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**Shaurya Tiwari**

Vidhigya Indore Aspire 2 Years  
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**Section A-English****1. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The first two sentences of the passage explicitly state “In a poor country like India, as income rises people first concentrate on increasing their consumption of what they regard as basic or more essential consumer goods. For the poor, these goods would primarily include cereals and for people at successive levels of higher income protective foods, simple non-food consumer goods, more modern, better quality non-food consumer goods and simple consumer durables, better quality consumer goods, and so on.” Hence (c).

**2. Ans. a**

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions “Until the mid-seventies one notices a rise in the proportion of consumption expenditure on cereals, and thereafter, a steady decline reflecting a progressive increase in the relative expenditure on non-cereal or protective foods.” This statement implies an increase in the expenditure on non-cereal protective foods. Hence (a).

**3. Ans. a**

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The statement in (a) is contradictory to what is given in the passage. The passage states that ‘If we examine the price behaviour of food items over the past several years, we find that the prices of protective foods (edible oils, pulses, sugar, meat, fish etc.) have been rising more sharply than those of cereals on account of an inadequate supply response to the increase in demand.’ It can be understood that the passage states the contradiction. Whereas, it is stated in the passage ‘In the Approach to the Seventh Plan, importance was given to edible oils, pulses and some of the other protective foods.’ Also ‘As incomes rise and one approaches the turning point referred to, there is an upward movement along the hierarchy in the demand for consumer goods’ and then ‘Until the mid-seventies one notices a rise in the proportion of consumption expenditure on cereals, and thereafter, a steady decline reflecting a progressive increase in the relative expenditure on non-cereal or protective foods.’ Hence (a).

**4. Ans. d**

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The first few lines of the first paragraph states “For the poor, these goods would primarily include cereals and for people at successive levels of higher income protective foods, simple non-food consumer goods, more modern, better quality non-food consumer goods and simple consumer durables, better quality consumer goods, and so on.” Hence (d).

**5. Ans. a**

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The second last sentence of the passage “Approach to the Seventh Plan, importance was given to edible oils, pulses and some of the other protective foods but the overall impression created was that food grains still hold the center of the stage”. Option (b) is ruled out as it is stated in the following lines that , “This is particularly unfortunate because it affects the poorer segments of the population, whose need to increase consumption of protective foods is being thwarted by an excessive rise in prices.’ This shows that the need to increase is being thwarted, that means, it is being obstructed, hence what is required here is not that the consumption is increase, but that the hurdles in increasing the consumption of protective foods are to be removed. Hence (a).

**6. Ans. b**

Sol. Option (b) is correct. Throughout the passage, the author has discussed different ways of people and their traditions in keeping the nature protected. The author believes that this idea should be rekindled with taking some practical and conscious steps towards the betterment of the environment. Hence (b).

**7. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions the perspective of Gandhi and Armstrong and they both had their different ideologies for nature. Gandhi had a philosophical theory for the nature where he follows the classic expression of Greeks called kenosis. And on the other hand, Armstrong follows a modern perspective towards nature but they both had a fresh and insightful motive towards the nature. Hence (c).



**8. Ans. d**

Sol. Option (d) is correct. Although the author does not directly mention the threats to nature but he subtly while giving the solution puts through the threats. Option (d) elaborates about the qualities of nature and its processes, which is not a threat. Hence (d).

**9. Ans. b**

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author has conveyed, in the second paragraph of the passage, a thought through the examples of romanticism of Wordsworth and Keats which people can incorporate in their lives as it will help in facing the challenges thrown by nature. Hence (b).

**10. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. In the concluding paragraph of the passage, the author mentions that Armstrong offers practical steps to develop a new mind-set to rekindle the sense of the sacred. Reflective and insightful, the book is a primer on how environmental science needs to be redesigned as a subject. Hence (c).

**11. Ans. b**

Sol. Option (b) is correct. In the beginning of the passage, it is stated that the portrait was painted by Joshua Reynolds, and later it mentions that, 'The painting was well known, particularly after an engraving of it was made in 1788, and the dangling feet were also famous.' This supports the fact in option (b). Hence (b).

**12. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage states in the second paragraph of the passage that the case was filed against the Hunterian Museum, the outcome of the case of an ancient skeleton in the United States brought to a head long-simmering issues surrounding the rights of the dead against the rights of museums to display their remains and of scientists to learn from them. Hence (c).

**13. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage, in the beginning mentions about the famous portrait of John Hunter, and although there were claims of the portrait containing his real skeleton, it belonged to the 'Irish Giant' Charles Byrne. Therefore option (c) is not true, as per the information given in the passage. Hence (c).

**14. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage explains the similarities between Byrne and the man who died 8500 years ago. But option (c) is the view of the author not in respect with the similarity between the two. Options (a), (b) and (d) are established in the second half of the second paragraph, 'They share stories of identity and ownership in the aftermath of colonialism. More broadly, both men seem to epitomise science's appropriation of individual identities in the service of a larger impersonal goal of knowledge that presumably will benefit humankind. By this argument, a dead body has no value other than as a source of information. Yet the stories of these two men, vastly separated in place and time, are not merely stories of a cold and rapacious science, but of the intertwined desires and beliefs that the living project onto the dead, both in the 18th century and today, both among scientists and among others who lay claim to the bodies of the dead. The dead themselves know nothing about it. Hence (c).

**15. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The concluding paragraph of the passage gives an overview of Charles Byrne. It states that, 'We know little about him apart from his height, which was actually about 7 ft 7 in (2.31 m). His parents were of normal size but, since he hired himself out for money while still in his teens, they were most likely poor. His handlers dressed him in the height of 1780s fashion, with silk stockings and lace cuffs, and broadsides posted on walls across London announced his arrival in April 1782.' By the above statements, it can be inferred that Byrne made his livelihood with his height. Hence (c).

**16. Ans. d**

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The last line of the passage states, "The non-violent method, in order to justify itself, must be dynamic and capable of changing such a regime of social order." The connotation of the author in the last line



makes it clear that he proposes positive methods. So, options (a), (b) and (c) are in line with the passage suggestion/s. Hence (d).

**17. Ans. a**

Sol. Option (a) is correct. The passage mentions 'There can be violence without these motives; there can be violence for a good object as well as for an evil object.' And it is stated in the first line of the passage 'Violence has played a great part in the world's history.' The passage also mentions 'In avoiding it; however, someone cannot accept a negative attitude of submitting to bad and far greater evils.' Which implies that violence cannot be ignored. Hence (a).

**18. Ans. d**

Sol. Option (d) is correct. The passage states "There can be violence without these motives; there can be violence for a good object as well as for an evil object. But it is next to impossible to separate violence from these motives in reality, and therefore, it is desirable to avoid as far as possible. In avoiding it; however, someone cannot accept a negative attitude of submitting to bad and far greater evils." Here the author states it is impractical to distinguish between whether the violence with motive or without motive. Hence (d).

