



Test Date
05-03-2021

CLAT Mock
Test No.- 12

ALL INDIA TEST SERIES

CLAT Gurukul Mock Test Series

Duration : 120 Minutes

Max. Marks : 150

- No clarification on the question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
- There are **150 multiple choice** objective type questions. Answer ALL the questions.
- Each questions carries **ONE mark**. Total marks are 150.
- There is 1/4th negative marking.
- Candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with the **black ball Pen** in the OMR Answer Sheet.
- More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong.
- The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Answer Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provided for.
- After the test is over, the candidates has to return the test booklet along with the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator.
- The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his / her candidature.
- Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, pagers or calculators are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre / Hall.
- Candidate shall not leave the hall before the test is over without the permission of examiner.

Section	Subject	Marks	Question No.
A	General Knowledge	35	1-30
B	English Language	31	31-66
C	Legal Reasoning	35	66-101
D	Logical Reasoning	35	101-136
E	Quantitative Technique	14	137-150

Student Name :

Centre Name : Enrollment No. :



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GK & Current Affairs**Passage-1**

Both India and Azerbaijan are part of the International North-South Transport Corridor. The Corridor is a multimodal network of sea, rail and road route. The route moves freight between India, Afghanistan, Iran, Russia, Europe and Central Asia. Azerbaijan is a member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Azerbaijan is rich in oil and the ONGC of India is an investor in these oil fields.

As of now, both sides are standing their ground. Azerbaijan President [5] as saying that for the fighting to stop, Armenia must unconditionally leave [1].

Armenian government in response lodged a request with the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) for an interim measure (applicable only when there is imminent risk of irreparable harm) against Azerbaijan. It requested the court to indicate to the Azerbaijani government to “cease the military attacks towards the civilian settlements along the entire line of contact of the armed forces of Armenia and Artsakh”.

1. Which of the following is the disputed region on which there is a conflict between Armenia & Azerbaijan?
 - A. Nagorno-Karabakh
 - B. South Caucasus
 - C. Yerevan
 - D. Ashtarak
2. _____ is the region that is internationally recognized as part of Muslim majority country, named _____?
 - A. South Caucasus, Armenia
 - B. South Caucasus, Azerbaijan
 - C. Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijan
 - D. Nagorno-Karabakh, Armenia
3. Which of the following statement is true in the context of Armenia-Azerbaijan Conflict?
 - A. Armenia is a country in Asia where Muslims are in Majority
 - B. The Nagorno-Karabakh region consists of Armenian ethnic people in minority.
 - C. Both Armenia and Azerbaijan were disintegrated from USSR
 - D. None of the above
4. In a conflict between Armenia & Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan is supported by which powerful country?
 - A. India
 - B. Russia
 - C. United States of America
 - D. Turkey
5. What is the name of the president of Azerbaijan?
 - A. Md. Salman Ali
 - B. Ikhram Aliyev
 - C. Aziz Alivedev
 - D. Armen Sargsyan

Passage -2

Bilateral relations between Myanmar (officially the Republic of the Union of Myanmar or the Union of Burma) and the Republic of India encompass the political, economic and socio-cultural relations that exist between the two neighboring [1] countries. Political relations have improved considerably since 1993, overcoming tensions related to drug trafficking, the suppression of democracy and the rule of the military junta in Myanmar. Economic relations are considerable with India representing Myanmar's

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4th largest export market and the country's 5th largest import partner. India and Myanmar have shared cultural roots and historical relations, apart from the strategic, economic, social and political ties.

- ❖ Both India and Myanmar are members of the [1]. [1] is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising ten countries in Southeast Asia, which promotes intergovernmental cooperation and facilitates economic, political, security, military, educational, and socio-cultural integration among its members and other countries in Asia. [1] also regularly engages other countries in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. It has its headquarters in [2].
- ❖ Connectivity projects through Myanmar help India overcome its Chicken-neck dilemma (Siliguri Corridor). Myanmar is also necessary for the development of North-Eastern India. Myanmar stands at the confluence of India's Neighborhood First and Act East Policy and India-Myanmar partnership is at the heart of India's vision to create a connected and cooperative neighborhood.

QUESTIONS

Q.6 India & Myanmar shares political, economic and socio-cultural relations between them. Which of the following is an organization where both the nations are members of it?

- A. ASEAN
- B. Quad Groupings
- C. SAARC
- D. BRICS

Q.7 [1] is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising ten countries in Southeast Asia. Where is the headquarters of [1] located?

- A. Kathmandu, Nepal
- B. Dhaka, Bangladesh
- C. Jakarta, Indonesia
- D. Bangkok, Thailand

Q.8 Recently, during the visit Indian Army Chief to Myanmar both the countries have agreed towards the operationalization of which of the following ports?

- A. Chittagong port
- B. Sittwe port
- C. Sabang port
- D. Chabahar port

Q.9 _____ is a project connecting the eastern Indian seaport of Kolkata with Sittwe seaport in Rakhine State, Myanmar by sea.

- A. One Belt one Road initiatives
- B. Yangon Multi Modal road Project
- C. Irrawaddy Multi Modal road Project
- D. Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project

Q.10 Rohingya people who are a stateless Indo-Aryan ethnic group are predominantly residing in which of the following states of Myanmar?

- A. Yangon State
- B. Rakhine State
- C. Chin State
- D. Kayin State

Passage-3

It is a trilateral naval exercise that involves [2], United States, and India as the permanent partners. Malabar naval exercise originally began between India and the United States as a bilateral exercise in 1992 and [2] became a permanent member in 2015. Other non-permanent participants in the exercise include [5] and [3]. As the annual naval exercise began in { } it includes diverse

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forms of activities. The countries participating in Malabar 2020 Naval Exercise have been engaging to enhance the security and safety in the maritime domain as they all collectively support open, free and inclusive Indo-pacific and are also committed to a rule-based international order.

The 2020 Exercise is expected to be held in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. In 2019, the exercise was conducted off the coast of [2]. Due to Covid-19 pandemic the exercise had been planned in a 'non-contact - at sea' format. Its objective is to enhance safety and security in the maritime domain.

The issue of [3] inclusion in Malabar had again come up for discussion at the [4] foreign ministers meet in Tokyo held in October 2020. Thereafter, India invited [3] to join the Exercise. [4] is an informal strategic dialogue between India, USA, [2] and [3] with a shared objective to ensure and support a free, open and prosperous Indo-Pacific region. The move will bolster the ability of India, [3], [2] and the United States to work together to uphold peace and stability across the Indo-Pacific region. It is also expected to further lay the foundations for the eventual formalization of the [4] grouping.

Questions

Q.11. Malabar Exercise is [4]trilateral Naval Exercise among four countries. It originally began between India & United States in which of the following years?

- A. 1990
- B. 1992
- C. 1994
- D. 2000

Q.12. Which of the following countries has joined the Malabar Exercise in the Indo- Pacific region as a third participant to the drill?

- A. Japan
- B. Australia
- C. Singapore
- D. Malaysia

Q.13. Currently, the naval Military drill in Pacific region is now to be considered as the [4] trilateral Naval Exercise. Which is the fourth country who has joined the exercise?

- A. Malaysia
- B. Vietnam
- C. Australia
- D. Philippines

14. Malabar Naval Drill which is to be conducted between four countries as [4]trilateral exercise between four nations. These four countries are also part of which of the Dialogue?

- A. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- B. SAARC
- C. BIMSTEC
- D. Quad Grouping

Q.15 Many Non-Member countries have participated in the Naval Drill from time to time. Which is one of those countries who have participated as non-member?

- A. Thailand
- B. Singapore
- C. Vietnam
- D. Philippines

Passage-4

In a recent judgment, the Allahabad High Court observed that religious conversion for the purpose of marriage is unacceptable. The court cited its own 2014 judgment, which had reiterated the Supreme Court's observation in the *Lily Thomas vs Union of India* case that conversion of a person to Islam can only be considered bona fide if he or she is a major, of sound mind, and is ready to embrace Islam by his or her free consent and the faith which he or she holds in Allah or Prophet Muhammad. There have been instances where some men have concealed their religious identity before marrying women of other religions. However, these instances are sporadic and cannot be termed as a 'conspiracy' or 'love jihad'. Should governments have a say in who we marry? At first glance, a sensible answer would be 'no'.

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Now, let me tweak this question a little bit. Should centuries-old, gender-biased, religious personal laws, based on morals of different times and spaces, influence or dictate our personal choices? Or should our choices be protected and guided by a modern, gender-neutral law? I know the answer and I know you know it too.

A good example of that would be the Special Marriages Act, which liberates individuals from traditional requirements of a religion. Similarly, personal laws should also be rectified and amended to ensure gender neutrality and fulfilment of human rights, as was done in case of Hindu Marriage Act, 1956. Unfortunately, it could not be replicated in case of other religions, particularly Islam, due to lack of political will.

QUESTIONS

Q.16. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect in the context of concerns over interfaith marriages?

- A. Interfaith marriages are believed to be a forced conversion
- B. Hindu religion allows polygamy
- C. The Special Marriage Act, 1954 is not compatible with backwardness of the society.
- D. None of the above

Q.17. Which of the following factors are not factors that should be taken into account when deciding whether a marriage is a non-marriage?

- A. Whether the ceremony or event set out or purported to be a lawful marriage.
- B. Whether it bore all or enough of the hallmarks of marriage.
- C. Whether an impartial observer would believe the ceremony or event constituted a lawful marriage
- D. The reasonable perceptions, understandings, and beliefs of those in attendance.

Q.18. To which of the following States the 'Special Marriage Act, 1954' does not apply?

- A. Jammu & Kashmir
- B. Tripura
- C. Meghalaya
- D. Nagaland

Q.19. Which of the following articles declares that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law?

- A. Article 14
- B. Article 19
- C. Article 21
- D. Article 32

Q.20. The Special Marriage Act, 1954 replaced the old Act III, 1872. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the objective of the new enactment?

- A. To provide a special form of marriage in certain cases.
- B. To provide for registration of certain marriages.
- C. To provide for divorce.
- D. All of the above

Passage-5

The United Kingdom formally left the European Union on [1], 2020, ending [2] years of membership and marking the beginning of an uncertain future. Britain's exit was celebrated as an independence day by Brexiteers with many toasting to the moment. The United Kingdom has become the first-ever nation to leave the European Union.

A countdown was initiated to mark the moment, at the end of which, the message was clear "The UK has left the EU". This brings an end to the tumultuous three years over the Brexit deal, which had repeatedly failed to pass through the UK Parliament. Brexit was inevitable after the [3] Brexit referendum when 51.9 percent votes were cast to leave the EU, while only 48.1 percent votes supported the referendum to stay in the European Union.

Queen [4] gave her royal assent to the Brexit bill on January 23, 2020, paving the way for Britain's smooth exit from the European Union. Her Majesty approved the European Union (withdrawal agreement) bill 2020 in accordance with the Royal Assent Act 1967, officially making it a law after months of blockade in the UK Parliament. The historic agreement set the terms of UK's departure from the [5] -member EU bloc. The European Parliament also approved the agreement during their vote.

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Questions

21. Which of the following is the correct replacement for [1] given in the passage?
- a. January 31
 - b. February 1
 - c. March 30
 - d. March 1
22. Which of the following is the correct replacement for [2] given in the passage?
- a. 50
 - b. 55
 - c. 47
 - d. 40
23. Which of the following is the correct replacement for [3] given in the passage?
- a. 2015
 - b. 2016
 - c. 2017
 - d. 2018
24. Which of the following is the correct replacement for [4] given in the passage?
- a. Elizabeth II
 - b. Victoria II
 - c. Elizabeth I
 - d. Victoria I
25. Which of the following is the correct replacement for [5] given in the passage?
- a. 23
 - b. 25

c. 28

d. 30

Passage-6

Ramsar Convention was signed in [1] in the Iranian city of Ramsar and is one of the oldest inter-governmental accord for preserving the ecological character of wetlands. It is also known as the Convention on Wetlands.

