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Vidhigya India Open Mock-02 CLAT 2025

Section A-English

1. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage suggests that the narrator's feelings towards her second marriage and blended family situation are complex. While she experiences the clarity of certainty and relief in leaving her first marriage, she also acknowledges the challenges and potential failures of starting a new family. Her ambivalence is evident in her description of the difficulties in blending two broken families and the weight of her choice impacting her children's lives. . It is understood from the last few lines of the passage. 'I longed for uninterrupted time to nurture this nascent relationship without those grasping hands, but I also felt wretched: I was their mother, and they were children. This man was a comparative stranger. They were still coming to terms with his explosion into our lives, the result of a decision I'd made for myself. The weight of my choice and my power to change the course of their lives was paralysing. I wondered if this selfish act would be a curse, always getting in the way of cohesion and happiness. Hence (b).

2. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage expresses conflicting emotions and uncertainties regarding narrator's second marriage and blended family. While there are moments of clarity and relief, there is also a sense of doubt, hesitation, and inner conflict portrayed throughout the passage. This ambivalence in emotions and perspectives contributes to the tone of ambivalence in the passage. Hence (c).

3. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage depicts the character's struggles and uncertainties as they navigate the complexities of a new romance and blended family. The character expresses feelings of being overwhelmed by the intensity of emotions, the responsibilities of parenting, and the dynamics of forming a new family structure. This understanding is reflected in option (a). The last few lines display the feeling clearly, 'I longed for uninterrupted time to nurture this nascent relationship without those grasping hands, but I also felt wretched: I was their mother, and they were children. This man was a comparative stranger. They were still coming to terms with his explosion into our lives, the result of a decision I'd made for myself. The weight of my choice and my power to change the course of their lives was paralysing. I wondered if this selfish act would be a curse, always getting in the way of cohesion and happiness. Hence (a).

4. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The given statement uses a simile to compare children clinging to the author like Velcro. This comparison helps create a vivid image of how closely the children stuck to the author. A metaphor is a sort of Analogy, that is, a comparison, wherein one entity is named as something else. A Hyperbole is an undue expansion and extension of a small thing. For example, making a mountain of a molehill.' A personification is when a non-living thing is given human traits. For example , ' the whispering winds' and the 'crying sky'. Hence (a).

5. Ans: d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The concluding lines of the passage focus on the author's contemplation of the challenges and responsibilities involved in creating a new family dynamic. The author reflects on the impact of their choices and acknowledges the complexities of blending families. Hence (d).

6. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage mentions that patients with the "North African syndrome" presented no physical lesions apart from rare cases. Option (b) is incorrect because, the 'North African syndrome' patients described by Fanon complained of pain that was elusive and difficult to pinpoint to specific areas. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage implies the opposite. Option (c) aligns with the medical skepticism and dismissal portrayed in the passage. Hence (c).

7. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage suggests that the narrator's experience with illness, including vague symptoms and chronic conditions, were met with skepticism and dismissal from doctors and family members. This dismissal is implied to be related to the cultural background of the narrator, echoing the experiences of North African patients described by Frantz Fanon in the passage. Hence (c).

8. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions that the narrator developed health protocols involving food, vitamins, herbs, and a sixth sense for detecting signs of illness. This indicates that the narrator took a proactive approach to managing his health beyond conventional medical treatments, suggesting a reliance on alternative remedies. Hence (b).

9. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage highlights the narrator's struggle with his identity as a mixed-race child in France, which suggests social factors could have influenced his health condition. Discrimination, social status, and cultural background can impact access to healthcare and overall well-being. It is understood from the second paragraph. 'I was a sick, curly haired child who would avoid playing outside. Growing up in the west of Paris, I already stood out among my French friends as the kid who was like them but not quite – half white, by way of my mother, and half Arab, by way of my father, which condemned me to a different category of Frenchness. I desperately wanted to blend in, to be a version of what I thought was 'normal'. But my afflictions made this even harder.' Hence (c).

10. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage indicates that the narrator was curious about his health condition, sought to understand it and developed health protocols and remedies to manage it, showing a proactive attitude towards his health. It is understood from the third and the fourth paragraphs. 'Doctors, friends, even family members dismissed my self-diagnoses, insisting on the familiarly nebulous term of 'virus'. Oh, it's just a virus, they would say, hoping that would diminish my worry. But it only sparked my curiosity. Which virus? Does it have a name? Can I get tested? Why does it come for me, specifically and regularly, and not for any of my white friends?' 'While other children were building pillow forts, I developed health protocols – food, vitamins, herbs – and a sixth sense for detecting signs of illness. When the virus came, I deployed my arsenal of potions and remedies. When its force caught me off guard, I would let myself drift into a haze. I feared nights the most and I would rarely dare to check what was underneath my bed. Hence (b).

11. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. It is understood from the second paragraph of the passage. 'If the stiff geopolitical currents are one set of problems, then climatic changes provide another: 2023 was the warmest year on record. If 2024 is close to that record, let alone equalling or beating it, then we should be thinking hard about agricultural yields and food supply, about water demand, and about disease environments that have expanded significantly over the last decade. There is the prime-time, guaranteed drama of the US presidential election of 2024 that will make our own general election look like a genteel tea party.' Hence (c).

12. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. While the passage acknowledges various global challenges, such as geopolitical tensions, economic turbulence, and climate change, the author also hints at potential positive surprises and opportunities. This can be understood from the last line of the passage. Therefore, the inference is that the overall outlook for 2024 is mixed and uncertain supporting option (b). Hence (b).

13. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage explicitly states that 'perhaps things are not quite so bad after all – at least not everywhere. The US markets end 2023 within a whisker of an all-time high, with the Dow Jones 500 more than doubling in value over the last decade'. Hence (b).

14. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions 2023 as the warmest year on record, not the coldest. The other options can be inferred based on the information in the passage. Therefore option (b) is not true based on the information provided in the passage. Hence (b).

15. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The word 'stymied' means hindered and obstructed. Hence thwarted is correct. The word 'eradicated' means wiped out, destroyed, annihilated. The word 'concocted' means to make or invent some mixture of things or ideas. The word 'tainted' means 'besmirched' and 'spoiled'. Hence (b).

16. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The phrase quoted by Jawaharlal Nehru, as used in the first paragraph of the passage "Who dies if India lives, who lives if India dies?" means that People's survival is completely dependent on India's survival, hence national unity and integrity should be maintained. Hence (a).

17. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The first sentence of the passage states 'We find that today the unity and integrity of the nation is threatened by the divisive forces of regionalism, linguism and communal loyalties which are gaining ascendancy in national life and seeking to tear apart and destroy national integrity' that divisive forces on our nation led to threatening of unity and integrity of the nation. Hence (c).

18. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The first sentence of the passage mentions that communal loyalties are used to indicate its deleterious effect on the national integrity, stating that 'We find that today the unity and integrity of the nation is threatened by the divisive forces of regionalism, linguism and communal loyalties which are gaining ascendancy in national life and seeking to tear apart and destroy national integrity.' Hence (d).

19. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The second sentence of the second paragraph states "It is an interesting fact of history that India was forged into a nation, neither on account of a common language nor on account of the continued existence of a single political regime over its territories but on account of a common culture evolved over the centuries. It is cultural unity—something more fundamental and enduring than any other bond which may unite the people of a country together which has welded this country into a nation. Hence (b).

20. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. In the statement, 'By the time the Constitution of India came to be enacted, insurgent India, breaking a new path of non-violent revolution and fighting to free itself from the shackles of foreign domination, had emerged into nationhood and "the people of India" were inspired by a new enthusiasm, a high and noble spirit of sacrifice and above all, a strong sense of nationalism and in the Constitution which they framed. They set about the task of a strong nation based on certain cherished values for which they had fought.' 'People of India' as mentioned in the passage, refers to the people of one unified nation. Hence (a).

21. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage suggests that, unlike other looters who are grabbing various items, the man races from object to object without taking anything until he finds a specific object ornate with seaweed, shells, and coral, indicating it is one he has been searching for. Hence (c).

22. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage indicates that the man, unlike other looters, refrains from taking anything until he comes across an object adorned with seaweed, shells and coral. This discovery suggests a revelation triggered by the earthquake, making him aware of the specific object he has been searching for. Hence (c).

23. Ans: d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. In the given line, the repetition of the “s” sound in “slipped”, “slithered” and “sank” constitutes alliteration. Alliteration involves the repetition of the consonant sounds in close proximity, making option (d) correct. Simile is a comparison of a quality in two different things or persons. It is identified by the use of ‘like’ and ‘as’ used for the comparison. For example, ‘as dark as night’ and ‘as soothing as the moonlight’. A metaphor is also a comparison but it does not use ‘like’ or ‘as’, it directly names one thing as other. For example, ‘He was a beacon in my life full of gloom’. And ‘The poor boy who saved the child was a knight in armour.’ A hyperbole is a statement that goes to an extremity in thought that is unrealistic. For example, ‘He was so famished that he could eat all the cakes on display.’ Another figure of speech that could have been represented in the given sentence is Personification. ‘The phrase ‘sea-plants gaped at them’. Personification is the using of human traits and actions in context with non-living things. Hence (d).

24. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. In the context of the sentence, “colossus” is used metaphorically to describe a significant and powerful event. It is not necessary that it only relates to the earthquake, but it would refer to any catastrophic event. Hence (b).

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

Exp. The attacks on Israel were executed by Iran's paramilitary force, the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), as a retaliatory measure following Israeli war jets targeting an Iranian consulate in Syria earlier that month. Iran designated this retaliatory operation as "Operation True Promise."

26. Ans. c

Exp. This is for the first time Iran has openly and directly attacked Israel. Before this, Israel had always alleged that Iran attacked through its proxy terrorist organizations Hamas, Hezbollah and Houthi rebels.

27. Ans. a

Exp. From 1953 to 1979, during the rule of the Pahlavi dynasty in Iran, the relationship between Iran and Israel was relatively friendly. Iran recognized Israel as a sovereign state in 1950, making it the second Muslim-majority country to do so after Turkey. After the 1979 Islamic Revolution, Iran became a religious state, with a significant shift in its foreign policy and worldview.

28. Ans. a

Exp. The Iranian nuclear program, a focal point for Israel, faced an attack from the US' Stuxnet computer virus in the 2000s, targeting centrifuges enriching uranium, as claimed by Iran. Additionally, Iranian nuclear scientists have been subjected to attacks.

29. Ans. b

Exp. India Middle East Europe Corridor was launched at the recently concluded G20 summit 2023 in India. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Governments of India, the US, Saudi Arabia, the European Union (EU), the UAE, France, Germany and Italy to establish this economic Corridor.

30. Ans. c

Exp. Citizenship represents the formal legal bond and obligations shared between an individual and a nation, encompassing distinct privileges and responsibilities. In India, matters concerning citizenship are delineated within the Union List as per the Constitution, thereby falling exclusively under the legislative purview of Parliament.

31. Ans. d

Exp. For citizenship by naturalization under the Citizenship Act, 1935, residing in India for the last 12 months and for 11 out of the previous 14 years was a requirement. However, the 2019 amendment introduced a

relaxation for applicants belonging to specific religions and originating from certain countries. Under this amendment, the residency requirement was reduced from 11 years to 5 years for these individuals.

32. Ans. b

Exp. In 2019, the Citizenship Act of 1955 underwent an amendment to extend citizenship rights to migrants belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, or Christian communities from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan.

33. Ans. a

Exp. • A person cannot have more than one domicile. The Constitution of India does not allow holding Indian citizenship and citizenship of a foreign country simultaneously.

- In India, both a citizen by birth as well as a naturalized citizen is eligible for the office of President while in the USA, only a citizen by birth and not a naturalized citizen is eligible for the office of President.
- The Citizenship Act, 1955, prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or before it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination, and deprivation.

34. Ans. b

Exp. CAA will not apply to regions mentioned under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which include Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.

35. Ans. a

Exp. Hungary's parliament voted to approve Sweden's bid to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). NATO, a vital transatlantic military and political alliance, ensures collective security for its member countries.

36. Ans. b

Exp. NATO plus" refers to a security arrangement of NATO and the five treaty allies of the U.S. — Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Israel, and South Korea as members — to enhance "global defence cooperation" and win the "strategic competition with the Chinese Communist Party".

37. Ans. d

Exp. At present, NATO has 32 member countries. These countries, called NATO Allies, are sovereign states that come together through NATO to discuss political and security issues and make collective decisions by consensus.

38. Ans. c

Exp. Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI) offers non-NATO countries in the broader Middle East region the opportunity to cooperate with NATO, aiming to enhance regional security.

39. Ans. b

Exp. NATO was founded on April 4, 1949, with the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty, also known as the Washington Treaty. Its authority stems from Article 51 of the UN Charter, affirming the right of independent states to individual or collective defense.

40. Ans. a

Exp. Interpol has issued a Blue Corner notice to 196 member nations regarding JD(S) MP Prajwal Revanna, based on the CBI's request following an SIT investigation into sexual abuse cases in Hassan, accusing Prajwal of rape, harassment, threats, and blackmail.

41. Ans. c

Exp. Interpol's notice system currently has eight types of notices- Red Notice, Blue Notice, Green Notice, Yellow Notice, Black Notice, Orange Notice, Purple Notice, INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice. The agency uses a 'colour-coded' system to alert and share requests for crime-related information among

member countries and global organisations such as the United Nations, the International Criminal Tribunals and the International Criminal Court (related to sanctions, genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity).

42. Ans. b

Exp. The agency has a National Central Bureau in all member countries, which is a single point of contact between law enforcement agencies of that country and Interpol. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is officially designated as the nodal agency for India.

43. Ans. a

Exp. The International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) is an inter-governmental organisation that has 196 member countries. It began as the International Criminal Police Commission in 1923, and became the International Criminal Police Organisation in 1956. India became a member country on October 15, 1949.

44. Ans. d

Exp. Diplomatic passports are issued to individuals representing a country on official diplomatic missions or government business. Eligibility: In India, the Ministry of External Affairs' Consular, Passport & Visa Division issues diplomatic passports, also known as 'Type D' passports.

