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# VIDHIGYA

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# CLAT



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**VIDHIGYA MOCK TEST**

AIR

# 18



**Saksham Agrawal**

1 year Vidhigya Offline  
Classroom Program Student

Sri Sathya Sai Vidya Vihar  
School, Indore

Mocks at Vidhigya were intensive and are very near to the actual exam. We had appeared for over 100 mocks. 1:1 Mentoring by Vidhigya Mentors helped me crack CLAT

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# VIDHIGYA

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New Catholic Mission, Jhobua



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Sri Sathya Sai School, Dewas



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Saksham Agrawal  
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The Shishukunj School, Indore



Mridul Kothari  
SICA - 78, Indore



Keerthna Nair  
St. Raphael's School, Indore



Manish Khaishagi  
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IBP Global Academy, Ujjain



Siddhant Baheti  
The Emerald Heights Inter. School, Indore



Nayan Anand  
Brilliant Academy, Indore



Akshat Baldawa  
Subhash H.S. School, Indore



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



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Adarsh Sahu  
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Choithram School  
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Lavesh Verma  
St. Paul HS School  
Indore



Tanay Kaushal  
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**Section A-English****1. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage highlights that the study conducted by the St. Vincent's Institute of Medical Research found that the rheumatoid arthritis drug, baricitinib, can safely and effectively preserve body's own insulin production and suppress progression of type 1 diabetes in individuals who initiated treatment within 100 days of diagnosis. Option (c) accurately captures this main finding of the study. Hence (c).

**2. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The last paragraph of the passage provides a contradiction to what is mentioned here. It states, 'The study shows that people with type 1 diabetes in the trial who were given the drug required significantly less insulin for treatment. Management of the lifelong autoimmune disease is incredibly burdensome on those diagnosed and their families, requiring meticulous glucose monitoring and insulin administration day and night to stay alive.' It does not provide information about individuals diagnosed with type 1 diabetes who were given Baricitinib requiring significantly more insulin for treatment. In fact, the findings indicate the opposite. Hence (c).

**3. Ans: a**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions that the randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled human trial of the drug baricitinib monitored the blood glucose and insulin production of 91 participants over the course of one year. Additionally, it specifies that all trial participants were aged between 10 years and 30 years and started on the trial within 100 days of being diagnosed with type 1 diabetes. Hence (a).

**4. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that the study conducted by the St Vincent Institute of Medical Research aimed to investigate whether baricitinib could safely and effectively preserve body's own insulin production and suppress the production of type 1 diabetes in individuals who initiated treatment within 100 days of diagnosis. Option (c) accurately captures this objective. Hence (c).

**5. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The study demonstrated that, if started early enough after diagnosis and while the participants remained on the medication (Baricitinib), their production of insulin was maintained. Option (c) accurately reflects the potential success of the study in showcasing Baricitinib as a promising treatment for type-1 diabetes when administered early after diagnosis. Hence (c).

**6. Ans: d**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. In the concluding paragraph of the passage, the author quotes Prof. Helen's views "We are very optimistic that this treatment will become clinically available. This would be a huge step-change in how type 1 diabetes is managed and we believe it shows promise as a fundamental improvement in the ability to control type 1 diabetes," Option (a) and (c) are incorrect as she did not mention the treatment to be detained or late, Option (b) is incorrect as she said was optimistic for the treatment and the potential results. Hence (d).

**7. Ans: b**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage suggests that there was an unconscious agreement among the community members to avoid giving undue publicity to the Turner case through gossip. The silent agreement is described as if everyone behaved like a flock of birds communicating through a kind of telepathy. Thus option (b) accurately captures this. Hence (b).

**8. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that, even before the murder, people spoke of the Turners in hard, careless voices reserved for misfits and outlaws. The community had a negative perception of the Turners, expressing a sense of dislike and mistrust. It is understood from the last paragraph of the passage, 'Long before the murder marked them out, people spoke of the Turners in the hard, careless voices reserved for misfits, outlaws, and the self-exiled. The Turners were disliked, though few of their neighbours had ever met them, or even seen



them in the distance. Yet what was there to dislike? They simply 'kept themselves to themselves'; that was all. They were never seen at district dances, or fêtes, or gymkhanas. 'Hence (c).

**9. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The last paragraph of the passage mentions that people spoke of the Turners in hard, careless voices reserved for misfits and outlaws. The Turners were disliked because they kept to themselves, avoided district events, and did not participate in social activities. 'Long before the murder marked them out, people spoke of the Turners in the hard, careless voices reserved for misfits, outlaws, and the self-exiled. The Turners were disliked, though few of their neighbours had ever met them, or even seen them in the distance. Yet what was there to dislike? They simply 'kept themselves to themselves'; that was all. They were never seen at district dances, or fêtes, or gymkhanas. 'Hence (c).

**10. Ans: b**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The author conveys that the community, despite a potentially sensational event like a murder, remained reserved and avoided open discussions. The term 'taciturn', means reserved or non-communicative in speech, describes the community's demeanour in the context of the Turner murder. Hence (b).

**11. Ans: a**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage compares the community's behaviour to that of a flock of birds: "Every-one behaved like a flock of birds who communicate – or so it seems – by means of a kind of telepathy." This comparison using "like" or "as" indicates the use of a simile. Hence (a).

**12. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage suggests that the people in the town were silent after the case, they would not talk about it to each other and any outsider even upon asking. The author was amazed to see the understanding and the telepathy between the citizens. Option (a) is incorrect because the author is not stating about the Turner family. Option (b) is incorrect as it was not during the hearing, and option (d) is incorrect as it does not provide the correct explanation. 'Ignoring' is incorrect here. Hence (c).

**13. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The author mentions in the passage that the Consumer Price Index (CPI)-based inflation is expected to moderate in the second half (H2) of FY24, which means that the CPI is expected to be fluctuating in the second half of the FY24. Hence (c).

**14. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is the correct answer. The passage states that the risks posed by the uneven and sub-par monsoon and the recent spike in crude oil prices would infuse hawkishness in the MPC's commentary. Hence (c).

**15. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that the impact of below-normal monsoons on agriculture output and the rural economy lagged the effects of monetary tightening and narrowing differentials in commodity prices with year-ago level. It also stated that it continued weakness in external demand and a potential slowdown in the Government's capital spending ahead of the 2024 General Elections, pose a multitude of headwinds. Hence (c).

**16. Ans. b**

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage clearly mentions that 'The MPC's CPI projection of 5.2 per cent for Q1FY25 implies a forward-looking real policy rate of 1.3 per cent; we believe that a higher real rate is not warranted at the current juncture.' Hence (b).

**17. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. As is seen in the passage a lot of data has been given. Option (d) is ruled out first as there is no sequence or series is followed. That means it cannot be Narrative style. It might seem that Informative style is being followed in the passage, but then Argumentative style is lacking. The author is not trying to convince the readers of some opinion of his. Option (a) is eliminated because even if it seems that the passage is critical still it is



not Optimistic. Following are a few phrases that indicate an Analytical style of the passage, 'is expected to maintain the status quo', 'suggests that growth', 'It is expected to dip further to 5.5', 'This implies an average', 'Encouragingly, high frequency indicators suggest that the momentum', 'Thereafter, the pace of GDP growth is expected to dip in H2FY24', 'The MPC's CPI projection of 5.2 per cent for Q1FY25 implies a forward-looking real policy', 'We expect the MPC to retain the policy stance'. Hence (c).

**18. Ans: a**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage states that 'Systemic liquidity tightened significantly in the second half of September 2023, largely driven by advance tax outflows. This situation is unlikely to sustain, particularly with the substantial amount impounded under the I-CRR set to return to the banking system later this week.' This implies to the information given in option (a). Hence (a).