Its aim is to develop and maintain an international network of wetlands which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through the maintenance of their ecosystem components, processes and benefits.

Wetlands declared as Ramsar sites are protected under strict guidelines of the convention. India has added [2] more wetlands to the sites protected by the [Ramsar Convention](#). Some of those are [3] which is the state's first Wetland reserve in Maharashtra:

Keshopur-Miani in Punjab and in Uttar Pradesh are Sandi and SarsaiNawar and few more.

The other Ramsar sites are in Rajasthan, Kerala, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.

This addition will help in achieving India's ambition mission [4] which aims to provide piped water connection to every household by 2024.

Wetlands provide a wide range of important resources and ecosystem services such as food, water, fibre, groundwater recharge, water purification, flood moderation, erosion control and climate regulation.

Source of Edits and Revision: <https://www.insightsonindia.com/2020/01/29/ramsar-sites-in-india/>

26. In which year was Ramsar Convention signed? It has been replaced by [1] in above mentioned paragraph.
- 1965
 - 1971
 - 1975
 - 1978
27. How many new wetlands are added in Ramsar Convention in 2020? It has been replaced by [2] in above mentioned paragraph
- 7
 - 9
 - 10
 - 15
28. Which among these is the first Maharashtra's Wetland Reserve? It has been replaced by [3] in above mentioned paragraph.
- Nandur
 - Taboda
 - Pench
 - Sahyadri
29. Ramsar convention is helpful for which mission that aims to provide piped water connection to every household by 2024? It has been replaced by [4] in above mentioned paragraph.
- National Water Mission (NWM)
 - Nal se Jal
 - National rural drinking water programme
 - Quality monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS)

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30. How many Wetlands in India are protected under Ramsar convention ?
- 35
 - 37
 - 40
 - 42

Passage-7

The situation of Indians is a lot better than that of their fellow citizens of other nations, the picture is not really soothing or mesmerizing for Indians any more. This observation is being made with regard to the exercise of the right of freedom of speech and expression in the context of social media and the hurdles placed on that by the arbitrary use of the so called cyber laws of the nation, particularly [1] of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

[2] of the Constitution of India also confers on the citizens of India the right “to freedom of speech and expression”.

The UN Human Rights Committee has also tried to give practical application to freedom of opinion and expression in the radically altered media landscape, the centre stage of which is occupied by the internet and mobile communication. Article 19 of the UDHR and [3] of the ICCPR also provides for freedom of speech and expression even in case of internet and social media.

[4] has held that posting on social media was virtually the same as a fundamental right applicable to all citizens, including government employees

It also ordered the police to refrain from prosecuting the activist who was arrested over a social media post where he criticised online campaign in support of the [Citizenship Amendment Act \(CAA\), 2019](#) and warned people against it.

Recently, the Kerala High Court, in [5] case, declared the [Right to Internet Access](#) as a fundamental right, forming a part of the right to privacy and the right to education under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Source of Edits and Revision : <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-426-social-media-and-freedom-of-speech-and-expression.html>

31. Which section of IT Act 2000 defines the punishment for sending “offensive” messages through a computer or any other communication device? It has been replaced by [1] in above mentioned paragraph.
- Section 65
 - Section 66
 - Section 66A
 - Section 67B
32. Which article of Constitution of India confers on the citizens of India the right “to freedom of speech and expression”? It has been replaced by [2] in above mentioned paragraph.
- Article 15
 - Article 19 (1) (a)
 - Article 21
 - Article 24
33. Which article of The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) provides for freedom of speech and expression even in case of internet and social media? It has been replaced by [3] in above mentioned paragraph.
- Article 19(1) (c)
 - Article 19(2)
 - Article 19(3)
 - Article 19(1) (a)
34. Which High court held that posting on social media was virtually the same as a fundamental right applicable to all citizens, including government employees? It has been replaced by [4] in above mentioned paragraph.
- Delhi High court
 - Bombay High court
 - Tripura High court
 - Gujarat High court

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35. In which case did Kerala High court declare the [Right to Internet Access](#) as a fundamental right, forming a part of the right to privacy and the right to education under Article 21 of the Constitution? It has been replaced by [5] in above mentioned paragraph.
- FaheemaShirin v. the State of Kerala
 - Rasheed v. the State of Kerala
 - ShirinRk v. the State of Kerala
 - Paul v. the State of Kerala

English

PASSAGE-I

Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organising, staffing, controlling, and problem-solving. Leadership is a set of processes that creates organizations in the first place or adapts them to significantly changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that vision, and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles. This distinction is absolutely crucial for our purposes here: Successful transformation is 70 to 90 per cent leadership and only 10 to 30 per cent management. Yet for historical reasons, many organizations today don't have much leadership. And almost everyone thinks about the problems here as one of managing change.

For most of this century, as we created thousands and thousands of large organizations for the first time in human history, we didn't have enough good managers to keep all those bureaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities developed management programmes, and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But, people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was emphasized because it's easier to teach than leadership. But even more so, management was the main item on the twentieth-century agenda because that's what was needed. For every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed hundreds of managers to run their ever growing enterprises.

Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalized in corporate cultures that discourage employees from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this: success creates some degree of market dominance, which in turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever larger organization under control becomes the primary challenge. So attention turns inward, and managerial competencies are (nurtured). With a strong emphasis on management but not on leadership, bureaucracy and an inward focus take over. But with continued success, the result mostly of market dominance, the problem often goes unaddressed and an unhealthy arrogance begins to evolve. All of these characteristics then make any transformation effort much more difficult.

Arrogant managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly, and learn slowly. Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities. Bureaucratic cultures can (smother) those who want to respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organisations to break out of the morass.

36. Why, according to the author, is a distinction between management and leadership crucial?

- Leaders are reactive whereas managers are proactive.
- Organisations are facing problems of not getting good managers.
- Organisations are pursuing the strategy of status quo.
- In today's context, organisations need leaders much more than managers in transforming them.

37. Why did companies and universities develop programmes to prepare managers in such a large number?

- Companies and universities wanted to generate funds through these programmes.
- A large number of organisations were created and they needed managers in good number.
- Organisations did not want spend their scarce resources in training managers.
- Organisations wanted to create communication network through trained managers.

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38. Which of the following is not the characteristic of bureaucratic culture?

- a. Managers listen poorly and learn slowly.
- b. Managerial competencies are nurtured
- c. Employees clearly see the forces that present threats and opportunities.
- d. Prevalence of unhealthy arrogance.

39. Which of the following is SIMILAR in meaning to the word SMOTHER as used in the passage?

- a. suppress
- b. encourage
- c. instigate
- d. criticise

40. How has the author defined management?

- a. It is the process of adapting organisations to changing circumstances.
- b. It is the system of aligning people with the direction it has taken.
- c. It refers to creating a vision to help direct the change effort.
- d. Creating better performance through customer orientation.

41. Management education was emphasized in the management programmes because

- a. establishing direction was the main focus of organisations.
- b. motivating employees was thought to be done by managers.
- c. strategies for producing change was the main focus of organisations..
- d. management was the main item of agenda in organisations.

PASSAGE-II

For the first time in the past three years, the number of tiger deaths in a year in the country has been less than 100. According to data from the Ministry of Forest Environment and Climate Change (MoEFCC), there were 84 cases of tiger deaths in the country and 11 cases of seizures (in which a tiger is presumed dead on the basis of body parts seized by authorities). Both put together, the number of tiger deaths in 2019 was 95. In 2018, the number of tiger deaths recorded was 100 (93 mortalities and seven seizures). The number was 115 (98 mortalities and 17 seizures) in 2017, and 122 (101 mortalities and 21 seizures) in 2016. Growing numbers speaking to The Hindu, Anup Nayak, Member Secretary of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), said that these figures should be seen in the context that tiger numbers in the country were growing. The last tiger census report, released in July 2019, had placed the number of tigers in India at 2,967, up by a third when compared with the numbers reported in 2014. "This is encouraging to us. The reduced numbers of tiger mortalities are because of surveillance, good management of Tiger Reserves and a lot of awareness and which reported 18 deaths. Karnataka, another State with high tiger population, recorded 12 deaths, and Uttarakhand recorded ten deaths. Tamil Nadu recorded seven cases of tiger deaths. Deaths were also recorded from non-tiger bearing States like Gujarat, where a tiger had strayed into the State and died. Mr. Nayak said that with the increase in tiger numbers, more areas in the country need to be declared Tiger Reserves. "We have 50 Tiger Reserves with an area of about 73,000 sq. km. With tigers coming out of Reserves and covering long distances, we need more Tiger Reserves," he said. Education programmes on tiger conservation," Mr. Nayak said, adding that using technology to maintain surveillance on tigers has also come as an added advantage. The data for 2019 on tiger mortality also confirmed 22 cases of poaching and one case of tiger poisoning across the country. An analysis showed that 16 out of the 22 poaching incidents were reported outside tiger reserves. Madhya Pradesh, which has the highest number of tigers in the country (526, as per the last census), recorded the most number of cases (31) of tiger deaths. This was followed by Maharashtra.

Source: THE HINDU

42. What is the cause of reduced number of Tiger mortalities?

- I) People are getting conscious about the importance of tigers.
- II) Tiger Reserves developed good management system.

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III) Continuous surveillance is done.

- a) Only I b) Only II c) Only III d) All I, II, & III

43. The data for 2019 on tiger mortality also confirmed 22 cases of poaching and one case of tiger poisoning across the country.

What do you mean by poaching?

- a) It is a process by which Tiger Reserves conduct extreme surveillance.
b) It is a process by which we can spread the message of tiger protection.
c) It is a process of illegal hunting of wild animals.
d) It is a legal process of preserving tigers.

44. Which of the following sentence is FALSE according to the passage?

- a) Mr. Nayak emphasized on more Tiger Reserves.
b) An analysis showed that 16 out of the 22 poaching incidents were reported outside tiger reserves.
c) Karnataka, another State with high tiger population, recorded 12 deaths.
d) According to the most number of tiger deaths, Madhya Pradesh is followed by Karnataka.

45. In 2018, the number of tiger deaths recorded was 100 out of which _____ mortalities and _____ seizures.

- a) 94, 8 b) 96, 4 c) 93, 7 d) 90, 10

46. Find out a word from the passage which means the same as 'death'

- a) Seizures b) mortality c) surveillance d) poaching

PASSAGE – III

The NDA government's Swachh Survekshan, the ranking system for clean cities, was rolled out four years ago as the answer to a problem that municipal law failed to solve. Sanitation and public health are responsibilities of State governments, and it is no secret that they have spectacularly failed at managing growing volumes of municipal and hazardous waste. The problem has only been compounded by the absence of plans that take a holistic view of housing, sanitation, water supply, waste management and transport. Ahead of the launch of Swachh Survekshan 2020, the Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is once again trying to stir up competition among cities, by pre ranking them for their performance during 2019 and assigning points to be added this year. As an idea, unleashing the competitive spirit among States may seem appealing, but in reality, the problems confronting urban India require large-scale infrastructure creation, full adherence to legal requirements on waste management, and transparent technical audits. Many cities remain clueless on handling their waste, one shocking example being the rising mountain of garbage at the Ghazipur landfill in Delhi. Ironically, Bhopal, which figures among the top five cleanest cities under the just released list, continues to live with the effects of the gas disaster of 1984. Ranks and prizes clearly cannot solve the national waste management crisis. Looking ahead to the next edition of the Survekshan, the Urban Affairs Ministry has identified ambitious targets: "100% processing and safe disposal of waste, complete faecal sludge and septage management, and wastewater treatment and reuse." These are major tasks. The Ministry has also sanctioned funds under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) to help States set up facilities necessary to manage waste. States should ask for extended funding under such schemes to create the infrastructure for a future-focused cleanup and, simultaneously, institute measures to reduce waste. The emphasis worldwide is on creating a circular economy centred at the principle of material recovery from all kinds of waste, reuse, recycling and reduced pressure on natural resources. A sound ranking of cities and towns would naturally give the highest weightage to this dimension of sustainable management, replacing symbolism with an environmentally sound approach. Such rigour in policy formulation can make the Centre's goal of eliminating single use plastic by 2022 seem more realistic, and industry would find a compelling reason to switch to alternatives. Retooling Swachh Survekshan 2020 to go beyond perception management and adopt sustainability is essential to make it a genuine contest.