**19. Ans. b**

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author mentions in the passage "It is impossible to ignore the importance of violence in the past and present. To do so is to ignore life. Yet violence is undoubtedly bad and brings an unending trail of evil consequences with it. And worse even than violence are the motives of hatred, cruelty, revenge and punishment which very often accompany violence. Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it. There can be violence without these motives; there can be violence for a good object as well as for an evil object." This clearly aligns with option (b). Hence (b).

**20. Ans. d**

Sol. Option (d) is correct. In the passage, the author has discussed the significance of violence in the world's history. But the views and opinions of the author on non-violence has not been shared. Hence (d).

**21. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The author mentions several times in the passage that when he visited Japan, he found that the people of Japan had lost all hope of getting the normal life back. Some communities were fragmented, and in general people were still miserable and disheartened. Hence (c).

**22. Ans. b**

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The author mentions in the last paragraph of the passage that, I began coming to Japan, and spending time with farmers such as Tanizaki. I wanted to understand the social dynamics of this new world: to understand how radioactivity is governed after a nuclear disaster, and how different groups clash and collaborate as they attempt to navigate the road to recovery. Hence (b).

**23. Ans. b**

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The concluding lines expresses the feelings of the rural Fukushima, 'A sense of unravelling has indeed taken hold in rural Fukushima. Residents remain uncertain about the adverse health effects of living in the region. Village life has been transformed by forced evacuations and ongoing relocations.' Hence (b).

**24. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. In the second paragraph of the passage, the author states that a new realisation has taken hold among many of Fukushima's farmers: there's no going back to an uncontaminated way of life. Which means the farmers were in despair, left with no hope of a better and uncontaminated way of life in future. Hence (c).

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

Exp. According to the recently released report, Central India and Eastern Ghats has the highest population of leopards (8,820), followed by the Western Ghats (3,596), and the Shivalik Hills and Gangetic Plains (1,109).

**26. Ans. c**

Exp. The International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA) is a global alliance that aims to conserve the world's seven main big cats. It will provide a platform for the member nations to share knowledge and expertise and extend support to recovery efforts in potential habitats. Aim: To work towards the protection and conservation of the seven major big cats — tiger, lion, leopard, snow leopard, puma, jaguar and cheetah.

**27. Ans. c**

Exp. Out of 7 big cats, India is home to 5: Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Snow Leopard and Cheetah. It is estimated that 12,000-14,000 leopards occur in India, and the population is the most genetically diverse/outbred out of all the subspecies in Asia.

**28. Ans. d**

Exp. Statewise, Madhya Pradesh boasts of the largest population of leopards (3,907), followed by Maharashtra (1,985), Karnataka (1,879) and Tamil Nadu (1,070).

**29. Ans. b**

Exp. Launched in 2008, the Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) was initiated by key founding partners, including the World Bank, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Smithsonian Institution, Save the Tiger Fund, and the International Tiger Coalition (representing over 40 non-government organizations).

**30. Ans. a**

Exp. The United Nations (UN) World Water Day is annually observed across the globe on 22 March to celebrate water, promote action to tackle the global water and sanitation crisis and focus on the significance of freshwater.

**31. Ans. b**

Exp. The theme of UN's World Water Day 2024 is "Water for Peace"/ "Leveraging Water for Peace." The annual observance of the day is led by the UN-Water and co-ordinated by UN Water members and partners and a dedicated task force in support of UN Member state and other stake holders.

**32. Ans. c**

Exp. The official celebrations for World Water Day 2024 were held at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, France. A key highlight of this event was the unveiling of the UN World Water Development Report.

**33. Ans. c**

Exp. Goal 6 of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), titled "Clean Water and Sanitation," underscores the critical importance of ensuring access to clean drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities for all. World Water Day is centered around advancing the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 6, which aims to provide water and sanitation for everyone globally by the year 2030.

**34. Ans. b**

Exp. 2.2 billion people had no access to safely managed drinking water in 2022. About 80% of jobs are water-dependent in low-income countries where agriculture is the main source of livelihood.

**35. Ans. b**

Exp. On February 3, 2024, Michelle O'Neill from the Sinn Féin party became the first nationalist first minister of Northern Ireland.

**36. Ans. c**

Exp. The collective names of Wales, Scotland, and England are often known as Great Britain that is associated with their islands. The UK is the sovereign country that is made of Northern Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and England likewise the USA the constituting countries are found in the form of states.

**37. Ans. c**

Exp. Conflict between the Protestants and the Irish Catholics goes all the way back to 1609, when King James I started an official policy of migration wherein people from England and Scotland were encouraged to move to Ulster to work in his various plantations there. The religious war that was being waged in much of Europe at the time, between the Protestants and the Catholics, made its presence felt in Ulster as well. However, a much stronger resistance was brewing. Ireland at the time was under the rule of England.

**38. Ans. c**

Exp. The UK Government recently reached a landmark deal with the European Union (Known as Windsor Framework) on post-Brexit trade rules that will govern Northern Ireland. The 'Windsor Framework' will replace the Northern Ireland Protocol. Features of Windsor Framework: The framework has two crucial aspects – the introduction of a two lanes system and the 'Stormont Brake'.

**39. Ans. b**

Exp. Goods from Britain destined for Northern Ireland will travel through a new "green lane", with a separate "red lane" for goods at risk of moving onto the EU. Products coming into Northern Ireland through the green lane would see checks and paperwork significantly reduced. Red lane goods would still be subject to checks.

**40. Ans. b**

Exp. The Enforcement Directorate is a multi-disciplinary organization mandated with the investigation of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws. On 1st May 1956, when an 'Enforcement Unit' was formed in the Department of Economic Affairs Initial Scope: It was entrusted with handling Exchange Control law violations under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (FERA '47). Renaming to Enforcement Directorate: In the year 1957, this Unit was renamed as 'Enforcement Directorate'.

**41. Ans. a**

Exp. The new policy sought to reduce the age of alcohol consumption in Delhi from 25 to 18 — but did not proceed with the step as it would have required a legislative amendment. The new policy also sought to ensure equitable distribution of alcohol vends in the city by ensuring two liquor shops in each municipal ward to bridge the gap between "overserved" and "underserved" areas.

**42. Ans. a**

Exp. IRS Officer Rahul Navin is the Current Director of Enforcement Directorate.

**43. Ans. b**

Exp. Since it is impractical for any CM to run a government from the jail, the Lt. Governor can cite 'failure of constitutional machinery in the state,' a strong reason for the President's rule in Delhi under Article 239AB of the Constitution and pave the way for the CM to resign. The President's rule will bring that national capital under the Union government's direct control.

**44. Ans. c**

Exp. Article 361 of the Constitution says that the President of India and Governors of states are not answerable to any court of law for "any act done in discharge of their official duties". The Administrator or Lt. Governor (LG) of a Union Territory is not immune under Article 361, unlike the Governor and President who have immunity.

