

UG 2026

AMBIT CARD NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

QUESTION BOOKLET NO: 2026UG03



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test: 2 Hours (120 minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 (One hundred and twenty) Multiple Choice Questions across 36 (Thirty Six) pages including 2 (Two) blank pages for rough work. No additional sheet(s) of paper will be supplied for rough work.
2. You shall enter your Admit Card No. on the first page of the QB at the start of the test.
3. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate carbonised Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.
4. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as printing error or missing pages, in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet. Do not use the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB.
5. You should write the QB Number, and the OMR Response Sheet Number, and sign in the space/column provided in the Attendance Sheet.
6. The QB for the Undergraduate Programme is for 120 marks. Every Right Answer secures 1 mark. Every Wrong Answer results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.
7. You may retain the QB and the Candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the test.
8. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches etc., is/are strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly, appropriate action under the law.

DO NOT OPEN TILL 2PM

Section - A : English Language

Passage:-1 In his 2022 book “Grief: A Philosophical Guide”, Michael Cholbi suggests philosophers over the millennia have paid relatively little attention to grief. Part of this may be down to embarrassment: ancient philosophers from Greece and Rome, Cholbi tells us, generally champion reason over emotion. Grief for them is a manifestation of the latter: it’s a malady or weakness to be endured or, even better, reasoned away. Grief should be approached like all other suffering: we should rationally reframe our judgements until the (irrational) suffering is dissolved. “We may weep,” Seneca graciously informs us, “but we must not wail.” The prevailing idea from such traditions is that grief is a personal deficiency to overcome. Once we correct our ignorance about how the universe works, once we see our situation clearly, grief will loosen its grip. Cholbi thinks grief is much more complicated, nuanced, and interesting than this. Grief is not a sickness to be cured; it’s a universal and deeply human process that plays a distinctive role in a life well lived. But how can something as painful and debilitating as grief be valuable? To answer this question, Cholbi thinks we first need to understand grief’s true nature. Once we do so, we’ll see why our propensity for grief is not to be regretted but welcomed. Cholbi begins by distinguishing grief from mourning. Mourning consists of behaviors and rituals that publicly honor the ad, and is not necessarily bound to grief. We can participate in a minute’s silence, we can be saddened by death in a general way, we can feel pity for the deceased or their loved ones at a funeral, without strictly grieving for those who have passed. Grief, meanwhile, is self-concerning, Cholbi tells us. While mourning is public, grief is private and inwardly experienced. A paradigmatic case of grief is that we grieve when someone ‘close’ to us dies. We might typically frame this closeness in terms of love, intimacy, or contribution to our wellbeing: it seems the more we love someone, or the more intimate we are with someone, or the more someone contributes to our wellbeing, the more intense our grief at their passing will be.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://philosophybreak.com/articles/michael-cholbi-on-grief-identity-crisis-and-what-we-learn-from-loss/>

1. What view of grief do ancient philosophers appear to uphold, according to the passage?
 - (a) They acknowledged grief as a natural emotion that enhances one’s moral understanding and spiritual development.
 - (b) They regarded grief as an ethical necessity through which the mind acquires compassion and emotional balance.
 - (c) They viewed grief as an emotional disorder that should be subdued through rational correction and disciplined thought.
 - (d) They interpreted grief as a cultural expression of mortality that deepens awareness of human transience.

2. What central distinction does Cholbi make between grief and mourning in the passage?
 - (a) Mourning is a socially observable act honoring the deceased, while grief is an inward experience of personal emotional significance.
 - (b) Mourning and grief refer interchangeably to the same psychological process of adapting to the absence of a loved one.
 - (c) Mourning reflects private anguish over loss, whereas grief represents outward respect performed through formal ritual practice.
 - (d) Mourning and grief both indicate identical expressions of affection that differ only in intensity rather than in nature.

3. In the sentence “We may weep, but we must not wail,” what does Seneca most likely mean?
 - (a) Sorrow should be hidden completely to demonstrate inner strength.
 - (b) Emotional expression should be balanced with rational composure.
 - (c) Emotional restraint is unnecessary because grief purifies the soul.
 - (d) Mourning rituals must replace personal displays of emotion.
4. How does Cholbi reinterpret grief in contrast to earlier philosophical traditions?

- (a) He reframes grief as an essential emotional process that embodies human connection and contributes to a fulfilling moral life.
- (b) He considers grief a distorted reaction to loss that must be resolved through cultural and ceremonial practices of mourning.
- (c) He defines grief as an emotional disorder whose harmful impact should be mitigated by rational understanding of mortality.
- (d) He explains grief as a social mechanism through which individuals conform to collective expectations of sympathy and loss.

5. Which single word most suitably replaces the phrase “a malady or weakness to be endured”?

- (a) Catharsis (b) Obsession (c) Reflection (d) Deficiency

6. What conclusion about human attachment can be drawn from Cholbi’s final description of grief?

- (a) The intensity of grief reflects the magnitude of personal connection and underscores how emotional bonds define human life.
- (b) The persistence of grief indicates humanity’s inability to rationally accept the inevitability of death and separation.
- (c) The recurrence of grief in all societies proves that emotion always triumphs over reason in human decision-making.
- (d) The depth of grief shows that cultural rituals can completely heal the psychological effects of bereavement.

Passage:- 2 By eight o'clock the light was failing. The loud speakers in the tower of the Stoke Poges Club House began, in a more than human tenor, to announce the closing of the courses. Lenina and Henry abandoned their game and walked back towards the Club. From the grounds of the Internal and External Secretion Trust came the lowering of those thousands of cattle which provided, with their hormones and their milk, the raw materials for the great factory at Farnham Royal. An incessant buzzing of helicopters filled the twilight. Every two and a half minutes a bell and the screech of whistles announced the departure of one of the light monorail trains which carried the lower caste golfers back from their separate course to the metropolis.

Lenina and Henry climbed into their machine and started off. At eight hundred feet Henry slowed down the helicopter screws, and they hung for a minute or two poised above the fading landscape. The forest of Burnham Beeches stretched like a great pool of darkness towards the bright shore of the western sky. Crimson at the horizon, the last of the sunset faded, through orange, upwards into yellow and a pale watery green. Northwards, beyond and above the trees, the Internal and External Secretions factory glared with a fierce electric brilliance from every window of its twenty stories. Beneath them lay the buildings of the Golf Club—the huge Lower Caste barracks and, on the other side of a dividing wall, the smaller houses reserved for Alpha and Beta members. The approaches to the monorail station were black with the ant-like pullulation of lower-caste activity. From under the glass vault a lighted train shot out into the open. Following its southeasterly course across the dark plain their eyes were drawn to the majestic buildings of the Slough Crematorium. For the safety of night-flying planes, its four tall chimneys were flood-lighted and tipped with crimson danger signals. It was a landmark.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: Brave New World by Aldous Huxley

7. The author most likely presents the closing of the golf courses and the loudspeaker announcements to:

- (a) suggest that technological progress has improved leisure by combining order and satisfaction within everyday modern living.
- (b) emphasize that human recreation operates under the same automated precision and rational control as industrial production.
- (c) indicate that mechanical organization has allowed individuals to experience collective joy through regulated social activity.
- (d) portray that the efficiency of communication systems ensures discipline while preserving emotional spontaneity among citizens.

8. Which statement best captures the central impression created by the description of the twilight landscape?

- (a) The shifting colors and gentle darkness represent a peaceful coexistence between human invention and the natural environment.
- (b) The evening imagery and industrial glare convey humanity's successful blending of aesthetic delight with technological comfort.
- (c) The serene transformation of the horizon symbolizes the unity of social order and natural calm within a stable modern world.
- (d) The fading sunset and the growing artificial light reveal how technology replaces nature's beauty with mechanical illumination.