47. The NDA government's Swachh Survekshan is all about -----

- a. providing financial aids to the common people
b. providing the guidelines to clean the surroundings.
c. giving ranks to the clean cities according to cleanliness.
d. None of these

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48. What is the target of the Urban Ministry?

- a. To make all the cities clean by 2025.
- b. To assist the states to enhance ability to clean up cities.
- c. 100% processing and safe disposal of waste, complete faecal sludge and septage management.
- d. To organize mass campaign.

49. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a. State Govt has completely succeeded in cleaning up cities.
- b. The Ministry failed to sanction fund to help the states.
- c. Bhopal continues to live with the effects of the gas disaster of 1985.
- d. Ranks and prizes clearly cannot solve the national waste management crisis.

50. The Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is once again trying to stir up competition among cities. Here stir up means ---

- a. to fabricate
- b. to collude
- c. to inflame
- d. to ignore

51. The real problem is ---

- a. lack of funds.
- b. lack of infrastructure
- c. lack of manpower
- d. lack of desire

PASSAGE - IV

Economist, ethicists and business experts persuade us that honesty is the best policy, but their evidence is weak. We hoped to find data that would support their theories and thus, perhaps, encourage higher standards of business behavior. To our surprise, their pet theories failed to stand up. Treachery, we found, can pay. There is no compelling economic reason to tell the truth or keep one's word. Punishment for the treacherous in the real world is neither swift nor sure.

Honesty is, in fact, primarily a moral choice. Business people do tell themselves that, in the long run, they will do well by doing good. But there is little factual or logical basis for this **conviction**. Without values, without a basic preference of right over wrong, trust based on such **delusion** would crumble in the face of **temptation**. Most of us choose virtue because we want to believe in ourselves and because others respect and believe us.

And due to this, we should be happy. We can be proud of a system in which people are honest because they want to be, not because they have to be. Materially, too, trust based on morality provides great advantages. It allows us to join in great and exciting enterprises that we could never undertake if we relied on economic incentives alone.

Economists tell us that trust is enforced in the market place through retaliation and reputation. If you violate a trust, your victim is apt to seek **revenge** and others are likely to stop doing business with you, at least under favorable terms. A man or woman with a reputation for fair dealing will prosper. Therefore, profit maxi misers are honest. This sounds plausible enough until you look for concrete examples. Cases that apparently demonstrate the awful consequences of trust turn out to be few and weak, while evidence that treachery can pay seems compelling.

52. According to the passage, what do economists and ethicists, want us to believe?

- a. Businessmen should always be honest
- b. Businessmen cannot always be honest
- c. Businessmen turn dishonest at times
- d. Businessmen are honest only at times

53. What did the author find out about the theory that 'honesty is the best policy'?

- a. It is correct on many occasions

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- b. It is correct for all businesses
- c. It is a useless theory
- d. It is a theory which seems to be correct only occasionally.

54. Why are businessmen, according to the author, honest in their dealings?

- a. Businessmen are God-fearing
- B. Businessmen choose to be honest
- c. Businessmen are honest by nature
- d. All businessmen are caught if they are dishonest

55. According to the author, which of the following is the reason for being honest in business?

- a. It gives no immediate benefits
- b. It gives no long-term benefits
- c. It makes a person self-seeking
- d. None of the above

56. Why does the author say that one can be proud of the present situation?

- a. People are self-respecting
- b. People are respect seekers
- c. People are unselfish
- d. People are honest without compulsion

PASSAGE-V

The function of education is to prepare young people to understand the whole process of life. The end of education is not merely to pass some examinations and get a job and earn one's livelihood. If education is to make people understand life, then surely life is not merely a job or an occupation; life is something extraordinarily wide and profound, it is a great mystery, a vast realm in which we function as human beings. If we prepare ourselves only to earn a livelihood, we shall miss the whole point of life. To understand life is much more important than to get a degree or pass an examination for a job. Life, with all its subtleties, is such a vast expanse. It has its extraordinary beauty, its sorrows and joys. It also has its hidden things of the mind such as envies, ambitions, passions, fears, fulfilments and anxieties. The birds, the flowers, the flourishing trees, the heavens, the stars, the rivers and the fishes therein – all this is life. When we are young we must seek and find out what life is all about. Thus we cultivate intelligence with the help of education. Intelligence is the capacity to think freely, without fear, without a formula, so that we begin to discover for ourselves what is real and what is true. Anyone who is gripped with fear will never be intelligent. Most of us have fear in one form or another. Where there is fear there is no intelligence. Thus what education should do is help us understand the need of freedom. Unless we are free we will not understand the whole process of living. When we are free we have no fear. We do not imitate but we discover.

57. What is the effect of fear on humans?

- a. we understand life's great mystery.
- b. we are not able to develop our intelligence.
- c. we think freely.
- d. we see the vast expanse of life.

58. The aim of education is to make us realise the need of _____ .

- a. understanding science
- b. freedom
- c. jobs
- d. passing examinations

59. When we are young we should _____ .

- a. seek the meaning of life
- b. study and get a degree
- c. try for a good job
- d. study science

60. Education helps us realize the _____ .

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- a. way to develop our career
b. need for good health c. meaning of fear d. necessity of freedom

61. The passage is about _____ .

- a. education b. freedom c. intelligence d. livelihood

PASSAGE-VI

[1] As India continues its relentless battle with the [coronavirus pandemic](#), the response from all quarters has been exceptional. While the general public has shown remarkable restraint by not venturing out of their homes and religiously following the lockdown announced by Prime Minister [Narendra Modi](#) three weeks ago, the Centre and state governments, doctors, paramedics, civic and emergency staff, police personnel, civil society, et al have worked in tandem to deal with this unprecedented crisis.

[2] The passionate appeal # Modi # help the poor and needy people # resulted # people coming out # large numbers and taking care of the poor # feeding them and providing them # all other necessary help.

[3] He exhorts people to use this opportunity to focus on their health and well-being. People have also contributed generously to the PM Cares Fund, despite some Opposition parties and habitual critics shamelessly casting unnecessary aspersions.

[4] Modi's bêtes noires will never understand how small gestures like the clapping of hands, ringing of bells and the lighting of lamps by all Indians together is necessary to create a bond among the masses and communities. [5] These give hope to our fellow countrymen who are under complete lockdown. All these symbolic exercises help in getting the minds of the public together to fight the pandemic, following the Rig Vedic dictum Sangachadwam (May we walk together). We Shall Overcome. This phase too shall pass. For the time being, stay home, stay put, stay safe. A great future awaits us. Bharat Mata Ki Jai.

Source with edits and revisions: Editorials, The Indian Express.

62. Which of the following contains the correct sequence of missing words in the sentence [2]?

(Missing words indicated by '#')

- a. by, to, has, in, in, by, with
b. by, to, have, in, in, from, with
c. by, to, has, in, in, from, with
d. by, to, has, on, in, by, by

63. Which set of words below contains the correct set of antonyms for all of the following words?

restraint, exhorts

- a. Ban, Urge
b. Control, presses
c. Freedom, dissuade
d. Action, inspires

64. What does the phrase bêtes noires mean in the passage?

- a. Supporters of a person.
b. Critiques of a person.
c. Persons who are adored.
d. Persons who are disliked.

65. What is the purpose behind Modi's initiative of small gestures like clapping hands according to the author?

- a. It sends a strong signal to other nations.
b. It is necessary to create a bond among the masses and communities.
c. It is necessary to fight the pandemic.
d. It is widely followed by the people all over the country.

66. Which of the following is not a synonym for the word 'aspersion' used in the passage?

- a. Calumnies
b. Defamation
c. Denigration
d. Deplorable

Legal

Section 37(3) of Gujarat Police Act, 1951 may only be invoked if the competent authority feels that the prohibition is for the preservation of public order. The threshold for determining a violation of public order was laid down in the case of *Shreya Singhal vs Union of India*, (*Shreya Singhal*) and the narrative which governed the setting of such a threshold was that a violation of public order would necessarily entail a threat to public peace and tranquility. Hence, the threshold is particularly high. The court further went on to say that mere annoyance could not be elevated to the threshold of disrupting public order. Here, even if we assume that the use of PUBG did lead to the causing of annoyance, there was no empirical data, or statistics which could lead the authorities to conclude that the game violated the *Shreya Singhal* threshold. This made the promulgation of the notification manifestly arbitrary, thus violating Article 14 of the Constitution of India. The test for manifest arbitrariness was laid down in the *Indian Express Newspapers* case, where it was said that a legislation would be considered manifestly arbitrary if it was enacted in an unreasonable manner, or without a determining principle or at will alone. This was also mentioned in the *ShyaraBano* case, where Justice Nariman reiterated the settled law that manifest arbitrariness was a ground to invalidate a legislation. The criminalization of PUBG also violated Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution of India. This is because it attempted to curb the freedom of speech and expression of the individuals, without any reasonable restrictions, as the tendency to “affect the behavior, manners, speech and development of the youth and children” cannot be said to be a reasonable restriction under Article 19(2) and the *Shreya Singhal* threshold. The game has provisions for online chatrooms, where the users are given the opportunity to converse with each other over the internet, and by banning the game, they are being deprived of their right to free speech guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a). Furthermore, the access to recreation, and the opportunity to assemble peacefully and form associations is an essential tenet of Part III of our Constitution, under Article 19(1)(c) was also being threatened.

Courts require the State to establish with empirical or expert evidence that a particular activity is inherently averse to public order. They cannot seek refuge of suppositions in curtailing free speech. Here, the approach of the Madras High Court in the *Blue Whale* case is instructive. Instead of taking the State’s justification as a gospel truth, it impleaded the State Mental Health Authority, Chennai and the Director of SNEHA Suicide Prevention Centre, Chennai as parties. Furthermore, there was an unprecedented rise in the number of google searches for the *Blue Whale* game, which also incidentally or rather consequentially coincided with increase in the number of suicide attempts in cities where such searches were made. It was after such data and analysis that the game was banned in various parts of the country under §188 IPC. This was because the nature of the game was as such, that it essentially involved elements of self-harm and thus, had assumed a life threatening character. However, in the case of PUBG, there exists no empirical evidence that the nature of the game, may have the tendency to actually harm its stakeholders. On the contrary, independent studies have found no reasonable nexus between violent video games and real life aggression in teenagers. Thus, in the absence of any empirical data, or evidence, this ban, was a frivolous attempt to curb the hard-won rights of speech and expression by individuals.

