

# ALL INDIA TEST SERIES

BASED ON NEW  
**CLAT**  
PATTERN

## CLAT Gurukul Mock Test Series



24/B, Beside Bikaner Sweets, Sahdev  
Mahato Marg, S K Puri, Patna



7903086545



# CLAT Gurukul

Mock Test

20

Test Date

06-02-2021

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### 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.	Page No.
<b>A</b>	English Language	30	1-30	3-20
<b>B</b>	Logical Reasoning	35	30-65	21-38
<b>C</b>	General Knowledge	35	66-100	38-47
<b>D</b>	Legal Reasoning	35	101-135	47-70
<b>E</b>	Quantitative Technique	15	136-150	71-85

Student Name : .....

Centre Name : ..... Enrollment No. : .....



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## English

## Passage-1

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's statement that the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, or CAA, 2019, intended only to grant citizenship to a certain class of people, and not to deny citizenship to anyone is factually accurate. But his extrapolation that hence the Act's critics are misinformed is unfounded and misleading. The concern expressed by many is not that it allows citizenship to people escaping persecution from neighbouring countries; on the contrary the fundamental opposition to the law is that it does so in a discriminatory and inadequate manner. The CAA introduces a religious test in classifying victims of persecution, and granting them citizenship in a secular republic. The one strand of opposition, among indigenous communities in the Northeastern States, is indeed against granting citizenship rights to anyone, regardless of religion. Mr. Modi appeared to be eager to pacify them, as he should be, by reiterating that safeguards are being included in the law to protect the cultural and linguistic rights of indigenous groups. When it comes to addressing the legitimate and well-founded concerns of constitutional experts, the Opposition and several State governments, he tends to turn unhelpfully combative.

If Mr. Modi and his colleagues are genuinely concerned that there is misinformation, they must reach out to the critics rather than disparage them. Instead, party functionaries have latched on to the situation as yet another opportunity for political propaganda, a communal one at that, and launched a marathon monologue. If the CAA's provisions reflect the BJP's Hindutva philosophy, the straw man argument further accentuates it. The suggestion is that the CAA's opponents are opposed to giving refuge to persecuted Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, and Christian minorities from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, which they are not. The CAA's rationale is that these countries have a state religion, and religious minorities face persecution. But persecution need not be only religious in nature. In Sri Lanka, Tamils have suffered in the hands of the establishment and the dominant Sinhals. Moreover, Islamic sects, Shias and Ahmadiyyas, and non-believers that have come under attack in these three countries are denied the benefit under the CAA for no logical reason. The explanation that the current CAA is only remedying a grievance left over by Partition is unconvincing. Afghan refugees should not have qualified by that reasoning. In truth, the popular suspicion of the government's intent draws from its political rhetoric and the link between a National Register of Indian Citizens and the CAA that its functionaries repeatedly seek to forge. Critics have laid out their concerns regarding the CAA; it is the government that needs to explain its position. By repeatedly misinterpreting the concerns, the government betrays an unwillingness to engage on the issue.

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1. What explains the word 'extrapolation' used in the first paragraph in the best possible manner?
  - a. Deduction
  - b. Intention
  - c. Message
  - D. Analysis.
2. What are the main concerns of the Author?
  - A. The CAA introduces a religious test in classifying victims of persecution.
  - B. That it fails to give relief to non-believers, and Islamic sects like Shiyas and Ahmadiyyas that have come under attack in the neighboring countries.
  - C. The CAA's rationale that these countries have a state religion, and religious minorities face persecution is erroneous.
  - D. Afghan refugees who are qualified under CAA and are allowed to take refuge in India.
  - a. A and B only are real concerns.
  - b. A B And C are real concerns.
  - c. All of the above are real concerns.
  - d. Only D and A are real concerns.
3. What is the main criticism waged on CAA by the Northeastern states ?
  - a. That the relief provided by CAA is discriminatory and inadequate.
  - b. That the act introduces a religious test in classifying victims of persecution
  - c. That the act grants citizenship rights to prosecuted minorities from neighboring countries.
  - d. That the act aims to protect the cultural and linguistic rights of indigenous groups.
4. Mr. Modi is all open ears for the concern coming in from North Eastern states and has promised them with?
  - a. Not granting citizenship rights to any refugee.
  - b. Granting citizenship rights only to indigenous communities
  - c. protection of the cultural and linguistic rights of indigenous groups
  - d. Excluding the Northeastern states from the purview of CAA.
5. According to the author, the party functionaries had launched a marathon monologue in response to the concern raised by critics, what is it based on?

- a. Discrediting the critics' concerns and regarding them as unfounded and misleading.
- b. The claim that CAA's opponents are opposed to giving refuge to persecuted Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, and Christian minorities from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.
- c. Disparaging the critics by indicating that they are creating a ruckus and are also factually incorrect about the concern raised
- d. All of the above.

### Passage-2

And so a generation has been raised untutored in what was once called, aptly, “practical wisdom,” which guided previous generations. Millennials, often told they have received the finest education available anywhere, have actually suffered a form of serious intellectual and moral neglect. The relativists of my generation and Jordan’s, many of whom became their professors, chose to devalue thousands of years of human knowledge about how to acquire virtue, dismissing it as passé, “not relevant” or even “oppressive.” They were so successful at it that the very word “virtue” sounds out of date, and someone using it appears anachronistically moralistic and self-righteous. The study of virtue is not quite the same as the study of morals (right and wrong, good and evil). Aristotle defined the virtues simply as the ways of behaving that are most conducive to happiness in life. Vice was defined as the ways of behaving least conducive to happiness. He observed that the virtues always aim for balance and avoid the extremes of the vices. Aristotle studied the virtues and the vices in his *Nicomachean Ethics*.

It was a book based on experience and observation, not conjecture, about the kind of happiness that was possible for human beings. Cultivating *judgment* about the difference between virtue and vice is the beginning of wisdom, something that can never be out of date. By contrast, our modern relativism begins by asserting that making judgments about how to live is impossible, because there is no *real* good, and no *True* virtue (as these too are relative). Thus relativism’s closest approximation to “virtue” is “tolerance.” Only tolerance will provide social cohesion between different groups, and save us from harming each other. On Facebook and other forms of social media, therefore, you signal your so-called virtue, telling everyone how tolerant, open and compassionate you are, and wait for likes to accumulate. (Leave aside that telling people you’re virtuous isn’t a virtue, it’s self-promotion. Virtue signalling is not virtue. Virtue signalling is, quite possibly, our commonest vice.) Intolerance of others’ views (no matter how ignorant or incoherent they maybe) is not simply wrong; in a world where there is no right or wrong, it is worse: it is a sign you are embarrassingly unsophisticated or, possibly, dangerous. But it turns out that many people cannot tolerate the vacuum—the chaos—which is inherent in life, but made worse by this moral relativism; they cannot live without a moral compass, without an ideal at which to aim in their lives. (For relativists, ideals are values too, and like all values, they are merely “relative” and hardly worth sacrificing for.)

So, right alongside relativism, we find the spread of nihilism and despair, and also the opposite of moral relativism: the blind certainty offered by ideologies that claim to have an answer for everything. And so we arrive at the second teaching that millennials have been bombarded with. They sign up for a humanities course, to study greatest books ever written. But they’re not assigned the books; instead they are given ideological attacks on them, based on some appalling simplification. Where the relativist is filled with uncertainty, the ideologue is the very opposite. He or she is hyper-judgmental and censorious, always knows

what's wrong about others, and what to do about it. Sometimes it seems the only people willing to give advice in a relativistic society are those with the least to offer

*Socrates, reacting to the uncertainty bred by awareness of these conflicting moral codes, decided that instead of becoming a nihilist, a relativist or an ideologue, he would devote his life to the search for wisdom that could reason about these differences, i.e., he helped invent philosophy. He spent his life asking perplexing, foundational questions, such as "What is virtue?" and "How can one live the good life?" and "What is justice?" and he looked at different approaches, asking which seemed most coherent and most in accord with human nature. These are the kinds of questions that I believe animate this book. For the ancients, the discovery that different people have different ideas about how, practically, to live, did not paralyze them; it deepened their understanding of humanity and led to some of the most satisfying conversations human beings have ever had, about how life might be lived*

#### Question

6. What happened to the practical wisdom which guided previous generations?
  - a. It became obsolete as the real wisdom is the knowledge of virtue and vices.
  - b. Millennials started disregarding the practical wisdom and focused too much on formal education.
  - c. The relativists are dismissive of practical wisdom and preach the same to their students.
  - d. Because the wisdom itself was confusing as it comprised of various conflicting moral codes.
7. Which of the following statements truly captures the arguments proposed by the author?
  - I. The author doesn't consider virtue signaling as real virtue
  - II. The author argues that virtue signaling is for the sake of accumulating likes on social media.
  - III. The author thinks that the intolerance stems from the inability of people to accept that there might be things that they don't know.
  - IV. Moral relativism gives rise to nihilism and despair.
    - a. Only I and IV
    - b. Only I and III
    - c. Only II and IV
    - d. Only I, II, and III
8. What the opponent of relativism; as espoused in the article?
  - a. Nihilism and despair.
  - b. the ideologues

- c. Humanities
- d. The millenials.

9. Which of the following words is closest to 'perplexing'?

- a. Bewilder.
- b. Baffling
- c. Anachronic
- d. Maddening

10. Why the author used the examples of Aristotle and Socrates?

- I. To showcase their attempt to find the true meaning.
  - II. To elucidate how openness to new knowledge and wisdom is the way forward.
  - III. To argue that both the great thinkers didn't obsess about different school of thoughts but rather focused on gaining the real wisdom by asking questions.
  - IV. To conclude that vices and virtues are relative and thereby remains outdated terms.
- a. Only I and II
  - b. Only I, II and III
  - c. Only IV
  - d. Only III and IV.

### Passage-3

There is a classic American street hustle called Three-card Monte. A simple description of it is ‘a sidewalk gambling game run by shady operators to fleece passersby’. The operator sits with a flat surface in front of him on which he moves three playing cards, their backs facing up. Two of the cards are of the same kind, and one different. At the start of the ‘game’, the man shows you the cards before turning them over, telling you to keep your eye on the odd card. Then he moves the cards around. When he stops, you have to point out the odd card. In order to draw you in, the man moves the cards at a slow speed. Then he moves them faster, but you find you can still manage to keep your eye on the odd card. As you watch, other people play and win easy money. Once you take the plunge, things change. The earlier players take their winnings and leave. As you put your money down, the hands become a blur. You’re still sure you’re tracking the right card, but somehow you never win. As you bet more and more money, the man varies his speed and histrionics, occasionally slowing down ‘to make it easy for you’, and you keep feeling you’re just about to win big but your wallet keeps emptying.

### **The perils of questioning**

What is happening is that the man is actually holding two cards in one hand, holding on to the odd card and dropping the wrong one in its place. A more elaborate version of this has the operator show you the cards he has in his shirt pocket; here he uses more than three cards, one of them double-sided (example, joker one side, ace on the other) but deftly changes them over in his pocket. With either method, the result is the same: your greed, gullibility and distractability are used to cheat you.

In India and elsewhere, there are similar gambling games, using cards or walnuts and peas or whatever, all working the same principle. Now, should you accept your losses and go, the matter ends. However, if you spot the cheating mechanism and point that out, or if you grab the man’s hand and demand to see the cards, the friendly patter will cease. Thugs standing not too far away will suddenly loom over you, possibly the same men who were ‘winning’ when you first got there. You will be told to leave quietly or face serious bodily harm. If you call for the police, you will likely find them looking the other way or threatening to arrest you after you’ve been beaten up, for they too are in the team.

### **Gambling with a country**

You can write off your losses and walk away from a con man on the street, but how do you walk away from your own country? Over the last five years and seven months Indians have been subjected to an elaborate version of Three-card Monte. For those who have had a different view of the card game, the sleights of hand come as no surprise, but for many millions the moment of questioning, of doubting the fairness of the ‘game’, of spotting the double-faced cards has only happened recently. As the questioning and challenging have spread, the goon auxiliary has descended, openly working with the complicit police — attacking the

people asking questions, the many who have been calling out the fraud from long before, as well as innocent passersby.

As many have suspected for a while, the recent, widespread use of naked criminal force by both uniformed personnel and non-uniformed thugs confirms that this is not a regime which ever sees itself relinquishing power. Whether its Constitution-changing exercises of brutality in Kashmir or Kanpur, Messrs. Modi, Shah and Ajay Mohan Bisht (aka Yogi Adityanath) seem to have no worries about being called to account by the voting public. These men seem to think that the normal brakes of democracy that keep ruling parties and politicians in check have been disabled. However, their rigged card game has now been caught out, their distractions and obfuscations have run their course, and the whole sorry operation has now been challenged by the victims and potential victims alike. And thus, our grievously assaulted Republic is now at a moment of reckoning.

After watching the BJP-RSS government for over half a decade what becomes ever clearer is that this regime has never had anything in its bag that could be mistaken for governance or plans for genuine progress. The people who voted for them hoping for a centre-right, pro-business government perhaps with a garnish of Hindutva now see that that the garnish was the main dish and feel bitterly disappointed and utterly foolish. The less privileged sections of younger voters, the ones who were aspirationally impatient, now find their hopes of economic betterment dashed and pushed back indefinitely. Those who nurtured grandiose dreams of India muscling its way to becoming a superpower now find that the country is an international laughing stock after the Balakot airstrike, back in the regional ghetto, hyphen-yoked to Pakistan, and security-wise far more vulnerable than it was in early 2014. Those who imagined that the big election victory last May would allow Mr. Modi and Co. to prioritise desperately needed measures for the economy and healthcare now see that NDA 2.0 is like a delinquent child in a sweet shop, grabbing and smashing its way towards its favourite sweets, utterly uncaring of the nourishment needed by the nation.

### **Stopping a disease**

When a badly applied coat of paint dries, the marks that have been covered up start to re-emerge from underneath. It is clear, yet again, that this government has never had any honest vision or master plan; the duo leading it have always depended on bluff and bluster to capture power and retain it. It is now clear that they have had an amazing streak of luck, coupled with their managing to leverage the plentiful weaknesses and hypocrisies of their opponents.

This regime has leeches on to all that is worst in our society, all that is most riven and wretched, and put itself in a position where it thinks of itself as unassailable, immovable. But this kind of a spread has a limit and sets off a resistance. And perhaps that is what is happening

Questions.

11. What according to the author is the main reason for a person to fall prey to the con games like Three Card Monte?

- a. The operators of such games are cunning and they lure the innocent passersby.
- b. The passersby get influenced by the other person winning in the game.
- c. The player fails to understand the game as the operators are generally fast and smooth.
- d. It's the naïveness and the greed in the player that makes him participate in the game in the first place.

12. The author draws a parallel between the winning participant in the card game and the goons auxiliary or the complicit police concerning the country, what is the basis of such comparison?

- I. Both the winning participants and the auxiliary or police don't get duped by the operator of the game or the country.
  - II. Both are the partner in crime to the operators and works in consonance with them to fool the general public.
  - III. Both are there to take care of the situation when anyone tries to uncover the fraud going on in the game or the country.
  - IV. Both are fixed by the operators to run the fraud smoothly.
- a. Only I. and II are true.
  - b. b. only II and III are true.
  - c. c. II, III and IV are true.
  - d. d. Only IV.

13. The author has shown a glimpse of hope when he says that our grievously assaulted Republic is now at a moment of reckoning, what does he mean by that?

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- I. That the people of the country are realizing that the garnish of Hindutva was all that this regime had to offer.
- II. The less privileged sections of younger voters, the ones who were having impatient aspiration now became aware that their hopes of economic betterment dashed and pushed back indefinitely
- III. Widespread use of naked criminal force by both uniformed personnel and non-uniformed thugs confirms to the people of the country that this is not a regime which ever sees itself relinquishing power
- IV. That the big election victory last May would allow Mr. Modi and Co. to prioritise desperately needed measures for the economy and healthcare.
- a. Only I and II are true.
- b. II, III and IV are true.
- c. I, II and III are true.
- d. Only II and III are true.

14. What could be the possible reason for India to be Hyphen-yoked to Pakistan according to the author?
- a. Because of the strike on Balakot by Indian Air Force and the global reaction over it.
- b. Because the country is far more vulnerable security-wise then it was before.
- c. Because like Pakistan, the Government of India also has no design for governance or plans for genuine progress.
- d. The current Indian regime has leeches on to all that is worst in our society all that is most riven and wretched.
15. 'NDA 2.0 is like a delinquent child in a sweet shop, grabbing and smashing its way towards its favourite sweets, utterly uncaring of the nourishment needed by the nation' what is the favorite sweet of NDA 2.0 according to the author?
- a. To be in power indefinitely.
- b. Economic betterment of the country.
- c. Making India a superpower.

d. Rise of Hindutva.

**Passage-4**

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Why should we be judged according to another's rule? And judged we are. After all, God didn't give Moses "The Ten Suggestions," he gave Commandments; and if I'm a free agent, my first reaction to a command might just be that nobody, not even God, tells me what to do, even if it's good for me. But the story of the golden calf also reminds us that without rules we quickly become slaves to our passions—and there's nothing freeing about that. And the story suggests something more: unchaperoned, and left to our own untutored judgment, we are quick to aim low and worship qualities that are beneath us—in this case, an artificial animal that brings out our own animal instincts in a completely unregulated way. The old Hebrew story makes it clear how the ancients felt about our prospects for civilized behaviour in the absence of rules that seek to elevate our gaze and raise our standards. One neat thing about the Bible story is that it doesn't simply list its rules, as lawyers or legislators or administrators might; it embeds them in a dramatic tale that illustrates why we need them, thereby making them easier to understand. Similarly, in this book Professor Peterson doesn't just propose his twelve rules, he tells stories, too, bringing to bear his knowledge of many fields as he illustrates and explains why the best rules do not ultimately restrict us but instead facilitate our goals and make for fuller, freer lives.