**19. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that the EU agrees to the new migration policy as it could fundamentally transform the bloc's approach to asylum-seekers and other irregular migrants. But later it describes the real purpose stating, its central focus appears to be on reducing the numbers of those who can enter Europe. Hence (c).

**20. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. While the passage states that, 'European Union countries will not be required to take in asylum-seekers who enter another European nation first. They can choose to do so, or can contribute to a fund aimed at supporting countries that receive the highest numbers of asylum-seekers.' It also states that, 'the new plan also makes it clear that the funding for countries receiving refugees is not primarily to help desperate people arriving at Europe's shores to potentially build new lives. Instead, it is to help countries in building detention centres and increase capacity for processing asylum applications.' Hence (c).

**21. Ans. d**

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The human rights groups pointed out that the new policy will create hurdles for asylum-seekers and the asylum-seekers will need to cross to settle in Europe while contradicting the bloc's fundamental premise of relatively free movement compared to other parts of the world. It indicates option (d). Hence (d).

**22. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions the eastern European countries that, "several eastern European nations, in particular, have traditionally been hesitant to take in people who enter the bloc through southern nations like Italy or Greece." Hence (c).

**23. Ans. d**

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage mentions that the policy also does not replace a series of controversial deals the EU has with other nations to outsource Brussels' immigration challenge by getting others to either host asylum-seekers or stop them from reaching European shores. These non-EU nations get cash in exchange. Hence (d).

**24. Ans: d**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The author concludes the passage by warning the nations like USA and India that if they do not consider migrants in legal ways, they can use many dangerous ways to get through." Those rights are also under attack in major democracies, from the United States of America to India. Such barriers to entry often end up forcing the most desperate people to adopt even more dangerous routes without making any nation safer. Human smugglers, border security firms and cynical politicians are the beneficiaries. Humanity loses." Hence (d).

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

Exp. Satark Nagrik Sangathan (SNS) or Society for Citizens Vigilance Initiatives (SCVI), set up in 2003, is a citizens' group with a mandate to promote transparency and accountability in government functioning and to ensure active participation of citizens in governance. Its endeavour is to empower people to fight corruption and the arbitrary

exercise of power and participate in the effective utilization of public funds. SNS creates awareness about the Right to Information Act, 2005 and seeks to enable citizens' participation in governance by using the RTI law to obtain information about the various activities of the government.

**26. Ans. d**

Exp. The report is primarily based on an analysis of information accessed under the RTI Act, from 29 information commissions across India. A total of 174 RTI applications were filed with state information commissions (SIC) and the Central Information Commission (CIC).

**27. Ans. a**

Exp. Only 9% of all Information Commissioners across the country are women, highlighting a significant gender disparity. Leadership Roles: Merely 5% of ICs have been headed by women till date.

**28. Ans. b**

Exp. The Central Information Commission is established by the Central Government through a Gazette Notification. It comprises one Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) and can have up to ten Information Commissioners (IC) appointed by the President.

**29. Ans. b**

Exp. The Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) and Information Commissioners (IC) serve a term of five years or until they reach the age of 65, whichever comes earlier. They are not eligible for reappointment. Additionally, an Information Commissioner (IC) can be appointed as the CIC but can only serve a total of five years, including their tenure as an IC.

**30. Ans. c**

Exp. The L&D fund was first announced at the conclusion of COP-27 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, last year, but it has taken five separate meetings since then, via 'transitional committees,' to get to a position where countries could unanimously agree on a text that was then passed by COP-28 President.

**31. Ans. b**

Exp. The Industrial Era started in 1850, disrupting Earth's natural mechanism for the production and absorption of greenhouse gases. Today, the US, the UK and the EU are considered to be responsible for 50% of all emissions. Bring Russia, Canada, Japan, and Australia into the picture and it jumps to 65%, i.e. two-thirds of all emissions.

**32. Ans. b**

Exp. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty which seeks to reduce atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, with the aim of preventing dangerous anthropogenic interference with the earth's climate system. The UNFCCC, signed in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

**33. Ans. c**

Exp. Article 7.2 defines the COP as the "supreme body" of the Convention, as it is its highest decision-making authority. The climate change process revolves around the annual sessions of the COP.

**34. Ans. c**

Exp. The UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) serves as the parent treaty of both the 2015 Paris Agreement and the 1997 Kyoto Protocol because it laid down the foundational framework and principles for international cooperation on addressing climate change. The Paris Agreement builds upon the UNFCCC's objectives and commitments, while the Kyoto Protocol represents a legally binding implementation of the UNFCCC's goals, particularly regarding greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for developed countries.

**35. Ans. b**

Exp. Cross-voting in elections refers to a scenario where members of a political party or coalition vote against their party's directives or candidate preferences. This phenomenon can occur in various forms of elections, including presidential, parliamentary, and local elections and in legislative votes on specific issues. In politics, a politician is said to cross the floor if they change their party allegiance.

**36. Ans. c**

Exp. In order to rein in the MLAs from such cross-voting, an amendment to the Representation of the People Act, 1951 was carried out in 2003. Section 59 of the Act was amended to provide that the voting in elections to Rajya Sabha shall be through an open ballot.

**37. Ans. d**

Exp. The fourth schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and Union Territories. The maximum strength of the Council of States shall not be more than 250 members.

**38. Ans. b**

Exp. The elections for the Rajya Sabha are not considered as proceedings within the Legislative Assembly. In July 2017, the Election Commission issued a clarification, citing Supreme Court judgments. It explicitly stated that the regulations outlined in the Tenth Schedule, pertaining to voting against party instructions, do not apply to Rajya Sabha elections. Moreover, political parties are prohibited from issuing any directives, commonly known as 'whips', to their members for such elections.

**39. Ans. c**

Exp. The Rajya Sabha comprises a total of 250 members, representing both States and Union Territories, including Delhi and Puducherry. Among these members, 12 are appointed directly by the President from distinguished fields such as art, literature, Social Service, and science.

**40. Ans. a**

Exp. Upon the gracious invitation extended by His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President, Prime Minister, Defence Minister, and the esteemed Ruler of Dubai, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi graced the esteemed World Government Summit in Dubai as the Guest of Honour.

**41. Ans. b**

Exp. WGS was established in 2013 by Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President of the UAE to serve as a global knowledge exchange program for governments.

**42. Ans. b**

Exp. India, Türkiye and Qatar were named the Guests of honour at the WGS 2024 held in Dubai, UAE. These three countries shared their successful government experiences and best developmental practices during the summit.

**43. Ans. a**

Exp. The 9th GovTech Prize was awarded to India's iRASTE (Intelligent Solutions for Road Safety through Technology and Engineering) project, recognizing its groundbreaking contributions under the "AI-Powered Government Services" category.

**44. Ans. c**

Exp. iRASTE stands as a pioneering AI-powered initiative under the Ministry for Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), symbolizing a synergistic alliance between the government, industry, and academia, all dedicated to the noble cause of enhancing road safety. Its fundamental objective is to curtail accidents by delving deep into their causative factors and furnishing effective solutions for their mitigation. This groundbreaking venture saw its inception through a pilot project deployed in Nagpur, Maharashtra, in the year 2022.



**45. Ans. b**

Exp. In 1948, India took a significant step by establishing the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), signifying its entry into the nuclear age. Subsequently, in 1969, India achieved another milestone with the commissioning of the first Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR), known as the 40 MW Tarapur Atomic Power Station. This event marked the successful operationalization of Stage 1 of India's nuclear power program.

**46. Ans. c**

Exp. The Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) has been developed by BHAVINI (Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited), a government enterprise under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) which was set up in 2003 to focus on fast breeder reactors.