9. The word "pullulation" in the phrase "the ant-like pullulation of lower-caste activity" most nearly means:

- (a) a ceaseless swarming of identical beings whose movements suggest mechanized uniformity within social hierarchy.
- (b) a restless disorderly gathering of confused workers lacking direction and organization in their collective behavior.
- (c) a deliberate and rhythmic procession of individuals demonstrating ceremonial respect toward their governing authorities.
- (d) a symbolic convergence of groups performing synchronized rituals designed to express unity and disciplined devotion.

10. According to the description, what does the illumination of the Internal and External Secretions factory most clearly reveal about this society?

- (a) It illustrates that technological efficiency ensures continuous productivity and prosperity across social institutions.
- (b) It indicates that architectural brilliance stands as a celebration of creative progress within industrial civilization.
- (c) It demonstrates that artificial energy has displaced natural light as the dominant and defining source of human existence.
- (d) It suggests that mechanized development preserves humanity's connection to natural beauty through urban innovation.

11. The author would most likely disagree with which of the following interpretations of the society depicted?

- (a) That technological regulation has humanized work and leisure by creating equality and balance among all social groups.
- (b) That mechanical discipline governs every form of collective activity, including recreation and transportation systems.
- (c) That social stratification remains visibly entrenched through physical divisions separating the different castes.
- (d) That industrial machinery dominates the landscape both visually and psychologically, shaping the lives of its citizens.

12. In the final description, the word "landmark" most nearly conveys the idea of:

- (a) an ancient architectural monument preserved for heritage and representing humanity's long-standing cultural achievements.
- (b) a tall industrial structure providing guidance to aircraft and symbolizing the dominance of modern technology.
- (c) a solemn religious edifice recalling mortality and urging individuals toward faith and spiritual reflection.
- (d) an ornate civic structure admired for design and symbolizing public pride in urban architectural progress.

Passage:- 3 The scientists were inspired by natural fungi that emit a pleasant chemical known as longifolene, which they discovered could attract mosquitoes. Building on that idea, they created a fungus that acts like a lethal perfume for the pests, offering a promising tool against malaria, dengue, and other deadly diseases that are becoming increasingly resistant to chemical pesticides. Their findings were published in Nature Microbiology on October 24, 2025.

Mosquitoes need flowers because they provide nectar, a crucial source of food for them, and they are drawn to flowers through their scents. After observing that some types of fungi could trick mosquitoes into thinking they were flowers, we realized we could turbo-charge the attraction by engineering fungi to produce more longifolene, a sweet-smelling compound that's already very common in nature. Before this study, longifolene wasn't known to attract mosquitoes. We're letting nature give us a hint to tell us what works against mosquitoes. The floral-scented fungus provides an easy and accessible method for controlling mosquito populations. The spores can simply be placed in containers indoors or outdoors, where they gradually release longifolene over several months. When mosquitoes come into contact with the fungus, they become infected and die within a few days. In laboratory tests, the fungus wiped out 90 to 100% of mosquitoes, even in environments filled with competing scents from people and real flowers. Despite its potency, the fungus is completely harmless to humans. The fungus is completely harmless to humans as longifolene is already commonly used in perfumes and has a long safety record. This makes it much safer than many chemical pesticides. We've also designed the fungus and its containers to target mosquitoes specifically rather than any other insects and longifolene breaks down naturally in the environment. In addition, unlike chemical alternatives that mosquitoes have gradually become resistant to, this biological approach may be nearly impossible for mosquitoes to outsmart or avoid.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2025/10/251026021737.htm>

13. According to the passage, the scientists' primary motivation behind engineering the fungus was to:

- (a) design a biologically inspired solution that eradicates mosquitoes while remaining safe for humans and the environment.
- (b) identify a faster chemical pesticide that can instantly eliminate mosquito populations through synthetic compounds.
- (c) create a genetically modified organism capable of producing multiple insecticidal agents for commercial exploitation.
- (d) replace traditional ecological methods with laboratory-based chemical interventions for quicker pest management.

14. The fungus attracts mosquitoes effectively because it:

- (a) generates high-frequency vibrations that mimic the buzzing of flowers and disorient mosquito behavior.
- (b) emits synthetic pheromones that suppress mosquito reproduction and weaken their immune systems.
- (c) releases floral chemicals that resemble natural scents, deceiving mosquitoes even amid competing odors.
- (d) produces invisible gases that chemically neutralize the scent of real flowers and human perspiration.

15. The antonym of the word "harmless," as used in the passage, is:

- (a) fragile (b) subtle (c) delicate (d) toxic

16. Which of the following statements best reflects the scientists' guiding belief in developing the fungus?

- (a) Natural processes can reveal sustainable strategies for pest control when scientifically strengthened and responsibly applied.
- (b) Complete reliance on industrial chemical synthesis ensures long-term effectiveness in mosquito eradication efforts.
- (c) Environmental manipulation is necessary to overpower biological systems that naturally favor insect adaptation.
- (d) Evolutionary mechanisms are inadequate for addressing human health challenges and must be scientifically replaced.

17. Based on the passage, which analytical inference is most consistent with the researchers' findings?

- (a) The compound longifolene could soon lose potency once exposed to urban environments and air pollutants.
- (b) The fungus may remain effective because mosquitoes are unlikely to evolve resistance to its biological mechanism.
- (c) The fungus might inadvertently affect pollinators such as bees due to its high olfactory resemblance to flowers.

- (d) The biological design could endanger humans through airborne fungal spores over extended exposure periods.
18. Which single word best captures the nature of the chemical in the phrase “a pleasant chemical known as longifolene”?
- (a) poison (b) contaminant (c) fragrance (d) irritant

Passage:- 4 It’s easy for us to think of the natural world (without human intervention) as unambiguously positive: to imagine that wild animals live harmoniously with one another in a natural ‘balance.’ But advocates for wild animal welfare argue that this attitude ignores the huge amounts of suffering present in nature. Moreover, the large, healthy, adult vertebrates we usually picture are a very small proportion of the overall wild animal population — almost all wild animals are actually juvenile invertebrates.

This means that the actual day-to-day lives of wild animals are pretty different to how we’d expect. Animal lives are mostly quite short — in some species, only one in millions of juveniles survive to adulthood — and are filled with disease, parasitism, hunger, thirst, fear of predators, and suffering from heat or cold. Wild animals often die in very drawn-out, painful ways, and most die at a fraction of their possible lifespan. We can’t know for sure what it’s like to be a wild animal, but we can observe that many or even most wild animals live in conditions that would be considered extremely cruel to inflict on a human, or a domesticated animal. Very little effort goes towards trying to reduce the suffering of wild animals, even within the broader field of animal welfare. There might be good reasons for this, as we’ll discuss below, but at present the field is extremely neglected. Yes, it is. But something being natural doesn’t necessarily mean it’s good; for example, smallpox was natural, but it was good to eradicate it. Working on wild animal welfare challenges this common mistake of equating the natural with the good. And this might even be itself a reason to work on it: maybe wild animal advocacy helps us make moral progress by expanding our moral circle, and potentially even setting a precedent for work on digital sentience, which may become a pressing issue in the future. Wild animal welfare seems much less tractable than, for example, farmed animal welfare, where we’ve seen lots of wins recently and where humans are the unambiguous cause of the suffering. In the comparatively much newer and smaller field of wild animal welfare, it’s much less clear what exactly we should do.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://80000hours.org/problem-profiles/wild-animal-welfare/>

19. Which of the following statements are true according to the passage about human assumptions regarding nature?

Statement I: People often perceive nature as peaceful and balanced, ignoring the pain it contains.

