form is an urgent assignment for organizations like the National Severe Storms Laboratory (NSSL). The NSSL works with the NOAA Storm Prediction Centre on daily forecasts for severe thunderstorms and monitoring high-risk areas. The laboratory runs sophisticated computer forecast models based on data gathered from weather balloons, aircraft, satellites, and surface weather stations. Radar is another essential forecasting tool. Doppler weather radar emits and receives electromagnetic waves that show how wind is circulating near and inside a storm. Researchers at Penn State University have gathered radar data from more than a hundred supercell thunderstorms and found structural differences in those that produce tornadoes. Using polarimetric readouts from the US radar network, the group noticed differences in the way areas with different raindrop density and size were arranged. The algorithm they created to describe it could now be adapted so forecasters can update their warnings to be more accurate in real time. Updated readouts cannot come too soon. There are around 1,200 tornadoes in the US each year, the most of any country. Strong cyclonic storms can happen year-round, but tornado formation is thought to peak around late spring to summer. Every state is vulnerable but 'Tornado Alley' – a strip extending from Texas northwards up to South Dakota and Minnesota – experiences the most. Korean scientists have found that cool tropical Pacific Ocean temperatures and warm conditions in the Gulf of Mexico can funnel fast-rotating moist air into the Great Plains, fuelling thunderstorms and tornadoes. Past efforts to understand shifting weather patterns and climate signals led to meteorologists at Northern Illinois University predicting increased tornadic activity weeks in advance, based on quickening turbulence in the jet stream. So, the advantage that prior warning systems like infrasound monitoring provide could make all the difference. Infrasound, or low-frequency sound, cannot usually be heard by humans, but can be picked up by acoustic equipment. An Oklahoma State University group discovered that infrasound is emitted by storms more than an hour before tornadoes form.

[Source (edited): Tornado Science: Predicting The Whirlwind, Discovery.com]

6. What does NSSL do?
A. Production of radars.
B. Forecasting rainy days.
C. Predicting the occurrence of tornadoes.
D. Conducting surveys related to climate change.
7. What does a Radar do?
A. Forecasts the storm B. Catches electromagnetic waves.
C. Emits electromagnetic waves. D. All of the above.
8. Which of the following is true as per the passage?
A. Minnesota is one of the riskiest states, from the threat of tornado.
B. Every state is under high risk except for the Tornado Alley.
C. Only Texas is the state that is safe from tornados.
D. South Dakota and Texas are the only two states that are vulnerable.

15. Inferring from the passage above, which of the following is a Pagan most likely to do to Christianity?
- A. Support it blindly.
 - B. Question it.
 - C. Preach Christianity.
 - D. Make scriptures for Christianity.

Passage for Questions 16 to 20:

Today's economy is designed near-perfectly to reward wealth ahead of work. This is Oxfam's story at Davos. And we're not even seriously attacked any more for saying it. It's as if inequality apologists can barely be bothered because - and this does worry me - they don't feel their cozy system is threatened enough that they need to.

So this year, more than ever, I am wondering who really holds the answers here. Are some of us waiting for science to come up with some new technology that will magically solve the problem, as I suspect many people are anxiously hoping for a discovery that will stop climate change? Are we waiting for the enfranchised masses to vote for "change", for the next radical option presented to them? For a revolution? Or do we think that corporate and political leaders will finally be moved towards enlightened collective interest all of a sudden?

I'm afraid the answer to the last one is that, beyond some notable exceptions, there is no appeal for capitalist elites to be nice. Business ethics are either imposed by regulation or else they exist off-balance-sheet, maybe on a voluntary basis - something that companies can pick up and pay lip service to when necessary. Instead, we need to look to the business trailblazers like those leading innovative models based upon equity - worker-owned companies such as the multibillion-dollar Mondragon in Spain and Amul in India, for example.

Or those willing to consider a visionary idea. We are putting the case to business leaders that they should not pay a penny in shareholder dividends and executive bonuses until all their workers are getting a living wage and their producers a fair price. We need to be less worried about disruptive new technologies, but more proactive in understanding and harnessing them properly. The utility of every invention depends on how it is owned and controlled for the public good. Law has the power to ensure that nobody should work on a level of pay that they cannot live a decent life. This means governments getting back into the driving seat. In days gone by, governments would value the masses because they needed them for their factories and armies, and so they would feed, educate and keep them healthy. That's changed today.

Then we were sold the idea that trade-fueled growth would spread around the world, carried by democracy, on a rising tide that would "lift up all boats". That's failed, too. The unspoken contract between the elites and the 99 percent that unfettered market globalization and liberalization should benefit us all is broken. Globalization has lifted many people out of the most abject poverty and we celebrate that. But it has been even more successful in boosting an elite few into super-yachts stuffed with stupendous wealth, while dumping hundreds of millions of people onto the flotsam and jetsam at the bottom.

[Source (edited): How can we bridge the widening global inequality gap? - Aljazeera]

16. Which of the following is the primary concern expressed in the passage?
- A. The failures of globalization to benefit everyone.
 - B. The tremendous rise in wealth of rich people.
 - C. The rising levels of inequality between the rich and the poor.
 - D. The lack of will in the business community to work for public good.
17. Which of the following best reflects the economic model that the author prefers?
- A. A capitalist model with regulations focused on public good.
 - B. A model that offers massive allowances to the working class.
 - C. A socialist model with complete control over the corporate community.
 - D. An unchecked capitalist model with no regulations.

18. Which of the following offers an appropriate reasoning behind the lack of government intervention in pursuing the welfare of the masses?
- A. Governments are mostly biased towards the corporate sector.
 - B. Contemporary governments do not require their population as much as they once did.
 - C. People within the government are benefitted from not working for public welfare.
 - D. The modern world does not require armies or factory workers.
19. Which of the following comparisons has the author employed to point the difference between the rich and the poor?
- A. Yacht to pieces of floating objects
 - B. Yachts to small boats
 - C. Yachts to large ships
 - D. Yachts to wretched ships
20. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title to the passage?
- A. Ways to bridge the wide inequality gap
 - B. Inequality a curse to many
 - C. Rich Dad- Poor Dad
 - D. None of the above

Passage for Questions 21 to 25:

Yesterday's report by the distinguished experts on the risk posed by mobile phones is a good review of the current state of knowledge, and its conclusion can be summed up as a large "Don't know". That is the kind of conclusion that modern society, with its lust for certainty, is bad at handling. Only three effects of using mobiles have been proved. One is a slight heating of the brain. On that basis, we might as well prevent children from wearing hats. The second is a speeding-up of reaction times in robust, controlled experiments that compare random groups of people whose heads were subjected - or not - to the low levels of microwaves emitted by mobile phones. That is worrying, because it suggests that this kind of radiation has some biological effect. That warrants caution and further research. The third is an increased chance of death or injury from using a mobile while driving. The risk is greatest when the phone is hand-held but still significant when it is hands-free, because the driver visualizes the disembodied other party and cannot see the road or its obstacles. Top of Form. Let us, therefore, get the priorities in the right order. We should stop the parents using mobiles in the car, not the children using them in the street. The serious threats to the health of children - apart from being run over by an adult driving without due care and attention - include teenage pregnancy, drugs and abduction. The trick is how to balance information and education with allowing children to take responsibility for their own choices.

[Source: Article from The Independent]

21. Which of the following expresses the main point of the passage?
- 1 - The top priority should be to stop the parents from using mobiles in the car and not the children from using mobiles in the street.
 - 2 - The risks posed by mobile phones are largely unknown.
 - 3 - There is an increased chance of death or injury from using a mobile while driving.
 - 4 - The modern society is bad at handling conclusions that lack certainty.
- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 1 and 4
 - C. 2 and 3
 - D. 3 and 4
22. What is the assumption required for the author's dismissal of the effect that mobiles cause slight heating of the brain as not important?
- A. Preventing children from wearing hats will prevent heating of their brains.
 - B. Using a mobile phone does not heat the brain any more than does wearing a hat.
 - C. Mobile phones emit heat radiation
 - D. Mobile phones radiation is responsible for surge in ill effect in body

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23. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the author's argument that speeding up of reaction times is not sufficiently worrying to stop children from using mobile phones?
- The people were subjected to similar levels of microwaves in the controlled experiments as they would normally be subjected while using mobile phones.
 - The microwaves emitted by mobile phones have similar effects on adults as they have on children.
 - Speeding up of reaction times is an indication of a more serious health condition in children.
 - None of the above.
24. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?
- The risk of accidents due to using mobiles while driving is greater when the phone is hand held than when it is hands-free.
 - Talking to someone else who is in the car is as likely to increase the chance of an accident as talking to someone on the mobile using hands-free.
 - The risk of accidents due to using mobiles while driving is sufficient reason to stop people from doing so.
 - All of the above
25. Which of the following is the closest meaning of 'robust'?
- strong and healthy
 - measured
 - controlled
 - restricted

Passage for Questions 26 to 30:

A heuristic is a simple rule that can be applied specifically to many situations. Whereas an algorithm is very specific and will always lead to a solution, a heuristic is an educated guess based on prior experiences and always leads to a solution. It helps narrow down the possible solutions for a problem. If a student is typing a paper in a word-processor and wants to know about formatting, he would simply click on the 'Format' tool bar instead of reading the entire manual for word processing. Thus the student won't have to read much to get an answer.

As compared to algorithms, using a heuristic is faster in many cases; but unlike algorithms, it will not always lead to the correct solution. What you gain in speed is sometimes lost in accuracy. For example, one kind of heuristic for categorising objects simply assumes that anything that shares characteristics with the members of a particular category is also a member of that category. This proves to be quite a handy tool while classifying plants but doesn't apply well to people. Are all people with dark skin from Africa? Does everyone with red hair also have a bad temper?

A useful heuristic that works much of the time is to work backward from the goal. For example, if you want to know the shortest way to get to the new bookstore in town, you already know the goal, i.e., finding the bookstore. There are probably several ways to get there from your house. Assuming you know the address, the best way to determine the shortest route is to look up the location of the store on the city map and then trace a route back to where you live.

While writing a term paper, starting at the end won't help. Sometimes it's better to break a goal down into sub-goals, so that as each sub-goal is achieved, the final solution is closer. Writing a term paper, for example, can be difficult if not broken down into steps: choose a topic, research the topic, organise content, etc. Other examples of heuristics include making diagrams to help organise the information concerning the problem or testing the possible solutions and eliminating the undesired ones.

Another kind of heuristic is means-end analysis, in which a person determines the difference between the current situation and the goal and then tries to reduce that difference. For example, Rhea wanted a certain kind of invitation for her wedding, but buying it ready-made was very expensive. She ordered one sample of the invitation and examined it carefully. Her goal was to make 200 of these invitations by hand. Her sub-goals were to find the paper, take the invitation carefully apart to see how to put one together, buy decorative material and assemble the invitations. Thus, an impossible task became easy by breaking it down into smaller sub-goals.