**47. Ans. a**

Exp. Stage 1 of India's nuclear power strategy harnesses pressurized heavy water reactors (PHWRs) fueled by natural uranium. Stage 2 of the plan is dedicated to the advancement of fast breeder reactors (FBRs), utilizing plutonium-239 generated during Stage 1.

**48. Ans. c**

Exp. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), headquartered in Vienna, Austria, is recognized globally as the United Nations' "Atoms for Peace and Development" organization. Though established as an autonomous organisation, independently of the United Nations through its own international treaty, the IAEA Statute, the IAEA reports to both the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

**49. Ans. b**

Exp. The Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) was first enacted in 1967 to address secessionist movements and anti-national activities.

**50. Ans. c**

Exp. Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) provides for the death penalty and life imprisonment as the highest punishments for terrorist acts. It allows for the detention of suspects without charge or trial for up to 180 days, and for the denial of bail to the accused unless the court is satisfied that they are not guilty. It defines unlawful activity as any action that supports or incites the cession or secession of any part of India, or that questions or disrespects its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

**51. Ans. b**

Exp. Before the recent amendment, only organizations were designated as 'terrorist organizations' under Schedule 4 of the Act. However, with the amendment, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) is now empowered to designate individuals suspected of having terror links as terrorists.

**52. Ans. b**

Exp. The investigation by the National Investigation Agency (NIA): Under the provisions of the Act, investigation of cases can be conducted by officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent or Assistant Commissioner of Police or above. The Bill additionally empowers the officers of the NIA, of the rank of Inspector or above, to investigate cases.

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

Sol: Option (b) is correct. As per the Section 436 of CrPC, **when any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is arrested** or detained without warrant by an officer-in-charge of a police station, or appears or is brought before a Court, and is prepared at any time while in the custody of such officer or at any stage of the proceeding before such Court to give bail, such person shall be released on bail: **Provided** that such officer or Court, if he or it thinks fit, may, and shall, if such person is indigent and is unable to furnish surety, instead of taking bail from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided. Therefore, it is clear that Section 436 deals with granting bail in cases of bailable offense

only. In the instant case, since Vidhan has committed a non-bailable offense, he cannot be granted bail under Section 436 of CrPC. Option (a) is therefore incorrect as the Section itself provides that a person can be granted bail even without sureties. Option (c) is incorrect. Intention to commit an offense becomes irrelevant for granting bail under Section 436 of CrPC, if the offense is non-bailable. Option (d) is incorrect. As per Supreme Court mere claim of innocence or undertaking to participate in the trial cannot, be assigned as reasons for grant of bail in a case of offences of a serious nature.

**54. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The facts of the question reveals that Vidhan is charged with the same offense of Robbery, which is a non-bailable offense. Therefore, even in the light of the new fact, Vidhan cannot be granted bail under Section 436 of CrPC as this section does not deal with non-bailable offences.

**55. Ans: (b)**

Sol: As per the passage, relevant principles to be considered while considering whether to grant an application for bail are laid down in the case of Prasanta Kumar Sarkar v. Ashis Chatterjee. These are (i) whether there is any prima facie or reasonable ground to believe that the accused had committed the offence; (ii) nature and gravity of the accusation; (iii) severity of the punishment in the event of conviction; (iv) danger of the accused absconding or fleeing, if released on bail; (v) character, behaviour, influential position and standing of the accused; (vi) likelihood of the offence being repeated; (vii) reasonable apprehension of the witnesses being influenced; and (viii) danger, of course, of justice being thwarted by grant of bail.'

Statement (i) is relevant. The footage of CCTV camera shows that Vishal forcibly dragged the victim inside his Omni van. This is a prima facie or reasonable ground to believe that the accused had committed the offence. Statement (ii) is relevant as severity of the punishment in the event of conviction is a relevant factor considering whether to grant an application for bail. Therefore the punishment to be imposed will be relevant. Statement (iii) is relevant as danger of the accused absconding or fleeing, if released on bail is relevant. Statement (iv) is not relevant. Any of the factors listed above do not deal with economical position of the accused and his family.

**56. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. As mentioned in the passage, the Supreme Court has held that "When a Court concludes that the accused is entitled to be enlarged on bail pending trial, granting bail only for a limited duration is illegal. Such orders violate the right to liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Moreover, it puts an additional burden on the litigant as he is forced to file a fresh bail application for an extension of the bail granted earlier." In the instant case, the Trial Court has granted her a bail for 1 month, when it was of the opinion that she shall be released on bail. Therefore, granting her bail for a limited time duration is illegal and violate the right to liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Therefore, Option (a) is incorrect. Option (b) and (d) are incorrect as they make conclusion by considering just one factor while ignoring the judgement of the Supreme Court pertaining to validity of bail granted for limited duration.

**57. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage provides that where a person has failed to comply with the conditions of the bail-bond, the Court may refuse to release him on bail, when on a subsequent occasion in the same case he appears before the Court or is brought in custody. In the instant case, one of the conditions in Vidhyut's bail-bond was that he should not leave Indore without the permission of the magistrate. He has violated this condition by leaving Indore. Therefore, the court can refuse to release him on bail on any subsequent occasion he appears before the court. Option (a) and (b) are incorrect as the passage does not provide such exception from this rule. Option (c) is incorrect as this condition is not relevant in this case.

**58. Ans: (b)**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. As per Article 30(1), **all religious and linguistic minorities** have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Linguistic minorities are those people who speak and whose mother tongue is different from those of the majority group of that state. In the instant question, the members of Vidhigyaland Educational Society are neither religious minority, nor a linguistic minority. This can be seen from the fact that (i) He belonged to a religion which was a majority. The fact that his religion was in majority can be seen from the statement "Fed up of such threats from a **religious majority**" (ii) Secondly, the members are

not linguistic minority because their language is widely spoken within the State (thus not a minority). Therefore, they cannot seek protection under Article 30. Hence, Option (a), (c) and (d) are incorrect as followers of Vidhigyaland Educational Society are not a minority.

**59. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. As per Article 30(1), **all religious and linguistic minorities** have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. The religious minorities of India for the purpose of Central Legislation comprise Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, and others. Linguistic minorities are those people who speak and whose mother tongue is different from those of the majority group of that state. In the instant question, the members of Vidhigyaland Educational Society are neither a religious minority, nor a linguistic minority. Therefore, they cannot seek protection under Article 30, even if the educational society was neither recognised by the government, nor receiving any aid from it.

**60. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. Article 29(1) of the Constitution safeguards the rights of minority communities and states that “any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own” has the right to conserve it. It gives the right to every citizen to maintain their culture and its related avenues. In the instant case, the members of community seeking the enforcement of Article 29 are not citizens of India. This can be concluded from the fact that- The Hindu citizens of Pakistan were facing persecution at the hands of majority community. They started migrating to India to seek refuge. Looking at their plight, Indian government permitted them to reside in India. The question nowhere mentions that they were granted citizenship of India. Therefore, these people are not eligible to seek rights/protection under Article 29 of the Constitution.

**61. Ans: (b)**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage provides that **the rights under Article 30 are only available to Indian Citizens**, irrespective of their residential status. In the instant case, the people of the community are not Indian citizens, they are merely residing in India. This can be concluded from the fact that- The Hindu citizens of Pakistan were facing persecution at the hands of majority community. They started migrating to India to seek refuge. Therefore, they are not eligible to avail rights under Article 30.