**45. Ans. a**

Exp. The Mekedatu project is a multipurpose project involving the construction of a balancing reservoir near Kanakapura in Ramanagara district, Karnataka.



**46. Ans. d**

Exp. Mekedatu is a multipurpose balancing reservoir project at the confluence of the River Cauvery.

**47. Ans. b**

Exp. In the case of disputes relating to waters, Article 262 provides: Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State River or river valley. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may, by law provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint.

**48. Ans. c**

Exp. As per Article 262, the Parliament has enacted the following: River Board Act, 1956: This empowered the GoI to establish Boards for Interstate Rivers and river valleys in consultation with State Governments. To date, no river board has been created. Inter-State Water Dispute Act, 1956: In case, if a particular state or states approach the Centre for the constitution of the tribunal, the Central Government should try to resolve the matter by consultation among the aggrieved states.

**49. Ans. c**

Exp. India signed a Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) with a bloc of four European countries — Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland, formally known as the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

**50. Ans. c**

Exp. EFTA is an intergovernmental organization that was established in 1960 as an alternative trade bloc for those European states that were unable or unwilling to join the European Union (EU). EFTA comprises Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland, which are not part of the EU but have access to its single market through various agreements.

**51. Ans. c**

Exp. EFTA is India's 9th largest trading partner, accounting for 2.5% of India's total merchandise trade in 2020-21. Main Indian exports to EFTA: textiles, chemicals, gems, jewellery, machinery, and pharmaceuticals. Main Indian imports from EFTA: machinery, chemicals, precious metals, and medical instruments.

**52. Ans. c**

Exp. India's exports to EFTA countries during 2022-23 stood at USD 1.92 billion, while imports were at USD 16.74 billion. The bilateral trade between India and EFTA stood at USD 18.65 billion in 2022-23. Switzerland is the largest trading partner of India followed by Norway.

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

Sol: Option (b) is correct. As mentioned in the passage, under the new Post Office Bill, 2023, Section 9 explicitly allows postal authorities to intercept, open, or detain items if they are suspected to contain prohibited material or in the **interest of state security** and other specified reasons. This legal provision supports the actions of the postal authorities in this scenario. In the instant case, the authorities opened the parcel on the basis of a genuine lead as per which the parcel contained items which may be used by terrorist to cause harm to the nation. This fact establishes that authorities intercepted the parcel on the ground of threat to security of the state. Option (a) is incorrect as the new Bill provides legal backing for such actions by postal authorities, overriding concerns of privacy in specific circumstances. Option (c) is incorrect because the new legislation specifically empowers postal authorities to perform such actions without necessarily requiring a court order, especially in cases of suspected contravention of laws or security concerns. Option (d) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

**54. Ans: (b)**

Sol: Option (b) is correct because Section 10 of the Post Office Bill, 2023, explicitly exempts the Post Office from liability for loss, mis-delivery, delay, or damage during service provision, **except in situations specifically prescribed by the law**. This provision legally shields the Post Office in Vivek's case. In the instant case, the facts of

the question does not reveal any situation prescribed by law to provide compensation in case of damage. Therefore, no compensation is required to be paid by post office. Option (a) is incorrect because, despite concerns about consumer rights, the legal exemption granted by the Act takes precedence. Option (c) introduces a negligence aspect, which does not align with the legal framework established by the new law. Option (d) challenges the constitutionality of Section 10, but this is a broader legal argument that would require substantial legal reasoning and is beyond the immediate scope of Vivek's specific case of compensation for damaged goods.

**55. Ans: (b)**

Sol: Option (b) is correct because Vidhi Couriers' actions were in compliance with the Post Office Act of 1898, which did not explicitly define "letters." The Post Office Bill, 2023, cannot be applied retroactively (as the passage mentions that the Post Office Act of 1898 is prospective in application) to penalize actions that were not explicitly illegal under the previous law. Option (a) is incorrect as the passage mentions that the Post Office Act of 1898 is prospective in application. Option (c) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage. Option (d) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

**56. Ans: (a)**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. Section 10 exempts the Post Office and its officer from "any liability by reason of any loss, mis-delivery, delay, or damage in course of any service provided by the Post Office," **except such liability as may be prescribed under any law.** In the instant case, the question mentions about consumer dispute law which provides for compensation in case of loss caused due to acts by any service provider including Post Officer. Therefore, the Post office will have to provide compensation. Option (b) is therefore incorrect. Option (c) offers a middle ground by compensating Varsha but provides a reasoning which cannot be derived from the passage. Option (d) is incorrect as it ignores the potential for negligence as a ground for compensation mentioned in Consumer law.

**57. Ans: (a)**

Sol: Option (a) is correct as the passage states that the Bill contains provisions allowing the Centre to intercept, open, or detain any postal item, similar to Sections 19, 25, and 26 of the Indian Post Office Act of 1898. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage indicates that the power to intercept postal items was already present in the Indian Post Office Act of 1898, and the 2023 Bill continues similar provisions. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage does not suggest any restriction on the government's ability to intercept postal items compared to the 1898 Act. Instead, it maintains or aligns with the previous Act's provisions. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions that the 2023 Bill removes the exclusive privilege of the Centre to convey all letters by post, which was a part of the Indian Post Office Act of 1898. The rise of private courier services and the redefinition of terms like "letters" have already eroded this exclusivity.

**58. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Option (d) cannot be inferred from the passage as it states that the 2023 Bill removes the exclusive privilege of the Centre to convey all letters by post, a change from the Indian Post Office Act of 1898. This exclusivity had already been eroded by the rise of private courier services. Option (a) can be inferred as the passage mentions that the 2023 Bill allows for the interception and detention of any postal article, expanding the scope beyond just letters, which aligns with the broader powers granted in the new Bill compared to the 1898 Act. Option (b) can be inferred because the passage indicates that the 2023 Bill, like the 1898 Act, exempts the Post Office and its officers from liability for certain lapses in postal services. Option (c) can be inferred as the passage explains that the 2023 Bill introduces regulations for private courier services, which were not explicitly covered under the Indian Post Office Act of 1898. This represents a new regulatory approach in the 2023 Bill.

**59. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage provides that Article 19 (1) (d) and Article 19 (1) (e) of the Constitution guarantees all citizens of India the fundamental right "to move freely throughout the territory of India" and "to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India" respectively. Only reasonable restrictions can be imposed on this right in the interests of public order, security of the State, or the sovereignty and integrity of India. In the instant case, the state government has imposed restrictions on the ground of economic welfare of the state. Hence such restriction is not allowed. Therefore, the act of the government is not in consonance of the provisions

mentioned in the passage. Option (a) and (b) are therefore incorrect. Option (c) is incorrect as government can impose restriction on right to move freely on certain grounds.

