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**Shaurya Tiwari**

Vidhigya Indore Aspire 2 Years  
Classroom Program

Delhi Public School, Indore

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**Vidhigya India Open Mock (VIOM)-04**  
**CLAT 2025****Section A-English****1. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. The passage states that parapsychologists argue near-death experiences demonstrate consciousness exists independently of the brain by pointing to “veridical” near-death experiences. These experiences are claimed to include details that patients could only report if they had conscious awareness while they were clinically dead, suggesting consciousness persists beyond brain activity. Option (a) is incorrect because, the passage notes that there is no convincing empirical evidence supporting this claim and current neuroscientific models cannot explain these phenomena. Option (b) is incorrect because, the passage explicitly states that none of the reports hold up to strict scientific scrutiny and that there is no sufficiently rigorous empirical evidence. Option (d) contradicts the parapsychologist’s argument, which is that consciousness is not generated by the brain but received by it, similar to how a television receives a broadcast. Hence (c).

**2. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. The writer presents the parapsychologist’s claims and arguments but highlights the lack of empirical evidence and the inability of these claims to withstand strict scientific scrutiny. The mention of Sue Blackmore’s criticism and the statement that no sufficiently rigorous, convincing empirical evidence exists further underline the writer’s skeptical and critical attitude. The writer does not express support or conviction in the parapsychologists’ claims but instead emphasizes the lack of convincing evidence. The writer is not indifferent or neutral, they actively present criticisms and point out the shortcomings in the parapsychologists’ arguments. The writer does not show enthusiasm or optimism about the parapsychologists’ claims; instead, the tone is one of skepticism and critique. Hence (b).

**3. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. The passage highlights that the reports of post-death awareness do not hold up to strict scientific scrutiny and are deemed “inexplicable through current neuroscientific models.” Furthermore, it cites researchers like Sue Blackmore and Charlotte Martial, who express skepticism and point out the lack of convincing empirical evidence supporting the parapsychologists’ claims. The passage clearly indicates skepticism and a lack of acceptance within the scientific community.



Option (b) is incorrect because the passage suggests a clear stance of skepticism rather than neutrality or indecision. Option (d) is incorrect because, while research may continue, the passage indicates that the scientific community does not actively support these claims as proof of consciousness beyond the brain, given the lack of rigorous evidence. Hence (c).

**4. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. The concluding lines question why, despite numerous reports, there has been no empirical evidence to support the claims of consciousness surviving death. The most logical inference from the passage is that the lack of empirical evidence is due to the lack of genuine instances. The passage emphasizes that reported cases do not meet the rigorous standards of scientific proof. Option (a) is incorrect because, while limitations may exist, the passage emphasizes the lack of convincing empirical evidence rather than suggesting instrumentation is the primary issue. Option (c) is incorrect because, skepticism is a response to the lack of evidence, not the reason for it. Option (d) is incorrect because, while this is a challenge, the passage focuses on the credibility of existing reports and lack of empirical evidence as the main issue. Hence (b).

**5. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. The parapsychologists' argument hinges on the assumption that consciousness can persist even when the brain shows no activity (flatlined). This is the foundational idea behind their claim that consciousness exists independent of the brain. Option (a) is incorrect because, this is not an assumption but rather a point of contention, as the passage indicates a lack of empirical evidence. Option (b) is actually a viewpoint contrary to the parapsychologists' argument, which posits that consciousness is independent of the brain. Option (d) is another perspective that opposes the parapsychologists' argument, suggesting a psychological rather than a non-local cause for near-death experiences. Hence (c).

**6. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. Bohr's principle of 'complementarity' is significant because it allows physicists to use concepts of waves and particles, borrowed from classical physics, in a symbolic manner to describe experimental results. This reconciles the seemingly contradictory behaviours observed in different experiments without insisting on a literal interpretation. This approach helps to bridge the gap between classical and quantum descriptions of physical phenomena. Option (a) is incorrect as no experiment can show both behaviors at the same time, which is a fundamental aspect of quantum mechanics. Option (b) is incorrect because Bohr's principle acknowledges that classical

physics concepts are used symbolically and not literally to describe quantum phenomena. Option (d) is incorrect because Bohr emphasized that we cannot discover anything meaningful about ‘complimentarity’ through our experiments. Hence (c).

**7. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions that the uncertainty principle placed fundamental limits on what can be discovered about quantum ‘wave-particles’, reducing scientific prediction to a matter of probability rather than certainty. This indicates that the principle impacts scientific research by limiting the ability to predict outcomes with absolute certainty. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest the classical physics findings were completely invalidated, only that the new quantum physics challenged some aspects of classical descriptions. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage implies that the uncertainty principle necessitated a new approach to experiments rather than eliminating the need for them. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that electrons exhibit both particle-like and wave-like behaviours, rather than definitely proving them to be intangible. Hence (b).

**8. Ans. a**

**Sol.** Option (a) is correct. The passage discusses how quantum mechanics undermined the traditional understanding of the material world, introducing uncertainty and contradictory behaviours of the particles. This aligns with option (a) as it captures the intention of the author in describing the quantum revolution. The passage focuses on the fundamental changes introduced by quantum mechanics, such as the dual behaviour of electrons (particles and waves), the uncertainty principle and the breakdown of the cause-and-effect relationship. The author describes how these aspects of quantum mechanics challenged and ultimately undermined the previously accepted classical understanding of the material world. Option (b) is incorrect because while the passage does mention key figures like Bohr and Einstein, the primary focus is the impact of quantum mechanics on our understanding of the material world rather than detailing a historical timeline. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage explains how quantum mechanics has replaced the classical understanding with new, albeit more complex principles. Option (d) is incorrect because, although there are philosophical implications discussed, such as the challenges to determinism and objective reality, the main intention is to highlight the uncertainty and contradictory nature of quantum mechanics rather than delving deeply into philosophical explorations. Hence (a).



**9 Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. Einstein's statement reflects his discomfort with the probabilistic nature of quantum mechanics. He believed in a deterministic universe where events could be predicted with certainty, unlike the inherent randomness suggested by Quantum mechanics. Option (a) is incorrect because, Einstein argued that quantum mechanics was incomplete. Option (c) is incorrect because Einstein believed that Quantum mechanics was powerful but incomplete and couldn't explain everything. Option (d) is incorrect because Einstein's statement and his subsequent debates with Bohr indicate his disagreement with Bohr's interpretation. Hence (b).

**10. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. The passage explains that the quantum revolution in physics completely changed our understanding of the material world. The traditional view of the atom as a tiny solar system with electrons orbiting the nucleus was no longer satisfactory. Quantum mechanics introduced concepts that contradicted the previously accepted notions. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that the familiar and intuitively appealing description of an atom as a tiny solar system was no longer satisfactory. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage states that the quantum mechanics broke the sacred link between cause and effect. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that quantum mechanics is unable to tell us what an electron is. Hence (c).

**11. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. The author argues that even if a philosophy opposes cosmic expansion, it must still engage in it to prevent other groups from taking over and gaining control of the universe. Option (a) is incorrect because the philosophy in question is against cosmic expansion, not in favor of spreading human civilization. Option (b) is incorrect because this is not the main reason discussed in the passage. The focus is on preventing others from gaining control, not on technological advancements. Option (d) is incorrect because does not discuss establishing a new form of government as the goal. The main concern is preventing others from expanding into the universe. Hence (c).

**12. Ans. a**

**Sol.** Option (a) is correct. The main idea of the passage is that even if some philosophies oppose cosmic expansion, they must engage in it to prevent others from taking control of the universe. The passage argues that any strong opinion on cosmic expansion will eventually lead to some form of participation in it, making human expansion into space inevitable. Option (b) is incorrect because, while the passage mentions tech spin-offs, it

is not the main focus. The main idea revolves around the inevitability of cosmic expansion. Option (c) is incorrect because, conflict is mentioned, but it is a consequence of the main idea, not the central theme. Option (d) is incorrect because religion is discussed as a parallel to the motivations and structure of cosmic expansion efforts, but it is not the main idea of the passage. Hence (a).

**13. Ans. a**

**Sol.** Option (a) is correct. The passage suggests that groups involved in cosmic expansion will become, increasingly insular, dogmatic and cult-like due to the need for absolute certainty, secrecy and the purging of dissenters. Option (b) is incorrect because, it is not discussed in the passage. The focus is on the motivations and consequences of cosmic expansion and not governance. Option (c) is incorrect because, while technological spin-offs are mentioned, the passage does not conclude that these will solve Earth's problems. Option (d) is incorrect because, the passage argues that cosmic expansion is driven by a mix of motives, including philosophical, moral and existential reasons, not just scientific ones. Hence (a).

