



Vidhigya is a Great Institute
to prepare for a Glorious
Career in Law.



Ram Jethmalani
-Legal Legend
Late Shri Ram Jethmalani

Visited
Vidhigya Campus
on March 18, 2018



VIDHIGYA

LEADER IN CLAT PREPS

E X P E R I E N C E

CLAT



BEFORE D-DAY
VIDHIGYA MOCK TEST

AIR

14



Aman Patidar

1 year Vidhigya Offline
Classroom Program Student
St. Paul Public School

I am Aman patidar, an exclusive student of Vidigya CLAT Tutorials. We were given over a hundred movks by Vidigya and they were strikingly similar to the actual CLAT. I gave all of them religiously and analysed them thoroughly which helped me a lot in my preparation.

📍 Indore 📍 Bhopal 📍 Bilaspur 📍 Ranchi



VIDHIGYA

TOTAL DOMINATION IN

CLAT

600+ NLU
SELECTIONS
FROM CLASSROOM
PROGRAM

GENUINE
RESULTS
FROM
CLASSROOM
PROGRAMME

NLSIU, BENGALURU



Shaurya Tiwari
Delhi Public School, Indore



Jigyasa
St. Michael School, Gurugram



Jagriti Raj
Jawahar Vidya Mandir, Ranchi



Saniya Parmar
New Catholic Mission, Jhobua



Harshita Jaiswal
Sri Sathya Sai School, Dewas



Navneet Dayama
Progressive Academy, Pellaawad



Saksham Agrawal
Sri Sathya Sai School, Indore



Tushar Sharma
The Shishukunj School, Indore



Mridul Kothari
SICA - 78, Indore



Keerthna Nair
St. Raphael's School, Indore



Manish Khaishagi
St. Paul School, Mandleshwar



Madhura Gokhale
St Norbert Sr. Sec. School, Indore



Khushi Patidar
Choithram School Manik Bagh, Indore



Suhani Chhaperwal
New Digambar Public School, Indore



Aman Patidar
St. Paul H.S. School, Indore



Devanshu Agrawal
St. Paul H.S. School, Indore



Devesh Shyag
Kendriya Vidyalaya, Harda



Tanay Kaushal
IBP Global Academy, Ujjain



Siddhant Baheti
The Emerald Heights Inter. School, Indore



Nayan Anand
Brilliant Academy, Indore



Akshat Baldawa
Subhash H.S. School, Indore



Ashi Gautam
St. Raphael's H.S. School, Indore



Jerrin Mathew
St. Arnold's H.S. School Indore

NALSAR, HYDERABAD



Bhavika Patidar
M G Convent School,
Shaipur MP



Kushagra Jaiswal
The Emerald H. Int. School,
Indore



Shreya Shukla
The Shishukunj
International School, Indore



Adarsh Sahu
Jyoti Convent Sr. Sec.
School, Bisoara



Harsh Gour
St. Paul H.S. School,
Indore



Tanu Rajangaokar
The Shishukunj School
Indore



Minal Nihore
St. Raphael's School
Indore



Krupashankar Damade
St. Mary's School
Harda



Hemant Chouhan
JNV, Ujjain



Vaidehi Pendum
Delhi Public School
Indore

NLU, DELHI



Aditya Badodiya
Sarswati Vidhya Mandir,
Sanwer



Atharv Aafre
Carmel Convent School,
Neemuch



Aarav Khadke
Ideal Academy,
Indore



Saksham Agrawal
Sri Sathya Sai School,
Indore



Khushi Patidar
Choithram School,
Manikbagh



Sanika Gadgil
St. Raphael's H.S.
School, Indore



Prakhar Rathore
St. Stephens School,
Khandwa



Chelsea Sawlani
Choithram School
Indore



Vaidehi Pendum
Delhi Public School
Indore



Amit Malviya
MG Convent HS School
Sajapur



Akshat Baldawa
Subhash H.S. School,
Indore



Jerrin Mathew
St. Arnold's H.S. School
Indore



Lavesh Verma
St. Paul HS School
Indore



Tanay Kaushal
IBP Global Academy,
Ujjain

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

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions the climate action and its effects in the introduction of the passage. The author then proceeds to state his concern that 'In my studies of climate action in US cities, business leaders are largely missing from the pledging, planning, and execution of local and regional climate goals.' This implies to how successfully business leaders can work on different aspects of climate goals but are not working. Hence (c).

2. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author suggests that if enlightened leaders join forces, their collaborations can stimulate innovations, create new markets, or push government to accelerate infrastructure projects, some of which already have funds allocated. This closely aligns with option (b). Hence (b).

3. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. While option (c) and option (d) are the results of including advocates for climate justice, option (b) provides the insights of it. The passage mentions that coalitions should include advocates for climate justice to ensure that areas most vulnerable to climate disasters, where residents tend to be Black and Latinx and have low incomes, can access affordable renewable energy, building upgrades, and electric buses. Hence (b).

4. Ans. (c)

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The author clearly states his views in the passage, 'most cities can point to some business actions: parking lot EV charging stations or shared bicycles, rooftop gardens or ground level trees, wind power turbines, flood-proofing, and the like. But they tend to be isolated one-off examples with limited impact.' Hence (c).

5. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. In the conclusion of the passage the author suggests that to get the best results from the climate investment, infrastructure for collaboration must be included rather than only building concrete infrastructure. Option (b) captures the essence of the sentence best. Hence (b).

6. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage discusses several factors of the consumption of meat being pronounced detrimental to the planet's health. It is stated in the second last paragraph that 'With cow flatulence [enveloping](#) Earth in temperature-raising gases and the Amazon [losing](#) its cover to cattle feed, the current ways of producing and consuming meat have been pronounced detrimental to the planet's health.' Hence (b).

7. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author compares both the scenarios by sharing glimpses of his early life in India where he spent his weekends buying sea food directly from the market whereas now he looks at it in a supermarket, packaged, yet he tries to inspect it through the packaging. Hence (b).

8. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage explicitly states in the last two lines of the third paragraph that 'Consuming meat excessively, especially the red and processed kinds, [exposes](#) us to higher risks for various lifestyle-related diseases.' Hence (a).

9. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage explains the definition of the blue foods in the second last paragraph, as 'animals, plants and algae harvested from natural and artificial aquatic environments'. Hence (d).

10. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The meaning of the word serendipitous is fortunate discovery, in the context of the passage, it is synonymous to fortuitous, although unexpected and accidental are also synonymous to serendipitous, they are contextually incorrect. Deliberate is the antonym of serendipitous. Hence (c).

11. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The author states in the beginning of the passage that 'My older brother, whose advice I usually followed, asked me why I wanted to study philosophy. I was evasive. Finally I admitted that a lot of the books I loved had been written by philosophers and philosophy professors.' Then he continues to talk about his love for philosophy, which makes it clear that the author was inclined towards philosophy and he opted it because of his liking for the subject and not under the influence of any advice he received from others. Hence (a).

12. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The author explains the distinction between the good life and a good life with the example of an instance with his father. His father says, "Be a professor. You'll never be rich, but you'll be doing what you love: reading and writing. You get summers off. *It's a good life.*" Note that my father didn't say *the good life*, which is how a philosophically minded adviser might have put it to me'. This implies that a good life consists of the things you like to do but the good life provides you the life of high standard. Hence (c).

13. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage mentions that he was inspired by the philosophy of Hermann Ludi 'which unabashedly romanticized the life of the professor' and towards the end of the passage, the author also mentions 'philosophy is making the kind of comeback that leaves a Hermann Ludi groupie glad to have headed for graduate school and ended up with tenure.' This implies that Hermann Ludi's writing style was ahead of its time and also he was a philosopher of the new age. Option (c) is incorrect because 'A quintessential drifter' is a person who would be shifting from place to place, that is his fundamental trait, Hence (d).

14. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The term 'unabashedly' means without embarrassment or shame as mentioned in the passage. Option (a) is incorrect as it is antonymous to the term unabashedly, option (b) is incorrect as it does not align with the meaning, it means degrading, belittling, derogatory etc. and option (c) is incorrect because indolent means lazy, lackadaisical, lethargic etc. Hence (d).

15. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. Since in the passage the author has not given any specific reason why he was trying to decide whether to become a doctor or a philosophy professor. He had an inclination towards philosophy but there was no information that provides clue for his expectation was primarily on money or his liking. He has been given advice on the basis of money but he didn't focus on that. Options (a), (b) and (c) can be or cannot be there since the passage lacks specific information to prove any of the options from (a), (b) and (c). Hence (d).

16. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The poem indicates that the person addressed plays a crucial role in influencing the speaker's existence. The lines suggest that the person contributes to shaping the speaker's senses, giving them sight, and enhancing it over time. Therefore option (b) aligns with the reasoning derived from the themes presented in the passage. Hence (b).

17. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The poem revolves around the idea that the person addressed significantly influences the speaker's senses and self-awareness, shaping their identity. The central theme is the transformative power of external forces, particularly the influence of another person on the speaker's existence. Hence (b).

18. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. In the context of the poem, the word "helix" likely refers to a spiral shape, particularly associated with the speaker's genetic structure. This interpretation aligns with the themes of identity and influence explored in the poem. Hence (c).

19. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The description of the black window's "trembling tulle pattern" suggests a delicate and unstable visual element. This can be interpreted as symbolizing the unpredictable and fragile nature of the speaker's perception, adding significance to the themes of transformation and influence in the poem. Hence (b).

20. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The term "raven-black hush" suggests a deep, dark silence, evoking a mysterious and nocturnal ambience. This aligns with the common association of ravens with darkness and adds to the overall atmosphere of the poem. Hence (b).

21. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author focuses on the fall garden and the right way of weeding, gardening, cultivation and harvesting. Option (b) goes against the idea of the passage as it mentions the people who are not interested in gardening at all, which weakens the argument of the passage that gardening is essential. Hence (b).

22. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage clearly states, 'Using lawn woods is an excellent idea because they help control weeds and are very inexpensive; seconds sell for about a dollar each.' Hence (a).

23. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage mentions in the beginning of the passage, 'Garden design is the first step in having a productive fall garden. One design that works well is to mark off a ten by sixteen-foot rectangle' then it mentions 'It is imperative to make sure seeds are selected for the area of the country where the garden is located. Seeds that grow well in the mountains may not grow as well near the ocean.' Which explains the selection and planting the seed, and the statement 'It is just like mixing a cake; it must be mixed thoroughly.' Compares gardening to baking a cake. However, the passage does not discuss the drawback of fall gardens. Hence (d).

24. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author is teaching the audience about how to have productive fall garden. So, he informed the audience but he is telling what to do and how to do it, what produces results. Option (a) is eliminated on this ground and options (c) and (d) are beyond the passage that is mainly sharing information. Option (c) means appreciating, praising etc. and option (d) means being optimistic, enthusiastic etc. Option (b) captures the teaching aspect of the passage, that makes it of didactic tone. Hence (b).

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

Exp. India's placement at 42nd among 55 of the world's leading economies, as revealed by the International IP Index from the U.S. Chambers of Commerce, signals a significant opportunity. The report identifies India as primed to take the helm for emerging markets aspiring to revolutionize their economies through innovation fueled by intellectual property (IP).

26. Ans. a

Exp. The United States emerged at the top of the list followed by the United Kingdom and France. The index evaluates the IP framework of the world's top 55 economies and found 20 economies significantly improving. The United States once again emerged as the top leader but countries like Saudi Arabia, Brazil, and Nigeria showed no change.

27. Ans. c

Exp. The Index evaluates the IP framework in each economy across 50 unique indicators which industry believes represent economies with the most effective IP systems. The indicators create a snapshot of an economy overall IP ecosystem and span nine categories of protection: Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, Design Rights, Trade Secrets, Commercialization of IP Assets, Enforcement, Systemic Efficiency, Membership and Ratification of International Treaties.

28. Ans. c

Exp. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the Ministry of Commerce adopted the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy in 2016. Its clarion call is “Creative India; Innovative India.

29. Ans. b

Exp. The report underscores India's notable achievements in the realm of intellectual property (IP) rights, particularly highlighting the commendable steps taken through the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 2023. This legislative update introduces fresh provisions along with stringent penalties to combat the rampant issue of film piracy, showcasing India's proactive approach towards protecting creative works.

30. Ans. b

Exp. National Aerospace Laboratories is India's first largest and only government aerospace R&D laboratory in the country's civilian sector. It was established by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) at Delhi in 1959 and its headquarters was later moved to Bangalore in 1960.

31. Ans. c

Exp. High Altitude Pseudo-Satellite (HAPS) operates in the stratosphere (which extends from 6-50 km above the earth's surface), flying at altitudes of 18-20 km, nearly double the heights of commercial aeroplanes. This altitude allows them to provide surveillance capabilities akin to satellites.

32. Ans. a

Exp. Following his completion of a Master of Engineering degree from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, and a Bachelor of Technology (Honors) from IIT Kharagpur, both in Aerospace Engineering, Dr. Abhay Anant Pashilkar commenced his tenure at the National Aerospace Laboratories.

33. Ans. c

Exp. NAL aims to further develop HAPS technology with the goal of achieving a deployment target by 2027. Unlike traditional satellites, HAPS does not require a rocket to be launched into space, significantly reducing operational costs.

34. Ans. c

Exp. Significance of High-Altitude Pseudo Satellite Vehicle (HAPS) for India: HAPS technology is in its developmental stages, with India's recent successful test flight placing it alongside countries like China, South Korea, and the UK in advancing this technology. HAPS has the potential to greatly enhance India's surveillance and monitoring capabilities along its border regions. In the event of natural calamities disrupting conventional communication networks, HAPS can swiftly deploy mobile communication networks to remote areas.

35. Ans. b

Exp. The Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) was constituted by an Executive Order of the Union Government as a non-statutory apex body under the Ministry of Finance in 2010.

36. Ans. a

Exp. The Raghuram Rajan Committee (2008) on financial sector reforms first proposed the creation of FSDC.

37. Ans. b

Exp. It is chaired by the finance minister and its members include the heads of all Financial Sector Regulators (RBI, SEBI, PFRDA & IRDA), Finance Secretary, Secretary of Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Secretary of Department of Financial Services (DFS), and Chief Economic Adviser.

38. Ans. c

Exp. The Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) functions to fortify and institutionalize mechanisms for maintaining financial stability, enhancing inter-regulatory coordination, and promoting financial sector

development, while also monitoring macro-prudential supervision of the economy and assessing the functioning of large financial conglomerates.

39. Ans. d

Exp. In 2018, the government revamped the composition of FSDC by incorporating the Minister of State accountable for the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), the Secretary of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, the Chairperson of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI), and the Revenue Secretary.