**60. Ans: (a)**

**Sol:** Option (a) is correct. The passage provides that Article 19 (1) (d) and Article 19 (1) (e) of the Constitution guarantees all citizens of India the fundamental right “to move freely throughout the territory of India” and “to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India” respectively. Only reasonable restrictions can be imposed on this right in the interests of public order, security of the State, or the sovereignty and integrity of India. In the previous question, the measures taken by the government were based on economic welfare. This question substitutes these facts. As per the substituted facts, the decision of the government was based on the disturbance to public order. These restrictions are valid as restriction on right under Article 19(1)(d) can be imposed in the interest of public order. After these substituted facts, the action taken by the State of Madhya Pradesh is valid as the restrictions imposed are in consonance with Article 19(1)(d).

**61. Ans. (b)**

**Sol.** Option (b) is correct. As mentioned in the passage, the UP ordinance retains only the “safety and security” provisions of the Factories Act — excluding the chapter on health and provisions relating to hazardous processes. These include detailed provisions for cleanliness, ventilation, overcrowding, drinking water, latrines and urinals — all of which surely become more important during a global health pandemic, not less. The right to health of workmen has been recognised as a part of the right to life in a number of judgments — including providing PPEs to workers exposed to hazardous conditions. The passage is silent of whether the government has enacted laws to protect the right to secure to all workers a living wage, better conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life. Hence, only statement II is correct.

**62. Ans: (d)**

**Sol:** Option (d) is correct. The passage mentions that the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), **though unenforceable before courts**, are constitutionally-mandated goals for the State to work towards when making laws. The DPSP enjoin the State to ensure that the “operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment” (Article 39), to “make effective provision for securing the right to work” (Article 41), “to secure to all workers a living wage, better conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life.” (Article 43). The right provided under Article 43 is unenforceable. Hence, Vidhan cannot challenge the amendment for violation of Article 43.

**63. Ans: (c)**

**Sol:** Option (c) is correct. The passage provides that to be compelled to work violates Article 23 of the Constitution of India, which provides a “right against exploitation” prohibiting human trafficking, begar, and forced labour. In *PUDR v Union of India* (1982), the Supreme Court held that “forced labour”, prohibited by Article 23 included not just physical force but also the threat of imprisonment or fine or it compulsion arising from hunger and poverty, want and destitution. The word ‘force’ includes force arising from the compulsion of economic circumstances which leaves no choice of alternatives to a person in want and compels him to provide labour or service though the remuneration received for it is less than the minimum wage. Option (a) is incorrect as it assumes that since the labourers are willingly working, it would not amount to forced labour. This assumption ignores that physically forcing someone to work at a wage rate lower than the minimum wage is not necessary. In *PUDR vs Union of India* (1982), the Supreme Court held that “forced labour”, prohibited by Article 23, and included not just physical force but also the threat of imprisonment or fine or it may even be compulsion arising from hunger and poverty, want and destitution.

Option (b) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage. Option (d) is incorrect as it is outside the scope of the question.

**64. Ans: (d)**

**Sol:** Article 23 prohibits forced labour. According to the passage, it includes the threat of imprisonment or fine. In the present case, the prisoners are being forced to work for long hours. It is mandatory for them to work. When they refuse they are threatened with additional imprisonment. This clearly falls within the ambit of prohibition provided under Article 23. Therefore, the labour will be treated as forced labour. Option (d) is the most



appropriate option. Option (a) & (b) are incorrect as they are beyond the scope of the legal principles laid down in the passage. The passage is completely silent on rehabilitation of prisoners and right to dignified life. Option (c) is incorrect. The fact that the prisoners are threatened to work would make it fall within the prohibition under Article 23. The fact they are already undergoing imprisonment is irrelevant here.

#### 65. Ans: (a)

Sol: As per the passage, the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), though unenforceable before courts, are **constitutionally-mandated goals** for the State to work towards **when making laws**. The DPSP enjoin the State to ensure that the “operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment” (Article 39). This shows that Parliament can make laws to give effect to DPSP. In the present question, the Parliament has done this only. The law made by them gives statutory (legal) recognition to DPSP provided under Article 39. Option (a) is correct. Option (b) is incorrect. The DPSP are not enforceable before courts. However, when a law is made it is enforceable. Option (c) is incorrect as Parliament can make laws with the aim of achieving the goal provided under DPSP. Option (d) is incorrect. The law is not dealing with Article 23. It deals with DPSP-Article 39.

#### 66. Ans. (b)

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The amendment came into effect from September 9, 2005, but with a provision that partitions or testamentary disposition that had taken place prior to December 20, 2004 — the date on which the amendment Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha — will remain valid and unaffected by the change. This led to the interpretation that **the daughters’ coparcenary rights, being prospective, would not come into effect unless both the coparcener (father and his daughter) were alive on September 9, 2005**. This position was crystallised in a 2015 judgment of the Supreme Court in Prakash and Others vs. Phulavati in 2015. This was the settled legal position until 2023. In 2023, this judgment was overruled. The present question has to be answered on the basis of the legal position in 2016 (as per the Prakash v. Phulavati Case). In the instant case, Vidhan (the father) died on August 8, 2005. This is before September 9, 2005. Therefore, as per the legal position in the Prakash v. Phulavati Case **the daughters’ coparcenary rights, would not come into effect. Hence only the Sons, i.e., A and C will be eligible to receive property of Vidhan.**

#### 67. Ans. (c)

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage provides that Option (b) is correct. The amendment came into effect from September 9, 2005, but with a provision that partitions or testamentary disposition that had taken place prior to December 20, 2004 — the date on which the amendment Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha — will remain valid and unaffected by the change. This led to the interpretation that the daughters’ coparcenary rights, being prospective, would not come into effect unless both the coparcener (father and his daughter) were alive on September 9, 2005. This was crystallised in the case of Prakash v. Phulavati. In the instant case, all the coparceners including B, the daughter were alive on 9<sup>th</sup> September, hence the amendment will be applicable (as per the reasoning provided in the case of Prakash v. Phulavati. Therefore, A, B and C will inherit the property of Vidhan.

#### 68. Ans. (c)

Sol. Option (c) is correct. The passage provides the court has rightly recognised that the amendment conferred equal status as a coparcener on daughters in Hindu families, and this right accrued by birth. The amendment came into effect from September 9, 2005, **but with a provision that partitions or testamentary disposition that had taken place prior to December 20, 2004** — the date on which the amendment Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha — **will remain valid and unaffected by the change**. In the instant case, the property of Vishal was partitioned before the amendment and hence they will continue to be valid and unaffected by the amendment.

#### 69. Ans: (c)

Sol: A is correct. The passage provides that the court has rightly recognised that the amendment conferred equal status as a coparcener on daughters in Hindu families, and this right accrued by birth. Reason is incorrect. The latest decision of the Supreme Court in July 2023, on the right of Hindu daughters to ancestral property corrects an obvious anomaly in the interpretation of a crucial amendment in 2005 to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. R is false. As per the passage, the Supreme Court through its judgement in July 2023 has cleared an anomaly in the

interpretation. The passage does not provide that the constitutional validity of the amendment was under a challenge. The amendment was valid even before the Supreme Courts' judgement.