**62. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. Statement (i) cannot be concluded. The educational institutions that seek recognition, aid, or both from the state government are subject to minimal state interference. These institutions have to follow the directions the state government gives in this regard on matters like manner and standard of academics, syllabus, and employment of teachers in these institutions, sanitation standards to be maintained, and other rules and regulations. Statement (ii) cannot be concluded. The educational institutions that do not seek recognition or aid from the state government are free to make their own rules, regulations, and standards of administration without any government interference. They are, however, subject to the reasonable standards and restrictions put in place by the states. Therefore, statement (iii) cannot be concluded.

**63. Ans. (b)**

Solution: The passage provides that there are different kinds of minority education institutions in India. These are (i) Institutions that seek approval, recognition, and aid by the State; (ii) Institutions that only seek approval and recognition; and (iii) Institutions that does not seek any of approval, recognition and aid. The passage also provides how these institutions are administered. (i) Those seek **recognition, aid, or both** are subject to state interference. They have to follow the directions the state government gives in this regard on matters like **manner and standard of academics**. (ii) educational institutions that do not seek recognition or aid from the state government are free to make their own rules, regulations. They are, however, subject to the **reasonable standards** and restrictions put in place by the states.

Now as per the question, the State makes regulation to provide **reasonable standards**, then according to the explanation above- all the minority education institutions have to follow these regulations. Hence, Option (b) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect. In addition to the recognised an aided minority education institutions, the unrecognised or unaided institutions will also have to follow these regulations as they provide reasonable



standards. Option (c) is incorrect. The passage itself provides that state can provide reasonable standards and all the educational institutions will have to comply with it. Option (d) is incorrect. As explained above, such regulation is also applicable on unrecognised or unaided institutions. Therefore, it would be incorrect to say that the regulation will be declared unconstitutional partially.

**64. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. Section 319 of CrPC talks about the power to proceed against other persons appearing guilty of such an offence for which the accused is prosecuted. It deals with additional prosecution, when during the trial it appears to the court that a person who has not been joined as accused in the case has committed the offence, then such a **person can be tried together with the accused**. It should be exercised only when strong and cogent evidence occurs against a person. In the instant case, there appears a strong and cogent evidence in the form of video footage which shows that both Vikas and Vishal came to bank from same vehicle and Vishal was seen keeping an eye outside the bank when Vikas was inside. Thus, Vishal can be tried along with Vikas under Section 319 of CrPC. Therefore, option (d) is incorrect. Option (a) is incorrect as it provides a vague reasoning. Option (b) is incorrect. The passage provides that the power under this Section can be exercised either *suo moto* or upon application by any person including the accused.

**65. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. Section 319 of CrPC talks about the power to proceed against other persons appearing guilty of such an offence for which the accused is prosecuted. It deals with additional prosecution, **when during the trial** it appears to the court that a person who has not been joined as accused in the case has committed the offence, then such a **person can be tried together with the accused**. It should be exercised only when strong and cogent evidence occurs against a person. In the instant case, there appears a strong and cogent evidence in the form of video footage which shows that both Vikas and Vishal came to bank from same vehicle and Vishal was seen keeping an eye outside the bank when Vikas was inside. Thus, Vishal can be tried along with Vikas under Section 319 of CrPC. Therefore, the additional fact would have no impact on Courts decision. Option (a) is incorrect as it states that Court is **now** enabled to try Vishal together. The statement is hinting that before this fact, the Court was not able to try Vishal. However, this is incorrect because the passage states that person other than the accused can be tried together with the accused-if during trial there appears strong and cogent evidence against him. Therefore, Vishal could be tried even without the introduction of this additional fact. Option (d) is incorrect as not adding the name in the chargesheet does not amount to acquittal. Besides, as per the passage, the acquittal should be done by the Court.

**66. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. Section 319 of CrPC talks about the power to proceed against other persons appearing guilty of such an offence for which the accused is prosecuted. It deals with additional prosecution, **when during the trial** it appears to the court that a person who has not been joined as accused in the case has committed the offence, then such a person can be tried together with the accused. In the instant case, the trial has already been completed and Vidhi has been convicted. Therefore, Section 319 of CrPC is not applicable in the instant case. Therefore option (a) and (b) are incorrect. Option (d) is incorrect as the principle of double jeopardy only comes into picture when the accused has been acquitted by the court. Also the principle of double jeopardy is applicable with regards to a same person. In this case, Vidhya has not been tried or acquitted.

**67. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage provides that the power under Section 319 of CrPC is an extraordinary power that is conferred on the court, and it is exercised at the discretion of the judge. It can be exercised either *suo moto* or upon application by any person including the accused. In the instant case, the Court has rejected Vinita's application and decide not to prosecute Vanika, by exercising its discretion. Therefore option (c) is incorrect as the court has discretion. Option (a) and (b) are incorrect. They assume that the evidence was strong/weak, which cannot be concluded from the facts of the question.

**68. Ans: (d)**

Solution: Assertion is incorrect. In a recent 2019 Supreme Court case of *Sugreev Kumar v. State of Punjab & Ors* (2019), a judgment authored by Justice Dinesh Maheshwari for himself and Justice Abhay Manohar Sapre,

unequivocally reiterated that to add a person as additional accused under Section 319 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, stronger evidence is required than mere probability of complicity of that person. Reason is correct. Section 319 of CrPC talks about the power to proceed against other persons appearing guilty of such an offence for which the accused is prosecuted. It deals with additional prosecution, when during the trial it appears to the court that a person who has not been joined as accused in the case has committed the offence, then in such a case, the person can be tried together with the accused. Since Assertion is false and Reason is correct- Option (d) will be the correct answer.

**69. Ans: (b)**

Sol: The passage provides two approach to deal with **conflict** between two legislations- (i) By the maxim of *Leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*. (ii) By approach of harmonious construction. This approach is only applicable for conflict between PWDV Act and Act of 2007. Other than this, Section 3 of the Act of 2007 provides that provisions contained within the Act of 2007 shall have effect **regardless of any conflict** found in any other legislation. However, it is pertinent to note that all these principles are applicable in case of **conflict** between two legislations. In case, there is no conflict the issue of application of these principles does not arise.

In the present question, the new law enacted **is not in conflict** with the Act of 2007. The question clearly states that new provision is enacted to prevent misuse of the maintenance provisions under the Act of 2007. It is also mentioned that the new law helps in effective implementation of the Act of 2007. The Act is not preventing all the senior citizens from claiming maintenance. Only those instances, where the proceedings are fraudulent, the proceedings are barred. This is not a conflict. Thus, the claim of the senior citizens that the Act of 2007 should prevail is invalid. Section 3 is not applicable as there is no conflict. Hence, Option (b) is the most appropriate option. Accordingly, Option (d) is incorrect. Option (a) is incorrect. It would be incorrect to say that the new law will prevail over the Act of 2007. This approach is adopted in case of conflict. Since there is no conflict, both the laws are equally applicable. There is no question of one prevailing over the other. Option (c) is incorrect as the reasoning is not based on legal principles provided in the passage.

**70. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. Under Section 2(h) of the Senior Citizen Act, a senior citizen means any person being a citizen of India, who has attained the age of **sixty years or above**.

Section 4 provides for Maintenance of parents and senior citizens. The bare text of the Section reads as- (1) A senior citizen including parent who is unable to maintain himself from his own earning or out of the property owned by him, shall be entitled to make an application under section 5 in case of (i) Parent or grand-parent, against one or more of his children not being a minor; (ii) A childless senior citizen, against such of his relative referred to in clause (g) of section 2.

In the instant case, it is not clear whether Vidhan is a senior citizen or not. Therefore, it cannot be adequately determined whether his application under Section 5 will be accepted or rejected.

