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Lavesh Verma
St. Paul HS School
Indore



Tanay Kaushal
IBP Global Academy,
Ujjain

Section A-English**1. Ans. d**

Sol. Option (d) is correct. In the passage, the author mentions that under no circumstances the CEO of the early stage start-up should be paid more than \$150,000 even if he was paid more than that in his early job or has a large mortgage or has a hefty private school tuition fee. Hence (d).

2. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. According to the author, the high pay of an early stage CEO will make him maintain the status quo in the company along with maintaining his own salary and will not make him work on the surface problems with the other workers. It is understood from the following lines of the first paragraph of the passage, 'If a CEO collects \$300,000 per year, he risks becoming more like a politician than a founder. High pay incentivizes him to defend the status quo along with his salary, not to work with everyone else to surface problems and fix them aggressively'. Hence (c).

3. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states that a cash bonus is better than cash salary because the former is dependent upon the good work of an employee, unlike cash salary which does not have any motivation. It is understood from the following lines of the last paragraph of the passage, 'However, high cash compensation teaches workers to claim value from the company as it already exists instead of investing their time to create new value in the future. A cash bonus is slightly better than a cash salary at least it's contingent on a job well done.' Hence (b).

4. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. Option (c) and option (d) can be easily eliminated as the author is not at all being critical and also not appreciating. Option (a) can also be eliminated as the author is involved in the passage, the author is being indicative about what is better for the company. He alludes i.e. hints that going for a modest cash salary along with the incentives will be a better option leading to the prosperity of the company and the nation rather than going for a high salary, He also discusses the start-ups and their CEOs salary structure etc. Therefore overall tone of the passage is suggestive. Hence (b).

5. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. "Imitate" means to take or follow as a model. Option (b) is incorrect because "contingent" means occurring or existing only if (certain circumstances) are the case; dependent on. Option (c) is incorrect because "status quo" means the existing state of affairs, especially regarding social or political issues. Option (d) can also be eliminated as "modest" means being mediocre, average, between extremes of amount or size. Emulate means to match or surpass (a person or achievement), typically by imitation. Hence (a).

6. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage mentions in the first paragraph that 'A cash-poor executive, by contrast, will focus on increasing the value of the company as a whole.' This implies the option (d) that the CEO who pays himself less, focuses on the growth of the company more. Hence (d).

7. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage critiques the idea of the genetic blueprint as an inaccurate representation of the complexity of biological development. It suggests that the concept prevents a true understanding of the body, which is described as a complex molecularly networked social becoming. The alternative concept is proposed to come from the philosophy of language and feminist queer theory. This proposed replacement aims to better communicate the necessary complexity involved in biological development. Hence (b).

8. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The author argues that the concept of genetic blueprint, with its implication that genes encode the general shape and function of the body, oversimplifies the intricate molecular conversations and complexities involved in the development of the body. Hence (c).

9. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The statement “It is hard to underestimate how revolutionary and unexpected Nüsslein-Volhard and Wieschaus’s discoveries were” suggests that the discoveries made by Nüsslein-Volhard and Wieschaus’s were groundbreaking and unexpected. Option (b) accurately reflects the significance of their discoveries, emphasizing that they were revolutionary and played a crucial role in advancing molecular developmental biology. Hence (b).

10. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage suggests that the concept of genetic blueprint, which views genes as encoding the general shape and function of the body, hindered a more nuanced understanding of the body development. The critique is that this idea prevented researchers from recognizing the complexity of molecular actions and social dynamics within the body. It is understood from the following lines of the passage, ‘The idea of the genetic blueprint, and its underlying cybernetic definition of communication as the faithful exchange of information, prevented us from seeing the body as it really is – not the product of an algorithm, but a complex, molecularly networked social becoming. It is time to replace the genetic blueprint idea in light of contemporary developmental biology.’ Hence (b).

11. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The author critiques the concept of the genetic blueprint in the passage, arguing that it hinders a proper understanding of the complexity of molecular interactions and the social nature of body’s development. Option (a) contradicts the author’s viewpoint. Option (b) is established in the second last paragraph. ‘It is hard to underestimate how revolutionary and unexpected Nüsslein-Volhard and Wieschaus’s discoveries were. Literally nothing about intercellular molecular signalling pathways and the expansive homology of developmental regulatory genes across all phyla of multicellular animals had been predicted by the previous eight decades of genetic and evolutionary research.’ The last paragraph establishes option (c) ‘The idea of the genetic blueprint, and its underlying cybernetic definition of communication as the faithful exchange of information, prevented us from seeing the body as it really is – not the product of an algorithm, but a complex, molecularly networked social becoming.’ The first paragraph last line would establish option (d) as something that the author would agree with. ‘The genetic blueprint reinforces the idea that the answers to all interesting biological questions lie in our genes, and that other lines of research are either indirect or trivial.’ Hence (a).

12. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The word ‘credible’ means something that is believable. But the word ‘astounding’ means something that is unbelievable hence spellbound, amazement, dumbfounded are similar meaning words. Hence (b).

13. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The author expresses his views on the business regimes in the concluding paragraph of the passage. He states opposing to the business regimes that ‘I am not suggesting that no one should do business in regimes that are not healthy democracies, but they should do it with clear eyes about the potential dangers of unlimited states, and with deep knowledge of how power is practiced in whatever regime they are in.’ Hence (c).

14. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage states that ‘Authoritarian regimes, by definition, do not feature political competition and do not commit to protecting fundamental rights. I find that, sometimes, businesspeople seem attracted to one-party regimes because they seem efficient or lack political conflict. But political conflict is always present in any society.’ It can be inferred that the authoritarian regimes does not always provide the best efficiency or profitability. Hence (a).

15. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage explicitly states that the closed autocracies is where leaders have no political competition, whereas the open autocracies hold elections but may lack in the transparency that keep them fair. Hence (b).

16. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions the example of China and then states the message from the example, 'Capitalists, like all people, are safer in democracies, which are imperfect and messy, but endeavour to fundamentally protect the rights and safety of people.' which is accurately summarized in the option (b). Hence (b).

17. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The word 'Autocrat' means the one who has the absolute power. Option (a), an entrepreneur is a business person, who builds up on his own enterprise, and option (b), usually means a tyrant or cruel person, are incorrect. They do not provide the meaning with the context of the passage. Option (c) is the antonym of autocrat. Hence (d).

18. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. According to the author, 'Authoritarian regimes, by definition, do not feature political competition and do not commit to protecting fundamental rights. I find that, sometimes, businesspeople seem attracted to one-party regimes because they seem efficient or lack political conflict. But political conflict is always present in any society. 'Option (a) is a true statement as it is stated in the passage, 'democratic areas that enforce fair markets, guard their rights, and protect their safety. Option (b) is also a true statement as it is understood from the passage, 'Many around the world admired China's strong response to the pandemic in 2020 and 2021, but Chinese citizens and global and domestic businesses then came to realize that a strong state with no accountability mechanisms and few limits on power can be incredibly dangerous. Option (d) is true as it is stated in the passage that, 'In the case of China, businesspeople outside of China have found the regime's efficiency and the country's market size and innovation ecosystem attractive, and with good reason. But many people misunderstand how power is practiced in China. Hence (c).

19. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The potential transformation in human communication suggested by the brain-to-brain interfaces in the passage is that language might become obsolete with the development of high-bandwidth physical connectivity. The idea is that, with the advancement of brain-to-brain interfaces, traditional forms of verbal or written language might no longer be necessary for communication. Option (b) accurately captures this inference from the passage. Hence (b).

20. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage suggests that the experiment, where two individuals form a single distributed system connected by wires and communicate without using traditional language, signifies a transformative possibility in human communication. The passage also mentions the anticipation of a new era where brains can directly dialogue. Option (b) accurately reflects the inferred significance of these brain-to-brain interfaces in the context of human interaction and communication. Hence (b).

21. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The concluding lines of the passage raise the question of whether there is a possibility to escape the "tyranny of words" and suggest the potential change in human communication where language might become obsolete with the instant sharing of ideas through brain-to-brain interfaces. Hence (c).

22. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage discusses the experiment involving transcranial magnetic stimulation, electro-encephalography and the connection between individuals through brain-to-brain interfaces. The anticipation of new era reflects the focus of the passage on the transformative possibilities and implications of these interfaces for human communication. Option (d) accurately captures this. Hence (d).

23. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The phrase as used in the passage suggests the oppressive control or undue influence that language can have over communication. The use of the term “tyranny” implies that the author sees limitations or burdens in relying on language for communication. Option (a) accurately captures the intended meaning of the term as used in the passage. Hence (a).

24. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The sentence is ‘A Barcelona team reached a similar result with people as far apart as India and France. With a gush of anticipation, they exclaim: ‘There is now the possibility of a new era in which brains will dialogue in a more direct way.’ There is anticipation, may be apprehension that is to perceive or understand something, optimism that is to be hopeful, but not cautious. Hence (d).

Section B-Current Affairs with GK

25. Ans. d

Exp. The Peregrine Mission One marks a significant milestone for the United States as it ventures into lunar exploration once again after a hiatus of over 50 years. This mission heralds the anticipated landing of the Peregrine Lander, which is poised to become one of the pioneering American spacecrafts to touch down on the lunar surface since the iconic Apollo program era.

26. Ans. b

Exp. The mission is spearheaded by private space enterprises, Astrobotic Technology and United Launch Alliance, this collaborative mission, signals a shift towards leveraging private sector capabilities for space exploration. The Peregrine Lunar Lander, also known as Peregrine Mission One, is a lunar lander built by Astrobotic Technology.

27. Ans. c

Exp. The Peregrine Lunar Lander, also known as Peregrine Mission One, is a lunar lander built by Astrobotic Technology. It is part of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)'s Commercial Lunar Payload Services (CLPS) programme, which aims to stimulate a broader lunar economy.

28. Ans. c

Exp. In a ceremony held at the Intercontinental Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C. on June 21, 2023, the Republic of India became the 27th nation to sign the Artemis Accords, demonstrating its commitment to sustainable and transparent space activity.

29. Ans. c

Exp. As Chandrayaan-3 soft landed on the moon at 6.04 pm on 23rd August India became the first country to land a spacecraft in uncharted territory near the lunar south pole. India is only the fourth country in history to complete a soft landing on the Moon after the United States, the Soviet Union and China.

30. Ans. b

Exp. Almost two years after Russian President Vladimir Putin launched the invasion of Ukraine, the war has ground to a virtual stalemate and Ukraine desperately needs financial assistance. The aid requires unanimous support. But Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban vetoed it at a previous summit in December.

31. Ans. b

Exp. Post the Second World War, two countries Germany and France came together and decided that they wanted to establish trade relations as it would prevent their countries waging war against each other in the future. The result was the 6 members (France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands) signed a deal covering resources like coal and steel. In 1957 a treaty was signed in Rome (Europe)-European Economic Community (EEC) or Common Market This has expanded and now has 27 member states.

32. Ans. b

Exp. Maastricht Treaty: Signed in 1992, this treaty established the three pillars of the European Union and paved the way for the euro, the common currency. Also known as the Treaty on European Union (TEU). The Treaty of Maastricht (1992) created the European Union as a single body of "three pillars". The pillars consist of the European Communities, Common Foreign and Security Policy and Cooperation in Justice and Home affairs.

33. Ans. b

Exp. The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of 27 member states that are located primarily in Europe. The EU was established, along with its citizenship, when the Maastricht Treaty came into force in 1993.

34. Ans. c

Exp. European Parliament Role: Directly-elected EU body with legislative, supervisory, and budgetary responsibilities Members: 705 MEPs (Members of the European Parliament) President: Roberta Metsola Location: Strasbourg (France).

35. Ans. c

Exp. Siachen is a legacy of the Partition between India and Pakistan. While the Line of Control (LoC) was delineated and accepted by both sides upto NJ-9842 as part of the 1972 Simla agreement, the glacier itself was left unmarked. India claims the area based on the Jammu and Kashmir Accession Agreement of 1947 and the Karachi Agreement of 1949, which define the ceasefire line beyond NJ-9842 as running "Northwards to the glaciers".

36. Ans. b

Exp. April 13, 2024, marks the 40th anniversary of Operation Meghdoot, which was launched by the Indian Army to pre-empt Pakistan and occupy the Siachen Glacier in the Karakoram ranges.

37. Ans. c

Exp. Operation Meghdoot, initiated by the Indian Armed Forces on April 13, 1984, aimed to secure control over the Siachen Glacier in Kashmir, thus initiating the world's first assault on the highest battlefield. This operation was a direct response to Pakistan's Operation Ababeel.

38. Ans. b

Exp. Siachen is the Second-Longest glacier in the World's Non-Polar areas after Fedchenko Glacier in Tajikistan. The Siachen Glacier is positioned from northwest to southeast. It originates at the base of the Indira Col West, a col (low point) on the Indira Ridge, at an altitude of 6,115 metres, and it descends to an altitude of 3,570 metres.

39. Ans. a

Exp. The Nubra River is a river in the Nubra Valley of Ladakh in India. It is a tributary of the Shyok River (a part of the Indus River system) and originates from the Siachen Glacier, the second-longest non-polar glacier in the world.

40. Ans. a

Exp. NITI Aayog is the apex public policy think tank of the Government of India. The 65-year-old Planning Commission had become a redundant organization. It was relevant in a command economy structure, but not any longer. It replaced the Planning Commission on 1st January, 2015.

41. Ans. b

Exp. Team India Hub acts as interface between States and Centre. Knowledge and Innovation Hub builds the think-tank acumen of NITI Aayog. The Aayog planned to come out with three documents — 3-year action agenda, 7-year medium-term strategy paper and 15-year vision document.

42. Ans. c

Exp. The Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog is appointed by the Prime Minister. Shri Suman Bery is currently Vice Chairperson, NITI Aayog, in the rank and status of a Cabinet Minister.

43. Ans. b

Exp. The platform's knowledge products cover 10 sectors: agriculture, education, energy, health, livelihoods and skilling, manufacturing, MSME, tourism, urban development, and water resources, including WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene).

44. Ans. a

Exp. Various government organisations have collaborated on this initiative by NITI Aayog. It includes iGOT (Integrated Government Online Training) Karmayogi, an online platform for skill training. NITI Aayog's National Data and Analytics Platform (NDAP) has also been integrated with the platform to make various datasets accessible to policymakers. The National E-Governance Division (NeGD) has extended support to develop the Viksit Bharat Strategy Room, while multi-lingual support has been provided by Bhashini. The PM Gatishakti BISAG-N team, with the support of DPIIT, has also been integrated to provide the geospatial tool for area-based planning.