Source with editing and revision: *The Criminalization of PUBG in Gujarat: A Frivolous Affair?*
<<https://lawandotherthings.com/2019/10/the-criminalization-of-pubg/>>

Answer the following questions in the light of the above mentioned legal principles:

67. There was a group of people who used to meet daily in the community temple. They later on created a Whatsapp group named ‘Jai Shri Ram’ wherein the members used to greet each other and send religious posts. After there were news of violent protests against the Citizenship Amendment Act, some of the members started sharing posts related to that and the religious messages shared were hateful towards the Muslim community. Whatsapp blocked that group.
- The Whatsapp group can be blocked by Whatsapp.
 - The messages on the group do not amount to hate speech.
 - The messages do not have the potential to cause public unrest.
 - Article 19(1)(a) has been violated.
68. Yash is a professional gamer. He spends most of his time playing PUBG. One day, he had a bad day in game, and to vent out his frustration, he went out. When another person pushed him by mistake, he hurled abuses at him. The police arrested him.
- The arrest is lawful.
 - The arrest is unlawful because abusing does not amount to public disorder.
 - The arrest is unlawful because the other person provoked Yash.
 - The arrest is unlawful because Yash is a professional gamer and such bouts of rage are normal.

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69. Raj is an engineering student at Amity University. He is extremely engrossed in playing Call of Duty, an online game like PUBG. He gets aggressive if he is disturbed while the game is going on. One day, in a fit of rage, he pushed his domestic help because of which she fell down the stairs and suffered severe injuries. The police arrested him.
- The arrest is unlawful because it is a domestic matter.
 - The arrest is unlawful because Raj is not professional gamer.
 - The arrest is lawful because as a result of playing the aggressive game, he had hurt the domestic help.
 - Article 19(1)(a) is violated.
70. Roadies released an online game 'Rowdy' in which people were assigned different tasks to be done. The tasks were highly daunting and potentially dangerous for the person performing those tasks. The game was banned by an executive order.
- The ban is invalid because it violates article 14.
 - The ban is invalid because it violates article 19(1)(a) and (c).
 - The ban is valid because the tasks are difficult to do in real life.
 - The ban is valid because the tasks are potentially dangerous for the performer.
71. Big Boss introduced an online platform wherein the general public could actually chat with the contestants. Some people got really nasty and started provoking other people to assault Shehnaz for her dumb and irritating behaviour. The government banned the online platform.
- The government was right in banning the platform because they were spreading hate speech.
 - The government was right in banning the platform because there is a possibility of public disorder.
 - The government was wrong in putting the ban because it violates article 19(1)(a).
 - The government was wrong in putting the ban because not everyone was involved in spreading the hate speech.

Passage-2

The Court has had rare occasions when it had to decide on the validity of reservation-amendment cases in light of the basic structure doctrine. Since 1973 (when the doctrine was evolved for the first time), the arguments in Youth for Equality (the case challenging the validity of the Amendment) would be only the third instance (after in M Nagaraj and Ashoka Kumar Thakur) that the Court will decide on the validity of a reservation-amendment to the Constitution on the touchstone of the basic structure of the Constitution.

In Nagaraj, a basic structure challenge to articles 16 (4A) and 16 (4B) was rejected by the Supreme Court on the ground that the abstract concept of equality guaranteed by the basic structure was not "damaged or destroyed". The court opined the width and the identity tests to answer the question. In the 'width' test, as per the court, it had to be seen whether the amendment to the Constitution was within the width of power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution. The court held that amid many things that are a part of the 'width' of the Parliament's power, the ceiling limit of 50% (a quantitative number) was not disturbed by the amendment in question. Similarly, the court held that the amendment did not violate the 'identity' test as well.

In that context, I find it difficult to reach the conclusion that on reading of paragraphs 102-103 of the judgment, the 50% ceiling limit could be considered to be a part of the basic structure. This is because even though this 50% ceiling, inter alia, has to be satisfied for satisfying the width test; despite this, the court ruled that "none of the axioms like secularism, federalism, etc. which are overarching principles have been violated by the impugned constitutional amendments". This makes it clear that the basis for the court to rule that the amendments in question were valid was their non-violation of these axioms, and not the non-violation of the 50% ceiling limit.

However, the only possible way to say that the 50% rule too is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution is through a skewed reading of M Nagaraj. There, towards the end of the judgment, the Court had held that the 50% ceiling limit is an essential, constitutive element of art 16, without which, the structure of equality as envisaged through art 16 would collapse. Clearly, for the reasons mentioned in the earlier paragraphs and by adopting a simple reading of what Nagaraj had held, I am not inclined to agree that the 50% rule is a constituent of the basic structure of the Constitution.

On a concluding note, while the [non]threat of the 50% limit is interesting to note, the court in IndraSawhney, towards the end of the judgment tweaked (and hence, left unclear) even that rule as well. In paragraphs 766-767, the court said that while 50% should be the rule, it should not exclude certain extraordinary situations when the rule may be altered with. The justification for creating this exception was the "great diversity" that was inherent in the people of this country. Therefore, while the Petitioners might be quick to argue the ceiling limit as a damaging element to the Amendment, the roadblock of exception too would have to be answered by them.

Source with editing and revision: Economic Quota And The Basic Structure Doctrine – Exploring The Oddities (Part 1) <<https://lawandotherthings.com/2019/02/economic-quota-and-the-basic-structure-doctrine-exploring-the-oddities-part-1/>>

Answer the following questions in the light of the above mentioned legal principles:

72. A State University in Rajasthan gives reservation up to 20% to various categories. In case the seats for the reserved categories are not filled, they are cumulatively provided in the succeeding year. In 2019, the University granted reservation cumulatively for 58%.
- The action is invalid because it crosses the 50% mark.
 - The action is valid because it passes the width and identity test.
 - The action is valid because it passes the width test.
 - The action is invalid because it does not pass the identity test.
73. Jagran is a student of Manipal Institute of Technology who has secured admission through the EWS category (10%) which collectively increases reservation more than 50%. Rati is a student from the general category and she contests this reservation as unconstitutional.
- Rati's challenge is maintainable because it has crossed the 50% mark.
 - Rati's challenge is not maintainable because EWS deserves reservation.
 - Rati's challenge is maintainable because it does not pass the identity test.
 - Rati's challenge is not maintainable because it has passed the identity test and 50% mark is no barrier.
74. The Union list provides for subjects on which the Central Government can make laws and State list provides for subjects on which the State Government can make laws. State Election falls under state list. Central government passes a law allowing for reservation of 21% to OBCs for election in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Is the law valid?
- The law is outside the scope of powers of the Central Government and hence, invalid.
 - Central Government is empowered to make laws for anything within the territory of India. Hence, the law is valid.
 - The law is not within the scope of powers of the State Government, hence, the law is valid.
 - OBCs cannot be granted reservation of such a high percentage, hence, the law is invalid.
75. State Bank organises its Bank-PO Exam. It provides reservation only to SC/ST of 12% and to Muslims, 41%. Is the action valid in law?
- The action is not valid because it is a gross violation of Article 16.
 - The action is valid because it passes the identity test.
 - The action is not valid because it does not pass the width test.
 - The action is not valid because it crosses the 50% mark.
76. UPSC conducts its exam every year in June. It decided to provide reservation of 4% for the new community, 'Rohingya', which was recognised as a vulnerable minority in India. This increased the total reservation to 52%. Is the action valid?
- The action is valid because it has passed the width and identity test.
 - The action is invalid because it has not passed the width and identity test.
 - The action is valid because it does not violate Article 16.
 - The action is invalid because it is a violation of Article 16.

Passage-3

The Kerala High Court has observed that the reunion of spouses for a temporary period during the pendency of the proceeding for divorce pursuant to settlement of matrimonial issues will not defeat the claim for dissolution of marriage on the ground of alleged condonation of cruelty nor will it bar continuance of the proceeding when their relationship is again estranged.

The bench comprising **Justice AM Shaffique and Justice TV Anilkumar** observed that alleged condonation can put an end to the proceeding only when the complaining spouse has led a normal and intimate life uninfluenced by the conduct of the offending spouse, in such a manner that the wronged spouse has pardoned and restored the offending spouse to the original status

Court reiterated the definition of cruelty given in various Judgments. *It said* 'Every matrimonial conduct, which may cause annoyance to the other, may not amount to cruelty. Mere trivial irritations, quarrels between spouses, which happen in day-to-day married life, may also not amount to cruelty. Cruelty in matrimonial life may be of unfounded variety, which can be subtle or brutal. It may be words, gestures or by mere silence, violent or non-violent. To constitute cruelty, the conduct complained of should be "grave and weighty" so as to come to the conclusion that the petitioner spouse cannot be reasonably expected to live with the other spouse.

The Court further observed that an act of cruelty once condoned could certainly revive and give rise to a cause of action for dissolution of marriage. It said:

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Condonation of cruelty is a benevolent and generous act of an offended spouse forgiving the misdeeds of the offending spouse and restoring the latter to the original company. In every condonation there is an implied condition that the excused spouse will not repeat or commit matrimonial wrongs in future. No wrong is permanently wiped out by condonation; but is only hibernated. An act of cruelty once condoned could certainly revive and give rise to a cause of action for dissolution of marriage, when the offending spouse exploits and takes unfair advantage of the generosity or the benevolence shown by the wronged spouse and takes to matrimonial misdeeds over again. This principle of law could be gathered from the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court in Dr. N.G. Dastane v. Mrs. S. Dasane [AIR 1975 SC 1534] wherein Their Lordships in paragraph No.57 of the decision held that 'but condonation of a matrimonial offence is not to be likened to a full Presidential pardon under Art.72 of the Constitution which, once granted, wipes out the guilt beyond the possibility of revival.'

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/temporary-reunion-pending-divorce-proceedings-153058>

Questions

77. Prana and Namita are married couple living in Bangkok. One day Prana found out that Namita is cheating on him. He decided to adduce evidence for that and get divorce on the basis of that. From the limited facts and principles of law provided above in the article decide whether his claim can be successful?
- No his claims can't be successful as intentionally wants his wife to continue cheating on him so that he can create some evidence
 - His claim can be successful as he is hurt by his wife's action
 - His claim cannot be successful as it's a trivial matter
 - His claim can be successful as Namita's actions amounts to cruelty.
78. Suppose in the same facts used in question 1, Ramesh has confronted Namita and she broke into his arms and started pleading forgiveness. He again fell for her, and forgave her. They resumed their matrimonial life. But later on, Ramesh kept on poking and taunting her about the lapse that more often than not ended with Ramesh thrashing Namita. Namita didn't react in the beginning but after few months of similar behavior she felt a toll on her health. She wants to move court to get divorce on the basis of cruelty. Can she do that?
- No, as she is the one who has done cruelty.
 - Yes, as she is a trust worthy wife now.
 - No, she deserves this and it is also the only way Ramesh makes sure that she doesn't commit the lapse again.
 - Yes, as it's a fit case of cruelty.
79. Suppose in the same facts used in Question 2, after Ramesh forgave Namita they resumed their life. But Ramesh was constantly haunted by the same thing. He realized that he can't live with Namita comfortably after what he has seen. And so he now wants to move to the court for dissolution of marriage based on cruelty. Can he do that?
- No, as he already has forgiven her and after that she hasn't committed the same lapse again.
 - Yes, as his forgiveness was temporary
 - No, he is barred by the law to claim cruelty once he condone it
 - Yes, as once a cruelty is committed it gives the right to dissolve the marriage to the party on whom it was committed any time he or she wants.
80. Suppose in the same facts as question 2. Ramesh after forgiving Namita started living in himself more than he used to. The communication between Ramesh and Namita dipped to a whole new level. Namita was irritated by his demeanor and silence. She couldn't bear it for long as she is extremely adventurous and wants a constants supply of laughter in her life. Fed up from his antics she moved to the court finally to dissolve the marriage contesting cruelty on Ramesh's part. Decide
- She will be successful in her claim as Ramesh's action does amount to cruelty.
 - She will fail in her claim as Ramesh's action doesn't amount to cruelty.
 - She will be successful in her claim as she never condoned these cruelty by Ramesh
 - She will fail as she herself first committed the cruelty on him forcing him to live with that demeanor
81. Ajmal Kasab a captured terrorist was granted Presidential Pardon only to go back to Pakistan and plan the attack once more with more vigour. He was captured again. Can he be tries under Indian Law?
- No as he was granted Presidential Pardon'
 - Yes as he is a terrorist
 - No as he is committing the crime for the first time and was captured previously without any reason
 - Yes as his action created new cause of action.