Statement II: Wild-animal welfare advocates highlight the vast and mostly unnoticed suffering among non-human creatures.

Statement III: Most animals in the wild live long, healthy lives without fear, hunger, or disease.

- (a) Statement I and II (b) Statement II and III (c) Statement I and III (d) All three statements

20. In the phrase “only one in millions of juveniles survive to adulthood,” the word “juveniles” most nearly means:

- (a) smaller species of invertebrates that naturally remain weak throughout their short lifespan.
 (b) animals that temporarily migrate before completing their natural growth cycle in the wild.
 (c) immature individuals that have not yet reached full development or reproductive maturity.
 (d) creatures invisible to humans due to their microscopic size and brief existence in ecosystems.

21. Which of the following statements best expresses the author’s viewpoint about the relationship between nature and morality?

- (a) Humans often glorify nature as pure and harmonious, overlooking the extensive suffering that exists within it.
 (b) The cruelty of the natural world has been exaggerated by modern animal-rights groups to provoke emotional responses.
 (c) Nature functions through perfect equilibrium, ensuring that every creature ultimately experiences fairness and peace.
 (d) Human understanding of nature’s morality has already advanced beyond the need for further ethical discussion.

22. The author's writing style throughout the passage can best be described as:

- (a) emotional and poetic, expressing sorrow through imaginative portrayals of animal suffering.
- (b) analytical and morally reflective, combining factual observation with philosophical reasoning.
- (c) persuasive and confrontational, demanding immediate reform through rhetorical exaggeration.
- (d) ironic and humorous, mocking human ignorance about the brutality of wildlife existence.

23. The phrase "expanding our moral circle" most nearly refers to:

- (a) extending human moral education to encompass environmental sustainability and scientific reasoning.
- (b) applying religious or cultural doctrines universally to ensure moral unity among diverse societies.
- (c) limiting ethical responsibility to those capable of rational understanding and emotional reciprocity.
- (d) including previously neglected beings, such as wild animals or digital entities, within our ethical concern.

24. Which of the following best summarizes the central idea of the passage?

- (a) Nature is not always good, and caring for wild animals can expand human moral understanding.
- (b) Human progress has already reduced most cruelty from wild ecosystems through ethical awareness.
- (c) Nature's suffering is unchangeable, and human intervention would disturb its natural stability.
- (d) Wild-animal welfare should be avoided because it distracts from practical farm-animal protection.

Section – B : Current Affairs including General Knowledge

Passage:- 1 Global innovation systems are undergoing a shift: while cutting-edge technologies in AI and quantum computing are advancing rapidly, R&D growth has slowed down. Union Home Minister Amit Shah India's ranking on the Global Innovation Index has gone up from 91 in the last decade, and expressed that it would secure a position among the top 10 in the next three years. The Startup India campaign launched under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership has started showing results as India now has the third largest startup ecosystem globally, and has made the country's youth job creators from job seekers. This indicates the potential that our people have.

The Startup India scheme is the Indian government's flagship initiative launched in 2016 to promote innovation and create a robust startup ecosystem, transforming India from a job-seeking to a job-creating nation. According to Mr. Shah in 2014, we just had 500 startups. Today, we have 1.92 lakh startups registered with DPIIT (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade). In 2014, we had four unicorns and now we have 120 such establishments whose combined market value is over \$350 million. The startup ecosystem has employed 17.90 lakh people. On an average, 17,000 startups have been set up annually. The Startup India campaign has made our youth job creators from job seekers. Under the Prime Minister's leadership, financial, infrastructure, policy and banking support has been made available to startups across the country since 2014. A fund of funds of ₹10,000 crore has been created to help startups. To promote startups, the maximum loan limit has been increased from ₹10 crore to ₹20 crore, and various tax concessions have also been given.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.thehindu.com/business/india-will-be-among-top-10-countries-on-global-innovation-index-in-next-3-years-amit-shah/article70084509.ece#:~:text=Union%20Home%20Minister%20Amit%20Shah%20on%20Tuesday%20%28September,the%20top%2010%20in%20the%20next%20three%20years>]

25. Which of the following regions leads as the most innovative, with 15 countries in the global top 25, including six in the top 10, according to the Global Innovation Index 2025?

- (a) Europe (b) Asia (c) North America (d) Latin America

26. Consider the following statements about India's performance in the Global Innovation Index (GII) 2025:

I. India ranks 38th globally in the Global Innovation Index 2025.

II. India ranks 1st among lower-middle-income economies.

III. India ranks 2nd in the Central and Southern Asia region.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III (c) Only I and III (d) Only I, II, and III

27. Which of the following organisations publishes the Global Innovation Index 2025, ranking countries based on their innovation performance?

- (a) World Economic Forum (WEF)
 (b) World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
 (c) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 (d) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

28. Which of the following editions does the Global Innovation Index (GII) 2025 represent, published in collaboration with the Portulans Institute?

- (a) 15th edition (b) 18th edition (c) 20th edition (d) 17th edition

29. Which of the following statements about Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania (SEAO) according to the Global Innovation Index 2025, is correct?

- (a) SEOA economies have shown a decline in innovation performance, with only two economies in the top 25.
 (b) SEOA economies have maintained the same innovation ranking as in previous years, with no major improvement.

- (c) SEAO economies have fallen behind Europe and North America in innovation growth, with fewer countries in the top 25.
 (d) SEAO continues to emerge as a global innovation hub, with six economies ranked among the world's top 25 innovators.

30. How many indicators are used by the Global Innovation Index (GII) to evaluate the innovative performance of world economies?

- (a) 78 indicators (b) 50 indicators (c) 100 indicators (d) 60 indicators

Passage:- 2 The second phase of the Khilafat Movement (August 1920-March 1922) was the phase of coercion and carnage. The Non-cooperation movement provided the coercion part while the violence that accompanied and followed it constituted the carnage. A common misconception is that the Non-cooperation and Khilafat Movements played out in that order or were launched simultaneously, and that the former was launched to secure freedom. Ambedkar writes, "... the connection between the Khilafat agitation and the Non-cooperation Movement has become obscure by the reason of the fact that most people believed that it was the Congress which initiated the Non-cooperation Movement and it was done as a means for winning Swaraj. That such a view should prevail is quite understandable because most people content themselves with noting the connection between the Non-cooperation Movement and the special session of the Congress held at Calcutta on 7th and 8th September 1920. But anyone, who cares to go behind September 1920 and examines the situation as it then stood, will find that this view is not true.

The truth is that the Non-co-operation has its origin in the Khilafat agitation and not in the Congress movement for Swaraj: that it was started by the Khilafatists to help Turkey and adopted by the Congress only to help the Khilafatists: that Swaraj was not its primary object, but its primary object was Khilafat and that Swaraj was added as a secondary object, to induce the Hindus to join it will be evident from the following facts.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.news18.com/news/opinion/opinion-khilafat-movement-and-non-cooperation-2714151.html>]

31. Which of the following items became a national symbol of the Swadeshi spirit and was widely used in Indian households during the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (a) Khadi cloth (b) Wooden plough (c) Charkha (d) Salt

32. Which of the following statements about the Ottoman Empire according to historical developments following World War I is correct?

- (a) The Ottoman Empire was dismembered after the War, Turkey was divided, and the Khalifa lost his position of authority.
 (b) The Ottoman Empire expanded its borders after the War, Turkey was unified, and the Khalifa gained complete authority.
 (c) The Ottoman Empire remained unchanged after the War, Turkey retained unity, and the Khalifa continued his authority.
 (d) The Ottoman Empire strengthened its rule after the War, Turkey was reorganized, and the Khalifa restored full authority.