**70. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) contains an incorrect statement. The passage provides that daughters right in father's property flows from her birth. The apex court has now categorically ruled that the daughters' right flow from their birth and not by any other factor such as the existence of their fathers. Therefore, the statement in Option (c) is incorrect as it states that daughter will be eligible for right in the property only if father is alive on September 9, 2005. Option (a) contains a correct statement. The effect of the amendment is that that rights of the daughters are same as that of a son. This is clear from the July 2023 decision of the Supreme Court. Option (b) contains a correct statement as it is specifically mentioned in the passage that legislative aim, behind the amendment, was that a flagrant discrimination between sons and daughters in entitlement to an equal share in coparcenary property, that is property inherited from one's father, grandfather or great-grandfather, should be done away with. Option (d) also contains a correct statement as it specifically mentioned in the passage "the legislation, even though it comes into effect on a prescribed date, is retroactive in its application as it is linked to birth, an antecedent event".

**71. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that Section 30 of HSA provides that any Hindu may dispose of by will or other testamentary disposition any property, which belongs to them. Disposing typically refers to lawful process of transferring ownership of property. In the instant case, the Vidhika donated all her property to an NGO through her will. Option (a) is therefore incorrect. Option (b) and (d) are incorrect as they are vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

**72. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. Section 330 & 331 of the Indian Penal Code provides punishment for officials **for voluntarily inflicting injury** to arrested persons for extorting confession. The former is a case of simple hurt and the latter for grievous hurt. In the instant case, Vidhi did not caused any voluntary injury to Vidhan. She was just asking question. Vidhan himself got frightened and tried to escape. This does not show any act on Vidhi's part to cause injury to Vidhan. Hence, she cannot be punished for it. Option (b) is therefore incorrect. Option (a) is incorrect as it assumes that an official can be punished merely because victim was seriously hurt. Option (d) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

**73. Ans: (b)**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. Section 330 & 331 of the Indian Penal Code provides punishment for officials **for voluntarily inflicting injury** to arrested persons for extorting confession. In the instant case, Vidhyut has voluntarily caused injury to Vidhan. Therefore, he can be punished. Option (a) is incorrect as the reasoning provided is not appropriate. As per the passage, reasoning should be based on Section 330 & 331. The ingredient is voluntary causing injury. The appropriate reasoning is given in Option (b). Option (c) is incorrect as it assumes that if the person arrested tries to escape, the officers can cause injury to him. Option (d) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

**74. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. As per the passage, Article 21 provides right to life. Life or personal freedom has been held to include the right to live with human dignity and includes within its ambit a personal guarantee against torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. In the case of Raghbir Singh v State of Haryana, where police used violence to force a confession from a suspect in the theft, the Court noted that when the defenders of the law violate human rights, the lives and liberty of citizens are in peril. In the instant case, since Vishal was voluntarily beaten up by police officials, their act is not in consonance with Article 21. Option (a) and (b) are incorrect as the passage provides no such exception in case of torture by police officials. Option (d) is incorrect. The reasoning used is not based on any legal principles laid down in the passage.

**75. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Statement (i) is incorrect. The passage mentions that **unlike in the US**, police atrocities in India do not have exclusive racial underpinnings. This means in India police atrocities does not have exclusive racial underpinnings. Statement (ii) is incorrect as Article 22 guarantees protection against arrest and detention in some instances. It declares that no person shall be detained in custody without being informed about the grounds of arrest. Article 22 directs that person arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest Magistrate within 24 hrs of such arrest. Statement (iii) is incorrect. In *Nandini Satpati v P.L Dani*, the Court held that physical threats or violence, psychological torture, atmospheric pressure, environmental coercion and tiring interrogation by police are law violations. Therefore, even psychological torture, atmospheric pressure, environmental coercion and tiring interrogation by police leads to violation of law.

**76. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. Statement (i), if true, would bring her arrest in consonance with the conditions mentioned in the passage. Article 22 guarantees protection against arrest and detention in some instances. It declares that no person shall be detained in custody without being informed about the grounds of arrest. Statement (ii), if true, would not make her arrest in consonance with the conditions mentioned in the passage. As per Article 22, person arrested shall be presented before the nearest judicial magistrate within 24 Hours. Statement (ii) is talking about Executive magistrate. This would not bring the arrest in consonance with Article 22. Statement (iii), if true, would have no effect on present question. The question has to be answered keeping in mind Article 22. Article 20(3) provides that the accused shall not be compelled to be a witness against himself as this would amount to self-incrimination. This is not relevant for the purpose of the present question.

**77. Ans: (b)**

Sol: Both assertion and reason are correct. The passage mentions that Section 330 & 331 of the Indian Penal Code provides punishment for officials for voluntarily inflicting injury to arrested persons for extorting confession. The former is a case of simple hurt and the latter for grievous hurt. It also mentions that, one of the worst crimes in a civilized society under the Rule of Law is perhaps the death in custody. But R is not the correct explanation of A. it merely talks that death in custody is one of the worst crime.

**78. Ans: (c)**

Sol: option (c) is correct. Article 13 of the Constitution says: "All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this part shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void." It means that the laws that were in force during the foreign rule that denied or curtailed fundamental rights stood null and void in independent India. In the instant case, Vidhan has challenged the validity of the law in 2015. While A nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court headed by the then Chief Justice J. S. Khehar ruled on **August 24, 2017**, that the Right to Privacy is a fundamental right of the citizens of India under the Constitution enshrined under Right to life and liberty under Article 21. It is also mentioned that this judgment overruled two earlier judgments of the Supreme Court that held the right to privacy is not protected by the Constitution. Therefore it could be concluded that the will not be held as void as Right to privacy was not a part of constitution till 2017. Option (a) and Option (b) are therefore incorrect. Option (d) is incorrect as it wrongly assumes that the restrictions imposed are reasonable.

**79. Ans: (d)**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage mentions that Right to life and privacy also include right to internet. The case of *Faheema Shirni VS State of Kerela*, the Kerala high court said that cell phones and web access through it are an integral part of the everyday life and forms a part of rights given under article 21 of the constitution. The Parliament has power to enact legislations to empower Central government and the State governments of India to impose a restrictions on internet services in any location in the territory of India **in case of an emergency situation to maintain public peace and tranquillity**. In the instant case, the new law enacted by parliament empowers the state government to impose restrictions on use of internet on ground of dissemination of any information deemed critical to the policies and functioning of the government. This does not fulfil the requirement mentioned in the passage (**in case of an emergency situation to maintain public peace and tranquillity**). Therefore, the new legislation will be constitutionally invalid. Option (a) and (b) are therefore incorrect. Option (c) is incorrect as the passage nowhere mentions that the right to use internet is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution.