40. Ans. b

Exp. The recommendations regarding establishment of regional benches find their root in Article 130 of the Constitution of India. Article 130 provides that the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint.

41. Ans. b

Exp. In 2009, the 18th Law Commission recommended the formation of regional benches of the Supreme Court of India. It suggested for a Constitutional Bench and four Cassation Benches.

42. Ans. c

Exp. Establishment of regional Supreme Court benches ensures equitable access to justice, aligning with the constitutional mandate of Article 39A. Regional bench setup promotes democratization of the Supreme Court Bar, offering enhanced opportunities for lawyers from diverse geographical backgrounds. For instance, the division of Tis Hazari Court's jurisdiction into Saket, Rohini, and Karkardooma districts has expanded prospects for young judges.

43. Ans. b

Exp. The Parliament of India possesses the jurisdiction to enact laws, delineate the scope of jurisdiction, and adjust the powers vested in the Supreme Court. Additionally, it holds the prerogative to augment or diminish the number of judges serving in the Supreme Court through legislative measures.

44. Ans. d

Exp. The Supreme Court of India consists of 34 judges including the Chief Justice of India, all appointed by the President of India. The original Constitution of 1950 envisaged a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 7 puisne Judges, leaving it to Parliament to increase this number. Parliament determines judges' salaries, allowances, and other benefits, ensuring stability in service conditions unless altered during a financial emergency.

45. Ans. c

Exp. Payment Banks in India were established in 2014 based on the recommendations of the Nachiket Mor Committee. It was set up to operate on a smaller scale with minimal credit risk.

46. Ans. b

Exp. The minimum capital requirement is 100 crores. For the first five years, the stake of promoters should not be less than 40%. Foreign shareholdings will also be allowed as per FDI rules for private banks in India.

47. Ans. c

Exp. India currently has 6 Payment Banks namely: Airtel Payment Bank, India Post Payment Bank, Fino, Paytm Payment Bank, NSDL Payment Bank and Jio Payment Bank.

48. Ans. c

Exp. Paytm (acronym for "pay through mobile") is an Indian multinational financial technology company, that specializes in digital payments and financial services, based in Noida, India. Paytm was founded in 2010 by Vijay Shekhar Sharma under One97 Communications.

49. Ans. b

Exp. National Voters' Day is celebrated on 25th January to mark the foundation day of the Election Commission of India. It is celebrated to create electoral awareness amongst citizens and encourage them to participate in the electoral process and to promote voter registration, particularly among the youth.

50. Ans. b

Exp. National Voters Day, on January 25th, honours the birth of the Election Commission of India (ECI) – the guardian of election integrity since 1950. National Voters Day was first celebrated in the year 2011 on January 25th to motivate younger voters to participate in the process of election.

51. Ans. b

Exp. On December 13, 1988, the Constitution Bill, was introduced in the Lok Sabha by B. Shankaranand, the then Water Resources Minister. This bill, a precursor to the Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, aimed to amend Article 326 of the Indian Constitution, officially lowering the voting age from 21 to 18 for the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies.

52. Ans. c

Exp. A voter awareness short film 'My Vote My Duty' produced by ECI in collaboration with filmmaker Raj Kumar Hirani was also screened. To commemorate the 75th year of service of ECI to India, a commemorative postage stamps themed "Inclusive Elections" was also released.

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

Sol: Option (c) is correct because, following the Supreme Court's judgment in Joseph Shine vs Union Of India, adultery was decriminalized and Section 497 of the IPC was struck down. The court ruled that adultery should not be treated as a criminal offense but rather as a ground for divorce. The passage also states that Section 497 existed until 2018. In the present case, Varun and Vaishali married in 2021. At this point in time, Section 497 does not exist. Adultery exists only as a ground for divorce. Therefore, Varun's most appropriate legal recourse is to seek a divorce from Vaishali on the grounds of adultery. Option (a) is incorrect because Section 497 of the IPC, which criminalized adultery, was struck down by the Supreme Court, making it no longer a valid legal provision for filing a criminal case. Option (b) is incorrect as it is outside the scope of the passage. Option (d) is incorrect as the revised recommendation to make Section 497 gender-neutral and reinstate it as a criminal offense is only a proposal and has not been enacted into law. Therefore, it cannot be used as a basis for legal action.

54. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct because, based on Justice Malhotra's observation, an adulterous relationship is not an offence if the married woman had her husband's consent. In this scenario, although Vikram's consent is indirect, it is implied through their open marriage agreement. Therefore, taking legal action against Varun for adultery would not be appropriate, as the relationship aligns with the mutual understanding between Vikram and Vidya. Option (a) is incorrect because Vikram's indirect consent through the open marriage agreement negates the basis for such a case. Option (b) is incorrect as it involves a personal and public confrontation, which is not a legal action and does not directly address the legal principles discussed in the passage regarding the anomalies in Section 497. Option (d) is incorrect because the fact situation is from the year 2016. Adultery was decriminalised in 2018. Therefore, decriminalisation of adultery cannot be taken as a ground in the present case.

55. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. In the previous question, Vikram's case was weak in light of the observation by Justice Malhotra. Since, Vidya had consent from Vikram-no case for adultery could be filed. Now the additional fact is saying the open marriage agreement was formal and legally documented. This however, is irrelevant with regards to a case under Section 497. Since, the case was already weak, the additional fact will not have any effect on Vikram's case.

56. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) is correct because, following the legal principle outlined in Section 198(2) of the CrPC, only the husband is deemed as the "aggrieved" party in cases of adultery. Therefore, Mrs. Vaishali cannot file a criminal case

against Ms. Vinita for adultery. However, she can seek a divorce from Mr. Vishal on the grounds of adultery, as this action is within her legal rights. Option (a) is incorrect because, according to Section 198(2) of the CrPC, in cases of adultery, only the husband is considered the aggrieved party, and thus Mrs. Vaishali cannot legally file a criminal case against Ms. Vinita for adultery. Option (b) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage. Option (c) is incorrect as the case pertains to 2014 while adultery was decriminalised in 2018.

57. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The Supreme Court in *Joseph Shine vs Union Of India* ruled that Section 497 of the IPC was unconstitutional as it violated Articles 14 (equality before the law), 15 (prohibition of discrimination), and 21 (protection of life and personal liberty) of the Constitution. The court also declared that adultery should not be treated as a criminal offense, emphasizing the importance of privacy and dignity in the matrimonial sphere. Option (a) is incorrect. The Supreme Court did not uphold Section 497; instead, it struck it down. Option (b) is incorrect. The Supreme Court did not declare that adultery should remain a criminal offense but be made gender-neutral. Instead, it ruled that adultery should not be treated as a criminal offense. Option (d) is incorrect. The Supreme Court did not modify Section 497 to allow both the husband and wife to be prosecuted. It struck down the section entirely, removing adultery as a criminal offense.

58. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is the correct option because it contains a statement which cannot be inferred from the passage. The Supreme Court's decision to strike down Section 497 was not solely based on its discriminatory nature against men. The court considered multiple factors, including the violation of Articles 14, 15, and 21 of the Constitution, and the concept of privacy and dignity in the matrimonial sphere. Option (a) is an incorrect option as the statement can be inferred from the passage. The Supreme Court did argue that adultery should be treated as a ground for divorce rather than a criminal offense. Option (c) is an incorrect option as the statement can be inferred from the passage. The judgment emphasized that the concept of marital sovereignty, where the husband is seen as the master of his wife, is unconstitutional. Option (d) is an incorrect option as the statement can be inferred from the passage. The court's ruling indicated that the privacy and dignity of individuals within a marriage are protected under Article 21 of the Constitution.