CLAT Sample Paper

26. What is the primary purpose of the passage?
 A. To show that using heuristics has positive and negative results.
 B. To show qualitative differences exist among kinds of heuristics.
 C. To show difference between the use of algorithms and heuristics.
 D. To show what heuristics is, its examples, usefulness, appropriateness and judicious application.
27. According to the passage, one of the major drawbacks of heuristics is that:
 A. they cannot provide a reliable solution
 B. diagrams have to be drawn to find solutions to problems
 C. they are of no use when it comes to classification of plants
 D. they are a golden rule of problem-solving, but they do not prove useful in all situations
28. All the following types of heuristics have been discussed in the passage except
 A. Means-end analysis
 B. Breaking goals into sub-goals
 C. Using emotions as a basis of selection
 D. Testing and elimination
29. According to the author, what can be concluded from the passage?
 A. Heuristics may or may not be situation-specific.
 B. The use of heuristics provides a sure fire solution to any given problem.
 C. Algorithms and heuristics do not differ much in terms of reliability and speed.
 D. Appropriate use and choice of heuristics in a particular situation can help solve problems.
30. According to the passage, the author most likely agrees with all of the following statements EXCEPT:
 A. Any kind of heuristics will fit any situation.
 B. Heuristics are faster than using an algorithm.
 C. Breaking a goal into sub-goals makes it easy.
 D. Heuristics may involve making diagrams to arrive at the final goal.

Section - II
Current Affairs

Passage for Questions 30 to 35:

U.S. House Speaker and veteran Democratic politician Nancy Pelosi arrived in Taipei on Tuesday evening, marking the most high-level political visit from the U.S. to Taiwan in 25 years. China condemned the visit as “a major political provocation”, and said it would launch “targeted military operations” as counter measures, even as Beijing on Tuesday scrambled Su-35 fighters across the median of the Taiwan Strait in a show of force, placed restrictions on several Taiwanese exporters, and announced live-fire drills to be held in six regions near the island of Taiwan from Thursday to Sunday.

China’s Defence Ministry said it is “on high alert” while the PLA Eastern Theatre Command announced it will hold joint sea and air exercises in the sea and airspaces of northern, southwestern and southeastern Taiwan and also carry out missile tests. China’s Foreign Ministry, in a statement released shortly after Ms. Pelosi’s U.S. Air Force-operated Boeing C-40C plane touched down in Taipei, said “her visit to and activities in Taiwan, in whatever form and for whatever reason, is a major political provocation to upgrade U.S. official exchanges with Taiwan”.

Ms. Pelosi, on arrival said her “delegation’s visit to Taiwan honours America’s unwavering commitment to supporting Taiwan’s vibrant democracy”. “Our discussions with [the] Taiwan leadership reaffirm our support for our partner & promote our shared interests, including advancing a free and open Indo-Pacific region,” Ms. Pelosi said. Underlining the importance on the visit placed by Taiwan, which has seen the number of countries that maintain formal relations dwindle to only around a dozen, Foreign Minister Joseph Wu welcomed Ms. Pelosi at the airport. Talks with President Tsai Ing-wen are set for Wednesday.

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Hua Chunying earlier accused the U.S. of “hollowing out” its commitment to a “One China Policy”. “The U.S. and Taiwan have made provocations together first, whereas China has been compelled to act in self-defence,” she said. “Any countermeasure to be taken by China would be a justified and necessary response to the U.S. oblivion to China’s repeated démarches and the U.S.’s behaviour” unscrupulous.

[Extracted/Edited from an article in The Hindu dated 03rd August 2022]

31. Consider the following statements and determine which of the following statements is/are correct?
- a) Taiwan, is also commonly referred to as the Republic of China (ROC).
 - b) After receiving Taiwan from Japan in 1945, the administration of the Republic of China retreated to Taiwan in 1949 with the intention of retaking mainland China.
- A. Only ‘a’ B. Only ‘b’ C. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ D. Neither ‘a’ nor ‘b’
32. Which type of governing system is followed in Taiwan?
- A. Unitary Presidential monarchy
 - B. Unitary presidential federal republic
 - C. Unitary semi-presidential constitutional republic
 - D. Federal semi-presidential constitutional republic
33. Which country conducted its largest-ever military exercises around Taiwan?
- A. USA B. Israel C. India D. China
34. Consider the following statements and determine which of the following statements is/are correct?
- a) Taiwan is self-ruled, but China sees it as a breakaway province that will eventually unite with it.
 - b) The US does not abide by the “One China” policy.
- A. Only ‘a’ B. Only ‘b’ C. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ D. Neither ‘a’ nor ‘b’
35. The demarcation line “Nine-dash Line” lies in which water body?
- A. East China Sea B. Bohai Sea C. South China Sea D. Huanghai Sea

Passage for Questions 36 to 40:

Justice Uday Umesh Lalit, who is going to take oath as the 49th Chief Justice of India on August 27, 2022 assured that the Supreme Court will strive to have at least one Constitution Bench functioning throughout the year. The Chief Justice-designate promised clarity and transparency in the urgent listing of cases in the apex court. Justice Lalit said a clear-cut mechanism would be in place to allow lawyers to mention urgent matters, which includes bail petitions, etc., before the respective Benches for early listing. He said he has already discussed these three key issues with the Supreme Court Bar leaders.

The sweeping changes would help the judges identify, hear and provide relief in cases which need their urgent attention. It would also help litigants and lawyers to avoid delay in getting their cases listed for hearing before judges due to the long-winded processes of the Supreme Court Registry. Mornings in the Supreme Court are witness to crowds of lawyers trying to convince judges to put up their cases for hearing. Often, many of these cases require urgent attention as they concern the right of personal liberty or property of common citizens.

Justice Lalit’s initiative comes at a time when the Supreme Court’s pendency has crossed over 71,000 from a little over 55,000 in 2017. This is despite the fact that the sanctioned judicial strength of the court was increased to 34 judges in August 2019. A steady rise in arrears regardless of the periodic increase in judicial strength has been a constant phenomenon since 1950. The outgoing Chief Justice N.V. Ramana, on his last working day, apologised for not being able to list all the pending matters. Chief Justice Ramana said the court has been firefighting pendency, which rose alarmingly during the pandemic months.

“The only way out for this is to reform the functioning of the system. We need to deploy modern technological tools and Artificial Intelligence to find a lasting solution. Even though we tried developing some modules, because of compatibility and security issues, we could not make much progress. Due to COVID emergency, the priority was running the courts... Unfortunately, during the past 16 months of my tenure as CJI, full-fledged hearing was possible only for about 50 days,” Chief Justice Ramana told lawyers in the court on his last working day. On the issue of listing of matters, he said, “...I must assure you that we will strive hard to make the listing as simple, as clear, and as transparent as possible”.

“I have always believed that the role of the Supreme Court is to lay down law with clarity, consistency, and the best possible way to do it is to have larger benches as early as possible, wherever the matters are referred to such benches so that the issues get clarified immediately, the matter has consistency and the people are well aware of what exactly are the contours of the peculiar positions in law,” Justice Lalit. He said the second facet which he noticed was during the Chief Justices’ and Chief Ministers’ conference where Justice Ramana meticulously and very forcefully tried to persuade all the chief ministers and chief justices to concentrate on issues concerning infrastructure in the district and lower judiciary.

36. We adopted parliamentary democracy based on the British model, but how does our model differ from that model?
1. As regards legislation, the British Parliament is supreme or sovereign but in India, the power of the Parliament to legislate is limited.
 2. In India, matters related to the constitutionality of Amendment of an Act of the Parliament are referred to the Constitution Bench by the Supreme Court.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- A. 1 only B. 2 only C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2
37. With reference to the Indian judiciary, consider the following statements
1. Any retired judge of the Supreme Court of India can be called back to sit and act as a Supreme Court judge by the Chief Justice of India with the prior permission of the President of India.
 2. A High Court in India has the power to review its own judgement as the Supreme Court does.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 only B. 2 only C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither I nor 2
38. The President seeks the Supreme Court’s opinion under law under ___ of the Constitution.
- A. Article 143 B. Article 145 C. Article 157 D. None of the above
39. Article ___ provides, “The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference shall be five.”
- A. Article 147 B. Article 145(3) C. Article 143 D. None of the above
40. ___ fought against all the odds and became the first woman judge of the Supreme Court after 40 years of the establishment of the Constitution of India.
- A. Justice Fathima Beevi B. Justice Leila Seth
C. Justice Ruma Pal D. Justice Sujata Manohar

Passage for Questions 41 to 45:

Commissioning of the country’s first aircraft carrier Vikrant will enhance peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean and Indo-Pacific Region, Navy Vice Chief Vice Admiral S.N. Ghormade said on Thursday. The carrier is set to be commissioned on September 2, 2022 in the presence of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. “From November we will commence landing trials which we hope to complete by middle of next year. We will put in all effort so that the aircraft carrier is operational with the aircraft and the aircraft which are available with us are the MiG-29s,” Vice Adm. Ghormade said at a press conference ahead of the commissioning. The carrier should be fully operational by end 2023, he stated.

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Passage for Questions 46 to 50:

NASA has informed that a fuel leak ‘at an acceptable level’ had interrupted the launch countdown for its new moon rocket Artemis, reappearing in the same place that saw seepage during a dress rehearsal back in the spring. NASA further informed that no astronauts were inside the Orion capsule atop the rocket at NASA’s Kennedy Space Center. Instead, three test dummies were strapped in for the lunar-orbiting mission, expected to last six weeks. While the world waits glued to their screen, eager to witness the launch of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) new era of exploration of the moon, let us take a look at the Artemis program and what it aims to do.

This first flight of the first biology experiment, a 21st century Moon exploration program, conducted by the United States Space agency has named Artemis after Apollo’s mythological twin sister. According to their Twitter bio, NASA aims to ‘land the first woman and first person of color on the Moon’. Artemis is a human and robotic Moon exploration program. If the test goes well, astronauts will follow in the second flight and fly around the moon and back, which is expected to be by 2024. This could be followed by a two-person lunar landing by the end of 2025. NASA has said that they are targeting the Moon’s south pole.

NASA is looking to establish a lunar base during Artemis, with astronauts rotating in and out for weeks at a time. The next step would be Mars, possibly in the late 2030s or early 2040s. Also called the BioExpt-1, this is a set of four experiments that will study the effects of space radiation before humans land on Moon and, then further on to Mars. Scientists are sending not just plant seeds and algae but cellular systems like fungi, and yeast to study radiation effects and how biological systems can adapt and thrive in deep space. They will gather data before and after the flight and analyse the changes to understand what all these biological systems experienced during the flight. Nasa said that the four bio experiments will be split into two science bags and placed into container assemblies.

Long-range space travel has several effects on the human body and understanding these effects will ensure a better strategy to counter them or minimise them. “The experiment is called Bio Experiment 1 and it consists of four different experiments that cover four different biological specimens. All of which help us understand how biological systems taken from Earth thrive in space. So we will get a very nice sense of what roughly 42-day mission in this environment with elevated ionising radiation levels and microgravity environment, what it will do the biology,” Dr Sharmila Bhattacharya, Nasa’s program scientist for space biology said.

46. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Spacecraft Purpose

1. Cassini-Huygens Orbiting the Venus and transmitting data to the Earth
2. Messenger Mapping and investigating the Mercury
3. Voyager 1 and 2 Exploring the outer solar system

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

47. In __, Neil Armstrong along with Edwin “Buzz” Aldrin became the first human to step on the Moon as part of the __ mission.