**14. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. The author is suggesting that even philosophies that oppose cosmic expansion will need to engage in it to prevent other groups from taking control of the universe. This is necessary to maintain their influence and prevent others from expanding. Option (a) is incorrect because, this is not the point of the statement. The focus is on the need to expand to prevent others from expanding, not on technological advancement. Option (c) is incorrect because, the passage discusses opposition to cosmic expansion, indicating that it is universally accepted. Option (d) is directly contradicted by the statement, which argues that opposing philosophies will need to participate to prevent others from expanding. Hence (b).

**15. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. The passage suggests that ideologies opposing cosmic expansion will face pressure to engage in it to maintain influence and prevent others from taking control of cosmic territories. This inference points towards potential conflicts arising from competing ideologies. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not indicate that these ideologies will dominate; rather, it discusses the inevitability of them engaging in cosmic expansion. Option (c) is incorrect because, the passage implies resistance to cosmic expansion initially, suggesting a reluctant adoption rather than a rapid embrace. Option (d) is incorrect because, the passage focusses on the competitive

nature of ideologies in cosmic expansion, suggesting conflict rather than collaboration. Hence (b).

**16. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. The passage explains that the rise of the neoclassical school of economics is due to a mix of academic factors, professional power politics (including the promotion by the so-called Nobel Prize in economic sciences) and the significant influence of the United States in global education after World War II. These factors collectively contributed to the dominance of neoclassical economics, especially in the US and subsequently in many other countries. Option (a) is incorrect because, the passage states that the neoclassical school's reticence to question income distribution, wealth, and power made it more palatable to the ruling elite but doesn't imply it is the only school addressing these issues. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage argues that the incorporation of ideas from other schools into neoclassical economics is often superficial and not genuine fusions. The passage acknowledges the strengths of neoclassical economics but highlights its limitations and the negative impact of its dominance rather than claiming it is the most innovative and comprehensive, thus (d) is incorrect. Hence (c).

**17. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. The term "intellectual 'monocropping' of economics" is used by the author to describe the dominance of the neoclassical economics and the neglect of other economic schools. This has led to a narrowing of perspectives within the field. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage describes the opposite: a reduction in diversity and enrichment due to the dominance of neoclassical economics. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage criticizes the dominance as creating biases and blindspots rather than depicting it as an improvement. Option (d) highlights the lack of recognition and incorporation of other economic schools. Hence (b).

**18. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. According to the passage, the author emphasizes the importance of understanding economics in order to participate effectively in a democratic society, stating that "democracy cannot function effectively without all citizens understanding at least some economics." This highlights the significant role that economic knowledge plays in making informed decisions and understanding policies that affect daily life and governance. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage explains that neoclassical economics became dominant only since the 1980s. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage argues that the dominance of neoclassical economics has actually

narrowed the intellectual gene pool, leading to intellectual ‘monocropping’. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage states that the prize is given by Sveriges Riksbank, the Swedish Central Bank and it is not an original Nobel Prize. Hence (c).

**19. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. The passage states that the dominance of the neoclassical schools has been critically shaped by power politics and that neoclassical school’s “inherent reticence to question the distribution of income, wealth and power underlying any existing socioeconomic order has made it more palatable to the ruling elite.” This explains why the ruling elite favor neoclassical economics: it does not challenge the existing socioeconomic structures. Option (a) is incorrect because, while innovation is mentioned in the passage, it is not the reason given for the ruling elite’s preference for neoclassical economics. Option (c) is incorrect because, although the passage discusses the influence of global education, this is not the specific reason why the ruling elite prefer neoclassical economics. Option (d) is incorrect because, the passage suggests that, neoclassical economics often fails to genuinely integrate insights from other schools. Hence (b).

**20. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. The author argues that the total dominance of neoclassical economics has “limited the scope of economics and created theoretical biases and blindspots.” The passage emphasizes the neoclassical economists often fail to acknowledge the existence of merits of other schools and incorporate their insights only as “bolt-ons”, rather than genuine fusions. This supports the author’s contention about the limitations and narrowness of neoclassical economics. Option (a) is incorrect because, while this is discussed in the passage, it is not directly presented as a limitation. Option (b) is a factual statement in the passage. But does not directly favor the author’s argument about the limitations. Option (d) is an explanation of how neoclassical economics spread, not a point that directly supports the author’s contention about its limitations. Hence (c).

**21. Ans. a**

**Sol.** Option (a) is correct. The passage describes how social media notifications act as a form of clickbait, lighting up the reward centres of the brain similar to the way poker machines and smartphone games do. This mechanism is compared to the “gamification of capitalism” and the use of “intermittent variable rewards” in smartphone apps, which keep users hooked by providing uncertain, variable rewards. While option (b) is mentioned in the passage, it is not the primary reason for the addictive nature of social



media compared to gambling. Option (c) is true but not the best explanation why social media can be as addictive as gambling. The passage focuses more on reward systems and the psychological mechanisms behind addiction. Option (d) is a potential consequence of social media use but does not explain why social media can be as addictive as gambling. Hence (a).

**22. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. Statement (i) can be inferred from the passage, it mentions that many people who quit Facebook had access to other social networking sites, suggesting that they may have simply displaced their addiction rather than overcoming it. Statement (iii) can be inferred from the passage, as it states that social media notifications work as a form of clickbait, lighting up the reward centers of the brain, similar to the effect of poker machines or smartphone games. Statement (ii) does discuss the desire to avoid social reality in the context of gambling, but it does not directly state as the primary driver of social media addiction. It highlights the need for social approval and the reward mechanisms as more central and is not a primary inference. Hence (c).

**23. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. The passage explains that social media notifications light up the reward centres of the brain and are similar to the variable rewards used in gambling to keep people hooked. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage explains that people who quit social media are less interested in controlling how others perceive them. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage mentions that many people who tried to quit social media couldn't even make it through the first few days. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage draws a parallel between the strategies used by the gambling industry and social media platforms, indicating they use similar techniques to keep users engaged. Hence (b).

**24. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. The statement refers to a state of instant focus and immersion in gambling or gaming activities, where the individual becomes absorbed and loses track of everything else around them. This is commonly observed in individuals who are addicted to gambling or gaming, where they are driven by desire to continue playing and winning. Option (a) is incorrect because the statement specifically mentions the "machine zone", which is a term associated with gambling or gaming activities and not social media addiction. Option (c) is incorrect because the statement does not refer to productive work or the state of flow associated with it. Option (d) is incorrect because the statement is about becoming deeply engrossed in gambling or gaming and not about seeking self-improvement through mindfulness practices. Hence (b).



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

**Exp.** Recently, the US and Australia have contended that India is giving sugarcane subsidies to its farmers beyond the limits set in the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) calling it violative of global standards that can distort global trade.

**26. Ans. c**

**Exp.** The AoA is an international treaty of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), negotiated during the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It entered into force with the establishment of the WTO on 1 January 1995.

**27. Ans. a**

**Exp.** The Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) seeks to eliminate trade barriers and promote transparent market access, fostering the integration of global markets. It establishes rules applicable to all WTO members, aiming for significant and progressive reductions in agricultural support and protection within their respective countries. The AoA is structured around three key pillars: Domestic support, Market access, Export subsidies.

**28. Ans. b**

**Exp.** Domestic Support in the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) aims to reduce subsidies that distort trade. Subsidies are categorized into Amber (linked to production), Blue (limiting production but distorting trade), and Green (minimal distortion). The goal is fair competition and balanced trade.

**29. Ans. d**

**Exp.** It requires all WTO members to grant unconditional and immediate trade advantages to each other.

**30. Ans. b**

**Exp.** Recently, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has released its Regional Economic Outlook for Asia and Pacific Report April 2024, which stated that India was the source of repeated positive growth surprises, supported by resilient domestic demand. Also, Public Investment is a significant factor in driving India's economy.

**31. Ans. b**

**Exp.** India's Growth Forecasts as per reports- It raised India's growth forecast for the financial year 2024-25 to 6.8% from 6.5% earlier and retained the growth forecast for 2025-26 at 6.5%. It stated that India and the Philippines have been the source of repeated positive growth surprises, supported by resilient domestic demand.

**32. Ans. c**

**Exp.** The IMF calls India "the world's fastest-growing major economy," where "public investment remains an important driver." India is currently the world's fifth-largest economy with GDP of \$3.7 trillion and is aiming to become the world's third-largest by 2027.

**33. Ans. c**

**Exp.** The SDR is neither a currency nor a claim on the IMF. Rather, it is a potential claim on the freely usable currencies of IMF members. SDRs can be exchanged for these currencies. The SDR serves as the unit of account of the IMF and some other international organizations.