59. Ans: (b)

Sol: Both A and R are correct. The passage mentions that the report on the *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023*, said that adultery should be reinstated as a criminal offence, but it should be made gender-neutral — that is, both men and women should be punished for it. Also, the passage mentions that discriminatory nature of Section 497, and its “manifest arbitrariness” in punishing only men for adultery, was just one of the grounds on which the court had struck down the provision. But R is not the correct explanation of A's truthfulness. A is merely a recommendation while R talks about one of the reasons why adultery was declared a unconstitutional.

60. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. As per the passage, Indian copyright law protects “original work” — a creative and independently created expression fixed in a tangible medium. The law grants the creator/ author of the work the exclusive right to “use, reproduce, distribute, perform, and display their work”. The law also protects transformative work which is a creative/ artistic work that takes existing material (text, music, art) and significantly modifies, reinterprets, or builds upon it to create something new and distinct. Vandana's work, “Modern Reflections on the Bhagavad Gita,” is a transformative work that adds new meaning, insights, and interpretations to the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita. Vandana's personal commentary and analysis, make it an original creation, even though it includes direct quotations from the Bhagavad Gita. Option (a) is therefore incorrect because in case of transformation of the copyrighted works- no action for copyright infringement lies. Option (c) is incorrect because the claim of infringement depends on the nature of the work created. Not all uses of the Bhagavad Gita require permission from the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust, especially if the work is transformative or if the original text used is from the public domain version of the Bhagavad Gita. Option (d) is incorrect as it assumes a fact not mentioned in the question.

61. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage provides that Indian copyright law protects “original work” — a creative and independently created expression fixed in a tangible medium. The law grants the creator/ author of the work the

exclusive right to “use, reproduce, distribute, perform, and display their work”. The law also protects transformative work which is a creative/ artistic work that takes existing material (text, music, art) **and significantly modifies, reinterprets, or builds upon it to create something new and distinct**. In the present case, Vinay's use of the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust's copyrighted translation of the Srimad Bhagavad Gita in his videos without obtaining permission constitutes copyright infringement. While his videos may have an educational purpose and include his personal experiences, the use of copyrighted material without authorization will not be excused if the copyrighted content is not substantially modified to create something new. Option (b) is therefore incorrect. Option (c) is incorrect because it overlooks the fact that Vinay is using a specific copyrighted translation of the Bhagavad Gita published by the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust. While the original text of the Bhagavad Gita is in the public domain, the specific translation used by Vinay is protected by copyright. Option (d) is incorrect because simply adding personal experiences to the reading of a copyrighted translation does not automatically make the use transformative. The transformative nature of a work is determined by whether it adds new expression, meaning, or message to the original; merely adding life experiences is not sufficient to qualify as transformative in this context.

62. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions that the fact of commercial use of copyrighted content by anyone except the copyright holder corroborates the claim of copyright violation. The fact that Vinay's videos have gained significant popularity and he earns revenue from them would likely strengthen the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust's case for copyright infringement. Generating revenue suggests a commercial use. Option (c) is therefore incorrect. Option (b) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage. Option (d) is incorrect. The fact that the content was good or bad does not have a bearing on copyright violation.

63. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. If it is true, that Deepak had copied substantially from Gita without adding anything new, then his claim of transformation will not be valid. This in absence of permission from the Trust, would amount to copyright infringement. Thus, option (b) is strengthening the Trust's case.

64. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct because the court allowed the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust to approach tech companies like Google and Meta with takedown orders against unauthorized reproductions of copyrighted works on the Srimad Bhagavad Gita. Option (a) is incorrect as the court actually ruled that adaptations of the scriptures, including explanations and interpretations, are entitled to copyright protection, as they are original works of the authors. Option (b) is incorrect because Srila Prabhupada handed over the copyrights of his works to the trust, and they did not remain with him even after his death. Option (d) is incorrect as the court differentiated between the actual text of spiritual books, which may not be protected by copyright, and the original parts of literary works that interpret or explain the scripture, which are eligible for copyright protection.

65. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) cannot be concluded from the passage as the Delhi High Court's decision does not imply that all religious scriptures are exempt from copyright protection. The ruling specifically addresses the copyright of adaptations, explanations, and interpretations of religious texts, not the texts themselves. Option (b) can be inferred as the court acknowledged that Srila Prabhupada had transferred the copyrights of his works to the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust, making this statement true based on the passage. Option (c) can be inferred as the passage mentions that transformative works are protected under Indian copyright law, which includes creative works that significantly modify or reinterpret existing material. Option (d) can be inferred as the court's interim order recognized that original works, such as explanations, interpretations, or audio-visual adaptations of religious texts, are eligible for copyright protection.

66. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct because the legality of the transaction hinges on the compliance with the Know Your Customer (KYC) norms as mandated by the electoral bond scheme. Varun Enterprises' use of a subsidiary company's account, despite it being KYC compliant, to circumvent the norms constitutes a violation of the procedural requirements of the scheme. The passage mentions that procedurally, the scheme was designed to

infuse transparency and accountability into political funding. **Any non-compliance with the procedures, or any attempt to bypass such procedure, leave the transaction illegal.** Option (c) is therefore incorrect. Option (a) is incorrect because the primary requirement of the electoral bond scheme is not just the encashment of the bonds within the 15-day period but also the adherence to the KYC norms by the purchaser. The timely encashment by the political party does not validate a transaction that was procedurally flawed at its inception. The scheme's intent is to ensure transparency and accountability directly from the entity purchasing the bonds. Option (d) is incorrect because the responsibility of verifying KYC compliance lies with the bank issuing the electoral bonds, not the political party receiving them.

67. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct because the electoral bond scheme stipulates that only political parties registered under Section 29A of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951, and securing at least 1% of the votes polled in the last election to the House of the People or a Legislative Assembly, are eligible to receive and encash electoral bonds. Since the party in question only secured 0.5% (500 out of 1,00,000) of the votes in the last election, it does not meet the eligibility criteria set by the scheme, making the acceptance and encashment of the bonds illegal. Option (a) is incorrect because the electoral bond scheme does not allow all registered political parties to receive and encash bonds. There is a specific eligibility criterion related to the vote share secured in the last election, which must be met. Option (c) is incorrect as the vote share requirement of securing at least 1% of the votes polled in the last election applies to both national and state elections. The distinction between national and local elections is not provided in the electoral bonds scheme. Option (d) is incorrect because the anonymity of donors is a feature of the electoral bond scheme. The scheme allows donors to make anonymous donations to political parties, and the illegality in this scenario is not due to the anonymity of the donor but due to the party's failure to meet the vote share requirement.

68. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct because the eligibility to accept and encash electoral bonds under the electoral bond scheme is strictly determined by the criteria outlined in the scheme, specifically the requirement of securing at least 1% of the votes polled in the last election. The party's significant presence in local government and involvement in community development projects does not affect the legal criteria set by the electoral bond scheme. Thus, this fact has no effect on the legality of their acceptance and encashment of the electoral bonds. Option (a) is incorrect because the need for funds and the party's involvement in local governance and community development are not considered in the eligibility criteria for electoral bonds. The scheme's requirements are based on vote share, not on other aspects of a party's activities or presence. Option (b) is incorrect because it suggests that the party's local presence and activities alter the eligibility criteria set by the electoral bond scheme. Option (d) is incorrect because even if the party's community development projects increased their public support, this would not change their eligibility under the electoral bond scheme unless it is reflected in their vote share in the last election. The scheme's criteria are specific and do not account for subsequent increases in public support.

69. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions that essentially, electoral bonds allow Indian citizens or a body incorporated in India to purchase bonds. In the present case, the conglomerate is not incorporated in India, it is ineligible to buy electoral bonds. Option (b) is therefore incorrect. Option (c) is incorrect. It assumes that the transaction will be legal merely because the electoral bonds have been donated to a political party eligible to receive such funding. Option (d) is incorrect because the amendments to the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951, and other related Acts to incorporate the electoral bond scheme did not specifically restrict entities with foreign investments from participating in the electoral bond scheme. The focus of these amendments was to integrate the new funding mechanism into the existing legal framework, not to impose restrictions based on foreign investments.

70. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct because the passage clearly states that the electoral bonds scheme was designed to infuse transparency and accountability into political funding. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage specifies that electoral bonds are interest-free "bearer instruments". Additionally, they are not available for purchase

throughout the year but only during specific 10-day windows in January, April, July, and October. Option (b) is incorrect as the passage mentions that political parties can choose to encash the bonds within 15 days of receiving them, not 30 days. Option (d) is incorrect because, according to the passage, electoral bonds can be used to donate to political parties registered under Section 29A of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951, securing at least 1% of the votes polled in the last election to the House of the People or a Legislative Assembly, not 5%.

71. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) cannot be concluded because the passage mentions that the Supreme Court's review of the scheme is ongoing, including a referral to a larger bench. This indicates that the legal challenges surrounding the electoral bonds scheme have not been completely resolved. Option (a) can be concluded as the passage indicates that while the scheme allows for anonymous donations, the Supreme Court mandated political parties to confidentially disclose bond donation details to the Election Commission of India (ECI), which implies some level of transparency. Option (c) can be concluded as the passage clearly states that the implementation of electoral bonds involved amending several laws, including the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010, the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951, the Income Tax Act, 1961, and the Companies Act, 2013. Option (d) can be concluded because the passage specifies that electoral bonds can be bought from authorized State Bank of India (SBI) branches.

72. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The PoW Act prohibits conversion of any place of worship and to provide for the maintenance of the religious character of any place of worship as it existed on the 15th day of August, 1947. Further, the act provides that, any suit, appeal or other proceeding with respect to the conversion of the religious character of any place of worship, existing on the 15th day of August, 1947, is pending before any Court, tribunal or other authority, the same shall abate, and no suit, appeal or other proceeding with respect to any such matter shall lie on or after such commencement in any Court, tribunal or other authority. Option (b) is incorrect as it contradicts the purpose and provision of the Places of Worship Act, 1991. Option (c) is incorrect as it wrongly assumes that the Civil Court is not competent to rule in the existing legal framework. Option (d) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

73. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) is correct. As per the passage, the only way to challenge a suit is under Order 7 Rule 11 of the CPC, which provides for rejection of a plaint where the suit appears from statement to be barred by any law. If a Court decides that there is no bar under any law or by limitation (where time to file a suit has expired), then the Court has to hear the claims, however flimsy they might be. The question provided that the limitation Act prescribes a time limit of 3 years to file a suit for recovery. In the instant case, Vidhi is filing the plaint for recovery after 5 years. Therefore, it is barred under the law and her plaint will be rejected. Option (a) and (c) are incorrect as they are vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

74. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. In 2018, a two-judge Bench of the Supreme Court in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency P Ltd Director vs CBI held that the interim order of stay granted by courts other than the SC itself will stand vacated automatically after six months unless they are specifically extended. Since the stay was not extended, it will stand vacated. All other options are incorrect as a necessary implication.

75. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The PoW Act prohibits conversion of any place of worship and to provide for the maintenance of the religious character of any place of worship as it existed on the 15th day of August, 1947. As per the facts of the question, the archaeologists are seeking permission only for excavations and not to change the character of the place of worship. Therefore, their survey can be allowed and will not be barred under Places of Worship Act. Option (b) is therefore incorrect. Option (c) is incorrect as it cannot be derived from the passage. Option (d) is incorrect as the reasoning is not based on legal principles laid down in the passage.

76. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. In 1995, Civil Judge (Senior Division), Varanasi, had framed eight key issues to be adjudicated in the plea. Among these was the crucial aspect of whether the suit would be barred under the Places of Worship Act, 1991 (PoW Act). Option (a) is incorrect because the trial court initially decided that the suit was barred under the Places of Worship Act, 1991, **not that it was not barred**. Option (b) is incorrect as the Supreme Court's 2018 ruling in *Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency P Ltd Director vs CBI* applies to both criminal and civil trials, ensuring that trials are not unduly delayed due to an indefinite stay. Option (d) is incorrect because the Allahabad High Court's stay on the revision order in 1998 effectively stalled the proceedings, not allowed them to continue.

77. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) cannot be inferred from the passage. The passage does not mention that the Allahabad High Court's stay in 1998 was specifically extended beyond six months as per the Supreme Court's 2018 ruling. The 2018 ruling about automatic vacation of stays after six months was not in effect in 1998, and the passage does not provide information about any specific extension of the stay. Option (a) can be inferred as it aligns with the general purpose of the Places of Worship Act, 1991, though the passage does not explicitly state this. Option (b) can be inferred as it correctly summarizes the Supreme Court's 2018 ruling in *Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency P Ltd Director Vs CBI*, which is mentioned in the passage. Option (c) can be inferred as the passage explicitly states that the original title suit in the Gyanvapi issue was filed on behalf of the deity Adi Vishweshwar.

78. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct because, as per the passage. Section 19 of the POCSO states that anyone having "apprehension" that an offence under POCSO is likely to be committed, or knowledge that such an offence has been committed, "shall" provide such information to the Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) or the police. Section 21 of the POCSO Act prescribes imprisonment of 6 months to a year for failing to comply with requirements under Section 19 of the Act. In the instant case, Vikram's presence in the vicinity of the incident and his act of influencing the victim to not to disclose about the incident to anyone implies he had knowledge to report the incident. Therefore he can be held liable under Section 21 of the POCSO Act. Therefore option (b) is incorrect. Option (a) is incorrect because mere presence in the vicinity does not conclusively prove awareness of the crime, which is a necessary condition for liability under Section 21. Option (d) is incorrect because the obligation to report under Section 19 of the POCSO Act extends beyond medical practitioners and educational institution authorities to include any person who has apprehension or knowledge of the commission of an offence under the Act.

79. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct because if Vikram had delegated the responsibility of monitoring the hotel premises, including CCTV surveillance, to another staff member and was out of town on the day of the incident, this could provide a reasonable explanation for his unawareness of the incident. This fact would support his defense that he did not have knowledge or reasonable grounds to believe that a sexual offence against a minor had been committed. Option (b) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage. Option (c) is incorrect because the nature of the obligation under Section 19 of the POCSO Act is such that it applies to individuals who have direct knowledge or reasonable grounds to believe an offence has been committed. If Vikram genuinely did not have this knowledge due to the delegation of responsibility, it impacts his liability. Option (d) is incorrect because as it assumes a fact which is not mentioned in the question.

80. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct because, as per the Supreme Court's ruling in "*X vs The Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare Department, Govt of NCT of Delhi*," there is a need to harmoniously read both the POCSO Act and the MTP Act and it is necessary to harmoniously read both the POCSO Act and the MTP Act" and prioritizing the minor's health and confidentiality over reporting requirements under POCSO. This interpretation is particularly relevant in cases where minors seek medical termination of pregnancy resulting from consensual sexual activity. The court recognized that insisting on reporting under the POCSO Act in such cases might deter minors from seeking safe and legal medical procedures, thereby prioritizing their health and confidentiality. Option (a) is incorrect because it does not consider the Supreme Court's emphasis on a harmonious interpretation of the POCSO Act and the MTP Act in the context of minors seeking medical termination of pregnancy. Option (c) is incorrect. As per the passage, Rule 3B(b) of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Rules 2003, as amended on October 12, 2021,

which allows minors to terminate their pregnancy up to 24 weeks. Option (d) is incorrect because it oversimplifies the legal issue. While medical termination of pregnancy is a protected health service, the key legal point here is the harmonious interpretation of the POCSO Act and the MTP Act as per the Supreme Court's ruling, which allows for exceptions to the mandatory reporting requirement in specific circumstances.

81. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct because, as per the passage, Section 19 of the POCSO Act mandates that any person who has knowledge or apprehension of a sexual offence against a minor, is required to report such an incident to the SJP or the police. This obligation is reinforced by Section 21 of the POCSO Act, which prescribes punishment for failing to report the commission of an offence. Therefore, Mr. Vikrant's failure to report the incident, despite being informed by a staff member, makes him liable under these provisions. Option (b) is incorrect because the law requires mandatory reporting of any knowledge or apprehension of a sexual offence against a minor, regardless of personal doubts about the credibility of the information or concerns about reputation. Option (c) is incorrect because the law does not exempt individuals from the duty to report based on whether the minor directly reported the incident to them. The obligation to report arises from having knowledge or apprehension of the offence. Option (d) is incorrect Section 21 of the POCSO Act prescribes imprisonment of 6 months to a year.

82. Ans: (d)

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice DY Chandrachud in 2022, tried to balance the mandatory reporting requirement under POCSO with the confidentiality provision under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, particularly in cases involving minors seeking medical termination of pregnancy arising from consensual sexual activity. Option (a) is incorrect because the judgment clarified that offences under Section 21 of the POCSO Act, which are punishable with imprisonment of less than three years, are bailable and non-cognizable as per the classification under the CrPC. Option (b) is incorrect as the Supreme Court has held that the non-reporting of child sexual abuse, after becoming aware of it, is a serious crime, as seen in the Shankar Kisanrao Khade vs. State of Maharashtra case. Option (c) is incorrect because, despite the professional ethics of confidentiality, medical practitioners and other professionals are obligated to report cases of child sexual abuse under POCSO. The Supreme Court has placed a greater obligation on certain professionals to report such cases.

83. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) cannot be inferred from the passage. It is incorrect because Section 21 of the POCSO Act prescribes imprisonment of six months to one year, or a fine, or both for failing to report a sexual offence against a minor, not imprisonment for life. Option (b) can be inferred. The Supreme Court, in a 2022 ruling, addressed the conflict between the mandatory reporting requirement under POCSO and the confidentiality provision under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, particularly in cases involving minors. Option (c) can be inferred. The passage mentions that children are exempt from liability for failing to report the commission of a sexual offence under POCSO, as well as from punishment for making false complaints or providing false information. Option (d) can be inferred. The passage discusses that under the CrPC, offences punishable with imprisonment of less than three years are classified as bailable and non-cognizable, which applies to the offence under Section 21 of the POCSO Act.

84. Ans: (b)

Sol: Both A and R are correct. It is mentioned in the passage- Justice Rakesh Kainthla said that the POCSO Act is silent on whether the offence is bailable or not. Assertion is correct. The passage also mentions that the classification of offences under the CrPC "clearly" states that offences punishable with imprisonment of less than three years are bailable and non-cognizable. Therefore, reason is also correct. However, both the statements are independent. Reason is not the explanation for the Statement mentioned in the Assertion.

Section D-Logical Reasoning
85. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage discusses the author's concern about a shift from secularism to a more dominant form of Hinduism in contemporary India. It highlights the historical context, mentioning the commitment to multi-faith coexistence during the freedom struggle and the subsequent descent into majoritarianism. Thus option (b) is the most accurate conclusion. Hence (b).

86. Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage highlights Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's stance that minority rights should not be held hostage to another country's policies. However, there is no indication in the passage that Mahatma Gandhi favoured Hinduism over Islam for the principle of state neutrality. In fact Gandhi is seen advocating religious neutrality. Hence (d).

87. Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage expresses the author's concern about the shift from secularism to majoritarianism, but it does not provide concrete factual evidence to support this claim. The author mentions the historical commitment to multi-faith India but without presenting specific examples to support the argument. Hence (d).

88. Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The critical reasoning in the passage revolves around the author's concern about a perceived shift in India from secularism to majoritarianism. The author discusses historical events, constitutional principles and the current state of affairs expressing worry about the downfall into majoritarianism. Hence (d).

89. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The author's argument revolves around the historical commitment to absolute minority rights in India, expressing concern about the perceived shift from secularism to majoritarianism. Option (b) strengthens this argument by pointing to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's resolute stance on minority rights in the Constituent Assembly. This supports the notion that there was a historical commitment to protecting minority rights, providing evidence for the author's concerns about the current state of affairs. Hence (b).

90. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage states that while sensitivity to current events is important, the outright cancellation of an opera based on perceived "synchronicity" with modern conflicts seems to be a step too far. This suggests that art should be preserved but with sensitivity to current issues. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not advocate for modifying art to fit current sensibilities, but rather questions the retroactive application of modern sensibilities to historical art forms. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage criticizes the outright cancellation of the opera and suggests that a "trigger warning" could have been an alternative. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage acknowledges that art and literature are increasingly scrutinized for their political and social implications, but it does not suggest that they should be free from any form of scrutiny or criticism. Hence (c).

91. Ans: (b)

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions that if the opera was considered potentially distressing, a "trigger warning" could have sufficed as an alternative to outright cancellation. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that boycotting the director would be an alternative. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not advocate for modifying the opera's content; rather, it questions the application of modern sensibilities to historical art forms. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest ignoring potential distress; it discusses the need for sensitivity to current issues while preserving artistic integrity. Hence (b).

92. Ans: (c)

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage states that the director, Max Mason, cited "striking synchronicity with the ongoing Middle East conflict" as the reason for the cancellation. Option (a) is incorrect because critics argue that the opera's themes are not directly related to the current conflict. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage mentions that the opera was written in 1739 and is based on events that occurred roughly 3,000 years ago, but this is not cited as the reason for its cancellation. Option (d) is incorrect because, although critics argue that the cancellation amounts to a form of artistic self-censorship, this is not stated as the primary reason for the cancellation in the passage. Hence (c).

93. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct. If the director received threats related to the ongoing Middle East conflict, it would provide a strong justification for the cancellation, thereby weakening the author's argument about the risks of letting contemporary conflicts dictate artistic presentations. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage states that the opera was written in 1739 and is based on events that occurred roughly 3,000 years ago, making it unlikely to be a commentary on current conflicts. Option (c) is incorrect because even if the opera had been cancelled for similar reasons in the past, it doesn't necessarily weaken the author's argument about the risks involved in current cancellations. Option (d) is incorrect because if the opera's themes have been universally interpreted as unrelated to any modern conflicts, it would actually strengthen the author's argument that the cancellation was unwarranted. Hence (a).

