

CLAT - UG SAMPLE PAPER- 03

ANALYSIS ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Passage Explanation:

The passage talks about **why a World Government (or International Federation) is urgently needed today**. Here's the breakdown:

1. Opening Idea:

- The writer stresses that the **most urgent need of the world** is a **World Government**.
- This is because it could **bring happiness and prosperity to all human beings**.

2. Problems of Current Systems:

- Travelers, businessmen, scholars, and preachers face difficulties crossing borders.
- Governments create **artificial barriers, isolation, and unnecessary fears**, which prevent cooperation and friendship among nations.

3. Historical Problems:

- Earlier, people fought due to **religion, race, and physical differences**.
- Now, religious and racial prejudices are less justified because **philosophy and science have disproved these ideas**.

4. Role of Science and Modernity:

- Science has **falsified the idea of racial or social superiority**.
- Modern inventions allow frequent contact between people of all races and religions.

5. Conclusion:

- Despite philosophical and scientific advances, **governments are still keeping people apart**.
- If there were **one World Government**, these problems—political, social, cultural—would be solved, leading to universal happiness.

Explanation of Each Answer:

1. Urgent need of the world today:

- The passage begins by saying: *“What is immediately needed today is the establishment of a World Government...”*

Answer: (b) The establishment of a world government

2. Factor that set one man against another:

- Earlier, people were divided due to **religion, race, or physical differences**.
- The passage specifically mentions: *“colour of the skin or construction of the body set one against the other.”*

Answer: (c) Colour of the skin or construction of the body

3. What falsifies racial superiority today:

- The passage says: *“scientific knowledge has falsified the theory of social superiority.”*

Answer: (a) Scientific knowledge

4. What World Government will do:

- The writer states it will bring **happiness and prosperity to all human beings**.

Answer: (a) It will bring about universal happiness and prosperity

5. Problem not mentioned as solved by World Government:

- The passage mentions **political, social, cultural** problems.
- It does **not mention economic problems**.

Answer: (d) Economic problems

6. How governments keep people apart:

- Governments create:
 - **Artificial barriers**
 - **Unhealthy isolation**
 - **Unnecessary fears and dangers**

Answer: (d) All of them

7. Most appropriate title:

- The main focus is the **need for a World Government**, not just evils of national governments or religion.
Answer: (c) The Need for a World Government

8. Synonym of RIGHTEOUSNESS:

- “Teachers of righteousness” = **moral integrity or virtue**
Answer: (a) Rectitude

9. Synonym of ISOLATION:

- “Unhealthy isolation” = **being separated or apart from others**
Answer: (a) Seclusion

10. Antonym of PROSPEROUS:

- Prosperous = thriving, wealthy - opposite = **poor or impecunious**
Answer: (d) Impecunious

11. Antonym of IMPEDIMENTS:

- Impediments = obstacles, barriers
- Question asks for opp. **meaning**
Answer: (d) Supports.

12. Antonym of SUPERIORITY:

- Superiority = being above others - opposite = **inferiority**
Answer: (c) Inferiority

Passage Explanation:

The passage discusses **corruption in elections**, focusing on how politicians often use **underhand methods** to gain or retain power. Key points:

1. Main cause of corruption:

- Politicians are **lured by power** and are willing to abandon conscience or ethical rules to win elections.

2. **Examples from history:**

- **Watergate Scandal in the USA** and **Hitler in Germany** show that even top leaders can **violate electoral propriety** to gain power.

3. **Situation in India:**

- Political parties are **not clean**; corruption thrives.
- **Psychological manipulation:** Politicians exploit **voters' gullibility or illiteracy**, promising them tall promises and adulations.

4. **Why corruption often goes unnoticed:**

- Large constituencies make it **difficult to detect corrupt practices**.
- Anti-corruption laws are **often ignored or violated**.
- The code of conduct for elections is **disregarded** by politicians whose goal is to **retain power** ("maintain themselves in the saddle").

Answers with Explanation:

13. How does corruption thrive in elections?

- The passage says: "*Corruption thrives in elections because those in the field play on the psychology of the electorate.*"
Answer: (c) The politicians exploit the electorate psychologically

14. Why do voters fall an easy prey to politicians' machinations?

- The passage mentions: "*They are also susceptible... due to their illiteracy.*"
Answer: (b) They are illiterate and do not understand the designs behind the politicians' promises

15. Why do corrupt practices go unnoticed?

- Passage says: "*the constituencies are quite extensive obviating the possibility of corrupt practices being discovered.*"
Answer: (d) Because the constituencies are so big that it becomes difficult to discover the corrupt practices

16. What happens to anti-corruption laws?

- Passage says: “*Anti-corruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance.*”
Answer: (c) Anti-corruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance

17. ‘To maintain themselves in the saddle’ means:

- The context: politicians will abandon rules and ethics *to stay in power.*
Answer: (c) To retain power in their hands by continuing in office

18. Most appropriate title:

- The main focus is **corruption during elections and how politicians pursue power unethically.**
Answer: (d) Elections and Corruption

Synonyms (Equivalent):

19. ELOQUENT → In context: “*The Watergate scandal is an eloquent example*” → means a clear, powerful illustration.

Answer: (d) Fluent

20. STOOP → In context: “*even top-level politicians can stoop to the lowest level*” → means **yield to temptation or lower oneself.**

Answer: (b) To yield to temptation

Passage Explanation:

The passage discusses **the merits of our present civilization.** Key points:

1. First merit – Order and Safety:

- People are protected by **law** rather than physical strength.
- Law ensures safety from robbery, violence, and injustice.
- This **safety is the foundation** for higher human activities like invention, art, and science.