45. Ans. c

Exp. The Global Forest Watch (GFW) is released by World Resources Institute (WRI). WRI is a global research organization that spans more than 50 countries and focuses on six critical issues at the intersection of environment and development: climate, energy, food, forests, water, and cities and transport. It was established in 1982. Headquartered in Washington, US.

46. Ans. a

Exp. Five states accounted for 60% of all tree cover loss from 2001 to 2023: Assam, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Manipur. Assam experienced the highest loss at 324,000 hectares.

47. Ans. a

Exp. According to the data, seven states collectively accounted for 55% of all tree cover in India. Among these states, Arunachal Pradesh had the highest tree cover at 6.11 million hectares (6.11 Mha), significantly surpassing the average tree cover of 957,000 hectares (957 kha) for the other states. Following Arunachal Pradesh, the states with the next highest tree covers were Assam (2.57 Mha), Chhattisgarh (2.28 Mha), Kerala (2.28 Mha), and Odisha (1.92 Mha).

48. Ans. c

Exp. The data indicates that from 2001 to 2023, India lost 414,000 hectares (414 thousand hectares) of humid primary forest, constituting 4.1% of its total tree cover loss for that period and contributing to 18% of the overall tree cover loss. Additionally, India gained a total tree cover of 1.88 million hectares (1.88 Mha), equivalent to 1.4% of the global total tree cover gain.

49. Ans. c

Exp. The 20th Asian Wrestling Championship 2024 was held in the Kyrgyzstan capital, Bishkek, from 11 -16 April 2024. A total of 30 Indian wrestlers - 10 each in men's freestyle, men's Greco-Roman and women's freestyle - competed at the six-day meet.

50. Ans. c

Exp. Indian wrestlers won a total of 9 medals (4 silver and 5 bronze) in the Asian Wrestling Championships.

51. Ans. c

Exp. UWW is the international governing body for the sport of amateur wrestling. It oversees wrestling at the Olympics and the World Championships. UWW is headquartered in Corsier-sur-Vevey, Switzerland.

52. Ans. a

Exp. Tokyo Olympic Silver medallist Ravi Dahiya became the first-ever Indian freestyle wrestler to win a hat-trick of Asian Championship gold medals. Also, for the first time since 2019, none of the Indian wrestlers have won a gold medal in the 57 kg freestyle category at the Asian Wrestling Championship. Ravi kumar Dahiya won the gold medal for India in the 2020, 2021, and 2022 editions of the championships. Aman Sehrawat won gold for India in the 2023 edition.

Section C-Legal Reasoning

53. Ans. b

Sol. As per the information mentioned in the passage, a person cannot marry a person who is sapinda to him or her. Here Vidhan and Vidhi are sapindas to each other as per second part of the definition. Vidhan and Vidhi shares a common ancestor i.e. the father of Vidhan's mother and her sibling whose daughter is Vidhi. Since the Grandfather is in sapinda relationship with both Vidhi and Vidhan individually, they are Sapindas to each other. Hence restricted by the law. Option (b) is the correct option. Option (a) is accordingly incorrect. Option (c) is incorrect. Option (d) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

54. Ans. d

Sol. As mentioned in the passage, the prohibition on sapinda relationship is between two people from Hindu religion. Therefore, only when the two people are from Hindu religion, the prohibition on sapinda comes into picture. In the present question, the religion of Vidhata and Vidisha is not clear. Since, the passage is only from the point of view of Hindu marriage act, it cannot be adequately determined whether their marriage will be valid or not. As their religion is not clear everything else is irrelevant. Therefore, Option (d) is the most appropriate option in the present question. All other options can be rejected as they are based on the assumption that Vidhata and Vidisha are governed by Hindu Marriage Act.

55. Ans. d

Sol. With regards to sapinda marriage, the key legal principles laid down under the passage are (i) A hindu cannot marry anyone who is a sapinda; (ii) Exception to this prohibition is that a custom allowing such marriage exists; (iii) However, Section 3(a) of the HMA states that a custom has to be "**continuously and uniformly** observed for a long time."

In simple words, in order to avoid the prohibition of sapinda marriage- a **continuous and uniform** custom must exist. In the present question, a custom exists between Targareyans. However, such practice is not continuous. This can be seen from the question- "Barring multiple instances, many generations have followed this practice". From this it can be inferred that in some cases- the custom was not followed by the Targareyan community. This means that the practice was not continuous. Due to lack of such continuity, the practice will not be treated as a custom as defined under Section 3(a) of the Hindu Marriage Act. Therefore, the marriage between Vidya and Vidur will be void. Option (d) is the correct option.

56. Ans. b

Sol. With regards to sapinda marriage, the key legal principles laid down under the passage are (i) A hindu cannot marry anyone who is a sapinda; (ii) Exception to this prohibition is that a custom allowing such marriage exists; (iii) However, Section 3(a) of the HMA states that a custom has to be "continuously and uniformly observed for a long time." (iv) **Stringent proof of an established custom is required to justify a sapinda marriage.**

In the present question, relation between Vidhit and Vidushi falls within the meaning "Sapinda Relationship". They are both Hindu and thus their marriage will be prohibited under Section 5(v) of the Hindu Marriage Act. To avoid such prohibition, presence of a continuous and uniform custom is required to be proved through stringent proof. As per the facts mentioned in the question, it cannot be concluded that there is stringent (strict) proof pertaining to establishment of a custom. This conclusion is based on the fact that the practice of marrying brothers and sisters is only a legend. Legend means an old story that may or may not be true. Therefore, this cannot be treated as strict proof of existence of a continuous and uniform custom.

In conclusion, the marriage will be void. Statement (i) and Statement (ii) are the correct statements. Option (b) is the correct answer.

57. Ans. d

Sol. To justify a sapinda marriage, stringent proof along with continuous and uniform practice of a custom is required. Mere evidence that a custom allowing such marriage has existed in the past is not enough. Therefore, Option (d) contains an incorrect statement. It is the correct option. Option (a) cannot be selected as it contains a correct statement. As per the information mentioned in the passage, Hindu Marriage Act prohibits sapinda relationship between Hindus only. Nothing else has been provided with regards to other religions. Therefore, the logical inference is that marriage within sapinda relationship is prohibited only if the parties are Hindus. Option (b) & (c) cannot be selected as they both contains a correct statement. Under the provisions of the HMA, on the **mother's side**, a Hindu individual cannot marry anyone who is **within three generations** of them in the "line of ascent". On the **father's side**, this prohibition applies to anyone within **five generations** of the individual.

58. Ans. a

Sol. As per the passage, people who are sapindas to each other are not allowed to marry. Sapinda relationships for the purposes of the HMA are defined in Section 3 of the Act. As per the provision the brother and sister have a common ancestor i.e. their mother and since mother and they are individually in sapinda relation as she is of second generation in line of ascent from them respectively. They are restricted from marrying each other as per the law. If such marriage is done, it will be declared void. This would mean that the marriage was invalid from the very beginning, and will be treated as though it never took place. Reason is correct.