33. In which of the following places did a violent clash in February 1922 result in the death of twenty-two policemen, leading Mahatma Gandhi to suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (a) Kakori (b) Chauri Chaura (c) Dandi (d) Jallianwala Bagh

34. Which of the following is NOT among the leaders who joined the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

35. Consider the following statements regarding the Khilafat Movement and the formation of the All India Khilafat Committee:

- I. The Khilafat Movement was started by the Ali brothers, Shoukat Ali and Mohammad Ali, against the British government.
- II. The All India Khilafat Committee was established in early 1919 under the leadership of the Ali brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Ajmal Khan, and Hasrat Mohani.
- III. The Khilafat Movement was primarily launched in 1922 after the Non-Cooperation Movement had ended.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) Only I and III (b) Only II and III (c) Only I and II (d) All I, II, and III

Passage:- 3 Retailing for as little as \$10, India's beloved Kolhapuri sandals are a staple in wardrobes across the sub-continent. So when luxury brand Prada SpA debuted a new type of footwear at Milan Fashion Week that bore a stark resemblance to them, it didn't take long for the fury to build online. The saga underscores how much power the South Asian giant's digital tribe holds, where online outrage regularly influences public debate especially when citizens perceive their heritage is under attack. International firms eyeing one of the world's fastest-growing markets should weigh the risks of these cultural missteps. The Italian fashion house's troubles began when it introduced its menswear collection. The sandals, described as "leather footwear," displayed an open-toe braided pattern that was strikingly similar to Kolhapuri sandals.

Historically, the sandals were produced for specific communities. For farmers who worked in the fields, they were robust and able to withstand wear-and-tear; for the courtier class and nobles they were more delicate and ostentatious. In 2019, the footwear was awarded the Geographical Indication status, viewed as a mark of authenticity.

But Prada didn't credit India for the designs, prompting a brutal social media backlash. The nationalistic sentiment whipped up by this controversy boosted sales of the traditional sandals. The country's online community is renowned for its digital ferocity — it accused the brand of cultural appropriation, and the furor forced the fashion house into damage control mode. It issued a statement saying it recognized the sandals were inspired by traditional Indian footwear.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/consumables/fashion/-cosmetics/-jewellery/prada-kolhapuri-sandals-scandal-proves-the-power-of-indias-troll-army/articleshow/122871162.cms?from=mdr>]

36. Which of the following international organizations is primarily involved in developing frameworks to safeguard traditional knowledge, cultural expressions, and geographical indications?
- (a) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- (b) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- (c) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- (d) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

37. What is the approximate price at which Prada is reportedly planning to sell its version of the product that sparked criticism over price disparity?
- (a) Rs 1.5 lakh (b) Rs 1.2 lakh (c) Rs 2.5 lakh (d) Rs 3.2 lakh

38. Consider the following statements regarding the Geographical Indication (GI) tag granted to Kolhapuri chappals:

- I. Kolhapuri chappals were granted a Geographical Indication (GI) tag in 2019.
- II. The GI tag was conferred under India's Handicrafts Recognition Act of 2005.
- III. The GI tag was granted under India's Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III (c) Only I and III (d) All I, II, and III

39. Which of the following statements about a Geographical Indication (GI) tag according to global intellectual property frameworks is correct?

- (a) A GI tag promotes exports by certifying industrial products made through modern innovation and production systems.
- (b) A GI tag protects region-specific products based on unique geographical, material, and traditional qualities of their origin.
- (c) A GI tag regulates trade tariffs for handicraft and agricultural goods across all participating nations of the world.
- (d) A GI tag establishes international standards for the certification of industrial and commercial export products.

40. Which of the following states are traditionally known for the handcrafted production of Kolhapuri chappals?

- (a) Maharashtra and Karnataka
- (b) Odisha and Chhattisgarh
- (c) Punjab and Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Assam and West Bengal

Passage:- 4 India accepted France’s invitation to co-chair the AI Action Summit on February in Paris. In addition to AI safety, the agenda at Paris is to focus on innovation, public interest AI, future of work, and AI governance issues presenting India an opportunity to continue its global engagement on AI safety and also amplify the voice of the Global South on broader AI issues. Doing this well could also strongly position India to host the next such summit, which brings together decision makers on AI policy, industry at the forefront of AI development, and civil society representatives for an inclusive dialogue on AI. With ministerial and high-level bureaucratic representation through the meetings, India has actively engaged in the global discourse on AI safety. As a next step, India’s IT Minister recently announced plans of setting up an AI Safety Institute. In other multilateral fora with leadership roles, India has championed the cause for the Global South, which has not leveraged the transformative potential of AI as much as more developed parts of the world have. Under India’s presidency in 2023, the G20 endorsed a “pro-innovation regulatory/governance approach” to balance AI innovation and the need to develop guardrails for AI. Soon after, the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) meeting hosted by India in December 2023 emphasised the need for “equitable access to critical resources for AI research and innovation” to underscore the need for enabling AI infrastructure for developing AI applications. India’s vision for the Global South could now benefit from the broad agenda of the Paris meeting. India must advocate for democratising access to AI resources across the entire AI value chain. While India’s domestic initiative of establishing a common computing facility with over 18,600 GPUs and 40% government subsidy sets a compelling example, the scope must expand beyond computing hardware.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/indias-opportunity-at-the-ai-action-summit/article69199145.ece>]

41. Consider the following statements about the Paris AI Action Summit and earlier global AI safety meetings:

- I. The Paris AI Action Summit builds upon the AI Safety Summit held in the United Kingdom in 2023 and the follow-up meeting in Seoul, South Korea.
- II. The U.K. Summit focused on the debate over the ‘doomsday’ concerns associated with artificial intelligence.
- III. The U.K. Summit resulted in the signing of the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety by all 29 participating nations, including the United States, China, and India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only I and II
- (b) Only II and III
- (c) Only I and III
- (d) All I, II and III

42. Which of the following joint military exercises was recently conducted between the Indian and French Armies in France, focusing on sub-conventional and modern warfare drills?

- (a) Mitra Shakti-VIII
- (b) Garuda Shakti-VIII
- (c) Shakti-VIII
- (d) Varuna-VIII

43. How many countries signed the joint statement on Inclusive and Sustainable Artificial Intelligence for People and the Planet at the AI Action Summit in Paris?

- (a) 48 countries
- (b) 58 countries
- (c) 68 countries
- (d) 78 countries

44. Which of the following statements about global AI safety commitments according to the Seoul AI Summit, is correct?

- (a) Sixteen leading AI companies made voluntary pledges to develop AI systems in a transparent and responsible manner at the Seoul Summit.
- (b) Twelve global AI corporations announced a joint moratorium on frontier model research until international safety laws were implemented.
- (c) Eighteen multinational technology firms established a formal alliance to regulate AI-generated data through coordinated international frameworks.
- (d) Twenty-five major AI organizations from key economies signed a multilateral treaty to oversee and restrict the use of high-risk AI applications.

45. Which of the following companies has announced an investment of \$15 billion over five years to establish an artificial intelligence (AI) data centre in Andhra Pradesh, marking its largest investment in India to date?

- (a) Google (b) Microsoft (c) Amazon Web Services (d) Meta

46. Which of the following Bengaluru-based companies has partnered with the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to enhance Aadhaar services using generative AI technologies?