45. Ans. b

Exp. The Reserve Bank Innovation Hub (RBIH), headquartered in Bengaluru, is an institution that has been established as a Section 8 company under the Companies Act, 2013. It operates with an initial capital contribution of Rs. 100 crores.

46. Ans. a

Exp. NABARD's affairs are governed by a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors are appointed by the Government of India in consonance with NABARD Act. Shaji K V assumed charge as Chairman of NABARD on 7th December 2022.

47. Ans. a

Exp. Based on the recommendations of the B. Sivaramman Committee, NABARD replaced the Agricultural Credit Department (ACD) and Rural Planning and Credit Cell (RPCC) of the Reserve Bank of India, and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC).

48. Ans. c

Exp. The features of the Kisan Credit Card Scheme are as follows: Farmers will meet their financial requirements along with any expenses incurred during the post-harvest season A loan of Rs.3 lakh can be sanctioned and produce marketing loans can be obtained the farmers eligible for the KCC scheme will issue a savings account with affordable interest rates.

49. Ans. a

Exp. Arun Goel resigned as election commissioner in India due to disagreements with chief election commissioner Rajiv Kumar. The disagreements were not about major policy issues but were related to the composition and size of EC teams heading to states for poll preparation reviews and the formats of press briefings.

50. Ans. b

Exp. The Election Commission of India (ECI) is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering both Union and State election processes in India. The body oversees elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies, as well as the offices of the President and Vice President in the country.

51. Ans. a

Exp. Originally the commission had only one election commissioner but after the Election Commissioner Amendment Act 1989, it was made a multi-member body. The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief

Election Commissioner (CEC) and such number of other election commissioners, if any, as the President may from time-to-time fix.

52. Ans. b

Exp. Under the CEC and Other ECs (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023, the President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners. They hold a fixed tenure of six years or until they reach the age of 65, whichever comes earlier.

Section C-Legal Reasoning

53. Ans. d

Sol. Section 4 of the Competition Act prohibits abuse of dominant position. This means if an enterprise-which holds dominant position in the market-abuses its position through different methods (as mentioned in Section 4). The primary condition is that the enterprise or group should be in a dominant position. As per the passage, dominant position means a **position of strength**, enjoyed by an enterprise, in the relevant market, in India, which enables it to— (i) **operate independently** of competitive forces prevailing in the relevant market; or (ii) **affect its competitors or consumers** or the relevant market in its favour.

In the present question, Vidhan's enterprise does not enjoy a position of strength. This is clear from the fact that his enterprise is very small, has no influence in market and he is trying to build its presence in the market. Since, he does not enjoy a position of strength, the conditions related to pricing will not fall within the acts prohibited under Section 4. Option (d) is the correct option. Option (a) & (c) are both incorrect. Both these options are based on assumption that Vidhan's enterprise enjoys a dominant position. This assumption as explained above is incorrect. Option (b) is incorrect as the reasoning is not based on the passage. The passage does not provide anything with regards to mala fide intention.

54. Ans. d

Sol. As explained in the previous question, Vidhan's enterprise did not enjoy a position of strength (dominant position). Accordingly, his acts were not covered under Section 4. Now the inference from the additional facts is that price was adopted to meet the competition. On the face of it- this looks like Vidhan's act will fall under the exception as mentioned under Section 4. However, even before this exception, Vidhan's act was outside the scope of Section 4 because of which the allegations were invalid. The additional fact also leads to the same conclusion. Thus, the correct answer is that the facts would have no effect. Option (d) is the correct answer.

Option (a) is incorrect. Vidhan's enterprise is not in a dominant position. Therefore, even they wanted to remove the competitors- they will not be covered under Section 4.

Option (b) is incorrect. The additional facts will not weaken the allegation. The allegation were already invalid as per the information provided in the previous question.

55. Ans. b

Sol. As per the passage, dominant position means a **position of strength**, enjoyed by an enterprise, in the relevant market, in India, which enables it to— (i) **operate independently** of competitive forces prevailing in the relevant market; or (ii) **affect its competitors or consumers** or the relevant market in its favour.

In the present question, Vidhi's company is in a dominant position because:

- It enjoys a position to strength- the Company has various theatre and multiplex across India.
- Due to such large market base, she is able to operate in an **independent** manner. The happening in the market **do not affect her company**.

Now, as per Section 4, Vidhi's company is prohibited from abusing its position. In the present case, Vidhi's company has abused its position by indulging in practice which results in denial of market access. Denial of market access in simple words means a company or a group is not able to enter into the market.

This is exactly what has happened with Vidur. Due to tie-up with other small theatres, Vidhi's company is preventing companies like Vidur from entering in the relevant market. This amounts to denial of access (abuse of dominant position). Thus, the allegations against Vidhi's Company are valid. Option (b) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect as the reasoning used is not appropriate. The option is saying that dominant position is abused because Vidhi's company has imposed discriminatory condition. This reasoning is incorrect because as per

Section 4- this reasoning is relevant when a discriminatory condition or price is imposed with regards to purchase or sale of goods or service. In the present question, the condition is not imposed with regards to sale or purchase of goods and services. Option (c) is incorrect. The present question does not deal with imposition of price. Option (d) is incorrect as the facts mentioned are sufficient to determine the dominant position enjoyed by Vidhi's company.

56. Ans. c

Sol. As per the passage, dominant position means a **position of strength**, enjoyed by an enterprise, in the relevant market, in India, which enables it to— (i) **operate independently** of competitive forces prevailing in the relevant market; or (ii) **affect its competitors or consumers** or the relevant market in its favour.

In the present question, Vidhata Corporation is in a dominant position because it is able to operate independently of the competitive forces in the market.

As per the passage, if an enterprise in dominant position is making conclusion of contracts subject to acceptance by other parties of supplementary obligations which, by their nature or according to commercial usage, have no connection with the subject of such contracts- then it amounts to abuse of dominant position.

In the present question, Vidhata Corporation has imposed an obligation, without completion of which the rent contract cannot be concluded. Also the obligation has no connection with the subject of the contract. This is because the contract is for rent of warehouse, whereas the condition is to sell soft drinks. Thus, Option (c) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect. Under Section 4, dominant position alone is not wrongful. Instead its abuse is prohibited. Therefore, it would be incorrect to say that Section 4 is violated merely because Vidhata Corporation is in a dominant position. Option (b) is incorrect. Vidhata Corporation is in a dominant position because it is able to operate independently of forces prevailing in the relevant market. Option (d) is incorrect. The reasoning is not appropriate. The present question is not about imposition of unfair price. This question is about supplementary obligations in a contract.

57. Ans. d

Sol. As per the definition of dominant enterprise, Vidya is a dominant enterprise as she enjoys a position of strength in the market. Also she is able to operate independently of the market forces. Thus, she has a dominant position. However, she has not abused such dominant position. She is providing services below the upper price so determined by regulations for the purpose of helping those in need. Thus, Option (d) is correct. "Predatory price" means the sale of goods or provision of services, at a price which is below the **cost**, as may be determined by regulations, **of production** of the goods or provision of services, with a view to reduce competition or eliminate the competitors. This clause would apply when a cost of production has been fixed by regulation and enterprise by using dominant position is selling goods or services below that but here no such cost of production is fixed. Option (a) is accordingly incorrect. An essential of predatory pricing is- provision of services below the cost of production as determined by regulations. Thus, it will not amount to predatory pricing. Option (b) is incorrect as the reasoning is not based on legal principles mentioned in the passage. The passage does not talk about mala fide intention in filing complaints. Option (c) is incorrect.