Based on this principle, we can conclude that a marriage between Hindu brother and sister will be void. It will be treated as though it never took place. This means no legal consequences or rights will follow from such a marriage because such marriage has no value in eyes of law. Assertion is also correct. In fact, the statement in (R) is the correct explanation for A's truthfulness. Option (a) is the correct option.

59. Ans. c

Sol. As per the Bill, live-in relationship is defined as relationship between a man and a woman (partners) who "cohabit in a shared household through a relationship in the **nature of marriage**, provided that such relations are not prohibited. The key ingredients are (i) Living in a shared household (ii) Relationship should be similar to marriage. The people in such relationship are mandated to notify the registrar within a month.

In the present question, Vidhi and Vidhan are just friends. From the information mentioned in the question- it is clear that their relationship is not in the nature of marriage. Hence, they are just friends and this would not qualify as a live-in relationship. They are not required to notify the registrar. Option (c) is the correct option.

60. Ans. c

Sol. As per the passage, the Uttarakhand Uniform Civil Code provides for maintenance in case a woman is deserted by her live-in partner. However, as per the passage, this code has not been passed yet. It has only been introduced in the assembly. Also the question does not provide anything with regards to Bill becoming an Act. Therefore, no right can be claimed under this Bill.

Besides, Uttarakhand Uniform Civil Code the passage provides that Domestic Violence Act, 2005 recognises live-in relationships "akin to marriage" when women complain of domestic violence. The law also has provision for maintenance when women complain of domestic violence.

In the present question, it is clear from the facts of the case that Vidya and Vidyut are in a relationship akin to marriage for the purpose of the Domestic Violence Act. This is seen from the fact that both the parties were living together like husband and wife, even though they had a clear understanding that they will never marry formally. Thus, as per the information mentioned in the passage, she is eligible to claim maintenance under the Domestic Violence Act. Option (c) is the correct option. Option (a) is incorrect as the Uttarakhand Uniform Civil Code is not a law yet. She cannot claim maintenance under that. Option (b) is incorrect. The fact mentioned is correct. However, Vidya is eligible to claim maintenance under the Domestic Violence Act. Option (d) is incorrect. Since, the Uttarakhand Uniform Civil Code has not become a law yet- the fact that Vidya and Vidyut's relationship does not amount to live-in relationship under the Code is irrelevant for the present question.

61. Ans. a

Sol. As per the information mentioned in the passage, the Uttarakhand Uniform Civil Code is applicable on heterosexual couples. As per the information mentioned, the Code does not deal with homosexual couples (a couple where both the parties are from a same sex). Thus, if two people from the same sex are living together in a shared household- then they do not have to get their live-in relationship registered.

Option (a) talks about such a homosexual couple. It talks about **two males** living together in a shared household with their relationship akin to marriage. Since this is not a heterosexual couple they are not required to register their relationship. Option (a) is the correct option.

Option (b) talks about a heterosexual couple. They fall within the definition of live-in relationship. They are living together before their actual marriage. Thus they have to register their relationship. Option (c) & (d) also talk about a heterosexual couple living together in a relation like husband and wife. In both the options, parties are from Uttarakhand. Therefore, they are governed by Uttarakhand Uniform Civil Code. The difference in both the options is that in option (c), parties are living outside Uttarakhand whereas in Option (d), parties are living in Uttarakhand. Therefore, in both the cases registration is required.

62. Ans. b

Sol. To answer this question, following information as provided under the passage is relevant- (i) Right to privacy as recognised by the Supreme Court prohibits disclosure of personal information which has no public interest. (ii) Uttarakhand Uniform Civil Code mandates that all live-in relationship have to be registered within a month. However, as per the information mentioned in the passage, it is merely a bill. It has not become an Act yet. Therefore, this question is to be answered on the basis of the right to privacy judgement.

In the present question, the facts mentioned show that the information pertaining to Vidur's relationship is private. As per the privacy judgement, personal information which has no relationship to any public activity or interest, or which would cause "unwarranted invasion of the privacy of the individual" is **prohibited from disclosure**. In Vidur's case the information does not have any relation to any public activity. He is living peacefully in his own house. Therefore, the act of neighbours asking for information is an unwanted interference in the right to privacy of Vidur. Therefore, he does not have to disclose anything to them. Option (b) is the correct option. Option (a), (c) & (d) are not the most appropriate as they are all based on the wrong assumption that Uttarakhand Uniform Civil Code has been enacted. As per the passage, it has not been enacted yet. It is just a bill. Therefore, no liability/obligation can be imposed on Vidur.

63. Ans. a

Sol. The statement in Option (a) is incorrect as it states that Uttarakhand Uniform Civil Code allows a woman to claim maintenance **for the first time**. It is specifically mentioned in the passage that Domestic Violence Act allowed for a women to claim maintenance from her live-in partner- in case of complaint of domestic violence. Therefore, even before the Code, the Domestic Violence Act allowed the women to claim maintenance. Therefore, Option (a) has to be selected in the instant case. Option (b) contains a correct statement. It is specifically mentioned in the passage, that the partners are required to notify the "Registrar" within a month of **entering** into a live-in relationship and while **terminating** a live-in relationship. Option (c) contains a correct statement. "In case of failing to produce a certificate of live-in relationship, a term of six months is prescribed on conviction". Option (d) contains a correct statement. "It prescribes a jail term of upto three months for not registering a live-in relationship."

64. Ans. d

Sol. Assertion is false. In passage it is mentioned that, the compulsory registration under the Code takes away the freedom to choose not being married. The state should not enter into the realm of what citizens do consensually. Prima facie, it intrudes into the domain of privacy which is recognised as a fundamental right in the Puttaswamy ruling. This shows that there could be some legal challenges to the validity of the Code. Therefore, based on the passage it would be incorrect to say that if the Uttarakhand Uniform Civil Code becomes an Act, it would be in complete compliance with the Indian legal precedents without any challenge. The reason is correct as freedom of choose is a right. Individuals also have the fundamental right to privacy. Option (d) is the correct option.

65. Ans. d

Sol. As mentioned in the passage, the Bill aims to prevent "unfair means" in order to "bring greater transparency, fairness and credibility to the **public examinations system**". Section 3 of the Bill lists at least 15 actions that amount to using unfair means in **public** examinations "for monetary or wrongful gain. Public examination is defined as any examination conducted by a "public examination authority". From this it is clear that the Bill deals with public examination. In the present question, the paper/examination is conducted by Private school. This cannot be treated as a public examination authority. Therefore, the question paper and answer key leaked by Vidhan will not be covered under the Bill even when it is enacted. Option (d) is correct.

66. Ans. b

Sol. As per the passage, conduct of fake examination, issuance of fake admit cards for monetary gain amounts to an unfair practice under the Act – if the same is done with regards to a public examination. Public examination means examination conducted by public examination authority such as UPSC, RRB, IBPS, SSC etc. In the present question it is clear that the examination was a public examination. This can be seen from the fact- Vidyut is preparing for UPSC examination.

Secondly, the website was created to get money from people in the name of increased attempts to give UPSC examination. The entire examination was fake, even fake admit cards were issued. This amounts to unfair means.