2. Second merit – Freedom from fear of pain:

- Health is better, illness is less threatening.
- People live longer and have a better chance to grow up.

3. **Third merit – Security and spread of civilization:**

- Modern civilization is **more widespread** than earlier ones.
- Earlier civilizations were **like oases in a desert**, i.e., limited and isolated.

The passage emphasizes that **civilization rests on safety, health, and wider security**, which allow human progress.

21. **What is the first merit of our civilization?**

- **Textual evidence:** *“First and foremost, there is order and safety.”*
- **Explanation:** The author emphasizes that the **foundation of civilization is law, order, and protection from violence**. Without this, higher human activities like science, invention, or art could not thrive.
Answer: (d) Order and safety

22. **The essential condition for the promotion of higher activities of life is:**

- **Textual evidence:** *“Without safety these higher activities of mankind... could not go on.”*
- **Explanation:** Safety allows people to **invent, create, study, and develop civilization**. It is a precondition for all other achievements.
Answer: (c) Safety

23. **What, according to the author, is the second merit of present civilization?**

- **Textual evidence:** *“Another great achievement of our civilization is that today civilized men are largely free from the fear of pain.”*
- **Explanation:** The author notes that people **fall ill less frequently, live longer, and face less danger from illness**, which is a major achievement of civilization.
Answer: (c) Freedom from the fear of pain

24. **The third merit of present civilization, according to the author, is:**

- **Textual evidence:** *“Thirdly, our civilization is more secure than any that has gone before it... previous civilizations were specialized and limited; they were like oases in a desert.”*
- **Explanation:** The focus here is on **security and the wider spread of civilization**. Modern civilization covers a large area and is more stable than earlier, isolated civilizations.
Answer: (d) The present civilization is more secure than any that has gone before

25. ‘They were like oases in a desert’; what does this mean?

- **Textual evidence:** *“Previous civilizations were specialized and limited; they were like oases in a desert.”*
- **Explanation:** An “oasis in a desert” is **small, isolated, and limited**. The author is saying that earlier civilizations existed only in **restricted areas**, unlike modern civilization which is widespread.
Answer: (b) Previous civilizations were confined to a very limited area while barbarians were far larger in number

LEGAL REASONING

Passage Explanation:

The passage discusses a **Supreme Court case** involving a woman bank employee who was transferred after she **reported irregularities and alleged sexual harassment**. The key points are:

1. Background of the Case

- A **woman bank employee** in Indore was transferred to Jabalpur.
- She **challenged the transfer**, claiming it was **retaliation for reporting corruption and sexual harassment**.
- The **High Court quashed the transfer**, saying it was unfair.
- The bank **appealed to the Supreme Court**.

2. Principles of Transfer

The Supreme Court clarified how **transfer orders are examined**:

1. **Employees generally cannot choose postings.**
2. **Administrative circulars or guidelines** show how transfers should be done, but **they do not automatically give a right enforceable by court.**
3. **The court interferes only if the transfer is:**
 - **Mala fide** (done with ill intent)
 - **Contrary to law**

- Issued by an authority not competent to transfer

3. Sexual Harassment and Fundamental Rights

- Sexual harassment is considered an **affront to fundamental rights**:
 - **Articles 14 & 15**: Right to equality, no discrimination on sex
 - **Article 21**: Right to live with dignity
 - Right to practice profession (Article 19(1)(g))
- The **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013** requires an **independent member** in the Internal Complaints Committee to avoid bias.

4. Findings of the Court

- The woman was **victimized** for reporting corruption and sexual harassment.
- She was transferred to a branch meant for a **lower-level officer** (Scale I), which showed **retaliation**.
- This “**carrot and stick**” policy undermined her dignity.
- The transfer was **unfair, mala fide, and therefore vitiated** (invalid).

5. Key Legal Principles Highlighted

1. **Mala fide transfers are illegal** – courts can quash such transfers.
2. **Reporting corruption or harassment cannot be punished** through transfer.
3. **Administrative guidelines do not automatically give enforceable rights**, but **fundamental rights violations do**.
4. **Sexual harassment is a violation of fundamental rights** and is addressed by law.

6. Takeaways

- Transfers are generally **administrative matters**, but **if they are retaliatory or discriminatory**, courts will intervene.

- Sexual harassment and reprisal against complainants are **serious violations**.
- Guidelines like the **Internal Complaints Committee** ensure **independence and fairness**.