58. Ans. c

Sol. As per the passage, while determining dominant position the position of strength in **Indian Markets** is relevant. All the statements mentioned above are talking about position of strength in Global Markets. This is not relevant as per the passage. Hence, option (c) is correct.

59. Ans. a

Sol. In case of Statement (i) - **there is no abuse of dominant position**. This is because Section 4 specifically mentions that unfair discrimination or price not include such condition or price which may be **adopted to meet the competition**. Statement (i) is talking about adoption of prices for the purposes of meeting the competition.

In case of Statement (ii) - **there is an abuse of dominant position** because the enterprise enjoying a position of strength is using such position to deny market access. This is directly prohibited as per Section 4(2) (c).

In case of Statement (iii) - **there is an abuse of dominant position** because the enterprise having dominant position is using such position to enter into another market. This clearly amounts to abuse of dominant

position- Section 4(2) (e) states that there shall be an abuse of dominant position if an enterprise or a group uses its dominant position in one relevant market to enter into, or protect, other relevant market.

In case of Statement (iv) - **there is no abuse of dominant position** because the enterprise is new and have no influence in market. It does not enjoy any dominant position. Dominant position means a position of strength. This new enterprise is trying to build its position. Since, the enterprise is not in a dominant position, there is no question of abuse of dominant position.

Since, there is no abuse of dominant position in Statement (i) & (iv), the correct option in this question is option (a).

60. Ans. a

Sol. It is mentioned in the passage that under the Rules of 2017, the telecom services can be suspended only on grounds of “public emergency” and “public safety”. In the present case, the ban has been ordered to prevent images of Parliament from being circulated. This does not fall within public emergency or public safety. Thus, the challenge is valid. Option (a) is correct. Option (b) is incorrect. It is mentioned in the question that suspension order was made by the Secretary to the Government of India in MHA and it itself is the competent authority. Therefore it is not required to get approval. Option (c) is incorrect as the challenge is with respect to the authority to make the suspension order in this situation which does not perquisite the actual effect of the ban. Option (d) is incorrect. The order is not for the purpose of public safety or public emergency. Therefore, it would be incorrect to say that the order is in complete compliance with the Rules of 2017.

61. Ans. b

Sol. In the previous question, the suspension order was not valid because it was not for a purpose of public safety and public emergency. Now the substituted facts show another fault with the order. The order was issued by the District Collector. As per the Rules of 2017, such suspension order should be issued by order made by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the case of Government of India or by the Secretary to the State Government in-charge of the Home Department in the case of a State Government or by authorised officer subject to confirmation by competent authority. Since the suspension order after the substituted facts was not made by either of the said bodies, it will not be in line with the 2017 Rules. Thus, the correct option in this case would be (b). The substituted facts will be a further ground to challenge the validity of the suspension order.

62. Ans. d

Sol. In the case of *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court held that the freedom of speech and expression through the medium of internet is an integral part of Article 19(1)(a) and accordingly, any restriction on the same must be in accordance with Article 19(2) of the Constitution. The ingredients of Article 19(2) of the Constitution are that: a. the action must be sanctioned by law; b. the proposed action must be a reasonable restriction; c. such restriction must be in furtherance of interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

In the present case, restriction has been imposed on freedom of speech of the twitter handles of the political parties. This restriction is valid as:

- it is imposed by law.
- the restriction is proportionate as it was only for the duration the PM was in Maldives. Accordingly, Option (b) is incorrect.
- the law also provides safeguards in the form of review by the Court.
- The restriction was necessary to preserve friendly relation with Maldives (foreign state). Accordingly, Option (a) is incorrect.

The challenge is invalid. Option (d) is correct. Option (c) is not correct as the reasoning is not based on legal principles laid down in the passage. Appropriate reasoning is provided under Option (d).

63. Ans. c

Sol. This question is to be answered on the basis of Article 19. Therefore, the grounds to challenge the ban is also on the basis of Article 19. Option (a), (b) & (d) are based on essential conditions of article 19. This can be taken as a valid ground to challenge the restriction against her. Option (c) cannot be taken as a valid ground to challenge against her. The grounds of restriction under Article 19(2) is limited to these grounds alone. Therefore, the argument that restriction is not based on public health cannot be taken as a valid ground.

64. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct because it is directly mentioned in the passage, “order of suspension of telecom services shall cease to exist in case of failure of receipt of confirmation from the competent authority” and it is mentioned in regard to the order passed by the authorised officer.

Option (a) is incorrect because the direction for suspension of telecom services can only be issued by Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the case of Government of India or by the Secretary to the State Government in-charge of the Home Department or by authorised officer subject to confirmation by competent authority.

Option (b) is incorrect because the order for suspension of telecom services can be issued by the officer authorised by the Union Home Secretary or the State Home Secretary and not by any officer. Further it shall be subject to the confirmation from the competent authority within 24 hours of issuing such order.

Option (d) is incorrect because any order issued by the competent authority shall contain reasons for such direction and a copy of such order shall be forwarded to the concerned Review Committee **latest by next working day**. Option (d) is saying it shall be forwarded within the next two days.

65. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. Right to internet is covered under Article 19. Any restriction on such right has to be in compliance with the limitation under Article 19(2) such as proportionality and grounds mentioned under 19(2). Option (c) is saying that such law will be valid if it complies with this principle of proportionality. Option (a) is incorrect as the Supreme Court in Anuradha Bhasin has held that any order suspending internet issued under the Suspension Rules, must adhere to the principle of proportionality and **must not extend beyond necessary duration**. Option (b) is incorrect as internet ban can be on any grounds as mentioned under Article 19(2). Option (d) is incorrect. The principle of proportionality states that procedural guarantee can be review by any court. It is not mandatory that such court should be Supreme Court.

66. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that a patent is essentially a legal entitlement conferred by the government, which **empowers the patent holder to exclusively make**, use, sell, or distribute the patented invention for a limited period. **A patent owner possesses the right to exclude others from using the patented invention in any manner**. In the present case, the company is manufacturing the invention without his license. Therefore, he can sue the company to exclude it from using his invention. Option (a) is therefore incorrect. Option (b) is incorrect as the patent is valid all over India. Option (d) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

67. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. Section 92-A of the Act provides for compulsory licensing for manufacturing and exportation of patented **pharmaceutical products** into any country that does not have sufficient manufacturing capability to address public health problems. Exportation is allowed only to those countries where a compulsory license has been granted where such countries have notified or otherwise allowed the importation of patented pharmaceutical products from India. In the present case, the concerned product is an AC which is not a pharmaceutical product. Hence compulsory license for exportation of such product cannot be granted as it is not a pharmaceutical product.

68. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage mentions that the mere discovery of a scientific principle or the formulation of an abstract theory or discovery of any living thing or non-living substance occurring in nature is not a patentable invention. In the instant case, since the butterfly is a living thing that had already occurred in

nature, it's discovery cannot be patented. Option (a) and (b) are therefore incorrect. Option (c) is incorrect as it is vague.

69. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions that the mere discovery of a scientific principle or the formulation of an abstract theory or discovery of any living thing or non-living substance occurring in nature is not a patentable invention. But here in this question, the additional fact is with respect to drug. To be granted a patent, an invention must satisfy three core criteria: novelty, an inventive step and industrial applicability. All these are fulfilled in respect of Vidhan's invention of drug. Therefore Option (a) is the correct answer.

70. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. Under section 92(1) of Indian Patent Act, a compulsory license can be **granted suo moto by the Central Government at any time in circumstances of Extreme urgency**. The grounds and time period as provided will not be applicable in this scenario as the Central Government is suo moto (by its own) taking an action and the said ground and time line is seen when an interested person applies for compulsory license. In the present case, government issued compulsory license for the patented drug to tackle the extreme urgency. Therefore, the act of government is in consonance with the passage. Therefore, option (a), (b) and (d) are incorrect.

71. Ans. a

Sol. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A's truthfulness. The passage mentions that licensing a patent can be a strategic tool for monetization, allowing others to use the invention while the original inventor retains ownership and receives compensation, either in monetary terms or other forms of consideration. Licensing is a good tool for monetisation as it allows the inventor to earn money by licensing the invention to third party and get monetary benefits.

72. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct because it accurately reflects the information in the passage. Patents provide inventors with exclusive rights to their inventions under general circumstances for a limited period, typically 20 years from the filing date of the application. Compulsory license issued by government can be considered an exception to this general rule of monopoly. Option (b) is incorrect as patents are territorial in nature, meaning they are only valid within the geographical boundaries of the country where they are granted. Option (c) is incorrect. Under section 102 of the Indian Patent Act, Government can obtain a pending or already granted patent for public use. In return the Government must pay the patentee royalties as mutually agreed upon between the parties. Option (d) is incorrect as patents typically last for 20 years from the filing date, subject to the payment of maintenance fees, and are not automatically renewed after this period.

73. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct as it aligns with the Kerala High Court's expanded interpretation of "procure" under the ITP Act. This interpretation includes customers like Mr. Vidhan, recognizing their role in sustaining the business of prostitution and thereby contributing to the act of procuring of prostitution. As per the recent decision of the Court, this interpretation aligns with the act's broader objective of preventing commercialized vice and trafficking. Option (a) is incorrect as it does not reflect the evolving legal interpretations of the Act. Option (c) is incorrect as it is vague and beyond the scope of the passage. Option (d) suggests a legislative response, which is beyond the scope of passage.

74. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. As per the passage, the term "prostitution" is defined as "the sexual exploitation, or abuse of persons, for commercial purposes." Any person who engages in prostitution can be declared as a sex worker. Therefore, to be labelled as a sex worker, a person must engage in prostitution, which requires sexual exploitation for commercial gain. In the present case, both sexual exploitation and commercial gain is missing, therefore Vidhanika cannot be labelled as a sex worker. Option (b) is therefore incorrect. Option (a) is incorrect. Merely paying the bill cannot be considered as a commercial gain. Option (c) is incorrect as it is vague and beyond the scope of the passage.

75. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. Section 2 defines a “brothel” to include “any house, room, or place, or **any portion of any house, room or place**, which is used for purposes of sexual exploitation or abuse for the gain of another person or for the mutual gain of two or more prostitutes.” The term “prostitution” is defined as “the sexual exploitation, or abuse of persons, for commercial purposes.” Any person who engages in prostitution can be declared as a sex worker. In the present case, a part of Vikram’s hotel is being used by a sex workers for prostitution. Therefore, Vikram’s hotel can be called as brothel. Option (b) is therefore incorrect. Option (a) is incorrect as it assumes that if a place is leased, it cannot be considered as a brothel even if it fulfils all the necessary conditions of being a brothel. Option (d) is incorrect as it assumes that Vidhan is directly involved in sexual exploitation, which cannot be concluded from the facts mentioned in the question.

76. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. According to section 5 any person who - procures or induces any person for the purpose of prostitution; or takes, **causes or induces any person to carry on prostitution**, shall be punishable. Therefore Ms. Vaidehi can be charged under Section 5 of ITP Act. Option (a) and (c) are incorrect as such intention is immaterial for charging a person under Section 5 of ITP Act. Option (d) is incorrect as it is outside the scope of the passage.

77. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. According to section 5, any person who - procures or induces any person for the purpose of prostitution; or takes, **causes or induces any person to carry on prostitution**, shall be punishable. Therefore, the additional fact that Ms. Vaidehi had implemented strict entry protocols and only allowed reputed customers, will have no effect on prosecution’s case against Vaidehi.

78. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct as it accurately reflects the content of the passage. The passage states that Section 5 of the ITP Act penalizes anyone who procures or attempts to procure a person, with or without their consent, for prostitution purposes. Option (a) cannot be concluded because the ITP Act of 1956 aims to prevent, not promote, the commercialization of vices and the trafficking of females. Option (c) cannot be concluded as the Kerala High Court expanded the meaning of "procure" in Section 5 of the ITP Act to include customers, thereby holding them liable along with pimps and brothel-keepers. Option (d) cannot be concluded because Section 7(1) of the Act penalises two types of persons for indulging in prostitution **within the areas specified**.

79. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) cannot be inferred from the passage. The passage indicates that the Kerala High Court expanded the interpretation of "procure" in Section 5 of the ITP Act to include customers, thereby holding them liable for offenses related to prostitution. This contradicts the statement in option (b), which suggests that customers are excluded from liability. Options (a), (c), and (d) can be inferred from the passage as they accurately reflect its content. The ITP Act's definitions and provisions, the procedural safeguards, and the varying interpretations by different High Courts are all discussed in the passage.

80. Ans. c

Sol. As per Section 4 of DOMA, there is a prohibition against publishing misleading advertisements relating to a drug. This is described as an advertisement which "directly or indirectly gives a false impression regarding the true character of the drug", "makes a false claim for the drug", or "is otherwise false or misleading in any material particular."

In the present question, Vidhan's company has released a misleading advertisement by making a false claim for the drug. The claim is false because the advertisement says Vidhan's company has found the perfect cure. This claim is false because the product is not 100% effective and the R&D team is still working on it. It is specifically mentioned in the question that Vidhan himself knew that drug is not effective. Even the advertisement is made with the hope that by the time sale starts the drug will be effective which is not possible due to scientific reasons as mentioned in the question. Thus, the claim is false. Option (c) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect because the Section 4 does not make an advertisement wrong merely because it is released before the product is finally available in market. Option (b) is incorrect because the advertisement is not just mentioning sale date.

It is also mentioning that the product is the perfect cure. Therefore, this option is factually incorrect. Option (d) is incorrect as the reasoning is not based on any legal principle mentioned in the passage.

81. Ans. c

Sol. As per Section 89 CPA, a manufacturer or service provider shall be liable for false or misleading advertisement if such advertisement is prejudicial to the interest of consumers.

