



VIDHIGYA
INDIA

OPEN
MOCK ✓

01

EXPERIENCE **CLAT & AILET**
BEFORE D-DAY

EXPLANATIONS

CLAT

**Vidhigya India Open Mock-01
CLAT 2025****Section A-English****1. Ans: b**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage discusses the skepticism surrounding the impact of LLMs in education, pointing out the historical resistance of the education sector to innovations that transformed other aspects of society. Option (b) accurately reflects this. Hence (b).

2. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. It is understood from the second last paragraph. The passage mentions skepticism about the impact of LLMs in education, and one of the concerns raised is whether LLMs might replace traditional teaching methods. Hence (b).

3. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions a frustrating paradox where education technology applications, including LLMs, are divorced from the underlying scientific research about human intelligence. Option (b) reflects the author's reasoning regarding the skepticism surrounding LLMs in education.

4. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. Throughout the passage, the author expresses skepticism about the potential impact of LLMs on education, pointing out historical resistance to innovations in the education sector and concerns about the applications of LLMs not aligning with scientific research. On the other hand he poses the question 'will this time be different?' That means he is worried about the impact of AI on education. Hence (c).

5. Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is correct. From the last paragraph it can be inferred that the author is more concerned about the misconceptions caused because of the AI inventions and usage in education. The students' attitude has changed as they think that learning the basic skills is not important. Secondly, the school curriculum should be redesigned so that the AI technology can be used and accommodated in the education sector, which, according to the author, will be far more damaging. Hence (d)

6. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. Option (a) is a paradox as the contradiction is evident from the sentence. Had it been a major breakthrough it should have highly impacted the education field. But it has had hardly any impact. Option (b) is also a paradox which is directly inferred from the second last paragraph. Option (c) is not a paradox, as there is no contradiction expressed. Hence (c).

7. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage suggests that the essential purpose of war is the application of massive force to achieve certain objectives, which involves killing people or breaking things on a vast scale. Therefore, the reasoning behind the statement is that

the very nature of war, with its focus on the application of massive force, is inherently contradictory to the concept of limited wars.

8. Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage primarily states, “Just war doctrines emerged in the ancient world from around 3000 BC” and provides examples of regions where these doctrines originated, including Mesopotamia, Anatolia, the Levant, China, and India. The passage indicates that ethical thought of war including concepts of just and unjust wars, was present in various parts of the ancient world, supporting the idea that just war doctrines emerged from different regions. The first two lines of the last paragraph as well as the second last paragraph establish this. Hence (d).

9. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage provides information about the origins of just war doctrines around 3000 BC and mentions specific regions, where these doctrines were present. It discusses the ethical positions of absolute pacifism and the distinctions made between morally ‘good’ and ‘bad’ wars in political and religious community throughout history. It is understood from the second paragraph, ‘As an ethical position, absolute pacifism rejects the justification of war in all its forms, yet there have been and are exceedingly few people (let alone states) willing to pursue genuinely pacifist responses to violence. Nonetheless, religious, ethical, and legal engagement with the potential justifications of warfare have been, and continue to be, common throughout history. Around the world, political and religious communities have distinguished between morally ‘good’ and ‘bad’ wars, demonstrating a clear preference for conceptualising war as an ethical and legal enterprise.’ Hence (b).

10. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The first line of the passage begins by presenting a flippant maxim about the military’s essential purpose, suggesting criticism.’ The purpose of the military is ‘to kill people and break things’. While many commanders would cringe at this flippant maxim, the fact remains that the essential purpose of war is the application of massive force to achieve certain objectives. This cannot be done without killing people or breaking things, frequently on a vast scale. Even the most idealistic polities can’t escape this basic fact.’ Hence (b).

11. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage uses a few phrases that indicate this style of the passage. The following phrases are such. ‘The remarkable thing about war, therefore, is not ...’, ‘As an ethical position, absolute pacifism rejects the justification of war...’, ‘Around the world, political and religious communities have distinguished between morally ‘good’ and ‘bad’ wars,.....’, ‘How far back in time do we need to look for the origins of ...’, ‘Just war doctrines emerged in the ancient world from’, ‘From at least 3100 BC, Egyptian royal ideology promoted’, ‘Because Egypt saw itself as sitting atop the cosmological pyramid – representing the pinnacle of civilised morality.....’. Hence (c) is correct.

12. Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The given sentence has two main points to establish. One, that war is not remarkable because it is destructive and brutal (these qualities are inherent in a beast also), second that war follows a few restrictions and regulations too is remarkable otherwise, if the essential purpose of war is to use massive force and kill

people, it could be done without any restriction. But this is not the case, hence it is remarkable. Hence (d).

13. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. José Arcadio Buendía's initial motivation for acquiring the magnetized ingots from Melquíades was to extract gold from the earth. When Melquíades demonstrated the magnetic properties of the ingots by causing household objects to move, José Arcadio Buendía, driven by his imagination and desire for wealth, believed that he could use this "useless invention" to extract gold from the ground.

14. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. Despite Melquíades being an honest man and advising José Arcadio Buendía chooses not to believe in the honesty of the gypsies. The skepticism and distrust of the outsiders are reflected in his decision to trade valuable assets for the ingots despite the warning. It is understood from the second last paragraph, 'Melquíades, who was an honest man, warned him: 'It won't work for that.' But José Arcadio Buendía at that time did not believe in the honesty of gypsies, so he traded his mule and a pair of goats for the two magnetized ingots. Úrsula Iguarán, his wife, who relied on those animals to increase their poor domestic holdings, was unable to dissuade him. 'Very soon we'll have gold enough and more to pave the floors of the house,' her husband replied. For several months he worked hard to demonstrate the truth of his idea. 'Hence (b).

15. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that every year the gypsies would bring new inventions to the village such as the magnet, magnifying glass and telescope. Instead of specifying negative consequences like fear or resistance, the passage suggests a positive reaction by stating that the villagers would be amazed that the inventions were displayed with great uproar. Hence (c).

16. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. In the passage, there is no indication that Melquíades' warning about the magnetized ingots was motivated by dishonesty. In fact it is explicitly mentioned that Melquíades was an honest man who warned José Arcadio Buendía that the ingots wouldn't work for extracting gold. It is stated in the second last paragraph. Melquíades, who was an honest man, warned him: 'It won't work for that.' But José Arcadio Buendía at that time did not believe in the honesty of gypsies, so he traded his mule and a pair of goats for the two magnetized ingots. Hence (c).

17. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. "Audacious" refers to being bold, daring and willing to take risks. In the passage José Arcadio Buendía, driven by his unbridled imagination and desire for wealth, makes a bold decision to acquire the magnetized ingots despite Melquíades' warning. This decision involving the trade of valuable assets reflects an audacious approach to his pursuit of extracting gold from the Earth. 'Prudent' is the quality of being wise, cautious and careful in making decisions. 'Nonchalant' means to be not concerned or being indifferent towards something. 'Conscientious' describes a person who is diligent, thorough, and careful in their work or duties. Hence (b).

18. Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is correct. All the sentences display a use of figurative language. Option (a) is an example of a simile, where the polished stones are as enormous as prehistoric eggs. Option (b) depicts the use of onomatopoeia 'beams creak' and also 'personification' because of 'desperation of nails and screws'. Option (c) is also an example of 'personification', as it says 'things have a life of their own' and 'waking up their souls'. So, all of the above show the use of figurative language. Hence (d).

19. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage highlights that birds among other animals, were vitalizing elements and markers of medieval places in England, indicating that birds played a significant role in the naming and association of locations. It is understood from the last paragraph, 'Who would imagine the mulch-and-mud snipe secretly probing the worm house as place markers in Snitterfield (Warwickshire), or fairy-flitting titmice roving through trees as the spirits of Masongill (Yorkshire), or yellowhammers like fireside embers in the winter hedgerows in Amberley (Sussex)? The sheer number and variety recorded indicate not only what species were known, and where they were present, but that there was something about birds per se that inspired responses and connections to the places where they were encountered. Hence (c).

20. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The central thesis of the passage revolves around the idea that the Seafarer offers the earliest description of birds evoking a sense of their place in English literature. It is understood from the first paragraph, '*The Seafarer* not only provides us with one of our first ornithological references in the English language, but also, most powerfully, the earliest written description of birds evoking place, being associated with a distinct landscape. This poem is not alone, however, in suggesting to us how birds could inspire a feeling for place more than 1,000 years ago. There are other glimpses, beyond the realms of poetry. We need to only look around us, at real places.' Hence (c).

21. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The last paragraph raises the question of what it was about birds that cause people's place-imaginings, and the passage suggests that birds inspired connections and responses to the places where they were encountered. 'Who would imagine the mulch-and-mud snipe secretly probing the worm house as place markers in Snitterfield (Warwickshire), or fairy-flitting titmice roving through trees as the spirits of Masongill (Yorkshire), or yellowhammers like fireside embers in the winter hedgerows in Amberley (Sussex)? The sheer number and variety recorded indicate not only what species were known, and where they were present, but that there was something about birds per se that inspired responses and connections to the places where they were encountered.' Hence (c).

22. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The term "toponyms" in the passage refers to names that describe landscape features, indicating the geographical interest and importance of early place-makers and place-namers. The last paragraph gives multiple examples of these. Hence (b).

23. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions that in the Seafarer's description, birds replaced human company for him on the 'ice-cold way', carrying both comfort and sardonic misery. In the first paragraph, 'battling against stormy winter seas and his troubled soul, describes how birds have replaced human company for him on the 'ice-cold way' – an admission that carries both comfort and sardonic misery. His entertainment is the 'swan's song', men's laughter is now 'the gannet's sound and curlew's cry', and the warming tonic of mead is echoed in the 'gull's singing'. Hence (b).

24. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage overall mentions about the seafarer providing one of the earliest descriptions of birds evoking the English literature. He states that '*The Seafarer* not only provides us with one of our first ornithological references in the English language, but also, most powerfully, the earliest written description of birds evoking place, being associated with a distinct landscape'. Hence (b).

Section B-Current Affairs with GK**25. Ans. a**

Exp. New Article – 330A: Reservations for women in LS —, 1/3rd of total seats to be filled by direct elections to the Lok Sabha shall be reserved for women. Article 332A – Reservation for Women in State Legislative Assemblies, Article 239AA – Reservation for Women in NCT of Delhi.

26. Ans. b

Exp. The bill mandates that reserved seats should be allocated by rotation to different constituencies in the general elections. This provision ensures a fair distribution and change in the reserved constituencies for women after each election.

27. Ans. c

Exp. The Women's Reservation Bill stipulates that the reservation period will last for 15 years from the commencement of the Act. This timeframe symbolizes a transition period for women to establish a strong foothold in the political field.

28. Ans. c

Exp. On September 12, 1996, the Deve Gowda-led United Front government introduced the 81st Constitution Amendment Bill in Lok Sabha for the reservation of women in Parliament. Following its failure to secure approval in Lok Sabha, the Bill was referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee chaired by Geeta Mukherjee.

29. Ans. c

Exp. As per the World Economic Forum (WEF)'s Global Gender Gap Report 2023, India has made strides in political empowerment, achieving 25.3% parity in this domain. Women represent 15.1% of parliamentarians, which is the highest representation since the inaugural report in 2006.

30. Ans. b

Exp. The Bharat Ratna was instituted in 1954 to honor individuals for outstanding contributions. It was instituted to honour individuals who have achieved exceptional levels of service or performance, regardless of their race, occupation, status, or gender.

31. Ans. b

Exp. Shri L. K. Advani was first, the Home Minister and, later, the Deputy Prime Minister in the cabinet of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1999-2004). Shri L. K. Advani is widely regarded as an individual of great intellectual ability, strong principles, and unwavering support for the idea of a strong and prosperous India.

32. Ans. b

Exp. Charan Singh was Uttar Pradesh's first non-Congress chief minister, and went on to become Prime Minister of India in 1979. Regarded as a 'champion of peasants', he is credited with creating a new political class encompassing farming communities in North India. The 'Kisan Diwas' or National Farmers Day is observed across the country on 23rd December to celebrate the birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh, the former Prime Minister of India.

33. Ans. d

Exp. Pamulaparti Venkata Narasimha Rao took oath as India's 9th Prime Minister on 21 June 1991. Rao was the first Prime Minister from the non-Hindi belt and the first person from a southern state to adorn the post. The 73 and 74 Constitutional Amendments Act empowering local bodies were enacted during his tenure. The Look East Policy of India was also initiated during his tenure.

34. Ans. d

Exp. Former Bihar Chief Minister (CM) and Socialist Leader Karpoori Thakur (posthumously), M.S. Swaminathan, Former PM PV Narsimha Rao and Former PM Chaudhary Charan Singh are 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Posthumously recipient of Bharat Ratna respectively.

35. Ans. a

Exp. Recently, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) emphasized the importance of executing the recommendations of the Idatte Commission report, to address the concerns of Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic, and De-Notified Tribes (NTs, SNTs, and DNTs) in India.

36. Ans. c

Exp. Main recommendation of Idatte commission was to assign individuals not identified in the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), or Other Backward Classes (OBCs) lists to the OBC category means suggesting that people who don't belong to these specific groups should be considered part of the Other Backward Classes. This proposal aims to ensure that those who are not covered by the SC, ST, or OBC classifications still receive recognition and support.

37. Ans. a

Exp. Denotified, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, commonly referred to as 'Vimukt Jatis', represent some of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged communities in India. Historically, these groups were subjected to discriminatory treatment, particularly during British colonial rule. They were stigmatized and unfairly labeled as 'born criminals' under laws like the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871.

38. Ans. b

Exp. According to the Idate Commission report, Haryana has the largest number of DNT community that are not included in any list.

39. Ans. a

Exp. The Ananthasayanam Ayyangar Committee, formed in 1949, played a pivotal role in the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871. This committee, led by Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, thoroughly examined the implications and effects of the Act. Recognizing its discriminatory nature and the injustices it perpetuated against certain communities, the committee recommended the abolition of the Act.

40. Ans. c

Exp. The theme for World Wetlands Day 2024 is "Wetlands and Human Wellbeing." The theme focuses on the interconnectedness among wetlands and different parts of human prosperity, including physical, mental, and environmental wellbeing. Wetlands are essential to guaranteeing human wellbeing and prosperity for people in the future.

41. Ans. d

Exp. India has increased its tally of Ramsar sites to 80 by adding five more wetlands to the list on the eve of World Wetlands Day 2024. India is one of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971.

42. Ans. a

Exp. Three sites (Ankasamudra Bird Conservation Reserve, Aghanashini Estuary, Magadi Kere Conservation Reserve) are in Karnataka. Two sites (Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary and Longwood Shola Reserve Forest) are in Tamil Nadu.

43. Ans. c

Exp. Renuka wetland is in the Sirmaur district of Himachal Pradesh and it is 672m above the sea level. Renuka is oblong shaped wetland flanked by two parallel steep hills running east-west. Renuka Wetland (Area – 20 ha) in Himachal Pradesh is the smallest wetland of India.

44. Ans. c

Exp. The Montreux Record is a register of wetland sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. Two wetlands in India are on the Montreux Record: Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan and Loktak Lake in Manipur. Chilika Lake was placed on the Montreux Record in 1993 due to siltation and sedimentation clogging the lake's mouth.

45. Ans. a

Exp. Melanism is a genetic condition that results in increased melanin production leading to black or nearly black skin, feathers, or hair in animals. Odisha is set to unveil the world's first melanistic tiger safari.

46. Ans. d

Exp. Black tigers (also known as Melanistic Royal Bengal Tiger) are a rare colour variant of the Bengal tiger. These are not a distinct species or geographic subspecies. They have been recorded only in the Similipal Tiger Reserve in Odisha.

47. Ans. b

Exp. According to the 2022 All India Tiger Estimation, the Similipal Tiger Reserve reported a population of 10 melanistic tigers out of a total of 16 tigers within the reserve. Furthermore, these melanistic tigers fall under the conservation status of "Endangered" as designated by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

48. Ans. d

Exp. National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEFCC). It was established in 2006 under Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

49. Ans. a

Exp. Three gallantry awards, namely Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra, were instituted by the Government of India on 26th January, 1950. The order of precedence of these awards is the Param Vir Chakra, the Ashoka Chakra, the Mahavir Chakra, the Kirti Chakra, the Vir Chakra and the Shaurya Chakra.

50. Ans. d

Exp. Odisha's colourful tableau, which showcased women empowerment and the state's rich handicraft and handloom sector during the 75th Republic Day parade, has won the first prize among the tableaux presented by various states and Union Territories.

51. Ans. c

Exp. Indian Space Research Organisation: The tableau featured the landing of the Chandrayaan-3 spacecraft near the south pole of the Moon and the Aditya L-1 mission. The lunar landing site of the spacecraft which was named Shiv Shakti Point was also featured. The tableau illustrated future missions such as Gaganyaan and Bhartiya Antariksha Station among others.

52. Ans. b

Exp. Madhya Pradesh's tableau exhibited the 'self-reliant and progressive' women of the state. The tableau portrayed the women of all walks of life—from a female pilot to small town women weaving the state's pride with Chanderi and the idol of 'Lahari Bai' leading the Millet Mission for India. Lahri Bai is also known as Millet Woman of India.

Section C-Legal Reasoning**53. Ans: (c)**

Sol. As per the passage, bail is the rule jail is the exception in general criminal law (except circumstances justify otherwise). In grave offences, bail cannot be granted on the basis of mere delay in trial. From this, following key points can be concluded: (i) Bail will be granted in almost all the cases-except if on the basis of circumstances-jail is more appropriate. (ii) In grave offence, bail will not be granted mainly because there is delay in trial.

In the present case, Vidhan has been arrested for a petty offence. Petty offence is another name for trivial offence (Offence which is not grave). Also, Vidhan has not been arrested under UAPA. This means the general rule for bail will apply on him. He will be granted bail unless circumstances justify otherwise. This is mentioned in Option (c).

That is the most appropriate option. Option (a) & (d) are incorrect as Vidhan has not been arrested for a grave offence. He is arrested for a petty offence. Therefore, the rule which is applicable in case of grave offence will not apply in the present question. Option (b) is incorrect as it states bail is always matter of right. This is incorrect as bail is not always a matter of right. Even in general criminal law, bail can be rejected if circumstances justify it.

54. Ans: (c)

Sol. The present question involves offences under UAPA. Therefore, the principle for bail as applicable in case of offences under UAPA will be considered. These principles are- (i) Prima Facie test (ii) Tripod Test.

As per the Prima Facie test-If the Court, on perusal of the case diary or the final report, is of the opinion that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accusation against a person, as regards commission of offence(s) under UAPA, is prima facie true, such accused **person shall not be released on bail** or on his own bond. Prima Facie true means that on the face of it, the materials must show the complicity of the accused in commission of the offence. The materials/evidence must be good and sufficient to establish a given fact or chain of facts constituting the stated offence, unless rebutted or contradicted by other evidence.