26. Can the judiciary interfere with Raju Bhai's transfer?

- **Textual evidence:** The Court said: "*Unless an order of transfer is established to be mala fide... the Court... would not be inclined to interfere.*"
- **Explanation:** Raju Bhai was transferred **because of a fight and the manager's anger**, but there's **no evidence of mala fide intent or violation of fundamental rights**. Ordinary administrative dissatisfaction **does not make a transfer illegal**.
Answer: (b) No, because he did not report any incident of irregularity or corruption.

27. Can a woman have posting of her choice if sexually harassed?

- **Textual evidence:** The Court emphasized: "*An employee cannot have a choice of postings... unless transfer is mala fide or contrary to law.*"
- **Explanation:** There is **no blanket right** for women to choose posting. Only in cases where transfer is **in retaliation for reporting harassment or corruption**, courts may intervene.
Answer: (d) None of the above

28. Writ of mandamus for enforcement of guidelines or circulars

- **Statement I:** "*A writ of mandamus may lie for enforcement if employee is at fault.*" - Incorrect. Guidelines **do not automatically create enforceable rights**.
- **Statement II:** "*No writ lies if the woman transferred is victim of sexual harassment.*" - Correct, because in sexual harassment cases **the transfer may be quashed if mala fide**, but the writ is not to enforce circulars—it's to protect rights.
Answer: (b) Only Statement II is correct

29. Sexual harassment violates fundamental rights

- **Textual evidence:** "*Sexual harassment at the workplace is an affront to the fundamental rights of a woman to equality... under Articles 14 and 15... and right to live with dignity under Article 21... promotes discrimination on the basis of sex.*"
- **Explanation:** Both statements are explicitly mentioned in the judgment.
Answer: (c) Both Statements I and II are correct

30. Validity of S's transfer

- **Textual evidence:** The passage says: “Unless an order of transfer is established to be *mala fide* or contrary to a statutory provision... the Court would not be inclined to interfere.”
- **Explanation:** S was **transferred for committing errors**, in accordance with transfer guidelines. Although the manager sexually harassed her, the transfer itself was **not motivated solely by retaliation** and follows rules. So, **transfer is valid**.

Answer: (a) Yes, because S was transferred according to the guidelines

Passage Explanation:

The passage discusses **transparency, openness, and the Right to Information (RTI)** in modern democracies. Key points:

1. Right to Know in a Democracy

- Citizens have a **fundamental right to know the affairs of the government**, because elected representatives work for their welfare.
- **Openness is essential** in a free society: “*Sunlight is the best disinfectant.*”
- But transparency is **not absolute**; some secrecy may be necessary for **public security or effective administration**.

2. Right to Information Act (RTI), 2005

- RTI is a **powerful tool** for ensuring accountability and reducing corruption.
- Citizens use RTI to:
 - Access better civic facilities
 - Reduce red-tape
 - Punish corrupt officials
- State governments also introduced **public service charters**, setting timelines for services.

3. Key Principles

- **Right to information is derived from freedom of speech**, but it is **not absolute**.
- Transparency **promotes accountability**, reduces corruption, and improves efficiency.
- Administrative discretion may sometimes require **limited secrecy**, especially for **public security or effective governance**.

Takeaways

1. RTI ensures **transparency and accountability**.
2. Right to know is **fundamental in democracy**, but not **unlimited**.
3. Delays, vacancies, or misuse of laws undermine **public service delivery**.

Answering the Questions with Reasoning

31. Aditya's marksheet inspection

- **Textual evidence:** *"The right to know... is a factor which should make one wary when secrecy is claimed for transactions which can have no repercussion on public security."*
- **Reasoning:** Scrutiny of answer sheets promotes **transparency and accountability**, and is similar to RTI principles.
Answer: (d) Copies should undergo proper inspection and re-evaluation.

32. Appeal for effective RTI implementation

- **Textual evidence:** Citizens have a **precious right to know**, and compliance of RTI is necessary to ensure transparency.
Answer: (c) The appeal must be accepted because the public possesses a precious right to know.

33. Vacancies in Information Commissions

- **Textual evidence:** Delay in appointments leads to **backlogs and hampers RTI functioning**.
Answer: (b) Vacancies can have debilitating impact on the proper implementation of the RTI.

34. RTI (Amendment) Bill regarding salaries and tenure

- **Textual evidence:** The passage stresses that RTI protects **public right to know**, and independence of Information Commissioners is crucial.
- **Reasoning:** If the government controls salaries and tenure, **independence may be undermined**, weakening the law.
Answer: (d) The Amending Act will not be supported because it may undermine the law and the government can hire and fire independent Information Commissioners.

35. Repeal of Official Secrets Act & National Security Act

- **Textual evidence:** RTI is important, but **it is not absolute**; public security can justify secrecy.
Answer: (d) Repealing Acts will be opposed because it may undermine the security of the nation and RTI is not an absolute and unhindered right.

PASSAGE EXPLAINED

The passage discusses **misuse and consequences of anti-dowry laws in India**, especially **Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code**, and how the Supreme Court later intervened to prevent abuse.