The first time I met Jordan Peterson was on September 12, 2004, at the home of two mutual friends, TV producer Wodek Szemberg and medical internist Estera Bekier. It was Wodek's birthday party. Wodek and Estera are Polish emigres who grew up within the Soviet empire, where it was understood that many topics were off limits, and that casually questioning certain social arrangements and philosophical ideas (not to mention the regime itself) could mean big trouble. But now, host and hostess luxuriated in easygoing, honest talk, by having elegant parties devoted to the pleasure saying what you really thought and hearing others do the same, in an uninhibited give-and-take. Here, the rule was "Speak your mind." If the conversation turned to politics, people of different political persuasions spoke to each other—indeed, looked forward to it—in a manner that is increasingly rare. Sometimes Wodek's own opinions, or truths, exploded out of him, as did his laugh. Meanwhile, Estera's voice lilted across the room on a very precise path towards its intended listener. Truth explosions didn't make the atmosphere any less easygoing for the company—they made for more truth explosions!—liberating us, and more laughs, and making the whole evening more pleasant, because with de-repressing Eastern Europeans like the Szemberg- Bekiers, you always knew with what and with whom you were dealing, and that frankness was enlivening. Honore de Balzac, the novelist, once described the balls and parties in his native France, observing that what appeared to be a single party was always really two. In the first hours, the gathering was suffused with bored people posing and posturing, and attendees who came to meet perhaps one special person who would confirm them in their beauty and status. Then, only in the very late hours, after most of the guests had left, would the second party, the real party, begin. Here the conversation was shared by each person present, and open-hearted laughter replaced the

starchy airs. At Estera and Wodek's parties, this kind of wee-hours-of-the-morning disclosure and intimacy often began as soon as we entered the room.

Questions.

16. "The God gave Moses the commandments not suggestion" why the author used this example?
- To show that everyone is free but they need rules in life to sustain.
  - To prove that although commandments they are but they are required to prevent us from becoming enslaved to our passion.
  - To counter it with the example of golden calf
  - To put forward the proposition that human beings are essentially free souls and they don't enjoy direction from anyone else.
17. What could be the opposite of the word 'unchaperoned' used in the article?
- Assembly
  - Social
  - Accompanied
  - Unguided.
18. The author argues that a rule is easier to understand when
- They are accompanied with good listing techniques.
  - They are bold and straightforward in commandment form.
  - When there is morality attached to it.
  - When there are stories and anecdotes accompanying them to illustrate how the rules really benefit us.
19. Which of these statements are incorrect?
- In Soviet Russia, it was not allowed to question the regime.
  - Professor Peterson proposes his twelve rules in an illustrative manner.
  - The parties hosted by Szemberg- Bekiers were similar to the parties in France as described by Honore de Balzac.
  - The author believes that truth liberates us making us feel pleasant.
20. Which of these statements are valid inferences from the article?
- Human beings, if left untutored tilt to their animalistic instincts in an unregulated manner, generally disastrous for themselves.
  - The rules in Bible are packed with dramatic tells to help one understand why they need them.

- III. The author assumes that the people of different political persuasions rarely spoke in a meaningful manner.
- IV. At Estera and Wodek's parties, this kind of wee-hours-of-the-morning disclosure and intimacy often began after most of the guests leave the party.
- Only I and II can be inferred.
  - All four statements can be inferred.
  - Only I, II and III can be inferred.
  - Only I and III can be inferred.

### Passage-5

You can write off your losses and walk away from a con man on the street, but how do you walk away from your own country? Over the last five years and seven months Indians have been subjected to an elaborate version of Three-card Monte. For those who have had a different view of the card game, the sleights of hand come as no surprise, but for many millions the moment of questioning, of doubting the fairness of the 'game', of spotting the double-faced cards has only happened recently. As the questioning and challenging have spread, the goon auxiliary has descended, openly working with the complicit police — attacking the people asking questions, the many who have been calling out the fraud from long before, as well as innocent passersby.

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foolish. The less privileged sections of younger voters, the ones who were aspirationally impatient, now find their hopes of economic betterment dashed and pushed back indefinitely. Those who nurtured grandiose dreams of India muscling its way to becoming a superpower now find that the country is an international laughing stock after the Balakot airstrike, back in the regional ghetto, hyphen-yoked to Pakistan, and security-wise far more vulnerable than it was in early 2014. Those who imagined that the big election victory last May would allow Mr. Modi and Co. to prioritise desperately needed measures for the economy and healthcare now see that NDA 2.0 is like a delinquent child in a sweet shop, grabbing and smashing its way towards its favourite sweets, utterly uncaring of the nourishment needed by the nation.

When a badly applied coat of paint dries, the marks that have been covered up start to re-emerge from underneath. It is clear, yet again, that this government has never had any honest vision or master plan; the duo leading it have always depended on bluff and bluster to capture power and retain it. It is now clear that they have had an amazing streak of luck, coupled with their managing to leverage the plentiful weaknesses and hypocrisies of their opponents.

### Questions

21. The author has shown a glimpse of hope when he says that our grievously assaulted Republic is now at a moment of reckoning, what does he mean by that?

- i. That the people of the country are realizing that the garnish of Hindutva was all that this regime had to offer.
- ii. The less privileged sections of younger voters, the ones who were having impatient aspiration now became aware that their hopes of economic betterment dashed and pushed back indefinitely
- iii. Widespread use of naked criminal force by both uniformed personnel and non-uniformed thugs confirms to the people of the country that this is not a regime which ever sees itself relinquishing power
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- A. Only I and II are true.
- B. II, III and IV are true.
- C. I, II and III are true.

D. Only II and III are true.

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- B. Because the country is far more vulnerable security-wise then it was before.
- C. Because like Pakistan, the Government of India also has no design for governance or plans for genuine progress.
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- A. To be in power indefinitely.
- B. Economic betterment of the country.
- C. Making India a superpower.
- D. Rise of Hindutva.

24. The author credited the amazing streak of luck to be the reason for this Government to come in power, what other factors does the author think contributed to that?

- a. The rise of Hindutva
- b. The grand vision of making India Superpower.
- c. The treatment with Pakistan
- d. Spinelessness of the opponents

25. What is the synonym of Reckoning?

- a. Retribution

- b. Awakening
- c. Enlightenment
- d. Chaos

### Passage-6

[1]In the early part of the 3rd millennium, civilisation, in the sense of an organized system of government over a comparatively large area, developed nearly simultaneously in the river valleys of the Nile, Euphrates, and Indus. [2]We know a great deal about the civilisations of Egypt and Mesopotamia, for they have left us written material which has been satisfactorily deciphered. [3]# Indus people, # the other hand, did # engrave long inscriptions # stone or place papyrus scrolls # the tombs of their dead; all that we know # their writing is derived # the brief inscriptions of their seals, and there # no Indian counterpart of the Rosetta Stone.

[4]Several brilliant efforts have been made to read the Indus seals, but none so far has succeeded. [5]Hence our knowledge of the Indus civilisation is inadequate in many respects, and it must be classed as prehistoric, for it has no history in the strict sense of the term.

[6]The civilisation of the Indus is known to the archaeologist as the Harappa Culture, from the modern name of the site of one of its two great cities, on the left bank of the Ravi, in the Panjab. Mohenjo Daro, the second city, is on the right bank of the Indus, some 250 miles from its mouth. [7]Recently, excavations have been carried out on the site of Kalibangan, in the valley of the old River Sarasvati, now almost dried up, near the border of India and West Pakistan. [8]These have revealed a third city, almost as large as the two earlier known, and designed on the same plan. As well as these cities a few smaller towns are known, and a large number of village sites, from Rupar on the upper Satlaj to Lothal in Gujarat. [9]The area covered by the Harappa Culture therefore extends for some 950 miles from north to south, and the pattern of its civilisation can be so uniform that even the bricks were usually of the same size and shape from one end of it to the other. [10]Outside this area the village cultures of Baluchistan seem to have continued much as before.

[Edited, with extracts from: *The Wonder that was India*, by A. L. Basham, 3rd revised edition, 2004, Picador, page no. 14-15]

26. Which of the following contains the correct sequence of missing words in the sentence [3]? (Missing words indicated by '#').

- a) An, on, not, in, on, about, by, was
- b) The, on, not, in, on, about, of, from, is

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c. The, on, not, on, in, of, from, is

d. The, on, not, in, in, in, from, was

27. The word 'prehistoric' implies which of the following?

a) Of historic significance

b) Belonging to a period before documented human activity

c) Belonging to a period before the advent of the modern homo sapiens

d) Relates to the period before Christ (BC)

28. Which set of words below contains the correct set of antonyms for all of the following words? - organised, brief, revealed, uniform

a) disorganised, lengthy, concealed, varied

b) uncoordinated, direct, hidden, constant

c) chaotic, protracted, secrete, different

d) trim, extended, disguised, haphazard

29. All the sentences in the above passage are grammatically correct in the context of the passage, except –

a. 7

b. 8

c. 9

d. 10

30. According to the passage, the civilisation of the Indus is known to the archaeologist by:

a) the river Indus

- b) the contemporary term for a great city on the bank of Ravi
- c) Mohenjo Daro, the second great city of the Indus civilization
- d) the site of Kalibangan

### Critical Reasoning

#### PASSAGE 1

The Supreme Court on Friday quite rightly stayed an Andhra Pradesh High Court order that sought to convene a judicial inquiry into whether there is a “constitutional breakdown” in the Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy-led government in the State. The top court’s intervention must be welcomed as it quickly halted the High Court which might have required the imposition of President’s Rule.

While hearing habeas corpus petitions on October 1, the High Court had suo motu summoned the State counsel to assist in deciding “whether in circumstances prevailing in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the court can record a finding that there is constitutional breakdown in the State or not”. This was clearly a case of judicial over-reach by the A.P. High Court. The question of a “constitutional breakdown” or the failure of constitutional machinery is dealt with under Article 356 of the Constitution, whose invoking comes under the prerogative of the executive and not the judiciary. In the S.R. Bommai case, a nine-member Bench of the Supreme Court construed the scope of Article 356, which also allows the imposition of President’s Rule in the States, with stringent conditions for the valid exercise of that power by the President after being presented with a proclamation by the Union Council of Ministers. These included ascertaining whether objective conditions exist which render it impossible to carry out governance in the State where the proclamation has been made and the process has to be approved by both Houses of Parliament before consideration for judicial review. But the A.P. High Court’s order seemed to have reversed the scheme of things by asking to ascertain if there is a “constitutional breakdown in the State”.

The Supreme Court’s order comes in the wake of incidents pointing to a tussle between the judiciary and the elected government in Andhra Pradesh. Chief Minister Reddy had, in an unprecedented letter to the CJI, complained about the alleged hostile attitude of the High Court against him and his government. This was even as the High Court ordered a CBI probe into what it termed was a social media campaign against the judges. The onus is now on the Supreme Court to put an end to the unseemly tussle between the judiciary and government in the State. Ordering an internal inquiry into the Chief Minister’s letter would be a good beginning. A clear nullification of the High Court order will also ensure that such legal adventures impinging upon the separation of powers in the State are not repeated.

**Q.31)** Which of the following gives the best conclusion to the passage?

- a) SC's intervention is necessary in situations of Constitutional breakdown.
- b) Judicial overreach is curbed and controlled by the SC.
- c) Failure of Constitutional machinery is dealt solely by the executive.
- d) Andhra Pradesh HC indulged in the executive functioning of the state which is outside its scope.

**Q.32)** Which of the following cannot be said to be an inference from the passage?

- a) Judiciary's intervention in executive functions of the state is violation of the doctrine of separation of powers.
- b) SR Bommai case is in violation of the basic fundamentals of the doctrine of Separation of powers.
- c) Provisions of Article 356 are subject to the precedents set by the Judiciary.
- d) Conflicts between the judiciary and the government of a state are dealt with the support of the SC. Thus, making option B the best possible choice for the answer.

**Q.33)** Which of the following is not an assumption behind the statement, "whether in circumstances prevailing in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the court can record a finding that there is constitutional breakdown in the State or not":

- a) There is a conflict between the judiciary and the government of the state of Andhra Pradesh.
- b) The conflict within the state of AP has given rise to a situation of Constitutional breakdown.
- c) The HC holds significant authority in deciding the matters of conflict in situations prevailing in the state of AP.
- d) None of the above.

**Q.34)** What is the central idea around which the passage revolves?

- a) The judiciary and the government of a state are generally in a tussle with each other.
- b) SR Bommai's case must be referred whenever the situation of Constitutional breakdown arises.
- c) SC's decisions hold as much power as the provisions of the Indian Constitution.
- d) Judicial enquiry into the executive functions of the state must be curbed.

**Q.35)** Which of the following is in contrast with the author's arguments?

- a) Failure of Constitutional machinery in a state is an executive process that the state has to look into.
- b) SC's intervention in guarding the doctrine of separation of powers is not an act of judicial over-reach.
- c) Andhra Pradesh HC performed its functions judicially while referring to the state's actions in its judgement.
- d) The executive actors in a state can complain to the SC about the judicial wrong doings being faced by them in their particular state.

## PASSAGE 2

Nepal Prime Minister K.P. Sharma Oli's recommendation to dissolve Parliament, which has been duly approved by President Bidya Devi Bhandari, has pushed the young democracy into an unprecedented constitutional crisis and political turmoil. Mr. Oli, whose Nepal Communist Party with a near two-thirds majority in Parliament, took the drastic step as he came under increasing pressure from his own party to withdraw an ordinance his government issued. Both the opposition and other leaders within the ruling party alleged that the ordinance to amend the Constitutional Council Act would undermine the checks and balances in the system and empower the Prime Minister in making crucial appointments. Mr. Oli had reportedly agreed to withdraw the ordinance in a party meeting. But on Sunday, his Cabinet made the unexpected move to recommend a dissolution of Parliament. Elections will now be held in April-May 2021, a year ahead of schedule. Constitutional experts have challenged the legality of Mr. Oli's decision. Nepal's 2015 Constitution allows the dissolution of the House before its five-year term ends only if there is a hung assembly and no party manages to form a government. Since the President has cleared his recommendation, the issue will now be decided by the Supreme Court.

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When Mr. Oli's Communist Party of Nepal (UML) and its alliance partners came to power in 2017 with a huge majority, many hoped it be a new beginning. Nepal was in a painful transition from a monarchy to a republican democracy. In less than a year, the CPN-UML and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre), led by former Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal, merged to form the country's largest communist force, the NCP. It was a historic opportunity for the NCP, especially for Mr. Oli, to steer the fledgling democracy out of its many crises. But the merger did not dissolve the fundamental differences between the NCP's two factions. Mr. Oli's authoritarian impulses and refusal to share power with the Maoist faction made matters worse. In recent months, there were calls from within the NCP for Mr. Oli to step down. When the party asked him to withdraw the amendment, it was clear that he had lost internal support. But instead of following the party line, Mr. Oli decided to sink his government. Given the seriousness of the crisis, a split cannot be ruled out. And if that happens, Nepal would be pushed back to political instability, at a time of multiple challenges, from a slowing economy to the coronavirus crisis. Mr. Oli could have gone down in history as a statesman. Instead, he has cut a sorry figure as Prime Minister, and his obsession with power risks unravelling the party he co-founded.

**Q.36)** Which of the following statement strengthens the author's arguments?

- a) A healthy political turmoil strengthens the democratic structure of a nation.
- b) Any ordinance in a government must be issued after due consideration by its members.
- c) An early election in Nepal will help the nation towards becoming a powerful democracy.
- d) The actions of the government if unconstitutional but taken after following a set of rules and procedure are considered legal.

**Q.37)** Which of the following is not an inference from the passage?

- a) Nepal's political structure makes it inclined towards the system of monarchy.
- b) Mr Oli's government's action was entirely against the general thoughts of the citizens of Nepal.
- c) The poor basis of the alliance established for forming the government is one of the important reasons behind the constitutional failure in Nepal.
- d) All of the above.

**Q.38)** Which of the following option/s conveys the main point laid down by the author?

- a) Newly formed democratic states must function extra cautiously.
- b) Majority ridden parties often tend to work against the general will of the people.
- c) The Judiciary in Nepal holds an upper hand over the Executive and Legislature of the nation.
- d) None of the above

**Q.39)** Which of the following statements, mentioned in the options, did the author use as a tool for criticism?

- a) “Constitutional experts have challenged the legality of Mr. Oli’s decision”
- b) “many hoped it to be a new beginning”
- c) “he has cut a sorry figure as Prime Minister”
- d) “to steer the fledgling democracy out of its many crises”

**Q.40)** Which of the following statements is in line with the author’s reasoning?

- a) President Bhandari was bound to approve Mr Oli’s recommendations.
- b) Final decisions by a government must be taken after due consideration within the parties and the houses.
- c) Coalition governments should be cooperative of each-others policies and decisions.
- d) Constitutional crises are bound to occur in newly formed democracies.

### PASSAGE 3

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The Karnataka High Court on Wednesday issued several directions to the state government to ensure proper implementation of the provisions of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013. A division bench while hearing a petition filed by All India Council of Trade Unions (AITU) and High Court Legal Services Committee, observed: "There can be no dispute that our Constitutional philosophy does not permit any form of manual scavenging. Right of a citizen to live with dignity is an integral part of the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. The preamble of the Constitution shows that the Constitution seeks to protect the dignity of an individual. There can be no dispute that manual scavenging is most inhuman and it infringes the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21."

The bench held that "If any citizen is forced to do manual scavenging, it will be a gross violation of his fundamental right conferred under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Under Article 47 of the Constitution of India which is a part of Directive Principles of the State Policy, the State is under an obligation to endeavour to improve the standard of living of its people." The court also highlighted the major difference between the old act (Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993) and the Act of 2013. It said that the definition of 'manual scavenger' in the Manual Scavengers Act is much wider than the definition of 'manual scavenger' defined under clause (j) of Section 2 of the old Act. Under sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Manual Scavengers Act, there is a complete prohibition on manual scavenging. Under Section 3 of the old Act, the State Government was required to issue a notification for prohibiting engagement or employment of any person for manual scavenging", the Court said. It added, "Thus, under the old Act, the prohibition was not automatic. The provisions of the new Act are more comprehensive."