In the present case, Vidyut is charged under Section 15. As per the note, Section 15 punishes acts done with an intention to strike terror. The facts as mentioned in the question show a prima facie case against Vidyut. This can be seen from material collected from his house as well as the courses done by him. Thus, the test of prima facie is fulfilled. He will not be allowed bail. Option (c) is the correct option. Option (b) is accordingly incorrect. Option (a) is incorrect. The option is saying that as per general criminal law bail is the rule. This rule is not applicable in the present question because the case is pertaining to UAPA. Option (d) is incorrect. Vidyut has the intention to strike terror. This is clear from the facts that he wanted to teach the police officers a lesson.

55. Ans: (a)

Sol. One of the first test to consider the grant of bail is the prima facie test. If the Court is of the opinion that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accusation against a person, as regards commission of offence(s) under UAPA, is **prima facie true**, such accused person shall not be released on bail or on his own bond. Prima Facie true means that on the face of it, the materials must show the complicity of the accused in commission of the offence. The materials/evidence must be good and sufficient to establish a given fact or chain of facts constituting the stated offence, unless rebutted or contradicted by other evidence. The Court is merely expected to record a finding on the basis of **broad probabilities** regarding the involvement of the accused in the commission of the stated offence or otherwise. In the present case, it is clear that no evidence exists of Vidur and other students committing any crime. They have been arrested merely to ease the political pressure the police is facing. This shows that no wrongful act is committed. As no wrongful act is committed, probability of the accused's involvement in the offence does not exist. This shows that a prima facie case is not made out. Option (a) is the correct option. Option (b) & (d) are incorrect. Both these options are based on the assumption that once a person has been arrested under UAPA- they will not be provided bail. Such an assumption is not based on the passage. The passage nowhere states that bail is completely prohibited under UAPA. The true position is that the criteria to obtain bail under UAPA is very high. The two tests required to be fulfilled are Prima Facie test and Tripod Test. Once these tests are fulfilled, person will be granted bail. Option (c)

cannot be selected. The passage does not state that individual will be granted bail just because police have a mala fide intention.

56. Ans: (d)

Sol. Under the tripod test, following things need to be considered 'flight risk, influencing witnesses, tampering with evidence. Under these factor it is necessary to determine whether the accused is a flight risk (Statement i & iii), whether there is likelihood of his influencing witnesses (Statement ii), and whether there is possibility of evidence tampering (Statement iv).

Therefore, all the statement are required. None of the above is the appropriate option.

57. Ans: (d)

Sol. As per the passage, there are two views regarding bail. In ordinary criminal law the rule is 'bail is the rule, jail is the exception' – **unless circumstances justify otherwise**. From this it can be inferred that in majority of the cases bail is the rule. However, even in certain ordinary criminal cases, the bail is not the rule. From this it can be concluded that statement in the Assertion is false as it states that in all criminal cases (other than UAPA Cases)-bail is the rule jail is the exception.

Reason is correct. It is specifically mentioned in the passage- the form of the words used in proviso to Section 43D (5)– 'shall not be released' in contrast with the form of the words as found in Section 437(1) CrPC - 'may be released'– suggests the intention of the Legislature to make bail, the exception and jail, the rule. Correct option is (d). Assertion is false, Reason is true.

58. Ans: (a)

Sol. The passage laid down multiple grounds to challenge the validity of the subordinate legislation. The essence of these principles is that- if a subordinate legislation goes beyond the power provided under the Parent Act, it is invalid.

In the present case, the rules are completely valid as they are within the power provided under the Parent Act. The purpose of the Parent Act in this question was to prevent cyber-crime and to swiftly resolve the grievances (quick disposal of cases). The Act established various regional authorities. These authorities are also provided with the power to make rules to give effect to provisions of the Parent Act. This is a general power. The authorities are also provided with a specific power to make rules pertaining to investigation of cyber-crimes. It is mentioned in the passage when a general power to make regulations is followed by a specific power to make regulations, the latter does not limit the former. Now, in the question, the regional authority has decided to make rules to quickly dispose the cases within a week. This is line with the Parent Act which was enacted to swiftly resolve the grievances (quick disposal of cases). Thus, the rules made are in exercise of general power provided to the authority- to give effect to the provisions of the Act. The rules are valid. Option (a) is the correct option. Option (b) is accordingly incorrect. The rules are not beyond the powers provided but is strictly within it. Option (c) is incorrect. The reasoning used is not appropriate. The facts of the question, nowhere show that authorities are provided absolute discretion. Their power is mainly to give effect to provisions of the Parent Act. Therefore, this reasoning cannot be selected. Appropriate reasoning is in option (a). Option (d) is incorrect. The authorities have two powers- power to make rules to give effect to the provision of the Act (general power); power to make rules for investigation (specific power). Both the powers are valid. Specific power does not limit the general power. Therefore, the reasoning in the option is incorrect as authority has general power as well.

59. Ans: (c)

Sol. It is specifically mentioned in the passage, that validity of subordinate legislation can be challenged on the ground that it violates the fundamental right guaranteed under the Constitution. The present question involves such a situation. The question deals with Right to Education-which is a fundamental right (as provided in the question.) This right is available to children from age six to fourteen. Right to Education Act was made by the Parliament to deal with such fundamental right. The Act provides the regional authorities with the power to make rules to maintain records of children with age upto 14 years. However, the regional authority through its rule excluded children above the age of 12. Due to this, children of age thirteen and fourteen years could not secure their right to education. This shows that their fundamental right to education is violated through the rules. Thus, Option (c) is the most appropriate option. Option (a) is incorrect. The authority has been granted the power but such power has to be exercised in such a manner that fundamental right is not violated. In the present question, the act of the authority has directly violated fundamental right of the children. Therefore, the law will be invalid. Option (b) is not the most appropriate. The reasoning is not based on legal principles provided in the passage. The appropriate legal reasoning as per the passage is that law is invalid because the fundamental right as provided under the Constitution is violated. Option (d) is incorrect. The Act provide the power to make rules for children between ages of six to fourteen. This means rules should cover the children between all ages of six to fourteen. In the current question, the authority has ignored the children above the age of 12.

60. Ans: (c)

Sol. It is specifically mentioned in the passage, that validity of subordinate legislation can be challenged on the ground that the rules fail to conform to the statute under which it is made or exceed the limits of authority conferred by the parent Act. In the present case, the Parent Act grants the authority to make rules **only for collection and storage of waste**. However, the authority has made rules providing for increased penalty in case of second violation. This is clearly in excess of the power provided under the Act. Thus, Option (c) is correct.

Option (a) is incorrect as it assumes that if the rules are made in exercise of power given under a law, they will always be valid. Option (b) & (d) are incorrect because the reasoning is not based on legal principle laid down in the passage. Both these options are based on the fact that punishment imposed is correct or excessive. The passage does not provide anything with regards to determination of imposition of penalties. So from the information mentioned in the passage, the appropriate reasoning should be the legislation is not valid because it is in excess of the power granted under the Act.

61. Ans: (c)

Sol. It is specifically mentioned in the passage, that validity of subordinate legislation can be challenged on the ground that such legislation is repugnant to the laws of the land, that is, any other enactment. The facts of the present question, deal with this ground.

In the question, there are two laws:

(i) Environment Protection Act- Provides power to make rules pertaining to protection of sensitive environmental areas.

(ii) Forest Protection Act- Is an exception to Environment Protection Act. Provides that DM does not have the power to make rules pertaining to sensitive environmental areas within an area declared as forest.

Thus, if the DM makes any rules pertaining to forest area, it would violate the provision of Forest Protection Act. Accordingly, the law will be declared valid as per ground mentioned above.

As per the fact mentioned, the DM of Indore has made rules pertaining to a sensitive area lying within notified forest. The rules have been made under the Environment Protection Act. This amounts to violation of Forest Protection Act. The rules are invalid. Option (c) is the correct option.

62. Ans: (b)

Sol. As mentioned in the passage, the legal principles that may be relevant in adjudicating cases where subordinate legislation are challenged on the ground of being 'ultra vires' the parent Act is that ultra vires may arise in several ways. One such way is when there may be noncompliance with the procedural requirement as laid down in the parent Act. In the present case, the law laid down by the Government mandated that rules will not be effective unless approved by the Parliament. This is a procedural requirement. The DM has not followed this requirement and thus the rules are ultra vires the Parent Act. Option (b) is the most appropriate option. Option (a) is not the most appropriate option. The DM has not exceeded the powers granted by the Parent Act. He has not complied with the procedural requirement provided under the Act.

63. Ans: (b)

Sol. As mentioned in the passage, the term subordinate legislation refers to rules, **regulations**, orders, schemes, bye-laws, statutes, ordinances, notifications or any instrument framed under an Act of Parliament (Parent Act) or the Constitution. These subordinate legislation is bound by certain principles as mentioned in the passage. These principles are that such authority should stay within its legislative competence while making such rules; rules should not violate the constitution of India including provisions pertaining to fundamental rights; rules should follow the procedural formalities as provided in the Parent Act [**Option (d) contains a correct statement**] and rules should not violate the provisions of the Parent Act [**Option (a) contains a correct statement**]. The passage also states that such delegated legislation can be challenged on the ground that it suffers from manifest arbitrariness. [**Option (c) contains a correct statement**]. The statement in Option (b) is incorrect as it states that power to make such rules is limited only by provisions related to fundamental rights. The passage states that rules should not violate any provision of the constitution. Thus, the power is limited by the entire constitution. Thus, option (b) has to be selected in the present question.