**80. Ans: (b)**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage mentions that Right to life and privacy also include right to internet. The case of *Faheema Shirni vs State of Kerala*, the Kerala high court said that cell phones and web access through it are an integral part of the everyday life and forms a part of rights given under article 21 of the constitution. The Parliament has power to enact legislations to empower Central government and the State governments of India to impose a restrictions on internet services in any location in the territory of India **in case of an emergency situation to maintain public peace and tranquillity**. In the instant case, the new law provides state governments the authority to impose restrictions on use of internet in instances where the dissemination of any information which can potentially cause disruptions in public order and insight communal violence. This would make the new law valid and hence Vikram's challenge would be weakened.

**81. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage mentions that In *Kharak Singh vs. the state of UP (1962)*, the Supreme Court held that **anybody can enjoy freedom of movement anywhere** for personal purposes as per article 19 of Indian Constitution, and **any hindrance or surveillance in their movement amounts to violation of this right**. In the instant case, the government brought a regulation to make it mandatory for residents of the state to install "FreeFood" App in order to enjoy the benefits of the free ration scheme of the government. Once the app is installed, it asks the users to provide continuous location access which can be accessed and monitored by government agencies. This surveillance **of their movement amounts to violation of this freedom of movement**. Hence, it is constitutionally invalid in the light of the Supreme Court's judgement in *Kharak Singh vs. the state of UP*. Option (b) is therefore incorrect. Option (a) is incorrect as the passage does not mention any such exception. Option (d) is incorrect as it is vague and cannot be derived from the passage.

**82. Ans: (c)**

Sol. Statement I can be concluded. The passage mentions that in *Kharak Singh vs. the state of UP (1962)*, the Supreme Court held that **any citizen Can Enjoy Freedom of Movement Anywhere for Personal Purposes as per article 19** of Indian Constitution. Statement II cannot be concluded. Regarding Article 13, the passage only provides that Article 13 of the Constitution says: "All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this part shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void." Statement III cannot be concluded. The passage although provides that Right to life and privacy also include right to internet. But it does not mention whether it was part of Right to life since its inception.

**83. Ans: (c)**

**Sol: Assertion is correct.** A nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court headed by the then Chief Justice J. S. Khehar ruled on August 24, 2017, that the Right to Privacy is a fundamental right of the citizens of India under the Constitution) enshrined under Right to life and liberty under Article 21. The fact that right to privacy is explicitly mentioned in Article 21 is not mentioned in the passage. Therefore, Reason is incorrect.

**84. Ans: (c)**

Solution: As mentioned in the passage, the Parliament has power to enact legislations to empower Central government and the State governments of India to impose **restrictions** on internet services in any location in the territory of India in case of an emergency situation to maintain public peace and tranquillity. The power is to impose restrictions. Restrictions, in their ordinary sense means limitation. It does not mean absolute ban. In the present question, the law enacted by the Parliament provided for **absolute ban**. This is invalid as Parliament is only empowered to impose restrictions. It does not have the power to impose an absolute ban. Hence, Option (c) is the correct option. Option (a) is incorrect. It would be incorrect to say that restrictions can be imposed in all cases. As per the passage, they can be imposed in cases of an emergency situation to maintain public peace and tranquillity. Option (b) is incorrect. The law is not invalid in light of the principles (of restriction) as provided in the judgement of *Faheema Shirni v. State of Kerala*. Option (d) is incorrect as right to internet is not an absolute right. Restrictions can be imposed in case of an emergency situation to maintain public peace and tranquillity.

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

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage states that drones have a dual character and can be used for the greater good, such as delivering medicines to remote areas. This supports the author's conclusion that the character of a technological advancement is determined by how it is harnessed. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that while drones have been used for military purposes, they also have the potential to be of use in humanitarian works. This option does not support the author's conclusion about the dual character of technology. Option (b) is incorrect because it talks about the internet and not drones, which is the primary focus of the passage in discussing the dual nature of technology. Option (c) is incorrect because it focuses on the negative potential of Artificial Intelligence and does not provide a balanced view, which is what the author is advocating for in the passage. Hence (d).

**86. Ans: d**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage explicitly argues that technology, including drones and the internet, has a dual character. It can be used both for positive and negative purposes, depending on how it is harnessed. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that the market for military drones is "expected" to be worth \$17 billion by 2027, not that it will "definitely" exceed this amount. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage does not provide information to support the claim that the Indian Council of Medical Research has "only" used drones for medical purposes. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage mentions that the internet was initially a tool to connect people and democratize information, not solely to spread misinformation. Hence (d).

**87. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage concludes by stating that the real challenge is to find a balance between the inception of technology and the simultaneous creation of a concomitant moral fibre concerning their usage. Option (a) is incorrect because the author discusses the dual nature of drones but does not advocate for their exclusive use for humanitarian purposes. Option (b) is incorrect because, while the author acknowledges the marvel of Artificial Intelligence, they also express concerns about its potential to disrupt lives, labor, and economies. Option (d) is incorrect because the author mentions that the internet has been weaponized to spread misinformation but also acknowledges its role in democratizing access to information. Hence (c).

**88. Ans: a**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The passage states that the market for military drones is expected to be worth \$17 billion by 2027, likely to emphasize their growing economic and perhaps strategic importance. Option (b) is incorrect because the author does not explicitly criticize the military-industrial complex for profiting from war in the context of mentioning the market value of military drones. Option (c) is incorrect because the author does not use the market value to argue for the urgency of regulating drone technology; rather, the focus is on their dual-use nature. Option (d) is ruled out because stating that the market for military drones is expected to grow to \$17 billion by 2027 suggests the opposite of obsolescence. Hence (a).

**89. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage specifically mentions that drones have been used to deliver basic medicines to healthcare centers in remote areas like Lahaul and Spiti in Himachal Pradesh. This is cited as an example of the humanitarian potential of drones. Option (a) is incorrect because, although the passage mentions drones being used for the survey of forested areas, it is not specifically considered as a humanitarian use of AI. Option (b) is incorrect because, while the passage does mention drones being used for hydrological analyses, it does not categorize this as a humanitarian application. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage talks about drones gathering data on crop health, but it does not specify this as a humanitarian use. Hence (c).

**90. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. Option (a) is incorrect as per the passage, it says, "A private bill is *introduced* (not passed) by any member of the parliament of India who is not a minister." Option (b) is incorrect as it is concluded from the passage that all MPs have a right to introduce a bill. As in the passage, it can be a 'private bill' if introduced by a non-minister, or it can be a 'Government Bill', which a Union minister introduces'. Option (c) can be understood from the last few lines of the passage. 'A private member bill is a draft legislation introduced by any MP who is not

a minister. Such bills very rarely see the light of the day unlike a 'Government Bill', which a Union minister introduces. So far, only 14 private members' bills have been passed, with six being cleared in 1956 alone.' Hence (c).