On-going through past orders passed by the courts and compliance reports filed, the bench said: "We have found that there is hardly any implementation of the provisions of the Manual Scavengers Act and the Rules in the State of Karnataka. Therefore, this is a case where continuous monitoring will be necessary and the power of issuing continuing mandamus will have to be exercised."

**Q.41)** If true, Which of the following option/s would weaken the author's arguments?

- a) Globally, manual scavenging is treated as one of the most inhuman activities to the dignity of a person.
- b) The recourse to manual scavenging can very feasibly be avoided if certain basics of technology are applied for the same.
- c) In India the practice of manual scavenging is subject to the provisions of various laws on it.

d) Article 21 being a fundamental right is enforceable by the courts and the violation of its provisions by manual scavenging can be avoided by the same procedure.

**Q.42)**What is the relation between the statement “Right of a citizen..... under Article 21 of the Constitution of India” and the author’s arguments?

- a) Both are in support of the dignity of the people.
- b) Both are against inhuman practices.
- c) Either A or B
- d) Both A and B

**Q.43)**The Central idea of the passage as portrayed by the author can be best explained by which of the following option/s?

- a) Manual Scavenging is an inhuman practice subject to its description in various laws.
- b)The Constitution and various laws under it are aimed towards protecting the rights and dignity of the citizens.
- c) The subject concerning manual scavengers is looked upon as a taboo.
- d)Karnataka’s laws on manual scavengers lack their implementation.

**Q.44)**An assumption for the passage above would be in line with which of the following option/s?

- a) Laws on manual scavenging need attention for their better understanding and implementation.
- b) Situation of manual scavengers in Karnataka is praiseworthy.
- c) The new Act on manual scavenging came out to be against the rights of the people.
- d) None of the above.

**Q.45)** Which of the following option/s did the author use as a suggestion for the problem being discussed in the passage?

- a) Involvement of judiciary as and when the need arises.
- b) Steps by institutions such as the AICTU.
- c) The power of enforceability of the fundamental rights.
- d) Constant monitoring and the use of the judicial powers by the courts.

#### PASSAGE 4

Taking into account the outbreak of Covid-19, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has amended the 2006 Environment Impact Assessment notification extending validity of prior environmental clearances expiring in Financial Year 2020-2021. The validity of prior environmental clearances granted whose validity is expiring in the Financial Year 2020-2021 shall be deemed to be extended till the 31st March, 2021 or six months from the date of expiry of validity. The new provision inserted by the amendment reads as follows:

"9A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this notification, the validity of prior environmental clearances granted under the provisions of this notification in respect of the projects or activities whose validity is expiring in the Financial Year 2020-2021 shall be deemed to be extended till the 31st March, 2021 or six months from the date of expiry of validity, whichever is later. Such extension is subject to same terms and conditions of the prior environmental clearance in the respective clearance letters, to ensure uninterrupted operations of such projects or activities which have been stalled due to the outbreak of Corona Virus (COVID-19) and subsequent lockdowns (total or partial) declared for its control".

The Ministry said that, in view of the outbreak of Corona Virus (COVID-19) and subsequent lockdowns (total or partial) declared for its control, implementation of projects or activities in the field has been affected. It said that it has received a number of requests for extension of the validity of prior environmental clearances beyond the maximum period allowed in the said Notification, as the COVID19 pandemic has not yet come to an end.

"Validity of Environmental Clearance" is the period from which a prior environmental clearance is granted by the regulatory authority, or may be presumed by the applicant to have been granted to the start of production operations by the project or activity, or completion of all construction operations in case of construction projects to which the application for prior environmental clearance refers. The validity varies depending on the nature of the project.

**Q.46)** Which of the following option mentions the need behind the introduction of a new provision?

- a) Safety of citizens working on projects amid the pandemic.
- b) Lack of regulations and control over the activities amidst the Corona outbreak.
- c) Difficulties in managing the works due to the lockdowns imposed by the government.
- d) All of the above.

**Q.47)** Which of the following option/s does not look like an inference from the passage?

- a) Environmental laws are governed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change works on the consultations and suggestions of the general public.
- c) Covid-19 outbreak has affected the workings of various on field projects.
- d) An assumption with respect to the environmental clearance period is acceptable.

**Q.48)** Which of the following option/s would be the best conclusion for the passage?

- a) It is necessary to introduce amendments in laws as per the need of the situation.
- b) The passage provides an introduction to the newly inducted provision.

- c) Covid-19 has hampered the entire development pace of the nation.
- d) None of the above.

**Q.49)** Which of the following option/s does the author use to convey his argument for the extension of period for “Validity of Environment Clearance”?

- a) Requests being made by majority of the businessmen for the same.
- b) In response to the actions taken by the government for tackling the covid-19 situation.
- c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is unable to handle the workload amidst the covid-19.
- d) All of the above.

**Q.50)** Which of the following assumptions is being contested by the author through his arguments?

- a) The lockdowns (partial or total) made it impossible to work on projects and assignments based on the fields.
- b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change functions for the promotion of sustainable growth.
- c) Validity of Environmental Clearance is necessary to grant a legal position to the field projects.
- d) People's requests made it possible for the ministry to come out with such an amendment provision.

## PASSAGE 5

There is good reason to believe the institution isn't going anywhere. As the sociologist Andrew Cherlin points out, just two years after the Supreme Court decision to legalize same-sex marriage in 2015, a full 61 percent of cohabiting same-sex couples were married. This is an extraordinarily high rate of participation. Cherlin believes that while some of these couples may have married to take advantage of the legal rights and benefits newly available to them, most see marriage as “a public marker of their successful union.” As Cherlin puts it, in America today, getting married is still “the most prestigious way to live your life.” This prestige can make it particularly difficult to think critically about the institution—especially when coupled with the idea that vows might save you from the existential loneliness of being

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human. When my friends cite the benefits of marriage, they often point to an intangible sense of belonging and security: Being married just “feels different.”

In his majority opinion in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote, “Marriage responds to the universal fear that a lonely person might call out only to find no one there. It offers the hope of companionship and understanding and assurance that while both still live there will be someone to care for the other.” This notion—that marriage is the best answer to the deep human desire for connection and belonging—is incredibly seductive. When I think about getting married, I can feel its undertow. But research suggests that, whatever its benefits, marriage also comes with a cost. But research suggests that, whatever its benefits, marriage also comes with a cost.

**Q.51)** What does the author mean by saying “think critically about the institution”?

- a) It is the level of commitment that matters to relationship satisfaction not the age at which the commitment is made.
- b) One way to think outside the monolith of the union of marriage is to imagine a world without it.
- c) When the prevailing unquestioned narrative maintains that there is only one way to live a good and happy life, we must all trust in that narrative.
- d) Relationships: deep friendships, roommates, chosen families, and wider networks of kin will never provide intimacy and support that way marriage does.

**Q.52)** Which of these could be a “cost” of marriage?

- a) Marriage weakens healthy social ties.
- b) Marriage reduces feelings of loneliness and abandonment.
- c) Marriage means double the income and security.
- d) Marriage gives autonomy to both individuals.

**Q.53)** Which of the following can we infer from the given passage?

- a) While a majority of people expect to marry eventually, 14 percent of never-married adults say they don't plan to marry at all, and another 27 percent aren't sure whether marriage is for them.
- b) Having children may slightly soften the isolating effects of marriage, because parents often turn to others for help.
- c) This notion—that marriage is the best answer to the deep human desire for connection and belonging—is incredibly seductive to many.
- d) Cohabitation has social and institutional power that marriage does not; it confers more prestige, and it prescribes more powerful norms.

**Q.54)** Which of the following is a valid conclusion from the passage?

- a) Implicit in the ideology of marriage is the assumption that with marriage comes the prestige.
- b) It is too early to tell how the legalization of same-sex marriage will affect queer communities in the generations to come.
- c) If stability is what matters for kids, then stability, not marriage, should be the primary goal.
- d) It is true that marriage is not as popular as it was a few generations ago, but people still marry with the hope that the union will last a lifetime.

**Q.55)** If the statements in the given passage are true, then which of the following would also be true?

- a) In cross-sex relationships, especially once children are involved, the work of their caretaking falls disproportionately to women.
- b) Given the frequency of divorce and remarriage or cohabitation, marriage provides only temporary stability for many families.
- c) In popular culture, the sentiment still prevails that marriage makes one overburdened with responsibilities and emotional ties, and that never getting married at all is a fundamental sense of liberation.
- d) Many people anecdotally report that getting married is a social good that our lives and our communities are better when more people get and stay married.

### PASSAGE 6

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The Indian upper class, like royalty, is sexually transmitted. Politics, business, mainstream cinema and other occupations where talent is subordinate to lineage are dominated by family cartels, who plant their own over the rest. The Indian elite is a system where there is a 100 percent reservation for its own genetic material. And the most underrated joke in the country is when this class joins the middle class in lamenting reservations for the poorest Indians from the “backward” castes in colleges and jobs.

The urban middle class, too, is a beneficiary of the generous and tenacious Indian family, which subsidizes its children far longer and deeper than is generally accepted. Only a young Indian who is not supported by a family purse will appreciate the simple fact that he or she does not compete with other young people for a shot at a decent life but with whole families. The Indian is less an individual and more the mascot of his family background — much the way Rahul Gandhi is the mascot of the Gandhi dynasty. Across the nation, with few exceptions, political parties are family businesses that children who have returned from foreign universities wait to inherit. In mainstream Hindi cinema, all the top actors cast in lead roles, barring one, are sons of former film stars, directors or writers. As is the case with several lead actresses and directors. Thousands of young people who flock to Mumbai to make it big have almost no chance of making it to the very top.

**Q.56)** Which of the following, if true, most weakens the author’s arguments in the given passage?

- a) 73% of respondents of a study state that it is wrong for the elite officers to give opportunities to their own families.
- b) Parents stand by their children for a long time, buying them apartments and cars, and putting those with no family support at considerable disadvantage.
- c) Hiring relatives is easy and can lead to greater trust (what is called “swift trust”) if the relations get along and share a common purpose.
- d) In certain cultures such as the developing country Ghana, nepotism is considered to be a heinous crime.

**Q.57)** Which of the following best represents the main point of the given passage?

- a) Across India, nepotism is a way of life.
- b) In India, politics is a family business.
- c) Discrimination can have advantages and disadvantages.

d) Corruption is the abuse of power for private gain.

**Q.58)** Which of the following does not weaken the conclusion that the Indian is less an individual and more the mascot of his family background?

- a) Nepotism is simply a mask woven by media to overshadow inherited talent.
- b) Family members are usually very dedicated resulting in higher turnover.
- c) The CEOs raises their kids with the same strong core values found in their companies.
- d) Too many kids feel that they deserve the business when their parent(s) retire or die.

**Q.59)** Which of the following behaviors is unlike what the author describes?

- a) Pakistan president, Asif Ali Zardari, arrived in Delhi accompanied by his son, Bilawal Bhutto Zardari for an official meet.
- b) In late 2010, Azim Premji, one of the richest men in India, pledged all his earnings – 90 billion rupees, or about \$1.7 billion, to support the philanthropic projects of his trust.
- c) There are thousands of middle-class Indian students who study in foreign universities on the gift money of their Indian parents.
- d) Shah Rukh Khan plans to produce a film where his daughter will debut opposite a well-established male co-star and an experienced supporting cast.

**Q.60)** If the statements in the given passage are true, then which of the following would also be true?

- a) One hundred percent of the elected members in the lower house of the Indian Parliament who are under the age of 30 are from families without a political background.
- b) In natural science, Neo-Darwinian scholars agree that nepotism does not exist. A queen bee, for example, selects individual workers to stay inside or outside the queen's cell based on their skill and perseverance.

- c) A study from Georgetown University's McDonough School of Business and research firm Penn Schoen Berland showed in a study, with 303 senior executives, that 84% progressed in their careers as a result of exemplary performance.
- d) In his book "India: A Portrait," the British writer Patrick French points out Sixty-five percent of members in the 31-40 age group are hereditary M.P.'s.

**PASSAGE-7**

Cotton acreage in India during the current year has fallen by 18% as cotton growers have moved on to cultivation of other cash crops. This is the result of the cotton glut in world markets in post-September 2010 and the consequent slowdown in the world economy. But this scenario brought with it benefits to one segment of the industry which is the yarn manufacturers as they got higher prices for their produce. Some yarn manufacturers too had stuck up on low-priced cotton last year. The combined effect of all this is evident in the rise in net profits and net margins of yarn manufacturers.

**Q.61)** Which of the following is an inference which can be made from the facts stated in the above paragraph?

- (a) The cotton industry grew tremendously post-September 2010.
- (b) The yarn manufacturers have marginally suffered during post September 2010 period.
- (c) India was the largest cotton producer earlier.
- (d) Cotton production will surely grow in upcoming years.

**Q.62)** Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the facts stated in the above paragraph?

- (a) Now cotton acreage will never face a crisis like the crisis of September 2010.
- (b) There has been a huge drop in the supply of cotton during the current year.
- (c) Cotton growers are no more interested in production of cotton.
- (d) None of these

**Q.63)** What we can say about the following statement? "There has been shortage of cotton in the world market last year."

- (a) Definitely true
- (b) Probably true

(c) Probably false

(d) Uncertain

**Q.64)** Which of the following will strengthen the following statement? “The farmers will again grow cotton next year due to increased price of cotton yarn.”

(a) Govt plans to increase subsidy on cash crops including cotton.

(b) Alternative cash crops are evergreen and unaffected by an economic slowdown.

(c) Govt is planning to import more cotton from abroad.

(d) None of these

**Q.65)** Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the above passage?

(a) Indian economy has been unaffected by any global slowdown.

(b) Indian economy has seen significant downfall due to the global slowdown.

(c) The world economy witnessed an upward trend during pre-September 2010.

(d) None of these

### Current Affairs & GK

#### Passage-1

Recently, the Supreme Court stayed the {1} order that sought to convene a suo moto judicial inquiry into whether there is a “constitutional breakdown” in the {1} Government. This was clearly a case of judicial overreach by the {1}. The question of a “constitutional breakdown” or the failure of constitutional machinery is dealt with under Article 356 of the Constitution, whose invoking comes under the prerogative of the executive and not the judiciary.

The HC was shocking as it opens up the possibility of use or even misuse of Article 356 by the judiciary. The Supreme Court’s order comes in the wake of incidents pointing to a tussle between the judiciary and the elected government of the state. Chief Minister of the state had, in an unprecedented letter to the CJI, complained about the alleged hostile attitude of the High Court against him and his government besides making controversial allegations against a senior Supreme Court judge. The onus is now on the Supreme Court to put an end to the unseemly tussle between the judiciary and government in the State.

No liberal democratic Constitution in the world has a provision such as an Article 356 that gives the central government the power to dismiss a democratically-elected State government except the Constitution of

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Pakistan. However the suspension of fundamental rights during the emergency is added late and is borrowed from the {4}. The leaders of the Indian freedom struggle were so very opposed to this provision that they forced the British government to suspend it. However, the provision which we had opposed during our freedom struggle was incorporated in the Constitution for the preservation of democracy, federalism and stability in the post-independent era.

### QUESTIONS (1-5)

Q.66 Recently, the Supreme Court stayed the order of which of the following state's High Court that sought to convene a suo moto judicial inquiry into whether there is a "constitutional breakdown" in that state that should be written in place of {4}?

- A. Andhra Pradesh High Court
- B. Telangana High Court
- C. Karnataka High Court
- D. Kerala High Court

Q.67 Which of the following terms relates to an action taken by a court of its own accord, without any request by the parties involved?

- A. Ab initio
- B. Actus reus
- C. Ad idem
- D. Suo Moto

Q.68 Which of the following Articles states that the central government has the power to dismiss a democratically-elected State government or to impose President's rule in that state?

- A. Article 352
- B. Article 32
- C. Article 256
- D. Article 356

Q.69 The provision of Imposing Emergency at state or central Level which is envisaged in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from which of the following nations?

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- A. Constitution of USA
- B. Government of India Act, 1935
- C. Weimar Constitution of Germany
- D. Regulating Act, 1773

Q.70 The power to impose State Emergency during the breakdown of Constitutional machinery is first used in which of the following states?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Punjab
- C. Jammu and Kashmir
- D. Tamil Nadu

### Passage-2

The last is yet to be heard on the issue of retrospective tax, as India has appealed before the Singapore Court against the tax arbitral award favoring British telecom giant Vodafone. The government felt that the award needed to be challenged as it had questioned the right of a sovereign to levy tax and not on the tax demand per se.

While there was no official communication from the Indian government, sources in the know confirmed that the government has decided to go for an appeal. This tax dispute involves approximately \$2 billion. In September, an international arbitration tribunal had ruled that the tax demand from Vodafone, based on a retrospective legislation, was in 'breach of the guarantee of fair and equitable treatment' under the {1} Investment Treaty. India had 90 days to appeal the ruling.

Reacting to this move by the Indian government, Anuradha Dutt, Counsel for Vodafone, told Business Line: "It will take a couple of years to arrive at a final decision. Also, there is a possibility that the government might challenge the other arbitration award decided against India." Echoing similar sentiments, a leading corporate lawyer who has been looking into retrospective taxation, said if they (government) do not appeal in the Vodafone case, it will raise the liability on the part of Indian government exponentially. Both the cases deal with the issue of retrospective taxation.

Q.71 The Arbitral tribunal ruled in favor of Vodafone Plc under the terms of which of the investment treaty that should also be replaced with {1}?