**71. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. To file an application under Section 5 of Senior Citizens Act, a person has to be a senior citizen under the Act. Under Section 2(h) of the Senior Citizen Act, a senior citizen means any person being a citizen of India, who has attained the age of sixty years or above. If Vidhan's age is 68 years, he would qualify to file an application under Section 5. Option (a) is incorrect as the fact that Vidhan has a source of income would weaken his application. Option (b) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived based on passage. Option (d) is incorrect as the income of the children does not have a bearing upon application under section 5.

**72. Ans: (b)**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. Section 19 in Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 provides the power to magistrate to pass residence orders. The bare text of section reads as—While disposing of an application under sub-section (1) of section 12, the Magistrate may, on being satisfied that domestic violence has taken place, pass a residence order—(a) Restraining the respondent from dispossessing or in any other manner disturbing the possession of the aggrieved person from the shared household, whether or not the respondent has a legal or equitable interest in the shared household. In the instant case, Vanita was thrown out of the shared household. Option (c) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the information mentioned in the passage. Option (d) is incorrect. The mere fact that domestic violence is alleged cannot be the sole ground on which the magistrate

can pass order of residence. The order is passed when the Magistrate is satisfied that domestic violence has taken place. Option (a) is incorrect. It is specifically mentioned in the passage “the overriding effect of the Act of 2007 cannot be taken as to intentionally depriving an aggrieved woman from her shared household, as has been stipulated under the PWDV Act”.

**73. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. Statement (i) cannot be concluded. The passage mentions that *Leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*, is a legal maxim which translates to mean that the statute which has been enacted at a later stage. But such a maxim is applicable only in case of conflict between the two legislations. Thus it would be incorrect to say a statute enacted a later date prevails **in all cases**. Statement (ii) can be concluded. As per Section 4(2) of Senior Citizens Act, the obligation of the children or relative as the case may be, to maintain a senior citizen in such a manner that such citizen may lead a normal life. Statement (iii) can be concluded. As per Section 4 (1) A senior citizen including parent who is unable to maintain himself from his own earning or out of the property owned by him, shall be entitled to make an application under section 5 in case of- (i) Parent or grand-parent, against one or more of his children **not being a minor**. Thus, minor do not have an obligation to maintain senior citizen. Statement (iv) cannot be concluded. Section 7 provides for creation of tribunals for or adjudicating claims arising within **the Senior Citizens Act**. This tribunal does not deal with the PWDV Act.

**74. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage provides that transfer of right to use the goods not only includes possession but also control over goods by the user. If the control over the goods remains with the contractor during the hire period, then it cannot be termed as sale of goods and in such a case only service tax can be levied. In the instant case, the possession of vehicles was transferred to Vidhan Builders Pvt Ltd, but there was no transfer of control over vehicles to Vidhan Builders Pvt Ltd. This can be inferred from the following facts- It was agreed that JCB Pvt. Ltd. would provide crew members to operate the vehicles and the services and repair of the vehicle would be done as per the guidelines provided by them. Hence, the essential conditions to constitute the transfer of Right to use the goods was not fulfilled. Hence, there was no sale of goods. Since the State legislature is empowered to levy tax on the sale of goods if there was a sale within meaning of the Sale of Goods Act, it cannot impose Sales tax in this transaction. Option (a) and (c) are therefore incorrect. Option (b) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

**75. Ans: (b)**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. As mentioned in the passage, The Supreme Court has held that the hiring of motor vehicles/cranes from a contractor is a service and would not attract Sales Tax or Value Added Tax (VAT) assuming the transaction to be sale of goods. The Court clarified that transfer of right to use the goods not only includes possession but also control over goods by the user. **If the control over the goods remains with the contractor during the hire period, then it cannot be termed as sale of goods and only service tax can be levied.**

In the previous question, imposition of **sales tax** was asked. Such tax could not be imposed as the transaction was not that of sale. However, this question is asking whether **Service tax** can be imposed. As per the judgement mentioned above, Service tax can be imposed in case of contract for hire of motor vehicles/cranes. The present question deals with hire contract- service tax can be imposed. The additional facts mainly show that after 2 years, the control would be transferred. This information however does not change the fact that during the two year period, no control is transferred. Therefore, for this period service tax can be levied. Sales Tax cannot be levied for this duration. Therefore, option (a), (b) and (d) are incorrect.

**76. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. Section 4(3) defines sale and the agreement to sell. The contract of sale is known as a sale when the property in the products is transferred from the seller to the buyer under it, thereby transferring ownership from the seller to the buyer. A sale can also be called an executed contract of sale. However, a sale is referred to as an agreement to sell when the transfer of property in the goods is supposed to happen at a future date or is dependent on the fulfilment of a subsequent condition. An agreement to sell may also be called an executory contract of sale. In the instant case, the transfer of property in the goods is dependent on the fulfilment of a subsequent condition i.e., on arrival of stock. Therefore, there was no transfer of ownership of goods to Vidhi. Option (a) is therefore incorrect. Option (b) is incorrect as it makes a wrong assumption. Certainty of the condition



being fulfilled does not change the fact that at present moment no goods are transferred. The transfer will only happen at a future date. Thus, it is an agreement to sell and not a contract to sale. Option (c) is incorrect as it is vague.

**77. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. As per the passage, after a sale, if the purchaser does not pay for the items, the seller may file a lawsuit under Section 55 (suit for price) to recover the purchase price. When there is just an agreement to sell anything and the buyer refuses to take delivery of the goods and pay for them, the seller may only bring a claim for damages under Section 56 (damages for non-acceptance). In the instant case, there was merely an agreement to sell, and Vidhi has refused to take the delivery of the goods and pay for them, Vidhyut can only bring a claim for damages against Vidhi. Option (a) is incorrect as there was no 'sale' in the given scenario. Option (b) is incorrect as there was no contract. Option (c) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

**78. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The Supreme Court in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited & Anr. v. Union of India & Ors, has held that **a transaction must have following features to constitute a transaction for transfer of right to use the goods**. Goods available for delivery; **Consensus ad idem (meeting of minds) as to the identity of the goods**; Transferee to have legal right to use the goods and legal consequences of such use including permissions or licences. In the instant case, there was a confusion between Viraj and Vidhika as to the identity of the goods. Therefore, there was no consensus ad idem, which is a necessary condition to constitute a transaction for transfer of right to use the goods. Hence, there was no transfer of right to use the goods.

**79. Ans. (c)**

Solution: As per the Supreme Court's judgement mentioned in the beginning of the passage, if the police authorities ask for remand even when the accused is released on bail- then it is contempt of the court. Similar fact situation is given in the present question. Vidhan was already released on anticipatory bail. He had complied with the formalities. After that he was entitled to leave the police station. Now the act of the Police to file for remand amounts to contempt. Therefore, Option (c) is correct. Option (a) & (b) are incorrect as the act of the police is not justified- since it amounts to contempt of court. Option (d) is incorrect. The reasoning is not based on legal principles in the passage. The appropriate reasoning should be to say that the act is not justified because it amount to contempt of Court.

**80. Ans. (c)**

Solution: As per the passage, Civil Contempt means wilful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ **or other process of a court**. Thus, an action for civil contempt will lie if someone wilfully refuses to comply with process of a court. In the present question, the process of the legal awareness programme was under the responsibility of the Supreme Court. Further the committee has given the direction to implement the mandates of Supreme Court. From this it can be inferred that this awareness programme would fall within the phrase "other process of a court". Therefore, the hospitals who are deliberately refusing to comply with such process (wilful disobedience) are liable for an action for civil contempt. Hence, Option (c) is the correct option. Option (a) is incorrect. The reasoning used is beyond the scope of the passage. The question and the passage does not provide any criteria to conclude that legal service committee stands on an equal footing. Option (b) is incorrect. The directions of the committee were issued as part of the process of the court. Therefore, their wilful disobedience of these will be included in the definition of civil contempt.