Passage-4

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Every effort must be made first to see if the child can be rehabilitated by adoption within the country and if that is not possible, then only adoption by foreign parents, or as it is sometime called 'inter-country adoption' should be acceptable. Such inter-country adoption should be permitted after exhausting the possibility of adoption within the country by Indian parents. There is a great demand for adoption of children from India and consequently there is increasing danger of ill-equipped and sometimes even undesirable organisations or individuals activising themselves in the field of inter-country adoption with a view to trafficking in children.

Following are the requirements which should be insisted upon so far as a foreigner wishing to take a child in adoption is concerned. In the first place, every application from a foreigner desiring to adopt a child must be sponsored by a social or child welfare agency recognised or licensed by the Government of the country in which the foreigner is resident. No application by foreigner for taking a child in adoption should be entertained directly by any social or welfare agency in India working in the area of inter-country adoption or by any institution or centre or home to which children are committed by the Juvenile Court. This is essential primarily for three reasons.

Firstly, it will help to reduce, if not eliminate altogether, the possibility of profiteering and trafficking in children, because if a foreigner were allowed to contact directly agencies or individuals in India for the purpose of obtaining a child in adoption, he might, in his anxiety to secure a child for adoption, be induced or persuaded to pay any unconscionable or unreasonable amount which might be demanded by the agency or individual procuring the child. Secondly, it would be almost impossible for the court to satisfy itself that the foreigner who wishes to take the child in adoption would be suitable as a parent for the child and whether he would be able to provide a stable and secure family life to the child and would be able to handle trans-racial, trans-cultural and trans-national problems likely to arise from such adoption, because, where the application for adopting a child has not been sponsored by a social or child welfare agency in the country of the foreigner, there would be no proper and satisfactory home study report on which the Court can rely. Thirdly, in such a case, where the application of a foreigner for taking a child in adoption is made directly without the intervention of a social or child welfare agency, there would be no authority or agency in the country of the foreigner who could be made responsible for supervising the progress of the child and ensuring that the child is adopted at the earliest in accordance with law and grows up in an atmosphere of warmth and affection with moral and material security assured to it.

Source: <https://www.lawyersupdate.co.in/supreme-court-guidelines/adoption/>

Question

82. Angie Jolie is a Hollywood celebrity, known for her bold roles in the movies. She has adopted seven kids from different parts of the world. Now she wants to adopt an Indian kid for the slums in Mumbai. She visited India in the course of promotion of her movie and went to the slums in Mumbai; she met a couple there who had four children. The couple was not able to provide for them and so out of kindness she asked them if she could adopt one of them. The couple agreed as no one in India agreed to adopt their kid when they wanted to. Jolie adopted the youngest of them. Is the adoption valid in the law?
- Yes, as the parents themselves wanted to give the child in adoption
 - No, as she is a celebrity and so she won't have time to take care of her.
 - Yes, as the parents of the child were not able to provide for the child.
 - No, as she didn't follow the legal process.
83. Suppose in the same facts as above, A Jolie instead of visiting the slums went to an orphanage and adopted a child from there. Is the adoption valid in the eyes of the law?
- Yes, as she adopted the kid from a welfare agency,

- b. No, as she will not be able to protect the child from racism
- c. Yes, as she followed the legal process.
- d. No, as she failed to get a sponsor.
84. Brad P a Hollywood celebrity contacted the child welfare agency in his country and requested them to sponsor him for an adoption. They accepted the request and sent an agent to him. He then paid the agent to procure him a baby from India. The agent came to India and visited the slums in Mumbai. He met a couple there and asked if they could give one of their many children for adoption. The couple only agreed to the request after receiving a hefty payment. Now the couple wants their child back and so they challenge the adoption in the court of law. Decide
- a. The challenge will fail as they themselves agreed for the adoption
- b. The challenge will sustain as Brad P paid hefty sum for adoption making it an unholy transaction
- c. The challenge will fail as the parents have already received huge amount for that
- d. The challenge will sustain as the adoption was not legally valid.
85. Suppose in the same facts as above, the agency instead of sending an agent to Brad P, forwards the request to an NGO working in India for rehabilitation of children. The NGO after exhausting the possibility of adoption within the country agreed to send a seven year old boy. Is the adoption legal?
- a. Yes, as the NGO has exhausted all the possibility of adoption of the kid within the country
- b. No, as the agent was not the one who wanted the child in adoption.
- c. Yes, Brad P is the best adopting parent a kid can get and he has followed the legal process to adopt him.
- d. No, as a celebrity as parent would not be the best for the kid.
86. A man from America was on the verge of being broke. He sold whatever possession he had and used that money to come to India. Here he started living as a monk. After few years he wanted to go back to his country. He also wanted to have a family and so he contacted a welfare agency in America and requested them to sponsor him for adopting a kid in India. They head of the agency was his friend and so he agreed to and forward the request to an NGO in India. The NGO sends a child who was to be adopted by an Indian Parents but they were not willing to pay for the adoption. On the other hand, the man from America managed to pay hefty sum to the NGO. Is the adoption valid?
- a. Yes, as he followed the legal process
- b. No, as he is broke himself, how can he care for the kid

- c. Yes, as he paid hefty sum for that and have a sponsor also.

- d. No, as the possibility of adoption within country has not been exhausted.

Passage-5

The Gujarat High Court has held that mere registration of FIR against a person does not mean that he is a threat to the maintenance of public order. "Unless and until, the material is there to make out a case that the person has become a threat and menace to the Society so as to disturb the whole tempo of the society and that all social apparatus is in peril disturbing public order at the instance of such person, it cannot be said that the detenu is a person within the meaning of section 2(c) of the [Gujarat Prevention of Anti Social Activities] Act," **Justice SH Vora** held.

Section 3(2) of the said Act confers powers on the state authorities to detain a person whose activities are prejudicial to the maintenance of public order. In the instant case, the Petitioner-detenu had been detained under the Act in connection to his activities with respect to the criminal cases filed against him under Section Sections 379(a) of IPC. Section 379(a) states that whoever commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine.

It held, "The subjective satisfaction arrived at by the detaining authority cannot be said to be legal, valid and in accordance with law, inasmuch as the offences alleged in the FIR/s cannot have any bearing on the public order as required under the Act and other relevant penal laws are sufficient enough to take care of the situation" ...Simplicitor registration of FIR/s by itself cannot have any nexus with the breach of maintenance of public order and the authority cannot have recourse under the Act and no other relevant and cogent material exists for invoking power under section 3(2) of the Act."

Accordingly, the state was directed to release the Petitioner forthwith, if not required in any other case.

Cognisable offence means an **offences** in which a police officer has the authority to make an arrest without a warrant and to start an investigation with or without the permission of a court. Normally, serious offences are defined as cognisable and usually carry a **sentence** of 3 years or more. Any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be during the space of twenty days in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits is criminalized as causing grievous injury under Section 320 of IPC. The punishment for same is seven years of jail term with or without fine.

Source: <https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/registration-of-fir-simplicitor-doesnt-implicate-a-person-as-perilous-to-maintenance-of-public-order-gujarat-hc-read-judgment-153050>

Questions

87. Bafla and Thepla are brothers living in Surat. One day a conflict arose between them which turned ugly, Bafla hit Thepla with a steel cane. Thepla suffered severe injury on his head which hospitalised him for two months. Neighbours called in the police and they filed a FIR against Bafla. Can they arrest Bafla under section 2(c) of the [Gujarat Prevention of Anti Social Activities] Act?
- a. Yes, as he is a danger to the society
 - b. No, as he is not a danger to the society.
 - c. Yes, as he committed a cognisable crime.
 - d. No, as he didn't commit a cognisable crime.
88. In the same facts used above suppose the police arrest him under the IPC provision. Would that be maintainable in the court?
- a. Yes, as he is a danger to the society
 - b. No, as he is not a danger to the society.
 - c. Yes, as he committed a cognisable crime.
 - d. No, as he didn't commit a cognisable crime.
89. Suppose in the same facts above, Bafla after attacking Thepla threatened the whole neighbourhood of the consequences they would have to face if they tell about the incident to anyone. One of the neighbours still called police in. Police made an arrest of Bafla under section 2(c) of the [Gujarat Prevention of Anti Social Activities] Act. Is such action of the police is maintainable in the court of law?
- a. Yes, as he is a danger to the society
 - b. No, as he is not a danger to the society.
 - c. Yes, as he committed a cognisable crime.

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- d. No, as he didn't commit a cognisable crime.
90. Suppose in the same facts as above, Bafla tried absconding from the Police and finally was captured with the help of his friends who were aware of his hiding places. He was furious on his friends and threatened to kill them upon release from the custody. The police arrested him under the provisions of IPC. Is the arrest valid?
- Yes, as he is a danger to the society
 - No, as he is not a danger to the society.
 - Yes, as he committed a cognisable crime.
 - No, as he didn't commit a cognisable crime.
91. Suppose in the same facts as question 4, police made an arrest under section 2(c) of the [Gujarat Prevention of Anti Social Activities] Act. Whether such an arrest will be valid in the court of law?
- Yes, as he is a danger to the society
 - No, as he is not a danger to the society.
 - Yes, as he committed a cognisable crime.
 - No, as he didn't commit a cognisable crime

Passage-6

Section 144 of CrPC gives power to a District Magistrate, a sub-divisional Magistrate or any other Executive Magistrate on behalf of the State Government to issue an order to an individual or the general public in a particular place or area to "abstain from a certain act" or "to take certain order with respect to certain property in his possession or under his management". As per the Section, the order can be passed only "if such Magistrate considers", that the direction is likely to prevent obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed, danger to human life, health or safety, disturbance of the public tranquility, or a riot or affray.

This order can be passed against a particular individual or general public. The order can be passed even ex-parte. So, can this power be exercised by the executive officer on a mere subjective satisfaction regarding likelihood of danger?

Before getting to the answer of that question, it needs to be kept in mind that the orders under this provision will lead to the infringement of fundamental rights to freedom of speech and expression, assembly and movement guaranteed under Articles 19(1)(a),(b) and (c) of the Constitution. Hence, the orders under Section 144 have to meet the test of "reasonable restrictions" as per Article 19. To ascertain whether a restriction on liberties guaranteed under Article 19 is reasonable or not, the Supreme Court has developed the "test of proportionality". In the Constitution Bench decision in **Modern Dental College case (2016)**, the SC held that a law imposing restrictions will be treated as proportional if : it is meant to achieve a *proper purpose*, and if the measures taken to achieve such a purpose are *rationaly connected to the purpose*, and if such measures are *necessary*.