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- A. India-UK Bilateral Investment Treaty
- B. India-Netherland Bilateral Investment Treaty
- C. India-EU Investment Treaty
- D. India-Finland Bilateral Investment Treaty

Q.72 Which of the following Arbitration Institution pronounced the Arbitration Award in the India-Vodafone dispute which has recently been challenged in Singapore Courts:

- A. Singapore International Arbitration Centre
- B. Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce
- C. Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague
- D. International Chamber of Commerce

Q.73 Indian Govt. imposed retrospective tax by proposing an amendment to the Finance Act, thereby giving the IT Department the power to retrospectively tax such deals. Which of the following articles deal with amendment to Finance Act?

- A. Article 117
- B. Article 110
- C. Article 112
- D. Article 109

Q.74 What is the ground of challenge raised by India against the Vodafone Award?

- A. The power of an arbitral tribunal to declare a parliamentary legislation of a sovereign nation to be non-est and unenforceable
- B. The tax matters cannot be resolved under the terms of the Investment Treaty.
- C. India is not a signatory of International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes Convention, which provides resolution mechanism for the investment treaty disputes.
- D. None of the above.

Q.75 Recently India became signatory to United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation. It is also known as which of the following?

- A. Hague Convention
- B. Singapore Convention

- C. Hong Kong Convention
- D. Vienna Convention

## Passage-3

Recently, India's {1} met the top leaders of Qatar and discussed strengthening the economic and security cooperation between the two countries. The visit is part of India's ongoing outreach to West Asia, which the country sees as part of its extended neighbourhood. Qatar is a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

GCC was established by an agreement concluded in 1981 among {4} view of their special relations, geographic proximity, similar political systems based on Islamic beliefs, joint destiny and common objectives. The structure of the GCC consists of the Supreme Council (the highest authority), the Ministerial Council and the Secretariat General. The Secretariat is located in {5}. It is a political, economic, social, and regional organisation according to its charter.

Both the countries have decided to set up a special task force to facilitate investments by the Qatar Investment Authority, part of India's ongoing outreach to key West Asian states to overcome the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The two sides have agreed on institutionalizing measures to promote and protect the rights of workers, including settling labour issues and facilitating the movement of people between the two countries in a safe and secure manner. Qatar wants to make investment in India in the domain of the infrastructure which includes roads, highways, economic corridors, airports, ports, tourism and hotels apart from the projects related to gas and fertilizers.

Q.76 Recently, which of the following Ministers have represented India at Qatar and discussed strengthening the economic and security cooperation between the two countries that should be redacted with {1}?

- A. Rajnath Singh
- B. Amit Shah
- C. Narendra Modi
- D. S. Jaishankar

Q.77 Which of the following statements is/are incorrect regarding the bilateral cooperation and relationship between India and Qatar?

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- A. Qatar is the largest supplier of LNG to India.
- B. Both India and Qatar are the permanent members of GCC
- C. India maintains an embassy in Doha.
- D. None of the above

Q.78 Which of the following is the annual maritime or the Naval exercise held between the Qatar and Indian Navy?

- A. Naseem Al Bahr
- B. Ekuverin
- C. Za'ir-Al-Bahr
- D. Khanjar

Q.79. Among the options, which of the following nations is not the permanent or the founding members of the Gulf Cooperation Council?

- A. Iran
- B. Bahrain
- C. Qatar
- D. United Arab Emirates

Q.80 Gulf Cooperation Council which is a regional intergovernmental political and economic union is headquartered at which of the following places that should be replaced with {5}?

- A. Muscat, Oman
- B. Doha, Qatar
- C. Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- D. Manama, Bahrain

Passage-4

The Supreme Court Friday **allowed all appeals by the Tata Group** and upheld its decision to sack Cyrus Pallonji Mistry as the executive head of the group. The judgment brings down curtains on one of the ugliest publicly-fought boardroom wars in the history of Corporate India.

The three-judge SC bench also held that it would not go into the details of the compensation to be awarded or adjudicate on whether Tata Group could or could not use {3} of its Articles of Association. Tata Sons, the holding firm of the Tata group companies, said the order of the Supreme Court vindicates its position and upholds the governance standards adopted by the conglomerate over the years.

The issue of resolving the value of the 18.4 per cent stake that the Mistry family holds in Tata Sons has been left to the parties, allowing them to take a legal route if they so wish to. The court also held that there was no oppression of minority shareholders of the Tata Group or any mismanagement at Tata Sons. The judgement comes after a long legal battle between the two groups that began in 2017 after Cyrus Mistry was removed as the Executive Chairman of Tata Sons Ltd after a little over four years into his reign. Mistry had approached the Mumbai-bench of NCLT (National Company Law Tribunal) earlier in 2017 which ruled that his removal was legal. However, in 2019 the NCLAT (National Company Law Appellate Tribunal) overturned the NCLT order. It ruled that Cyrus Mistry be reinstated as the Executive Chairman of the \$100-billion Tata conglomerate. The Tata Group was represented by the law firm Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas & Co.

Both sides had approached the Supreme Court earlier last year. Tata Sons have challenged the NCLAT ruling altogether, saying that the NCLAT has granted reliefs that were not asked for by the opposing party. Meanwhile, Cyrus Mistry's Shapoorji Pallonji Group has sought representation on the Tata Sons board. Shapoorji Pallonji Group holds an 18.3% stake in Tata Sons through various subsidiaries.

Q.81 Which of the following posts were held by Cyrus Mistry in Tata Group which is in controversy with Ratan Tata, who is current Chairman of TATA trusts?

- A. Chief Financial Officer
- B. Chairman & Chief Executive Officer of TATA Group
- C. Chief Analytics Officer
- D. None of the above

Q.82 Which of the following given statements is/are correct in the reference to the Ratan Tata & Cyrus Mistry controversy judgment?

- I. The Supreme Court by upholding the decision of National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) decision overturned the Tata Group's decision to remove Cyrus Pallonji Mistry as the Executive Chairman and Director of Tata Sons.
- II. The provisions contained in the Companies Act 2015 only protects the rights of Minority shareholders of listed companies by asking such companies to have on their board at least one director elected by such small shareholders.
- A. Only I follows
- B. Only II follows
- C. Both I & II follows
- D. None of the above is correct

Q.83 Consider the following given statements and state which of the following is correct in the reference to the above mentioned passage?

- A. Article 75 gives the company the right to purchase shares from a minority or a small shareholder at a fair market value
- B. Minority shareholders, according to the Companies Act, is a shareholder or group of shareholders who hold shares of nominal value of not more than Rs 20,000.
- C. Small shareholders are the equity holders of a firm who do not enjoy the voting power of the firm by virtue of his or her below 50% ownership of the firm's equity capital.
- D. None of the above

Q.84 Cyrus Mistry who alleges oppression and mismanagement in Tata Sons & subsequently, files a suit under various sections of which of the following Acts?

- A. Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
- B. Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.
- C. Companies Act, 2013
- D. Companies Act, 2011

Q.85 NCLAT is the Appellate Tribunal to hear and dispose of appeals against any direction issued or decision made or order passed by which of the following?

- I. Competition Commission of India (CCI)

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- II. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)
  - III. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI)
- 
- A. I & II follows
  - B. II & III follows
  - C. I & III follows
  - D. None of the above

#### Passage-5

Q. The United States overtook Saudi Arabia as India's second biggest oil supplier after Iraq last month, as refiners boosted cheaper US crude purchases to record levels to offset OPEC+ supply cuts, data from trade sources showed. The switch in supplies, triggered by lower US crude demand, coincided with Saudi Arabia's voluntary extra 1 million barrel per day (bpd) output cut, on top of an agreement by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies (OPEC+) to maintain lower production. "US demand was weak and refineries were running at low rates so the US crude had to go somewhere, and Asia is the region which has seen rapid demand recovery," said Refinitiv analyst Ehsan Ul Haq. "China has not been taking US oil because of (the) trade problem, so India is the obvious choice. India has repeatedly called on OPEC+ to ease supply curbs and has blamed Saudi's voluntary cuts for contributing to a spike in global oil prices. The country is the world's third biggest oil importer and consumer, shipping in about 84% of its crude needs, and relies heavily on the Middle East.

Its government has asked refiners to speed up diversification of crude sources after Saudi Arabia's oil minister, in response to India's calls for producers to ease output cuts, told the country to dip into reserves filled with cheaper oil bought last year. The Middle East's share of India's overall imports plunged to a 22-month low of about 52.7%, while Africa's rose to 15%, the highest since September.

India's refiners are turning to spot oil from Africa and North America as long-term suppliers in the Middle East cut output and as demand for gasoline jumps amid the Covid-19 pandemic. Spot crude imports into the world's third-largest oil market will rise by 10% to 15% this year from 2020, according to industry consultant Facts Global Energy. The increased purchases are coming as India's top suppliers, including Saudi Arabia and Iraq, curtail output as part of the OPEC+ pact. The shift underscores how other producers are benefiting from the cuts as consumption returns in markets like India. It's been especially good to exporters like the U.S. and Nigeria, whose crude produces more gasoline that's in high demand as the

pandemic pushes people to private cars instead of public transport. “The pullback from traditional term suppliers came when refiners maximized throughput to align with the robust domestic demand recovery. “They were forced to scramble for spot supplies to bridge the shortfall.” Bharat Petroleum Corp., India’s second biggest state-owned refiner, has increased the proportion of spot crude purchases to about 45% from about 30% normally. The company plans to keep spot about 40% of supply in at least the medium term.

Q.86 Recently, the USA has become the second biggest oil supplier to India. Which of the following are the top two oil supplier nations to India other than the USA?

- A. United Arab Emirates & Iraq
- B. Iraq & Saudi Arabia
- C. Iraq & Nigeria
- D. Saudi Arabia & UAE

Q.87 Consider the following given statements and state which of these are correct in the context of the US becoming the 2nd biggest oil supplier to India?

- I. India as the fifth biggest oil importer and consumer of the world had repeatedly called on major oil producers to ease the supply curbs in order to aid global economic recovery.
- II. The oil imports by India from the US- the global top producer- rose to a record & it accounted for 14% of India’s overall imports last month.

- A. Only I follows
- B. Only II follows
- C. Both I & II are correct
- D. Neither I nor II follows

Q.88 The United States becomes the second-biggest oil supplier of India as the refiners boosted the cheap U.S. crude purchases to record levels to offset supply cuts by \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
- B. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
- C. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

D. None of the following

Q.89 Which of the following given statements is/are incorrect in the reference to the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting countries?

- A. OPEC is led by the United Arab Emirates, which is the largest exporter of crude oil in the world (single-handedly exporting 23% of the global demand)
- B. OPEC has a total of 13 Member Countries which includes Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Libya, Nigeria & others.
- C. OPEC is a permanent intergovernmental organization that coordinates and unifies the petroleum policies of its Member countries.
- D. None of the above

Q.90 Amid tensions with Saudi Arabia over oil production cuts, the Indian government has asked its state refiners to look for oil supplies from outside the Middle East region. Which of the following are considered as the state refineries of India?

- I. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
- II. Indian Oil Corporation Limited
- III. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

- A. Only II follows
- B. I & III follows
- C. I, II & III follows
- D. None of the above

## PASSAGE-6

Q. India on Monday announced that the Gandhi Peace Prize for the past two years will be conferred on late Omani Sultan and Bangladeshi leader for their contributions to social and political transformation through non-violent methods. A special exception was made for the award to be conferred on the two leaders, as the selection procedure for the prize does not allow it to be awarded posthumously. The jury for the prize, chaired by {3} met on March 19 and unanimously selected Rahman as the recipient of the prize for 2020 and Sultan who died last year, as the recipient for 2019. People familiar with developments said on

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condition of anonymity that the selection procedure does not allow the Gandhi Peace Prize to be awarded posthumously.

However, given the contributions of Sultan of Oman and Rahman to peace, non-violence and amelioration of human sufferings and their special relationship with India, an exception was made as a special gesture to honour and celebrate them. The prize is given for social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other Gandhian methods. The Gandhi Peace Prize recognises the “immense and unparalleled contribution” of Rahman in “inspiring the liberation of Bangladesh, bringing stability to a nation born out of strife, laying the foundation for the close and fraternal relations between India and Bangladesh, and promoting peace and non-violence in the Indian subcontinent”, an official statement said.

Modi said “Bangabandhu”, as Rahman is popularly known, was a champion of human rights and freedom, and a hero to Indians as well. He said Rahman’s legacy and inspiration has made the “heritage of both countries more comprehensive and deep-rooted”, and the path shown by him has “laid a strong foundation for the partnership, progress and prosperity of both countries over the last decade”. India is honoured to commemorate Rahman’s legacy jointly with the Bangladeshi government and people as the neighbouring country celebrates his birth centenary, the official statement said.

Modi had recalled Sultan of Oman’s contribution to India-Oman ties when he passed away in January last year, saying that he was “a true friend of India and provided strong leadership for developing a strategic partnership” between the two sides.

Q.91 Which of the following two are recently to be awarded with the prestigious Gandhi Peace Prize for the year 2020 & 2019 respectively?

- A. Sheikh Mujibur Rehman & Sultan Qaboos bin Said Al Said
- B. Ziaur Rahman & Sultan Haitham bin Tarik Al Said
- C. Qaboos bin Said Al Said & Ziaur Rahman
- D. None of the above

Q.92 Consider the following statements and state which of the following is/are correct in the context of the institution of Gandhi Peace Prize?

- I. The annual award was instituted by the Government of India in 1996 during the commemoration of the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

- II. The award was given to those who are involved in social, economic and political transformation through non-violence.
- III. The award can be divided between two persons/institutions who are considered by the Jury to be equally deserving of recognition in a given year.
- A. I & II follows
- B. II & III follows
- C. I, II & III follows
- D. None of the above

Q.93 The jury which selects the awardees for the Gandhi Peace prize was headed by which of the following?

- A. Chief justice of India
- B. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- C. President of India
- D. Prime Minister of India

Q.94 Which of the following statements is/are correct in the reference to the political life of Mahatma Gandhi?

- A. Gandhi ji returned to India in 1909 permanently and joined the Indian National Congress with Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his mentor.
- B. Gandhi Ji led the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Swaraj, and Quit-India movement against the British government.
- C. The Poona session is the only session chaired by Gandhi, and the address covered Kadhhi spinning and Non-Cooperation Movement.
- D. None of the above

Q.95 In the year 2020, which of the following organisations was awarded with the Nobel Peace prize?

- A. The United Nations Development Programme
- B. Food and Agriculture Organization
- C. World Food programme
- D. International Fund For Agricultural Development

**PASSAGE-7**

President Donald Trump in 2020 announced that Morocco and Israel agreed to establish full diplomatic relations and that he was recognizing Morocco's sovereignty over the disputed region of Western Sahara. The Western Sahara issue was long seen as a sticking point in getting Morocco to join with countries including the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Sudan in recognizing Israel. Taken with the earlier agreements, Thursday's announcement helps bolster Trump's efforts to reshape the Middle East, easing regional tensions with Israel and focusing more attention on Iran. President-elect Joe Biden has largely praised the diplomatic deals with Israel, while saying Trump's Mideast policies have undermined U.S. national security, particularly with regard to Iran. Moroccan King Mohammed VI told Trump that his country will normalize relations as soon as possible, the state news agency MAP reported. The kingdom had low-key ties with Israel between 1994 and 2002.

Morocco will resume official contacts and establish full diplomatic relations as well as grant overflights and direct flights to and from Israel, Jared Kushner, Trump's son-in-law who has led U.S. peace efforts in the region, told reporters on a call. Economic cooperation will also be on the cards. Western Sahara has been a fraught issue affecting Morocco's international standing for decades. Morocco has long opposed holding a referendum for the region that offered the option of independence, a choice envisaged by the United Nations when it brokered a 1991 cease-fire pact that largely held until last month. Stretching along the Atlantic coast and rich in minerals, Western Sahara is larger than the U.K. and has been bitterly contested since its 1975 annexation by Morocco after the withdrawal of ex-colonial power Spain. Sporadic fighting between Morocco and the rebel group known as the Polisario Front claimed about 9,000 lives over 16 years. Polisario in November declared the cease-fire over after Moroccan authorities ended a two-week-long demonstration by its supporters at a southern border point that's Rabat's main artery for overland trade with West Africa. The group, which receives diplomatic support from neighboring Algeria, has since claimed attacks on Moroccan outposts. The UN secretary-general's position on Western Sahara remains unchanged after the U.S. announcement, his spokesman Stephane Dujarric told reporters. He's "convinced that a solution to the question of Western Sahara is possible and that's in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions."

**QUESTIONS (1-5)**

Q.96 Morocco becomes the 4th country which agreed to the normalization deal with Israel. Earlier to this which of three countries have signed the peace deal?

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- A. Jordan, Egypt, UAE
- B. Bahrain, UAE, Sudan
- C. UAE, Iran, Saudi Arabia
- D. None of the above

Q.97 Which of the following statements is/are incorrect in the reference to the above mentioned passage (Israel Normalises relationship with Morocco)?

- A. Morocco will establish full diplomatic relations and resume official contacts with Israel, reopen their liaison offices in Jerusalem (Capital city of Israel)
- B. Palestinians have been very much critical of the normalisation deals signed between Israel & Morocco which is brokered by the USA.
- C. The USA has changed its longstanding policy and recognised Morocco's sovereignty over Western Sahara.
- D. None of the above

Q.98 Western Sahara which is a desert region and a former Spanish colony was annexed by which of the following nations in 1975?

- A. Kingdom of Bahrain
- B. Israel
- C. Morocco
- D. None of the above

Q.99. Consider the following statements and state which of the following is/are incorrect in the reference to the Abraham Accord brokered by the USA?

- I. The Abraham Accords also open the door for Muslims around the world to visit the historic sites in Israel and to peacefully pray at Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, the third holiest site in Islam.
  - II. Bringing Israel, Saudi Arabia & Bahrain together through the accord reflects their shared concern about Iraq's rising influence in the region and development of ballistic missiles.
- A. Only I follows
  - B. Only II follows

- C. Both I and II are correct
- D. None of the above

Q.100. Consider the following statements and answer that which of the following statements are the possible advantages to India due to these normalisation deal Signed between Israel & Other Arab countries?