**91. Ans. b**

Sol. Option (b) is correct. The emphasis of the passage is on conveying the idea that even after the removal of section 377 the LGBTQIA don't have the fundamental rights as heterosexuals do. Refer to "Supreme Court of India struck down section 377 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and decriminalised homosexuality. Citing another Supreme Court judgement, Sule said even after the determination of their sexual orientation, "LGBTQIA individuals are still unable to marry and raise their own families". Underlining that LGBTQIA couples have no access to rights that heterosexual couples are entitled to upon marriage, such as succession, maintenance and pensions, etc." Option (d) is a statement that has no basis in the passage, hence can't be inferred, so it can be eliminated. Option (a) can be eliminated as it is not in the ambit of the discussion in the passage. Option (c) is opposite to what the passage conveys, hence can be eliminated. Hence (b).

**92. Ans. d**

Sol. Option (d) is correct. As per passage option (a) can be inferred from "NCP MP Supriya Sule proposes to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1954 to solemnise such marriages and proposes to fix the age of marriage at 21 years in case both parties are males and 18 years in case both are females." In case of option (b) and option (c) the information is exchanged, the correct part as per the passage is, refer to, "Priya Sule on Friday introduced a private member bill in Lok Sabha to legalise same-sex marriage, and provide the same legal rights to married LGBTQIA couples which heterosexual couples are entitled to. Another private member bill was also introduced on a similar issue by DMK MP DNV Senthilkumar S which talked about providing rights to LGBTQIA persons to enable them to live with human dignity." Hence (d).

**93. Ans. c**

Sol. Option (c) is correct. Refer to the following lines of the passage, '..... (LGBTQIA) individuals still face "persecution, discrimination and social stigma within society". Hence option (c) is the problem not stated in the passage. Hence (c).

**94. Ans. a**

Sol. Option (a) is correct. Here the Supreme Court does not accept the aspects proposed in the bill. It discourages the social and the legal aspect of the marriage, which doesn't allow the same sex married people to raise the family, hence this weakens the argument of the author. Option (b) strengthens the author's argument of giving the rights to LGBTQIA. Option (c) is a fact from the passage, which supports the author's argument. Option (d) only defines what a private bill is and it doesn't weaken the author's argument. Hence (a).

**95. Ans: d**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. It doesn't specifically address the bias of Western media in the Israel-Hamas conflict. Instead, it talks about the bias in Indian media, which is not the focus of the author's argument about Western media bias. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that MSNBC lost viewership during the conflict, which could be seen as evidence supporting the author's claim of Western media bias. Option (b) is eliminated because the death of journalists, mostly due to Israeli airstrikes, could be seen as evidence of the risks involved in reporting the conflict, but it doesn't necessarily weaken the argument about Western media bias. Option (c) is incorrect because the scrutiny faced by The BBC and The Guardian could be seen as evidence that Western media is being held accountable, but it doesn't weaken the author's argument about bias. Hence (d).

**96. Ans: c**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage states that while US networks sent their star anchors to Israel, local journalists in Gaza faced bombings, outages, and the emotional toll of reporting while living the crisis. This implies that local journalists in Gaza are facing the brunt, that is, they are directly in the mouth of immediate dangers. Option (a) is ruled out because the passage states that Hamas was barred from platforms like Meta and Twitter, suggesting a bias rather than unbiased treatment. Option (b) is incorrect because Sherif Mansour highlighted the increased risks for international journalists, not decreased. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage states that



the Manipur conflict remained largely ignored in India, even though The Washington Post provided a detailed account; it does not state that this led to increased national attention. Hence (c).

**97. Ans: b**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. If The Washington Post's detailed account was widely read in the United States but not in India, it would further emphasize the author's point that Indian media is neglecting the domestic Manipur conflict. Option (a) is incorrect because the duration of the conflict doesn't directly relate to the Indian media's coverage of it. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage focuses on traditional media's neglect of the Manipur conflict, not social media platforms. Option (d) is incorrect because the absence of statements from the Committee to Protect Journalists doesn't necessarily indicate that the conflict is being ignored by Indian media; it could be for any other reasons. Hence, (b).

**98. Ans: d**

Sol: Option (d) is correct. The passage explicitly states that Israeli newspaper Haaretz criticized Prime Minister Netanyahu, reflecting the author's presentation of this viewpoint. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage mentions Sherif Mansour's comments as part of the broader discussion on the risks faced by journalists but does not claim he is the most reliable source. Option (b) is incorrect because while the passage notes that Hamas effectively used Telegram, it does not make a comparative judgment about the effectiveness of Telegram versus Meta and Twitter. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that Western audience preferences influenced coverage, particularly in the case of MSNBC losing viewership. Hence (d).

**99. Ans: b**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. The passage specifically states that social media platforms played pivotal roles and mentions that while Hamas was barred from platforms like Meta and Twitter, it effectively used Telegram. This directly points to the pivotal role of social media in the conflict. Option (a) is incorrect because although it mentions Israel's online campaign, it doesn't specifically tie this to the pivotal role of social media platforms in the conflict. Option (c) is incorrect because the death of journalists is mentioned in the context of risks faced by them, not in the context of social media's role. Option (d) is incorrect because the loss of MSNBC viewership is discussed in relation to Western audience preferences and media bias, not the role of social media platforms. Hence (b).

**100. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage states that the ambiguity of the Oklahoma law has led to self-censorship among teachers, who fear losing their licenses or school accreditation. This directly supports the author's argument that the law inhibits the teaching of complex American history. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not mention a decrease in the number of history books available in Oklahoma schools. Option (b) is incorrect because it contradicts the passage, which states that the law discourages educators from discussing topics that might cause students "psychological distress" based on their race or sex. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage clearly states that the Osage Nation Congress has called for the repeal of the Oklahoma law, indicating that they find it problematic. Hence (c).

**101. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage states that the Osage were among the world's wealthiest people per capita in the 1920s, thanks to oil reserves on their land. This directly identifies oil reserves as the significant reason for their wealth. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage does not mention a highly skilled workforce as a reason for the Osage Nation's wealth. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage states that the U.S. government imposed white guardians to manage Osage fortunes, but it does not mention financial aid as a reason for their wealth. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not mention tourism as a contributing factor to the Osage Nation's wealth. Hence (c).

**102. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The passage states that the Bureau of Investigation, later renamed the FBI, took up the case and apprehended a key perpetrator in 1926. However, it also mentions that the deeper conspiracy was never fully exposed. This aligns with the author's likely agreement that the Bureau did apprehend a key perpetrator but did not fully expose the deeper conspiracy. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that the

deeper conspiracy was never fully exposed. Option (b) is incorrect because the passage states that a key perpetrator was apprehended in 1926. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage does not mention that the Bureau of Investigation was primarily concerned with protecting the oil reserves. Hence (c).