- A. 1969, Apollo 11 mission B. 1980, Apollo 10 mission
C. 1995, Luna 1 D. None of the above

48. Chandrayaan-2 is India’s second mission to the moon and comprises a fully indigenous Orbiter, Lander __ and Rover __.

- A. Pragyan, Vikram B. Sayam, Viraat
C. Vikram, Pragyan D. None of the above

49. The second Spaceport for ISRO in Tamil Nadu is going to be in __ of Tamil Nadu. Currently satellites are launched from the __ launch centre in Andhra Pradesh.

- A. Thoothukudi, Sirharikota
 C. Kozhikode, Tiruhirappalli
- B. Chennai, Bangalore
 D. None of the above

50. How long will Artemis' mission last ?

- A. 90 days
 B. 105 days
 C. 42 days
 D. 28 Days

Passage for Questions 51 to 55:

'W' and 'X' have joined the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities (GNLC) by promoting lifelong learning among its people. 'W', the land of teak, and 'X', the cultural capital of Kerala, have become the first Indian towns to attain the UNESCO recognition, along with 'Y' in Telangana.

The three Indian towns were among the new members from 44 countries to join the GNLC this year. The UNESCO GNLC is an international network consisting of cities that successfully promote lifelong learning across their communities. It has 294 cities in 76 countries that share inspiration, know-how and best practice among each other.

Delighted at the recognition, 'W's municipal chairman Mattummal Saleem said a comprehensive programme would soon be chalked out with the objective of achieving lifelong learning and sustainable development of the region within four years. Mr. Saleem said the UNESCO learning city status would ensure education for everyone in the chosen cities. "This project primarily aims at converting the people into lifelong learners," he said. Different schemes would be drawn to provide continuing education in various fields, he said.

According to UNESCO Director, the newly admitted UNESCO learning cities, including W, X and Y, have a wealth of expertise and commitment in ensuring that the right to education becomes a reality for people of all ages. "With more than half of humanity living in urban areas, cities have the power to drive lifelong learning policies by implementing and supporting local initiatives and bring bottom-up change," the UNESCO Director said. These three Indian towns were nominated by the National Commission for UNESCO and recommended by a jury of experts considering the city administration's commitment to lifelong learning and its track record of good practices and policy initiatives. Cities with a population of five lakh and above were usually considered by the UNESCO for GNLC status. 'W' has been the first town to be included in the GNLC with less than one lakh population.

[Extracted/Edited from an article in 'The Hindu' dated 08th September 2022]

51. Identify the city mentioned in 'W'?

- A. Malappuram
 B. Nilambur
 C. Udupi
 D. Kasaragod

52. What is the city mentioned in 'X'?

- A. Kochi
 B. Thiruvananthapuram
 C. Thrissur
 D. Sabarimala

53. The current Director General of UNESCO is the Organization's 2nd Female head. Who is the 1st Female Director General of the UNESCO?

- A. Irina Bokova
 B. Gita Gopinath
 C. Audrey Azoulay
 D. Julian Huxley

54. When did India host a Session of the World Heritage Committee?

- A. 1952
 B. 1986
 C. 2021
 D. None of the above

55. What is the latest UNESCO Cultural World Heritage Site declared in 2021 from India?

- A. Kakatiya Rudreshwara Temple, Ramappa
 B. Dholavira
 C. The Pink City, Jaipur
 D. The Historic City, Ahmedabad

60. How many terms has India assumed charge as Non-Permanent Member of the UNSC?
A. 7 B. 8 C. 9 D. 10

Passage for Questions 61 to 65:

The 'Make in India' campaign to boost manufacturing in the country has completed eight years on September 25, the government said. India is also on course to attract at least \$100 billion in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the current fiscal year, which the government has attributed to economic reforms and ease of doing business in the country. "Make in India has substantial accomplishments across 27 sectors. These include strategic sectors of manufacturing and services as well", the commerce and industry ministry said on Saturday in a statement.

In 2021-22, India also received the highest-ever FDI of 'W'. "This FDI has come from 101 countries, and invested across 31 union territories and states and 57 sectors in the country." According to the government, FDI inflows were at \$45.15 billion in 2014-15 and have been increasing ever since reaching a record high of eight years. The statement also said New Delhi has installed a more liberal and transparent policy to attract FDI, adding that currently most of the sectors in the Indian economy are open to FDI via the automatic route. The automatic route is one of the ways that foreign investments can be made in India, the other being the government route. Under the automatic route, the investors do not require, or need lesser permissions from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) or from the Government of India to invest in various sectors of the economy.

The ministry also indicated that despite the pandemic, the Indian toy industry has grown with exports worth \$326 million in FY21-22, which is an increase of over 61% from FY18-19. Meanwhile, the import of toys during FY21-22 reduced by 70% to \$110 million. Furthermore, in line with 'Make in India', the government had also introduced Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, across 14 key manufacturing sectors in 2020-21. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry statement also addressed an initiative called One-District-One-Product (ODOP) which aimed at promoting the production of indigenous products from every district of the country. The manufacturers and artisans aiming to contribute to the socio-economic growth of different regions of the country were provided with an international platform, said the statement.

[Extracted/Edited from an article available online dated 26th September 2022]

61. What is the amount of FDI mentioned in 'W'?
A. \$85.9 billion B. \$80.5million C. \$83.6 billion D. \$81.4million
62. Consider the following statements and determine which of them is/are correct?
a) Make in India has been introduced to increase the growth rate of manufacturing sector to 12-15% per month.
b) As per the current FDI Policy, 100% FDI through the automatic route is permitted in Defence sector.
A. Only 'a' B. Only 'b' C. Both 'a' and 'b' D. Neither 'a' nor 'b'
63. Consider the following statements and determine which of them is/are correct?
a) BharatNet is introduced, under the Make in India initiative, to enhance digital networks in the rural areas of the nation.
b) India is ranked 5th in the World in terms of Installed Renewable Energy Capacity.
A. Only 'a' B. Only 'b' C. Both 'a' and 'b' D. Neither 'a' nor 'b'
64. What is India's rank in the Ease of Doing Business 2022 which has significantly improved from 2014 to 2022?
A. 77 B. 63 C. 82 D. None of the above
65. Which state has introduced One District One Product (ODOP) scheme in 2018, which has been later adopted by the Central Government?
A. Uttar Pradesh B. Madhya Pradesh C. Andhra Pradesh D. Telangana

Section III
Legal Reasoning

Passage for Questions 66 to 70:

The primary aim of the National Investigation Agency Act was to assist State police in terror cases and maintain law and order. However, with the powers bestowed, NIA has hi-jacked the working of State police for certain crimes. This has led to the NIA violating the federal structure of the nation. Section 3(1) of the Act establishes a police force to investigate offences. Section 6 gives NIA Suo moto power to take up cases without any prior consent of the State in any part of India. Section 6 (6) directs that if any direction is given under the sections mentioned above, then state police shall not proceed with the investigation and transmit the case to NIA. Alongside, Section 7 and 9 gives NIA the discretion to decide when to take assistance from state police and when to transfer the case to the State police. However, these provisions encroach upon the rights of the State.

India's federal structure makes a neat demarcation between the power of the Centre and the States regarding security issues. Centre is responsible for external threats, but it is the State which is responsible for Public Order and Police. However, NIA takes away the power of the State Police and creates a police force at Central level in order to regulate public order. This leads to encroachment on the States' rights and creates ambiguity regarding legislative competence. This ambiguity is resolved using the doctrine of Pith and Substance. The doctrine provides that when a question arises of determining whether a particular law relates to a particular subject, the Court looks for the substance, i.e., the essential feature of the matter. Thus, if the substance falls within the State List, then the encroachment by the Union law on the subject mentioned in the State List will be invalid. In order to find out the pith and substance, it is necessary to examine the language and purpose of the legislation. As per the preface and Section 6 (4) of the NIA Act, the Act is aimed to constitute an investigation agency to investigate and prosecute offences. However, as recognised in Ramesh Chandra Judgment, the power of investigation is vested with Police which falls under Entry 2 of State List. The case recognised that Police is strictly a State subject. This would mean that investigation by NIA officers, which acts as a Centre Police, would transgress on the powers of the State conferred under the Entry 2 of State List in terms of Article 246 (3) of the Indian Constitution. Hence, using the doctrine of pith and substance, it is clear that the encroachment by Centre is not incidental and creation of a police force at Centre level is invalid.

[Source (edited): Examining the legality of the NIA Act, Law and Other Things]

66. In which of the following cases, is the application of the NIA Act least likely to be invited? Answer in the light of the passage.
- A. Panjay Dutt is caught with 2 AK-47s in his van and is alleged of being part of a conspiracy to incite riots in the local area.
 - B. Pasaab is the main accused who is apprehended from Mumbai, with a baggage full of bomb-making material and ammunition
 - C. Dr. Pafeel Khan is apprehended for giving a speech, on a microphone, at a protest against a newly brought law.
 - D. Miss Pragya Bharti, accused of being a mastermind of a bomb blast, to incite public uproar.
67. If the author is called upon to suggest the amendment to the NIA Act, which of the following is the author most likely to choose to put into the bill?
- A. Amending Section 6 to include a provision of a prior consent of the State government before taking up the respective case from the concerned State Police.
 - B. Amending Section 7 to completely take away any intrusion from the State Police whatsoever.
 - C. Including a provision in Section 6 (6), which makes NIA the default authority of investigation, taking away the default powers of the State Police.
 - D. All the above

68. If the power to make rules regarding Agriculture is given under the State List and power to make rules regarding Trade and Commerce is given under the Union List. In the light of the information given in the passage, if the Centre is bringing a new law that allows local market retailers to sell Agriculture-based products into foreign markets, will it be called bypassing the demarcation of legislative powers?
- A. No, because the pith and substance of the new law lies in the Union List itself.
 - B. Yes, because the pith and substance of the new law lies in the State List.
 - C. No, because the list will be saved by the powers of the presidential ordinance.
 - D. Yes, because the Centre should have taken consent of the State before bringing such law.
69. The author believes that the transgression of Article 246 (3) of the Indian Constitution is caused by the Centre Level Police, because:
- A. In light of the Entry 2 of the State List, power of investigation is vested with the NIA investigation officers.
 - B. National Investigation Agency is put in place with the aim of assisting the State police in terror cases.
 - C. Pith and Substance of the investigation lies with the Union List and Centre.
 - D. In the light of the Ramesh Chandra Judgment, police are strictly a State subject.
70. In the light of the information given in the passage, which of the following can be a rough definition of the Federalism/Federal structure?
- A. Equal treatment of all people, without any regards to Caste, Creed and Religion.
 - B. Elected Representative of the Head of the State, not the monarchical regime.
 - C. Division of power between Central, State and Local governments in an equitable manner.
 - D. Government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Passage for Questions 71 to 75:

One of the cutting-edge topics in trademark law today is the issue of non-conventional trademarks. As per the Indian Trademarks Act, a ‘mark’ includes a device, brand, heading, label, ticket, name, signature, word, letter, numeral, shape of goods, packaging or combination of colours or any combination thereof. The non-exhaustive nature of this list makes the definition abstract and focuses more on the rationale for affording protection to marks.