- A. India can ramp up defence and security relations with Arab Countries
- B. India will further strengthen its diplomatic ties with Israel.
- C. These Gulf countries are largest oil producing countries which will benefit India.
- D. All of the above

## Legal Reasoning

### Passage-1

The J&K High Court's recent ruling on preventive detention stands as an antithesis of the Constitution's basic function.

Fundamental rights, we have been repeatedly been told, do not exist in silos. Under this conception, our right to be treated with equal concern demands that we are allowed to speak freely, that our movement is unrestrained, and that any limitation placed on our personal liberty is founded on laws that are just, fair, and reasonable. But, despite the theoretical affirmation of this idea, judicial practice is permeated by cases where some laws are seen as special, as untouched by the rigours of due process. Prime among them, as a recent judgment of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court in Mian Abdul Qayoom v. State of J&K shows us, are laws providing for preventive detention — in this case, the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act.

It held that preventive detention laws stand alone, that they are compelled by a "primordial" requirement to maintain order in society. In their absence, the court said, the right to personal liberty would lose all its meaning. And the need for such laws, the judgment added, is so intensely felt that the political executive ought to enjoy complete immunity in deciding when to invoke these powers. "The Court cannot substitute its own satisfaction for that of the authority concerned and decide whether its satisfaction was reasonable or proper," wrote Justice Rabstan, "or whether in the circumstances of the matter, the person concerned should have been detained or not." All that judges could do, he said, was to see whether the stated

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grounds — regardless of whether they are, in fact, credible or not — bear some nexus with the objective of the law.

In *A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras* the SC found that Article 21, which guarantees a right to life and personal liberty, does not require the state to follow due process. And preventive detention laws according to the court were immunised from the limitations placed on the legislature by other fundamental rights.

The verdict in *Gopalan* has since been overruled. The Supreme Court now holds that any action or law that limits liberty ought to be fair, just, and reasonable, untouched by the caprices of the state.

But yet the apparent burying of the verdict in *Gopalan* has had little practical consequence.

The PSA has been used by successive governments to quell even the slightest hint of dissent. And when review of the orders is sought, courts have invariably followed an assumption that the executive knows best and that any decision made by it is beyond the scope of judicial enquiry.

The only thing transcendental about this approach is the omnipotent supremacy of the executive. In reducing judicial review to an irrelevance, the judgment, therefore, stands as an antithesis of the Constitution's basic function.

101. There was a terrorist attack in the city due to which one of the schools didn't allow its students to go out after the school time. One of the students who had his appointment fixed with a doctor was not able to attend it, due to which his health deteriorated. Later the parents filed a case against the school administration for illegally restraining their child's right to liberty. Will they succeed in doing so?

- (a) They don't have any reasonable apprehension of danger to restraint the students
- (b) The school doesn't have right to restraint anyone
- (c) No, as it seems just, fair and reasonable by school authorities to not allow the students to leave considering the terrorist attack.
- (d) The school authorities should have informed his parents about such restraint so that they can manage about it.

102. Suppose that one of the lecturers in an esteemed university was arrested by the police officials due to the claim that he made a speech against the government which instigated anger and protest among the marginalised group of people against the government. The lecturer contested this decision of the government in the SC. What should the SC decide in such cases considering precedents on such issues?

- (a) The court should not interfere in the works of the executive as any decision made by the executive is outside judicial enquiry
- (b) The court ought to see whether it was really relevant to detain such person on such conditions
- (c) The court ought to check whether the grounds on which he is detained are in consonance to any law
- (d) The freedom of speech should not be restricted on unreasonable grounds

103. In a hypothetical situation one of the politicians was detained under the Preventive Detention Act from 1/2/2019 to 3/5/2019. He was alleged to have some contacts with the local terror groups. The government has strong evidences supporting the same. One of the sections in the said Act reads that the executive has absolute power to detain a person for a period of 3 months based on their discretion and does not require any approval from judiciary. Is his detention valid as per the Act?

- (a) Yes, as the executive has absolute right to detain anyone in case of reasonable apprehension which exist in this case
- (b) No as the grounds for which he is detained are not yet proved and hence are not supposed to be credible
- (c) No as the due process has not been followed by the executive
- (d) Yes, as his detention is just, fair and reasonable as per the constitutional principles

104. There was an influential left wing political speaker in North-eastern part of India. The government fearing that he may sway the Bodo community voters towards his party falsely made a case of his having friendly relations with the local terror funding group. The police detained him for 3 months under the Preventive Detention Act. After coming out of the jail he questioned his detention before the SC of India. What do you think the SC will decide on his petition?

- (a) SC will first check whether the said facts are true or not
- (b) It depends upon the whimsical judiciary whether it decides in favour of the executive or not.
- (c) SC should decide the case in favour of the victim as his fundamental right has been violated.
- (d) SC won't check the credibility of the facts but only the conditions whether they fit under any law

105. Suppose to allow a minister's vehicle to pass through, the rest of the vehicles were restrained from moving forward. One such person who was present in one such vehicle was not able to catch his flight due to this now he wants the Minister to compensate him for his loss. Is he right in claiming that his fundamental right has been violated?

- (a) No such situations are quite in our everyday life and hence should be forgotten
- (b) Yes, as there was no just, fair and reasonable reason to restrain a person
- (c) Everyone is equal in the eyes of law. Ministers should not be given such privileges.
- (d) No as due process has been followed in restraining a person

### Passage-2

The Government passes a law that prohibits the production, manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, commercial distribution, and advertisement of e-cigarettes in India. Any person who violates this law will be punishable with imprisonment of up to one year, or a fine of up to one lakh rupees, or both. The law says that for any subsequent offence, the person will be punishable with imprisonment of up to three years, along with a fine of up to five lakh rupees. The law defines electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) as electronic devices that heat a substance (natural or artificial) to create aerosol for inhalation. These e-cigarettes may contain nicotine and flavours and include all forms of electronic nicotine delivery systems, heat-not-burn products, e-hookahs, and other similar devices. However, the definition of 'e-cigarettes' creates an exception for licensed medical products. The law further states that no person is allowed to use any place for the storage of any stock of ecigarettes. The law states that from the date on which the law came into force (i.e., September 18, 2019), the commercial owners of existing stocks of e-cigarettes are required to declare and deposit all their stocks at the nearest office of an authorized police officer (at least at the level of a subinspector) without unreasonable delay.

Zakaria owned a shop known as the Big Marley Shop in Koramangala, Bangalore that imported and stocked e-cigarettes from China. He had placed an order for e-cigarettes on September 10, 2019, with his Chinese supplier and the package arrived on September 25, 2019. On the arrival of the package, he promptly went to the house of his neighbour, who happened to be a Police Inspector, and handed it over to him. On September 27, 2019, he gave away for free, 3 e-cigarettes from his existing stock to his cousin, Shanti, who was a chain-smoker of cigarettes and was exploring alternatives to cigarettes. Shanti was delighted and immediately began using the e-cigarettes. Even after the law came into force, Zakaria continued to stock a product in his shop known as the 'Double Barrel' for sale, which has a chamber that converts nicotine juice into the aerosol form like ecigarettes and a pipe to smoke loose tobacco. Zakaria continues to sell the Double Barrel even after September 18, 2019.

106. Did Zakaria obey the law with respect to the new stock of e-cigarettes that arrived on September 25, 2019?

- (a) Yes, he had already placed an order for the import before the law came into force.
- (b) Yes, he deposited with the police officer without unreasonable delay.
- (c) No, he did not deposit it at the office of an authorised police officer.
- (d) No, he deposited the stock 7 days after the law came into force.

107. Did Zakaria violate the law by giving away his e-cigarettes to Shanti?

- (a) No, he did not receive any money for it and therefore did not commercially distribute them.
- (b) No, the existing stock is not covered by the law.
- (c) No, 3 e-cigarettes do not constitute a commercial quantity.
- (d) Yes, he failed to deposit them at the nearest office of an authorised police officer.

108. Did Shanti violate the law on e-cigarettes by using them?

- (a) Yes, she did not surrender them at the nearest office of an authorized police officer.
- (b) Yes, she conspired with Zakaria to violate the law on e-cigarettes.
- (c) No, the law does not ban the personal use of e-cigarettes.
- (d) No, she was using it for medical purposes to get off cigarettes.

109. Is Zakaria's stocking of the product 'Double Barrel' legal?

- (a) No, it contains the functionality of an e-cigarette.
- (b) Yes, since it also has a pipe for smoking loose tobacco, which is not banned.
- (c) No, after September 18, 2019, all forms of tobacco delivery systems are banned.
- (d) Yes, because he only stocked it but did not actively sell it.

110. In the year 2020, Zakaria stocks a type of electronic device under the name 'Vapify'. This device can convert a substance into the aerosol form for inhalation through heating, but is made for use with the juice of a little-known herb called 'Damiana' which is not illegal and is said to have a range of medical benefits for users such as curing impotency, depression, and headaches. Zakaria also stocks the herb, Damiana in his shop. Is he guilty of violating the law?

- (a) No, the definition of 'e-cigarettes' does not include medical products.
- (b) No, Vapify is not meant for use with nicotine.
- (c) No, Damiana is a legal herb.
- (d) Yes, since Vapify can perform the function of an e-cigarette.

Passage-3

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There has been much development recently with respect to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. The government has brought a proposal to amend the same. It is all set to become the 'law of the land'. The present bill is welcome in certain respects as it specifically defines what 'child pornography' is; 'using a child for pornographic purposes' and for 'possessing or storing pornography involving a child' is punishable. It has also widened the ambit of 'Aggravated sexual assault'.

The highlight of the Bill is the introduction of the death penalty for the rape of minors. The Bill, in its object clause, justifies this by referring to the judgments of the Supreme Court in *Machhi Singh* (1983) and *Devender Pal Singh* (2002) in which the court has held that the death penalty can be awarded only in rarest of rare cases. But, death penalty must achieve its object and crime rate must go down. Thus, the intention of the Bill is to have a deterrent effect; but it can be argued that the introduction of the death penalty may backfire in cases of child sexual abuse and even have a catastrophic effect. Often, the perpetrators of abuse are family members and having such penalty in the statute book may discourage the registration of the crime itself. Also, it may threaten the life of the minor as the maximum punishment for murder is also the death sentence.

The Justice J.S. Verma Committee, which was constituted in 2013 in the aftermath of the Nirbhaya case, after due deliberations found itself against the imposition of death penalty in rape cases. The 262nd Report of the Law Commission of India, 2015, also provides for abolition of the death penalty except in terror cases.

Today, the death penalty has become a prominent tool of symbolic legislation — a political statement indeed. Many a time, the Government, by introducing the death penalty, portrays itself to be strict and serious with regard to such offences. It largely diverts attention from the core issues of infrastructural apathy, procedural lapses and trial delays and conveniently evades the fact that 'it is the certainty of punishment rather than its severity which has deterrence in real sense'. It is pertinent to note here that even a year-and-a-half after the passage of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018, which introduced the death penalty for rape of a minor girl, such incidents have not been under check. The debate here is not about retaining or abolishing the death penalty but the probable ramifications of its provision in the Act.

The deterrent effect of capital punishment appears to be on the wane. Globally, there is research to support the view that despite stringent punishments, there is no fall in the rate of commission of crimes. Robin Conley in his book, *Confronting the Death Penalty*, has observed that the death penalty may seem just and appropriate in abstract but once you are privy to its practicality, it becomes less appealing.

Deterrence has its own limitations and it has to be supplemented by exhaustive measures that include an overhaul of the criminal justice administration.

111. The term 'deterrent effect' as used in the passage should mean in the given context;

- (a) Long lasting effect
- (b) Promotional effect
- (c) Preventive effect
- (d) Punitive effect

112. The maximum punishment for rape upon a minor is death sentence. If it is argued by the author that the minor victim's life may be threatened after the sexual assault upon him/her, because the maximum punishment for death/murder is also death sentence, then which of the following inference would weaken the author's presumption the most?

I. The perpetrator of crime would have no choice but to kill the victim after committing rape in order to destroy the evidence.

II. When commission of certain acts or crimes provide punishment of a certain kind, and such punishment can be awarded only once, even for commission of multiple crimes, this acts as a catalyst for the person choosing to commit such multiple crimes.

III. While committing one or more prohibited acts, a person acts independently of the overall consequences of such acts, especially when the amount of punishment in all such cases is the same.

IV. The amount of punishment in individual cases varies from case to case on the basis of nature and gravity of such case. Where the kind or amount of punishment is same for a number of crimes, and can only be provided once, it is unlikely that a person will choose to commit one or more or all of such crimes only because they all provide the same punishment or that he can only be punished once.

- (a) I, II, III
- (b) II, III
- (c) IV Only
- (d) II Only

113. The passage provides information to derive the following accurately;

- (a) Sexual assault on minor, in any form, is rarest of rare case and deserves death penalty.

- (b) Sexual assault in the form of rape is a rarest of rare case.
- (c) Sexual assault in the form of rape on a person other than a minor is not rarest of rare case.
- (d) Rarest of rare case is not restricted only to serious crimes.

114. Which of the following will most support the author's argument when he points out fundamental flaws in governmental approach to bring in death penalty for certain crimes?

I. 'Justice delayed is justice denied' is a principle of law. According to it, if there is unusual delay in the pronouncement of justice, it is equal to denial of justice and justice may not serve its purpose if delivered in-ordinarily late. However, justice too fast is not the way either. It is advised to adopt a middle way. We cannot afford to lose Justice, be it by any means whatsoever.

II. If the purpose of law is to prevent future occurrence of crimes, it must inculcate within its objects to provide laws having punishment with harsh provisions so as to discourage people from indulging into it.

III. Certain countries such as the UAE have strictest punishments in the world for sexual crimes. There is a provision of public hanging or public torture in case of sexual crimes portraying extreme brutality. Such a provision must serve as an inspiration for other countries as well which are serious in crime prevention.

IV. While the judges may be biased and not impartial all the times, it is observed that judges have acted fairly and on the basis of evidence only in cases of sexual violence or crimes, especially that of against children.

V. The notion that eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth may not really hold relevance to gain public confidence in modern judicial system. The people expect justice, whether ordinary, harsh or extra ordinary, in whichever reasonable yet definite way.

VI. A sound judicial system aims to deliver justice in the end. It must provide a conclusion to the proceedings of law. An imprisonment of 5 years after a six months' trial is perceived better rather than a rigorous or grave imprisonment of life-or-death sentence after 10 years of trial.

- (a) I, V, VI
- (b) II, III, IV
- (c) I, III, V, VI
- (d) III, IV, V, VI

115. As per Robin Conley, deterrence with respect to a crime is subject to;

- (a) The gravity of punishment alone.
- (b) The speed of justice and certainty of severe punishment.
- (c) The justice delivery system on the whole.
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

#### Passage-4

Section 126 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 provides the scope of the privilege attached to the attorney–client relationship. It provides restriction on the barrister, attorney, pleader or vakil to disclose communications made by his client or advice given by him in the course of his employment except if there is an illegal purpose or showing a crime or fraud after commencement of his employment.

In *MemonHajee Haroon Mohomed v. Abdul Karim* case, it was provided that in order to claim privilege under Section 126 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 a communication made by the party to their advocate must be confidential in nature. Also, no privilege will be given to such communication which is made before the creation of attorney client relationship.

In India any person who seek advice from the advocate or attorney registered under the Advocate Act, would have the benefit of the attorney client privilege and such communication is protected under Section 126 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The scope of this section also extends to the employees of the advocate or law firm which also includes accountants, paralegals and other such employees.

The Supreme Court in *Satish Kumar Sharma v. Bar Council of Himachal* case provided that if a full time employee is not pleading on behalf of his employer, or the term of the employment is such that he can do other functions or is not required to plead then such employee is merely an employee of the government or body corporate. The judgement also referred to the Part VI, Chapter II, Section VII, Rule 49 of the Bar Council of India Rules, and stated that an advocate cannot be a full time salaried employee of any person, government, firm or corporate body as long as he practices.

Also, patent agents do not get privilege under Section 126 of the Act.

In *Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay v. Vijay Metal Works* the court provided that the salaried employees who advise their employers on legal matters would get the same protection as the lawyers or advocates under Section 126 and Section 129 of the Indian Evidence Act provided that the communication made between them is not made in furtherance of any illegal purpose.

In India, under the Evidence Act, the communication made for the purpose of obtaining the advice from the lawyer is not protected while only such communication is privileged which occurs subsequent to the decision to commence litigation. Under the Right to Information Act (“RTI”), an attorney or advocate cannot pass on a client’s personal information, communication or document. Such communication is not entitled to be disclosed. In *Karamjit Singh vs. State*, the Supreme Court held that any information or communication given by a client is not entitled for access by a third party under the RTI Act.

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The rule relating to the attorney client relationship under Indian Evidence Act is not adequate. Sometimes, it may be the case that it protects criminals or offenders. It is said that what is once a privilege is always a privilege, which means that once a communication or information is made by a client to his attorney during the course of his employment, it is always protected even when such an employment comes to an end. However, Section 126 plays a major role in various cases such as rape, murder, crime related to POCSO Act etc.

116. Kamlesh has arranged a telephonic conversation with Mr. Jyoti, an advocate for legal advice on an issue he's been facing with respect to a family dispute on property. Kamlesh narrates the entire fact situation to Mr. Jyoti over phone. Mr. Jyoti asks Kamlesh for some time to get back to him, pending payment of an advance on his legal fees. The next day, Kamlesh overhears two other lawyers in the public bus talking about his dispute. Kamlesh decides to sue Mr. Jyoti for violation of attorney client privilege. Will he succeed?

- (a) Yes, as Mr. Jyoti was told about the dispute in confidence.
- (b) Yes, the dispute was a personal family matter and its disclosure in public caused Kamlesh great shame.
- (c) No, there is no way to prove that Mr. Jyoti disclosed the contents of their conversation to anyone else.
- (d) No, an attorney–client relationship has not yet been formed, hence there is no attorney–client privilege that can be violated.