**34. Ans. b**

**Exp.** The SDR basket of currencies includes the US dollar, Euro, Japanese yen, pound sterling and the Chinese renminbi (included in 2016). The IMF issues an international reserve asset known as Special Drawing Rights, that can supplement the official reserves of member countries. Total global allocations are currently about USD 293 billion. IMF members can voluntarily exchange SDRs for currencies among themselves.

**35. Ans. c**

**Exp.** South India's first and the country's largest leopard safari was inaugurated by Karnataka Environment Minister Eshwar Khandre at the Bannerghatta Biological Park.

**36. Ans. c**

**Exp.** India's leopard population rose by 8% from 12,852 in 2018 to 13,874 in 2022. About 65% of the leopard population is present outside protected areas in the Shivalik landscape. Only about a third of the leopards are within protected areas.

Central India shows a stable or slightly growing population of leopards (2018: 8071, 2022: 8820), Shivalik hills and Gangetic plains experienced decline (2018: 1253, 2022: 1109). In Shivalik hills and Gangetic plains, there is a 3.4% decline per annum, while the largest growth rate was in Central India and Eastern Ghats of 1.5%.

**37. Ans. d**

**Exp.** Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of leopards (3,907), followed by Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. In Odisha the number of leopards dropped from 760 in 2018 to 562 in 2022, and in Uttarakhand, the population declined from 839 in 2018 to 652 in 2022.

**38. Ans. c**

**Exp.** India's largest leopard safari has been inaugurated at Bannerghatta Biological Park (BBP) in Bengaluru, Karnataka. It covers an area of 20 hectares. The park also includes the valley of the Champakadhama hills within its boundaries.

**39. Ans. b**

**Exp.** The conservation status of the leopard is classified as "Vulnerable" on the IUCN Red List, listed under Appendix-I of CITES, and included in Schedule-I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

**40. Ans. b**

**Exp.** The Panel on Tropical Cyclones (PTC), established in 1972 by the WMO and ESCAP, is responsible for coordinating the naming of cyclones in the North Indian Ocean region. While the IMD plays a crucial role in forecasting and tracking cyclones, the naming process is a collaborative effort among PTC member countries.

**41. Ans. b**

**Exp.** Statement B is incorrect. Tropical cyclones actually rotate counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere due to the Coriolis effect. They rotate clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. The other statements are correct: cyclones rarely form near the equator due to weak Coriolis force (doldrums), they require warm ocean temperatures to form, and they generally weaken over land due to lack of moisture supply.

**42. Ans. b**

**Exp.** World Meteorology Day is observed annually on March 23rd. This date was chosen to commemorate the establishment of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) on March 23, 1950. The day celebrates the essential contribution of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services to the safety and wellbeing of society.

**43. Ans. c**

**Exp.** The headquarters of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) is located in Hyderabad, Telangana. INCOIS is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India.

**44. Ans. b**

**Exp.** The name Remal to this Cyclone was given by Oman, which is an Arabic word meaning Sand.

**45. Ans. b**

**Exp.** The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an intergovernmental body established in 1989 by the Group of Seven (G7) on the sidelines of the G7 Summit held in Paris. The body is tasked to formulate policies to prevent anti-money laundering activities initially. Later, it was additionally invested with similar powers to prevent the financing of terrorist activities.

**46. Ans. b**

**Exp.** India has been classified into the 'regular follow-up' category. Under the 'regular follow-up' category, India is required to submit a progress report on recommended actions by October 2027.

**47. Ans. a**

**Exp.** India's transition to a digital economy, facilitated by the JAM (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile) Trinity and stricter cash transaction regulations, has successfully mitigated risks associated with ML, TF, and proceeds from crimes such as corruption and organised crime.

**48. Ans. a**

**Exp.** Black List countries known as Non-Cooperative Countries or Territories (NCCTs) are put on the blacklist. These countries support terror funding and money laundering activities. The FATF revises the blacklist regularly, adding or deleting entries.

**49. Ans. c**

**Exp.** The design offered by TKMS, which has partnered with Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL), is based on its highly successful Class 214 submarine as well as Class 212CD.

**50. Ans. b**

**Exp.** Project-75I is a military acquisition program by India's Ministry of Defence (MoD) aimed at procuring six advanced diesel-electric submarines with Air Independent Propulsion (AIP) for the Indian Navy. The initiative aims to procure diesel-electric attack submarines with fuel cells and Air-Independent Propulsion System (AIP) for the Indian



Navy to build India's naval strength and develop indigenous submarine-building capabilities.

**51. Ans. d**

**Exp.** Project 75I succeeded Project 75, under which six Kalvari-class diesel-electric attack submarines, modelled on the Scorpene class, were constructed. Six submarines in this project: INS Kalvari, INS Khanderi, INS Karanj, INS Vela, INS Vagir, and INS Vagsheer.

**52. Ans. b**

**Exp.** Project 75I (a follow-up to Project 75) is an improvement upon the design and technology of AIP technology, along with other features of its predecessor. The first submarine must have a minimum of 45% indigenisation, with the indigenous content going up to 60% in the sixth.

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**Section C-Legal Reasoning**

**53. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct because the passage states that the Supreme Court has held that despite the Speaker's decision being "final" according to the Constitution, it can still be subject to judicial review. The question is specifically asking with respect to judgement passed in September 2018. Option (a) is incorrect because, as per the passage, the Supreme Court allowed judicial review of the Speaker's decision on identifying a money Bill. Option (b) is incorrect because there is nothing in the passage indicating that one has to wait for the seven-judge bench's ruling before challenging the Bill; further the situation is asked with respect to the case of September 2018. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage indicates that Bills exclusively related to taxation qualify as money Bills, hence if they contain provisions unrelated to the fiscal subjects listed in Article 110 then it is a question to be determined.

**54. Ans. d**

**Sol.** Option (d) is correct as the question provides assuming that the seven-judge bench held that money bill has to be restrictive to the matters listed in the article 110 of the constitution. The passage provides that according to Article 110 of the Constitution, a Bill can be designated as a money Bill if it deals with certain subjects including imposition, abolition, alteration of any tax, the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the



Government of India, custody of the consolidated fund or contingency fund of India, or “any matter incidental” to the subjects listed in the Article. If given a restrictive approach, the reversing of the burden of proof in money laundering cases and introducing restrictive bail conditions cannot be considered to be within the scope of money bill. Hence it can be validly contested.

Option (a) is incorrect because passing a bill as Finance bill/Act does not automatically negate the necessity to comply with the article 110. Option (b) is incorrect because, as indicated in the passage, the essence and content of the Bill matter, and being a finance-related Act like PMLA doesn't automatically qualify it as a money Bill. Option (c) is incorrect because the upholding of the Aadhaar Act as a money Bill does not necessarily endorse all uses of the money Bill route for significant legislation, especially those which are not within the scope of the money bill.

**55. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct because the question is asking to answer it considering the dissenting view of the Aadhar case. Then Justice D Y Chandrachud authored a dissenting opinion in the case. He also highlighted how passing an ordinary Bill as a money Bill would limit the role of the Rajya Sabha in law-making. Hence just actions should be curbed and proper procedure should be adopted. Hence if this the binding rule and the question states that Vidhan proves that the amendment through the Finance Act, 2017, which was passed as a money Bill, modified the procedural regime of FCRA but did not deal with the consolidated fund or impose any taxation. Therefore it can be considered that amendment to the FCRA by a bill didn't deal with any aspect which can be considered within the scope of the money bill. Therefore if not a money bill, it should have adopted a proper procedure required for ordinary bill which includes assent by Rajya Sabha. Hence it would uphold the legislative efficiency.

Option (a) and (d) are incorrect because the passage does not point out that all amendments to financial laws would qualify as money Bills even if they do not deal with the subjects enumerated in Article 110. Option (c) is incorrect because, as the passage states, while the Speaker's decision is “final,” it is not beyond judicial review, and the Supreme Court has allowed challenges to such decisions. Further it is not a point of contention in the question.

**56. Ans. d**

**Sol.** Option (d) is correct because the decision of a seven-judge constitution bench by the Supreme Court that all matters relating to a financial legislation can be modified, altered or amended through a money bill. The previous question has provided that FCRA is a financial legislation. Hence applying the given decision of seven-judge bench on the given

facts, it would be correct to say that the government was right in amending the FCRA through money bill even if the amendment was relating to procedure. Therefore option (b) and (c) are correct.

Option (a) is incorrect in this context because the mere formation of Supreme Court's bench will not affect in manner. The decision of the court will affect the matter.