Non-conventional trademarks include smell and sound marks. The European trademark registry held in the landmark case that an olfactory mark could not be granted to a “methyl cinnamate” scent, described as “balsamically fruity with a slight hint of cinnamon” for its failure to fulfil the graphical representation requirement. The strict standards for graphical representation laid down were adopted in the Indian Draft Manual of Trademarks (2015), which noted that scent marks cannot be graphically represented under Indian trademark law. The graphical representation requirement was waived in the EU as per the Trademark Reform Package (2017), though non-traditional trademarks would still need to comply with the clarity and precision standards, which require the mark to be: clear, precise, self-contained, easily accessible, intelligible, durable and objective.

An illustrative example of a prohibition on ‘smell marks’ is the case of Norwich Pharmacal Co. v. Sterling Drug, Inc., where the U.S. Court of Appeals observed that the colour pink for a liquid preparation used to treat stomach disorders was functional and thereby could not be monopolised by a single producer.” This broad ruling is critical as smell marks are typically used to improve the overall experience of using the product. When the product is inherently ugly, unpalatable or foul smelling, the scent or pleasant appearance may add substantial value to the product. Thus, smells can be trademarked only if it can be demonstrated that the smell does not add substantial value to the product and that the consumers’ decisions to buy the product is not based on its smell. Further, the smell must distinguish the product in the market, allowing the consumer to unequivocally trace its source at the point of sale. The practical inability to tell apart smells objectively, runs the risk of trademark over enforcement. The rationale for the graphical representation requirement in trademark law is to define the precise subject of the mark and allow competitors and users

CLAT Sample Paper

to determine unequivocally the exact nature of the mark. While simple descriptions of scent marks grant a few sellers a monopoly and prohibit others from utilising common, routinely available features to make their products attractive, more complex descriptions may approximate patent claims and increase the transaction costs for the scope of registration to avoid infringement, along with cluttering consumers' environment with competing scents.

[Source (edited) :Protection of scent marks, A. Dhonchak, <https://spicyip.com/2020/03/policy-questions-regarding-protection-of-scent-marks.html>]

71. Sapgol, a medicine smells like strawberry and via some scratch and sniff branding, the consumer can identify it uniquely at the point of sale. A pharmaceutical company applies to gain the trademark right over this smell. Would this be allowed for trademark internationally?
 - A. No, as this will come under the patent regime.
 - B. No, as scent is not accepted as a valid trademark in India.
 - C. No, as this would entail monopolizing the strawberry smell, which is a general smell used in medicine.
 - D. None of the above

72. What among the following could be accepted as a valid trademark?
 - A. Coca cola's soft drink recipe.
 - B. KFC's spices mix.
 - C. Apple iphone's ring tone.
 - D. A set of yoga pose in a particular order.

73. Which among the following would not be able to qualify as an olfactory mark?
 - A. Laptop having a peculiar fragrance.
 - B. Water bottle smelling like coffee.
 - C. Aloe Vera juice having a fruity smell due to the composition.
 - D. None of the above.

74. What according to the passage has the court suggested to be an issue with the methyl cinnamate scent with respect to the olfactory mark?
 - (1) It did not stand on the clarity and precision standards
 - (2) It was not distinct symbol, and was a smell
 - (3) It was not geographically defined

A. (1), (2) and (3) B. (1) and (3) C. (2) and (3) D. (1) and (2)

75. What are the paramount factors to be considered before providing something as a status of trademark?
 - A. Capability to distinguish goods and services for consumers on the basis of trade source.
 - B. The mark of the product should be unique.
 - C. The brand name of the product should be unique.
 - D. All the above.

Passage for Questions 76 to 80:

General defences under the IPC-Act of a judge- Act of Judge when acting judicially. Nothing is an offence which is done by a judge when acting judicially in the exercise of any power which is, or which in good faith he believes to be, given to him by law. Act done pursuant to the Judgement or order of the court. Nothing which is done in pursuance of, or which is warranted by the judgment or order of, a court of justice, if done whilst such judgment or order remains in force, is an offence, notwithstanding the court may have no jurisdiction to pass such judgment or order, provided the person doing the act in good faith believes that the court had such jurisdiction.

Necessity- Act likely to cause harm, but done without criminal intent, and to prevent a greater harm. Nothing is an offence merely by reason of its being done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause harm if it is done without any criminal intention to cause harm, and in good faith for the purpose of preventing or avoiding greater harm to person or property.

Consent- Act not intended and not known to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, done by consent.

Duress- Act to which a person is compelled by threats. Except murder, and offences against the state and offences punishable with death, nothing is an offence which done by a person compelled to do it under threats.

Trifles- Act causing slight harm is included under this section. Nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or that it is intended to cause, or that it is known to be likely to cause, any harm if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm.

Private defence- Every person has a right to private defence, provided under reasonable restriction under Section 99. Protecting his body or another person's body, against any offence in which there is a danger to life. Protecting his or another person's movable or immovable property, against any offence like theft, robbery, mischief or criminal trespass or an attempt to commit theft, robbery, mischief or criminal trespass.

(Extracted from "General exceptions available under the Indian Penal Code" written by pearl chinir published by ipleaders)

76. Judge vishwan is annoyed with the way his neighbors keep making noise and play loud music. He went and cut the electricity connection of his neighbors house. Will he be liable for his act?
- A. No, he has the defence of judicial act.
 - B. Yes, he will be liable.
 - C. No, if he was participating in a virtual court and the neighbors were playing loud music.
 - D. Both B & C.
77. Dinesh was driving his car when he realized that the brakes of his car have stopped working. A protest was going on the road so if he did not stop his car he would run his car into the protestors. So he decided to change the direction of the car due to which he knocked down the chairs of a restaurant nearby. The restaurant sues him for his actions. Will he be liable?
- A. He will be liable for negligence.
 - B. He will be liable for rash and negligent driving.
 - C. No, he will not be liable as he has the defence of necessity.
 - D. No, he has the defence of private defence.
78. Mahesh dies during an operation. The doctor comes out and informs his wife of the death. The wife suffers a cardiac arrest due to the information. The legal heirs of Mahesh and his wife sue the doctor. Is the doctor liable?
- A. No, the doctor is not liable as he has the defence of accident.
 - B. No, the doctor is not liable as he has the defence of communication with him.
 - C. Yes, the doctor is liable for culpable homicide.
 - D. The doctor is liable for medical negligence.
79. Ganesh enters into a fight with Mahesh. Ganesh brings a rod and tries to scare Mahesh. Ganesh acts as if he is going to hit Mahesh with the rod, to protect himself Mahesh pushes Ganesh and Ganesh falls and injures his head. Will Mahesh be liable for his act?
- A. No, he has the defence of private defence.
 - B. Yes, he will be liable because ganesh did not actually hit him and he was just trying to scare him.
 - C. The proportionality of harm was way higher so he will be liable.
 - D. No, it was a minor trifle and the law will not consider it.
80. Thalibang is a terrorist organisation in the country. Thalibang kidnaps Gunjans family and instructs her to plant a bomb in the building of her office. If she does not do as instructed, her family will be killed. She does so and is arrested after the explosion. Will she be liable?
- A. No, she will not be liable as she has done it under private defence.
 - B. No, she will not be liable as she has the defence of duress.
 - C. She is liable for her act
 - D. She is not liable for the act if she helps the police to catch the terrorist organization.

Passage for Questions 81 to 85:

In the law of torts, there is a duty on every person do acts with reasonable care in order to avoid any harm which may occur due to their failure of taking such care. For e.g., If a person is driving his car, he has a duty to drive the car safely and within speed limits so that no accident occurs which can also harm any other person. However, there are certain exceptions which are allowed in these cases and these called as defences to tort. Under these defences, a defendant can escape liability and volenti non-fit injuria is one such defence which is available for the defendant.

In case a person gives his consent to doing of an act which leads to him getting injured, then even if an injury is caused by the other person, he cannot claim any damages from that person because the act was one for which he voluntarily consented. The consent of the plaintiff acts as a defence and this defence is called volenti non fit injuria which means to a willing person no injury happens.

For example, If A has a bike whose brakes do not work and B knowing about the condition of the bike still chooses to sit on it with A driving it and due to the failure of such brakes, they both sustain injuries in an accident, B cannot claim relief from A because he had voluntarily consented to sit on the bike. But if B was not aware of the conditions of brakes and then he sustained injuries sitting in it, he would not be stopped from claiming damages from A because here B did not give his consent to accept the risk of getting injured due to failure of the brakes.

This defence can be taken to prevent liability only if the following conditions are satisfied. The plaintiff should have the knowledge of the risk and should have voluntarily agreed to suffer the harm. Thus, whenever the plaintiff is aware of the possibility of harm which is likely to be caused by an act and when he still accepts to do that act and therefore agrees to suffer the injury, a defendant is relieved of his liability. In such cases, the burden of proof is on the defendant to show that the plaintiff had full knowledge of the act and he had consented to the risk involved in the act.

There are certain limitations under which the defence of volenti non fit injuria cannot be taken by a defendant even if the essentials of this defence are present in the case.

1. When it is an act to rescue someone
2. If the consent is given for an act which is not allowed by the law
3. Where the defendant has been negligent.

Thus while allowing this defence, Courts have to ensure that the conditions of this defence are fulfilled and the act is not one which falls within the limitation imposed on this defence.

81. A goes for bungee jumping and he knows that he might get injured by it, but he still decides to do it and as a result, he suffers back injury despite all the necessary care being taken by the organizers. Due to the back injury, A is unable to go back to his job. Decide
- A. A can claim damages from the organizers.
 - B. A cannot claim damages from the organizers because he had full knowledge of the risks and he had voluntarily agreed to suffer that injury by choosing to do bungee jumping.
 - C. A can claim damages from the organizers, as he is unable to go back to his job.
 - D. A cannot claim damages because the organizers were negligent.
82. The plaintiff is an employee of the defendant and the site where he works has a crane which carries rocks over their heads. The plaintiff complained to the defendant about it. One day the plaintiff is injured because of these rocks falling on him and he sues the defendant for damages.
- A. The defendant is not liable as he can take the defence of volenti non fit injuria.
 - B. The defendant is liable to the plaintiff because the plaintiff had consented to the danger of the job but not to the lack of care.
 - C. The defendant is not liable as the job is inherently dangerous.
 - D. The defendant is not liable as the plaintiff was aware of the risks involved in the job and he need not have taken up the job if did not consent to the risk of injury.