- (a) Mindtree (b) LTIMindtree (c) Sarvam AI (d) Zoho Corporation

Passage:- 5 Hailing inclusion of manuscripts of the Bhagavad Gita and Bharata's Natyashastra as a proud moment for every Indian across the world, as stated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the Gita and Natyashastra have nurtured civilisation, and consciousness for centuries. Their insights continue to inspire the world. Memory of the World (MoW) Programme has the aim of guarding against the collective amnesia, calling upon the preservation of the valuable archive holdings and library collections all over the world, and ensuring their wide dissemination. The programme website states the world's documentary heritage belongs to all, [it] should be fully preserved and protected for all and, with due recognition of cultural mores and practicalities, should be permanently accessible to all without hindrance.

Collections are added to the register by a decision of the UNESCO's Executive Board, following the evaluation of nominations by an independent international advisory committee.

Documentary heritage is an essential yet fragile element of the memory of the world. This is why UNESCO invests in safeguarding, such as the libraries of Chinguetti in Mauritania or the archives of Amadou Hampate Ba in Cote d'Ivoire, shares best practices, and maintains this register that records the broadest threads of human history. With the latest additions, the Register now contains entries include Books or collections of works (eg. Mahavamsa, the meticulously kept historical chronicle of Sri Lanka); Drawings (eg. Meiji-era collection of Sakubei Yamamoto of Japan); Manuscripts (eg. collection of more than 11,000 Shaiva Siddhanta manuscripts); Audio recordings (eg. 430 hours of recordings of the Frankfurt Auschwitz trials, 1963-65); and Video recordings (eg. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's historic March 7, 1971 speech).

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-culture/bhagavad-gita-natyashastra-unesco-memory-of-world-register-9951786/>]

47. Consider the following statements about UNESCO's Memory of the World (MoW) Programme:

I. The Memory of the World Programme was launched by UNESCO in 1990 to preserve and promote the world's documentary heritage.

II. UNESCO has supported the creation of four regional registers under the programme.

III. The programme currently operates in more than 100 countries through National "Memory of the World" Committees.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III (c) Only I and III (d) All I, II, and III

48. How many inscriptions from India are currently included in the Memory of the World Register?

- (a) 10 inscriptions (b) 14 inscriptions (c) 18 inscriptions (d) 20 inscriptions

49. What is the maximum number of submissions from a single country that can be added to the Memory of the World Register in any given year?

- (a) One submission (b) Three submissions (c) Four submissions (d) Two submissions

50. Which of the following statements according to UNESCO's latest update on the Memory of the World Register is correct?

- (a) UNESCO removed 74 heritage collections, bringing the total number of entries down to 470 worldwide.
(b) UNESCO added 50 heritage collections, bringing the total number of entries recorded to 520 worldwide.
(c) UNESCO added 74 heritage collections, bringing the total number of entries recorded to 570 worldwide.
(d) UNESCO revised 100 heritage collections, bringing the total number of entries registered to 600 worldwide.

51. Which institution currently houses and preserves the ancient manuscripts of the Bhagavad Gita and Bharata's Natyashastra that were recently added to UNESCO's Memory of the World Register?

- (a) Asiatic Society of Mumbai (b) Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune
(c) Sarasvati Mahal Library, Thanjavur (d) National Manuscripts Repository, New Delhi

52. Which of the following sages is traditionally credited with composing the Natyashastra, the ancient Sanskrit treatise on performing arts?

- (a) Sage Bharata (b) Sage Panini (c) Sage Valmiki (d) Sage Vishwamitra

Section – C : Legal Reasoning

Passage:- 1 A contract of guarantee (Section 126, Indian Contract Act, 1872) is a promise to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default; the parties are the creditor, the principal debtor, and the surety. In effect, the principal debtor bears primary liability, and the surety bears secondary, stepping in only on the debtor's default. This differs from indemnity, where the promisor's liability is primary and the arrangement is typically bipartite. Essentials include agreement among all three parties; the existence of a lawful, enforceable debt; consideration (any benefit to the principal debtor suffices); capacity and free consent; disclosure of material facts affecting the surety's risk (Section 143) and absence of misrepresentation (Section 142); and that a guarantee may be oral or written.

The surety's liability is, by default, coextensive with that of the principal debtor (Section 128), unless the contract limits it; thus, absent a contrary term, the surety answers for principal, interest, and costs to the same extent as the debtor. A continuing guarantee (Section 129) extends to a series of transactions and endures until revoked for the future: by notice (Section 130), by the surety's death as to future dealings (Section 131), or by variance in the underlying contract without the surety's consent (Section 133), which discharges the surety for subsequent transactions. Duration tracks the contract itself: a specific guarantee ends with the single transaction; a continuing one lasts through the covered series or until valid revocation. The surety's rights include, against the principal debtor: subrogation to the creditor's position upon payment (Section 140), indemnity (the debtor must reimburse what the surety rightfully paid), and recourse to every remedy and security the creditor had (Section 141). Against the creditor, the surety is entitled to the benefit of all securities existing when suretyship was undertaken, whether known or unknown; loss or release of such securities without the surety's consent discharges the surety pro tanto (Section 141).

Co-suretyship is recognised; discharge of one does not discharge others (Section 138); absent agreement, co-sureties contribute equally (Sections 146–147), and if bound in different sums, they contribute up to their respective limits. Discharge may occur by creditor–debtor release (Section 134), composition/time/not to sue agreements (Section 135) unless the surety assents, mere forbearance being insufficient to discharge (Section 137), or acts of the creditor impairing the surety's eventual remedy (Section 139). Section 144 recognises conditions precedent to suretyship (e.g., joining of co-sureties): if unmet, the guarantee is inoperative. Overall, the law favours strict construction in the surety's favour while preserving commercial certainty for creditors.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://thelegalschool.in/blog/rights-of-principal-debtor-in-contract-of-guarantee>]

53. Rajat obtained a ₹40 lakh working-capital loan from Zenith Bank. His friend Meera signed as surety, with no cap stated in the guarantee. Rajat defaulted, and the Bank sued for principal, contractual interest, and litigation costs. Meera accepts liability for principal but denies responsibility for interest and costs, arguing her promise was merely to “help Rajat in case of default” and should be read narrowly. The Bank points to the absence of any limiting term and seeks a decree against Meera for the full decretal amount alongside Rajat.

How should the court resolve Meera's scope of liability under the guarantee?

- (a) Meera is liable only for the principal sum because a surety's promise is secondary in nature and must be strictly construed against expansive monetary claims.
- (b) Meera is liable coextensively with the principal debtor for principal, interest, and costs because no contractual cap narrows Section 128's default rule in this guarantee.
- (c) Meera is liable only for interest and costs since those arise from default; the principal remains the primary debtor's exclusive burden unless the surety separately covenantes.
- (d) Meera is not liable at all because the Bank should first exhaust every remedy against Rajat before proceeding against a secondary promisor like a gratuitous surety.

54. Nova Distributors obtained a revolving credit line guaranteed by Anil as a “continuing guarantee” for supplies on 30-day terms with a ₹25 lakh cap. Six months later, the creditor, without informing Anil, enlarged Nova's credit limit to ₹50 lakh and shifted payment terms to 90 days. Nova then defaulted on later consignments. The creditor

sues Anil for all dues under the enlarged arrangement. Anil contends his guarantee stands discharged for subsequent transactions because the underlying terms were varied without his consent.

Should the creditor recover from Anil for the enlarged, later supplies?

- (a) Yes, because a continuing guarantee automatically adapts to commercial changes, and the surety's silence signifies implied consent to reasonable credit variations in trade.
- (b) Yes, because the surety is always liable for all future transactions until a written revocation, regardless of unilateral changes made by the creditor and debtor.
- (c) No, because any default even on earlier supplies discharges the entire guarantee, releasing the surety from all past and future liabilities instantly.
- (d) No, because variance in the underlying contract without the surety's consent discharges the surety for subsequent transactions under a continuing guarantee.