**57. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct as the passage mentions that the issue regarding what constitutes a money Bill and the use of the money Bill route for passing key legislation is pending before a seven-judge constitution bench of the Supreme Court, indicating ongoing judicial scrutiny on this matter. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage only provides that Supreme Court upheld the Aadhar Act and no information is provided with respect to all matters. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage describes Justice D Y Chandrachud's dissenting opinion on the Aadhaar Act being passed as a money Bill, stating it was an "abuse of the constitutional process," which implies he did not support its passing as a money Bill. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage provides that reforms introduced by the Finance Act, 2017 are challenged before the court, it did not provide any information that it has struck down the entire Act. The question of whether the Act was validly passed as a money Bill was referred to a larger seven-judge bench.

**58. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) cannot be inferred as the passage explicitly states that the Supreme Court has referred the matter to a seven-judge constitution bench to consider what constitutes a money Bill, indicating that there is ongoing judicial scrutiny and the debate over what constitutes a money Bill has not been definitively resolved. Option (a) can be inferred from the passage as it mentions Justice Ashok Bhushan stating in his judgement that the Speaker's decision on whether a Bill is a money Bill, despite being "final" according to the Constitution, can still be subject to judicial review. Option (b) can be inferred because the passage details several instances where legislation passed through the money Bill route, such as the Aadhaar Act and the Finance Act, 2017, faced legal challenges. These challenges were based on the argument that parts of the legislation did not relate to the fiscal subjects as required by Article 110 of the Constitution. Option (d) can be inferred because the passage discusses challenges to the use of the money Bill route, including concerns raised by Justice D Y Chandrachud and petitions filed against acts like the Aadhaar Act and the Finance Act, 2017. These challenges highlight concerns over the potential misuse of the money Bill route to bypass the Rajya Sabha's role in lawmaking.

**59. Ans. a**

**Sol.** Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation for A's truthfulness because the passage provides that a Bill introduced as a money Bill only requires assent from the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha merely has 14 days to consider the Bill and return it with recommendations. The Lok Sabha may either accept or reject these recommendations and enact the money Bill into law. This shows that in case of money bill, the relevance of Rajya Sabha has been reduced. They only have 14 days to give suggestions.

**60. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct as the passage states that Navigating the line between judicial review and Parliament's powers to legislate, courts generally shy away from staying laws before they can rule on its constitutionality. However, two crucial aspects are at play in this case one of which is that the Rules in question are not acts of legislation. They are made by the Ministry in exercise of powers delegated to the central government by Parliament, and are not a direct expression of the will of Parliament. The threshold for the presumption of constitutionality varies. Hence the court holds power to rule that said rules be in abeyance. This power to put the operation of rule in abeyance (i.e. to stay) can validly be used by court. Here there is no specification that only the High Court can put the stay order. Hence the Supreme Court can validly put the operation of amended Rule in abeyance. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that there is a presumption of the constitutionality of the law and not of Rule. Option (b) is incorrect because the Bombay High Court is concerned with a different matter. Further no such provision or principle is provided that Supreme Court has to stay the matter if a similar matter is pending before the High Court. Option (d) is incorrect because the Bombay High Court non-action do not show a precedent of outright dismissal in instances where fundamental rights may be impacted.

**61. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct as the question indicates that “, the third judge declined to stay the setting up of the FCU,” meaning the FCU's operations weren't halted, hence Vidhi's action of continuing to disseminate potentially ‘fake news’ is not legally justifiable until a clear decision is made. Option (a) is incorrect because, although there is a split verdict, no final decision of unconstitutionality has been made binding the FCU to stop its operations. Option (c) is incorrect because regardless of the onus of proof, the FCU has the current authority to flag content as the rules haven't been stayed or struck down entirely. Option (d) is incorrect as it ignores the fact that division bench had given a split verdict which indicates that both did not come to a joint conclusion. Then a third judge

gave its opinion. Even after that it cannot be considered that the judgment was unanimous.

**62. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct as the passage indicates that “the Rules in question are not acts of legislation and are made by the Ministry in the exercise of powers delegated to the central government by Parliament, and are not a direct expression of the will of Parliament. Hence they (rules) do not enjoy the same benefit with respect to presumption of constitutionality. Therefore the defence is unacceptable. Further the challenge of the petitioner can be heard as the passage also provides that such arguments have been made. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage or question does not provide this to be prerequisite to challenge the rules. Option (c) is incorrect because, while it's true that the Supreme Court typically refrains from staying laws, this case involves rules, not legislation directly expressed by Parliament, and the Supreme Court has granted stays in similar contexts. Option (d) is incorrect as passage does not refer any specific legal requirement that mandates the High Court's review to be completed before the Supreme Court can assess the challenge.

**63. Ans. d**

**Sol.** Option (d) is correct because the passage or question does not provide that the assessment of the IT Rules' constitutionality must be conducted within the framework of India's Constitution and legal system by the courts and the judgments on the similar facts by courts of other democracies have no effect either binding or as persuasive. It is a general legal knowledge that such decisions are not binding but only are persuasive and can be referred by the court to have a better understanding of the law. But this cannot be considered here as the passage or question is silent about it.

**64. Ans. d**

**Sol.** Option (d) is correct because the passage does not states that the Bombay High Court has stayed the amended Rules until it reaches a final conclusion on their constitutionality. It only provides that the power is there to put the operation of rule in abeyance but it is not made clear that such powers have been used by the Bombay high court or not. Therefore (III) in not true. (I) is untrue because the passage does not indicate that the Supreme Court has confirmed the constitutionality of Rules. (II) is not true as the passage mentions that a two-judge Bench of the HC will hear the challenge to the Rules , this does not indicate that the verdict would be unanimous or not. The matter has not yet decided (IV) is not true as the passage clearly outlines that the amendment to the IT Rules, 2021, has faced legal challenges and concerns, particularly



regarding the implications for freedom of speech and the government becoming the “sole arbiter of truth”. Therefore none of them are true statements.

**65. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) i.e. Statement III cannot be inferred because the passage clearly states that the Rules in question are not acts of legislation directly passed by Parliament but are made by the Ministry in exercise of powers delegated by Parliament. This means they do not directly represent the legislative will of Parliament, making this statement incorrect based on the information provided. Statement (I) can be inferred because the passage discusses the Court's power to stay the Rules, indicating a cautious approach by the judiciary to ensure that potential impacts on fundamental rights are fully considered before such rules become enforceable. Statement (II) can be inferred as the passage mentions courts generally shy away from staying laws before they can rule on its constitutionality. It uses the term courts which will include Supreme Court as well. Hence it can be inferred that Supreme Court's practice of not staying laws pending a review of their constitutionality is an established norm. Statement (IV) can be inferred as the passage details the legal mechanism introduced by the amendment for the government to fact-check online content, and mentions that this was one of the aspects challenged in court for potentially infringing on freedom of speech and expression.

**66. Ans. d**

**Sol.** (A) is false because the amendment is made into the Rules, 2021 and not the IT Act. (R) is true because the passage directly states that The fact check unit (FCU) of the Central Government may identify as fake or false or misleading any information in respect of any business of the Government.

**67. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct because the passage states that an individual can be prosecuted under PMLA even if they are not accused in the predicate offence, as long as the proceeds of crime they are accused of concealing or possessing are linked to the scheduled offence. This is supported by the Pavana Dibbur v Enforcement Directorate verdict cited in the passage. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage explains that being named as an accused in the predicate offence is not a necessary condition for prosecution under PMLA. Option (b) is incorrect as it does not align with the legal principles provided, which state that the trial for money laundering can proceed independently of the predicate offence's trial status. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage clearly indicates there are precedents, such as the Vijay Madanlal Choudhary & Ors v Union of India case and the Pavana Dibbur v Enforcement Directorate verdict, that



allow for prosecution under PMLA irrespective of direct accusation in the predicate offence, hence acquittal is not guaranteed under such circumstances.

**68. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct as the passage states that an individual can be charged under PMLA if they have been involved in concealing or possessing proceeds of crime linked to a scheduled offence, regardless of whether they are directly charged in the offence itself. This is in line with the Supreme Court's verdict stated in the passage. Option (a) is incorrect because, according to the legal principles described, the charge under PMLA does not need to wait for the outcome of the predicate offence trial. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage implies that as long as the property can be traced back to the crime, it can be considered proceeds of crime without the accused being directly charged in the scheduled offence. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage indicates that legal precedent allows for the prosecution under PMLA without a direct charge in the embezzlement case, given that there is a connection between the funds and the crime.