83. A, having heart problem goes to a surgeon and he is told that he needs surgery to which he agrees. During the surgery, the surgeon removes one kidney of A without his knowledge. A sues the surgeon. Decide.
- A. The surgeon is not liable as the surgery was successful as his heart problem was cured.
 - B. Though the surgery is successful, the surgeon will be held liable because A did not give his consent to the removal of his kidney.
 - C. The surgery was performed only after the consent of A was obtained. So the surgeon cannot be held liable.
 - D. The surgeon is not liable because A can survive with one kidney also.
84. In which of the following situations, the defence of volenti non fit injuria applies?
- A. A fire is caused due to the negligence of A, and B is trapped inside the fire. C sees B and jumps into the fire to rescue him but in doing so he is also burned. C claims damages from A.
 - B. A and B decide fight with sharp swords, when such an act is prohibited by law, and A suffers a big cut due to which he suffers serious injuries. A claims damages from B.
 - C. A undergoes a heart operation and he gives his consent for it even though he knows that there is a risk of the operation failing which can cause his death. A dies due to the negligence of the surgeon. The kin of A sue the surgeon.
 - D. The plaintiff went to see a car race in which two cars collided with each other and as a result of the collision, the plaintiff who was sitting as an audience was also injured when one of the cars flew into the audience. A sues the organizers of the race.
85. A has to undergo an operation for his eye infection and the doctor fails to inform him about the risk of losing his vision due to the operation. A agrees for the operation believing that there is no such risk to his eye. A loses his eyesight during the operation, and sues the doctor for damages.
- A. The doctor cannot be held liable because A had consented to the eye operation.
 - B. The doctor cannot be held liable because he had not been negligent.
 - C. The doctor can take the defence of volenti non fit injuria.
 - D. The doctor will be held liable because A did not have the knowledge about the extent of the risk involved in the operation and therefore, the defence of volenti non fit injuria cannot be taken.

Passage for Questions 86 to 90:

The application on behalf of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, seeking to be heard as amicus curiae in the pending litigation in the Supreme Court against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, is undoubtedly an unusual step. As expected, the government sees it as unwarranted interference. It does appear that the move is unnecessary as the global human rights perspective that High Commissioner Michelle Bachelet hopes to present is most likely to be raised by some of the petitioners themselves. After all, most of the 140-odd petitions argue that the CAA fails to extend the equal protection of law to all immigrants in the country. But, to be fair, the High Commissioner is not seeking to be a petitioner. On the contrary, she is offering the undoubted expertise that the premier U.N. body possesses in aid of the Court. She has appreciated the amendment's positive side, noting its potential to redress the "irregular" condition of some migrants through a quicker citizenship process. It must be noted that the Court has relied on principles contained in international legal instruments in some of its judgments. The moot question is whether the U.N. High Commissioner ought to be given an opportunity to assist the Court in the matter.

The political Opposition, sections of the legal fraternity, academicians and commentators have made a strong case that making religion a factor to include certain categories for a fast-tracked naturalisation process is violative of secular principles. The government's stout defence of the CAA is that no current Indian citizen would be affected, and that it was meant to help persecuted minorities in countries where Islam was the state religion. In addition to having to discharge the burden of proving that the CAA does not contravene the Constitution, the government would have to demonstrate that it is not in violation of provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Ms. Bachelet's application marshalls significant aspects of global humanitarian law to buttress her point. Petition argues non-ratifying the Refugee Convention

does not imply India can escape her obligations. The Court may probably not take her assistance, but there is little doubt that the Centre cannot evade its obligation to enact non-discriminatory legislation, grant all migrants equal protection and abide by the non-derogable principle of non refoulement. The principle of non-refoulement forbids deportation of the convict due to well-founded fear of persecution.

Source: Rights or wrong?: On U.N. rights body move against CAA, The Hindu.

86. Why does the author feel that the opposition against Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) by UNHCR is unjustified?
- A. Because UNHCR has undermined Indian Government by disrespecting the wisdom of the parliament which has passed the law after vigorous discussion.
 - B. Because the Central Government announced the establishment of a citizen's register soon after passing the Citizenship Amendment Act.
 - C. Because UNHCR believes that if a parliamentary law is not constitutional, it is entirely within the authority of the Government to repeal the same.
 - D. Because the UNHCR is interfering and intervening in the internal sovereign affairs of the Government.
87. Any International Treaty is binding on India only when it is ratified by the Parliament. A UN Convention on Law Relating to Refugees is signed by the Indian diplomat. In the United Nations General Assembly, the Prime Minister signs the convention. The treaty deals with securing the safety and livelihood of refugees. Some refugees from Bangladesh come to India. India has failed to provide the shelter, livelihood and safety. Decide.
- A. India has not violated the International Treaty.
 - B. India has violated the International Treaty.
 - C. India is already overpopulated therefore it is not practically possible to accommodate any more refugees.
 - D. India should have registered the refugees.
88. Under International Law on Refugees it is the moral obligation of the state to admit refugees who have no other place of residence subject to security of the state. Armenians are a group of Muslim refugees from Armenia and some tracts of Turkey. They have settled in Syria, Iran, India and other nearby countries due to widespread persecution and violence by other groups against them. They have been socially indicted by intelligence agencies in terrorist activities in collusion with some militant organizations. The government of affected States passed the laws banning their further entry. Decide.
- A. The action is justified.
 - B. The action is against International Law on Refugees.
 - C. The matter should be taken to the International Court of Justice.
 - D. Depends whether the United Nations Security Council and NATO countries support the affected countries.
89. Every Citizen has the right to settle and reside in any part of the territory of Iran. A civil war occurred in Yemen where the local Shia civilians were being lynched and massacred. In order to save their life they migrated to the Iranian state of Shiites to seek refuge. The state government passed a law to oust these immigrants. The order was challenged to be unconstitutional. Decide.
- A. The order is unconstitutional because the right to life is available to every person irrespective of nationality.
 - B. The order is constitutional because the right to settle and reside is available only to Iranian citizens.
 - C. The order is constitutional because letting in migrants will increase the burden of population.
 - D. Both (B) and (C)
90. Bhide is a Rohingya refugee who has been staying at a refugee camp in India. He was apprehended by the immigration authorities as he did not possess valid travel documents. The convict has a

well-founded fear of persecution in case he is deported to Myanmar. The Central Government has ordered the deportation. Based on the essence of the passage and given principle of law, decide the validity of the deportation order passed against Bhide.

- A. Deportation order is valid since Bhide is a refugee, who can pose grave threat to the security and unity of India.
- B. Deportation order is not valid since the refugee causes loss to public exchequer by creating pressure on the natural and public resources.
- C. Deportation order is not valid since Bhide was not afforded the fair hearing violating the Principle of Natural Justice.
- D. Deportation order is invalid since Bhide's deportation would violate the principle of non-refoulement as there is a fear of being persecuted in Myanmar.

Passage for Questions 91 to 95:

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act 1971 was considered ahead of its times, legalizing abortion in India upto 20 weeks of pregnancy, based on certain conditions and when provided by a registered medical practitioner at a registered medical facility. Soon, by means of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2020, Indian women will be able to legally opt for abortion until the sixth month of pregnancy, instead of the previous limit of five months.

The only condition for seeking abortion beyond five weeks would be that the concerned woman will have to seek permission from two doctors, including a government doctor for the procedure. The year before, a parliamentary panel had recommended permitting abortions until 24 weeks of pregnancy, and allowing unmarried women to medically terminate pregnancies, in an attempt to prevent women from turning to "fake clinics" that perform unsafe abortions.

The panel cited a research paper published in The Lancet Global Health, which said a total of 15.6 million abortions were carried out in India in 2015. Of these, 11.5 million took place outside health facilities. The Supreme Court has frequently intervened and passed orders allowing abortions when the pregnancy was more than 24 weeks. The new Bill proposes the requirement of the opinion of "one healthcare provider for termination of pregnancy up to 20 weeks of gestation", and "introducing the requirement of the opinion of two providers for termination of pregnancy of 20-24 weeks of gestation".

The Bill has also enhanced the gestation limit beyond 24 weeks for 'special categories' of women, which will be defined in the amendments to the MTP rules and would include 'vulnerable women including survivors of rape, victims of incest and other vulnerable women like differently-abled women and minors. The new Bill also is more friendly towards unmarried women. It also states that the "name and other particulars of a woman whose pregnancy has been terminated shall not be revealed", except to a person authorised in any law that is currently in force.

Source: (Edited) Indian women set to get right to abort pregnancy in 6th month, instead of the 5th. The Print.

- 91. Shreya is a 29 year old unmarried woman working as a model in a fashion house in Mumbai. She gets pregnant with her boyfriend but they decide to keep the baby. By the time she is 25 weeks pregnant, she begins to feel that having a baby would be a hindrance in the progress of her career as a model. Therefore, she decides to seek termination of her pregnancy taking advantage of the recently liberalised provisions in the abortion laws. Will she be able to successfully terminate her pregnancy?
 - A. Yes, since the law has increased the upper limit of abortion.
 - B. No, because she has exceeded the prescribed time limit for abortion under the new law.
 - C. No, because her foetus is absolutely normal.
 - D. Yes, because she is in a vulnerable state due to mental pressure from her in laws.
- 92. Rohit runs an obstetrics-gynaecology practice in New Delhi. He often appears on TV shows and panel discussions on health issues relating to women. Shreya, the editor of a popular women's magazine decides to interview Rohit in order to gather information regarding how many single women from what

- kind of a socioeconomic background approach him for abortions. Rohit tells her that at least four single women between the ages 21 and 30 approach his clinic to avail termination services. Shreya publishes the same in her monthly magazine and posts it on all her social media accounts. Does such a publication amount to a violation of women's privacy?
- A. Yes, because Shreya is not a person authorised to collect private information of women who want to seek abortion.
B. Yes, because doctors cannot disclose the details of their patients.
C. No, because women's magazine are a safe space.
D. None of the above.
93. X is a 19 year-old woman who is 19 weeks pregnant and wishes to opt for an abortion. She seeks the certified medical opinion of Rohit who is the head of department of obstetrics in Abhyaas Hospital, a leading private hospital in India. On the basis of the opinion, X undergoes the termination procedure. Is the termination valid in law?
A. Yes, she obtained the opinion of a healthcare provider.
B. No, because she was also supposed to obtain the opinion of a government doctor.
C. No, because she should have sought the opinion of at least two doctors.
D. Yes, because abortion is part of right to life.
94. Seema, a 28 year old woman, was admitted to a Nari Niketan in Pune as her parents abandoned her when they discovered that she was pregnant with her boyfriend's child. When she arrived at the facility, she was 23 weeks pregnant. At the Nari Niketan, she was the victim of rape and suffered various injuries, both internal and external. Fearing for the life of her child, she decided to terminate her pregnancy. However, it was the 27th week of her pregnancy by that time. Can she opt for a termination?
A. Yes, because she can avail the benefit of increase of gestational limit beyond 24 weeks.
B. No, because she would be required to seek the opinion of two healthcare providers.
C. Yes, because it falls in an exceptional case.
D. None of the above
95. Rita, an 18-week pregnant woman started experiencing severe abdominal pains being caused due to her pregnancy. She decided to move ahead with an abortion. She decided to obtain the opinion of her family physician, Rohan, as she could approach only him in a state of emergency. The physician, at other times, acts as an assistant to a gynaecologist. He advises her to go ahead with the termination. Is the termination in accordance with the new law?
A. No, because Rohit is not a health-care provider.
B. Yes, because the opinion of one medical practitioner is enough.
C. Yes, because Rohit is an assistant to a gynaecologist, he would have given sound advice.
D. No, because she was supposed to obtain the opinion of 2 medical practitioners, a government doctor being one of them.