**81. Ans. (d)**

Solution: As per the passage, the question of punishment is secondary. Before that it needs to be proved that the person had actually committed contempt. The present question deals with civil contempt. Civil contempt means **wilful disobedience** to any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ or other process of a court or **wilful breach** of an undertaking given to a court. The key ingredient is wilful disobedience. In the present question, there is no wilful disobedience because Vidhan could not comply with the directions due to medical emergency. This cannot be treated as wilful disobedience on his part. Since there is no contempt of court, the issue of punishment does not arise. Therefore, option (a), (b) & (c) can be rejected because they all assume that act of Vidhan amounts to contempt. Hence, Option (d) is correct.

**82. Ans. (b)**

Sol. As per Article 12, the accused may be discharged or the punishment awarded may be remitted on an apology being made to the satisfaction of the Court. It is further mentioned that apology shall not be rejected **merely on the ground that it is qualified or conditional** if the accused makes it bona fide. As per the passage, an apology will be bona fide on the basis of guilt or remorse on part of the accused and his behaviour.

In the present case, the apology was bona fide. This can be seen from the fact that in the very first proceeding, he apologised. He also showed clearly that he had no intention to scandalise the Court. This shows his behaviour was good. Also remorse on his part can be inferred from the fact- "He also stated that in future he will try his best to ensure that his articles are in consonance with the law." Therefore, his apology should not have been rejected merely because the Court thought it was conditional. Option (b) is the correct option. Option (a), (c) & (d) are all incorrect as they are ignoring the points that such sentence can be remitted if bona fide apology is given by the accused. As per the passage it is not mandatory to impose six months imprisonment.

**83. Ans. (d)**

Sol. As per the passage, Courts can punish for civil and criminal contempt. Civil contempt means (i) wilful disobedience to any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ or other process of a court (ii) Wilful breach of an undertaking given to the Court. **Statement I deals with this.** Therefore in this case Court can punish for contempt. Criminal Contempt means contempt caused by publication of any matter or doing of any act. Such publication or act (i) scandalises or tends to scandalise, or lowers or tends to lower the authority of, any court (ii) prejudices, or interferes or tends to interfere with, the due course of any judicial proceeding (**Statement III**) (iii) interferes or tends to interfere with, or obstructs or tends to obstruct, the administration of justice in any other manner (**Statement IV**).

**Statement II** is a rephrased version of "Publication which lowers or tends to lower the **authority** of, any court." Defiance means refusal to something. So if a person is showing defiance to Courts' authority- he is challenging the authority of the Court. This in simple terms means that through his publication he is lowering the authority of the court. Thus the court can punish for contempt in this case. The Court can punish for contempt in case of all 4 Statements. Option (d) is correct.

**84. Ans. (b)**

Solution. Section 12 as mentioned in the passage reads "**save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act or in any other law**, a contempt of court may be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both" The effect of the sentence "save as otherwise expressly provided" is that if any other law expressly provides punishment for contempt, then that punishment will prevail over the one provided under Section 12. Therefore, any individual guilty of contempt will be liable to the punishment provided under the new law. Hence, Option (b) is the correct option. Option (a), (c) & (d) are incorrect because they are saying the opposite position. The true position is that the punishment provided under Section 12 (imprisonment or fine) will be subject to the new law.

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**Section D-Logical Reasoning**
**85. Ans: a**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. For the Speaker's ruling to align with the Supreme Court's verdict, it must be assumed that the Court implicitly supports the Speaker's authority in matters like determining the legitimacy of the party whip. This assumption is necessary because the passage mentions the Speaker's decision on the whip status and the Supreme Court's ruling on related issues, suggesting a need for consistency between the two authorities. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not explicitly state that the Speaker's interpretation of 'real political party' aligns with the Court's criteria. Option (c) suggests independence, but the question is about consistency with the Court's verdict. Option (d) is misleading because it focuses on internal party leadership conflicts, which is not the central issue related to the whip's recognition and hence not the most direct assumption needed for consistency. Hence (a).

**86. Ans: a**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The potential logical flaw in the Speaker's rationale lies in equating the majority faction (the Shinde faction's "overwhelming majority") with the legitimacy of the party's identity. This is contradictory to the Supreme Court's statement emphasizing that the percentage of members in each faction is irrelevant to the determination of defection. The passage highlights the Speaker's focus on the Shinde faction's majority, which conflicts with the Court's views. Option (b) is misleading, as it focuses on the historical leadership structure, which is not directly relevant to the flaw in the Speaker's rationale as mentioned in the passage. Option (c) is misleading because the question is about the Speaker's rationale in this specific case, not legal precedents in general. Option (d), which talks about internal democratic processes, could be tempting but doesn't directly address the logical flaw related to faction sizes and the Supreme Court's viewpoint on this matter, making it less relevant than option (a). Hence (a).

**87. Ans: d**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The inference that can be drawn is that the Speaker's ruling, which emphasizes factional majorities and the 'real political party', might validate defections based on leadership disputes within parties. This conclusion aligns with the passage's suggestion that the Speaker's ruling favors the faction with a majority, despite the Supreme Court's view that faction sizes should not determine the legitimacy of a party or defection claims. Option (a) is misleading, as it suggests an encouragement of defections based on faction sizes, but the Supreme Court's view diminishes this rationale. Option (b), focusing on ideological alignment, is not directly supported or refuted by the passage, making it a less accurate inference. Option (c), proposing more stringent criteria for recognizing defections, contrasts with the Speaker's apparent leniency towards majority factions, hence it is not the best inference from the given information. Hence (d).

**88. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The contradiction can be resolved by interpreting the Supreme Court's statement as a guideline for the Speaker, suggesting a nuanced approach rather than a strict, binding rule. This allows for the Speaker's role in determining the real party but within the framework of the Court's broader perspective on defection cases. Option (a) suggesting that the Speaker's authority is only procedural, doesn't fully address the contradiction about the recognition of the real party. Option (b) is misleading, implying that the Speaker should defer to the Election Commission, which is not mentioned in the passage as a solution to this contradiction. Option (d), which mentions faction sizes, is misleading because the Supreme Court explicitly stated the irrelevance of faction sizes, making it an unsuitable resolution to the contradiction. Hence (c).

**89. Ans: a**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The Uddhav Thackeray group's potential appeal could weaken the Speaker's ruling by highlighting the contradiction between the Speaker's emphasis on factional majority and the Supreme Court's observation that faction sizes are irrelevant. This directly challenges the basis of the Speaker's ruling, aligning with the Court's perspective. Option (b) while plausible, doesn't directly address the issue of factional percentages, which is the primary point of contention. Option (c) introduces the idea of the Speaker's neutrality, which, though relevant, is not specifically linked to the Court's views on faction sizes. Option (d), focusing on the historical leadership structure, is misleading as it diverts from the core argument about factional percentages and the Court's stance on it. Hence (a).

**90. Ans: b**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. Based on the final paragraph of the passage, a conclusion can be drawn that the Speaker's decisions in defection disputes may be influenced by political considerations. The passage mentions that as long as defection disputes are in the hands of Speakers, political considerations will cast a shadow on such rulings, implying a potential lack of impartiality. Option (a) is misleading, as it suggests the Speaker's role as crucial in ensuring impartiality, but the passage indicates the opposite. Option (c), proposing the replacement of the Speaker's authority, is not explicitly mentioned in the passage. Option (d) suggesting appeals to the Election Commission, is not discussed in the context of the Speaker's role in defection disputes, making it a less accurate conclusion based on the passage. Hence (b).