64. Ans: (c)

Sol. As per the CAR rules, the very first step the crew has to take is to inform the passenger that if their behaviour is deemed unruly, they can be arrested. Vidhan's behaviour is unruly as he was making inappropriate gestures and comments. This falls within unruly behaviour as mentioned in Level 1. The Cabin crew has informed that he will be arrested. This condition is fulfilled.

Offended by the comment, Vidhan attacked the crew. This amounts to Level 2 offence. All this was happening while the flight was in the air. In such a case, the steps that the Pilot and the airline is required to follow are: (i) the pilot is required to quickly assess if

the cabin crew can control the unruly passenger. If according to his assessment, the passenger can be controlled- the Pilot should accordingly inform the airline's central control on the ground. (ii) If the pilots and the airline's central control believe that the unruly passenger cannot be brought under control by the cabin crew, they must land as soon as possible at the nearest available airport. (iii) After landing, an FIR will be lodged with the security agency.

"Upon landing..., airline representative shall lodge FIR (First Information Report) with the concerned security agency at aerodrome, to whom, the unruly passenger shall be handed over," the rules state.

Based on these, the appropriate steps can be either (i) Quick assessment and inform the airline or (ii) If the pilot and airline believe the passenger **cannot be controlled**, then land the plane and handover the passenger.

Option (c) is the based on point (i) here. It is saying that the Pilot should make a quick assessment of the situation and based on his assessment inform the airline's central control on the ground. Hence, this is the most appropriate situation in the present case.

Option (d) is not the most appropriate option. This option is saying that Pilot should **exercise his discretion** to immediately land the plane and handover Vidhan to the airline security agency. As per the explanation (point ii) above- the appropriate step is for the Pilot and the airline central control to decide **jointly** that the passenger cannot be controlled. The pilot alone does not have a discretion in the present case. Option (a) is incorrect. As per the information mentioned in the passage, the crew is not authorised to arrest a passenger. They only have to inform the passenger that if their behaviour is unruly, they could be arrested. The formalities related to FIR, arrest is done by the concerned security agency. Option (b) is incorrect as this is saying that Pilot should wait for Vidhan to settle down. This is not correct, as CAR rules provide that Pilot has to make a quick assessment of the situation.

65. Ans: (a)

Sol. The requirement with regards to the committee as mentioned in the passage are: (i) retired district and sessions judge as chairman; (ii) a representative of a different airline **(this requirement has not been fulfilled.)** (iii) representative of a passengers' association, or consumer association, or a retired officer of a consumer disputes redressal forum. (any of these can be appointed).

In the present question, the airline in question is IndiGo. Therefore, to fulfil the criteria as mentioned in the CAR rules, a representative from airline other than IndiGo should have been selected to the committee. However, in the present case, the Pilot of the IndiGo airline has been selected. This means that the constitution of the committee is not in consonance with the CAR rules. Thus, Vidhi's claim is valid. Option (a) is correct. Option (c) is incorrect. It is not mandatory that retired official of a consumer forum has to be appointed in all cases. Any of representative of a passengers' association, **or** consumer association, **or** a retired officer of a consumer disputes redressal forum can be appointed. In the present question, a representative from the consumer association has been appointed. Thus, it is not mandatory for a retired official from district consumer forum to be appointed. Option (b) is incorrect. The committee has failed to appoint the representative from the other airline. Due to this Vidhi's claim is valid. The fact that the committee has taken the decision within 30 days will not make Vidhi's claim invalid as besides this requirement, the constitution of the committee has to be proper. Option (d) is incorrect. It is correct that the categorisation of Vidhi's act falls within Level 2. However, the decision taken is not in compliance with the CAR rules as the constitution

of the committee is not proper. Thus, even though categorisation is correct, Vidhi's claim is valid nonetheless.

66. Ans: (c)

Sol. As per the passage, the level 2 incidents involve acts pertaining to **physically abusive behaviour, including pushing** or inappropriate touching or sexual harassment. This does not talk about intention. All that is mentioned is that acts amount to physically abusive behaviours. It is directly mentioned in the question that affected by the restraining acts of the crew, Vidya started pushing and hitting the crew members. From this it is clear that her acts fall within Level 2. Now she will have to face an action (ban) according to the CAR rules. The action will be decided by the internal committee. In the meantime, the CAR rules provide that the airline can impose a ban up to 30 days, not more than that. In the present case, the airline has banned Vidya for **six months**. This is clearly wrong. Therefore, the airline's decision is not required to be followed. Also, the CAR rules clearly mandate that the duration for ban as decided by the committee will be binding on the airline. Accordingly, Option (b) can be rejected. This option states that the airline has the discretion with regards to the ban duration. Option (a) is incorrect. The passage does not provide any upper limit for ban duration in case of decision by the internal committee. The duration of six months is relevant when an airline other than the one (against whom the behaviour was committed) is deciding to ban the passenger. The committee is not bound by this. Option (d) is incorrect as intention is not relevant as per the passage. The correct option then is (c). The decision by the committee is correct and the duration of ban as provided by the committee has to be followed by the airline.

67. Ans: (b)

Sol. As per the explanation of the previous question, it is clear that Vidya's act falls within the levels as provided under the CAR Rules. The only thing to be decided for this question is whether the ban duration as provided by the other airlines is correct. As per the passage, In addition to the airline on whose aircraft the incident occurred, other airlines also have the **option of banning** such passengers from flying for **varying durations based on offence levels**. For Level 1 and **2 offences**, the ban on flying **can extend** to three months and **six months** respectively. For a Level 3 offence, the minimum ban should be for 2 years, with no upper limit. From this it is clear that the maximum duration for the level 2 offence is six months. Now, as per the additional facts, the duration as decided by these other airlines is 1 month. This is valid and within the maximum limit. Thus, Option (b) is the correct option. Option (a) is incorrect. The decision of the internal committee is binding on the particular airline involved in the incident. It is nowhere mentioned in the passage that other airlines are also bound by the decision of the internal committee. Option (c) is incorrect. The maximum ban duration for level 2 offence is six months. Thus, it is not correct to claim that for these offences, the other airlines are not bound by any upper limit. The upper limit is not mentioned for level 3 offences. Option (d) is incorrect as it is properly explained in solution to the last question- Vidya's act falls within level 2.

68. Ans: (c)

Sol. Statement (i) is correct. It is specifically mentioned in the passage that an individual who is banned from flying can appeal within 60 days to an Appellate Committee constituted by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and headed by a retired judge of a High Court. A ban can be imposed by airline as well as the committee. Therefore, in

case the ban is imposed by the internal committee- an appeal can be filed before the Appellate Committee. **Statement (ii) is not correct.** As per the statement, if the internal committee does not provide a decision within 30 days, then the airline is free to decide the duration of the ban. This is not correct. The correct position is that in case the decision is not taken by the committee within 30 days, the passenger will be free to fly. Thus, after 30 days-airline has no authority to decide the duration of the ban.

Statement (iii) is not correct. The CAR Rules specifically provide that other airlines have the option of banning such passengers from flying for varying durations based on offence levels. For Level 1 and 2 offences, the ban on flying can extend to three months and six months respectively. For a Level 3 offence, the minimum ban should be for 2 years, with no upper limit. Thus, the rules clearly provide the limits depending upon the offence. This statement is not correct as it is saying that the CAR rule is silent in this regard.

Statement (iv) is not correct as it is saying that the decision by the appellate committee is final. It is mentioned in the passage, that an **appeal against the appellate committee's decision** shall be made to a High Court. Thus, the decision by the appellate committee is not final. It can be challenged before the High Court.

Since, Statement (ii), (iii) & (iv) are not correct, the correct option for this question is Option (c).

69. Ans: (c)

Sol. The Supreme Court Legal Services Committee constituted under Section 3A of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, to provide “free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society”, in cases falling under the **top court's jurisdiction**. Thus, the essential condition is that the matter must fall within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In the present question, the new law enacted by the Parliament confer exclusive jurisdiction on the High Court. Thus, the Supreme Court does not have the jurisdiction to hear matter pertaining to domestic violence. As per the point above, the Supreme Courts' committee does not deal with cases falling outside the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Since, Vidhi's case fall outside the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the SCLSC was correct in refusing her. Option (c) is the correct option. Option (d) is incorrect. The Committee is responsible for legal aid in matters falling under Supreme Court's jurisdiction. Thus, it would be wrong to say that that committee is not at all responsible for providing legal aid. Option (a) is incorrect. It is correct that as per the new law Vidhi belongs to a weaker section. However, still the SCLSC is not responsible for providing legal aid as the matter does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Option (b) is incorrect. The reasoning provided is not correct. The conditions as provided under Section 12 is for legal aid by the legal service Authorities. The Supreme Court's committee deals with cases within the Supreme Courts' jurisdiction.

70. Ans: (c)

Sol. The list of eligible persons for free legal aid is provided under Section 12 of the Legal Services Act, 1987. As per this list, the people from Scheduled Castes are also eligible. In the present case, Vidhan belonged to a scheduled caste. This can be inferred from the following facts: (i) The law enacted by the Parliament deals with murder of people from scheduled castes. (ii) After the enactment of the law, people from these castes were subjected to hate crimes. (iii) Vidhan was a victim of such a crime. He was murdered. Thus, this means that Vidhan belonged to a scheduled caste. Therefore, his father will also be from scheduled caste. His father is eligible under Section 12 of the Act. Option (c) is correct.