Passage for Questions 96 to 100:

The hurriedly enacted Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019, invalidates, as well as criminalizes, instant triple talaq (ITT) with a sentence up to three years of jail for Muslim men found guilty. ITT is prevalent among one sub-sect (maslak) of Sunnis, a majority among India's Muslims. Ever since the Jawaharlal Nehru led government legislated the Hindu Marriage Act 1956, a section of society has been harbouring a grievance regarding why Muslims were 'spared' from similar reform. In 1986, when the Rajiv Gandhi led-administration overturned the Supreme Court verdict in favour of Shah Bano through a legislation, snatching away her right to maintenance, this grievance was reinforced. This overturning of the verdict was conducted under pressure from the Muslim clergy, who fanned social conservatism in the worst possible ways, taking recourse to street mobilisations. Notably, this grievance was not limited to the Hindu Right. Former All India Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB) president, Ali Miyan Nadvi, 'confesses' in his 1988 memoir, *Karwan-e-Zindagi* (Procession of Life), how he misled Rajiv Gandhi and made the prime minister overturn the apex court verdict through a retrogressive legislation. Shah Bano, married in 1932 and separated from her husband in 1975, was the 62-year-old wife of a well-off advocate in Indore when she

approached the court in April 1978 for maintenance. An instant triple talaq was uttered against her inside the Indore court only after the judge, in course of the plea, said that under Muslim Personal Law, she was entitled to maintenance. This historical fact is pertinent for many reasons, including for being at the core of the notion of maintenance of a divorced Muslim woman in India. The tragedy with Tuesday's legislation is that it does not say a word on maintenance. Muslim women remain as potentially hapless and helpless as Shah Bano — as are so many women abandoned by their husbands in other communities, including Hindu. Sadly, even the citadels of modern education such as Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) have also miserably failed in reaching out to the Muslim masses and freeing them from the clutches of religious reactionaries. But enough of modern, educated, middle-class Muslims have emerged, even from earlier marginalized sections of the community. They shall have to play their roles in bringing about reforms. The new anti-ITT law, too, shall have to be amended — as soon as better sense prevails on enough legislators.

(Source (edited): “Triple Talaq Bill fails to address the crucial aspect of maintenance”, Economic Times, August, 2019)

96. Tim is a law student with a keen interest in Indian personal laws. While studying Muslim personal laws he gets confused as to former status of triple talaq before the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019 was enacted. Based on your understanding of the above passage help him gain clarity.
- A. Before enactment of law banning triple talaq, only Muslim men had right of triple talaq against their wife.
 - B. Before enactment of law banning triple talaq, only Muslim women had right of triple talaq against their husband.
 - C. Before enactment of law banning triple talaq, both Muslim men and women had right of triple talaq against their spouse.
 - D. Before enactment of law banning triple talaq only Muslim men had a right to triple talaq if the wife did not fulfill her household duties.
97. According to the passage above in the Shah Bano case, husband of Shah Bano -
- A. arbitrarily exercised right of triple talaq only to avoid liability to pay maintenance
 - B. correctly exercised right of triple talaq because it was preposterous for Shah Bano to claim maintenance.
 - C. correctly exercised right of triple talaq because Shah Bano was a bad person by nature.
 - D. correctly exercised right of triple talaq because she approached the court directly before talking to him. Internal matters can be solved at home. Shah Bano should not have approached the court.
98. Afrah and Aamir were married in 2014. After 6 years of their marriage Afrah fell ill and Aamir decided to give her a triple talaq. According to the passage given above has Aamir committed an offence? Also, check if Afrah is entitled to maintenance under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019.
- A. Yes, Amir committed an offence because triple talaq has been banned and Afrah is entitled to maintenance.
 - B. Yes, Amir committed an offence because triple talaq has been banned however Afrah is not entitled to maintenance because they do not undergo the proper divorce procedure.
 - C. No, Amir has not committed an offence because he gave a triple talaq before the new law was enacted however Afrah is entitled to maintenance because she had been a faithful and sincere wife.
 - D. No, Amir has not committed an offence because he gave a triple talaq before the new law was enacted and Afrah is not entitled to maintenance.
99. According to the author which of the following will play a leading role in transforming and bringing reforms in Muslim Personal Laws?
- A. citadels of modern education such as Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI)

- B. Religious reactionaries
C. Educated and Progressive Legislators
D. modern, educated, middle-class Muslims
100. Noor recently heard about the new Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019 which aims to protect women from the practice of triple talaq. Her husband pronounced a triple talaq to her 5 years ago and refused to give her any maintenance. If Noor had been divorced after the new law came in, would her position be any different?
- A. No, there will be no change in her position because the act does not address the issues of maintenance.
B. No, there will be no change because maintenance is only given in cases where proper divorce procedure is followed.
C. Yes, because Noor can claim maintenance under the new law and it will protect all her rights.
D. Yes, because Noor can now threaten to file a police complaint against him and coerce him to give maintenance.

Passage for Questions 101 to 105:

The Supreme Court observed that even a blank cheque leaf would attract presumption under Section 139 of the Negotiable Instruments Act when signatures are admitted by the accused. The bench comprising Justices NV Ramana, Surya Kant and Aniruddha Bose observed that ‘reverse onus’ clauses under Section 118 and Section 139 of the Negotiable Instruments Act become operative once the signature(s) of an accused on the cheque are established. Though the presumptions raised under Section 118 and Section 139 are rebuttable in nature, a probable defence needs to be raised, which must meet the standard of “preponderance of probability”, and not mere possibility, the bench observed. The Statute mandates that once the signature(s) of an accused on the cheque/negotiable instrument are established, then these ‘reverse onus’ clauses become operative. In such a situation, the obligation shifts upon the accused to discharge the presumption imposed upon him. Once the 2nd Appellant had admitted his signatures on the cheque and the Deed, the trial Court ought to have presumed that the cheque was issued as consideration for a legally enforceable debt. The trial court instead asked the Complainant Respondent to make a case against Defendant. Such approach of the trial Court was directly in the teeth of the established legal position as discussed above, and amounts to a patent error of law.

The bench rejected the plea of the complainant seeking enhanced compensation. “The record indicates that neither did the respondent ask for compensation before the High Court nor has he chosen to challenge the High Court’s judgment. Since, he has accepted the High Court’s verdict, his claim for compensation stands impliedly overturned.”, the court said. It is also well settled that there needs to be a consistent approach towards awarding compensation and unless there exist special circumstances, the Courts should uniformly levy fines up to twice the cheque amount along with simple interest at the rate of 9% per annum.”

[Source (edited): Dishonour of Cheques- Blank Cheque Would Attract Presumption U/s 139 NI Act If Signatures Are Admitted: Supreme Court]

101. X and Y are litigating over the default of a cheque. Y is alleging that X gave them a cheque, whereas X contends that she has not signed any such cheque. At what stage would the court be correct to presume, under Section 118 and Section 139, that X has signed the cheque that Y holds?
- A. The moment a handwriting expert confirms that it is X who signed it.
B. When Y files the plaint alleging that X has defaulted on her cheque.
C. Until Y submits evidence and proves it beyond reasonable doubt.
D. When X successfully repudiates the fact alleged by Y.
102. Ravi is a defendant in a case under Section 118 and Section 139. The court has taken cognizance of the case and has also made a presumption that he signed the cheque. Ravi has no other option but to wait till the judgment is delivered against him, which can be appealed against in the HC.
- A. True, since the court has taken presumption, it is a valid ground to directly pass a judgment against Ravi.
B. True, as the presumption, once established, cannot be rebutted.

- C. False, Ravi can confess early and ask for merciful sentencing.
D. False, Ravi can prove to the court that the presumption is wrong by presenting contrary evidence.
103. If Surbhi and Lavanya are litigating a suit against Sujoy, for a cheque that Sujoy allegedly signed and the 'reverse onus' clauses become operative. On whom such operations put the burden of proof.
A. Surbhi B. Sujoy C. Lavanya D. Court (The Judge)
104. As per the author, which of the following would classify as an error committed by the Trial Court in the fact scenario being discussed in the passage?
A. Calling Defendant to prove that the signature is not his.
B. Calling an expert to verify the signatures.
C. Calling the Complainant to explain the circumstances under which the appellants were liable to pay.
D. Both (A) and (C)
105. The High Court rejected the plea of the complainant seeking enhanced compensation. Which of the following could be said to be the appropriate reason for that?
A. Acquiescing of Complainant.
B. Existence of special circumstances in the present case.
C. Presumption under Section 139.
D. Both (A) and (B)

Section IV
Logical Reasoning

Passage for Questions 106 to 110:

The learning and reinforcement theory explains alcoholism by considering alcohol ingestion as a reflex response to some stimulus and as a way to reduce an inner drive state such as fear or anxiety. This theory holds that persons tend to be drawn to pleasant situations and repelled by unpleasant ones. Alcohol ingestion is said to reduce the tension or feelings of unpleasantness and to replace them with the feeling of euphoria observed in people after they have consumed drinks.

Experimental evidence shows that alcohol reduces fear in the approach-avoidance situation. Conger trained one group of rats to approach a food goal and, using aversion conditioning, trained another group to avoid electric shock. After an injection of alcohol, the pull away from the shock was measurably weaker, while the pull toward the food was unchanged.

The obvious troubles of alcoholic persons apparently contradict this learning theory. The discomfort, pain, and punishment they experience should serve as a deterrent to drinking. The fact that alcoholic persons continue to drink in the face of family discord, loss of employment, illness, and repeated bouts is explained by the proximity of the drive reduction to the consumption of alcohol; that is, alcohol has the immediate effect of reducing tension while the unpleasant consequences of drunken behavior come only later. The learning paradigm, therefore, favors the establishment and repetition of the resort to alcohol.

The anxieties and guilt induced by the consequences of excessive alcohol ingestion signal another bout of alcohol abuse. This is explained by the process of stimulus generalization: conditions or events occurring at the time of reinforcement tend to acquire the characteristics of state of anxiety or fear, the emotional state becomes a stimulus, thus triggering another drinking bout.

While punishment may suppress a response, experiments have shown that in some cases it serves as a reward and reinforces the behavior. If the alcoholic learns to drink under conditions of both reward and punishment, both may precipitate renewed drinking.

Excessive alcohol consumption can be learned. By gradually increasing the concentration of alcohol in drinking water, psychologists have been able to induce the ingestion of larger amounts of alcohol by an animal. Animals learn to drink enough to become dependent on alcohol in terms of demonstrating withdrawal symptoms.

106. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- compare the learning and reinforcement theory to other theories of alcoholism.
 - discuss how the behavior of alcoholic persons is explained by learning theory.
 - argue that alcoholism is a learned behavior.
 - explain how fear and anxiety stimulate and reinforce drinking in alcoholic persons.
107. It can be inferred from the passage that aversion conditioning is based primarily on the principle that
- behavior that is punished will be avoided.
 - pain is a stronger stimulus than pleasure.
 - alcohol reduces fear.
 - behavior that is rewarded will be repeated.
108. The author cites Conger's experiment with two groups of rats in order to
- show that ingestion of alcohol does not affect appetite.
 - corroborate the findings of other academic researchers.
 - show that alcohol decreases fear.
 - disprove the learning and reinforcement theory.
109. According to the passage, which of the following could induce an alcoholic to drink?
- The need to relieve tension
 - Anxieties resulting from guilt feelings about previous drinking bouts
 - Punishment for alcoholic behavior
- A. I only B. II only C. I and II D. I, II and III
110. The passage contains information that supports which of the following statements?
- If the pleasurable taste of whisky leads to an acquired taste for brandy, then stimulus generalization has occurred.
 - Slapping a child for misbehaving may over time encourage the child to repeat the misbehavior.
 - If a person has learned to drink under two sets of conditions, both must be present in order to induce that person to drink again.
 - Continued heavy use of alcohol usually causes severe damage to the body and nervous system.