Misleading advertisement includes false description of the product or service. Now in the present question, the advertisement by Vidur's travel agency was misleading. This was because, as per the latest law, the government exempted only registered travel agencies from GST collection. It is specifically mentioned in the question that Vidur's travel agency is unregistered. Therefore, he was not allowed the benefit of exemption. Still, he shared advertisement promoting GST free travel plans. This has prejudiced the interest of the consumers because people are going to be misled by such instruments. Thus, the essential conditions under Section 89 are fulfilled. Vidur's action will succeed. Hence, Option (c) is correct. Option (d) is incorrect. The advertisement is clearly prejudicial because the consumers are buying the services of Vidur's travel agency with an expectation that their money will be saved. Vidur is causing prejudice to such interest. Option (a) & (b) are both incorrect. The reasoning is not based on legal principles laid down in the passage.

82. Ans. b

Sol. As per Section 89 CPA, a manufacturer or service provider shall be liable for false or misleading advertisement if such advertisement is prejudicial to the interest of consumers.

Misleading advertisement includes advertisements which are likely to mislead the consumer about the nature, substance, quantity or quality of the product or service.

In the present question, the advertisement is misleading as it is likely to mislead consumers about the quantity of the product. This is because as per the advertisement, she is claiming that anyone who purchase items worth Rs.1000 is guaranteed to receive products worth Rs.1500 in total. This is misleading because in reality only selected few will get products worth Rs. 1500 on purchase of items worth Rs. 1000 (This was to be decided by a lucky draw). Thus, a consumer is misled into believing that he is guaranteed to get products worth Rs.1500. Whereas in reality, the guarantee is for products worth Rs. 1000. Thus, Statement (ii) is correct. Since, the advertisement is misleading, Vidya is liable for punishment as per Section 89. This punishment is provided under Statement (iii). Option (b) is the correct answer.

Statement (i) is incorrect because the advertisement is not misleading about quality. Rather it is misleading about the quantity of the products. Statement (iv) is incorrect. As explained above, advertisement is misleading.

83. Ans. c

Sol. Section 21 of the Consumer Protection Act states that if the Central Authority is of the opinion that it is necessary to impose a penalty in respect of such false or misleading advertisement, by a manufacturer or an endorser, it may, by order, impose on manufacturer or endorser a penalty which may extend to ten lakh rupees. Endorsement, in relation to an advertisement, means— (i) any message, verbal statement, demonstration.

This question is an extension of the facts mentioned in the previous question. From the explanation in previous question, it is clear that advertisement was misleading consumers with regards to quantity of the product. In the present question, the same advertisement is being endorsed by Vidushi. Thus, she can also be penalised by the Central Authority if such imposition of penalty is necessary in authority's opinion. That's exactly what has happened- the Central Authority is satisfied that penalty need to be imposed on Vidushi.

The penalty can be upto Rs. Ten lakhs. This means the maximum amount will be Rs. Ten Lakhs. It is not necessary to impose Rs. Ten Lakhs in all cases. Option (b) is thus rejected.

The decision by the Central Authority is correct. Option (c) is correct. Option (d) is incorrect because the criteria for imposition of penalty is the opinion of Central Authority. The passage does not state that Central Authority need to prove before the Court that imposition of such penalty was necessary. Option (a) is incorrect. As per Section 21, penalty can be imposed on either manufacturer or endorser. Thus, it would be incorrect to claim that only Vidya should be liable for such penalty.

84. Ans. a

Sol. It is mentioned in the passage that Publishing a misleading advertisement under the DOMA is punishable with up to six months imprisonment, and/or a fine for the first offence. On the second offence, the period of

imprisonment can extend to one year. (Reason is Correct). On this basis it can be concluded that if a person is punished for committing this offence for the first time- he will be sentence upto six months whereas if he is punished for committing the offence for second time- he will be sentenced upto 1 years. Thus, the punishment in case of second offence can increase. Assertion is also correct as it also saying that person convicted for second time for offence under DOMA is likely to get an increased punishment than the person being convicted first time. Option (a) is the correct answer because truthfulness of A is explained in R.

Section D-Logical Reasoning

85. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states that "The scale of AI's capabilities is staggering; it has outpaced Moore's Law, becoming billions of times more powerful within a decade." This indicates that the author is concerned about the rapid advancements of AI and its implications for human control and safety. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage outlines both the potential benefits and the significant risks associated with AI, making it clear that the author does not view AI's rapid advancement as solely beneficial. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage states that "The risk of AI being used for malicious purposes is not theoretical; there are already instances of AI chatbots encouraging harmful actions, from criminal activities to self-harm." This shows that the author believes the risks are not just theoretical but have real-world manifestations. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage raises questions about "our political systems' readiness to adapt," suggesting that the author does not believe political systems are well-prepared for the challenges posed by AI. Hence (c).

86. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states that "Stuart Russell, a leading AI expert, points out that even sandwich shops are subject to more regulation than AI companies. He advocates for a licensing system for AI development, similar to those in place for aviation or nuclear power." Although the author cites Stuart Russell, the context suggests agreement with this viewpoint, as it is presented as a potential solution to the lack of focus on AI safety. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest slowing down the pace of AI development as a way to mitigate risks. Rather, it focuses on the need for regulation. Option (c) is incorrect because the author clearly outlines the risks associated with AI and does not suggest that focusing solely on the benefits would be a way to mitigate these risks. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage argues for more regulation, not less. It specifically criticizes the lack of focus on AI safety and suggests that a laissez-faire approach is not appropriate given the high stakes. Hence (b).

87. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states, "AI promises unprecedented benefits but also poses risks that are magnitudes greater than any technology humanity has dealt with before." This makes it clear that, according to the author, AI's potential for misuse is unparalleled. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage describes technological advancements as a "double-edged sword," indicating that they have both positive and negative impacts on society. The printing press is given as an example that led to both democratization of information and persecution. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage raises questions about "our political systems' readiness to adapt" and suggests that there has been a "lack of focus on AI safety." This implies that political leaders are not yet taking adequate steps to regulate AI. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that "Many AI models operate as 'black boxes,' their inner workings inscrutable to users." This directly contradicts the idea that AI models are completely transparent and easily understandable. Hence (b).

88. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states that "regulating AI presents unique challenges, including defining what 'safe' means in the context of AI and achieving global consensus on regulatory standards." If there is already a global consensus on strict regulatory standards for AI, this would weaken the author's argument about the challenges and risks of regulating AI. Option (a) is incorrect because, while it highlights a positive aspect of AI, it does not directly counter the author's concerns about the risks and need for regulation. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage mentions that "autonomous AI systems capable of pursuing high-level goals are in development," implying that the move towards high-level goals is part of the risk. The statement in option (c) does not negate this concern. Option (d) is incorrect because it is argued that rapid AI advancement

"could lead to economic upheaval and increased inequality." While evenly distributed economic benefits would be positive, it doesn't directly weaken the author's broader arguments about the risks and challenges posed by AI. Hence (b).

89. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states that "Political leaders must resist the siren call of tech optimists who insist that everything will turn out fine. The stakes are too high for a laissez-faire approach." This indicates that the author believes the risks are significant and require a cautious approach from political leaders. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage raises questions about "our political systems' readiness to adapt," suggesting that political leaders may not be well-informed about the complexities of AI. Option (b) is incorrect because the author explicitly argues against a laissez-faire approach, stating that "the stakes are too high" for such an approach to be acceptable. Option (d) is incorrect because the author warns against listening to tech optimists who insist that everything will be fine, implying that they are not the most reliable source of information on AI safety. Hence (c).

90. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states in the first paragraph that Vivian was a volunteer with Road to Recovery, which drives Palestinians, mostly children, needing medical treatment, to hospitals in Israel. While the organization's work is described as humanitarian, it is also mentioned that it can foster goodwill and provides a unique opportunity for Palestinians and Israelis to get to know each other. Therefore option (b) correctly captures the organization's role in driving Palestinians to hospitals in Israel and fostering goodwill. Hence (b).

91. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The first paragraph of the passage states that 'Vivian was a human being possessed of deep compassion who understood a fundamental fact: that whether Israeli or Palestinian, black or white, rich or poor, Muslim, Christian or Jew, we all are human beings.' This implies that Vivian recognized the common humanity shared by individuals of different backgrounds. Hence (c).

92. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. This information is found in the last paragraph of the passage, where Yonatan's perspective on the reasons behind the ongoing conflicts is discussed. Yonatan contends that the conflicts involving Israel and Palestine continue not because his mother's work was stupid or naïve, but because her efforts were not pushed and championed by more people across the divide. This suggests that Yonatan believes that the lack of sufficient support for peace initiatives is a key factor in the persistence of the conflicts. Hence (c).

93. Ans: d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. In the last paragraph of the passage, the author expresses his hope for the year 2024. The author hopes that more people will listen to and champion Vivian's ideas for peace. This is implied in the sentence: "My hope for 2024 is that at least people try to listen, and that her life and work weren't in vain." Here the author is expressing the desire for increased support and attention to the ideas of peace advocated by Vivian. Hence (d).

94. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states that "The Supreme Court ruled that Parliament must legislate if non-heterosexual marriages are to be made lawful." This indicates that the Supreme Court has left the decision to Parliament. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that the Supreme Court "reportedly ruled against making same-sex marriage legal," which shows they are not in favour. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage clearly states that "marriage for them is neither legal nor a fundamental right," indicating that the Supreme Court does not consider it a fundamental right. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage explicitly mentions that the Supreme Court has made a ruling against making same-sex marriage legal. Hence (b).

95. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage states that "The law code is a reflection of its society's values, beliefs and tendencies." This directly aligns with the author's viewpoint on the role of law in society. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage suggests that law is not just a legal framework but also reflects societal values. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage does not indicate that law should be independent of societal beliefs; rather, it suggests the opposite. Option (d) is incorrect because, although the passage discusses the regulation of intimate spaces, it does not state that this is the primary concern of the law. Hence (b).

96. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states, "The legal correctness of the Supreme Court's decision does not make the issue one of law alone." This implies that the issue also involves societal beliefs, making it not solely a legal matter. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage mentions that "the Centre said in court that legalising non-heterosexual marriage would have an impact on 160 laws," indicating that there would be an impact. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage states that the "scope of the Special Marriage Act... cannot be expanded as its wording... cannot be read differently," suggesting that it cannot be easily amended. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage says, "The Supreme Court ruled that Parliament must legislate if non-heterosexual marriages are to be made lawful," indicating that the Parliament also has a role in this matter. Hence (c).

97. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states, "What seems to have surfaced is a clash between marriage as a social phenomenon, carrying with it all the beliefs and biases of the society within which it is set, and marriage as a private relationship between two individuals." This indicates that societal norms and beliefs do play a role in shaping the legal and social understanding of marriage. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage explicitly discusses the role of societal values and beliefs in the issue. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage points out that marriage is not just an 'intimate space' but also carries societal beliefs and biases. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that societal norms are fully supportive of marriage equality; rather, it highlights the complexities and biases. Hence (c).

98. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions, "The argument of one respondent, the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights, for example, referred in effect to the non-negotiability of the mother's gender identity." This adds another layer of complexity to the issue, supporting the author's conclusion that the issue is multi-faceted. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that the Special Marriage Act "cannot be expanded as its wording... cannot be read differently," indicating that it is not sufficient to address all concerns. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage says, "The Supreme Court ruled that Parliament must legislate if non-heterosexual marriages are to be made lawful," suggesting that the issue is not straightforward and solely a legal matter. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not state that Indian society is unanimously in favour; it discusses the complexities and biases involved. Hence (b).

99. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The passage discusses the increasing usage of deepfakes and the challenges they pose, including their use in cybercrimes and scams, suggesting that the advancement in this technology has surpassed the current regulatory measures' ability to effectively control it. Option (a) is incorrect as the passage specifically highlights the sinister and harmful uses of deepfakes, contradicting the idea of them being primarily used harmlessly. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage implies that distinguishing real content from deepfakes is becoming increasingly difficult, leading to confusion and the need for regulatory action. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage clearly states the significant impact of deepfakes on public safety and individual privacy, evident in the increase in cybercrimes using this technology. Hence (b).

100. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage discusses the difficulty in distinguishing real content from artificial creations due to the refinement and weaponization of technology, particularly in the context of deepfakes. This challenge is highlighted as a significant concern. Option (a) is incorrect because, although the passage mentions

an increase in deepfake usage by cybercriminals, it does not state that deepfakes have become the primary tool, surpassing others. Option (b) is incorrect as the passage suggests that the issue of deepfakes was already recognized before the targeting of celebrities, and it does not claim this was the main catalyst for awareness and action. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage indicates varied approaches to deepfake regulation globally, without suggesting a unified or consistent effort across all nations. Hence (d).

101. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. It directly supports the author's argument for the need for regulation. If there has been a significant increase in deepfake-related crimes, it emphasizes the urgency and necessity for regulatory measures to control the creation and dissemination of spurious content using deepfakes. Option (a) is incorrect because the development of reliable detection tools might suggest less need for stringent regulation. Option (c) is incorrect as increased public awareness and education about deepfakes could be seen as reducing the need for regulatory intervention. Option (d) is incorrect because voluntary labeling by content creators does not necessarily address the need for broader regulatory measures, especially in cases where creators do not comply voluntarily. Hence (b).

102. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author suggests that deepfakes are contributing to a crisis where differentiating real from artificial content is becoming more challenging. This is impacting societal understanding of reality, leading to confusion and the potential for misinformation. Option (a) is incorrect as the passage does not indicate that deepfakes enhance understanding or appreciation of technology, but rather focuses on the challenges they pose. Option (c) is incorrect because, although deepfakes might encourage a more critical approach to media, the passage emphasizes the difficulties they create in distinguishing reality, not necessarily leading to a more questioning approach. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage discusses the sinister uses of deepfakes and their destabilizing implications, not their responsible use or positive contribution to societal discourse. Hence (b).

103. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. It aligns with the principle stated in the passage that the existential crisis posed by deepfakes arises from the increasing difficulty in distinguishing the real from the artificial, which has destabilizing implications on society. Option (a) is incorrect as the passage focuses on the societal impact of deepfakes rather than the technical complexity of creating them. Option (b) is incorrect because, while individual privacy is a concern, the passage emphasizes a broader existential crisis affecting societal perception of reality. Option (d) is incorrect as the passage does not suggest that the evolution of AI technology will solve the problems created by deepfakes; instead, it highlights the ongoing challenges and potential worsening of the situation. Hence (c).