117. Kapila, an assistant to the chairman of a printing press company is terminated from his services. He is not provided any reason for his termination nor is given an adequate time period to vacate his post. He wants to claim damages for his unlawful termination. He gets to know, through his friend, Sanober who works at a garment factory that her (i.e. Sanober's) boss Sanjay (Sanober's supervisor and an employee at the factory) gives legal advice to people at affordable rates. Kapila approaches Sanjay and explains him the fact situation, pays him the requisite legal fees and is told that he will be sent a few documents over the course of the week to sign. However, a week passes by and he receives no documents and a week later he received a notice from his old company suing him for defamation. Kapila decides to sue Sanjay for breaching attorney–client privilege. Will he succeed?

- (a) No, it was Sanober's responsibility to ensure that her boss gave proper legal advice.
- (b) Yes, whatever Kapila told Sanjay was in confidence that should not have reached his old office.
- (c) No, Sanjay is a full–time employee of a company and therefore cannot be an advocate. Hence, no attorney– client privilege exists.
- (d) None of the above.

118. Harry and Ginny decide to file for divorce. Both of them have their respective advocates to whom they have communicated confidential information. Ginny's mother has a house to her name, located in the outskirts of the city, the value of which Harry wishes to know for the purpose of calculating alimony that he'll have to eventually pay Ginny. This information is known only to Ginny's family and has been disclosed to Ginny's lawyer. He files an application before the family court to grant him access to the property documents of the house. Will his claim succeed?

- (a) Yes, as the claim has been filed for the purpose of aiding in the divorce proceedings.
- (b) No, it is confidential information not accessible to any third party, and protected under attorney–client privilege.
- (c) Yes, as long as Harry also discloses his property documents to Ginny.
- (d) No, it is Ginny’s mother’s property which is not liable to be disclosed to Joseph.

119. Ranjan was accused of murdering a 76-year-old man. He disclosed all the facts to his lawyer who was to represent him in his trial. During the course of the proceedings, Ranjan’s wife Indu filed for divorce in the family court. Indu’s lawyer filed an application before the criminal court to disclose the communication between Ranjan and his lawyer to the family court as that would aid the family court in the divorce proceedings. Will the claim succeed?

- (a) Yes, as the application has been filed to aid a legal proceeding.
- (b) Yes, as Ranjan has been accused of murder, he is not entitled to the protection of confidential information.
- (c) No, as the communication between Ranjan and his lawyer are protected by attorney–client privilege.
- (d) No, as divorce proceedings and criminal trial are two completely different proceedings.

120. Consider that in the factual scenario described in Question no. 78, Ranjan’s criminal trial is concluded and he is acquitted from the charge of murder. His lawyer for the divorce proceeding is a different person. Will Indu’s application for disclosing the communication between Ranjan and his previous lawyer succeed, given the change in circumstances?

- (a) Yes, as the relationship between Ranjan and his attorney is now over, so is the privilege.
- (b) No, as attorney–client privilege sustains beyond the termination of such engagement.
- (c) Yes, as divorce proceedings are a new proceeding, and so is Ranjan’s lawyer.
- (d) Yes, as Ranjan has been acquitted of the charge of murder in the criminal trial.

#### Passage-5

WHAT CONSTITUTES CRUELTY As Lord Pearce had said : “It is impossible to give a comprehensive definition of cruelty, but when reprehensible conduct or departure from the normal standards of conjugal kindness causes injury to health or an apprehension of it, it is, I think, cruelty if a reasonable person, after taking due account of the temperament and all the other particular circumstances would consider that the conduct complained of is such that this spouse should not be called on to endure it.” Lord Denning in the case of Sheldon v. Sheldon had observed that: “‘the categories of cruelty are not closed’. Each case may be different. We deal with the conduct of human beings who are not generally similar. Among the human beings there is no limit to the kind of conduct which may constitute cruelty. New types of cruelty may crop up in any case depending upon the human behaviour, capacity or incapability to tolerate the conduct complained of. Such is the wonderful realm of cruelty. The Apex Court in the case of Dastane v. Dastane

the court observed from the old section 10(1)(b) the matrimonial ground for cruelty and stated that 'cruelty is an act which causes in the mind of the individual a reasonable apprehension that it will be harmful or injurious to live with the spouse'.

Cruelty can also be:

(i) when husband or the in-laws ask for dowry.

(ii) Any of the spouses verbally abusing the other.

(iii) The Supreme Court also held the act of wife as cruelty when she cooks for herself only and not her husband, or not visiting the husband when he is sick, or not interfering into any sexual relation without any reason or probable cause, the court held that "sex plays an important role in marital life and cannot be separated from other factors that lend to matrimony a sense of fruition and fulfilment".

(iv) In two cases, serious accusations and counter-accusations without any substantial proof thereof was said to constitute cruelty, as it was found that marriages after such circumstances could not have survived any further.

121. John and Jim were a married couple. Jim being a dutiful wife, used to do household chores apart from teaching in school. However, because of her job, she was not able to give enough time to her family, as a result, problems started between her and John. Once, in anger, John yelled at Jim and told her not to do her job as it was the reason for problems between the couple. After this incident, Jim filed a complaint against John alleging him for the crime of assault and battery. However, John argued that he had merely yelled at her and not committed assault and battery.

- (a) John will win, as Jim filed a false complaint against John, thus giving him mental distress and is liable for mental cruelty.
- (b) Jim will win, because John yelled at her, because of which she has suffered mental trauma.
- (c) John will win because merely yelling at her wife did not constitute cruelty.
- (d) Jim will win, because he has physically harassed her wife by yelling at her and thus should be liable for battery and assault.

122. Dayanand and Ritika were the newly married couple. Both belonged to educated families and thus were against dowry. However, one of the Dayanand neighbours, Mrs. Ruhanadevi always used to taunt Ritika for not bringing dowry. He used to compare Ritika to her own daughter in law and always say that

her daughter in law brings a lot of dowry but she does not. After a while, it got too annoying for Ritika and that was causing her mental distress and she filed a suit against Ruhanadevi for cruelty.

- (a) Ritika will win because constantly taunting by Ruhanadevi constitutes mental cruelty.
- (b) Ritika will not win because constantly taunting by Ruhanadevi does not constitutes mental cruelty.
- (c) Ritika will win, as the act of Ruhanadevi caused mental distress and agony to Ritika.
- (d) Ritika will not win because Ruhanadevi did not intentionally cause her mental distress.

123. Shakti used to work as a waiter in a coffee house, whereas his wife, Shanti used to do household chores at other people's homes to earn livelihood. Both used to work hard to earn aliving. Everything was fine between them, until Shanti announces that she is expecting a child. The couple already had one child and Shakti did not want a second child because of financial constraints. However, Shanti wants this child and because of this there were regular fights between the couple. Once, to get rid of the child, Shakti deceptively gave some pills to Shanti to abort the child. However, soon her husband realised his mistake and took her to the hospital and there was no harm to her and her child. Did this constitute cruelty?

- (a) Yes, it is cruelty as she was deceptively given pills to abort her child and this have caused her mental trauma and distress.
- (b) No, it is not cruelty as she was taken to hospital in the adequate time by her husband and there was no harm to mother and child.
- (c) Yes, it constitutes cruelty as it causes a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the Shanti that this act is harmful.
- (d) No, it did not constitute cruelty as soon Shakti realised his mistake and took her to the doctor.

124. Mr and Mrs. Rehan were a happily married couple. However, differences aroused between them, when there was a property dispute between Mr Rehan and his brothers. Mr Rehan, had a well-established job and also loved his brothers and thus decided to give his ancestral property share to his brothers. However, Mrs Rehan was against this decision as she knew that his brothers in law were cheating on his husband. Mrs Rehan tried to explain this to Mr Rehan, but he did not listen to her. Thus, in order to save her husband from his brother's fraud she threatens her husband that she will commit suicide if he would give his share of property to his brothers. Mr Rehan filed a case for cruelty.

- (a) Mr Rehan will win, because his wife's act caused a reasonable apprehension in his mind that this act is harmful.

- (b) Mr Rehan will not win, because his wife was acting with a bona fide intention and was trying to save her husband from his brother's fraud.
- (c) Mr Rehan will win, because he did not know about her wife's bona fide intention and the act in turn caused her mental trauma and agony.
- (d) Mr Rehan will not win, because her wife has not intended to cause a reasonable apprehension in the mind of him of this act being harmful.

125. Because of some family dispute between Mr and Mrs Singh, Mrs Singh wrote a false anonymous letter to Mr Singh's boss about how Mr Singh used to give secret information about his company to rival companies. Because of Mrs Singh's letter, Mr Singh had to face the company's inquiry proceedings, however he was proved innocent. When Mr Singh got to know that it was his wife who had sent an anonymous letter to his office, he filed a suit against her alleging cruelty.

- (a) Mr Singh will win as Mrs Singh's letter caused mental trauma to Mr Singh and also harmed his reputation in his workplace.
- (b) Mr Singh will lose, because during the company's inquiry proceedings he was proved innocent.
- (c) Mr Singh will win, because Mrs Singh has done wrong by sending alleged false charges on her husband and should be punished.
- (d) Mr Singh will lose, because Mrs Singh's letter has not affected Mr Singh's reputation at work.

#### Passage-6

There is much hue and cry over the recent encounter performed by the police upon accused of the crime of rape. While the people call it instant justice, this may seem like justice and indeed, the applause coming in from many quarters of society – including from a Union Minister – makes it seem as if the actions have the backing of both authorities and the people at large.

These developments leave us with more questions than answers when it comes to crimes against women and the actions of the police. It is worth spelling out here why the encounter – an Indian phrase that usually refers to an extrajudicial killing albeit with the fig leaf of self-defense here – raises alarm rather than satisfaction about justice having been done.

This is the obvious, straightforward question to ask as to how do we know they were the culprits? Even if you believe that justice should be swift and that the state should execute the accused. How do we know the police have picked up the right people? It is not as if they were caught in the act itself. That being the case, we now have to believe that the police have arrested the actual perpetrators and not just four people whom they can pin the crime on.

There is a reason that the police do not get to label anyone guilty in the Indian justice system – investigators can only accuse, it is the courts that decide whether the accusation is accurate. This is because the incentive for the police is to say the crime has been cracked. And it is not unheard of in India for the police to simply pick up men from vulnerable communities and accuse them of the crime in order to assuage public outrage.

A recent incident, for example, was the Ryan International School murder in which Haryana Police said a bus conductor had confessed to murdering a Class 2 student in 2017. When the Central Bureau of Investigation took over the case, however, it said that the conductor had been framed and instead took into custody a Class 9 student, a juvenile, who reportedly said he murdered the young boy to postpone exams.

While the delays in the judicial process can be frustrating, it is only through the methodical task of investigating, charge-sheeting and a trial that we can come close to affirming justice.

126. What is the main concern of the author of the passage?

- (a) Proper Justice is not served
- (b) Justice is not served at all
- (c) Justice is not served in a proper way
- (d) Justice may not have been served

127. Which of the following technique is used by the author while forwarding his argument?

- (a) By proving the facts of opponent false
- (b) Raising a moral issue which has been ignored by opponent
- (c) Questioning the basic assumption of the opponents
- (d) Proving that the conclusion based on given facts is wrong

128. Why author has cited the example of Ryan International School murder?

- (a) To draw the contrast between the peoples view on similar incidence
- (b) To cite an example to support his presumption
- (c) To show the contradiction in finding of two investigating agencies
- (d) To draw the parallel between the two incidences

129. Which of the following, if true, would have weaken the author's argument?

- (a) If the accused have confessed their crime
- (b) If police have found strong evidence against the accused
- (c) If victim had identified the accused
- (d) If the accused were caught red handed

130. Which of the following can be the author's objection?

I. The due process of law was not followed.

II. Accused were considered culprit.

III. Right of fair trail was not exercised.

- (a) I Only
- (b) I and II
- (c) I, II and III
- (d) None of these

#### Passage-7

The Supreme Court's decision to take over the hearing of all pending cases relating to web content regulation, including the role of intermediaries and the traceability of encrypted messages, is both a challenge and an opportunity. The Centre has informed the court that it intends to notify by January 2020 new guidelines for intermediaries, a term that covers the Internet and other online service providers and includes social media platforms. Even while transferring to itself related cases pending in different High Courts, the court has rightly decided to hear them only after the Centre notifies its new guidelines for intermediaries. After all, it is for the executive to frame policy on this sensitive matter, while the question whether social media need weeding out of objectionable content will ultimately require adjudication.

The challenge before the government and the court is to find a balance between requiring access to the originators of encrypted content and respecting individual privacy. It is also a unique opportunity to test the impact of the K.S. Puttaswamy verdict (2017) on the proposed legal framework. The judgment had declared privacy as a fundamental right and laid down a proportionality standard to test the validity of restrictions on that right. The government has voiced concern about the threat posed by social media content to the democratic polity through fake news and hate speech, to the country's security and sovereignty, as well as to society through undesirable online content such as child pornography and communal messaging.

The Centre's new draft of Intermediary Guidelines, originally issued in 2011, was made public last year, and comments invited from all sections. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has received numerous responses, and inter-ministerial discussions have taken place. It is not yet known whether concerns voiced by Internet freedom activists and social media companies will be factored into the final notification. In particular, the provisions on the mandatory disclosure of "originators" of offending messages are a source of worry to social media platforms that use end-to-end encryption. Whether it is technologically feasible for the platforms to provide back-door access to law enforcement is itself in doubt.

While the government's larger concern about the use of messaging technology and the potential for 'virality' of fake news and hate-mongering is quite valid, the threshold for law enforcing agencies to seek a 'key' to unlock the encryption ought not to be low. Vague appeals to 'security' and 'sovereignty', and a blanket claim of crime prevention contingency without narrowly defined circumstances in which intermediaries should be obliged to help the agencies, can have a devastating effect on privacy. Other requirements such as proactive removal of offending content through automated tools may also come close to infringing free speech and expression. The line between public interest and individual rights should be thick and clear.

131. What, based on author's view, is a possible inference from the fact that executive forms a policy first before Supreme Court makes a decision on web content?

- I. The courts cannot direct executive whether to make a policy or not.
- II. It is useless to adjudicate upon something which might need fresh adjudication.
- III. The governmental actions are not free from judicial interventions.
- IV. The court expects that policy will be formed by government within the earliest possible time period.

- (a) I, IV
- (b) II, IV
- (c) I, III
- (d) II, III

132. The following can be derived about K.S. Puttaswamy Verdict from the information given in passage;

- I. It relates to sexual harassment at workplace.
- II. It talks of international harmony.
- III. It decides on aspects related to privacy.
- IV. It puts public will above individual choices.

- (a) III Only
- (b) III, IV
- (c) IV Only
- (d) I, III, IV

133. The following is false as per the information provided by passage;

- (a) There can be restrictions on fundamental rights
- (b) The privacy of an individual as a matter of right can be curtailed
- (c) The right to privacy is immune from any external interference
- (d) Imposition of restriction upon one's privacy is subject to its validity

134. The "proportionality standard" with respect to restriction on privacy must mean in the given context;

- (a) Privacy must be restricted of all those who are placed in similar circumstances.
- (b) A person's right to maintain his privacy must be in proportion to his duty to respect others' privacy as well.
- (c) An order imposing restriction on privacy must be in proportion to its requirement.
- (d) All of the above.

135. If government decides to ban child pornography, and the court declares it invalid, what could be a justification for this decision based on the Puttaswamy judgment?

- I. The government can put restrictions on privacy to safeguard communal harmony.

II. Right to privacy is not a matter of sole discretion of executive.

III. The government order failed to justify adverse impact of the banned acts on society.

IV. The right to privacy cannot supersede right to carry on trade, occupation or profession.

(a) I, II, III, IV

(b) I, IV

(c) III, IV

(d) II, III, IV

### Quantitative Techniques

**Direction (136-140): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**

A company has 4 different departments – IT, Sales, HR and Finance. The number of female employees from IT department is 800 and the ratio of the number of male to female employees from HR department is 3: 2. The number of female employees from IT department is 80 less than the number of male employees from Finance department. The number of female employees from IT department is 160 less than the number of male employees from HR department. Ratio of the number of male to female employees from Finance department is 2: 3 and the total number of male employees from all the departments together is 800 more than of the total number of female employees from all the departments together. The ratio of the number of male to female employees from IT department is 2: 1 and the number of female employees from Sales department is 480.

**136) What is the difference between the total number of employees from Finance and HR department?**

A) 400

B) 500

C) 600

D) 700

**137) If 60% of the male employees from IT departments are transferred to Sales department and 55% of the female employees from sales department are transferred to IT department, then what is the ratio of the total number of employees from IT and Sales department together?**

A) 67: 79

B) 69: 71

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C) 71: 74

D) 73: 75

**138) What is average number of employees from all the departments together?**

A) 1640

B) 1820

C) 2050

D) 2280

**139) If 20% of the number of male employees from Finance department is resign their jobs and then 20% of the female employees transferred to other department, then what is the total employees of the finance department?**

A) 1680

B) 1730

C) 1760

D) 1790

**140) What is the difference between total number of male and female employees from all the departments together?**

A) 600

B) 700

C) 800

D) 500

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

The given pie graph shows the number of students in six different colleges.

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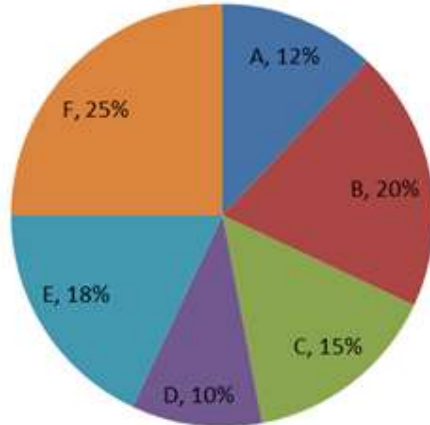


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Total number of students = 8000



Exam fee for boys and girls is Rs.80 and Rs.50 respectively.