Passage for Questions 111 to 115:

The revelations about offshore accounts that came to light in the so-called Panama Papers will reinvigorate government efforts to rein in not just tax evasion, which is illegal, but tax avoidance, too. They will also add to popular frustration that will challenge the authority of some government officials. The uproar will bring about enhanced enforcement measures, yet there also will be unintended consequences that will further erode the credibility and effectiveness of the political establishment. Tax evasion and tax avoidance are now viewed not just as "tax dodges," but also as the unfair perks of the better-off and more connected members of society in many countries. "Panama Papers," the trove of more than 11 million pages of documents from Mossack Fonseca suggest that in both advanced and developing countries, some of those who hold power, and those with access to them along with the "rich and famous," used the firm to establish and manage offshore entities that are designed to protect capital and minimise taxation.

The political repercussions were immediate, and are likely to spread. Already, the scandal has led to the resignation of Iceland's PM, to a political outcry that has required UK PM David Cameron to release his tax returns, and has abruptly ended the political honeymoon of Argentina's new president, Mauricio Macri. In addition, countries are stepping up efforts to look into curbs on legal, but morally questionable tax avoidance schemes that benefit the wealthiest. As with earlier steps to limit money laundering, the focus will be on more stringent reporting requirements and better international sharing of data. These changes will be quite visible; and will have a meaningful impact for those who, until now, have found it easy to use offshore financial vehicles to reduce their tax payments.

The Panama Papers are yet another blow to the political establishment. They amplify popular resentment toward governments that already are perceived by a segment of the population as turning a blind eye to tax-dodging. Though no laws were broken in most cases, the documents will feed the perception that the privileged are allowed to play by different rules.

111. Which of the following is an apt title to the passage?
- A. Consequences of Panama papers
 - B. Embezzlement in India
 - C. Commerce and money laundering
 - D. Corruption in India
112. Which of the following assumptions is correct regarding panama paper revelation on the Indian government?
- I. The authority of some government officials will come within the circumstances of doubt.
 - II. The government will further tighten the tax laws to curb the menace of tax evasion and tax avoidance.
- A. Both I and II B. Neither I nor II C. Only I D. Only II
113. Which of the following statements is not true regarding the passage?
- I. Panama paper revelations will create financial instability for a short time.
 - II. It is certain that due to panama papers, IT department will summon tax payers to file their tax returns in time.
- A. Only I B. Only II C. Both I and II D. Neither I nor II
114. Which of the following is consistent with the passage?
- I. The unintended consequences of Panama papers revelations will be that the credibility of the political establishments will be further eroded.
 - II. It is a general perception that the government turns a blind eye to tax dodging.
- A. Only II B. Both I and II C. Neither I nor II D. Only I
115. In which of the following ways did the Panama papers benefit the offshore entity?
- I. Converting black money into white.
 - II. Protecting the capital of the concerned entities.
 - III. By setting up a company in Panama.
- A. Both I and II B. Only II C. Both II and III D. Only I

Passage for Questions 116 to 120:

The government wants NITI Aayog to evaluate World Bank assisted projects in India for an independent assessment of their impact, an exercise it believes will help build capacity in the new think tank and enhance its credibility besides raising its stature internationally. The finance ministry has written to the Aayog to explore the possibility of evaluating programmes which are financially supported by the World Bank. Monitoring and evaluation is one of the key tasks of the Aayog and the government is in the process of reconstituting the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the erstwhile Planning Commission as the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office to undertake evaluation of all flagship schemes of the Centre,

The proposal is to kick-start the evaluation exercise immediately after the restructuring of the institution is over so as to be able to deliver the first report by the middle of next year. World Bank is currently supporting over 100 projects in India, ranging from few crore rupees to several thousand crore rupees under various stages, the key being the dedicated freight corridors, the national rural livelihood mission and the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana, besides state-run social sector programmes.

Under its Partnership Strategy for India (2013-17), World Bank will help India lay the foundation for achieving faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth through an integrated package of financing, advisory services and knowledge. Between July 2013 and June 2014, the World Bank's financial year, funding for India stood

at \$5.2 billion. This included \$2 billion in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, \$3.2 billion in International Development Association and \$0.1 billion in Clean Technology fund across 16 projects. Although evaluation is among the key mandates of the Aayog, it is yet to assess any programme due to the delay on part of the Prime Minister's Office in finalising the role and structure of the institution that will evaluate government-run schemes.

116. Which of the following could be an appropriate title to the passage?
 A. The difference in functioning of Planning Commission and Niti Aayog
 B. Unbiased and transparent governanace
 C. Niti Aayog towards the path of unbiased and independent evaluation
 D. World Bank funding and the state of corruption
117. Which of the following is consistent on the basis of the passage?
 A. The world bank projects are aimed towards providing India a sustainable and faster growth.
 B. The world bank funding for the projects has been a cause of corruption in India.
 C. The state projects are not funded by world bank as it deals directly with the center.
 D. Planning commission has been substituted with Niti Aayog which deals with much nuanced aspects of the governance.
118. Which of the following if true would make the existence of Niti Aayog futile?
 A. The evaluation reports of the projects are not prepared in timely manner.
 B. Niti Aayog functioning in the manner similar to that of the Planning Commission.
 C. Niti Aayog paraphrasing the project reports of an independent organization.
 D. All the above.
119. Which of the following assertions is correct regarding the passage?
 I. World bank supports various projects in India on all levels.
 II. World bank is currently funding sixteen projects associated to clean technology.
 A. Both I and II B. Neither I nor II C. Only I D. Only II
120. Which of the following is true regarding the Niti Aayog?
 I. Evaluation of projects is one of the Key mandates of the Aayog.
 II. The Aayog is yet to start with the evaluation.
 III. The delay in undertaking the work is being caused due to time being taken in restructuring work.
 IV. The Aayog will assist World Bank with the development work.
 A. I and III B. I, III and IV C. I, II and III D. I, II, III and IV

Passage for Questions 121 to 125:

The Government's plan to set up a panel that can overturn content moderation decisions made by social media platforms is problematic. The idea, which has been proposed as an amendment to the controversial IT Rules 2021, is to constitute one or more appellate committees which will have the final word on any content moderation issue facing a social media platform.

With billions of users, social media is truly filled with influencers of all hues and shades. It is, therefore, important for democracy's sake that it is not taken over by any one influential player, even if it is the Government, with an agenda. However, this is exactly what the mechanism will help to serve - tighten the Government's grip on messaging on social media intermediaries, which not long ago served to disseminate alternative voices. Imagine how absurd it will be, for instance, if a Government-appointed committee sits to decide on an issue in which the aggrieved user is a Government entity or a ruling party member. How fair can that be? What makes it worse is that in recent years, the Government has not covered itself with glory when dealing with dissent in the real world and on social media. Now, this move will also add another complex layer to the problematic IT rules 2021 (presently pending challenge in court), which have in turn been criticised for the leverage that they give to the Government, with troubling implications for freedom of expression and right to information.

All this is not to say that social media platforms should not be regulated. What should be clear after all these years is that a Government committee is not the right answer for many woes, let alone social media ones. And here, it comes with dangerous implications for free speech. It is best, therefore, that the proposal is dropped.

[Extracted from an editorial in The Hindu dated 4 June 2022]

121. Which of the following statements does the author agree with?
- A. Social media platforms must be regulation-free.
 - B. Social media platforms must be regulated without regard to freedom of speech and expression.
 - C. Social media platforms require some level of regulation.
 - D. Social media platforms should be regulated by government appointed committees.
122. Which of the following is not one of the premises cited by the author in favour of his conclusion that a government committee is not the correct solution to deal with social media moderation?
- A. The introduction of a government committee has taken place through an amendment to the IT Rules 2021, which are themselves pending legal challenge for being restrictive of free speech.
 - B. A government committee further exacerbates pre-existing inequalities of power between those who moderate the information and those who have the right to free speech.
 - C. A government committee may become biased in matters where the government or ruling party leaders are involved.
 - D. A government committee is all the more problematic due to the government's prior track record at handling dissent.
123. Which of the following statements, if true, strengthens the author's argument?
- A. Government committees generally do not have regular appointments.
 - B. Government committees are plagued by bureaucratic inefficiency and delays.
 - C. Government committees are subject to much higher standards of judicial scrutiny as compared to private adjudicators, giving citizens better resources to violate their fundamental rights.
 - D. Both (A) and (B)
124. Which of the following statements, if true, weakens the arguments about the IT Rules 2021 that have been in the passage?
- A. The IT Rules have evolved to cope with the needs of the times, given that social media platforms rarely take action against any hate speech or fake news.
 - B. The IT Rules are over-broad and thereby have ample scope for being misused.
 - C. The IT Rules are prima facie unconstitutional.
 - D. The IT Rules do not contain any provisions promoting transparency in content moderation.
125. Consider the statement, "...social media is truly filled with influencers of all hues and shades. It is, therefore, important for democracy's sake that it is not taken over by any one influential player, even if it is the Government, with an agenda..." Which of the following is an assumption that underlies this statement?
- A. The Government will certainly misuse the power to moderate social media at every instance.
 - B. The Government will make actual use of its sphere of influence as a means to further its agendas.
 - C. The Government enjoys electoral legitimacy and therefore is the ideal candidate for content moderation, especially vis-à-vis private social media players.
 - D. The Government does not believe in promoting free speech and expression.

Passage for Questions 126 to 130:

Vast over-representation of Asian Americans and vast under-representation of African-Americans and Latinos at tech companies has been a subject of discussion for long. Since 1999, Reverend Jesse Jackson has criticised US tech companies for importing workers from abroad and neglecting qualified workers from American minority communities. After relentless fighting, tech companies agreed to publish their diversity

reports. Google published its first diversity report in 2014. Microsoft's diversity data was so bad that it pledged to double the number of African-American, Hispanic and Latino employees by 2025.

The reality is that tech-companies have tried to dodge their diversity pledge by recruiting Asian American in large numbers and thus showing that they are not White dominated. If we see racism as a binary of White and non-White, then it works fine. But like the caste system, racism is also a system of graded inequality. Collaboration of the Whites and the browns to keep the blacks as permanent bottom was predicted by Isabel Wilkerson, author of bestseller book "Caste: The origin of our Discontent". She argues that "around 2040 when the non-Hispanic White majority will probably disappear, the whites will rush to co-opt insecure mid-caste non-Whites - ethnic groups who have profited from affirmative-action programs that the Blacks fought for." It seems that such a process has already started.