104. Ans. a

Sol. Option (a) is correct. Increase in export will bring more foreign currency in the country, which in turn will reduce the trade deficit. Except option (a), all others are reasons for increase in the trade deficit, directly or indirectly. Option (b) can be inferred from, "Global crude oil prices have surged by more than 40% in 2022 in the wake of Russia's war on Ukraine, swelling the import bill." Option (c) can be inferred from "The early onset of the Indian summer, with a heat wave, has bolstered power demand, setting the pace for coal imports, which grew 136% last month, notwithstanding record output by key domestic supplier Coal India. For the first time ever, the Ministry of Power has set timelines for States to import coal over the next few months, a far cry from the 16% year-on-year decline in imports of the fuel in the April 2021-January 2022 period and a clear portent that the bill for overseas purchases of coal is also set to swell." Option (d) can be inferred from "Monitoring the trade deficit is crucial as this has a direct bearing on the current account deficit (CAD). Disconcertingly, foreign direct investment, which typically helps bridge the CAD, has seen a moderation. And, the wider the CAD, the greater the downward pressure on the rupee. A weaker rupee, in turn, makes imports costlier, potentially widening the trade deficit, and thus triggering a vicious cycle." Hence (a).

105. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. Option (b) and option (c) are true as per the discussion of the author in the passage. They can be understood from the following lines of the passage, 'Emerging from a record export performance during the just-concluded financial year, outward shipments for the month rose 24.2% from a year earlier, with electronics and chemicals showing healthy expansion, while petroleum products more than doubled. 'and 'To help avoid added stress, the Government must consider additional incentives for exports, while encouraging local production of items that strain the import bill.' As per the passage due to increased trade deficit rupee has become weaker, which makes the increase in the income of exporters NOT the importers, who will gain more money in terms of rupee, hence option (a) is incorrect as per the passage. Hence (d).

106. Ans. c

Sol. Option (c) is correct. It is understood from the following lines of the passage, 'Monitoring the trade deficit is crucial as this has a direct bearing on the current account deficit (CAD). Disconcertingly, foreign direct investment, which typically helps bridge the CAD, has seen a moderation. And, the wider the CAD, the greater the downward pressure on the rupee. A weaker rupee, in turn, makes imports costlier, potentially widening the trade deficit, and thus triggering a vicious cycle. The RBI also has its hands full with the battle against imported inflation as global commodity prices remain sharply elevated. Options (a) and (b) are not in the ambit of the passage, as the focus of the passage is on trade deficit in India not trade surplus. Option (d) is contradicted in the passage. Hence (c).

107. Ans. b

Sol. Option (b) is correct. Option (a) and option (c) are not relevant as the passage focuses on trade deficit not trade surplus in India. Hence both options can be eliminated. Option (d) can also be eliminated as it goes opposite to what the passage suggests i.e. increase in trade deficit in India will lead to decrease in the value of rupee. Hence (b).

108. Ans. d

Sol. Option (d) is correct. None of the options (a), (b) and (c) can reduce the trade deficit which has breached \$200 billion. All the statements mentioned in the above options would increase the trade deficit. Hence (d).

Section E-Quantitative Techniques

109. Ans. c

Sol. COMMON EXPLANATION,

Let the investment of Vidushi = Rs. x

So, investment of Vidya = Rs. (x - 10000)

Investment of Vidhan = Rs. (x - 5000)

Investment of Vidhi = Rs. (x - 20000)

Now, the total investment made by all four friends together was Rs. 2, 85,000.

$$x - 20000 + x - 5000 + x - 10000 + x = 285000 \Rightarrow 4x - 35000 = 285000 \Rightarrow 4x = 320000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 80000$$

Now,

	Investment	Simple Interest
Vidhi	Rs. 60000	Rs.60000*2*20% = Rs. 24000
Vidhan	Rs. 75000	Rs.75000*3*10% = Rs. 22500
Vidya	Rs. 70000	Rs.70000*5*8% = Rs. 28000
Vidushi	Rs. 80000	Rs.80000*2.5*15% =Rs.30000

According to the question,

$$\text{Required \% difference} = (24000 - 30000)/30000 = 6000/30000 = 1/5 = 20\%$$

Hence, option (c) is correct.

110. Ans. d

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{Ratio} = 60000 + 70000 : 75000 + 80000 = 130000 : 155000 = 130 : 155 = 26 : 31$$

Hence, option (d) is correct.

111. Ans. a

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{Average} = (24000 + 22500 + 28000 + 30000) / 4 = \text{Rs. } 26,125$$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

112. Ans. b

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{Amount} = 60000 * 120\% * 120\% = \text{Rs. } 86400$$

Hence, option (b) is correct.

113. Ans. a

Sol. COMMON EXPLANATION,

Based on chain rule concept,

$$(M_1 * D_1 * H_1) / W_1 = (M_2 * D_2 * H_2) / W_2$$

For group A and B,

$$8M * 18 * 9 = 15W * 12 * 6$$

$$M / W = 5 / 6$$

Similarly,

For group C and D,

$$6B * 24 * 9 = 15G * 18 * 6$$

$$B / G = 5 / 4$$

Therefore,

$$\text{Ratio of efficiency} = M : W : B : G = 5 : 6 : 5 : 4$$

$$\text{Total work} = 8 * 5 * 18 * 9 = 6480 \text{ units}$$

Now ATQ,

Time required to complete the task by 12 men and 8 women work together for 5 hours a day

$$= 6480 / (12 * 5 + 8 * 6) * 5 = 6480 / (108 * 5) = 12 \text{ days}$$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

114. Ans. d

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Time required to complete the task by 20 boys and 15 girls work together for 4 hours a day

$$= 6480 / (20 * 5 + 15 * 4) * 4 = 1620 / 180 = 9 \text{ days}$$

Hence, option (d) is correct.

115. Ans. b

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{Required \% difference} = (11 - 9) / 9 = 2 / 9 = 22.22\%$$

Hence, option (b) is correct.

116. Ans. a

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

$$\text{Difference} = 1 / 20 \text{ of } 4000 = \text{Rs. } 200$$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

117. Ans. d

Sol. COMMON EXPLANATION,

	Administration	Finance	Manufacturing	Total
A	4100	$5000 - 1200 = 3800$	$4100 + 900 = 5000$	
B	$12000 * 20\% = 2400$	$12000 - 2400 - 7600 = 2000$	$3800 * 2 = 7600$	12000
C	4000	$2000 * 50\% = 1000$	$4000 * 11/4 = 11000$	

Ratio = $2000:11000 = 2:11$

Hence, option (d) is correct.

118. Ans. b

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Average of Administration vacancies = $(2400 + 4000)/2 = 3200$

Hence, option (b) is correct.

119. Ans. a

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Required % = $5000/2000 = 5/2 = 250\%$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

120. Ans. b

Sol. Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Candidates selected for A Finance & C Finance interview = $3800 * 3 + 1000 * 4 = 15400$

Hence, option (b) 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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