**69. Ans. a**

**Sol.** Option (a) is correct because the passage states that an individual involved after the commission of a scheduled offence, here drug trafficking, can be charged under PMLA when their financial activities suggest involvement with proceeds of crime, regardless of whether they're charged with the original crime. This aligns with the interpretation provided in the Pavana Dibbur v Enforcement Directorate verdict explained in the passage. Option (b) is incorrect since the passage outlines that money laundering charges do not require explicit mention in the predicate offence. Option (c) is incorrect as the PMLA does not necessitate the conclusion of the predicate offence's trial for initiating proceedings for money laundering. Option (d) is incorrect because, as per the passage, direct involvement in the predicate offence is not a prerequisite for prosecuting someone under PMLA if their assets are linked to the proceeds of the predicate offence.

**70. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is the correct option as it is not provided that UAPA is included in the schedule of the PMLA. Option (a) is incorrect because, while proving direct involvement or support of terrorist activities under UAPA is distinct, the designation of the crime group as a terrorist organization does not necessarily mitigate the money laundering charges against Vidhan. Option (d) is incorrect as it is not provided that UAPA is included in the schedule of the PMLA.

**71. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct as the passage mentions a Supreme Court judgment which stated that if an accused in the predicate offence is acquitted or discharged, he cannot be prosecuted for the offence punishable under the PMLA, highlighting a specific condition under which an individual cannot be prosecuted for money laundering. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage explains that an individual does not need to be an accused in the predicate offence to be prosecuted under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA). This indicates that direct involvement in the commission of the predicate offence is not a prerequisite for prosecution under the PMLA. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that one does not need to be an accused in the predicate offence — in this case, the Delhi excise policy case — to be booked for the offence of laundering proceeds of crime derived from the case, according to the Additional Solicitor General's argument regarding Arvind Kejriwal. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage outlines the PMLA criminalizing money laundering activities including indirect attempts to indulge or assist in any activity connected with the proceeds of crime, which contradicts the statement that the PMLA does not allow for the prosecution of individuals who are indirectly involved.

**72. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) cannot be inferred with certainty from the passage. It does not explicitly state that the trial for money laundering cannot proceed unless the trial for the predicate offence has concluded. The statement about the trial taking place seems more related to the sequence of events rather than a strict procedural requirement. Option (a) can be inferred because the passage describes the PMLA's criminalization of money laundering as involving any person who directly or indirectly attempts to indulge or is involved in activities connected with the proceeds of crime, indicating that the definition encompasses both direct and indirect involvement. Option (b) can be inferred as the passage discusses Supreme Court verdicts that address situations where an individual can be prosecuted under the PMLA, even if they are not shown as an accused in any scheduled or predicate offence, providing clarity on the matter. Option (d) cannot be inferred as the passage clearly states that one does not need to be an accused in the predicate offence to be prosecuted under the PMLA. This is further supported by Supreme Court verdicts mentioned in the passage, which clarify that individuals can be prosecuted for money laundering based on their involvement with the proceeds of crime, regardless of their status as an accused in the predicate offence.

**73. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct as the passage states that "While granting ad-interim injunctions in defamation suits, the potential of using prolonged litigation to prevent free speech and public participation must also be kept in mind by courts." Hence, citing the Supreme Court judgement, 'The Daily Report' could argue that the injunction granted without considering the potential stifling of free speech and public participation is contrary to the apex court's directive. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not discuss misdemeanor charges when granting injunctions. Option (c) is incorrect because whether the CBI has investigated the matter does not impact the grant of the injunction pertinent to the freedom of speech principle stated by the Supreme Court; the point made in the Supreme Court judgement concerns the impact on publication and free speech, not the validity of the investigation. Option (d) is incorrect because the Supreme Court has expressed concern that injunction orders of this nature can significantly impede freedom of speech, and it suggests that the right to free speech is a high priority which can supersede concerns about reputational damage before a full trial.

**74. Ans. d**

**Sol.** Option (d) is correct since the passage states that the court said in its order that for granting interim relief in suits concerning defamation by media platforms and/or journalists, an additional consideration of balancing the fundamental right to free speech with the right to reputation and privacy must be borne in mind besides the three-fold test of establishing (i) a prima facie case, (ii) balance of convenience and (iii) likely irreparable loss or harm. Here in this case all these essentials can be seen as the claims were not based on any reliable sources, and no formal legal charges had been made. Further there is a likelihood of possible market repercussions and the current loss of business fulfils these grounds to claim the interim relief of injunction to prevent any further publications.

Option (a) is incorrect because the lack of formal charges does not automatically render a defamation suit baseless, nor does it imply there cannot be a legitimate claim. Option (b) is incorrect because the question states that the claims were not based on any reliable sources. Option (c) is incorrect because the application of SLAPP would be considered if the suit or petition shows that there is no scope of applicability of the interim relief and prolongation of it would hamper the freedom of speech.

**75. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct as the passage states that the grant of an interim injunction before a trial can significantly impact freedom of speech and expression, often acting as a 'death sentence' to material sought to be published. Further the court held that "Merely recording that three grounds exist, would not amount to an application of mind to the facts of the case. The court should record its reason for granting the relief. The three-fold test cannot merely be recorded as a mantra without looking into the facts on the basis of which an injunction has been sought". Vidhi's appeal should contend that the ad-interim injunction poses a chilling effect on her freedom of speech without proper reason or trial. Option (a) is incorrect because the standing of the publisher (whether an individual or news entity) is not discussed as a central factor for injunctions in the passage. Option (c) is incorrect because while the imbalance of power might be a concern, and may lead to SLAPP but it cannot be said that every situation would be the same. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage does not explicitly weigh public interest concerning specific information against corporate reputation in every situation; instead, it should be balanced by the court before making an order of injunction.

**76. Ans. a**

**Sol.** Option (a) is correct because the introduction of corroborative investigations strengthens Vidhi's appeal by giving a case against the company. This corroboration negates the presence of prima facie case of defamation in favour of the company which is an essential to get the interim relief. Option (b) is incorrect because the existence of additional corroborative investigations does not diminish the importance of Vidhi's original post. Instead, it amplifies the public interest in the allegations and the potential harm of censoring such information. Option (c) is incorrect as the new fact directly impacts the case. Option (d) is incorrect in the context that the question is asking with respect to Vidhi's side and not from the perspective of company.

**77. Ans. d**

**Sol.** Option (d) is correct as the passage details the Supreme Court's action to set aside an injunction order against Bloomberg. It provides that the grant of an interim injunction, before the trial commences, often acts as a 'death sentence' to the material sought to be published, well before the allegations have been proven. However it also provides that The court said in its order that for granting interim relief in suits concerning defamation by media platforms and/or journalists, an additional consideration of balancing the fundamental right to free speech with the right to reputation and privacy must be borne in mind besides the three-fold test of establishing



(i) a prima facie case, (ii) balance of convenience and (iii) likely irreparable loss or harm. Hence the given statement can be inferred.

Option (a) is incorrect because the passage indicates that the Supreme Court criticized the use of Strategic Litigation against Public Participation (SLAPP) suits for preventing the publication of important information, suggesting it is wary of such suits being used to stifle free speech. Option (b) is incorrect as the passage explains that the Supreme Court advised that ex-parte injunctions (or injunctions granted without hearing all parties to a case) should only be issued in exceptional cases, not as a standard practice in defamation suits against media organizations. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not state that the Delhi High Court found Bloomberg guilty of defamation. Instead, it mentions that the High Court upheld an injunction order asking Bloomberg to take down an article, which the Supreme Court later set aside, highlighting the Supreme Court's intervention rather than a final verdict of guilt.

#### 78. Ans. b

**Sol.** Option (b) cannot be inferred as the passage actually indicates the Supreme Court's criticism of Strategic Litigation against Public Participation (SLAPP) suits for preventing the publication of important information. The Court's discussion implies concern over SLAPP suits being used to stifle free speech, rather than recognizing them as a legitimate tactic. Option (a) can be inferred because the passage mentions that the Supreme Court stated courts should only grant ex-parte injunctions in exceptional cases, indicating a view that such measures should be used sparingly. Option (c) can be inferred as the passage details the Supreme Court's observations on the realities of prolonged trials in SLAPP cases and how the grant of an interim injunction can act as a 'death sentence' to material sought to be published, indicating an understanding that prolonged litigation can be strategically used to limit free speech. Option (d) can be inferred because the passage explains that the Supreme Court set aside the injunction order against Bloomberg, with the Court stating that the ad-interim injunction amounted to unreasoned censorship, reflecting its stance on protecting freedom of speech.