55. Apex Finance held a hypothecation over Arko Ltd.'s finished goods when Pooja signed as surety. Later, through Apex's negligence, the warehouse pledge lapsed and stock was released to Arko without substitution. Arko defaulted, and Apex turned to Pooja for the entire balance. Pooja argues that losing the security without her consent prejudiced her eventual remedy and should discharge her at least to the value of the released stock. Apex responds that the surety's promise is independent of collateral administration.

What is the correct position?

- (a) Pooja is discharged pro tanto because the surety is entitled to the benefit existing at the time of suretyship, and their loss without consent reduces her liability.
- (b) Pooja remains fully liable since the creditor's collateral management is irrelevant; the surety undertook personal liability unaffected by any release of security.
- (c) Pooja is entirely discharged because any creditor lapse annihilates the guarantee, leaving no residual claim against the surety whatsoever in law.
- (d) Pooja's liability increases to cover collateral loss because the surety must bear commercial risks that motivated the creditor to extend facilities initially.

56. Bank Orion chose not to sue its defaulting borrower for six months while negotiating restructure terms. No binding agreement was executed; the Bank simply waited and kept sending reminders. The surety, Rakesh, claims he is discharged because the Bank "gave time" to the debtor. The Bank answers that it merely forbore to sue and never entered a composition or time contract. When sued, Rakesh presses that any delay prejudices him and should release his promise.

How should the court treat this defence?

- (a) Rakesh is discharged because any delay in suing is equivalent to giving time to the debtor and destroys the surety's secondary obligations in law.
- (b) Rakesh is discharged because negotiations for restructure always imply a binding promise to grant time, making the surety's liability extinguish automatically.
- (c) Rakesh is not discharged by mere forbearance; only a composition, binding time contract, or not-to-sue agreement without surety's assent would trigger discharge.
- (d) Rakesh is discharged unless the Bank first liquidates collateral; otherwise, waiting to sue alone unlawfully enlarges the surety's business risk and terminates the guarantee.

57. CreditCo solicited Leena to guarantee her cousin's loan, assuring her the cousin had "no prior defaults." In fact, the creditor's internal report showed multiple bounced EMIs and a pending demand notice, never disclosed. Relying on the assurance, Leena signed. After default, CreditCo sues Leena; she pleads that the guarantee is avoided due to material misrepresentation and non-disclosure affecting her risk. CreditCo contends that guarantees are commercial instruments and caveat emptor applies to sureties.

How should the court decide?

- (a) Enforce the guarantee because a surety must independently investigate; creditor statements are only sales talk and cannot invalidate a commercial promise.

- (b) Enforce the guarantee unless Leena proves fraud beyond reasonable doubt; civil misstatements do not affect binding suretyship in sophisticated finance.
- (c) Avoid the guarantee only if the debtor colluded with the creditor; absent joint deceit, creditor misstatements are immaterial to the surety's contract.
- (d) Avoid the guarantee because material facts affecting the surety's risk must be disclosed and misrepresentation vitiates suretyship under Sections 142 and 143.

58. A supplier sought two directors to sign as co-sureties for a buyer's credit. Ritu signed a guarantee expressly "subject to Aditya also signing as co-surety within seven days." Aditya never signed; the supplier nevertheless delivered goods and, after default, sued Ritu as the sole surety. Ritu argues the guarantee never took effect because the stated condition precedent was unmet. The supplier replies that delivery shows acceptance and the condition should be treated as minor formality.

What is the correct legal result?

- (a) The guarantee is inoperative because conditions precedent to suretyship such as the joining of named co-sureties must be satisfied before liability can attach.
- (b) The guarantee binds Ritu because performance by the creditor substitutes for missing signatures; delivery of goods perfects the suretyship retrospectively.
- (c) The guarantee binds Ritu for half the loss only; absence of the co-surety merely reduces her contribution but does not defeat the instrument's operation.
- (d) The guarantee binds Ritu since she is a director; fiduciary status overrides conditions and ensures credit support for the company's trade obligations.

Passage:- 2 Trespass to person is an unreasonable interference with an individual's body, committed with malafide intent, either by causing physical harm or by creating apprehension of force. It is divided into assault, battery, and false imprisonment. Assault refers to the wrongful apprehension of fear in the mind of another person without actual physical contact. In *R v. St. George*, pointing an unloaded gun at someone constituted assault as it caused reasonable fear, though no harm occurred. Similarly, in *R v. Constanza*, sending threatening letters that caused psychological harm was held to be assault. Battery involves intentional and unlawful use of force causing physical injury. In *Stanley v. Powell*, the defendant was not liable when a bullet accidentally hit the plaintiff, as the act was unintentional. The use of force against a trespasser is justified, as in *Pratap Daji v. B.B. & C.I. Rly.*, where ejecting a ticketless passenger was not battery. Mere obstruction, however, does not constitute battery, as held in *Innes v. Wylie*. Mayhem, or aggravated battery, refers to injury disabling the victim from self-defence, as seen in *Fetter v. Beale*, where permanent injury led to liability.

False imprisonment occurs when a person is intentionally restrained from exercising liberty without lawful justification. In *Herring v. Boyle*, the teacher was not liable as the boy was unaware of restraint, whereas in *Meering v. Graham White Aviation*, confinement with guards outside amounted to false imprisonment despite the plaintiff's ignorance.

Defences to trespass to person include valid arrest, consent, probable cause, and self-defence. Lawful arrest made on reasonable grounds does not amount to false imprisonment. Consent negates trespass, as in *Robinson v. Balmain New Ferry Co.*, where refusal to repay entry fees did not constitute detention. Self-defence allows reasonable force to protect oneself or property, as upheld in *Cresswell v. Sirl*, where killing a dog to protect livestock was justified.

Remedies for trespass to person include an action for damages, self-help, and the writ of habeas corpus. Compensation may cover injury to body or liberty. In *Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar* and *Bhim Singh v. State of Jammu & Kashmir*, the Supreme Court granted compensation for unlawful detention.

Trespass to property or goods means wrongful physical interference with another's possession without lawful justification. It focuses on possession rather than ownership. In *Madhav Vithal Kudwa v. Madhavdas Vallabhdas*, parking in a shared compound was not trespass. In *Basely v. Clarkson*, crossing a boundary while cutting grass amounted to trespass, but involuntary entry, as in *Smith v. Stone*, did not. Trespass may occur by land, air, or animals. In *Bernstein v. Skyviews*, aerial photography from a high altitude was not trespass.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://www.lawyernjurists.com/article/trespass-to-person/>]

59. A film crew rehearses a street scene in Pune. Aarav, in realistic costume, points a blank-fire prop pistol at passerby Zoya from six feet away, shouting "Freeze!" The prop is unloaded and safety-checked, but no one tells Zoya; startled, she believes it is a real gun and staggers back in fear. No physical contact occurs and the crew immediately lowers the prop when she screams. Zoya sues Aarav for assault, claiming wrongful apprehension of imminent force despite the absence of injury. Aarav argues that an unloaded prop cannot constitute assault because no harm was possible and no touching occurred.

Is civil liability for assault made out?

- (a) No, because absence of contact defeats assault and fear alone without touching never creates a trespass to the person in civil law.
- (b) Yes, because wrongful apprehension of immediate force without contact is assault where a reasonable person would fear violence.
- (c) No, because only threatening words can constitute assault; silent gestures with props do not satisfy the elements without explicit verbal menaces.
- (d) Yes, because any theatrical rehearsal on a public street automatically amounts to assault regardless of what a bystander reasonably apprehends.