**103. Ans: (b)**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. If Oklahoma is the only state that has passed such a law and no other states are considering similar legislation, it would weaken the author's argument that this is part of a national trend to suppress uncomfortable elements of American history. Option (a) is incorrect because the passage states that more than two dozen states have adopted similar laws, which actually strengthens the author's argument. Option (c) is incorrect because the passage clearly states that the Osage Nation Congress has called for the repeal of the Oklahoma law, indicating they find it problematic. Option (d) is incorrect because the passage mentions that Oklahoma's Lieutenant Governor Matt Pinnell acknowledged the need to clarify the law but no action has been taken, which doesn't necessarily weaken the author's argument. Hence (b).

**104. Ans: (c)**

Sol: Option (c) is correct. The author explicitly states that the movement to suppress uncomfortable elements of American history is not confined to Oklahoma. This suggests that the struggle over what is taught in Oklahoma schools is part of a larger, national issue. Option (a) is incorrect because the call for repeal by the Osage Nation Congress focuses specifically on Oklahoma and does not imply that the issue is national. Option (b) is incorrect because the encouragement by Oklahoma's Lieutenant Governor to see the film is not presented as evidence that the issue extends beyond Oklahoma. Option (d) is incorrect because the renaming of the Bureau of Investigation and its involvement in the Osage case does not relate to the educational struggle being a national issue. Hence (c).

**105. Ans: (b)**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. It is stated that one's social status in hereditary aristocracy is decided by the lottery of birth. As a result, if a person is born into a noble family, his or her social rank is already decided, and meritocracy is of little or no significance to that person. Option (a) can be eliminated as it suggests meritocracy is the only way to be well-positioned in society, but as per passage aristocracy can also provide well-positioned place in society. Option (c) can be eliminated as per the passage merit plays an important role in social development, hence it can't be underestimated. Option (d) can also be eliminated as it is the opposite of what the passage suggests. Hence (b).

**106. Ans: (a)**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. Skill and effort are recognised and viewed as deciding elements for social advancement in a meritocracy. As a result, only option (a) appears to strengthen the author's case for meritocracy. Options (b), (c), and (d) are all erroneous because they would significantly weaken author's case. Option (b) states an observation that may or may not be true. Option (c) places undue focus on luck and fortune, it is not aligned to the view of the author. Option (d) also does not agree to what the argument states in the passage. Hence (a).

**107. Ans: (b)**

Sol: Option (b) is correct. Grit is a phrase that refers to a combination of talent and the ability to put in a determined effort. Option (a) is erroneous since grit is defined incorrectly. Although talent can be inherited, work is not. As a result, options (c) and (d) do not provide enough information about grit. Hence (b).

**108. Ans: (a)**

Sol: Option (a) is correct. The final sentence discusses how talent and the ability to put in consistent efforts are mostly dictated by one's genetic endowments and upbringing. As a result, option (a), which refers to avoid discussing the luck and chances that are present in every success tale, is the most relevant to the final statement of the passage. Options (b), (c), and (d) may be used elsewhere in the passage, but they cannot be used to continue from the last line. Hence (a).

## Section E-Quantitative Techniques

**109. Ans: d**

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

	1 <sup>st</sup> wave	2 <sup>nd</sup> wave	Total
<b>Indore</b>	2200	6000 - 2200 = 3800	6000
<b>Bhopal</b>	3800*120% = 4560	7000 - 4560 = 2440	7000
<b>Ujjain</b>	5000-1980 = 3020	2200*90% = 1980	5000
<b>Total</b>			

Now ATQ,

Average =  $(2200 + 3020)/2 = 5220/2 = 2610$ 

Hence, option (d) is correct.

**110. Ans: b**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Ratio = 3800:4560 = 5:6

Hence, option (b) is correct.

**111. Ans: a**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Sum = 2200 + 4560 + 3020 = 9780

Hence, option (a) is correct.

**112. Ans: c**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Required % difference =  $(7000 - 5000)/5000 = 2000/5000 = 40\%$ 

Hence, option (c) is correct.

**113. Ans: d**

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

	Marker	Highlighter	Total
<b>Vidhi</b>	$750 \times 9/15 = 450$	$750 - 450 = 300$	750
<b>Vidhan</b>	$300 \times 3/5 = 180$	$450 \times 120\% = 540$	$180 + 540 = 720$
<b>Total</b>			

Now ATQ,

Required % =  $720/750 = 96\%$ 

Hence, option (d) is correct.

**114. Ans: c**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Permanent markers sold by Vidhan = 40% of 180 = 72

Removable markers sold by Vidhi = 60% of 450 = 270

Sum = 72 + 270 = 342

Hence, option (c) is correct.



**115. Ans: b**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Profit earned by Vidhi on selling all markers =  $(20\% \text{ of Rs.10}) \times 450 = \text{Rs.900}$

Profit earned by Vidhi on selling all highlighters =  $(25\% \text{ of Rs.8}) \times 300 = \text{Rs.600}$

Total profit amount = Rs. 900 + Rs. 600 = Rs. 1500

Hence, option (b) is correct.

**116. Ans: a**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Amount received by Vidhan on selling all markers =  $(125\% \text{ of } 12) \times 180 = \text{Rs.2700}$

Amount received by Vidhan on selling all highlighters =  $(120\% \text{ of } 10) \times 540 = \text{Rs.6480}$

Sum = 6480 + 2700 = 9180

Hence, option (a) is correct.

**117. Ans: b**

Sol: COMMON EXPLANATION,

**Present age of Vidyut = 25 years**

**Present age of Vidhan = 25 - 5 = 20 years**

**Present age of Vidhi = 20 + 9 = 29 years**

Now,

After 5 years,

Age of Vidyut = 30 years

Age of Vidya =  $30 \times \frac{2}{3} = 20$  years

Therefore,

**Present age of Vidya = 20 - 5 = 15 years**

Also,

**Present age of Vidushi =  $25 \times 2 - 15 = 50 - 15 = 35$  years**

Now,

4 years ago,

Age of Vidhan = 20 - 4 = 16 years

Therefore,

Age of Vidhit at that time =  $16 \times \frac{9}{8} = 18$  years

**Present age of Vidhit = 18 + 4 = 22 years**

Now,

The ratio of ages of Vidushi to Vidhit 6 years after from now = 35 + 6 : 22 + 6 = 41:28

Hence, option (b) is correct.

**118. Ans: a**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Average =  $(29 + 20 + 22 + 15) / 4 = 21.5$

Hence, option (a) is correct.

**119. Ans: d**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

Required % =  $44 / 45 = 97.77\%$

Hence, option (d) is correct.

**120. Ans: c**

Sol: Following the COMMON EXPLANATION,

The ratio of ages of Vidhi to Vidya 4 years after from now = 29 + 4 : 15 + 4 = 33:19

Hence, option (c) is correct.

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