#### 79. Ans. a

**Sol.** Option (a) is correct as the passage states that certain tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura included in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution were exempted from the legislation's ambit of residence by migrant. It does not mean that whole of the state is exempted. If the area where applicant is residing is not covered under the said tribal area, then it can be considered for residence purpose for the CAA. Hence, Vidhan's application will be successful as he has fulfilled the other condition of entering before the said date and having a certificate equivalent to visa. Option (b) is

incorrect because the passage indicates that the CAA's exemptions do not apply to areas under the Sixth Schedule. Option (c) is incorrect because since he would enjoy the benefit given by CAA amendment, he cannot be considered illegal migrant. Option (d) is incorrect because the Supreme Court's role in reviewing individual citizenship applications under the CAA is not supported by the passage; it currently concerns challenges to the constitutionality of the CAA itself, not individual applications.

**80. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct as it aligns with the legal amendments that specifically ease the documentation requirements to prove nationality. The provided documents, such as the community leader's letter and the school leaving certificate, directly trace Vidhan's lineage to Bangladesh, fitting well within the scope of 'any document' as stipulated by the new rules. This should suffice for establishing his eligibility for citizenship, adhering strictly to the intent of the amendments to facilitate citizenship for individuals from specified communities. Also, since he entered India before December 31, 2014, he satisfies the conditions for CAA. Option (a) is incorrect because it overlooks the explicit provisions of the new rules that broaden acceptable proofs of nationality beyond conventional legal documents like passports or visas. Option (c) is incorrect as it fails to incorporate other requirement like of residence. Option (d) is incorrect because it prioritizes potential fraud concerns over the clear legal mandate that allows for a variety of documents to establish nationality, potentially denying legitimate applicants based on overly stringent interpretations not supported by the new legislative framework.

**81. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct as the passage states that the petitions challenge the law for violating Article 14 of the Constitution, reflecting the concern that the CAA has the potential to disproportionately impact Muslims residing in India by depriving them of citizenship opportunities available to non-Muslims. In this light, Vidhan's claim that the lack of a similar mechanism for Muslims exclusion amounts to discrimination could find judicial support given the need for equal protection under the law as stipulated by Article 14. Option (a) is incorrect because while Vidhan might have the right to appeal his exclusion, the CAA potentially creates a discriminatory situation that could be viewed as unconstitutional, a point separate from the due process. Option (c) is incorrect because the protection of persecuted minorities does not justify the exclusion of a domestic group based on religion, nor does it address the "reasonable classification" test under Article 14. Option (d) is incorrect because the CAA's constitutionality is being assessed independently of the Supreme Court's supervision; the issue at hand is the

potential for creating inequalities in citizenship opportunities as a direct result of the CAA.

**82. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct because Vidhan's legal challenge centers on the constitutionality of the CAA, specifically its provision that discriminates on the basis of religion by offering a pathway to citizenship for non-Muslims from certain countries but not for Muslims. The introduction of a speedy procedure does not affect claim of him. Even if other's application are completed, if the law is found to be unconstitutional, it would have no value. Therefore it can be considered to strengthen or weaken his case.

**83. Ans. d**

**Sol.** Option (d) is correct as the passage describes that To pass constitutional muster as per settled judgments, any differentiation between groups of persons must be founded on an "intelligible differentia" (a clear criterion) and this differentiation must have a "reasonable nexus" (connection) with the objective sought to be achieved by the legislation

Option (a) is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA), provides a path to citizenship specifically for certain religious minorities from three neighboring countries, excluding Muslims. Option (b) is incorrect as the passage mentions that the newly notified rules under the CAA have eased the documentation requirement for proving nationality, no longer necessitating a valid passport of the origin countries or a valid visa from India for the specified communities. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage indicates that the CAA has provided certain exceptions for determining who qualifies as an illegal migrant.

**84. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) cannot be inferred because the passage suggests that the provisions of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, would not apply to schedule six area of Assam. Hence it cannot be inferred that it would apply on all migrant residents. Option (a) can be inferred from the passage as it describes the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, as specifically designed to provide a path to citizenship for certain persecuted religious minorities from Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, excluding Muslims. Option (c) can be inferred as the passage details the specific amendment introduced by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, which redefines "illegal migrants" in a manner that exempts individuals belonging to certain religious communities from three countries from being considered as such, making them eligible for citizenship. Option (d) can be inferred because the passage mentions that with the newly notified rules, the Centre has

eased the process of granting Indian citizenship to members of the specified communities.

### Section D-Logical Reasoning

#### 85. Ans. c

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. It can be inferred from the last line of the first paragraph. 'They found an average correlation of  $r = .65$  between participants' predictions of their IAT scores and their actual IAT scores – a correlation that is typically considered large in psychological research; for instance, the heritability of IQ and education are also around that mark. If it were the case that people generally aren't aware or conscious of their implicit biases, they wouldn't be able to predict their IAT performance. Insofar as the IAT measures implicit biases, these biases are likely not unconscious.' Hence ©z.

#### 86. Ans. b

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. It is understood from the last paragraph. 'That's because, while biases might be an individual characteristic (similar to someone's personality type or temperament), they require people's social environment – work, family, political and technological circumstances, for instance – to make them accessible, as the social psychologist Keith Payne argues in 'The Bias of Crowds' (2017). If the environment does not change, the bias will return.' Hence (b).

#### 87. Ans. d

**Sol.** Option (d) is correct. It is understood from the following sentence of the fourth paragraph "Awareness signifies intentionality, and we generally pardon wrongdoers if their offence was accidental as opposed to intentional. This detail matters. If diversity practitioners perpetuate this notion that unconscious bias underlies daily acts of discrimination, they could reduce accountability toward perpetrators and prevent behaviour change.' It should be an unconscious bias that is not considered an offence as the person will not be held accountable for the effects of his biases. Hence (d).

#### 88. Ans. c

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. The sentence is in contradiction to what is stated in the following lines from the fourth paragraph, 'When the doctors were described as having no conscious knowledge of unfair treatment, participants rated them as needing to be held less accountable, and less deserving of punishment, compared with when the doctors' behaviour was ascribed to conscious bias.' The rest of the options are understood from the following lines too. 'Awareness signifies intentionality, and we generally pardon wrongdoers if their offence was accidental as opposed to intentional.



This detail matters. If diversity practitioners perpetuate this notion that unconscious bias underlies daily acts of discrimination, they could reduce accountability toward perpetrators and prevent behaviour change.’ Hence (c).

**89. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. The passage explicitly mentions that the discussions on global conflicts, particularly those involving Russia and China, did not strive for balance as neither country was invited to the Raisina Dialogue. This suggests that the author believes the absence of these key players made the debate less balanced. Option (a) is incorrect as it contradicts the passage’s criticism of the dialogue for not achieving balance in its discussion of global conflicts. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not posit that excluding Russia and China led to a more focused debate; rather, it implies this exclusion was a flaw. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage indicates that the dialogue’s focus was on European dignitaries and issues related to the Russian war in Ukraine, not predominantly South Asian conflicts. Hence (c).

**90. Ans. a**

**Sol:** Option (a) is correct because it directly strengthens the author’s assertion that the Raisina Dialogue has achieved the status of a “Global Public Square” by showing that it is viewed as a pivotal platform by international policymakers. This perception would validate its significance in global policy discussions. Option (b) is incorrect because it would weaken the author’s conclusion by suggesting the Dialogue has little impact on international policy. Option (c) is incorrect as it implies that the Raisina Dialogue is not taken seriously by global leaders, which would undermine the claim of its significance. Option (d) is incorrect because declining attendance would suggest decreasing relevance, contradicting the author’s portrayal of the Dialogue as an influential forum. Hence (a)

**91. Ans. a**

**Sol.** Option (a) is correct because the passage criticizes the lack of diverse perspectives at the Raisina Dialogue, particularly noting the absence of certain countries and regional representatives which could have provided more varied positions on global conflicts. This suggests that the author believes a wide range of perspectives is essential for comprehensive discussions at such forums. Option (b) is incorrect as the passage does not imply that global governance and UN reforms are considered less critical; rather, these were among the discussed topics, indicating their perceived importance. Option (c) is incorrect because there is no claim in the passage that the Raisina Dialogue is the exclusive venue for such discussions. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage

mentions India's hosting of the G-20 as a point of success, implying it has bolstered its international reputation. Hence (a).

**92. Ans. a**

**Sol.** Option (a) is correct because it directly supports the author's claim by suggesting that civil society organizations bring unique and critical perspectives to discussions on democracy—perspectives that go beyond what governmental bodies typically cover. This aligns with the assertion that the absence of these organizations could lead to a narrower view of the challenges facing democracy globally. Option (b) is incorrect because it suggests that including civil society organizations in the past resulted in comprehensive discussions, but does not directly support the argument about their absence in the current context. Option (c) is incorrect as it points to avoidance behaviour by governmental representatives, which, while potentially relevant, does not directly affirm the need for civil society perspectives as argued by the author. Option (d) is incorrect because it contradicts the author's argument by suggesting that the discussions were balanced and informative even without civil society input. Hence (a).