1. Men's Rights Activists' Claim

Men's rights groups argue that:

- Anti-dowry laws (Dowry Prohibition Act, Section 498A IPC) are **misused by some women to harass husbands and in-laws**.
- Many married men commit suicide because of fear, harassment, and false dowry cases.

These are **claims**, not necessarily facts, but the passage reports them.

2. What the Anti-Dowry Laws Actually Say

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

- First law to make giving or taking dowry a **criminal offense**.

Section 498A IPC (1983) — Cruelty to Wife

This law punishes:

- **Cruelty** likely to cause suicide or serious injury (mental or physical).
- **Harassment for dowry** or for failing to meet dowry demands.

Punishment:

- Jail up to **3 years + fine**.

The law defines cruelty so that it is **broad enough** to cover dowry harassment and psychological torture.

3. Section 113B of the Evidence Act

Says:

- If a woman dies by suicide **within 7 years of marriage**
- AND there is evidence of dowry demands
 - The court must *presume* her husband or in-laws **abetted (helped cause)** her suicide.

This law shifts the burden of proof **onto the husband's family**.

4. Before 2014 – Major Problems with Section 498A

Before July 2014:

- Police were allowed to **arrest without a warrant**
- The offense was **non-bailable**
- No prior investigation needed
- People often lost jobs when jailed
- No way to **withdraw** a 498A case even after compromise (because it was a **non-compoundable** offense)

This resulted in:

- Misuse in some cases
- Innocent people getting jailed
- Severe consequences (job loss, education disturbance, health decline)

Even a Delhi HC Judge called the misuse “**legal terrorism.**”

5. July 2, 2014 — Supreme Court’s Intervention

To prevent automatic arrests, the Supreme Court said:

- Use **Section 41 CrPC** (a checklist):
 - Is arrest necessary?
 - Will the accused escape?
 - Will evidence be destroyed?
 - Are they dangerous?
 - Are they cooperating?
- Police must **not arrest automatically** just because a complaint is filed.
- Magistrates must **review whether detention is needed.**

This made the law **balanced**:

- Protects women from real harassment
- Protects families from misuse

6. No Provision to Withdraw Complaint

The passage states:

- 498A cases **cannot be withdrawn**, even after compromise.
- An amendment to allow withdrawal is *proposed*, but not passed.

36. Which of the following can be attributed to the passage?

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Let's check each option against the passage:

- **(a) 90% misuse** – The passage NEVER gives any percentage. So this is **false**.
- **(b) Complaint can be withdrawn** – Passage clearly says: *“There is also no provision of withdrawing a complaint in case of a reconciliation.”* So this is **false**.
- **(c) Police must use Section 41 CrPC** – Passage says: *“Supreme Court... stopped automatic arrests... directed the police to use Section 41 of the CrPC to decide whether arrest is necessary.”* This is **true**.
- **(d) All of the above** – Cannot be correct because (a) and (b) are false.

Therefore, (c) is the only correct statement.

37. How should police act on Reshma's complaint?

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The passage states:

- Before 2014, arrests were automatic.
- But **after 2 July 2014**, Supreme Court directed:
 - *“Police must use the Section 41 CrPC checklist to decide whether an arrest is necessary.”*

- Arrests should NOT be automatic.

38. What guideline did the police fail to follow?

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The police immediately arrested everyone. But according to the Supreme Court's 2014 ruling:

- Police must **use Section 41 CrPC** (a checklist before arrest).
- Police must **avoid automatic arrests**.
- Magistrate later examines detention, but **police must do Section 41 check first**.

Now check each option:

- **(a) Failed to follow Section 41 CrPC** → This is exactly what the passage says. ✓
- **(b)** Preliminary investigation is good practice, but the *passage does not state* that investigation is mandatory before arrest.
- **(c)** Section 113B is about **presumption of dowry death**, NOT about arrest guidelines or senior citizens.
- **(d)** The Court said **magistrate must examine detention after arrest**, but did NOT say police must consult Magistrate *before* arrest.

Therefore, **(a)** is correct.

39. Would the police consider Sachin's plea for his mother's protection?

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Before 2014, Section 498A was **non-bailable**, and (a) would have been correct.
- BUT the passage tells us the law **changed**:
"The Supreme Court... stopped automatic arrests... police must use Section 41 CrPC checklist to decide whether arrest is necessary."

This means:

- Police must check age, health, gravity of accusation, necessity of arrest, etc.
- A 71-year-old asthma patient **MUST** be considered under this checklist.

Now eliminate:

- (a) Wrong → Arrests no longer automatic because SC guidelines apply.



- (c) Wrong → People *can* be arrested even without direct evidence if allegations justify (here arrest has already happened).
- (d) Wrong → The law does **not** say senior citizens automatically get bail.

✓So the correct answer is:

(b) Yes. The police have to follow the checklist under Section 41 CrPC before arrest.

PASSAGE EXPLAINED

The passage explains what happens when **consent in a contract is not free**.