The given table shows the ratio of boys and girls in different colleges.

Colleges	Boys : Girls
A	5 : 3
B	3 : 1
C	3 : 2
D	5 : 3
E	7 : 5
F	3 : 2

141) What is the difference between the total exam fees collected from A and C?

- A) Rs.13500
- B) Rs.14800
- C) Rs.15600
- D) Rs.16200

142) Which of the following statements is correct according to the given information?

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- A) Total fee collected from boys in A is equal to Total fee collected from girls in D
- B) Total fee collected from boys in B is equal to Total fee collected from girls in E
- C) Total fee collected from boys in C is equal to Total fee collected from girls in B
- D) Total fee collected from boys in D is equal to Total fee collected from girls in F

**143) What is the total number of boys from all the colleges together?**

- A) 8410
- B) 5060
- C) 8450
- D) 5470

**144) What is the difference between the total fees collected from boys and girls in all the colleges together?**

- A) Rs.227800
- B) Rs.237800
- C) Rs.247800
- D) Rs.257800

**145) Number of girls from E is what percent of the total number of students from B?**

- A) 32.5%
- B) 35%
- C) 37.5%
- D) 42.5%

**Directions (Q. 146- 150) Study the following bar graph and table carefully to answer the questions given below:**

The following bar graph shows data related to population of different states(in lakhs) in the year 1992.

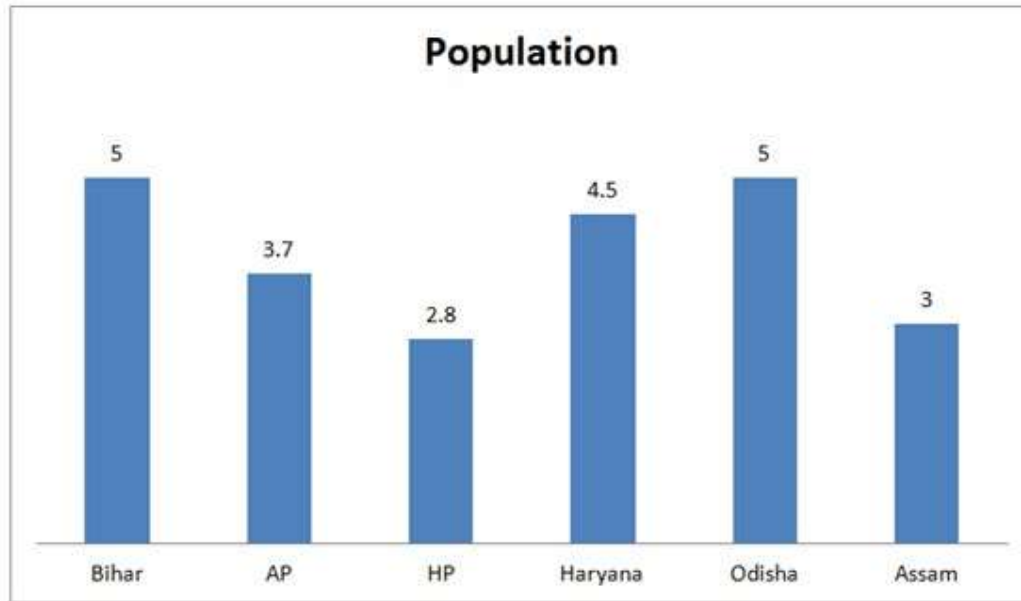
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The following table shows the ratio between male to female and literate to illiterate and graduates to undergraduates.

States	Male : Female	Literate : illiterate	Graduates : Undergraduates
Bihar	3 : 2	1 : 4	4 : 7
AP	4 : 6	4 : 1	6 : 7
HP	3 : 4	2 : 1	3 : 2
Haryana	5 : 4	3 : 2	7 : 8
Odisha	2 : 3	2 : 3	4 : 5
Assam	2 : 1	7 : 2	6 : 7

146) If in the year 1993, the population of AP is increased by 10 % and the population of Bihar is increased by 12 % compared to the previous year, then find the ratio of the population of AP to that of Bihar in the year 1993?

A. 521 : 540

B. 405 : 530

C. 408 : 505

D. 407 : 560

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**147) The total female population in AP is approximately what percentage of total female population in HP?**

- A.90 %
- B.110 %
- C.120 %
- D.140 %

**148) If 70% of total number of literate population in Assam is graduate, then find the total number of under graduates in the Assam in the year 1992?**

- A.65300
- B.70000
- C.62000
- D.82100

**149) In Haryana, If 70% of the females are literate and 75% of the males are literate, then find the total number of illiterates in the state?**

- A.122500
- B.95000
- C.84000
- D.76000

**150) Find the ratio between the total number of literate population in Assam to that of total number of literate population in Bihar?**

- A.2 : 5
- B.3 : 5
- C.7 : 3
- D.2 : 3

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**Answers and Explanations**

1. A- By looking at the context here the meaning can be easily deduced.
2. B- As the author doesn't have anything against Afghan refugees; he used that example to prove how the act is discriminatory and is not only remedying a grievance leftover by Partition.
3. C- Here the answer can be reached by following the trial and error method, the best possible option is "C", as the northeastern states are completely opposing any move to grant citizenship to any of the refugees, they want to exclude everyone coming from any other country as it might change the demographic structure
4. C- As the article suggests, Mr. Modi has promised only the protection of the cultural and linguistic rights of indigenous groups and nothing else, though the Northeastern states have demanded the exclusion of all the refugees regardless of their religion.
5. B- Though all of the above are being used by Mr. Modi and his party members to discredit the concerns raised by critiques, however, the marathon monologue is about "B" only, which aims at showing the critics as opponents of minorities from Pakistan etc.
6. C- In the first paragraph the author clearly stated that the relativists when acting as professors play a huge role in it, and they ignore the practical wisdom as passé.
7. D- All of these are correct but the last statement. The author argues that Nihilism and despair are arising alongside relativism and ideologies; a causal relation can't be drawn between them, it is the result of inefficient concepts of the existing system like relativism.
8. B- The author argues that it's the ideologues who are the absolute opponent of relativism, as they formulate an idea and want themselves and others to blindly follow it, unlike relativism the doctrine that advocates that all criteria of judgment are relative to the individuals and situations involved.

9. B- Perplexing is an adjective and so is baffling but Bewilder is a verb, though all the three means the same thing. Anachronic means not arranged chronologically.
10. B- the last statement is false as the author starts with the notion that vices and virtues can never become obsolete and understanding the difference between them is wisdom.

#### Answers

11. D- Though all of the options seem right, option d is the best amongst these options as suggested by the second paragraph.
12. B- Option b is correct. Statement I and IV can't be deduced from the passage.
13. C- Option C, cause the statement IV is not something that the author is hopeful about.
14. A- Though all the statements might be true, but in the contextual parameter, the main reason for India to be clubbed with Pakistan is the strike on Balakot which turned out to be an immature action from a country as significant as India.
15. D- The following statement 'The people who voted for them hoping for a centre-right, pro-business government perhaps with a garnish of Hindutva now see that that the garnish was the main dish and feel bitterly disappointed and utterly foolish' in the article reveals that The Hindutva is the sweet dish that is seizing all the attention of the current government.
16. - b- The author builds his argument around this statement while explaining why and how rules free us in a meaningful way and lead us to a greater life.
17. - c- In the context it means someone who is not chaperoned. A chaperon is a person who guides young people or advise them. Here the closest antonym is accompanied which means having a companion.
18. . -d- Toward the end of the first paragraph the author credited Bible as neat and also put the work of Professor Peterson in similar category because both the works have several rules accompanied by tales and stories to make them easily understandable.
19. . -c- Statement c is incorrect as the author clearly made a distinction between the kind of parties Balzac described as prevalent in France and the kind of atmosphere in the parties hosted by Woldek and Bekiers. Not only that it was distinct but completely opposite as in the latter the conversations were intimate from the moment the parties started.
20. Option C, as the statement IV is incorrect. Read the last lines of the article.

21. Option C, because the statement IV is not something that the author is hopeful about.
22. A- Though all the statements might be true, but in the contextual parameter, the main reason for India to be clubbed with Pakistan is the strike on Balakot which turned out to be an immature action from a country as significant as India.
23. D- The following statement 'The people who voted for them hoping for a centre-right, pro-business government perhaps with a garnish of Hindutva now see that that the garnish was the main dish and feel bitterly disappointed and utterly foolish' in the article reveals that The Hindutva is the sweet dish that is seizing all the attention of the current government
24. D- Read the last paragraph. The author clearly says this in the last line of the same paragraph.
25. A- In this context it means retribution, a sense of punishing the government for their misdeeds.

26- c

27- b

28- a

29- The correct answer is (c) – [9] - because it says 'extends' where it should say 'extended' and says 'can be' where it should say 'was'.

30- b

CR

**A.31) C**

Explanation: Option A and B are mere suggestive statements with respect to the passage. Option D gets eliminated because option C states the main point of conclusion while D on the other hand states the example being taken to explain the situation mentioned in B which is that the Judiciary must function separately from the executive.

**A.32) B**

Explanation: Option A is clear with the main idea of the passage. Option C as stated in para 2 is a direct inference from the passage. Option D can be inferred from the author's statements in para 3.

**A.33) A**

Explanation: Option A is not an assumption behind this statement because the statement has been given by the AP HC (judiciary) itself. If this would have been an assumption than the statement would hold no significance as it is being given by the judiciary itself which then would have been a party to the conflict.

**A.34) D**

Explanation: Option A is a general statement. Option B refers to just an example being discussed in the passage. Option C just like Option B refers to the example being mentioned in the passage to explain the Article 356 of the Constitution. Thereby, leaving with the Option D which seems to look into the central theme or idea of the passage.

**A.35) C**

Explanation: Option C is in clear contradiction to the author's claims. Para 2 clearly states about the over-reach that the Andhra Pradesh HC did through its judgement looking into the executive functioning of the state, which is out of its scope and powers.

**A.36) B**

Explanation: Option A though a correct statement in no way is connected with the Nepal situation being discussed in the passage. Option C in itself is an incorrect statement and is in contradiction of the author's views which are against the early election process. Option D has been mentioned as a mere statement and isn't connected with the situation in the passage. Thus, the best option available is option B.

**A.37) A**

Explanation: The author has in no way talked or mentioned about the ideal political structure for Nepal. He mentions about the system of monarchy just to introduce the background of Nepal in the recent times. Therefore, it would be clearly incorrect to mention that Nepal is inclined towards monarchy.

**A.38) D**

Explanation: The author's main point in the passage is towards highlighting the bleak bases on which the democracy of Nepal has established itself. The author has tried to portray the ill wills and a non-cooperation in the Nepal's political structure. None of the options holds stance in consonance with this view.

**A.39) C**

Explanation: Option A is a statement used to suggest that the decision of Mr Oli is not final. Option B is directed towards an assumption that people had back when Oli's government was going to get into the system. Option D suggests the actions that the parties were aimed towards after the coalition but clearly that didn't work. None of these 3 options in any way are aimed towards criticizing the facts of the passage. But option C is clearly a criticism for the PM which is Mr Oli that he failed in his roles.

**A.40) B**

Explanation: Option A is a mere incorrect statement. Option C though is in line with the views presented in the passage but the reasoning behind it is an assumption based thereby ruling it out. Option D too is a generalised statement which holds no place in the discussion.

Option B though a suggestive measure goes on the passage's lines thus being the best possible choice herein.

**A.41) C**

Explanation: Option C though seems to support the author's arguments but a deeper understanding of the same would portray the reality of it. It allows the practice of manual scavenging subject to the laws which would go against the author's claims that are entirely against the practice whatever might be the case.

**A.42) D**

Explanation: Option A portrays a clear link. Option B indirectly talks about the right to live with dignity which the author too mentions when he states the example of inhuman practices, manual scavenging being one of them.

**A.43) B**

Explanation: Option A is an incorrect statement. Option B is out of the passage's scope. Option D, though correct and even a theme of the passage is not chosen because the situation of the Karnataka's laws is being discussed only as an example for the said practices. Option B is the best choice because of it being the idea behind the passage's contents covering the scope of Option D in itself.

**A.44) A**

Explanation: Option A is the best possible choice as it is clear from the example in the passage that the laws on manual scavenging in Karnataka are not well-implemented and that the definition of manual scavenging is not well defined in certain laws.

Option B is a contradictory statement. Option C is also against the author's claims.

**A.45) D**

Explanation: Option A, B and C though have been framed as suggestions given by the author, but instead they were just the facts of the problem being mentioned in the passage. A clear suggestion by author is stated in Option D.

**A.46) C**

Explanation: Though all the options are prudent in their reasoning as per the passage. But the passage mentions about the option C in an explicit manner making it the best possible choice.

**A.47) B**

Explanation: Option A can be inferred from the 1<sup>st</sup> para. Option C is inferable from the 3<sup>rd</sup> para. Option D is an inference from the last para. Thereby leaving Option B as the best possible choice.

**A.48) D**

Explanation: Option A holds no connection with the situation being discussed in the passage. Option B gives an outline on which the passage is based but it is not the conclusion of the facts discussed in the passage. Option C focuses only on the single aspect which is the reason behind the introduction of the new provision but the framing of option C is such which makes it unsuitable in the present scenario.

Therefore the best possible choice here was Option D.

**A.49) B**

Explanation: Option A is a mere bluff statement. Thus no option D too. Option C states irrelevant facts and situations which are in no manner the author wished to convey. Therefore, Option B is a clear statement as an argument for the author.

**A.50) A.**

Explanation: Option B is a fact and not an assumption. Option C is also an assumption for the passage but what differs it from the option A is that it merely talks about the assumption behind a single statement of Validity of Environmental clearance and not an assumption behind the entire or behind the main idea of the passage. Option D is a mere random statement.

Option A is the best possible choice because it is with respect to the reason behind the introduction of the new provision which is central to the entire passage.

**A.51) B**

Explanation: The author with the use of given phrase subtly persuades audience to question why they would want to get married and what are their fears and expectations from the union. Option (b) brings this out aptly. Option (a) with "level of commitment and age" is out of context. Option (c) contradicts the passage and asks to follow the herd mentality. Option (d) has no corroboratory evidence. Hence (b).

**A.52) A**

Explanation: Options (b), (c) and (d) are all benefits of marriage. Option (a) would mean that married people are less likely to interact with family and friends due to the new responsibilities that come with marriage. Hence (a).

**A.53) C**

Explanation: The passage highlights the perceived benefit of marriage by most married couples who consider it a strong relationship and something of value and prestige. Option (a) talks about percentages of un-married individuals, option (b) with "children" is out of context, option (d) should be reversed to be true - marriage provides for more rights than cohabitation as can be inferred from the first paragraph. Option (c) can be inferred from the last sentence. Hence (c).

**A.54) A**

Explanation: The passage talks about the faith of people in the institution of marriage. People believe marriage is a mark of success, an assumption that they will not be lonely and that they will have prestigious life. Option (a) beautifully captures this. Option (b) is too narrow in its approach. Option (c) with “kids” and “stability” is out of context. Option (d) with “a few generations ago” does not have corroboratory evidence. Hence (a).

**A.55) D**

Explanation: Option (a) adds the new element of children and child care responsibility. Option (b) does not have corroboratory evidence. Option (c) is contradictory to the passage Option (d) is apt. The passage mentions of people describing marriage as “feeling different.” In the same way option (d) with “anecdotally....lives and communities are better...” Hence (d).

**A.56) C**

Explanation: The passage speaks against dynasty politics, favouritism and nepotism. Options (a), (b) and (d) support this sentiment. Option (c) weakens this by stating the comfort and trust established when you hire somebody known or from the family. Hence (c).

**A.57) A**

Explanation: While all options are closely tied, option (a) is most suitable. The passage gives examples of a political family as well as urban middle class families where parents do everything for their children such that the children don't have to take any trouble or work hard to get privileges. His overall point is nepotism and is aptly conveyed in option (a). Option (b) is narrow compared to option (a). Option (c) with “advantages” is not representative of the passage. Option (d) is generic and loses out to option (a). Hence (a).

**A.58) D**

Explanation: The conclusion supports that nepotism exists everywhere in India. Options, (a), (b), and (c) weaken this by stating nepotism as a mask and demonstrating the skill sets of the children of upper class. Option (d) doesn't weaken the conclusion but merely states the feeling of Indian kids. Hence (d).

**A.59) B**

Explanation: All options show nepotism or favoritism of family members towards their children while option (b) talks of Azim Premji giving all his wealth towards a noble cause and not to a relative. Hence (b).

**A.60) D**

Explanation: The passage talks about getting favours for belonging to a certain family. Options (a), (b) and (c) speak about going forward in life as a result of performance and skills and not because of nepotism. Option (d) supports the argument of nepotism. Hence (d).

**A.61 (b)**

**Explanation:** Yes, because of cotton glut post-September 2010. This inference can be made.

**A.62 (b)**

**Explanation:** From the very first sentence of the passage, this conclusion can be drawn.

**A.63 (d)**

**Explanation:** Nothing is said about the market condition of last year.

**A.64 (a)**

**Explanation:** Obviously increased subsidy will encourage them to grow more.

**A.65 (b)**

**Explanation:** Though nothing is mentioned about pre-September 2010 scenario, from the tenor of the passage it may be possible but option B comes out to be the most suitable one.

66. A

67. D

68. D

69. B

70. B

71. B

72. C

73. B

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74. A

75. B

76. D

77. B

78. C

79. A

80. C

81. B

82. D

83. A

84. C

85. C

86. C

87. B

88. B

89. A

90. C

91. A

92. B

93. D

94. B

95. C

96. B

97. A

98. C

99. B

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100. D

### LEGAL REASONING

**101. (c)** Just, fair, and reasonable restraints are the exceptions for restricting the right to liberty. All the other options are out of context. Therefore, option (c) is the most appropriate answer.