Source: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/y-ddeddf-hawliau-dynol/article-10-freedom-expression>

Questions

92. Large scale protest against a new law by the parliament can be seen across Delhi, creating multiple obstructions for the general public. The District Magistrate of Delhi was forced to issue an order under Section 144 of CrPC imposing restrictions on general public to refrain from forming associations and staging protests. The order has been challenged in the court. Choose the best option among the following?
- The order is valid as the protest is causing obstruction
 - The order is valid as the protest is causing disturbance of the public tranquility,
 - The order is invalid as it is not necessary to ban the protest just to prevent obstruction to some people
 - The order is invalid as it is not rationally connected to the purpose
93. Continuing the facts from previous question, suppose some of the protestors under the leadership of the organiser of the protest, has turned violent, which led to a scuffle between police and protestors in Shaheen Bag area; it was controlled very promptly by the police. However the DM issued an order against the organiser, of the protest in Shaheen Bag abstaining him from taking part in any protest. The organiser was not given any chance to defend himself. The order has been challenged in the court. Decide
- The order is invalid as the organiser was not given a chance to be heard
 - The order is invalid as it is not rationally connected to the purpose
 - The order is valid as the organizer caused annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed
 - The order is valid as it is meant to achieve a proper purpose.
94. Suppose in the facts given in question 2, the DM instead of issuing order against the organiser of the protest, issued it against the general public of Shaheen Bag. What would be the decision if the order gets challenged in the court?

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- a. The order is invalid as the protestors were not given a chance to be heard
- b. The order is invalid as it is not rationally connected to the purpose
- c. The order is valid as the protestors caused annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed
- d. The order is valid as it is meant to achieve a proper purpose and is necessary.

95. The large scale protest going on in Delhi has turned into an ugly event during the visit of U.S. Prez Donald Trump; protestors waving swords, carrying bottle bombs and rising anti government slogans could be seen in the Shaheen Bag area. The DM of Delhi issued an order under S. 144 CrPC refraining anyone to form assembly or become party to any kind of protest in any part of Delhi. Anna Hazare, a social activist challenged the order contending that he wants to peacefully protest against the citizenship Law passed by the parliament. Decide
- a. The order is invalid as Anna Hazare was not given a chance to be heard
 - b. The order is invalid as it is not rationally connected to the purpose
 - c. The order is valid as the protestors caused annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed
 - d. The order is valid as it is meant to achieve a proper purpose.

96. Continuing the facts from previous question suppose the protest led to death of 40 people and also six police personnel, the government had to call the army to contain the protest. It turned into a riot and different group were attacking each other. The DM issued a general order refraining anyone to assemble or create ruckus in the capital. Anna Hazare, a social activist challenged the order contending that he wants to peacefully protest against the citizenship Law passed by the parliament. Decide
- a. The order is invalid as Anna Hazare was not given a chance to be heard
 - b. The order is invalid as it is not rationally connected to the purpose
 - c. The order is valid as the protestors caused annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed
 - d. The order is valid as it is meant to achieve a proper purpose.

Passage-7

False Imprisonment can be defined as an act of causing unlawful confinement of one person by another. To constitute an offence of false imprisonment certain factors need to be present such as: Probable cause for imprisonment, Knowledge of the plaintiff of his/her imprisonment, The intention of the defendant while causing imprisonment, and Period of confinement matters.

There can be cases where any private individual, a police officer or any other public authority may falsely imprison any person. For the act of imprisonment to occur, it is not compulsory that imprisoned person should be put behind bars. The person just needs to be confined in an area where there are no possible ways to escape. The escape is possible only at the will of the person who is confining the other person within that area. The degree of imprisonment does not matter. The main element that is of relevance is the absence of lawful authority to justify unlawful confinement.

As every other tort, false imprisonment also has a defence. The defences available for false imprisonment are: Consent of the plaintiff; Voluntary assumption of the risk; Probable cause to believe that the person they are confining has been engaged in wrongdoing; or Contributory negligence.

The defence of probable cause and consent of the plaintiff are complete defences. While the defence of contributory negligence can be used for mitigation of damages only.

There are also incidents of False arrests. It is also a form of false imprisonment. It is the kind of arrest where an individual is confined by the police officer or private person without lawful authority. False imprisonment and false arrest are nearly indistinguishable except for the terminology used for these offences. These both offences have been held by the courts as a single tort.

As false imprisonment is a tort, the basic remedy available for false imprisonment is an action for damages which can be due to:

- Physical or mental suffering,
- Loss of reputation,
- Even malicious intent on behalf of the defendant.

If a person is unlawfully confined then the writ of habeas corpus can be used to regain release of such a person from confinement. A person can also exercise reasonable force in order to escape from unlawful confinement.

Source with editing and revision: False imprisonment under Law of Torts <<https://blog.iplayers.in/false-imprisonment-under-law-of-torts/>>

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97. Kunwar went to spend a night at his girlfriend's home, while he was sleeping his girlfriend got a call from his father who wanted to her to meet him. She tried waking up Kunwar but he was sleeping like a pig and so she, locked the gate from outside and, went on to visit her father. Kunwar sued her in the court. Decide
- The Girlfriend is liable for False imprisonment
 - The Girlfriend is not liable as she was unaware that he would wake up while she is gone
 - The Girlfriend is liable as Kunwar never consented to get locked up in her home
 - The Girlfriend is not liable as she didn't intentionally confine him.
98. Suppose in the same facts as given above, Kunwar remained asleep for the time she was gone and woke up only after she came back. Choose the best option possible from the following options.
- The Girlfriend is liable for False imprisonment
 - The Girlfriend is not liable as she was unaware that he would wake up while she is gone
 - The Girlfriend is liable as Kunwar never consented to get locked up in her home
 - The Girlfriend is not liable as Kunwar never get to know that she had confined him.
99. In continuation of the facts given above, suppose after coming back she tells Kunwar that she did locked him while he was asleep. Choose the best option from the following.
- The Girlfriend is liable for False imprisonment
 - The Girlfriend is not liable as she was unaware that he would wake up while she is gone
 - The Girlfriend is liable as Kunwar never consented to get locked up in her home
 - The Girlfriend is not liable as Kunwar didn't know of his own that she had confined him.
100. Suppose in the facts given above which of the following defences can be taken up by Kunwar's Girlfriend, assuming that this was not the first time she had done like this and Kunwar was aware of it too?
- Consent of the plaintiff;
 - Voluntary assumption of the risk;
 - Probable cause
 - Contributory negligence.
101. If in the facts given above, there was another door which was in the room Kunwar was sleeping. The door was closed from inside but Kunwar had never seen it. Decide the best possible option.
- The Girlfriend is liable for False imprisonment
 - The Girlfriend is not liable as she was unaware that he would wake up while she is gone
 - The Girlfriend is liable as Kunwar wasn't aware of the door and was confined for all practical purposes.
 - The Girlfriend is not liable as she didn't intentionally confine him

Critical Reasoning

Passage-1

While men would regale each other with tales of the fantastic meals they would enjoy once liberated, women would often discuss how they had cooked their various dishes they loved before the war, from baking fluffy cakes to preparing traditional Jewish blintzes. Cara de Silva's 1996 book, "In Memory's Kitchen," movingly documents how this phenomenon played out among women prisoners in the Terezin camp. The differences between men's and women's coping methods may have derived from the gendered behavior in their lives before the war, in which men ate and women cooked – at least in the middle and lower classes. In the case of women, this may also have been a female socialization process meant to solve two dilemmas simultaneously: the psychological need to engage – at least verbally – with food, and the educational need to prepare the young girls in the camp for culinary and household tasks after the war.

Various historical studies make mention of motherly sacrifices during the Holocaust, such as women who chose to accompany their children to death so that they would not be alone during their last moments on Earth. Some mothers, however, [acted otherwise](#), as documented by the Polish non-Jewish Auschwitz survivor Tadeusz Borowsky in his book "[This Way to the Gas Ladies and Gentlemen](#)." During the "selections" at Auschwitz – when prisoners were sent either to live or die – prisoners arriving were usually divided by sex, with the elderly, mothers and small children being separated from men and older boys. The mothers with small children, along with the elderly, were [automatically sent to death](#).

Borowsky writes about a number of young mothers who hid from their children during the selection, in an attempt to buy themselves a few additional days or possible hours of life. If a German soldier found a small child alone at a "selection," Borowsky writes, he would take the child up and down the rows of prisoners while screaming, "This is how a mother abandons her child?" until he tracked down the hapless woman and condemned them both to the gas chambers.

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Questions

102. Which of the following can be inferred from the article above?
- Cara de Silva was in one of the concentration camp.
 - German Soldiers sent the children to concentration camps without their parents
 - Mothers in death camps use to abandon their child to save the life of the child
 - Mothers taught their daughters by telling stories of the life before war.
103. Which of the following statement sums up the argument advanced by the author in the first paragraph?
- Cara de Silva's 1996 book, "In Memory's Kitchen, documents how women prisoners employed different coping mechanism in the Terezin camp
 - Men and women in the death camps used different methods to cope with the war.
 - The differences between men's and women's coping methods had derived from the gendered behavior in their lives before the war
 - The men use to eat before the war while the women used to cook.
104. Which of the following role is played by the author's statement regarding motherly sacrifices during the Holocaust, in the argument?
- It forms the premise of the argument
 - It forms the conclusion of the argument
 - Neither A nor B
 - Both A and B
105. Why the young mother would hide from their children during the selection in the death camps?
- To save the life of the child
 - To save the child from going into the concentration Camp
 - To spare the child from dying alone
 - To save her life
106. Which of the following can't be inferred from the article above?
- The women prepared their daughters by telling them the stories.
 - Not all mother sacrificed her live for her child according to the Borowsky's account.
 - Men used to cook while the women eat in the higher class before the war.
 - Mothers with small child were among the first to die in the death camps

Passage-2

Last year, I got on a flight to Mexico City. Four hours in, we were told we needed to make an emergency landing in Houston. The captain had noticed an oil leak shortly after we left New York. The air hostess made her announcement first in English, then in Spanish, and told us that we shouldn't be alarmed if we saw a lot of fire engines on the runway as we landed – they were waiting for us. Part of me wondered why she thought anyone would be soothed by this explanation. The other part was so scared my teeth were hurting.

The man sitting on my left swallowed six or seven times, and then stared hard at his legs. The man on my right took out his Sudoku book and started doing puzzles at a clip that suggested he was either a savant or not giving them his full attention. He ended one with a flourish that made his pen tear through the page, and then looked at me and said: 'Sorry.' Crunched up in the middle seat, I thought it bizarre and possibly cruel to tell us straight like that, to keep us abreast of developments, even though those developments were so bad.

I've had an aversion to being told the truth about bad situations since 2018, when Cape Town city officials first told us we were running out of water. The taps, they said, would be turned off when the six reservoirs that collectively supply the city's water dropped to 13 per cent of capacity. They were already down to 21 per cent. We didn't have to take the officials' word for it – we could drive past the Steenbras or the Theewaterskloof dam and see for ourselves that there was hardly anything in them. The newspapers made a point of saying that we were going to win the worst race in the world and be 'the first major city to run out of water'. The phrase terrified me not only because of what it meant for Cape Town but because it implied a second city, and a third, and a fourth, were about to loom into view. When the rains came, the fact that we hadn't run out of water seemed merely a temporary respite, an unearned reprieve that someone else would have to pay for. We had moved to the front of the queue, and then we were shuffled back a bit. Before we were at the front, it was São Paulo. After us, it was Chennai.