94. Ans: (a)

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage states that the cancellation occurs in a broader context where art and literature are increasingly scrutinized for their political and social implications. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not mention a decline in the popularity of opera. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest a growing movement to boycott all forms of historical art; it specifically discusses the cancellation of this opera due to perceived "parallels" with the ongoing Israel-Hamas conflict. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not mention a shift towards more contemporary and less controversial art in academic settings; it focuses on the tension between sensitivity to current issues and the need to preserve artistic integrity. Hence (a).

95. Ans: d

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage emphasizes that education should not just focus on individual success or knowledge acquisition, but rather on nurturing abilities that contribute positively to society. This is evident where it discusses the balance between individual well-being and societal good, asserting that there's no opposition between these ends. Option (a) is misleading as it focuses only on personal growth and cultural understanding, which the passage suggests are not the sole aims of education. Option (b), emphasizing moral and societal advancement, is close but doesn't capture the essence of contributing to society as the primary focus. Option (c), focusing on economic self-sufficiency, is a common misconception but is too narrow according to the passage's broader perspective on education's role in social contribution. The passage explicitly talks about education transcending individualistic goals like earning a living or personal culture, aligning perfectly with the rationale behind option (d). Hence (d).

96. Ans: b

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage presents a clear distinction between popular and theoretical views on education: popular views are generally interpreted in terms of acquiring knowledge or skills for making a living, whereas theoretical views are more inclined towards the development of individual abilities and personal growth. This is evident in the discussion of how theorists are more likely to define education's purpose in terms of individual abilities, growth, culture, or morality. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage doesn't specifically associate popular views with practical skills or theoretical views with cultural understanding alone. Option (c) is misleading; while theoretical views do consider societal betterment, the passage does not explicitly contrast this with a popular focus on personal gain. Option (d) is misleading because it oversimplifies the theoretical perspective to moral guidance and popular views to economic success, which the passage does not strictly assert. The passage's emphasis on individual growth and development in theoretical views aligns with the essence of option (b). Hence (b).

97. Ans: a

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage contrasts the concept of 'social efficiency' with earlier individualistic educational goals by highlighting that social efficiency emphasizes the individual's contribution to society, whereas earlier goals focused more on self-reliance and survival. This can be inferred from the discussion on how education in a tribal society was about self-protection and physical needs, similar to individualistic goals, while modern education (social efficiency) is more aligned with societal betterment. Option (b) is misleading, as it implies individualistic goals are about cultural knowledge, which the passage does not specifically state. Option (c), though close, is incorrect because it broadly categorizes individualistic goals as centred on personal success without the

specific context of self-reliance and survival. Option (d) is incorrect as it overemphasizes moral development and economic contributions, which are not the central themes in the passage's comparison. The reference to the transition from survival and self-protection in tribal societies to a more society-oriented modern education aligns with the rationale behind option (a). Hence (a).

98. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage suggests that individual and societal benefits of education are intertwined, specifically stating that "it is only through participation in social life that the highest individual development is possible." This implies that individual growth is not separate from, but rather is enhanced by, contributing to and engaging with society. Option (a) is misleading, as it could be inferred but isn't directly stated in the passage. Option (b), while appealing, is misleading because the passage doesn't emphasize tailoring education to individual interests; instead, it talks about the role of societal participation in individual development. Option (d) is incorrect as it contradicts the passage's viewpoint; it suggests individual development occurs independently of society, while the passage argues for their interdependence. The passage's discussion of the relationship between individual development and societal participation aligns with the reasoning behind option (c). Hence (c).

99. Ans: c

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage explicitly states that the highest individual development is possible through the nurturing of abilities that are valuable to society, and by participating in social life. This aligns with the concept of individual abilities contributing to societal welfare. Option (a) is misleading, as it implies a balance but doesn't specifically mention nurturing abilities for societal welfare, which is a key aspect in the passage. Option (b), though appealing, is incorrect because the passage does not specifically suggest that personal goals need to align with societal advancement for the highest development. Option (d) is misleading because it suggests a path of independent growth, which contradicts the passage's emphasis on social participation and contribution. The passage focuses on the development of abilities beneficial to society and the importance of social participation justifies option (c). Hence (c).

100. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author feels that encouraging technical training is the most important factor in women's admittance into the RE industry as technically skilled workers. If such training institutes refuse to accept female applications, it will hinder women from joining the skilled industry and force them to engage in civil masonry, which is both temporary and labour-intensive. Option (a) is incorrect, but lacks the use of technical knowledge; it focuses mainly on the societal conditions. Option (c) is irrelevant to the point made in the passage and the information provided therein. Option (d) focuses on quality education, which is not the point. The point made is established in the last three lines of the passage 'Overall, the study concluded that if the government, clean energy enterprises, training institutes and civil society work together to implement these "tweaks", India could create good-quality employment opportunities that can support the inclusion of more women.' These employment opportunities can be made possible if the women are suitable for it, and they can be fitting only if they have the technical knowhow. As per the option (b) if they have no technical education, it would be impossible to provide them with the job opportunities. Hence (b).

101. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The major focus of the passage is on women's unemployment as skilled workers in the RE industry; afterwards, the author mentions some initiatives that can be taken to incorporate local women in the field, which it refers to as "tweaks." As a result, modifying the current structure can encourage women to work. Option (a) is illogical; option (b) works as a recommendation here, but which is not required; and option (d) works as a fundamental requirement that would expedite and justify the inclusive policies. Hence (c).

102. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. According to the passage, if the government, clean energy firms, training institutes, and civil society work together to implement these "tweaks," India will be able to develop good-quality employment opportunities that can support the inclusion of more women. As a result of the changes, women from rural regions will be supported in being suitable for and in finding work in the RE industry. Option (a) is distorted as nothing about the women's competence can be understood from the passage. Option (b) is erroneous it talks about

rejection and its cause. But nothing regarding rejection can be inferred here. Option (c) is again an inessential component. Hence (d).

103. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage makes no mention of the necessity to investigate the gender disparity. Option (b) is implied in the lines "Overall, the study concluded that if the government, clean energy enterprises, training institutes and civil society work together to implement these "tweaks", India could create good-quality employment opportunities that can support the inclusion of more women." Option (c) is demonstrated in "A majority of women currently employed in the RE sector work at project sites, doing civil masonry work"; option (d) is implied given that most women do civil masonry work and are denied formal education and training, resulting in them remaining unskilled labourers. Hence (a).

104. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. 'If the government, renewable energy firms, training institutes, and civil society work together to implement these "tweaks," India might develop good-quality employment possibilities that encourage the inclusion of more women,' according to the conclusion. As a result, it's safe to anticipate that if training institutes and civil society organisations develop their ties with renewable energy businesses, women will be able to find more varied work. Option (b) is tangential as it talks of this collaboration being a goal of the RE sector. Option (c) can be eliminated as it is not within the ambit of the passage; and option (d) is incorrect as per the passage. Hence (a).

105. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The author mentions in the passage about emergence of YouTubers and their scoring significant advertisement deals and in latter half of the passage, how it can be acceptable with time. Option (a) can be eliminated as this information is not a part of the passage. The journalists do not share their ideas on the YouTube. Rather it has become a threat to the TV Journalism. Option (b) can be eliminated, as there is no mention of competing for advertisement tie-ups in the passage. It is stated in the first few lines that, 'YouTubers have gone from being teen time-passers, to interviewing the political leaders, actors and celebrities from other fields and scoring major advertising deals.' Option (d) can be eliminated as **only TV news channels** can provide reliable news, will be too strong a statement and can't be inferred from the passage. Hence (c).

106. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. Options (a), (b) and (c) are in support of the given statement, hence these options can be eliminated. Option (d) is in support of the conventional journalists. As it is given in the passage, "Rather, he believes that the Youtubers' interviews with political figures is indicative of a new style of 'infotainment' that is emerging, which he claims, is a way for important issues to be shared with young people in a manner they understand and can appreciate." And "So while Youtube may be masked as a threat to journalists, it can act as another tool to which the media will eventually adapt. Only time will tell how journalism will change because of Youtube. It seems however, that the profession has not been killed by the platform. Rather, it has simply evolved another step. Hence (d).

107. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author of the passage is not against YouTube as a source of information. Option (a) can be eliminated as this action may discourage YouTube channel owners to publish news related videos. Option (b) is the only option that supports YouTube channels, this is in line with the author's opinion of rise in the heights of YouTube channel owners. Option (c) can also be eliminated as this action will discourage YouTube channel owners. Hence (b).

108. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. As per the passage, option (a) contains the information opposite to what the passage conveys. So, can be eliminated. Option (b) is not at all relevant to the passage. Option (c) is also not in the line with the information given in the passage. Hence (d).

Section E-Quantitative Techniques

109. Ans: b

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

Time taken by Vidhi to complete the whole project alone = $6 \times 100 / 40 = 15$ days

Time taken by Vidhan to complete the whole project alone = $12 \times 100 / 60 = 20$ days

Time taken by Vidyut and Vidya to complete the whole project together = $4 \times 3 = 12$ days

Now according to passage,

Let the total work = 60 units (LCM of 15, 20, and 12)

Therefore,

Efficiency of Vidhi = $60 / 15 = 4$ units/day

Efficiency of Vidhan = $60 / 20 = 3$ units/day

Combined Efficiency of Vidyut and Vidya = $60 / 12 = 5$ units/day

Now,

Work done by Vidhi and Vidhan together in 2 days = $2 \times (4 + 3) = 2 \times 7 = 14$ units

Work done by Vidyut and Vidya together in 4 days = $4 \times 5 = 20$ units

Remaining work = $60 - (14 + 20) = 26$ units

So,

Efficiency of Vidushi = $26 / 13 = 2$ units/day

Now ATQ,

Time required by Vidyut and Vidya together to finish the project = 12 days

Hence, option (b) is correct.

110. Ans: b

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Combined efficiency of Vidyut and Vidya = 5 units/day

Combined efficiency of Vidhi and Vidhan = 7 units/day

Combined efficiency of Vidhi and Vidushi = 6 units/day

Combined efficiency of Vidhan and Vidushi = 5 units/day

Hence, option (b) is correct.

111. Ans: c

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Time required = $60 / (4 + 3 + 5) = 60 / 12 = 5$ days

Hence, option (c) is correct.

112. Ans: a

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Required % difference = $(3-2)/2 = \frac{1}{2} = 50\%$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

113. Ans: d

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

For A and B,

Let income of A = $6x$

And income of B = $7x$

Therefore,

$$\frac{6x - 12000}{7x - 12000} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 24x - 48000 = 21x - 36000$$

$$\Rightarrow 24x - 21x = 48000 - 36000$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 12000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4000$$

Therefore,

Income of A = 24000, savings of A = 12000, Expenditure of A = 12000

Income of B = 28000, savings of B = 12000, Expenditure of B = 16000
Similarly,

For C and D,

Let income of C = 5y
And income of D = 9y

Therefore,

$$\frac{5y - 5000}{9y - 5000} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow 35y - 35000 = 27y - 15000$$

$$\Rightarrow 35y - 27y = 35000 - 15000$$

$$\Rightarrow 8y = 20000$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 20000/8 = 2500$$

Therefore,

Income of C = 12500, savings of C = 5000, Expenditure of C = 7500,
Income of D = 22500, savings of D = 5000, Expenditure of D = 17500,

Now, ATQ,

Difference in expenditure of A and B = 16000 - 12000 = Rs.4000

Hence, option (d) is correct.

114. Ans. a

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Required % difference = $(17500 - 12500)/12500 = 5000/12500 = 2/5 = 40\%$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

115. Ans. c

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Ratio = 22500:28000 = 45:56

Hence, option (c) is correct.

116. Ans. b

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Average = $(12000 + 12000 + 5000 + 5000)/4 = 34000/4 = \text{Rs.}8500$

Hence, option (b) is correct.

117. Ans. a

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

Let the present age of Vidhi = 12x

And the present age of Vidhan = 5x

According to the passage,

4 years hence from now,

The age of Vidhi will be = 12x + 4

The age of Vidhan will be = 5x + 4

Now,

Vidhi's age after 4 years = 2*(Vidhan's age after 4 years)

$$12x + 4 = 2*(5x + 4) \Rightarrow 12x + 4 = 10x + 8 \Rightarrow 12x - 10x = 8 - 4 \Rightarrow 2x = 4 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

So,

Present ages of Vidhi and Vidhan are 24 years and 10 years respectively.

Present age of Vidya = 10 + 7 = 17 years

Present age of Vidya = 20*2 - 17 = 40 - 17 = 23 years

Now,

Age of Vidya 2 years ago = 23 - 2 = 21 years

The age of Vidushi 2 years ago = 21*6/7 = 18 years

Therefore,

The present age of Vidushi = 18 + 2 = 20 years

Now ATQ,

Average = $(24 + 10 + 17)/3 = 51/3 = 17$ years

Hence, option (a) is correct.

118. Ans. c

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

The age of Vidya after 3 years = $23 + 3 = 26$ years

The age of Vidyut 4 years ago = $17 - 4 = 13$ years

Difference = $26 - 13 = 13$ years

Hence, option (c) is correct.

119. Ans. d

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Ratio = $20:24 = 5:6$

Hence, option (d) is correct.

120. Ans. b

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Sum = $24 + 10 + 17 + 23 + 20 + 5*5 = 119$ years

Hence, option (b) is correct.

VIDHIGYA

ACE
CLAT 2025
WITH **VIDHIGYA**
TEST SERIES
premium



60 Mock Tests
(50 CLAT & 10 AILET)



**PDF of
Question Paper**



**Detailed Explanations
& Video Analysis**

BONUS

- CLAT CAM - Monthly Current Affairs Magazine (Jan-Dec 2024).
- Weekly Current Affairs Round-up Sessions & PDF
- Access to Doubt Clearing Groups

~~₹12,000~~

₹5,999

**CLICK HERE TO
BUY NOW**



AIR

17



Jagrati Raj

Vidhigya Target 1 Year
Offline Classroom Program
Jawahar Vidya Mandir,
Ranchi

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.

Stay **LAW**gical & Updated with

VIDHIGYA

SUBSCRIBE &



:: GET DAILY & WEEKLY UPDATES ::

CLAT PRACTICE MATERIAL

GKquiz - WEEKLY

CURRENT AFFAIRS ROUND UP

STRATEGY & MORE



You Tube



Telegram