As per the passage, the provision for free legal aid includes payment of court fee, process fees and **all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings**. This highlighted part is broad enough to include even payment of stamp paper charges as it is paid in connection with legal proceedings. Hence, Option (b) is incorrect. Option (a) & (d) are incorrect. Both these options are based on the fact that income proof is an essential condition to become eligible for legal aid. This is incorrect as the passage clearly states that a person is eligible for free legal aid if any or all of the conditions as provided under Section 12 is fulfilled.

71. Ans: (d)

Sol. In the previous question, Vidhan's father was already eligible for legal aid as he belonged to Scheduled Caste. Thus the fact that his income is above or below Rs. 1,00,000 is irrelevant. Thus, the substituted fact would have no effect on the father's eligibility to claim legal aid. Option (d) is the correct option. Option (a) is incorrect. As per Section 13, a person is eligible if he satisfies any of the criteria as provided under Section 12. Vidhan's father is eligible because he satisfies the criteria of being a member of a scheduled caste. Now, the fact that his income is above Rs. One lakh will not weaken his eligibility. Accordingly, Option (c) is also incorrect.

72. Ans: (c)

Sol. At the outset, it should be noted that Vidya is eligible for free legal aid under Section 12 as she is a **child**. Thus, the decision of the authority that Vidya is not eligible is not correct. On this basis alone, Option (b) & (d) can be eliminated. With regards to the prima facie case, the following points are relevant: (i) "prima facie" means on the face of it; (ii) Prima facie case exists when the available evidence allows for the conclusion that the person claiming legal aid is seeking.

In the present question, Vidya is a victim of corporal punishment. As per the question, it is punishable under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. In simple terms, Vidya is claiming an action against her teacher on the ground of hurt. As per the note, a person is said to voluntarily cause hurt, when an act is done with the intention of causing hurt. From the CCTV footage it is clear that the teacher is slapping Vidya furiously. From this it can be inferred a prima facie case is being made out. Thus, the authority was not correct in its assessment that no prima facie case exists.

Based on this explanation, the correct option for this question is Option (c) as the decision is wrong on both the counts- eligibility, and prima facie case.

73. Ans: (b)

Sol. Section 3A of the Act states that the Central Authority (the National Legal Services Authority or NALSA) shall constitute the committee. It consists of a sitting SC judge, who is the chairman, along with other **members possessing the experience and qualifications prescribed by the Centre**. This means the Central Government can prescribe experience and qualification for the members of the SCLSC. The section does not authorise the Central Government to prescribe such experience and qualification for the Chairman. In the present question, the rules are made for prescribing conditions pertaining to experience and qualification of the **Chairman**. This is beyond the powers of the Central Government. Thus the rules are invalid. Option (b) is correct. Accordingly, Option (a) is incorrect as it states that rules are valid under Section 3A. Option (c) is incorrect as it is based on the assumption that rules will be valid if the Chief Justice of India is provided the power to nominate the Chairman. No information is provided in the passage in this regard. Nomination of the Chairman is different from the power to make

rules. As per Section 3A, Central Government can prescribe qualifications for members only. This has not been done by the Central Government. Therefore, the rules will not be valid even if they provide the CJI with the power to nominate. Option (d) is incorrect. It is not based on information mentioned in the question.

74. Ans: (d)

Sol. Section 17A provides that no police officer shall conduct any enquiry or inquiry or investigation into any offence alleged to have been committed by a public servant, without prior approval of the government. The approval is to be taken from the government in whose connection in the case of a **person who is or was employed, at the time** when the offence was alleged to have been committed. In simple terms, the relevant criteria is at the time when the offence is alleged to have been committed.

For example:- If a person was working with the State Government **at the time** when the offence is alleged to have been committed- then the sanction from State Government is required.

In the present question, Vidur was working with State Government for a decade. The allegation is pertaining to the acts done by him during his initial two years as a commissioner. This means that allegation is pertaining to his acts in connection with the State Government. Therefore, the approval from State Government is required. However, in the present question, approval is taken from the Central Government. This is not in consonance with the Act. Option (d) is the correct option. Option (a) is incorrect. The fact that Vidur is currently working with the Central Government is irrelevant because the allegation is pertaining to his employment with the State Government. Therefore, sanction from State Government is required. Option (b) is incorrect. The facts mentioned in the question are not sufficient to decide whether an offence has been committed or not. Also for the purpose of sanction, the relevant fact is that allegation is made. At this stage, proof of commission of actual offence is not required. Option (c) is incorrect. The reasoning is incorrect. Section 17A provides that approval from Central Government is required when the allegation is pertaining to the time when the person was employed in connection with affairs of the Union. In the present question, allegation is pertaining to the time when Vidur was employed in connected with affairs of the State.

75. Ans: (b)

Sol. The general rule under Section 17A is that to conduct inquiry or investigation etc. the police shall obtain prior approval from the concerned government. However, as per the proviso, this approval is not required in the case of on the **spot arrest** on the charge of accepting or attempting to accept **any undue advantage** for himself **or for any other person**. In the present question, Vidhi was arrested on the spot on the charge of taking undue advantage for her seniors. The Act covers both the situation- taking advantage for himself or for any other person. Thus, Vidhi's situation is covered under the exception. Accordingly, no prior approval is required in her case. Option (b) is the correct option. Accordingly, Option (a) is incorrect. Option (c) is incorrect. The Section specifically deals with arrest as well. Option (d) is incorrect. The exception covers both the situation-- taking advantage for himself **or for any other person**.

76. Ans: (d)

Sol. The challenge is made by Vidhi on the ground that no prior approval is taken from the Government. Her challenge was already weak in the previous question because her arrest was covered under the exception to Section 17A. Her arrest was covered because she was taking undue advantage for someone else. The additional facts are saying that

she has taken undue advantage for herself as well. This will not have any effect because she was already covered under the exception. Option (d) is the correct option. Option (a) & (b) will not be correct. The additional facts are giving the impression that she is now covered under the exception and accordingly in light of these facts the claim is weak. This line of reasoning is incorrect as even in the facts mentioned in the previous question, she was covered because exception includes- taking advantage for any himself or for any other person.

77. Ans: (c)

Sol. A public servant is said to commit offence of criminal misconduct, if he intentionally enriches himself illicitly during the period of his office. Public Servant shall be presumed to have intentionally enriched himself illicitly if he or any person on his behalf, is in possession of or has, at any time during the period of his office, been in possession of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to his known sources of income which the public servant cannot satisfactorily account for. The expression “known sources of income” means income received from any lawful sources

From the above it is clear that following points are relevant:

- pecuniary resources or property in possession of the public servant or any other person on his behalf.
- The period of possession is any time during the period of his office.
- Known source of income means income received from any lawful sources.

Statement (i) is relevant as from this income from known sources will be decided. Statement (ii) is not relevant because it is talking about a duration before the job. Statement (iii) is relevant as this shows a person is holding resources on Vidyut's behalf during the job. Statement (iv) is relevant as it is directly talking about the property in Vidyut's possession during the job tenure. Thus, Statement (i), (iii) & (iv) are relevant. Option (c) is correct.

78. Ans: (d)

Sol. The assertion is false. It is mentioned in the very beginning of the passage that the Supreme Court has delivered a split verdict. The judge disagreed on whether prior approval was required in allegation against CM Naidu. Justice Bose held that prior approval was necessary, which the CID did not have when it opened the inquiry. Justice Trivedi held it was necessary to seek approval only to investigate offences committed after 2018, the year this requirement was introduced. From this it can be inferred that Justice Bose is saying that the approval is necessary even for offence before 2018 whereas Justice Trivedi says that approval is necessary only for offence after the 2018. Thus, it can be concluded that the position regarding applicability of the provision is **not clear**. Assertion is false as it is saying that the position is clear. Based on this explanation, Reason (R) is correct as it accurately mentions that there was a split verdict and judges could not agree on applicability of prior approval requirement. Option (d) is the correct option.

79. Ans: (b)

Sol. For the purpose of this question, following legal points can be concluded from the passage: (i) A candidates' application or appointment shall not be cancelled mainly because he had a criminal case against him. If he was acquitted then, cancelling appointment would amount to indirect punishment. (ii) For conviction in cases that **aren't trivial**, the employer may cancel the employee's candidature or terminate his services. Trivial means minor/petty. So if an individual has been convicted for a petty

offence, his application shall not be cancelled mainly because of that. Other factors and eligibility will be relevant.

In the present case, the information mentioned is limited. The key facts are that Vidhan has been convicted in the past. This conviction was for a petty offence. He was not convicted for a serious offence or a non-trivial offence. Thus, his application/candidature shall not be rejected mainly on this basis. Hence, Option (b) is the most appropriate and the accurate statement. Option (a) is incorrect. The passage does not state that candidature shall be rejected solely because a person has been convicted. The passage states that in case of conviction in a non-trivial offence (serious offence), candidature can be terminated. In the present question, conviction was for a petty offence. Thus, based on the passage, it cannot be said that solely due to his conviction for the petty offence, Vidhan's application shall be rejected. Option (c) is not the most appropriate option. The reasoning quoted is from the Punjab & Haryana High Court. These observation were made in the background of a person being acquitted. In Vidhan's case, he was convicted. Therefore, these observation will not be applicable. It is not appropriate to rely on these observation. Option (d) is not the most appropriate. Nothing is mentioned in the question regarding Vidhan claiming fundamental right to appointment. Therefore, the reasoning used in this option is not relevant.