**91. Ans: a**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. Option (a) is correct as the passage mentions Macron's lack of a parliamentary majority and the need for political success. This implies that forming coalitions, even with moderate right-wing rivals, might be necessary to gain legislative support. Option (b) is incorrect; while maintaining a distinct political identity is important, the passage suggests the need for practical strategies like coalition-building over ideological purity due to current political challenges. Option (c) is misleading, is misleading because, although the passage talks about education reforms, it does not specifically link them to strategic considerations in dealing with moderate right-wing rivals. Option (d) discusses pro-business policies, which are important, but the passage doesn't directly connect them to strategic considerations with moderate right-wing rivals in the context of the current challenges faced by Macron's alliance. Hence (a).

**92. Ans: d**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage emphasizes Macron's need to reboot in response to political troubles, indicating that revitalizing the public's perception through a dynamic new leader like Attal is a plausible underlying assumption. This option aligns with the described strategy of appointing a popular politician instead of a technocrat, suggesting an attempt to refresh the government's image amidst various challenges. Option (a) is misleading because popularity and youth alone do not guarantee political strength, especially in a complex political landscape. Option (b) presents a reasonable assumption, but it doesn't directly address the core challenge of Macron's political position, as described in the passage. Option (c) is incorrect, as the passage hints at the risks of Attal's similarity to Macron potentially alienating voters, rather than ensuring policy continuity. Hence (d).

**93. Ans: b**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage explicitly mentions the voters' dissatisfaction rooted in the state not being effective enough in protecting citizens and providing services, despite an increasing tax burden. Option (a) is misleading because the passage doesn't directly link Macron's "Jupiterian" approach to voter discontent, although it suggests a change in his approach. Option (c) might appear correct, but the passage doesn't specifically mention unemployment rates as a direct factor for discontent, making it a less accurate choice. Option (d), while relevant, focuses more on the government's actions rather than directly on the root cause of voter dissatisfaction. The passage indicates this as a symptom of the discontent, not the most direct contributing factor. Hence (b).

**94. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that the repeated use of emergency powers to impose legislation has dented the government's legitimacy, implying a weakening of democratic processes. Option (a) could be seen as a reasonable strategy, but it doesn't account for the implications on democratic legitimacy, which the passage emphasizes. Option (b) is ruled out, as it suggests a direct response to public demand, but the passage does not make this connection and instead focuses on the challenges faced. Option (d) is misleading. While maintaining law and order might be a goal, the passage doesn't specifically link the use of emergency powers to this objective, instead highlighting the impact on government legitimacy. Hence (c).

**95. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions the risk of Macron's coalition being split due to concessions granted to the right, implying that education reforms, such as the plan to bring back school uniforms, might be seen as pandering to right-leaning voters. Option (a) is confusing but eliminated because the passage doesn't specifically discuss the impact on the centrist and left-leaning electorate in the context of education reforms. Option (b) introduces an idea not directly supported by the passage; it suggests a demographic impact not mentioned in the discussion of education reforms. Option (d) presents a logical concern but does not directly relate to the political risks described in the passage, particularly in the context of Macron's and Attal's positioning and the coalition dynamics. Hence (c).

**96. Ans: a**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage contrasts Macron's earlier "Jupiterian" approach, which implies a more distant, technocratic style, with the appointment of a popular politician like Attal, suggesting a shift to a leadership style that's more connected with the public. Option (b) introduces an element of youth, which, while relevant, doesn't encapsulate the primary contrast between Macron's previous approach and his appointment of Attal.

Option (c) seems plausible, but the passage doesn't specifically suggest that Macron's decision to appoint Attal is driven by a desire for more collaboration. Option (d) might appear correct but is too narrow in focus. While addressing the rise of far-right forces is a concern, the passage primarily discusses the change in leadership style rather than strategic political manoeuvres against specific political forces. Hence (a).

**97. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage states, "This year's change owes more to sharply declining Chinese imports than to booming Mexican exports," indicating that the decrease in Chinese imports is the primary reason for the shift, not necessarily an increase in Mexican exports. Option (a) mentions foreign direct investment, which could seem relevant but is not directly tied to the shift in import sources. Option (b) seems confusing due to the mention of advantageous policies, but these are not cited as the primary cause of the shift. Option (d) while tempting, discusses the development of industrial parks, which is a consequence of increased investment, not a cause for the shift in import sources. Hence (c).

**98. Ans: b**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage states, "Mexico's exports to the US were above those of China in the 1990s, but lost the crown as Chinese imports rocketed. This year's change..." This indicates that in both the 1990s and today, Mexico's exports to the US were/are higher than China's. Option (a) mentions NAFTA, which did influence the 1990s relationship, but does not compare it with today. Option (c) could mislead candidates by focusing on interest rates, but the passage doesn't compare this aspect between the two periods. Option (d) might seem plausible due to the current focus on renewable energy in Mexico, but the passage doesn't specifically compare this focus to the 1990s. Hence (b).

**99. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage implies that while Tesla's investment in Mexico is significant, it is meant to complement, not replace, its Chinese operations, indicating that nearshoring is becoming popular but is not always a direct replacement for manufacturing in Asia. Option (a) presents a plausible but overly broad generalization that is not supported by the specific case of Tesla's factory. Option (b) is misleading, as it misinterprets the role of Tesla's Mexico factory. The passage states that the factory would not strictly meet the definition of nearshoring as it complements, rather than substitutes, Tesla's plant in China. Option (d) might mislead by suggesting a general trend based on a single example, which is not substantiated by the passage. Hence (c).

**100. Ans: d**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage states, "Mexican interest rates are more than double those of the US," and credits this for attracting investment due to "tempting opportunities in Mexico's money markets." Option (a) might mislead by suggesting a direct causality between high interest rates and a significant increase in US investments, which is not explicitly stated in the passage. Option (b) is ruled out as it mentions the peso's performance, which is noted in the passage but is not directly linked to increased investment. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that Mexico's policies are less attractive; it actually implies the opposite. Hence (d).

**101. Ans: b**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage describes López Obrador as a nationalist with suspicion of business, indicating his policies might not be conducive to foreign investment, which aligns with the idea that his approach could hinder investment growth. Option (a) is misleading because the passage actually states that López Obrador attacked foreign companies investing in renewable energy in favor of fossil fuels. Option (c) is misleading, as it presents a positive spin on state-directed economy, but the passage does not suggest this boosts confidence; rather, it implies the opposite. Option (d) might seem plausible, but the passage criticizes the scrapping of the investment promotion agency, suggesting it has not streamlined investment but rather had a negative impact. Hence (b).

**102. Ans: a**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions that industrial parks near the US border are filling up, implying a limitation in the availability of suitable land for further development. Option (b) is ruled out as it mentions competition with Brazil for investment, which is true but is not highlighted as a significant operational hurdle for

businesses in Mexico. Option (c) could mislead by focusing on interest rates, which are mentioned in the passage but not directly linked to operational challenges for businesses. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage criticizes the government's approach to renewable energy, but it does not state that the green energy sector dominates over traditional manufacturing. Hence (a).

**103. Ans: d**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage mentions that the sowing of pulses in the current rabi season is almost 8% lower than the previous year, indicating a reduced supply. This reduction in sowing can lead to lower availability of pulses in the market, potentially driving their prices up due to scarcity. This inference requires a basic understanding of supply and demand dynamics in economics. Option (a) incorrectly assumes higher sowing rates, which is not supported by the passage. Option (b) is incorrect because it contradicts the passage, which states sowing rates have decreased. Option (c) is confusing, as external factors do impact prices, but the passage specifically connects sowing rates and price trends. Hence (d).