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Questions

107. What is the role played by the author's statement that the man sitting on his left swallowed six or seven times in the argument?
- It forms the premise of the argument
 - It forms the conclusion of the argument
 - Neither A nor B
 - Both A and B
108. Which of the following can be inferred from the article?
- Mexico is currently winning the world's worst race.
 - The author's wants other to lie about any bad situation
 - The author went to see the water level the dams in Cape Town during 2018 crisis
 - Rain can't be a reliable source for water as it provides only a temporary respite.
109. Which of the following represents the main idea the author wants to convey in the last paragraph?
- Cape Town was saved by the rain
 - Mexico is facing the worst water crisis
 - The world is facing a looming water crisis
 - Chennai is the only place in India where people have faced water crisis.
110. What is the role played by the author's statement that he has an aversion to being told the truth about bad situation since 2018 in the argument?
- It forms the premise of the argument
 - It forms the conclusion of the argument
 - Neither A nor B
 - Both A and B
111. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?
- We shouldn't tell the truth if the truth is concerning some bad situation
 - We should avoid flying to Mexico
 - We should start harvesting rain water.
 - We should start using water more conservatively

Passage- 3

Thursday's election of Benny Gantz, leader of the opposition Blue and White party, as Speaker of the Knesset, signals the path to a unity government in Israel after three inconclusive general elections in 12 months. In a U-turn, the former military general who was invited by Israel's President to form a government after the indecisive polls, nominated himself as leader of the legislature and won backing from members. The full implications of this latest twist in Israeli politics remain unclear. But Mr. Gantz had until now repeatedly rebuffed calls from Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to collaborate on a unity government with a view to breaking the year-long political deadlock. He had even contemplated legislation to limit the Prime Minister's tenure to two-terms, as well as to block persons indicted for corruption from occupying the office. The target was Mr. Netanyahu, Israel's longest-serving leader who also faces trial in three cases of graft. While Mr. Gantz's latest move is possibly a response triggered by the pandemic, the sudden about-turn has caused outrage among supporters of Blue and White and its allies as a complete betrayal and could split the party.

But despite the awkward compromises involved, the political reconfiguration bodes well for democracy in Israel. Parliament was suspended after the March polls on the pretext of restrictions arising from the pandemic by Yuli Edelstein, the former Knesset Speaker and Netanyahu ally. That decision was subsequently overruled by the Supreme Court, which ordered Mr. Edelstein's successor to be chosen on Wednesday, forcing the latter's resignation. Mr. Gantz's elevation has averted the risk of a constitutional void. Politically, the step could be the first in a complicated process leading to a power-sharing arrangement with his arch-rival, Mr. Netanyahu and his Likud party. The new government would be confronted with the ticklish issue of Mr. Netanyahu's trial, which has already been postponed until May. While the Prime Minister has consistently denied any wrongdoing, a conducive climate for an independent investigation would infuse much confidence into the administration. Moreover, stitching together a viable coalition would be no mean challenge, given that Mr. Netanyahu, 70, remains a highly polarising figure.

Source with edits and revisions: The Hindu, Editorials

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112. What role does the Author's statement about Mr. Gantz that he had contemplated legislation to limit the Prime Minister's tenure to two terms play in relation to his conclusion?
- It supports the conclusion by providing an example.
 - It weakens the conclusion through a contradictory example.
 - It is an exception to the conclusion drawn by the author.
 - It is completely unrelated to his conclusion.
113. If the author's arguments in the passage above are correct, which of the following is most likely to be true?
- Mr. Netanyahu will be impeached after the trial.
 - Mr. Gantz will become the next Prime Minister of Israel
 - A unity government will head Israel after Mr. Gantz u-turn.
 - The Blue and White party will split after the government formation.
114. The author's claim that the new government would be confronted with the ticklish issue of Mr. Netanyahu's trial played which of the following role in the argument?
- It forms the premise of the argument
 - It forms the conclusion of the argument
 - Neither A nor B
 - Both A and B
115. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?
- Benny Gantz u-turn would destabilize the judiciary of the country.
 - Recent episode of Mr Gantz further eroded Israelites belief in the political system of their country
 - Mr Netanyahu is going to remain the Prime Minister till his last breath.
 - Some members of Blue and White party are not happy with Mr Gantz decision.
116. Which of the following statements, if true, would weaken the argument that the Blue and White party could split following Mr Gantz election as the speaker of the Knesset?
- Mr Gantz is the leader of the Blue and White party.
 - Blue and White party is the only substantial opposition to the Netanyahu government.
 - Many Blue and White members will politically benefit from the decision
 - Mr Gantz took the decision after consulting the party members and supporters.

Passage-4

On Sunday, Air India issued a statement saying that members of its crew, who evacuated Indian citizens from [coronavirus](#)-hit Italy, Iran and China, were being ostracised by "vigilante" resident welfare associations (RWAs). In some localities, "RWAs even called in the police," the state-run carrier's press release said. People are known to overestimate the likelihood of catching an infection — and associated health risks — during public health emergencies. History is replete with instances of people losing their poise during pandemics. There is good reason, therefore, to read the reaction of the neighbours of Air India officials as a natural response to a stressful situation. But the danger is that these anxieties can sometimes lead some people to behave irresponsibly. Last week, for instance, this paper reported that four private hospitals in Maharashtra's Jalgaon district refused to treat a doctor with a respiratory disease until he produced a certificate confirming that he did not have coronavirus. The delay in treatment aggravated his ailment and he had to be put on ventilator support.

The World Health Organisation's designated term for the [COVID-19](#) outbreak, "[pandemic](#)", is not a signifier of the lethality of the virus. It only denotes that the pathogen is extremely contagious and has spread across the globe. But as of now, more than 80 per cent of those infected by COVID-19 only experience mild symptoms. According to available evidence, only 5 per cent of the patients turn critical. It isn't clear what the death rate is — but even the most pessimistic studies reckon that the virus kills less than 3 per cent of the people it infects. This, of course, should not be a reason for complacency. The coronavirus is a new pathogen. And since it has been transmitted to humans from animals, all its mechanisms are not known. It is, however, known that it spreads from person to person via respiratory droplets — as when someone coughs or sneezes. The only way to contain the infection is prevention. The experiences of China, South Korea and Singapore show that social isolation, accompanied by large-scale testing, can check the spread of COVID-19. And elderly and people with other afflictions are more vulnerable to the virus. The need for social isolation can, therefore, not be overstressed.

Source with edits and revisions: The Hindu, Editorials.

Questions

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117. What role does the author's claim that more than 80 per cent of those infected by COVID-19 only experience mild symptoms play in relation to the conclusion?
- It supports the conclusion by providing an example.
 - It weakens the conclusion through a contradictory example.
 - It supports the conclusion by providing a reason.
 - It is completely unrelated to his conclusion.
118. Which of the following cannot be conclusively inferred from the author's statements in the passage above?
- The coronavirus is a new pathogen that has invaded humans
 - The vaccine for the virus hasn't been developed yet.
 - The COVID virus is absolutely fatal for the elderly.
 - Most of the covid infected patients show little or no symptoms.
119. What role does the author's description of the incident happened with a doctor in Jalgaon play in relation to the conclusion?
- It supports the conclusion by providing an example.
 - It weakens the conclusion through a contradictory example.
 - It is an exception that proves the rule set out in his main conclusion
 - It is completely unrelated to his conclusion.
120. Based on the passage above, which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?
- The government should ensure the safety of all the medical staffs fighting corona
 - The medical staffs showing symptoms related to covid-19 should immediately quarantine themselves and notify the authorities.
 - The government should proscribe the Air India Officials from meeting their elderly parents.
 - The Air India officials showing symptoms related to covid-19 should avoid going out in a residential area.
121. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with as an alternative to the treatment to the Air India officials by the RWAs?
- The RWAs should notify the officials that they are not welcome in their society.
 - The RWAs should put up a notice outside the house of the officials so the nearby residents can avoid coming in contact with the officials.
 - The RWAs should contact the authorities to stop the officials from visiting the residential areas.
 - The RWAs should ask the neighbours of the officials to cooperate with the officials and extend support to them if needed.

Passage-5

On the last day of 2019, the Canadian artificial-intelligence firm BlueDot — which sends early-warning reports about diseases to commercial clients such as hospitals and airlines — sent out one of the first alerts about a flu-like illness emerging in China. It reported people were getting sick after exposure in a public market in Wuhan. “It was our AI engine that was picking it up,” says BlueDot CEO and founder Kamran Khan. “We reviewed it, it seemed bona fide and real so we pushed it to our clients.”

BlueDot's news-scavenging algorithm was designed to look for early signs of an influenza outbreak. It hoovered up local online news reports then combined that information with livestock health reports, which can presage a virus jumping to people. It also looked at privately-held commercial airline data that showed where people from Wuhan most often travel. Based on its data, [BlueDot](#) predicted that the disease would likely appear in Bangkok, Seoul, Taipei, and Tokyo within a few days — which it did. The firm's AI had predicted the early spread of COVID-19 to four of the six cities where it first took off. Now, California Gov. Gavin Newsom is using BlueDot to manage the [crisis in the Golden State](#) and forecast how many hospital beds are needed at potential hot spots.

As governments scramble to prepare for an impending surge in COVID-19 cases, AI is emerging as a powerful tool. Machine learning is being used to triage and diagnose patients and research possible treatments, and to contribute to predictive models to help epidemiologists understand how the virus will likely spread in the coming weeks. But AI's greatest value might prove to be its power to predict future epidemics before they break out. Some AI experts, already thinking ahead to the next pandemic, are building virtual models of both how a virus spreads and how people respond to it — just as climate scientists build models of the Earth's future as carbon emissions and global temperatures rise. The experts hope that AI can add greater certainty and accuracy to predictions of the next emerging disease — and perhaps even make it impossible for decision-makers to ignore such evidence before it spreads across the world.

Source with edits and revisions: Damninteresting.com

Questions

122. What role does the author's claim that machine learning is being used to triage and diagnose patients and research possible treatments play in relation to the conclusion?
- It supports the conclusion by providing an example.
 - It weakens the conclusion through a contradictory example.
 - It supports the conclusion by providing a reason.
 - It is completely unrelated to his conclusion.
123. Which of the following cannot be conclusively inferred from the author's statements in the passage above?
- BlueDot analyses data from across the globe
 - Chinese authorities were skeptical of the early warning by BlueDot
 - BlueDot is currently being used in fighting the corona pandemic
 - Artificial Intelligence can predict the future pandemics.
124. What role does the author's description of the steps taken by California Gov. Gavin Newsom play in relation to the conclusion?
- It supports the conclusion by providing an example.
 - It weakens the conclusion through a contradictory example.
 - It supports the conclusion by providing a reason.
 - It is completely unrelated to his conclusion.
125. Based on the passage above, which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?
- Governments shouldn't ignore the pandemic warning by AI
 - All the government should invest in AI to enhance the medical field.
 - The author believes that another viral pandemic can occur in future.
 - AI has no use in fighting the pandemic; it is suited for predicting it in advance.
126. Which of the following can be the conclusion of the article?
- BlueDot is the AI that predicted the covid Pandemic
 - Decision Makers ignore the warning and evidences of emerging disease predicted by an AI
 - AI can add greater certainty and accuracy to predictions of the next emerging disease and can provide evidence for it.
 - Machine learning is being used to triage and diagnose patients and research possible treatments for the corona virus.

Passage-6

Only one fictional character has ever been honoured with a front-page obituary in the New York Times: Hercule Poirot, one of Agatha Christie's two recurring detectives. On 06 August 1975, the headline read, "Hercule Poirot Is Dead; Famed Belgian Detective". Two months later, the last Poirot mystery – *Curtain* – was released to the public. Christie, whose life was drawing to a close, had written *Curtain* in the 1940s as Poirot's last case and locked it away until she realized that she could not write any more of his mysteries. Christie had long been personally burned out on her famous fictional detective; however due to his popularity, she had refrained from discarding him altogether.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle—famed creator of Sherlock Holmes—also tired of his own popular protagonist, once writing "I have had such an overdose of him that I feel towards him as I do towards paté de foie gras, of which I once ate too much, so that the name of it gives me a sickly feeling to this day." When Conan Doyle gave in to the temptation to murder the beloved character in 1893, public outrage was so vehement and sustained that the author eventually resumed writing Holmes stories under the pretense that the eccentric detective had merely faked his own death.