60. Outside a mall in Indore, security officer Mira stands immobile across a wide doorway, arms folded, saying nothing. Rishi attempts to pass; Mira does not touch him but blocks the center line of travel. Two other unobstructed exits and side space remain. Irritated, Rishi files a civil claim for battery, asserting that blocking his path was a hostile application of force. The mall denies contact and says mere obstruction without physical impact is not battery. Rishi insists obstruction is itself force. On these facts, has a battery been committed?

- (a) Yes, because deliberate obstruction of a pedestrian's chosen path is force per se and therefore qualifies as battery in tort law.
- (b) Yes, because standing across a doorway creates apprehension; fear of collision turns an obstruction into battery regardless of actual touching.
- (c) No, because the claim should be false imprisonment; blocking any doorway automatically constitutes total restraint and not a battery claim.
- (d) No, because mere obstruction without physical contact does not constitute battery, particularly where alternative routes permit free passage.

61. On a suburban train near Mumbai, Kavita is found travelling without a ticket after repeated warnings. When she refuses to alight, the guard and station staff take hold of her arms and guide her off the carriage onto the platform using steady, non-violent pressure; no injury results. Kavita sues the railway for battery, arguing that any non-consensual touch is unlawful. The railway replies that reasonable force may be used to remove a trespasser and that a ticketless rider has no right to remain onboard.

Should the court find the touching to be actionable battery?

- (a) No, because reasonable force to remove a trespasser is justified; ejecting a ticketless passenger with minimal force is not an unlawful battery.
- (b) Yes, because any physical contact without express consent is a battery, regardless of context or the target's legal status on the premises.
- (c) No, because the conduct may amount to assault only; battery requires substantial harm or visible injury to be actionable at common law.
- (d) Yes, because railway staff must seek a police escort; lay employees cannot touch passengers even to enforce ticketing rules.

62. In a duty-free shop at Delhi airport, staff suspect Priyanka of shoplifting. A manager politely asks her to "wait in the lounge," where the door remains unlocked. Unbeknownst to Priyanka, two security guards stand outside the only exit with instructions not to let her leave; for twenty minutes they quietly block anyone who tries to exit without clearance. Priyanka later learns of this arrangement and sues for false imprisonment. The shop argues she never knew of any restraint and thus could not have been confined.

On these facts, does the tort of false imprisonment arise?

- (a) No, because a claimant must know of restraint; without awareness, detention is not actionable false imprisonment in civil proceedings.
- (b) No, because the door was unlocked; physical barriers are required for any claim of confinement in a commercial setting.
- (c) Yes, because intentional restraint exists where guards prevent exit; confinement is actionable even if the plaintiff was unaware.
- (d) Yes, but only if the shop verbally threatened her; mere stationing of guards cannot create restraint without explicit words of compulsion.

63. Rohan enters Riverside Ferry Pier through a turnstile displaying “Exit fee ₹10 payable on return; no exit without payment.” After ten minutes, he decides to leave, refuses to pay the exit fee, and is stopped at the turnstile until he agrees to pay or exits via a free alternative gate located beyond a staffed kiosk that also requires the ₹10. He sues the operator for false imprisonment, arguing that conditioning exit on payment is coercive detention. The operator relies on posted conditions and Rohan’s voluntary entry.

Is the operator liable for false imprisonment?

- (a) Yes, because conditioning exit on payment is coercive restraint; monetary barriers cannot lawfully confine a person within private premises.
- (b) No, because consent to posted terms negates trespass; refusal to comply with agreed exit fees does not convert conditional access into unlawful detention.
- (c) Yes, because once a person decides to leave, any further requirement is detention; exit terms are unenforceable without police involvement.
- (d) No, because the operator offered a refund; detention is lawful whenever a proprietor offers to unwind the transaction and waive the posted terms.

64. Acting on a victim’s detailed complaint and CCTV stills, police arrest Tanvi near her office, hold her for five hours for questioning, then release her without charge after verifying an alibi. Tanvi sues the State for false imprisonment, arguing that detention without eventual prosecution shows the arrest lacked basis. The State pleads reasonable grounds: matching clothing, proximity to the scene, and a prompt identification. Tanvi answers that only a warrant or formal charge can justify restraint. On these facts, does false imprisonment lie against the State?

- (a) Yes, because absence of a charge proves detention was unlawful; civil liability follows whenever release occurs without prosecution on the same day.
- (b) No, because a lawful arrest made on reasonable grounds does not amount to false imprisonment.
- (c) Yes, because warrantless arrests are per se unlawful; police must secure judicial leave before restraining a person suspected of any offence.
- (d) No, because the State is absolutely immune in tort; false imprisonment claims cannot be brought against public authorities acting in good faith.

Passage:- 3 Article 39A of the Constitution of India, located in Part IV under the Directive Principles of State Policy, reflects the vision of promoting justice on the basis of equal opportunity. Although non-justiciable, Directive Principles guide the State in establishing a welfare framework ensuring equality and social justice. The text of Article 39A provides that “The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.” This imposes a positive obligation on the State to make justice accessible and affordable for all citizens, especially the economically or socially disadvantaged.

The objectives of Article 39A are to promote equal opportunity, provide free legal aid, remove barriers to justice, simplify legal procedures, and safeguard fundamental rights particularly the right to life and liberty under Article 21. To operationalise this constitutional mandate, Parliament enacted the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, which established the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) as the apex body responsible for policy formulation, fund allocation, legal literacy, and monitoring of schemes. State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs)

implement legal aid programmes, while District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) and Taluk Legal Services Committees (TLSCs) ensure delivery at the local level. Legal aid clinics in law schools and communities provide counselling and assistance.

Citizens may apply for free legal aid in person, in writing, or online through NALSA's portal. Eligible categories include women, children, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, industrial workmen, persons in custody, victims of disasters or human trafficking, disabled persons, and individuals with income below ₹1 lakh (₹1.25 lakh for Supreme Court cases). Lok Adalats, functioning as Alternative Dispute Resolution forums under the 1987 Act, resolve disputes amicably at pre-litigation or pending stages. Their awards hold the same status as civil court decrees and are final and binding.

Judicial interpretation has strengthened Article 39A. In *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar* (1979), the Supreme Court declared free legal aid and speedy trial as part of Article 21. *Sukh Das v. Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh* (1986) expanded legal aid to include drafting assistance, and *Khatri v. State of Bihar* (1981) directed judges to inform accused persons of this right. Later cases such as *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* (1987) and *State of Punjab v. Jagdev Singh Talwandi* (2003) further reinforced State obligations.

Despite progress, challenges persist, including low awareness, underfunding, inconsistent quality, and administrative delays. Measures such as the Pro Bono Legal Services Portal, digital legal aid platforms, legal literacy campaigns, and training programmes are being pursued. Strengthening funding, awareness, advocate remuneration, and digital accessibility remains vital to realising Article 39A's vision of equal justice for all.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://doonlawmentor.com/directive-principles-of-state-policy-guiding-indias-governance/>]

65. In Jaipur, Neelam, a 32-year-old paralysed garment worker earning ₹1.6 lakh a year, is served a criminal summons. She applies to the DLSA for a free defence lawyer. The Secretary rejects her plea solely on income grounds, stating she exceeds the ₹1 lakh limit for legal aid eligibility. Neelam argues that her disability and gender independently qualify her; the Authority replies that the income filter applies to all adult applicants except undertrials. She challenges the decision before the SLISA, pressing that the 1987 Act and Article 39A policies favour categorical inclusion for the vulnerable.

Which position is correct?