80. Ans: (c)

Sol. For the purpose of this question, following legal points can be concluded from the passage: (i) A candidates' application or appointment shall not be cancelled mainly because he had a criminal case against him. If he was acquitted then, cancelling appointment would amount to indirect punishment. (ii) If acquittal had already been recorded in a case involving moral turpitude or offence of heinous/serious nature, on technical ground and **it is not a case of clean acquittal, or benefit of reasonable doubt has been given**, the employer may consider all relevant facts available as to antecedents, and may take appropriate decision as to the continuance of the employee. Other than the above two points, the decision by the Punjab and Haryana High Court is also relevant. The court quashed the notification by the Centre in light of honest disclosure by the candidate. The Court was also of the view, cancelling the appointment would amount to indirect punishment, especially when the person has been acquitted. The relevant facts as mentioned in the question are (i) Vidhi has been acquitted from an offence involving moral turpitude. (ii) Her acquittal is done by giving benefit of doubt. (iii) She has been honest in her disclosure. (iv) The government has rejected her application. Now as per the principles/legal points mentioned above, the Supreme Court can quash the rejection order as it would amount to indirect punishment. Now the Court cannot direct appointment. The most appropriate option is to ask the Centre to reconsider the decision. This is because, the case was related to moral turpitude. In such a case, employer has the freedom to decide by looking at other factors. In this light, Option (c) is the most appropriate option as it is saying that Court should quash the decision and ask the centre to reconsider in light of honest disclosure/acquittal. Option (a) is incorrect. It is mentioned in Ram Lal vs. State of Rajasthan, that expressions like "benefit of doubt" and "honorably acquitted", are not to be understood as magic incantations. It emphasised that **courts are supposed to look into judgements of acquittal** while adjudicating departmental proceedings. Therefore, the reasoning mentioned in Option (a) is incorrect. This is saying that merely by referring to the last para, it is clear that Vidhi has not been honourable acquitted. The correct approach for the court would be to look at the judgement and not be confused by mere use of the phrase "benefit of the doubt". Option (b) is incorrect. Since the case involves moral turpitude, the Employer has to

decide as per antecedents and other relevant factors. Therefore, it would not be correct to say that Court should confirm the appointment just because she has been acquitted. Option (d) contains an accurate statement but it is not appropriate in the instant case. This can be stated in light of the decision by the Punjab and Haryana High Court. In this case, the court quashed the decision and asked the government to reconsider.

81. Ans: (d)

Sol. It is specifically mentioned in the passage, that in Ram Lal vs. State of Rajasthan, the court said that expressions like “benefit of doubt” and “honorably acquitted”, are not to be understood as magic incantations. It emphasised that courts are **supposed to look into judgements of acquittal while adjudicating** departmental proceedings. Asking the **court to refrain from being carried away by the mere use of such terminology**, the court said it is obliged to examine the ruling’s substance and not go by the form of expression used. Thus, the mere fact that the last paragraph of the judgment now mentions “honourably acquitted” will not have an effect on Vidhi’s case. The Supreme Court is supposed to look into the entire judgement and then decide appropriately. Option (d) is correct. Option (c) is incorrect. This option is saying that merely because the word “honourably acquitted” is used-her case is strengthened. This reasoning is not in line with the passage. The appropriate approach is to examine the substance of the judgement and depending on that decision is to be taken.

82. Ans: (d)

Sol. In Avtar Singh vs. Union of India (2016), the SC ruled that **information given to the employer** about a candidate’s **conviction, acquittal, arrest, or pendency** of a criminal case, whether **before or after entering** into service, **must be true and without suppression or false information**. For conviction in cases that aren’t trivial, the employer may cancel the employee’s candidature or terminate his services.

From this it is clear that candidate has to disclose correct information. Statement (ii) shows that case was filed after Vidya’s appointment and she has suppressed such information. Thus, this will strengthen government’s decision to terminate her appointment. Statement (i) shows that in cases involving moral turpitude, and she was not given a clean acquittal. As per the passage, in such a situation the employer has to take appropriate decision as to the continuance of the employee. Therefore, in such cases the government has the freedom to take decision. **This fact in the present case would strengthen the Government’s decision as it would justify the decision taken by the government.** Statement (iii) shows that she has been acquitted the Court. As per the passage, this would not in any way strengthen the Government’s decision. Statement (iv) states that Vidya has not been acquitted on technical grounds. This also does not strengthen the decision in any case. This will actually strengthen Vidya’s case as this will show that her acquittal was clean.

83. Ans: (a)

Sol. The assertion is stating that just because a person is acquitted from a criminal court he is not automatically eligible for a job. This is correct. This can be seen from the SC’s judgement in Satish Chandra Yadav vs. Union of India. The observation as mentioned in the passage are: “acquittal in a criminal case would not automatically entitle a candidate for appointment to the post” and it would be still open to the employer to consider their antecedents and examine their suitability as a candidate”. From this two points can be chalked out: (i) Just because a person has been acquitted, he would not be automatically eligible for appointment to the job. **[Thus, Assertion is**

correct] (ii) The reason why the person is not automatically eligible because the employer still has the option to consider the antecedents and examine suitability of a candidate. **[Thus, Reason is also correct]** From these two points, it is clear that both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation.

84. Ans: (d)

Sol. It is mentioned in the passage, that if **acquittal had already been recorded in a case involving moral turpitude or offence of heinous/serious nature, on technical ground and it is not a case of clean acquittal**, or benefit of reasonable doubt has been given, the **employer may consider all relevant facts available** as to antecedents, and **may take appropriate decision as to the continuance of the employee**. This shows that if an acquittal is not clean the employer has the freedom to take a decision. Thus, Option (d) contains a correct statement. Option (a) contains an incorrect statement as it saying that only information pertaining to conviction is required to be true. The correct position is that information given to the employer about a candidate's **conviction, acquittal, arrest, or pendency of a criminal case**, whether **before or after entering** into service, must be true. Option (b) contains an incorrect statement. It is specifically mentioned in the passage that acquittal in a criminal case would not automatically entitle a candidate for appointment to the post. Option (c) contains an incorrect statement. It is saying that for conviction in cases that aren't trivial, the employer **shall** cancel the employee's candidature or terminate his services. This means that it is mandatory for the employer to cancel services. This is not based on the passage as the correct position under the passage is "For conviction in cases that aren't trivial, the employer **may** cancel the employee's candidature or terminate his services." Thus, the correct position is that the employer has the discretion/freedom to terminate employment even in non-trivial cases.

Section D-Logical Reasoning

85. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The potential flaw in the reasoning is the belief that changes in the film industry will directly lead to societal reforms. This implies a direct causation between the film industry's adaptation to societal dreams and actual societal change, which may not necessarily be the case. Societal change is complex and influenced by a multitude of factors, not solely by the film industry's alignment with public aspirations. Option (a) is incorrect. While it questions the film industry's capacity to adapt, it does not point to a flaw in the logic of aligning with societal changes. Option (b), though relevant, does not directly address a flaw in the reasoning related to the alignment of the film industry with societal changes in India. It focuses more on the international aspect. Option (d) is misleading. While historical significance and cultural heritage are important, they do not directly represent a flaw in the reasoning regarding the industry's alignment with contemporary societal changes. Hence (c).

86. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage specifically mentions that 'The Archies' cast three "star kids" in lead roles, which added fuel to the allegation of nepotism, indicating that the film reignited the debate. This directly supports the inference in option (b). Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not mention the film showcasing diverse talents from non-film backgrounds. Instead, it focuses on the casting of "star kids." Option (c) is misleading. While the film received a mild response, the passage indicates its significant

impact on the nepotism debate, not that it focused on unrelated industry issues. Option (d) suggests that the mixed response to the movie overshadowed its role in the nepotism debate. However, the passage implies that the film's reception was part of its impact on the nepotism discussion, not separate from it. Hence (b).

87. Ans: a

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage implies that the industry has not been entirely merit-driven, suggesting that outsiders face more significant challenges in establishing themselves compared to insiders with familial connections. This aligns with option (a) which points to the historical difficulties faced by outsiders. Option (b) is confusing. While it might seem plausible, the passage does not explicitly state that the industry values familial connections over talent; it highlights the ongoing debate and changing perceptions. Option (c) is incorrect as it contradicts the point implied in the passage. The passage suggests that the industry was never driven entirely by meritorious outsiders, indicating that it wasn't always welcoming and fair to both groups. Option (d) is subtly misleading. The passage does not suggest that nepotism is a recent phenomenon; it implies that nepotism has been a longstanding issue in Bollywood. Hence (a).

88. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage indicates a change in how nepotism is discussed and perceived today. If social media platforms have seen an increase in discussions criticizing nepotism in Bollywood, it directly strengthens the argument that nepotism is more scrutinized now, aligning with the changing narrative and public sentiment mentioned in the passage. Option (a) while tempting, does not directly strengthen the argument about scrutiny; it suggests a shift in audience preferences, not necessarily an increase in scrutiny. Option (c) provides historical context but does not directly support the idea that scrutiny has increased today compared to the past. Option (d) is misleading. While government regulations would indicate recognition of the issue, the passage does not discuss institutional actions, focusing instead on public and industry perceptions. Hence (b).

89. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The argument is that having a famous last name presents more challenges than advantages. If industry reports show a higher success rate for debut films of actors with famous family backgrounds, it directly weakens this argument by suggesting that a famous last name may actually be an advantage in terms of success rate, contrary to the argument presented. Option (a) is misleading. While it acknowledges the challenges faced by actors with famous last names, it doesn't necessarily weaken the argument; in fact, it could even support it. Option (c), though interesting, does not directly weaken the argument about the film industry. It suggests an alternative career choice due to pressure but does not address the balance of challenges and advantages in the industry. Option (d) is misleading. While initial audience interest is noted, it does not sufficiently counter the argument about overall challenges versus advantages in the industry. Hence (b).

90. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The argument is that the film industry's nepotism reflects broader societal changes in India. Knowing historical trends in public opinion about nepotism in various sectors, including the film industry, is most important to evaluate this. It directly addresses how societal attitudes toward nepotism have evolved over time,

which is key to understanding the reflection of societal changes. Option (a), while relevant, is more specific to the film industry and does not directly link to broader societal changes. Option (c) is a trap. Economic growth and societal development are broader indicators, but they do not directly inform us about attitudes towards nepotism, which is central to the argument. Option (d) is misleading. A comparative analysis with global film industries might provide context, but it does not directly help in evaluating how Bollywood's nepotism reflects changes in Indian society. Hence (b).

91. Ans: a

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage highlights the diverse and complex challenges faced by modern chief executives, including geopolitical uncertainty and economic factors such as inflation and interest rates. It suggests that these issues add layers of complexity to their role, requiring them to pay close attention to global market trends and economic shifts. This response best encapsulates the breadth and depth of the impact on their strategic thinking and decision-making process. Option (b), is incorrect because it suggests a reduction in focus on internal affairs, which is not supported by the passage. The role of a CEO, as described, is multifaceted, involving both internal and external concerns. Option (c), focuses narrowly on a "hands-on approach in daily operations" to address inflation and interest rates. While these are concerns, the passage does not imply that CEOs must immerse themselves in daily operations to this extent. Option (d), is partially correct, as it mentions a balanced approach. However, it does not fully capture the heightened complexity and strategic focus that the passage attributes to the role of a CEO in the context of geopolitical and economic challenges. It's not as comprehensive as (a) in addressing the specific impact of these challenges. Hence (a).

92. Ans: a

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage emphasizes the significance of managing reputation risk and the necessity for CEOs to comply with governance codes and sustainability pledges. This implies that adhering to these principles is integral to maintaining a positive public image. The passage suggests a direct link between these factors and a company's reputation, highlighting the importance of ethical and sustainable practices in shaping public perception. Option (b), is incorrect because it oversimplifies the relationship by suggesting that public image is solely dependent on financial performance. The passage, however, underlines the role of governance and sustainability in reputation management. Option (c), presents a false dichotomy, implying that focus on governance and sustainability leads to neglect of core business operations. The passage does not support this notion; instead, it implies that these aspects are part of a broader, balanced strategy. Option (d), is misleading. It implies that a strong public image can override deficiencies in compliance with governance and sustainability. However, the passage suggests the opposite: that adherence to these factors is essential for a strong public image, not that it can be replaced by it. Hence (a).

93. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage implies that the evolving challenges of hybrid working, talent scarcity, and intergenerational issues require CEOs to adopt a more dynamic and adaptable leadership style. This approach is necessary to effectively manage a diverse and changing workforce. The CEO's role in workforce management has become more complex and multifaceted, necessitating flexibility and innovation. Option (a), is incorrect because it suggests that CEOs should prioritize technology over traditional management, which is not supported by the passage. While technology is

important, the passage implies a need for a balanced approach. Option (b) presents the diminished importance of the CEO in workforce management. However, the passage indicates an increased complexity in this role, not a reduction in significance. Option (d) is a misdirection. It proposes that CEOs should delegate all aspects of workforce management, but the passage suggests that CEOs need to be actively involved and adaptable in managing these challenges, not entirely removed from the process. Hence (c).

94. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage suggests that the role of CEOs has evolved to encompass a broader scope of accountability, reflecting not just their business decisions but also their behavior and actions both inside and outside the workplace. This change indicates that CEOs are now responsible for a wider range of issues, including ethical conduct and societal impact, beyond just financial performance. Option (a), is incorrect because it overemphasizes the role of public opinion. While public perception is important, the passage does not suggest it has become the primary accountability factor over shareholders or boards. Option (b) suggests that CEOs have become risk-averse due to increased scrutiny. However, the passage does not specifically state that CEOs are less willing to take risks; it emphasizes the broader scope of their accountability. Option (d) presents a misleading choice by implying that CEOs now prioritize legal compliance over ethical leadership. The passage, however, suggests that the scrutiny encompasses both ethical behavior and compliance, not one over the other. Hence (c).

95. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions rising tensions between boards and chief executives, alongside a notable decline in CEO tenure. This suggests a direct correlation between board-CEO dynamics and the stability of CEO positions. The implication is that friction or misalignment between a board's expectations and a CEO's performance or vision can contribute to shorter tenures for CEOs. Option (a), is incorrect because it inaccurately suggests that the primary reason for declining CEO tenure is board involvement in daily operations, which is not explicitly stated or implied in the passage. Option (c) offers a confusion by indicating a focus on performance metrics as the lead cause for shorter tenures. While performance may be a factor, the passage specifically highlights tensions in the relationship as a key issue. Option (d) is misleading. It suggests that market volatility is the primary cause for the decline in CEO tenure, diverting attention from the role of board dynamics, which is emphasized in the passage. Hence (b).

96. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage notes a significant increase in CEO compensation compared to the relatively modest rise in the median worker's remuneration. This disparity can imply that societal and corporate expectations for CEOs have escalated since 1978, correlating with the belief that their impact and performance should be substantially greater. The increase in compensation suggests heightened expectations for their role and contributions. Option (a), is incorrect because it suggests that expectations have remained the same, which is inconsistent with the substantial growth in compensation. This growth implies a change in expectations over time. Option (b) presents a trap by focusing on shareholder value over employee welfare, but the passage does not specifically make this claim about CEO responsibilities or societal expectations. Option (d) is misleading, as it attributes the rise in compensation solely to market forces

and disconnects it from any change in expectations. While market forces might play a role, the passage suggests that there's more to the increase in compensation, likely related to evolving expectations of CEO roles. Hence (c).

97. Ans: a

Sol: Option (a) is correct. If recent surveys showed a decline in the number of female artists featured in major exhibitions, it would directly counter the argument of substantial progress in gender equality in the art world. This would suggest that, despite other advancements, the representation of women artists in significant venues is actually decreasing. Option (b), while indicative of ongoing inequality, doesn't directly address the representation and visibility of women in the art world, which is a key aspect of the argument about progress in addressing gender inequality. Option (c) is misleading. Lesser media coverage for women artists could imply ongoing bias, but it doesn't directly challenge the progress within the art world itself in terms of exhibitions, recognition, and opportunities. Option (d), though problematic, focuses on funding for specific programs rather than the overall representation and recognition of women artists in the art world, making it less directly relevant to weakening the argument about substantial progress. Hence (a).

98. Ans: a

Sol: Option (a) is correct. This option assumes that the World Economic Forum's report is a comprehensive and unbiased reflection of global trends in gender equality, which underlies the statement about the slow and uneven progress. The passage implies reliance on the report's findings to gauge global progress, hence assuming its accuracy and lack of geographical bias is key. Option (b) is incorrect because it suggests a universal agreement on gender equality, which is not necessarily assumed in the discussion of the report's findings. The passage focuses on the report's findings, not on the universal agreement on the goal of gender equality. Option (c) is misleading because it diverts the focus to other reports, which the passage does not mention or rely upon. The assumption in question is specifically about the World Economic Forum's report. Option (d) is misleading as it narrows the cause of slow progress to economic factors only. The passage does not explicitly link the slow progress exclusively to economic reasons, making this option less directly connected to the assumption underlying the statement. Hence (a).

99. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. Nan Goldin's campaign against the Sackler dynasty, which led to institutions cutting ties with the family and removing their name from buildings, is the strongest evidence of her impact. This campaign demonstrates a tangible and significant effect on the art world and broader society, showing her influence extends beyond her photographic work. Option (a), while important, is more about the content of her work than its impact on the art world and society. It does not directly show how her work influenced the art world and beyond. Option (b), her ranking in Art Review's Power 100 list, is a recognition of her influence but not evidence of it. The list acknowledges her impact, but the ranking itself is not a direct indicator of her specific contributions or actions that led to her influence. Option (d), the influence of her work on younger artists, is significant but less direct compared to the concrete outcomes of her activism. While inspiring future generations is impactful, it does not provide as strong or immediate evidence of her influence as her activism does. Hence (c).

100. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. Stating that it is the first exhibition to comprehensively cover 20 years of feminist art strongly supports the argument of its significance. This information underscores its uniqueness and breadth, highlighting its role in showcasing a critical period in the history of feminist art. Option (a) is misleading; while the inclusion of diverse media forms suggests variety, it doesn't specifically strengthen the argument about the exhibition's significance in showcasing feminist activist art. Option (c) is misleading. Although positive reviews from renowned art critics suggest acclaim, this doesn't directly strengthen the argument about the exhibition's historical and thematic significance in the context of feminist activist art. Option (d), while suggesting a positive outcome, doesn't directly strengthen the argument about the exhibition's significance as a showcase of feminist art. The spurring of academic research is a subsequent effect, not a direct indicator of its significance. Hence (b).