Source with edits and revisions: Damninteresting.com

Questions

127. What is the role played by the author's statement that Christie had long been personally burned out on her famous fictional detective in the argument?
- It forms the premise of the argument
 - It forms the conclusion of the argument
 - Neither A nor B
 - Both A and B
128. Which of the following can be inferred from the article?
- Agatha Christie wrote stories involving two detectives

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- b. Doyle resumed writing Holmes stories under public pressure.
- c. Curtain was the last novel published by Christie
- d. Doyle wanted to stop writing Sherlock Holmes because he didn't like the character.

129. Which of the following represents the main idea the author wants to convey in the last paragraph?

- a. Arthur Conan Doyle was the creator of Sherlock Holmes
- b. Doyle didn't like the character of Sherlock Holmes
- c. Doyle murdered the Sherlock Character in 1893
- d. Doyle had to resume writing Sherlock stories after receiving severe flacks for murdering Sherlock Holmes.

130. What is the role played by the author's statement that Conan Doyle eventually resumed writing Holmes stories under the pretense that the eccentric detective had merely faked his own death in the argument?

- a. It forms the premise of the argument
- b. It forms the conclusion of the argument
- c. Neither A nor B
- d. Both A and B

131. Which of the following statement is the author most likely to disagree with?

- a. Agatha Christie's last novel with Poirot was Curtain
- b. Agatha was exhausted of Poirot stories long before she wrote curtain.
- c. Doyle couldn't ignore public demand to resume writing Sherlock stories
- d. Doyle had no other stories to write but Sherlock.

Passage-7

Billions of people across the world are under lockdowns in the attempt to flatten the spiking curve of novel [coronavirus](#) infections. But as the unfolding crisis has also revealed, for millions of women, staying home does not equal to staying safe. Home is not a sanctuary but a battlefield, where many women have little defence against violence from intimate partners and family members. The United Nations has warned against a "shadow [pandemic](#)" — a spike in physical and sexual violence against women and girls, as families, facing the pressures of job losses, hunger and illness, turn on the vulnerable amid them. In France, Argentina, Singapore, the US and the UK, distress calls to helplines are up, as are reports of domestic violence.

In India, the National Commission for Women has flagged a rise in complaints of domestic abuse and violence, with several women emailing the commission for protection against abusive husbands and in-laws — the lockdown means that they are effectively shut in with their abusers. Many helplines are also reporting a dip in distress calls — increased surveillance from family members might be stopping women from reaching out for help. The lockdown has sharpened the edge of inequality for other minorities and marginalised, from queer people locked in with hostile families to children who face abuse at the hands of their parents.

At the same time, in a sense, the lockdown is also a familiar reality for far too many women in India. The home and the lakshman rekha drawn around it stymies the choices, freedoms and rights of several women, for whom the world outside could be an ally and an opportunity. As this lockdown shuts down that vital breathing space, the government cannot stay gender-blind in their emergency response. Much like they have scrambled, if belatedly, to respond to the needs of migrant workers, a gender-sensitive response needs to be thought through, pooling in the resources of community health workers and activists, to reach out to women caught in potentially violent situations. Shelters and helplines for women must be up and running. The UN, for instance, has advised countries to send out a strong message against domestic violence via law enforcement agencies; this is the time for police officers across the country, too, to exhibit zero tolerance for abusers. The weight of the unfolding economic crisis will also, most likely, fall disproportionately on women and girls — from loss of jobs to hunger and the shrinking of schooling opportunities. As the lockdown stretches on, urgent measures might be needed to keep India's women and children not only home — but also safe.

Source with edits and revisions: Editorials, The Indian Express

Questions

132. Which of the following can be the best conclusion of the first paragraph?

- a. Women across the world are facing increasing domestic abuses during the lockdown.
- b. People across the globe are staying inside their house to contain the spread of corona virus.
- c. For women across the world, home is not a sanctuary but a battlefield.
- d. The UN has warned this pandemic as shadow pandemic,

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133. What role does the author's claim that many help lines are also reporting a dip in distress calls play in relation to the conclusion?
- It supports the conclusion by providing an example.
 - It weakens the conclusion through a contradictory example.
 - It supports the conclusion by providing a reason.
 - It is completely unrelated to his conclusion.
134. Which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree with?
- The Government should exempt women from following the lockdown
 - The Government should not allow women to stay at their maternal home
 - Special helpline numbers must be established for queers and child
 - Complaints of domestic abuses must be taken seriously by the police officers.
135. What is the role played by the author's claim that the lockdown has sharpened the edge of inequality for other minorities and marginalised in the argument?
- It forms the premise of the argument.
 - It forms the conclusion of the argument
 - Both A and B
 - Neither A nor B
136. Which of the following statements, if true, would strengthen the author's argument the weight of the unfolding economic crisis will also, most likely, fall disproportionately on women and girls?
- Unemployment rate amongst women is higher than man.
 - Unemployed men are more likely to abuse their partners.
 - Women have more essential needs than men
 - Economic recession of 2009 was followed by more retrenchment of women employees than men.

Quantitative Techniques

Passage-1

Directions (Q. 137 – 141) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Following table shows the sales of different types of items (A, B, C, D, E) in different shops (P, Q, R, S, T) in a certain week.

	P	Q	R	S	T
A	1500	1250	1370	1420	1840
B	1700	1340	1680	1350	1650
C	2100	1480	1570	1470	1720
D	1850	1900	1890	1690	2130
E	1460	1670	2120	2350	2280

137. Find the ratio between the total number of sales of type C to that of type E in all the given shops together?

- 234 : 117
- 315 : 429
- 572 : 623
- 417 : 494

138. Find the difference between the total sales in shop P to that of shop R of all the given types of items together?

- 50
- 20
- 30
- 40

139. Find the average number of sales of type A items in all the given shops together?

- 1338
- 1476
- 1274

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d) 1152

140. Total number of type B items sold by shop Q, S and T together is approximately what percentage of total number of type D items sold by shop P, R and S together?

- a) 60 % b) 70 % c) 80 %
d) 95 %

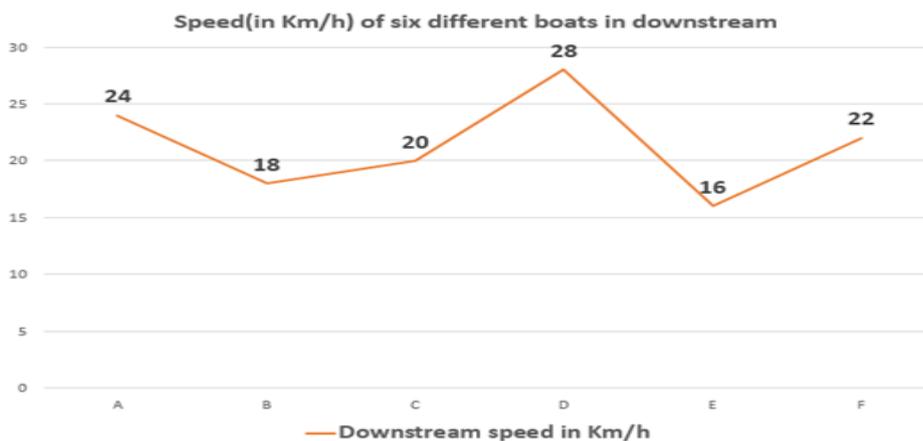
141. Total number of type C and D items sold by shop T is approximately what percentage more/less than the total number of type A and D items sold by shop Q?

- a) 22 % more b) 15 % less
c) 8 % less d) 12 % more

Passage-2

Directions (Q. 142 – 146): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

The following line graph represents the downstream speeds of six different boats.



Boats	Speed of stream(in Km/h)
A	6
B	—
C	4
D	—
E	2
F	—

142. Find the sum of the time taken by A to travel 36 km upstream and the time taken by E to travel 48 km upstream.

- a) 3 hours b) 5 hours
c) 7 hours d) 2 hours

143. If boat D goes 66 km in upstream in the same time as 84 km downstream, then find the speed of Stream?

- a) 12 km/hr b) 8 km/hr
c) 6 km/hr d) 3 km/hr

144. If boat F can go 48 km in 3 hours in still water, find how much distance it can go upstream in 3 hours?

- a) 33 km b) 30 km c) 25 km
d) 24 km

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145. Find the difference between the time taken by boat C to travel 80 km downstream and time taken by boat E to travel 84 km upstream.

- a) 3 hours b) 4 hours
c) 2 hours d) 5 hours

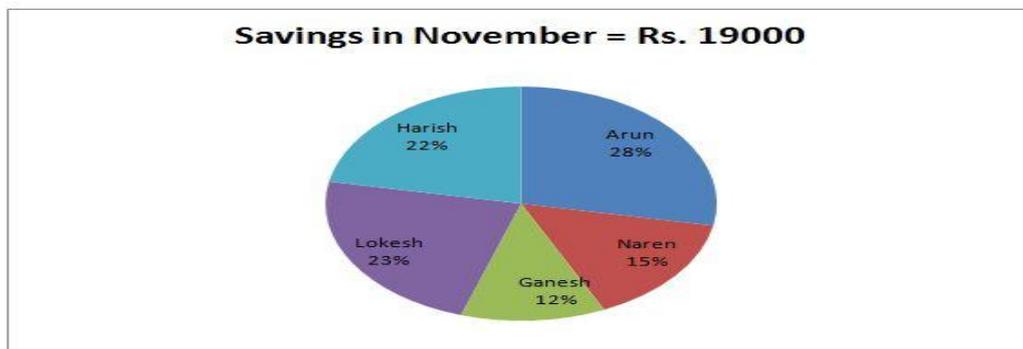
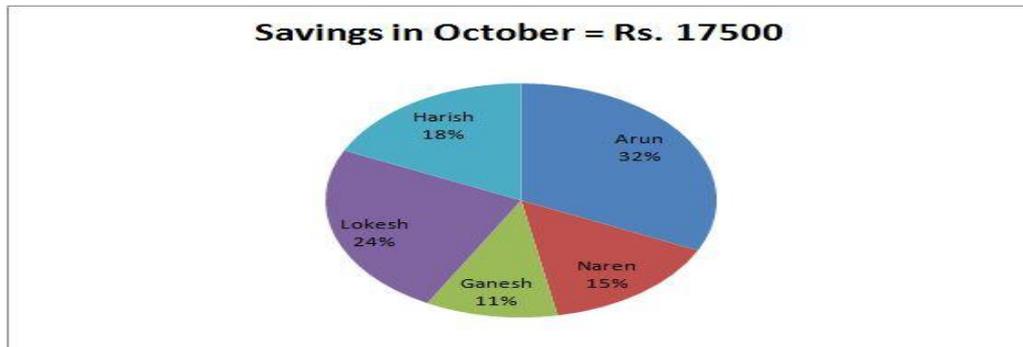
146. If boat B can go 50 km upstream in 5 hours, find the speed of the stream.

- a) 2 km/hr b) 6 km/hr
c) 4 km/hr d) 3 km/hr

Passage-3

Directions (11–15): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

The following pie-charts shows the savings of different friends in two months.



147. The savings of Harish in November is approximately what percentage more than the savings of Ganesh in October?

- a) 150 % b) 135 % c) 120 % d) 100 %

148. If Ganesh gave 26 % of his savings in October to his mom and 10 % of his savings to charity and Lokesh gave 25 % of his savings in November to his brother and 15 % of his savings to charity, then find ratio between the remaining savings of Ganesh in October to that of Lokesh in November?

- a) 616 : 1311 b) 342 : 1155
c) 248 : 759 d) 156 : 567

149. Find the average savings of Naren and Lokesh in November and Arun, Harish and Ganesh in October?

- a) 3321 b) 3740 c) 3236 d) 3652

150. Find the difference between the central angle of savings of Lokesh in October to that of the central angle of savings of Naren in same month?

- a) 32.4° b) 36.5°
c) 30.2° d) 28.6°

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