**102. (c)** All that judges could do, he said, was to see whether the stated grounds — regardless of whether they are, in fact, credible or not — bear some nexus with the objective of the law. Therefore, option (c) is the most appropriate answer.

**103. (c)** the due process is not being followed as the maximum time period is 3 months and 3 months has ended and extension will result in the violation of due process. Therefore, option (c) is the most appropriate answer.

**104. (d)** In the present case in passage it has been held that the SC can't check the credibility of facts but only that the claimed grounds bear some nexus with the objective of the law or not. Therefore, option (d) is the most appropriate answer.

**105. (b)** Everyone has a right to unrestrained movement which can only be restrained if having a just, fair and reasonable justification which doesn't seem to be present here in this case. Therefore, option (b) is the most appropriate answer.

**106. (c)** As given in the passage on September 25, 2019, he promptly went to the house of his neighbour, who happened to be a Police Inspector, and handed the new stock of e-cigarettes over to him but not at the office of an authorised police officer. C is the answer.

**107. (a)** As given in the passage "The Government passes a law that prohibits the production, manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, commercial distribution and advertisement of ecigarettes in India" and here Zakaria has given e-cigarette to Shanti for free which is not commercial distribution, not the sale. A is the answer.

**108. (c)** As given in the passage "The Government passes a law that prohibits the production, manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, commercial distribution and advertisement of e-cigarettes in India" and the user is nowhere mentioned in the legislation. C is the answer.

**109. (a)** As given in the passage “. The law further states that no person is allowed to use any place for the storage of any stock of e-cigarettes.” And what Zakaria was storing the product Double Barel has the functionality of e-cigarette, thus Zakaria is liable. A is the answer.

**110. (d)** As given in the passage “. The law defines electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) as electronic devices that heat a substance (natural or artificial) to create aerosol for inhalation. These ecigarettes may contain nicotine and flavours and include all forms of electronic nicotine delivery systems, heat-not-burn products, e-hookahs, and other similar devices. However, the definition of ‘e-cigarettes’ creates an exception for licensed medical products” and here Vapify can perform a function like an e-cigarette and is not a licensed medical product. D is the answer.

**111. (c)** It is stated in the passage that the object of death penalty must be achieved, by further stating that crime rate must go down. It is further said that intention of law is to create deterrent effect. By the overall language and context in which words are used, it is safe to derive that by deterrent effect, preventive effect is meant. That is to say that death sentence must reduce the crime rate. Thus, C is the right answer.

**112. (c)** The author’s argument is based on the premise that when punishment for rape and murder is death sentence, a person committing rape would not hesitate from committing murder, as in any case, he was going to be punished for death sentence for rape and committing murder would not put him in any disadvantage. Thus, point made in statement-IV will alone oppose or weaken this idea. All other options either are irrelevant or do not oppose the idea. Thus, C is the right answer.

**113. (b)** The passage provides information only to derive that rape upon minor under POCSO law is punishable with death penalty as the author has quoted certain judgments wherein it is held that death can be awarded in rarest of rare cases only. Thus, it can be derived on the basis of that logic that rape upon minors is considered to be rarest of rare case since death penalty is being provided for that. However, no other assumption can be made with respect to statements made under option A and C. Thus, B is the right answer.

**114. (a)** The author has said that there must be justice as it is the certainty of justice which is required rather than its severity or harshness. Thus, the author suggests delivery of justice rather than a strict justice. This is reflected in statements-I,V,VI. All other statements are either irrelevant to the point or are wrong and oppose the author’s claim which is not the question. Hence, A is the right answer.

**115. (c)** The author Robin Conley has suggested that deterrence has its own limitations. That is to say that death sentence does not really have deterrence effect. To achieve that effect, overall judicial system needs to be repaired or restructured in a way that delivers justice in best possible manner. This author has not suggested any particular mode or manner in which the same can be done, thus options A and B need to be ignored. Therefore, C is the right answer.

**116. (d)** The Supreme Court has ruled that “no privilege will be given to such communication which is made before the creation of attorney client relationship”. In the present scenario, Kamlesh had merely narrated his fact situation and Mr. Jyoti has not yet agreed to represent him or be his attorney. Hence, there is no privilege attached to that communication.

**117. (c)** The Supreme Court has ruled that “an advocate cannot be a full time salaried employee of any person, government, firm or corporate body as long as he practices”. Sanjay was Sanobar’s supervisor and also an employee at the garment factory, hence, a salaried employee of a corporate body and therefore, cannot practise as an advocate. Hence, there is no attorney–client privilege. He can sue for other reasons.

**118. (b)** The Supreme Court has held that “any information or communication given by client is not entitled for access”. Hence, Ginny’s mother’s property details are none of Harry’s concerns and protected under this privilege.

**119. (c)** Whatever be the nature of the accusation, Ranjan’s communication with his lawyer are protected under attorney– client privilege, not liable to be disclosed to any third party, whatever be the cause of such request.

**120. (b)** As has been stated in the passage, “once a privilege is always a privilege”. Therefore, it does not matter that the lawyer is no longer representing Ranjan or that he was acquitted of murder in the criminal trial.

**121. (a)** From the given options, only option a seems correct. As given in the passage, cruelty has a very wide definition thus saying “merely yelling at her wife did not constitute cruelty.” Is wrong. Similarly, option d goes against the fact, so it is also wrong.

**122. (b)** In the passage it is given “Cruelty can also be: (i) when husband or the in-laws ask for dowry”. In this case Ruhanadevi is a neighbour. All the other options are out of context. Therefore, option (b) is the most appropriate answer.

**123. (c)** Among option (a) and option (c), option (c) is better as its explanation is similar to what is given in the passage. All the other options are out of context. Therefore, option (b) is the most appropriate answer.

**124. (a)** Passage did not talk about intention therefore the correct answer would be option (a). All the other options are out of context.

**125. (a)** From the facts, it appears that Mrs Singh's act has caused mental trauma to Mr Singh thus he would win. All the other options are out of context. Therefore, option (a) is the most appropriate answer.

**126. (d)** The Supreme Court has not yet decided the matter as the center will be making new guidelines to control intermediaries for web content. It can be inferred from this that the Supreme Court does not wish to decide an issue which will need fresh decision or consideration once the same is changed by government. This is statement-II in the question; hence, it should be right. Further, the fact that court can look into governmental policies shows that executive functions are not free from judicial intervention. Thus, even statement-III is correct. Statements-I and IV are not derivable from the passage. Therefore, option D should be the right answer.

**127. (a)** The only thing from the given options that can be derived from the passage is that the judgment of Puttaswamy was based on privacy and its aspects. Statements-I and II are clearly irrelevant as no such specific information can be seen in the passage. Further, statement-IV is absolutely wrong as it is clearly stated in passage that privacy was declared fundamental right by the judgment. In that event, it is wrong to say that public will can overpower privacy, as said under the statement-IV. Therefore, only statement-III can be said to be right as it is a general option without providing any contradictory or wrong information. A is the right answer.

**128. (c)** It is stated in context of Puttaswamy judgment that the court had laid down proportionality test regarding restrictions that can be imposed upon privacy rights of a person. This means, there can be restrictions on fundamental rights, privacy being one such right. A and B are correct for this reason. Further, D is also correct as though there can be restrictions on privacy, the same is subject to its validity and may not be legal always. As is clear that court had laid down certain standards, restrictions imposed must meet those standards in order to be legal. Thus, A, B or D cannot be the answer as they are right. As per the question asked, C should be the right answer as it says that there can be no external interference with right to privacy which is certainly wrong as explained above. The right can be interfered with, but must meet the standards set by Supreme Court through the Puttaswamy judgment. C is the right answer.

**129. (c)** It must be noted that the court laid down a proportionality standard to test the validity of “restrictions” on that right. It becomes certain that it is the proportionality of restriction that is being talked about, rather than in relation to right and duty of a person, as otherwise suggested in option B which views this idea from the perspective of an individual. Thus, B should be wrong. Option A is not relevant as neither such information is provided in passage, nor can it be derived from it. Option C views this idea from the perspective of a restriction, and hence, it should be right. C is the right answer.

**130. (c)** If the Supreme Court’s decision holding governmental order invalid is to be justified, then it can only be done when it is shown that the court found order to be incorrect or unnecessary. Statement-I and IV are irrelevant in the given context as they can either be not linked with the concern in given question or are not derivable from the information given in passage. Only Statements-II and III seem to be correct as they could really be the justification for declaring government order invalid, as per the brief understanding of proportionality standards set out by Supreme Court. Thus, C should be the right answer.

**131. (d)** The Supreme Court has not yet decided the matter as the center will be making new guidelines to control intermediaries for web content. It can be inferred from this that the Supreme Court does not wish to decide an issue which will need fresh decision or consideration once the same is changed by government. This is statement-II in the question; hence, it should be right. Further, the fact that court can look into governmental policies shows that executive functions are not free from judicial intervention. Thus, even statement-III is correct. Statements-I and IV are not derivable from the passage. Therefore, option D should be the right answer.

**132. (a)** The only thing from the given options that can be derived from the passage is that the judgment of Puttaswamy was based on privacy and its aspects. Statements-I and II are clearly irrelevant as no such specific information can be seen in the passage. Further, statement-IV is absolutely wrong as it is clearly stated in passage that privacy was declared fundamental right by the judgment. In that event, it is wrong to say that public will can overpower privacy, as said under the statement-IV. Therefore, only statement-III can be said to be right as it is a general option without providing any contradictory or wrong information. A is the right answer.

**133. (c)** It is stated in context of Puttaswamy judgment that the court had laid down proportionality test regarding restrictions that can be imposed upon privacy rights of a person. This means, there can be restrictions on fundamental rights, privacy being one such right. A and B are correct for this reason.

Further, D is also correct as though there can be restrictions on privacy, the same is subject to its validity and may not be legal always. As is clear that court had laid down certain standards, restrictions imposed must meet those standards in order to be legal. Thus, A, B or D cannot be the answer as they are right. As per the question asked, C should be the right answer as it says that there can be no external interference with right to privacy which is certainly wrong as explained above. The right can be interfered with, but must meet the standards set by Supreme Court through the Puttaswamy judgment. C is the right answer.

**134. (c)** It must be noted that the court laid down a proportionality standard to test the validity of “restrictions” on that right. It becomes certain that it is the proportionality of restriction that is being talked about, rather than in relation to right and duty of a person, as otherwise suggested in option B which views this idea from the perspective of an individual. Thus, B should be wrong. Option A is not relevant as neither such information is provided in passage, nor can it be derived from it. Option C views this idea from the perspective of a restriction, and hence, it should be right. C is the right answer.

**135. (c)** If the Supreme Court’s decision holding governmental order invalid is to be justified, then it can only be done when it is shown that the court found order to be incorrect or unnecessary. Statement-I and IV are irrelevant in the given context as they can either be not linked with the concern in given question or are not derivable from the information given in passage. Only Statements-II and III seem to be correct as they could really be the justification for declaring government order invalid, as per the brief understanding of proportionality standards

QT

QT\

**Direction (136-140):**

Number of female employees from IT = 800

Number of male employees from IT =  $2/1 * 800 = 1600$

Number of male employees from Finance =  $800 + 80 = 880$

Number of female employees from Finance =  $3/2 * 880 = 1320$

Number of male employees from HR =  $800 + 160 = 960$

Number of female employees from HR =  $2/3 * 960 = 640$

Number of female employees from sales = 480

Total number of female employees =  $800 + 1320 + 640 + 480 = 3240$

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Total number of male employees =  $3240 + 800 = 4040$

Number of male employees from Sales =  $4040 - 1600 - 880 - 960 = 600$

Departments	Total	Male	Female
IT	2400	1600	800
Sales	1080	600	480
HR	1600	960	640
Finance	2200	880	1320

**136) Answer: C**

Finance = 2200

HR = 1600

Difference =  $2200 - 1600 = 600$

**137) Answer: C**

60% of the male employees from IT department =  $60/100 * 1600 = 960$

Now the total male employees from IT department =  $1600 * 40/100 = 640$

Now the total number of male employees from sales department =  $600 + 960$

= 1560

55% of the female employees from sales department =  $480 * 55/100 = 264$

Now the female employees from sales department =  $480 * 45/100 = 216$

Total number of employees from sales department =  $216 + 1560 = 1776$

Total number of employees from IT department =  $640 + 264 + 800 = 1704$

Required ratio =  $1704: 1776 = 213: 222$

= 71: 74

**138) Answer: B**

Total number of employees from IT = 2400

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Total number of employees from HR = 1600

Total number of employees from sales = 1080

Total number of employees from Finance = 2200

Average =  $(2400 + 2200 + 1080 + 1600)/4 = 1820$

**139) Answer: C**

Number of male employees from finance =  $880 * 80/100 = 704$

Number of female employees from finance =  $1320 * 80/100 = 1056$

Total employees from finance

**140) Answer: C**

Total number of male employees =  $1600 + 880 + 600 + 960 = 4040$

Total number of female employees =  $800 + 1320 + 480 + 640 = 3240$

Difference =  $4040 - 3240 = 800$

=  $704 + 1056 = 1760$

**Direction (141-146):**

Colleges	Total	Boys	Girls	Total fee collected from Boys	Total fee collected from Girls
A	960	600	360	48000	18000
B	1600	1200	400	96000	20000
C	1200	720	480	57600	24000
D	800	500	300	40000	15000
E	1440	840	600	67200	30000
F	2000	1200	800	96000	40000

**141) Answer: C**

Total collection from A =  $48000 + 18000 = 66000$

Total collection from C =  $57600 + 24000 = 81600$

Difference =  $81600 - 66000 = 15600$

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**142) Answer: D**

Colleges	Total fee collected from Boys	Total fee collected from Girls
A	48000	18000
B	96000	20000
C	57600	24000
D	40000	15000
E	67200	30000
F	96000	40000

**143) Answer: B**

Total number of boys =  $(600 + 1200 + 720 + 500 + 840 + 1200) = 5060$

**144) Answer: D**

Total collection from boys =  $48000 + 96000 + 57600 + 40000 + 67200 + 96000$

= 404800

Total collection from girls =  $18000 + 20000 + 24000 + 15000 + 30000 + 40000$

= 147000

Difference =  $404800 - 147000 = 257800$

**145) Answer: C**

Required percentage =  $600/1600 * 100 = 37.5\%$

**146) Answer: D**

Required ratio =  $(370000 * (110/100)) : (500000 * (112/100))$

= > 407 : 560

**147) Answer: D**

The female population in AP =  $370000 * (6/10) = 222000$

The female population in HP =  $280000 * (4/7) = 160000$

Required percentage =  $(222000/160000) * 100 = 140\%$

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**148) Answer: B**

The total no of literate under graduates population in Assam =  $300000 \times (7/9) \times (30/100)$   
= > 70000

**149) Answer: A**

If 70% of the females are literate and 75% of the males are literate

Female illiterate Haryana =  $(450000 \times 4/9) \times (30/100)$

= > 60000

Male illiterate Haryana =  $(450000 \times 5/9) \times (25/100)$

= > 62500

Total number of illiterate population in Haryana = 122500

**150) Answer: C**

Required ratio =  $(300000 \times (7/9)) : (500000 \times (1/5))$

= > 7 : 3

4

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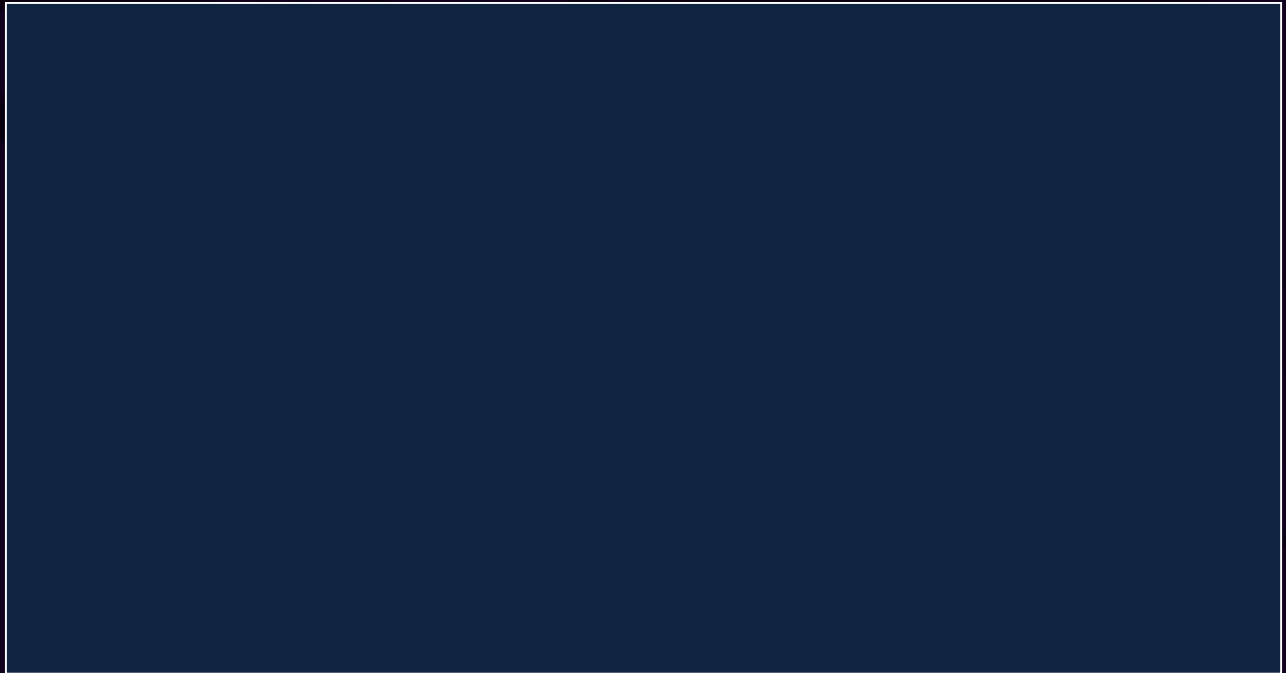
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