**93. Ans. a**

**Sol.** Option (a) is correct because the author's critique of the absence of Russia and China from discussions on global conflicts implies an expectation that all relevant geopolitical entities should be invited to ensure balanced and comprehensive discussions at global forums like the Raisina Dialogue. This assumption underlies the criticism of the event's lack of inclusivity and balance. Option (b) is incorrect because the author does not imply that European dignitaries' presence alone ensures comprehensive understanding; rather, the critique is about the lack of diversity in perspectives. Option (c) is incorrect as there is no indication in the passage that panel discussions typically avoid contentious topics; the critique is more about the absence of certain perspectives. Option (d) is incorrect because, while it is suggested that the absence of civil society organizations limited the scope of democratic discussions, this option makes a broader generalization that is not specifically supported by the passage. Hence (a).

**94. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. It is understood from the last line of the first paragraph. Option (a) is incorrect as it is contradictory to what is stated in the passage. Even after selection of words, there could be ambiguity and misunderstanding created. Option (c) is ruled out as it is what the author believes to be true. It is stated in the second paragraph last two lines. Option (d) is thus eliminated. Hence (b).

**95. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. As given in the fourth paragraph, the difference between ‘social’ and ‘symbiotic’ can be understood from the lines, ‘We can admire the sheer efficiency of this form of interaction, but we also have to admit that something is lost. A sense of agency and autonomy; and along with that, perhaps even a sense of self. Nor does this problem go away merely by upgrading bandwidth, as is Musk’s ambition for Neuralink, his implantable brain-computer interface. The very possibility of social (as opposed to merely symbiotic) life depends on there being some separation of private worlds, along with powers to interact on our own terms. In other words, we *need* something like language in order to be human.’ The rest of the options are a mismatch with the concept of ‘social’ and ‘symbiotic’ in the respectively stated features. Hence (c).

**96. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. It is understood from the following lines of the third paragraph, ‘Language in everyday use is less like a channel and more like a tango: a fluid interplay of moves in which people can act as one, yet also retain their individuality. In social interaction there is room, by design, for consent and dissent.’ Option (a) is ruled out on the grounds that they have involuntary effects, as given in the following sentences of the fourth paragraph, ‘A transcranial magnetic pulse leaves no room for doubt, but none for deliberation either. Its effect is as immediate as it is involuntary. We can admire the sheer efficiency of this form of interaction, but we also have to admit that something is lost.’ Option (c) is ruled out because it is stated in the fifth paragraph that ‘The real challenge for brain-to-brain interfaces is not to achieve some interlinking of brains. It is to harness technology in a way that doesn’t reduce people to the level of amoebae fused to a slime mould. Nobody in their right mind wants to blurt out every fleeting thought and feeling’. Option (d) is eliminated because it is stated in the last paragraph that, ‘Moving and sensing in unison, the slime mould can crawl towards light, find food in mazes, and even mimic the design of urban metro networks. The price for this perfect symbiosis is a complete loss of autonomy for individual elements.’ Hence (b).

**97. Ans. a**

**Sol.** Option (a) is correct. Sentence in option (a) is in contradiction to the given idea stated in the last line of the third paragraph. It states, ‘Language in everyday use is less like a channel and more like a tango: a fluid interplay of moves in which people can act as one, yet also retain their individuality. In social interaction there is room, by design, for consent and dissent.’ Option (b) is a correct sentence as it is stated in the passage ‘A transcranial magnetic pulse leaves no room for doubt, but none for deliberation either. Its effect is as immediate as it is involuntary.’ Option (c) is also established in the first



and second paragraphs. 'Hardly a day goes by when we don't stumble for words, stagger into misunderstandings, or struggle with a double negative. It's a frightfully cumbersome way to express ourselves.' 'Rao and his team complain about how hard it can be to verbalise feelings or forms of knowledge even if they are introspectively available. On Twitter, Musk has described words as 'a very lossy compression of thought'. How frustrating to have such a rich mental life and be stuck with such poor resources for expressing it'. Option (d) can be understood from the lines, 'We don't just spout information indiscriminately; we apportion our words in conversational turns and build on each other's contributions. Hence (a).

**98. Ans. a**

**Sol.** Option (a) is correct. It is established from the sentences given prior to that given in the question. It is understood from the second and the third paragraphs, 'On Twitter, Musk has described words as 'a very lossy compression of thought'. How frustrating to have such a rich mental life and be stuck with such poor resources for expressing it! But no matter how much we can sympathise with this view, it misses a few crucial insights about language. First, words are tools. They can be misplaced or misused like any tool, but they are often useful for what they've been designed to do: help us say just what we want to say, and no more. When we choose our words carefully, it is because we know that there is a difference between private worlds and public words. There had better be, since social life depends on it. Second, and more subtly, this view sees language as merely a channel for information: just as the speaking tube has made way for the telephone, so language can be done away with if we connect brains directly.' The rest of the options stand negated. Hence (a)

**99. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct because the passage discusses how the Supreme Court struck down the previous Maratha reservation under the Indra Sawhney judgment that limits reservations to 50%. The author suggests that due to political pressures and changing conditions, there might be a need to revisit this framework, as indicated by the 2022 judgment that allowed for an exception to the 50% cap for EWS. This option infers that the existing judgment may not fully address new challenges. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not assert that expanding the quota will ensure equitable access, but rather questions the legal sustainability of such a decision. Option (b) is incorrect because it contradicts the passage's suggestion that the Supreme Court's decisions could be unpredictable, as shown by different rulings over time. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage does not state that expanding the reservation quota is the only solution, but rather implies it might be legally dubious and problematic. Hence (c).



**100. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct because the passage argues for a comprehensive socio-economic census to establish the true nature of backwardness and discrimination across states. If such a census confirms significant disparities both within and between communities, it would justify the need for tailored affirmative action policies, supporting the author's argument for data-based approaches to social justice. Option (a) is incorrect because it suggests smaller disparities, which would undermine the need for differentiated affirmative action policies that the author advocates. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage calls for a census to aid policy-making, not that it exacerbates social divisions. Option (d) is incorrect because the judicial support for policies does not address the effectiveness of using new data for crafting affirmative action policies as argued by the author. Hence (b).

**101. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct because the author discusses the challenges and legal issues with existing reservation policies and suggests that a comprehensive socio-economic census could provide the data necessary to adapt affirmative action policies to be more in line with current realities. This option aligns with the need for new methods in policy-making as implied by the author. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage clearly states that such an expansion to 72% may face legal challenges, especially in light of the Indra Sawhney judgment that set a 50% cap on reservations. Option (c) is incorrect because although the bill was passed unanimously, the passage does not imply that this reflects broad public support, but rather it might indicate political manoeuvring. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not assert that all policies have favoured the Maratha community, but focuses on the specific instance of reservation policies. Hence (b).

**102. Ans. d**

**Sol:** Option (d) is correct because it directly challenges the premise of the author's suggestion for a new census by stating that the Supreme Court will not consider such data for reservation policies, which would negate the utility of conducting a new census for the purpose of revising reservation limits. If the judiciary will not use the data, the effort to collect it becomes irrelevant in terms of impacting reservation policies. Option (a) is incorrect as it would actually strengthen the argument that current policies are effective, not address the need for a new census. Option (b) is incorrect because logistical and financial challenges do not directly undermine the theoretical benefits of such a census as argued by the author. Option (c) is incorrect because even though it suggests

that variations are not significant, this doesn't directly challenge the utility of collecting more comprehensive data which might reveal other relevant socio-economic patterns. Hence (d).

**103. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct because the passage explicitly discusses the potentially legally dubious path of expanding the reservation pie to 72%, suggesting that such actions are likely to face problems, particularly in the context of previous Supreme Court rulings. This option correctly captures the author's concern about the sustainability and legality of the legislative approach. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage indicates the opposite, highlighting the problematic nature of these actions in light of Supreme Court decisions that cap reservations at 50%. Option (b) is incorrect as the passage does not discuss historical injustices or the government's commitment to addressing them through these legislative actions. Option (d) is incorrect because there is no indication in the passage that there is a broad consensus in society regarding these legislative actions; the passage only notes the unanimous decision within the Maharashtra Assembly, which could reflect political manoeuvring rather than societal consensus. Hence (c).