Wilkerson has a rationale for thinking so. She wrote that "If you are insecurely situated somewhere in the middle—below the very top but above the very bottom—you may distance yourself from the bottom and hold up barriers against those you see as below you to protect your own position." This is how the Indian upper caste Hindus, who are otherwise quite aggressive to defend their generationally accumulated positions in India, metamorphosed themselves into the American "Model Minority".

[Extracted from an article in The Print by Dilip Mandal, dated 10 June, 2022]

126. Which of the following is the likely effect of the process Wilkerson has described in the passage?
- A. Over time, society will move towards perfect egalitarianism, that is, socio-economic inequalities will reduce drastically.
 - B. Over time, the social classes at the top will become the middle classes and the social classes in the middle will be at the top.
 - C. Over time, the social classes in the middle will become more upwardly mobile, whereas those at the most bottom will be where they are.
 - D. Over time, everyone will be upwardly mobile.
127. Which of the following can be inferred from the statement, "Microsoft's diversity data was so bad that it pledged to double the number of African-American, Hispanic and Latino employees by 2025"?
- A. Microsoft will calculate its diversity data as of 2025.
 - B. Diversity data is incapable of being objectively evaluated as "good" or "bad".
 - C. There will be at least one hundred Hispanic employees working in Microsoft by 2025.
 - D. Microsoft is legally bound to meet its diversity targets.
128. Consider the statement, "But like the caste system, racism is also a system of graded inequality." If this statement is true, which of the following statements must necessarily be false?
- A. Race system and caste system are the only two types of graded systems in the world.
 - B. The caste system is a binary system with only two water-tight classifications: those at the top and those at the bottom.
 - C. Racism does not promote hatred between different groups.
 - D. Racism has been prevalent longer than the caste system.
129. Which of the following statements, if true, support Wilkerson's argument as made in the passage?
- Statements**
- 1: Most anthropocentric persons believe that animals exist only for human utilisation, and that the purpose of their conservation is solely so that humans can benefit from them longer.
 - 2: Indian companies often meet their workforce goals by employing only upper caste women, who often note that the company does not discriminate against women.
 - 3: Social activists from privileged backgrounds often co-opt the problems of the underprivileged and claim to speak on their behalf without understanding their lived experiences.
 - 4: Non-Dalit, non-Brahmin Indian castes advocate in favour of Brahminical customs in marriages, but staunchly oppose Dalits performing these same customs.

- A. Statements 1 and 3
C. Statements 1 and 4
B. Statements 2 and 4
D. All the above statements

130. Which of the following statements is an invalid assumption as per the passage?
A. Most American minorities' workers are not qualified enough to work in tech companies.
B. Isabel Wilkerson's book is popular.
C. It is possible to compute diversity data.
D. Both (A) and (B)

Passage for Questions 131 to 135:

For years, Wall Street kept faith in Facebook's powerful ad machine. Investors gave Mark Zuckerberg the benefit of the doubt when he bet the company's future on the metaverse and they largely forgave callous business practices revealed by a whistle-blower. What mattered was the constant user growth that kept the machine printing money.

Hence, for years, "daily active users" was the North Star to Zuckerberg and his executives. Now, for the first time, that number has declined. With Zuckerberg's long-term inability to build attractive new services in the face of growing competition, a new reality is sinking in: Meta looks like a company in decline. In its earnings call on Wednesday, Meta pointed to all the additional headwinds it faces, including a \$10 billion hit to its business due to Apple's privacy changes for its mobile users. Meta also announced that its Reality Labs segment, where its plans for the metaverse are brewing, lost \$10.2 billion in 2021. Moreover, its cryptocurrency Diem recently folded, despite being announced with great fanfare more than two years ago. In light of this, Zuckerberg will want to be seen "doing something" to manage Meta's growth issues. A time-honoured tactic is shuffling deck chairs. So, he may see replacing Sheryl Sandberg, the company's chief operating officer, as the next best alternative to replacing himself. Pertinently, Zuckerberg himself cannot be moved. He holds a majority of Meta's voting shares and oversees a largely pliant board; he expects to still be Meta's CEO in five years. For now, it seems that investors must follow Zuckerberg into the metaverse in the hope that daily active users will pick up along the way, or at least stop declining. That seems a tall order.

[Extracted with minor modifications from an article in Livemint dated 7 June 2022]

131. What is the author's central argument in the passage?
A. Meta's challenges, including its decline in daily active users for the first time, will prompt Zuckerberg to take some steps to induce a growth spurt.
B. Zuckerberg is irreplaceable at Meta since he has the entire board in his control.
C. The decline in its daily active users is not the only challenge Meta is facing.
D. Meta must reinvent and rebrand itself if it wants to stay relevant.
132. Consider the statement, "...for years, "daily active users" was the North Star to Zuckerberg and his executives". Which of the following statements, if true, uses the term "North Star" in a manner similar to its use in the passage?
A. Megan's flailing academic credentials were the North Star for herself and her family.
B. Ships fall back on the North Star for navigation purposes when their other navigation instruments malfunction.
C. Virat Kohli has been the North Star for team India with over 10000 test cricket runs, in stark contrast to what has otherwise been a disappointing period for Indian cricket.
D. It was a complete North Star moment when Radha let the cat out of the bag regarding her abortion last week.

133. Consider the following statements:

Statements

- 1:** Meta also announced that its Reality Labs segment, where its plans for the metaverse are brewing, lost \$10.2 billion in 2021.

- 2: ...Meta pointed to all the additional headwinds it faces, including a \$10 billion hit to its business due to Apple's privacy changes for its mobile users. Which of the following best encapsulates the relation between these Statements?
- A. Statement 1 is the cause and Statement 2 is the effect.
B. Statement 2 is the cause and Statement 1 is the effect.
C. Both Statements are effects of a common cause.
D. Both Statements are causes of a common effect.
134. Which of the following statements, if true, strengthens the author's argument?
- A. Big tech companies, including Meta, have been receiving serious heat from the anti-monopoly regulatory authority in recent times.
B. Meta's fundamentals are as strong as ever despite its decline in daily active users.
C. Zuckerberg is an experienced CEO who has the ability to tide over crises.
D. Meta will remain the world's foremost company in terms of market capital even if its daily active users continue to decline for the next 6 months.
135. As per the passage, which of the following statements does the author disagree with?
- A. Meta's user base is likely to rebound in the future.
B. Meta (then Facebook) has been a reliable investment option for many years.
C. Sheryl Sandberg's removal is not an impossibility.
D. Some of Meta's business practices over the years have been questionable.

Section V
Quantitative Techniques

Passage for Questions 136 to 140:

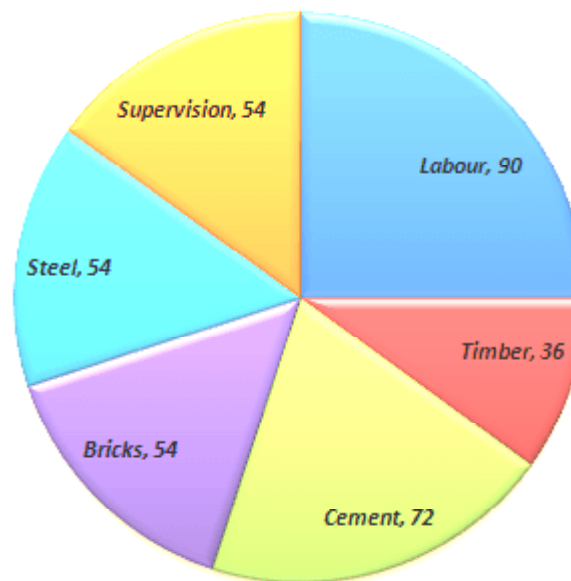
A father divided his property between two sons A and B and one daughter C. The person has Rs. 80000 in cash, Rs. 5 lakhs as land and Rs. 6 lakhs as gold. He gave half of the gold to his daughter and remaining gold divided between sons in equal proportion. He gave only 20% of total land to his daughter and divided the remaining land between sons A and B in the ratio of 3 : 1 respectively on the condition that the child who received highest share of land will give Rs. 2500 per month to his father. He gave 75% of the total cash amount to his daughter and remaining cash amount was divided between sons in equal proportion.

136. How much total property (in cash, land and Gold together) did C get?
- A. Rs. 4.9 lakhs B. Rs. 4.6 lakhs C. Rs. 4.7 lakhs D. Rs. 4.8 lakhs
137. The share of son A in total property was how much more than that of son B in total property?
- A. Rs. 2 lakhs B. Rs. 2.1 lakhs C. Rs. 1.9 lakhs D. Rs. 2.2 lakhs
138. After dividing the property, the father had lived for another 10 years, then the son who had received the highest share of land was left with how much total property after 10years ?
- A. Rs. 2.6 lakhs B. Rs. 1.4 lakhs C. Rs. 1.65 lakhs D. Rs. 1.6 lakhs
139. The share of land received by Son A was how much percentage more than that by daughter C?
- A. 300% B. 200% C. 150% D. 100%
140. What was the respective ratio of the total property received by son A and that by son B?
- A. 21:11 B. 2: 1 C. 25:13 D. 23:13

Passage for Questions 141 to 144:

The pie chart given here shows the breakup of the cost of construction of a house on various heads. Study the chart and answer the questions.

Break-up of the cost of construction of a house (All data is in degree)



141. If the total of construction of the house is Rs.1500000, how much money was spent on labour?
 A. Rs.90000 B. Rs.250000 C. Rs.360000 D. Rs.375000
142. The total expenditure incurred on brick, steel and cement is what per cent of the total cost of construction?
 A. 50 B. 54 C. 72 D.75
143. The expenditure incurred on timber is what per cent of the expenditure on cement?
 A. 36 B. 50 C.72 D. 18
144. Out of the total cost (Rs.1500000) of construction,what amount of money was spent on labour and supervision combined together?
 A. Rs.144000 B. Rs.300000 C. Rs.600000 D.Rs.750000

Passage for Questions 145 to 150:

Three friends, Rohith, Raghu, and Rakesh went to a shopping centre. Each of them had Rs. 10000. In the shopping centre, the session sale discount was 10% on the marked price. Rohith and Raghu were regular customers so they got 20% each an additional discount on the discounted price but Rakesh being a new customer didn't get any additional discount. Only Rohith had a membership card of the shopping centre which gave an additional discount of 25% on the discounted price. They all like Juicers of XYZ brand and they purchased one piece each of that brand. The marked price of each piece was same. In last, when they calculated then they found that Rakesh had paid Rs. 1440 more than that of Rohith

145. How much money was left with Raghu after purchasing the Juicer?
 A. 7120 B. 6000 C. 8140 D. 7600
146. The amount paid by the Rohith was what percent less than the amount paid by the Raghu?
 A. 33.33% B. 25% C. 20% D. 16.66%
147. The ratio of Amount paid by Rohith to that by Rakesh is?
 A. 5:3 B. 3:5 C. 3:4 D. 4:3

CLAT Sample Paper

148. What is the marked price of Juicer?

- A. 3000 B. 4000 C. 5000 D. 6000

149. Approximately what percent of his total money is spent by Rohith on Juicer?

- A. 22% B. 26% C. 32% D. 18%

150. What is the average of amounts spent by Rohith, Raghu and Rakesh?

- A. 2700 B. 3300 C. 2440 D. 2880

* * * *