The Act deals with this. They are also made punishable as per Section 9. Thus, the statement mentioned in Option (b) is the correct option. Option (a) is accordingly incorrect as this states that conduct of such fake examination is not dealt with under the Act. Option (c) is incorrect. As per passage, 15 acts have been included within the definition of unfair means/illegal act. These includes leaking of paper as well as conducting fake examination, fake admit cards etc. Thus, it is not necessary that only when the paper is leaked, the act will amount to unfair means. Option (d) is incorrect. As per passage, 15 acts have been included within the definition of unfair means/illegal act. These includes leaking of paper as well as conducting fake examination, fake admit cards etc. Thus, it is not necessary that only when the website is fake, the act will amount to unfair means.

67. Ans. d

Sol. As per the passage, Section 9 of the Bill states that all offences shall be cognizable, non-bailable, and **non-compoundable**. A non-compoundable offence is one in which **the case cannot be withdrawn by the complainant even when the complainant and the accused have reached a compromise**, and a trial must necessarily follow.

This means the fact that the victim and the accused have reached a compromise, will not entitle the complainant to withdraw the case. In the present case, an offence as provided under the Act (as mentioned in the question-Bill has been enacted) has been committed. This can be concluded from the fact that a fake website has been created with regards to a public examination (examination by IBPS). As per the passage, this amounts to an illegal act (unfair means). Since, this illegal act/offence is non compoundable- the fact that the maker of the website is offering to pay back the registration amount will not lead to withdrawal of the case. Option (d) is correct.

68. Ans. b

Sol. As per the passage, acts amounting to unfair means are punishable when they are done with for monetary or wrongful gain. These acts includes accessing or taking possession of question paper or an Optical Mark Recognition response sheet without authority.

In the present question, even though the act done by the coaching centre is without authority- it will not amount to an offence because it was not done for any monetary or wrongful gain. This can be seen from the fact that- they collected the response sheet only for the purpose of deciding cut-off. The question does not provide anything with regards to the coaching centre gaining anything from this. Since, no gain is involved, the act of obtaining response sheet will not amount to an offence under the Act. Therefore, the Courts' decision to award punishment and fine is incorrect. Option (b) is correct. All other options can be rejected because they are all based on the assumption that offence as provided under the Act has been committed. However, this is not the case. No offence has been committed.

69. Ans. a

Sol. It is specifically mentioned in the passage, that all offences under the Bill are non-bailable. This means **bail will not be a matter of right**; rather, a magistrate will determine whether the accused is fit to be released on bail. Thus, the statement mentioned in Option (a) is incorrect as it is saying that accused person has a right to be released on bail. It is the correct option in the instant case. Option (b) contains a correct statement as it is specifically mentioned "an arrest can be made without a warrant". Therefore, this option cannot be selected. Option (c) contains a correct statement. As per the passage, all offences under the Bill are non-compoundable. A non-compoundable offence is one in which the case cannot be withdrawn by the complainant even when the complainant and the accused have reached a compromise, and a trial must necessarily follow. This option cannot be selected. Option (d) contains a correct statement. If the convict fails to pay the fine, "an additional punishment of imprisonment shall be imposed, as per the provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023," Section 10(1) of the Bill says.

70. Ans. b

Sol. As per the judgement mentioned in the passage, "When one person has approached the court and received an order in his favour, it is expected that the State shall extend the **same benefit to all the similarly situated persons** without forcing those persons to approach the court of law". From this it can be inferred that State has to grant same benefit to people similarly situated. The person should not be forced to approach the courts for getting a similar relief in similar situation. The key condition is parties should be similarly placed/situated.

In the present question, Vidur and Vidhan are not similarly situated. Vidhan's family was granted the compensation of Rs.30 lakhs as he had died due to manual scavenging. This is in line with the directions by the Supreme Court. **However, in Vidur's situation is different from Vidhan.** Vidur is only permanently disabled and hence the appropriate compensation as per the Supreme Court's direction is Rs.20 Lakhs. This was awarded by the State. He is not entitled to Rs.30 lakhs as he has not died. Thus, his challenge is invalid. Option (b) is the most appropriate reasoning. Option (a) is incorrect. As per the reasoning by Delhi HC- the state is expected to grant same relief to people **similarly situated**. The passage does not state that the same relief should be extended to everyone. Option (c) is incorrect. As per Supreme Court's directions, Rs.30 Lakhs is awarded as compensation in case **deaths** due to manual scavenging. In Vidur case- he has suffered only permanent disability. He has not died yet. Therefore, he is allowed Rs. 20 Lakhs only. Option (d) is incorrect. The PEMSR Act does not deal with compensation amount. Therefore, it would be incorrect to state that State's act is in consonance with PEMSR Act. This is not the proper reasoning. The appropriate reasoning is provided under Option (b).

71. Ans. d

Sol. The PEMSR Act deals with prohibition of employment as **manual scavengers**. As per the information mentioned in the passage, the engagement or employment as manual scavenger is prohibited. All the activities prohibited under the Act deals with manual scavenging only. As per the definition provided- manual scavenging means person engaged or employed for **manual** cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise handling in any manner, human excreta. At the core of this definition is the word "manual". In simple terms, when the cleaning, carrying, disposing of human excreta is done manually- with one's own hands. Thus, only when a person is doing work related to cleaning of human excreta with his own hand- he will fall within the definition of manual scavenger.

In the present case, the workers were hired for cleaning the sewers by **machine**. They were not hired to do manual work. Thus, they will not fall within the definition of manual scavenger. Accordingly, their agreement is not governed by the PEMSR Act. Thus, the act of these workers is invalid as the PEMSR Act is not applicable on them. Option (d) is the correct option. All other options can be rejected as they are based on the assumption that PEMSR Act is applicable in the present case.

72. Ans. c

Sol. Section 6 as mentioned in the passage provides that any contract, agreement or other instrument entered into or executed before the date of commencement of this Act, engaging or employing a person for the purpose of manual scavenging shall, on the date of commencement of this Act, be terminated and such contract, agreement or other instrument shall be void and inoperative and **no compensation shall be payable therefore**. From this following can be concluded: (i) Section 6 is applicable on agreements made or executed before the commencement of this Act. (ii) After the commencement of this Act, the contract is void and no compensation is payable for such contract becoming void.

In the present case, the agreement pertaining to employment for manual scavenging was finalised in 2012 i.e., before the commencement of the Act. Now after the commencement of this Act, these agreements have become void. Therefore, the workers will not be liable for not following a void contract. Also, as per Section 6, no compensation is payable. Accordingly, the claim raised by Vidyut Contractors' is invalid. Option (c) is the correct option. Option (d) is incorrect as Section 6 specifically deals with agreement made or executed before the commencement of the Act. Option (a) is incorrect as after the commencement of the Act, the agreement has become void. Option (b) is beyond the scope of the information mentioned in the passage. The passage does not provide any amount for compensation. In fact, it is mentioned that no compensation is payable in case of such agreements becoming void.

73. Ans. c

Sol. As per the passage, Section 5 prohibits employment of people as manual scavengers. This includes direct as well as indirect employment. If anyone violates this provision, such person is liable under Section 7 of the PEMSR Act. In the present question, Vidhisa maintains a panel of workers with her. The workers are directly working for her. Now on Vidhata's request she has directed the workers to manually clean the human excreta from the sewers. She has even signed an agreement with the workers. This amounts to engaging people for manual scavenging. Therefore, she will be liable for violating Section 5. Vidhata in the present question has **indirectly employed** such workers for manually scavenging. Such indirect employment also amounts to violation of Section 5. Therefore, Vidhata will also be liable under Section 7. Option (c) is the correct option.

74. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) contains an incorrect statement. Therefore it is the correct option. As per the passage, whoever contravenes the provisions of section 5 or section 6 shall for the **first contravention** be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees or with both, and for **any subsequent contravention** with imprisonment which may extend to **two years** or with fine which **may extend to one lakh rupees**, or with both. From this it is clear, that punishment and fine varies depending on the fact- whether the contravention is for the first time or a repeat offence. Therefore, it would be incorrect to say the punishment **provided under the PEMSAR Act is same irrespective of the fact** that the person has also committed the crime under the Act before. Option (b) contains a correct statement. The maximum fine is **one lakh rupees**. Option (c) contains a correct statement. The maximum imprisonment that can be imposed under the Act is two years. Option (d) contains a correct statement. The PEMSAR Act outlaws the practice of **manual scavenging**.

75. Ans. b

Sol. Insider trading refers to the buying, selling or trading of shares or other securities (such as bonds or stock options) of a listed company using unpublished price-sensitive information (UPSI) that can affect the stock price that has not been disclosed yet. This establishes that Vidhaan is not liable because he purchased the shares after the sensitive knowledge was made public. Option (c) is incorrect. A person is not liable for insider trading just because he has access to confidential information. A person is liable when such information is used to purchase share (even before the information is disclosed to the public).

76. Ans. c

Sol. Insider trading is defined as trading in a company's securities on the basis of non-public, confidential information about the company in order to make profit. The regulation makes no mention of the methods for getting such information. In the present question, Vidhan is a connected person because he was in employment of the company. He got access to information regarding merger between Vidhigya Gold Company and its competitor. As per the passage, information pertaining to merger is deemed as unpublished price sensitive information. This information was shared with Vidur. As per the passage, "Insider" means any person who receives such UPSI. Now before such information was made public, Vidur bought the shares of Vidhigya Gold Company. He earned the profit when the information was actually made public. Thus, all the essential ingredients of insider trading are fulfilled. As a result, option (c) is the correct response.

77. Ans. a

Sol. Insider trading refers to the buying, selling or trading of shares or other securities (such as bonds or stock options) of a listed company using unpublished price-sensitive information (UPSI) that can affect the stock price that has not been disclosed yet. Such insider trading is done with an aim of making profit. Once a person is found guilty of insider trading, SEBI may levy a fine of Rs. 25 crores or three times the profit made from insider trading, whichever is greater. In the present question, Vidhwan was an insider because he was in a professional relationship with the company. As part of such relationship, he got access to the information pertaining to new projects being executed by the Company. This is deemed as UPSI. Now, Vidhwan has purchased the shares before the information is made public. This was done with an aim to make profit. All the essential ingredients of the insider trading are fulfilled. Vidhwan is guilty. The penalty should be 25 Crores as it is higher than thrice the amount of profit. Thus, option (a) is the right answer.

78. Ans. d

Sol. The SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 define "insider" as "any person who is or was connected with the company, or is deemed to have been connected with the company, and who is reasonably expected to have access, connection, to unpublished price sensitive information (UPSI) in respect of the company's securities, or who has received or has had access to such UPSI." In the present question, Vidhan is an employee of the company and therefore he has access to UPSI (regarding merger). He cannot purchase such shares before the information is disclosed to the public as it such a purchase would amount to insider trading.

79. Ans. d

Sol. There is no provision in the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 that allows SEBI to impose a penalty or open an investigation against a foreign individual who has committed insider trading, indicating that the regulations have no extraterritorial application. It is specifically mentioned in the question that Vidushi is a British National. Hence, the answer will be (d).

80. Ans. b

Sol. Option (a) is not the correct answer as Article 20(3) is applicable on an accused but not when he voluntarily without any inducement, threat or promises makes a confession.

Option (b) is the correct answer as the confession was made by Mr. Vidhan without any promise, threat or inducement. This is clear from the question, because it is mentioned that Vidhan made the confession out of his own volition.

Option (c) is not the correct answer as it is irrelevant if Mr. Vidhan was aware of Article 20(3) or not. The passage does not talk in terms of aware about Article 20(3). As per the passage, Article 20(3) prohibits use of force or compulsion against a person accused of an offence- so that he is compelled to be a witness against himself. The passage also states that Article 20(3) is not applicable where the confession is made by an accused without any inducement, threat or promise. Option (d) is not the correct answer as it is irrelevant even if the police found murder weapon.

81. Ans. b

Sol. It is specifically mentioned in the passage that the protection under Article 20(3) does not extend to protection of physical evidence like a hand writing sample or a thumb impression or blood sample or related biological evidence (also called "physical evidence"). Option (a) is not the correct answer writing sample or thumb impression are not counted as self-incriminatory.

Option (c) is not the correct answer as it is irrelevant and not such information is given under the passage.

Option (d) is not the correct answer as even though the right extends to the accused, the Article 20(3) does not cover writing samples and thumb impression.

82. Ans. b

Sol. It is mentioned in the passage that the compulsory administration of the Narco-analysis technique amounts to 'testimonial compulsion' and thereby triggers the protection of Article 20(3) of the Constitution. Therefore, an accused person cannot be forced to undergo Narco test. Option (b) is correct.

Option (a) is not the correct answer as the police cannot force the accused for it.

Option (c) is not correct, moreover, it is not at all supported by the passage.

Option (d) is not correct as this information is not provided in the passage.

83. Ans. b

Sol. As mentioned in the passage, one of the essential component of Article 20(3) is that it protects a person accused of an offence. A person is said to be accused when an FIR has been filed against such person. Another case in which a person is treated as accused is once an official charge is brought against such person, which in the normal course may result in the prosecution. In the present question, it is clearly mentioned that no official legal process has been started against Vidit. The police are merely doing a preliminary investigation to appease Vidya. This shows that no formal complaint or FIR has been filed against Vidit. Due to absence of such FIR or formal complaint, Vidit is not an accused person. Thus, at this stage he cannot claim protection under Article 20(3) of the Constitution of India. Hence, Option (b) is the correct option. Option (a) is factually incorrect. It is mentioned in the question that no official legal process has been started. Thus, the FIR has not been registered in the instant question.

Option (c) is not the correct answer as Mr. Vidit has not been accused yet.

Option (d) is not the correct answer as it is irrelevant.

84. Ans. a

Sol. Only Statement 1 is protected under Article 20(3) as the police cannot seek confession under promise (here the promise pertains to reduction of the sentence given by the police). Statement 2 is not protected under Article 20(3) as according to the passage, "The protection does not extend to protection of physical evidence like a hand

writing sample or a thumb impression or blood sample or related biological evidence (also called “physical evidence”). “Also, it is mentioned that Vidhata confessed on his volition. Article 20(3) does not apply if the confession is given voluntarily.

Section D-Logical Reasoning

85. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage emphasizes that a key difference between political party and a company is the purpose and structure of their organizations. Option (c) accurately captures this difference by stating that political parties aspire to capture state power in service of a social agenda, which is not the role of corporations. This aligns with the main point presented in the passage. Hence (c).

86. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author emphasizes the key difference between political parties and corporations, particularly the presence of claimants and volunteers in political parties. Option (b) is the most relevant information as it directly addresses this difference, highlighting the unique nature of individuals involved in political parties and corporations. This information helps explain why the analogy between political parties and corporations is considered misleading in the passage. Hence (b).

87. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author argues that the analogy between political parties and corporations is misleading because it fails to recognize the distinctive nature of political parties, specifically their structure involving claimants and volunteers. Option (b) accurately reflects the author’s main point, stating that the analogy is misleading. Hence (b).

88. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The author argues that the analogy between political parties and corporations is misleading due to the distinctive nature of political parties, especially in terms of claimants and volunteers. Option (c) refutes this reasoning by suggesting negotiation and compromise within political parties are comparable to corporate decision-making, challenging the idea of a stark difference. If true, this would weaken the author’s assertion that the analogy is misleading. Hence (c).

89. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. As per the passage, the primary purpose of a political party is to capture state power in service of a stated social agenda, and the organization itself is seen as a microcosm of a society with individuals serving in volunteer capacities. On the other hand, corporations primarily operate in a narrowly defined, apolitical space, selling goods and services, and their structure involves paid employees rather than volunteers. Hence (b).

90. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. It can be understood from the last few lines of the second paragraph. Even if there is an element of political judgment in the functioning of the corporation, it is exercised at the top as opposed to individual employees having to exercise political judgment at their level.’ Option (b) is contradicted in the same lines. Option (c) states ‘do not function in a dissimilar manner’. It means that they function in a similar manner, but this idea is contradictory to the argument of the author in the entire passage, hence it is ruled out. Hence (a)

91. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage focuses on education on social level not on individual level, hence not relevant. Option (b) is correct because passage praises the Japan’s system which is based on group’s competition rather than individual competition. Option (c) is incorrect as it cannot be assured if the appreciation exists through the passage as constant pushing for more grade is manifested. So, it can be considered as aligning to the author’s views partially, but it does not weaken the author’s opinions. Option (d) is incorrect because it does not weaken the idea. It is understood from the following lines, ‘Beginning in grade school, students are identified by teachers and other school officials either as bright / motivated or as less bright and even educationally challenged. Depending on how they are identified, children are taught at the level that is thought to suit them best. Hence (b).

92. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. Refer to this part of the passage for Statement I, "The sociological impact has much bigger influence on education and hence it is important to acknowledge children of the society about the culture. Refer to the following part of the passage for Statement II, *"Perhaps the most important function of education is socialization. If children need to learn the norms, values, and skills they need to function in society, then education is a primary vehicle for such learning. Schools teach many of the society's norms and values."* And *"A second function of education is social integration. A third function of education is social placement."* It can be inferred on the ground of this information that basic learning is to become a part of society. Statement III is incorrect because it has no supporting views in the passage. Hence (c).

93. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. From the passage 'kumi' is focused on group's performance and not on an individual's performance. All other options emphasize on individuals and their performances. Hence (b).

94. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The school is the first sociological life of children, and it establishes the social peer relation among children. Option (b) is incorrect because it contradicts the passage as it undermines their importance of education. Option (c) is an irrelevant option. Hence (a).

95. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect because it does not affect the ideas stated in the passage and does not support any idea too. Option (b) is incorrect because it weakens the idea of the passage as it says that school should behave differently for different sets of students. Option (c) is correct because the standards set is not to demotivate anyone but to bring their expectations of real world. Option (d) is incorrect because it is a contradictory statement. Hence (c).

96. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The main idea in the given sentences is that in America, education lays more emphasis on the individual performances and talents rather than on group performances. But that does not give a basis for forming opinions as the ones given in the options (a) and (b). Option (c) is also not necessarily derived as a definite inference from the passage. The basic principles followed by the students in their lives are mainly rooted in what they learn at school. Hence (d).

97. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states that "Universities need to re-evaluate their curriculums and teaching philosophies to ensure they are fulfilling this mission." The author believes that universities have a role in shaping the ethical and moral foundations of students, which they are currently failing to do. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage criticizes the lack of ethical and moral foundations in higher education, implying that universities should not leave this to families and communities. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage clearly states that there is a "glaring moral lapse" and a "lack of ethical and moral foundations in higher education," indicating that universities have not been successful in this regard. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage argues that the current state of higher education is not fulfilling its mission in terms of ethics and values. Hence (c).

98. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states that "Universities should look to examples like M.I.T., which, in the aftermath of World War II, revamped its curriculum to emphasize the humanities and social sciences." The author suggests that universities can address the deficiencies in ethical and moral education by reevaluating and potentially revamping their curriculums, using M.I.T. as an example. Option (a) is incorrect because, although the author mentions the reluctance of university leaders to take a stand on issues like the Hamas massacre, they do not suggest this as a solution to the deficiencies in ethical and moral education. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage criticizes the rarity of ethics classes in modern curriculums, implying that reducing them further would not solve the problem. Option (d) is incorrect because the author argues that universities have shied away from

challenging students' beliefs, which has led to the current deficiencies; therefore, encouraging students to form their own opinions without guidance would not address the issue. Hence (b).

99. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states that the students' "glaring moral lapse isn't just a failure of the students but also an indictment of the educational institutions that have shaped them." The author uses the students' perspectives on the Hamas massacre as a way to critique the broader issue of lacking ethical and moral foundations in higher education. Option (a) is incorrect because the author blames the educational institutions for the students' moral lapses, not the inherent capabilities of the students themselves. Option (b) is incorrect because the author states that "the issue isn't just about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; it's a broader concern," implying that the conflict is complex and not simply a matter of right and wrong. Option (d) is incorrect because the author uses the Hamas massacre as an example to discuss the broader deficiencies in higher education, not as an isolated incident. Hence (c).

100. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states that "A true liberal education should empower individuals with core knowledge and transferable skills while cultivating social responsibility and a strong sense of ethics and values." The author explicitly defines what a true liberal education should include, making this a necessary truth based on the author's arguments. Option (a) is incorrect because the author focuses on a trend among elite American universities but does not claim that all are failing in their missions. Option (b) is incorrect because, although the author criticizes the effectiveness of ethics classes, they do not claim that they are always ineffective. Option (d) is incorrect because the author blames both the students and the educational institutions, not solely the university leaders, for the observed moral and ethical lapses. Hence (c).

101. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. If students from elite American universities are more likely to engage in charitable activities than the general population, it would suggest that these institutions are successfully cultivating social responsibility and a strong sense of ethics and values. This would weaken the author's argument that there is a lack of ethical and moral foundations in higher education. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that even when ethics classes are offered, they often fail to provide students with the tools they need, so merely taking an ethics class would not necessarily counter the author's argument. Option (b) is incorrect because an increase in the number of courses offered does not necessarily mean that the courses are effective in instilling ethical and moral foundations. Option (d) is incorrect because the author argues that university leaders' reluctance to take a stand exacerbates the problem; testimonials would not necessarily prove that the issue has been addressed effectively. Hence (c).

102. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. Throughout the passage, the author discusses the recent moral and ethical blindness among students at elite American Universities, especially regarding the Hamas massacre. The concern is broader, extending beyond the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and focuses on the general lack of ethical and moral foundations in higher education. The author calls for re-evaluation of curriculums and teaching philosophies to address these deficiencies. Hence (d).

103. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The fourth paragraph of the passage mentions, Swami Vivekananda's perspective on education, stating, "The education which does not help the common mass of people to equip themselves for the struggle of life, which does not bring out strength of character, a spirit of philanthropy, and the courage of lion-is it worth education is that which enables one to stand on one's own legs." Hence (d).

104. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions in the penultimate paragraph that, Swami Vivekananda visualizes the role of science and technology in improving human life. He sought Jamshedji Tata's help to create human capital dedicated to sciences, leading to the establishment of Indian Institute of Science in Bengaluru. Options (a)

and (d) are incorrect as these are contradictory to what Swami Vivekananda envisions as the role of science and technology in human life, option (b) is incorrect because the passage states the role of science and technology in improving human life as a whole and not only its economic conditions. Hence (c).

105. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions in the second paragraph that, Swami Vivekananda views the youth as the harbinger of hope and the fulcrum of change. He wanted youth with muscles of iron, nerves of steel and gigantic hearts. Hence (c).

106. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage mentions in the last paragraph, that the dream of Ek Bharat, Sarvashreshtha Bharat, and making India Vishwa Guru can be realized by following the path shown by Swami Vivekananda, which is the center of the governance of Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji. Option (a) is incorrect because the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat envisions making Bharat a Vishwaguru not only emphasizing the potential divinity of the soul, also to lead the world in all other aspects. Option (b) is incorrect as it also states a part of his vision, option (c) is incorrect as it is irrelevant in the context of Atmanirbhar Bharat. Hence (d).

107. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. In the first paragraph of the passage, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose appreciates Swami Vivekananda for harmonizing the East and the West, religion and science which is discussed in the passage. Option (a) is incorrect, although the passage mentions Swami Vivekananda travelling, but Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose did not lay emphasis on his travels. Options (b) and (d) are incorrect because the passage mentions the ideology of Swami Vivekananda but Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose mainly emphasized on his personality and teachings. Hence (c).

108. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage discusses how Swami Vivekananda emphasized the importance of education in enabling individuals to stand on their own feet and contribute positively to society. Overall, the passage underscores Swami Vivekananda's vision of empowering individuals and uplifting society through education and service. Hence (c).

Section E-Quantitative Techniques

109. Ans. b

Sol. COMMON EXPLANATION,

For Vidhi,

Let the cost price of a car = 100x

So, the cost price of a scooter = $100x \times 10\% = 10x$

Now,

Profit earned on selling a scooter = $10x \times 10\% = x$

And total profit earned on selling both items = 30% of $(100x + 10x) = 33x$

Therefore,

Profit earned on selling a car = $33x - x = 32x$

So,

Selling price of a car = $100x + 32x = 132x$

Selling price of a scooter = $10x + x = 11x$

Similarly, For Vidhan,

Let the cost price of a bike = 100y

So, the cost price of a bicycle = $100y \times 5\% = 5y$

Now,

Profit earned on selling a bicycle = $5y \times 20\% = y$

And total profit earned on selling both items = 40% of $(100y + 5y) = 42y$

Therefore,

Profit earned on selling a bike = $42y - y = 41y$

So,

Selling price of a bike = $100y + 41y = 141y$

Selling price of a bicycle = $5y + y = 6y$

Now ATQ,

Selling price of a car = $132x = 396000 \Rightarrow x = 3000$

Therefore,

Selling price of a scooter = $11x = 11 \times 3000 = \text{Rs.} 33000$

Difference = $396000 - 33000 = \text{Rs.} 363000$

Hence, option (b) is correct.

110. Ans. d

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Selling price of a bicycle = $6y = 4200 \Rightarrow y = 700$

Selling price of a bike = $141y = 141 \times 700 = \text{Rs.} 98700$

Average = $(4200 + 98700)/2 = \text{Rs.} 51450$

Hence, option (d) is correct.

111. Ans. c

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Required ratio = $10x : 32x = 5 : 16$

Hence, option (c) is correct.

112. Ans. a

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Required % difference = $(6y - 41y)/41y = -35y/41y = 85.36\%$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

113. Ans. d

Sol. COMMON EXPLANATION,

	A	B	C	D
Milk	$100 \times \frac{4}{5} = 80 \text{ ltr}$	$80 \times \frac{3}{5} = 48 \text{ ltr}$	$90 \times \frac{8}{15} = 48 \text{ ltr}$	$120 \times \frac{7}{12} = 70 \text{ ltr}$
Water	$100 \times \frac{1}{5} = 20 \text{ ltr}$	$80 \times \frac{2}{5} = 32 \text{ ltr}$	$90 \times \frac{7}{15} = 42 \text{ ltr}$	$120 \times \frac{5}{12} = 50 \text{ ltr}$
Total mixture	100 ltr	80 ltr	90 ltr	120 ltr

Now ATQ,

The quantity of milk in container A and C together = $80 + 48 = 128 \text{ ltr}$

The quantity of water in container B and D together = $32 + 50 = 82 \text{ ltr}$

Required % difference = $(128 - 82)/82 = 46/82 = 56\% \text{ (approx.....)}$

Hence, option (d) is correct.

114. Ans. a

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

The quantity of water in container A and C together = $20 + 42 = 62 \text{ ltr}$

The quantity of milk in container B and D together = $48 + 70 = 118 \text{ ltr}$

Ratio = $62 : 118 = 31 : 59$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

115. Ans. c

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

In new mixture,

The quantity of milk = $60 \times \frac{4}{5} + 50 \times \frac{3}{5} = 48 + 30 = 78 \text{ ltr}$

The quantity of water = $60 \times \frac{1}{5} + 50 \times \frac{2}{5} = 12 + 20 = 32 \text{ ltr}$

Therefore,

Required % difference = $(78 - 32) / 32 = 143.75\%$
Hence, option (c) is correct.

116. Ans. b

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,
Average = $(100 + 80 + 90 + 120) / 4 = 97.5$ ltr
Hence, option (b) is correct.

117. Ans. c

Sol. COMMON EXPLANATION,

	Vidhi	Vidhan	Vidya	Vidyut
Physics	75	85% of 100 = 85	$60 * 5 / 4 = 75$	$75 * 80\% = 60$
Chemistry	$(150 - 10) / 2 = 70$	$75 * 100 / 125 = 60$	$140 - 75 = 65$	$70 + 10 = 80$
Total	$75 + 70 = 145$	$85 + 60 = 145$	140	$60 + 80 = 140$

Now ATQ,
Ratio = 70:75 = 14:15
Hence, option (c) is correct.

118. Ans. a

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,
The total marks scored by Vidhi and Vidhan in chemistry = $70 + 60 = 130$
The total marks scored by Vidya and Vidyut in Physics = $75 + 60 = 135$
Required % = $130 / 135 = 96.29\%$
Hence, option (a) is correct.

119. Ans. b

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,
Average = $(145 + 145 + 140 + 140) / 4 = 142.50$
Hence, option (b) is correct.

120. Ans. c

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,
Difference = $60 - 60 = 0$
Hence, option (c) is correct.

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The concepts discussed in class as well as mocks, really helped with strengthening my fundamentals. I was in constant touch with my mentors, who helped me a lot with my strategy & gave mocks earnestly.

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