**104. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. 'Activation cost' as defined and explained in the first paragraph is, 'In chemistry, there's the idea of an activation cost. This is the threshold of energy you need to surpass to start a chemical reaction. There are many pursuits that require a minimum threshold of effort to make any improvement at all. Getting over that activation hurdle is often the hardest part. To put it simply, if the intention is to achieve your target then you need to be obsessed about it and be devoted wholly towards it, thus being prepared for going that extra mile with perseverance and energy. As per the passage, it requires one to stay focussed and thus achieve the desired target. Options (a), (b) and (d) provide examples that display dedication on the part of the person who is focussed and obsessed about achieving his target. Option (c) gives an example where the person is taking the easy road that is, ordering a ready dish for dinner, instead of going through the pains of selecting from the feasible options, buying and making a healthy dinner on his own. Thus it is not an example of the extra pains taken with the target in mind. Hence (c).

**105. Ans. c**

**Sol.** Option (c) is correct. It is understood from the following lines of the passage. 'The price of obsession is focus. If you want to surpass the activation threshold for an activity, especially if you've already drained the easy beginner improvement, you need to make it a priority.' 'The only time this split focus approach works is when the activation costs are low enough that they can all be paid at once.' 'Life doesn't work that way. If a pursuit is extraordinary, it tends to have a high activation cost. That cost is obsession, which is possible only if you are not obsessed about everything else.' Option (a) is ruled out in the second last paragraph. Option (d) is ruled out in the same part of the paragraph. Option (b) is eliminated as it is a contradiction and is in conflict with the idea that is expressed in the last two paragraphs. Hence (c).

**106. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. It is understood from the third paragraph. 'Every tip I could think of couldn't be the biggest reason for failure, because I have known people who overcame them. Then I realized the biggest source of failure is simply lacking obsession about it. I know bloggers who were fantastic writers with great content and great stories, but they weren't obsessed about building a successful blog. Without it, success is just luck, with it few obstacles are insurmountable.' The lines suggest that if you are obsessed about something you will be able to achieve your target, and if you let things go the way they go, with no intense focus towards achieving your target then whatever the result it will be by plain luck, not a hard won result. That success comes when you are focussed and determined to get things done your way. Hence (b).

**107. Ans. d**

**Sol.** Option (d) is correct. The sentence in option (d) is incorrect because the author raises concern that there are not many who would actually put other desires to the background in order to focus on one that they are obsessed about. In the last paragraph it is stated, 'Life doesn't work that way. If a pursuit is extraordinary, it tends to have a high activation cost. That cost is obsession, which is possible only if you are not obsessed about everything else. Telling yourself you should do something is easy. It's fading all the other desires into the background to focus on one obsession that's hard. That's probably why most people never do it.' Option (a) and option (b) can be understood from what is rightly stated in the third last paragraph, 'There are some places where the activation cost of success is low, so like a rusting pipe, you can slowly accumulate improvement. But too often the activation cost is high, without intense focus nothing happens, no matter how long you work at it.' Option (c) is understood from the

penultimate paragraph, 'Had I been trying to aggressively grow my business and fitness and relationships, I wouldn't have succeeded. The only time this split focus approach works is when the activation costs are low enough that they can all be paid at once.' Hence (d)

### 108. Ans. a

**Sol.** Option (a) is correct. It is understood from the penultimate paragraph. Option (b) is incorrect as understood from the line in the third last paragraph suggesting that the activation costs required will be higher with the diminishing returns resulting from showing up each time. 'I can easily see a difference between articles I wrote in 2006 and those in 2008. But soon equilibrium is established. Showing up each time has diminishing returns and the activation cost of improvement is higher. I write less frequently now, in part, because I'd rather invest my effort in writing bursts that allow me to improve, than churning out content.' Option (c) is contradicting the author's thoughts of creating a life balance in the short term. He suggests in the fourth paragraph that 'Life balance is a nice idea. We want many things in life, so balance is a way of getting all of them. In the long-term I'd like to have great friends, great business, great accomplishments and great experiences. What's the point of becoming successful if you can never enjoy your rewards? But in the short-term, I think life balance is probably bad advice. Maybe a better idea would be oscillating obsessions. Without that intensity, it's easy to wobble back and forth, never sparking the chain reaction of growth.' Hence (a).

## Section E-Quantitative Techniques

### 109. Ans. c

**Sol:** COMMON EXPLANATION,

|               | One plus                 | Samsung                  | Total                        |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Vidhi</b>  | $875 - 500 = 375$        | $1000 * 50\% = 500$      | $(2500 - 625) * 7/15 = 875$  |
| <b>Vidhan</b> | $625 - 210 = 415$        | $375 * 14/25 = 210$      | $2500 * 25\% = 625$          |
| <b>Vidya</b>  | $210 * 8/7 = 240$        | $1000 - 240 = 760$       | $(2500 - 625) * 8/15 = 1000$ |
|               | $375 + 415 + 240 = 1030$ | $500 + 210 + 760 = 1470$ | 2500                         |

Now ATQ,

Total number of One plus mobile phones sold by Vidhi, Vidhan, and Vidya together = 1030

Hence, option (c) is correct.



**110. Ans. a****Sol.** Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{Difference} = 875 - 625 = 250$$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

**111. Ans. d****Sol.** Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{Ratio} = 500 : 760 = 25 : 38$$

Hence, option (d) is correct.

**112. Ans. b****Sol:** Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{Average} = 1470 / 3 = 490$$

Hence, option (b) is correct.

**113. Ans. b****Sol.** COMMON EXPLANATION,**For restaurant business,**

Vivan, Vidur, and Vidushi invested Rs. 2500, Rs. 1500, and Rs. 2200 respectively in a restaurant business.

After 5 months, Vivan withdrew  $1/5$ th of his investment, while Vidur and Vidushi added Rs. 500 and Rs. 300 respectively to their investments.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ratio of division of the profit share of Vivan, Vidur, and Vidushi} \\ = 2500 \times 5 + 2000 \times 7 : 1500 \times 5 + 2000 \times 7 : 2200 \times 5 + 2500 \times 7 = 53 : 43 : 57 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

**For tour and travels business,**

Vidhman, Vidhata, and Vishal invested Rs. 5000, Rs. 3000, and Rs. 4400 respectively in a tour and travels business.

After 6 months, Vidhman withdrew  $1/5$ th of his investment, while Vidhata and Vishal added Rs. 1000 and Rs. 600 respectively to their investment.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ratio of division of the profit share of Vidhman, Vidhata, and Vishal} \\ = 5000 \times 6 + 4000 \times 6 : 3000 \times 6 + 4000 \times 6 : 4400 \times 6 + 5000 \times 6 = 45 : 35 : 47 \end{aligned}$$

Now ATQ,

$$\text{The profit share of Vivan} = 53 / 153 \text{ of } 30600 = \text{Rs. } 10600$$

Hence, option (b) is correct.

**114. Ans. d****Sol.** Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,The profit share of Vidhata =  $35/127$  of 38100 = Rs. 10500

Hence, option (d) is correct.

**115. Ans. c****Sol.** Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,Let the profit share of Vivan, Vidur, and Vidushi are  $53x$ ,  $43x$  and  $57x$  respectively.Required % difference =  $(96x - 100x)/100x = 4\%$ 

Hence, option (c) is correct.

**116. Ans. a****Sol.** Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Ratio of division of the profit share of Vidhman, Vidhata, and Vishal = 45:35:47

Hence, option (a) is correct.

**117. Ans. c****Sol.** COMMON EXPLANATION,

| bike     | Speed (Km/hr)                   |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | $60 \times 4/5 = 48$            |
| <b>B</b> | $50 \times 6/5 = 60$            |
| <b>C</b> | 50                              |
| <b>D</b> | $50 \times 2 = 100$             |
| <b>E</b> | $100 \times 80\% = 80$          |
| <b>F</b> | $80 \times 11/8 = 110$          |
| <b>G</b> | $(48 + 60 + 50 + 100)/4 = 64.5$ |
| <b>H</b> | 60 (LCM of 10,12 and 15)        |

Now ATQ,

Required Ratio =  $(48 + 100) : (50 + 60) = 148 : 110 = 74 : 55$ 

Hence option (c) is correct.

**118. Ans. d****Sol.** Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,Required Time =  $240/48 = 5$  hours

Hence time will be 5 pm

Hence option (d) is correct.

**119. Ans. b**

**Sol.** Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Speed of B < F

Hence time taken by B to complete the race =  $90/60 = 1.5$  hours

Hence option (b) is correct.

**120. Ans. a**

**Sol.** Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Required % difference =  $(108 - 190)/190 = 82/190 = 43.15\%$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

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