A contract requires **free consent**. Consent is NOT free when obtained by:

- **Coercion**
- **Undue influence**
- **Fraud**
- **Misrepresentation**
- **Mistake**

The Indian Contract Act (ICA) explains the consequences:

1. Sections 19 and 19A – When contracts are voidable

Section 19 – Coercion, Fraud, Misrepresentation

If consent is obtained by:

- **Coercion**
- **Fraud**
- **Misrepresentation**

The contract becomes **voidable**, meaning the aggrieved party can:

- **Enforce it, OR**
- **Cancel (rescind) it** and treat it as if it never existed.

Section 19A – Undue Influence

When consent is obtained by **undue influence**, the contract is again **voidable**.

2. Mistake

Section 20 – Bilateral mistake of fact

If **BOTH** parties are mistaken about a **fact essential to the agreement**,
The contract is **void**.

Section 21 – Mistake of law

Mistake about Indian law
Contract is **valid**.

Section 22 – Unilateral mistake

If **ONLY** one party is mistaken
Contract is **NOT voidable**.

3. Uncertain agreements

If terms are not certain or cannot be made certain
Agreement is **void**.

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

40. A points a gun at B's girlfriend to obtain consent. Which section applies?

Pointing a gun = **coercion**.
Coercion makes the contract **voidable under Section 19**.

Answer: (a) Section 19 of the Indian Contract Act

41. X threatens Y with a gun and forces him to sell property. Which is correct?

Threat to life = **coercion**.
Contracts under coercion are **voidable at the option of the coerced party (Y)**.

Answer: (d) There is a contract ... which is voidable at the option of Y.

42. Directors issue a prospectus believing honestly that permission will be granted. Permission is refused. Liability?

They honestly believed the statement → **no intention to deceive**.

So **not fraud**.

But the statement turned out **false**, even if believed → **misrepresentation**.

Answer: (b) The directors are liable for misrepresentation.

43. Horse sold with condition: pay ₹500 extra if the horse proves "lucky". Valid?

"Lucky" is **uncertain**, subjective, not measurable.

Uncertain agreements → **void**.

Answer: (b) This agreement is void due to uncertainty.

44. Which statements are correct?

Statement I: True

- This is exactly the definition of **voidable** given in Section 19.

Statement II: True

- Uncertain agreements are void under the Contract Act.

Answer: (c) Both Statements I and II are correct.

- Magistrate must examine if detention is needed.

So the police **should not arrest unless necessary**, after checking the Section 41 CrPC guidelines.

Correct answer: **(c) The police should not arrest them if not necessary.**

EXPLANATION OF THE PASSAGE

The passage explains **how Indian law deals with obscenity** and **how courts decide what is obscene**.

It discusses:

1. **Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860**
2. **Tests for obscenity** (Hicklin Test, Roth Test)
3. **Indian Supreme Court's interpretation**
4. **Rules about indecent representation of women**

Let's break it down.

1. What is Section 292 IPC?

Section 292 IPC punishes:

- sale,
- distribution,
- public exhibition, or
- publication

of **obscene** books, pamphlets, pictures, advertisements, etc.

It covers:

- lascivious material
- sexually stimulating content
- material that appeals to “prurient interest” (meaning arouses sexual desire)

2. Tests for Obscenity

To decide whether something is obscene, courts use legal tests.

(A) Hicklin Test

From the English case *Regina v. Hicklin*.

Under this test:

- The work is judged by looking at **isolated parts**, not the whole.
- The question is whether the content can corrupt or influence **the most vulnerable people**, like:
 - children
 - weak-minded adults

Very strict and outdated approach

Even an isolated sexual description could make the whole work “obscene.”

(B) Roth Test

From the U.S. case *Roth v. United States (1957)*.

This test is:

- **modern,**
- **narrower,**
- more sophisticated.

It says:

A work is obscene if:

1. **An average person,**
2. Applying **contemporary community standards,**
3. Would find that **the dominant theme** of the work
4. **Taken as a whole,**
5. Appeals to **prurient (lustful) interest,**
6. And has **no redeeming social value.**

Focuses on the whole work, not small sections.

Allows art/literature with nudity if it has social value.

3. Indian courts on obscenity

The Supreme Court's landmark ruling is in:

Ranjit D. Udeshi v. State of Maharashtra

The Court said:

- Obscenity = material that corrupts or depraves readers.
- BUT India must balance this with **freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a).**
- Therefore:
Sex and nudity alone DO NOT automatically make something obscene.
There must be “something more” — clear corruption or moral harm.

This makes the Indian standard **more liberal than Hicklin**, but not as liberal as Roth.

4. Indecent Representation of Women Rules

These rules prohibit:

- publication of any advertisement
- containing indecent representation of women

Punishment:

- Up to 2 years imprisonment
- Fine up to ₹2000

This supports women's dignity in media.

45. Liability of the publisher (Amitav)

Section 292 IPC punishes **sale / distribution / publication** of obscene material. Amitav is the **publisher**, so he is responsible for publishing the obscene work.