101. Ans: a

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions the role of Boty's sister-in-law, a dairy farmer, in keeping her paintings, and Ali Smith, a novelist, in bringing Boty's work to a wider audience. This highlights the critical role of individuals outside the traditional art world in preserving and promoting the work of artists like Pauline Boty. Option (b) is incorrect as the passage does not suggest that the interest in Boty's work by those outside the art world is recent or market-driven. This option introduces an element (market trends) not discussed in the passage. Option (c) is misleading because, while the art world insiders have significant influence, the passage clearly illustrates the impact of those outside the traditional art world, making this option less accurate. Option (d), although somewhat true in a general sense, is not the best answer given the specific information in the passage. The passage acknowledges the contributions of individuals outside the traditional art world, which contradicts the idea of their efforts being unrecognized. Hence (a).

102. Ans: a

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage may implicitly assume that the cyclical nature of recognition is unique to women artists, without discussing if similar cycles affect male artists. This could be a logical flaw, as it overlooks the possibility that all artists, regardless of gender, might experience cyclical recognition. Option (b) is incorrect. The passage does not explicitly imply that societal interest in art is the sole determinant of recognition cycles. Other factors could also play a role, making this option less directly related to the potential flaw in the passage. Option (c) is misleading. While the passage does mention cycles, it does not explicitly suggest that this is a natural or inevitable phenomenon in the art world, making this less likely to be the logical flaw in question. Option (d) is a distraction. The passage does not make a direct inference that the recent recognition of Boyce and Himid is solely due to their gender and ethnicity. This option introduces an assumption not clearly present in the passage. Hence (a).

103. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct.. Teti mentions regarding the past with respect for what was and wasn't, alongside considering the unrealized potential for future utopias. This implies that he sees value in understanding the past for its unrealized potential. Option (a) is incorrect because it aligns with a common misconception about nostalgia. However, Teti explicitly states that nostalgia is not about wanting to return to the past. Option (c) is incorrect. While this option might seem plausible, it's not directly supported

by the passage. Teti's perspective on nostalgia does not emphasize idealization or romanticization. Option (d) is incorrect. This might attract those who interpret nostalgia negatively. However, Teti's view is not centred on regret but on respectful consideration of the past, including its unrealized aspects. Hence (b).

104. Ans. c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. This option is subtly correct and is supported by the passage's mention of Sacriston's community memory aiding in reinventing communal assistance models. It implies that contemporary social enterprises in Sacriston are inspired by the ethos and structure of historical community institutions. Option (a) is incorrect as it suggests a direct replacement, which is not explicitly stated in the passage. The passage indicates more of an inspirational link rather than a direct substitution. Option (b) is incorrect. It might seem plausible due to the nostalgic tone of the passage. However, there is no direct comparison in the passage that suggests historical structures were more effective. Option (d) is incorrect. This option is confusing to those who might overlook the nuanced relationship between the past and present community structures. The passage does suggest a connection, particularly in the context of Sacriston's development. Hence (c).

105. Ans. c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. This is the most accurate choice. The passage details how Sacriston uses its collective memory of historical community structures to inspire and rebuild its social and cultural fabric, aligning with Teti's idea of "productive nostalgia." Option (a) is incorrect. This option could mislead by suggesting that nostalgia is solely about preservation. However, Teti's concept involves using the past constructively, not just preserving it. Option (b) is incorrect. While economic growth may be a part of the story, the passage primarily focuses on cultural and social regeneration, not just economic aspects. Option (d) is incorrect. This option is a confusion for those who might misinterpret the concept of nostalgia. The passage suggests that nostalgia, in this context, is effective in inspiring community development. Hence (c).

106. Ans. b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. This choice is supported by the passage, which emphasizes the importance of local placemakers who understand their community's contours and are committed to its future. Option (a) is incorrect. This option might attract those who equate local involvement with traditionalism. However, the passage suggests a more dynamic role for placemakers than mere preservation. Option (c) is incorrect. While economic factors are important, the passage does not suggest that this is the primary focus of placemakers. Their role is more holistic, encompassing cultural and social aspects as well. Option (d) is incorrect. It is confusing for those who underestimate the role of local actors. The passage suggests that local placemakers are central, not marginal, to the regeneration process. Hence (b).

107. Ans. a

Sol: Option (a) is correct. This option challenges the idea of devolving power on the grounds that local leaders might lack a wider perspective needed for contemporary development. It aligns with a possible critique of focusing too narrowly on local needs and not integrating broader developmental trends or needs. Option (b) is incorrect. While this could be a concern, the passage does not provide sufficient context to suggest that inconsistency is a primary issue with devolving power to local leaders. Option (c) is

incorrect. This option might seem plausible due to a general association of local leaders with cultural preservation. However, the passage does not explicitly state that this is a predominant focus or concern. Option (d) is incorrect. The challenge based on technical expertise is a reasonable concern, but the passage focuses more on the knowledge and commitment of local leaders, rather than their technical skill sets. Hence (a).

108. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. This choice aligns with Teti's view by suggesting that policies should recognize and leverage the qualities of bravery and adventurousness in those who choose to stay, thus supporting them in a manner that resonates with their motivations and experiences. Option (a) is incorrect. While financial incentives might be part of policy development, this option does not directly tie to Teti's concept of the adventurous and brave nature of staying behind. Option (b) is incorrect. This option might be attractive as it relates to cultural aspects, but it doesn't encompass the broader perspective of Prof Teti's view on staying behind as a proactive and courageous choice. Option (d) is incorrect. This option focuses on economic development, which, while important, does not directly address Teti's perspective on the personal qualities of those who choose to stay in their communities. Hence (c).

Section E-Quantitative Techniques

109. Ans: b

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

Departments	Doctors	Nurses	Total
A	$800 \times \frac{9}{8} = 900$	$2500 - 1000 - 1000 = 500$	$900 + 500 = 1400$
B	$1800 - 1000 = 800$	$2500 \times 40\% = 1000$	$800 + 1000 = 1800$
C	$2500 - 800 - 900 = 800$	$5000 \times 20\% = 1000$	$800 + 1000 = 1800$
Total	$5000 - 2500 = 2500$	$1000 \times 100/40 = 2500$	5000

Now ATQ,

Total number of staff in departments A and B together = $1400 + 1800 = 3200$

Hence, option (b) is correct.

110. Ans: d

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Required % difference = $(800 - 500)/500 = 300/500 = 60\%$ less

Hence, option (d) is correct.

111. Ans: c

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Ratio = $800 : 500 = 8 : 5$

Hence, option (c) is correct.

112. Ans: a

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Average = $(1400 + 1800)/2 = 1600$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

113. Ans: a

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

For article A,

Let CP = 100x, So, MP = 160% of 100x = 160x,

Actual SP = 160x * 90% * 75% = 108x

If shopkeeper Vidhan had sold article A after giving a single discount of 25%, he would have earned Rs. 480 more on it.

Therefore,

New SP = 160x * 75% = 120x

Now,

$120x - 108x = 480 \Rightarrow 12x = 480 \Rightarrow x = 40$

Therefore,

CP = 4000, MP = 6400, Actual SP = 4320, New SP = 4800

Similarly,

For article B,

Let Actual CP = 100y,

So, MP = 150% of 100y = 150y

Actual SP = 150y * 80% = 120y

If Shopkeeper Vidhan bought article B for Rs. 300 less and sold it for Rs. 190 less, he would have made a profit of 30% on it.

New CP = 100y - 300, New SP = 120y - 190

Now,

$(100y - 300) * 130\% = 120y - 190 \Rightarrow 130y - 390 = 120y - 190 \Rightarrow 10y = 200$

y = 20

Therefore,

Actual CP = 2000, MP = 3000, Actual SP = 2400,

New CP = 1700, New SP = 2210

Now ATQ,

Required % difference = $(4800 - 4320) / 4320 = 480 / 4320 = 11.11\%$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

114. Ans: c

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

The actual cost price of article B = Rs. 2000

Hence, option (c) is correct.

115. Ans: d

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Ratio = 6400:3000 = 32:15

Hence, option (d) is correct.

116. Ans: a

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Required difference = $(4800 - 3000) = \text{Rs. } 1800$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

117. Ans: c

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

As it is given that only one of the given 2 statements is true; assume in turn, each statement to be true & the other one false and check whether the corresponding box contains the maximum amount.

Let's assume that the statement on the V3 box is true.

Thus, the given 2 statements can be interpreted as

At most one envelope, in V1 box or one envelope in V3 box contains Rs. 2000.

One envelope in V3 box and One envelope in V2 box contain Rs. 3000 each.

Going through all possible combinations, we can conclude that

V1 Box: Rs. 2000 + Rs. 5000 = Rs. 7000

V3 Box: Rs. 3000 + Rs. 5000 = Rs. 8000

You can test out for other statement i.e. assuming V1 box statement true. In this cases, other statement will contradict the true statement.

	I & II	Total
V1	2000 & 5000	7000
V2	2000 & 3000	5000
V3	3000 & 5000	8000
Total		20000

Now ATQ,

V3 box contains the maximum amount Rs. 8000.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

118. Ans: a

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Required % difference = $(5000 - 8000)/8000 = -3000/8000 = 37.5\%$ less

Hence, option (a) is correct.

119. Ans: d

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Based on information mentioned in the passage, we can't determine the answer the above question.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

120. Ans: b

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Average = $20000/3 = \text{Rs. } 6666$ (approx....)

Hence, option (b) is correct.

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Hemant Chouhan
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