**104. Ans: a**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage specifically highlights that cereals, as a key component of the 'food and beverages' group, logged 9.93% inflation, which is significant. This high rate of inflation in cereals, including rice, wheat, and coarser cereals, supports the idea that they are substantial contributors to the overall food price inflation. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage doesn't claim the inflation is solely due to high demand. Option (c) is incorrect, as it contradicts the passage which states cereals had a high inflation rate. Option (d) is misleading, suggesting a lower rate for rice and wheat, which the passage does not support. Hence (a).

**105. Ans: a**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions that jowar and bajra, being coarse cereals, are consumed more widely in the rural hinterland, particularly by those facing varying degrees of precarity. The rise in their prices, therefore, directly affects these households by increasing their financial stress, as these grains are likely a staple part of their diet. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not indicate any economic benefit to households from these price hikes. Option (c) is incorrect, as it assumes these grains are not primary food sources, which is contradicted by their widespread consumption in rural areas. Option (d) is misleading; while switching to cheaper alternatives is a possible scenario, the passage does not support this as a prevalent response among these households. Hence (a).

**106. Ans: b**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage indicates that seasonal volatility in vegetable prices, especially in items like tomatoes and onions, can lead to significant price fluctuations. This, in turn, contributes to higher overall inflation, as these items are key components of the food basket used to measure inflation. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage describes significant fluctuations in prices, not stability. Option (c) is misleading; it might seem plausible but the passage specifically points to the impact of these fluctuations on overall inflation. Option (d) is misleading, suggesting a decrease in prices, which contradicts the indication of price increases due to seasonal volatility. Hence (b).

**107. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage implies that with households likely to spend larger shares of their incomes on food as these costs continue to rise, there is a real risk of reduced spending on other goods. This reduction in spending on non-food items can potentially slow down economic growth, as consumer spending is a key driver of economic activity. Option (a) is incorrect because high inflation typically reduces, rather than boosts, consumer spending. Option (b) is incorrect, suggesting increased savings, but the passage implies increased spending on necessities like food, not increased savings. Option (d) is misleading as it suggests no impact, which contradicts the indication of a potential slowdown in economic growth due to high food inflation. Hence (c).

**108. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage implies that the spiralling crisis in West Asia, which is likely to affect global trade and energy costs, could lead policymakers to prioritize energy independence or diversification. This approach could significantly impact strategies for controlling inflation, as energy costs are a crucial component of



overall inflation. Option (a) is incorrect because reducing global trade is not a direct or implied strategy for controlling inflation in the passage. Option (b) is misleading, suggesting a focus on boosting energy imports, but the passage doesn't specifically support this as a policy decision. Option (d) is misleading, as it suggests the geopolitical situation has no impact, which contradicts the passage's indication of its potential influence on policy decisions. Hence (c).

**Section E-Quantitative Techniques**

**109. Ans: b**

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

	Mathematics			English		
	Students	Boys	Girls	Students	Boys	Girls
<b>App.</b>	450	108+135=243	72+135=207	600	315+108=423	105+72=177
<b>Passed</b>	450-270 =180	180-72 = 108	180*40%=72	600-180=420	420-105=315	420*25%=105
<b>Failed</b>	450*60%=270	270*50%=135	270-135=135	600* 30%=180	180*60%=108	180-108=72

Now ATQ,

$$\text{Difference} = 243 - 207 = 36$$

Hence, option (b) is correct.

**110. Ans: d**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{Required \% difference} = (135 - 72)/72 = 63/72 = 87.5\%$$

Hence, option (d) is correct.

**111. Ans: c**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{Ratio} = 180 : 420 = 3 : 7$$

Hence, option (c) is correct.

**112. Ans: a**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{Average} = (207 + 177)/2 = 384/2 = 192$$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

**113. Ans: c**

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

**For Pens,**

$$\text{Total CP} = \text{Rs.}10 * 100 = \text{Rs.}1000$$

Now according to passage,

Total SP

$$= (30\% \text{ of } 100) * (130\% \text{ of Rs.}10) + (40\% \text{ of } 100) * (160\% \text{ of Rs.}10) + (30\% \text{ of } 100) * (75\% \text{ of } 160\% \text{ of Rs.}10)$$

$$= \text{Rs.}1390$$

$$\text{Overall profit \%} = (1390 - 1000)/1000 = 390/1000 = 39\%$$

Similarly,

**For Pencils,**

$$\text{Total CP} = \text{Rs.}6 * 200 = \text{Rs.}1200$$

Now according to passage,

Total SP

$$= (25\% \text{ of } 200) * (125\% \text{ of Rs.}6) + (45\% \text{ of } 200) * (150\% \text{ of Rs.}6) + (30\% \text{ of } 200) * (85\% \text{ of } 150\% \text{ of Rs.}6)$$

$$= 375 + 810 + 459 = \text{Rs.}1644$$

$$\text{Overall profit \%} = (1644 - 1200)/1200 = 444/1200 = 37\%$$

Hence, option (c) is correct.

**114. Ans: d**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,  
Difference = 1644 – 1390 = Rs. 254  
Hence, option (d) is correct.

**115. Ans: d**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,  
Required % difference =  $(1000 - 1200)/1200 = 200/1200 = 16.66\%$   
Hence, option (d) is correct.

**116. Ans: b**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,  
Overall profit % for pencils = 37%  
Hence, option (b) is correct.

**117. Ans: a**

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

**For Vidhi,**

Time taken by her to complete 40% of the marathon =  $(40\% \text{ of } 20)/8 = 8/8 = 1 \text{ hr}$   
Time taken by her to complete 50% of the remaining marathon =  $(50\% \text{ of } 60\% \text{ of } 20)/6 = 6/6 = 1 \text{ hr}$   
Time taken by her to complete rest of marathon =  $(20 - 6 - 8)/3 = 6/3 = 2 \text{ hrs}$   
Total time taken by Vidhi = 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 hrs

Similarly,

**For Vidhan,**

Time taken by him to complete 40% of the marathon =  $(30\% \text{ of } 20)/6 = 6/6 = 1 \text{ hr}$   
Time taken by him to complete 50% of the remaining marathon =  $(50\% \text{ of } 70\% \text{ of } 20)/3.5 = 7/3.5 = 2 \text{ hrs}$   
Time taken by him to complete rest of marathon =  $(20 - 6 - 7)/2 = 7/2 = 3.5 \text{ hrs}$   
Total time taken by Vidhan = 1 + 2 + 3.5 = 6.5 hrs

**For Vidyut,**

Time taken by him to complete 40% of the marathon =  $(20\% \text{ of } 20)/8 = 4/8 = 0.5 \text{ hr}$   
Time taken by him to complete 50% of the remaining marathon =  $(50\% \text{ of } 80\% \text{ of } 20)/8 = 8/8 = 1 \text{ hr}$   
Time taken by him to complete rest of marathon =  $(20 - 4 - 8)/4 = 8/4 = 2 \text{ hrs}$   
Total time taken by Vidhan = 0.5 + 1 + 2 = 3.5 hrs

Now ATQ,

Difference = 6.5 – 4 = 2.5 hrs  
Hence, option (a) is correct.

**118. Ans: c**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,  
Average speed = Total distance/Total time = 20km/4hrs = 5km/hr  
Hence, option (c) is correct.

**119. Ans: b**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,  
Required % difference =  $(6.5 - 3.5)/3.5 = 3/3.5 = 6/7 = 85.71\%$   
Hence, option (b) is correct.

**120. Ans: a**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,  
On the basis of time taken by them, Vidhi finished the marathon on 2<sup>nd</sup> position.  
Hence, option (a) 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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