Correct Answer: (a) Yes

Reason:

The passage says Section 292 covers sale/publication of obscene books. A publisher is equally liable.

46. Statement-based question

Statement I:

“Sex and nudity in art and literature cannot be regarded as evidence of obscenity.”

Correct — this is explicitly stated in Ranjit Udeshi case.

Statement II:

“Hicklin’s test looks at the work as a whole.”

Incorrect — Hicklin looks at **isolated parts**, NOT the work as a whole.

Correct Answer: (a) Only Statement I is correct.

47. What cannot be attributed to the passage?

Let's check each:

- (a) Roth's test was sharper and narrower than Hicklin's — ✓ Passage says so.
- (b) Hicklin's test looks at isolated parts — ✓ Passage says so.
- (c) Roth's test looks at the work as a whole — ✓ Passage says so.
- (d) Supreme Court held that a work is obscene only if it is pornographic — **NOT stated anywhere.**

Correct Answer: (d)

48. Apply Hicklin Test (isolated part test; effect on susceptible viewers)

Hicklin Test checks:

- isolated parts
- effect on susceptible minds

- not the whole purpose of the film

Scene: a naked woman shown after rape.

Under Hicklin, the scene would be judged **in isolation**, and nudity could be treated as obscene even if the whole film has social value.

Correct Answer: (a)

It would be considered obscenity as the work is seen in isolation.

49. Apply the Roth Test (work as a whole + social value)

Roth Test checks:

- dominant theme
- whole work, not isolated part
- redeeming social value
- contemporary community standards

Since the scene is part of a realistic portrayal of a crime and not meant to arouse prurient interest, **it would not be held obscene under Roth.**

Correct Answer: (b)

It would not be considered obscenity as the work will be seen as a whole.

Explanation of the Passage

The passage discusses a judgment by the Bombay High Court about what behaviour amounts to “cruelty” under **Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).**

1. Background of the Case

A wife filed an **FIR** against:

- her husband
- her father-in-law
- her mother-in-law

She alleged:



- they demanded money to buy a car,
- they mentally and physically harassed her,
- and they treated her “**like a maid servant.**”

This was filed **nine months after marriage.**

The husband and his parents asked the High Court to **quash** the case (i.e., close it completely).

2. What the Court Noticed

When the judges looked at the FIR, they found:

✓ There were no details of:

- What exactly the harassment was
- How she was treated like a maid servant
- What mental or physical cruelty actually occurred

The Court said:

- Using vague words like “mental harassment” is **not enough** to make it a criminal offence.
- You need **specific acts or conduct.**

3. The Key Finding: Household Work ≠ Maid-Servant Treatment

The important legal point made:

□ **If a married woman is asked to do household work for the family, this DOES NOT mean she is being treated like a maid servant.**

The Court said:

- In Indian households, both spouses often share work.
- Asking someone to cook, clean, or do other domestic chores does **not automatically amount to cruelty.**

Thus this **does not fulfil the requirement of Section 498A.**

4. What Section 498A IPC Says

Section 498A punishes:



- husband
- OR husband's relatives who subject a woman to **cruelty**.

Cruelty must be:

- severe,
- purposeful,
- harmful,
- or related to **dowry demands**.

Just doing household chores doesn't meet the legal definition of cruelty.

However, the Court noted:

- If a woman is **actually** treated like a maid servant (in a degrading, oppressive, or abusive way), THEN it can be cruelty. But that requires **clear evidence**.

In this case — **there was none**.

50. Asking wife to do household work — is it cruelty under 498A?

Bombay HC held:

- Simply asking a married woman to do household work **does NOT mean she is treated like a maid servant**.
- Therefore, this **does NOT amount to cruelty** under Section 498A.

In the question:

- Ashwin asked Ashima to do household chores *for their own family*.
- Following the Court's logic, this is **not cruelty**.

Correct Answer: (B)

No, since Ashwin had only asked Ashima to do their household work, and not for others.

51. Can Rakesh (friend, not relative) be liable under 498A?

Section 498A applies ONLY to:

- husband, or
- *relative of husband.*

Rakesh is neither.

Therefore, even though he behaved badly, he **cannot be charged under Section 498A.**

Correct Answer: (C)

No, since Rakesh is not her husband, nor is he related to Ashwin.

No, since Rakesh is not her husband, nor is he related to Ashwin.

52. Can Ashwin be guilty of 498A after divorce?

Section 498A applies to:

- husband
- or relative of husband treating a *married woman* with cruelty.

After divorce:

- Ashwin is **no longer her husband.**
- She is **no longer a married woman.**

Therefore, 498A **cannot apply.**

Correct Answer: (D)

No, since she is no longer married to Ashwin.

53. PoMWA 2021 applies retroactively for 3 years. Can Ashima succeed?

We examine **two things:**

(1) Is Ashwin guilty under Section 498A?

No — per the Bombay HC rule, merely asking a wife to do household work is **not cruelty**, so **498A is NOT attracted.**

So she is **not right** about 498A.

(2) Can she get compensation under PoMWA?

The PoMWA:

- criminalizes asking a married woman to do household chores,
- applies retroactively for 3 years,
- applies even if they are **no longer married**.

Ashwin DID ask household chores of her in 2020 – within 3-year period – PoMWA applies – compensation is possible.

Thus, she can get **PoMWA compensation**, but she is **not correct on 498A**.

Correct Answer: (B)

Ashima will get compensation under the PoMWA, but she is not right about Ashwin committing an offence under Section 498A of the IPC.

54. After March 2021 change, asking wife to do chores = cruelty. Is Ashima's advice correct?

Now the law says:

- Asking a married woman to do household work **by herself** = *cruelty* under Section 498A.

Shamita's husband is forcing her to do all household work – **NOW an offence** under the amended Section 498A.

Ashima's own past case is irrelevant — the law has changed.

Correct Answer: (A)

Yes, since Section 498A has now been changed, and Shamita's husband's actions would now be an offence.

LOGICAL REASONING

Issue of the Passage

The passage raises the critical issue of how unrestricted tourism, state negligence, and infrastructural development—particularly the construction of the Andaman Trunk Road—have severely disrupted the Jarawa tribe's traditional, isolated way of life. It highlights the ethical, cultural, and humanitarian concerns resulting from forced contact between the Jarawas and the outside world, including exploitation, pollution, dependency, and decline in population. The central issue is whether the Indian state should recognize a

“right to isolation” under Article 21 of the Constitution to protect the Jarawas from further harm and preserve their cultural identity.

55. Correct option: (d)

Explanation:

The author repeatedly emphasizes that tourist activities have **damaged the Jarawas' traditional lifestyle**, forced dependency, caused health problems, and reduced their population. He highlights cultural loss and the degrading “human safari.”

- (a) is mentioned but **not the central view**.
- (b) is not suggested anywhere. The author never supports compensating them using tourism revenue—he opposes tourism itself.
- (c) is not stated; rather, he claims tourism harms Jarawas, not that safeguards harm tourism. Hence (d) best captures the author’s view.

56. Correct option: (a)

Explanation:

The author is disheartened because Jarawas—traditionally hunters and gatherers—have become dependent on begging due to tourist activity.

- (b) is incorrect; Jarawas are **not** portrayed as “backbone of tourism.”
- (c) is not discussed.
- Therefore, (a) is correct.

57. Correct option: (b)

Explanation:

The author **supports** right to isolation and **supports** banning tourism. However, he does **not consider** the possible difficulty the Jarawas may face in returning to their traditional lifestyle after decades of contact.

- (a) is irrelevant to the author’s intention; he does not consider economic arguments but this is also *not* part of what he should consider in his rights-based reasoning.
- (c) is not a logical consequence of isolation and not hinted at in the passage.
- (d) is not something he worries about; he clearly advocates *non-integration*.
- Thus the only *relevant but ignored* argument is (b).

58. Correct option: (b)

Explanation:

The passage's main purpose is to raise concern about:

- devastation caused by the Andaman Trunk Road,
- exploitation and harassment of Jarawas,
- “human safari,”
- damage to their survival and cultural identity.
- Hence (b) best matches the author's intention.
- Options (a), (c), and (d) do not capture the central argumentative purpose.

59. Correct option: (b) A and C are correct

Explanation:

The author's claims:

- **A:** Yes, he explicitly argues right to isolation is derived from Article 21.
- **B:** No. He does not say it is already recognized as a fundamental right—he argues that it *should be evolved* from Article 21.
- Thus, **A is correct - option (C).**

Issue of the Passage

The passage addresses the central issue of how Indian law navigates the challenges posed by **online defamation** in the digital age, particularly concerning the **liability of intermediaries** such as social media platforms. It highlights the tension between ensuring **protection of individual reputation** and safeguarding **freedom of expression**, while examining the ambiguity surrounding intermediaries' due diligence obligations under **Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000**. The issue focuses on whether the current legal framework adequately balances these competing rights in light of judicial interpretations, especially the Supreme Court's ruling in *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*.

60. Correct option: (b)



Explanation:

The passage focuses on the **legal aspects of online defamation in India**, covering definitions, intermediary liability, Section 79, and court interpretations.

61. Correct option: (b)

Explanation:

Online defamation is defined in the passage as **false statements made on the internet that harm someone's reputation**.

62. Correct option: (b)

Explanation:

Section 79 provides **safe harbor protection for intermediaries**, shielding them from liability if they follow due diligence.

63. Correct option: (b)

Explanation:

The Supreme Court in *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* held that intermediaries must act **only upon receiving a valid court order or government directive**, not private complaints.

Issue of the Passage

The passage highlights the critical issue of the **increasing vulnerability of children within the criminal justice system in India**, both as victims of crime—especially sexual offences—and as children in conflict with the law. Rising NCRB statistics reveal a disturbing escalation in crimes against children, particularly kidnapping, abduction, and POCSO-related offences. The passage also raises concerns about the **psychological, emotional, and behavioural consequences** faced by children exposed to violence, emphasizing that the current criminal justice framework often fails to adequately protect or rehabilitate them. The core issue is the urgent need for **legal reform and child-centred protections** to ensure that children are not further harmed by the system meant to safeguard them.

64. Correct option: (d) All of the above

Explanation:

The passage states that children exposed to violence are more likely to:

- have difficulty in school,
- abuse drugs or alcohol,
- suffer from depression or mental disorders,
- act aggressively,



- and engage in criminal behaviour.
- Hence, **all the options are correct**.

65. Correct option: (b) Punishment of the offenders

Explanation:

The passage says the main objective of the criminal justice system is **deterrence — to punish the transgressors and maintain law and order**.

Thus **punishment** is the primary objective mentioned here.

66. Correct option: (c) Compiling and analysing crime data

Explanation:

The NCRB is responsible for maintaining and compiling crime statistics and publishing reports like those cited (e.g., NCRB 2021).

Thus, **(c)** is correct.

67. Correct option: (b) Kidnapping and abduction

Explanation:

The passage states:

“In terms of percentage, the top categories under crime against children were **kidnapping and abduction**, followed by POCSO cases.”

Thus, **(b)** is correct.

68. Correct option: (a) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences

Explanation:

POCSO stands for **Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act**.

Thus, **(a)** is the correct expansion.

Issue of the Passage

The passage examines the central issue of **declining trust in modern information sources** in the post-truth era, highlighting the erosion of credibility in social and digital media due to widespread misinformation. Although newspapers have regained public trust—particularly during the pandemic when they effectively countered falsehoods—the print industry faces a deeper structural crisis. Challenges

such as the dominance of digital media, shrinking readership, loss of advertising revenue, and cultural shifts favouring speed and imagery over detailed textual reporting threaten its survival. The issue, therefore, is how traditional print media can remain **competitive, credible, and financially viable** in an environment where faster but less reliable sources dominate public attention.

69. Correct option: (b)

Explanation:

The author notes that the pandemic increased trust and readership of newspapers (positive) **but** also harmed revenues because advertisers cut spending (negative).

Hence, both positive and negative effects existed.

70. Correct option: (a)

Explanation:

The author's argument depends on the idea that **social media is unreliable** and full of misinformation. If (a) were true—that **social media is reliable**—then the author's claim that newspapers are trusted because social media spreads falsity would be weakened.

71. Correct option: (d)

Explanation:

One reason print media struggles is that it is *slower* than digital formats.

Therefore, making newspapers reach readers more speedily directly improves competitiveness.

72. Correct option: (c)

Explanation:

Public trust in newspapers deepened because they **exposed misinformation** during the pandemic. If newspapers instead **spread misinformation themselves**, trust would weaken.

Thus (c) is correct.

73. Correct option: (a)

Explanation:

The author states that the dominance of images over text is a cultural challenge for print media. If images were *not* dominant, newspapers (which rely heavily on text) would not lose as many readers. Thus, reduction in readership and revenue would be **less severe**.

74. Correct option: (b)

Explanation:

The author suggests survival strategies such as:

- using trust as capital,
- shifting to deeper analysis,
- using more attractive layouts,

- but **not** becoming faster than digital media.
- These help competitiveness **without solving the speed disadvantage**.

Issue of the Passage

The passage highlights the growing issue of **rising stress, anxiety, and mental health challenges among college students** during their transition into higher education and emerging adulthood. While students enter college seeking career growth, independence, and personal development, they face significant obstacles—including academic pressure, financial strain, interpersonal conflicts, and uncertainty about the future. These stressors, combined with inadequate campus mental-health resources, contribute to high levels of psychological distress, with many students experiencing their first symptoms of depression and anxiety during this period. The central issue is how colleges can better support students in managing these pressures and developing healthy coping mechanisms.

75. Correct option: (a)

Explanation:

The paragraph discusses **why students go to college, the pressures they face, and how these pressures affect their mental health**.

It maps the **stress points and developmental challenges** during emerging adulthood.

Options (b) and (c) are **not supported** by the passage.

76. Correct option: (c)

Explanation:

The passage states that stress arises from:

- **transition to college,**
- **ambiguity and adjustment across life domains,**
- **transition to independence,**
- **emerging adulthood increasing vulnerability,**

- **academic/work stress and uncertainty about career**

Option (c) captures this comprehensively.

Other options reflect only partial or unsupported details.

78. Correct option: (a)

Explanation:

The passage discusses both the **positive goals** of college (career, self-discovery) and the **turbulence/stress** of the transition.

Thus, “*Triumph and Turbulence of College Education System*” best fits.

Option (b) is too negative and not reflective of the full passage.

79. Correct option: (c)

Explanation:

The passage explicitly states that many students face depression/anxiety and **colleges lack enough resources**.

Thus, the most plausible solution is:

- **colleges providing access to counseling,**
- **students engaging in coping mechanisms.**

This fits option (c).

Option (a) is insufficient, (b) is unrealistic and not discussed, (d) is too narrow.