- (a) Income controls every application; categorical traits never override the income ceiling, which is a uniform threshold in all legal-aid cases.
- (b) Women alone are exempt from income limits; disability requires additional proof of indigence to justify free representation in court proceedings.
- (c) Only persons in custody and SC/ST are exempt; other claimants must demonstrate income below ₹1 lakh or exceptional hardship for aid.
- (d) Eligibility includes women and disabled persons as categories, apart from the income-based class individuals.

66. Two small manufacturers refer a price-adjustment dispute to a Lok Adalat convened by the DLSA at pre-litigation stage. After facilitated negotiation, an award reflecting a lump-sum compromise is signed. Weeks later, one party, now dissatisfied, files a first appeal in the civil court seeking to "set aside" the award as erroneous on merits. The registry questions maintainability, noting statutory finality. The appellant insists that only decrees of civil courts are appealable and that a Lok Adalat award is merely administrative. How should the court treat the appeal?

- (a) Entertain the appeal and re-appraise facts, since negotiated figures are not true adjudications and thus lack decree-like effect in law.
- (b) Return the memo for filing before the Tribunal, because Lok Adalats act like tribunals whose awards are reviewable for factual error.
- (c) Reject the appeal as not maintainable, because Lok Adalat awards have the same status as civil court decrees and are final and binding.
- (d) Convert the appeal into a writ by default, because all compromise outcomes require constitutional review to attain enforceability.

67. At a late-night remand, the magistrate takes cognisance of an FIR against migrant worker Babu. He is unrepresented. Neither the police nor the court informs him of free legal aid. Bail is refused and Babu remains in custody for three weeks until a DLSA lawyer is appointed. He files a petition alleging violation of his fundamental rights due to the State's failure to ensure legal assistance at the earliest stage. The State replies that legal aid is a Directive Principle and hence non-justiciable.

What is the correct constitutional position?

- (a) The claim fails because Directive Principles are non-justiciable; legal aid cannot ground enforceable relief absent statutory breach proved by the petitioner.
- (b) The claim succeeds because free legal aid and speedy trial are part of Article 21, and courts have located enforceability within the right to life.
- (c) The claim fails unless Babu proves actual trial prejudice; without a conviction, lack of early legal aid is at most a procedural irregularity.
- (d) The claim succeeds only if DLSA funds were available; in resource-scarce periods, Article 39A expectations stand suspended for individual detainees.

68. During a sessions trial in Guwahati, the presiding judge notices that the unrepresented accused, a daily-wage labourer, is about to cross-examine a key eyewitness without assistance. The record shows no intimation to him of legal-aid availability. After conviction, appellate counsel argues that the judge had a positive duty to inform the accused of the right to free legal aid, and non-compliance impaired a fair trial. The State replies that the court's role is passive unless an accused explicitly asks for counsel. How should the appellate court view the judge's duty?

- (a) There is no judicial duty to inform; the adversarial system places onus on the accused to request representation if desired.
- (b) The duty arises only at charge framing; once the trial begins, the court cannot interfere with counsel choices or lack thereof.
- (c) The duty exists only when the accused is juvenile; adults are presumed to understand courtroom entitlements without judicial prompting.
- (d) Judges must inform accused persons of the right to free legal aid; failure to do so undermines fair-trial guarantees.

69. A DLSA office in Ranchi returns an indigent litigant's physical application for aid, stating that "applications are accepted online only via NALSA portal." The litigant, a senior-citizen tenant without internet access, challenges the refusal. The Authority argues that digital filing improves efficiency and transparency and that staff shortages preclude walk-in processing. The petitioner asserts that modes of application include in-person and written formats and that a digital-only rule defeats access. Which view is legally sound on application modalities?

- (a) Digital exclusivity is valid; an online pipeline is a reasonable administrative filter consistent with modernisation mandates.
- (b) Digital exclusivity is invalid; citizens may apply in person, in writing, or online through NALSA's portal.
- (c) Digital exclusivity is valid if kiosks are offered once weekly; limited physical assistance cures any exclusionary effects.
- (d) Digital exclusivity is invalid only for women and SC/ST; other categories must adapt to portal-based intake for caseload management.

Passage:- 4 A divorce decree, also known as a decree of dissolution of marriage, is a court-issued legal document that officially terminates a marriage. It is granted after the court has concluded the divorce proceedings and decided on matters like property division, alimony, custody, and maintenance. Issued under the Family Courts Act, 1984, it is legally binding on both parties and contains essential details such as the names of the spouses, case number, court details, and the judge's final order. Once signed and sealed by the judge, the decree legally dissolves the marriage; without it, the parties remain married in the eyes of the law, even if separated.

A divorce decree is distinct from a divorce certificate. The decree is a comprehensive judgment from the court, including all terms of settlement such as maintenance and child custody, whereas the certificate is a brief

administrative record issued by the registrar, confirming the dissolution of marriage on a specific date. The decree is the authoritative legal order, while the certificate serves as an official summary for documentation purposes. The decree is necessary for multiple reasons. It provides legal proof of divorce, establishing the person's single status and eligibility to remarry, ensuring protection against bigamy under Indian law. It also defines property and financial settlements, recording the division of assets and liabilities to prevent future disputes. In cases involving children, it specifies custody, visitation rights, and support in accordance with the child's best interest. Furthermore, it sets out alimony arrangements, detailing the amount, frequency, and duration of spousal support. Beyond family law, the decree is often required for visa applications, immigration processes, name changes, and updates in official records such as Aadhaar, PAN, or passports.

A typical divorce decree includes case details, the declaration of divorce, rulings on property division, child custody, spousal support, name change permissions, the effective date, and the judge's signature and court seal. To obtain one, a spouse files a petition in the appropriate Family Court under relevant laws such as the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 or Special Marriage Act, 1954. After filing, the court issues a notice, may direct counselling, records evidence, and then passes judgment. A certified copy of the decree can be collected from the court clerk. Some decrees can be viewed or downloaded online via the eCourts portal, though official use generally requires a certified copy.

A divorce decree can be challenged through an appeal if obtained through fraud, coercion, procedural error, or lack of jurisdiction. The aggrieved party must file an appeal within 30–90 days, and the higher court may reverse, modify, or order a retrial depending on the merits. Thus, the divorce decree not only ends a marriage but also ensures legal clarity, protection, and enforceability of the parties' rights and obligations.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://restthecase.com/knowledge-bank/divorce-legal-guide/divorce-decree>]

70. Aparna finalises her marital break-up and approaches a travel agent for spouse-visa cancellation and a bank for KYC updates. She carries a "divorce certificate" issued by the registrar and a photocopy of a signed court order. The bank insists on seeing the "authoritative" instrument that actually adjudicated custody and maintenance; the travel agent wants a concise record for file proof. Aparna argues both documents are equivalent and that institutions cannot demand more than one. The question is which document legally decides the divorce's substantive terms and which merely records dissolution for administrative purposes in third-party files.

Which document has the authoritative, adjudicatory status under the passage?

- (a) The certificate alone controls all legal consequences, since registrars issue official records binding on every third party.
- (b) The certificate combined with an affidavit equals a decree and dispenses with the need for a certified court copy.
- (c) A police non-objection letter can replace judicial findings where neither side disputes property, custody, or alimony issues.
- (d) The decree is the authoritative legal order, while the certificate functions as an administrative summary for documentation.

71. After two years of living apart, Rakesh and Mira sign a notarised "separation-cum-settlement" MoU dividing furniture and bank balances. They announce on social media that their marriage has "ended," but neither files a case. Six months later, Rakesh marries Priya, producing the MoU and a neighbourhood panchayat's endorsement as "proof of divorce." When Mira lodges a complaint alleging bigamy, Rakesh claims that mutual separation plus a community attestation is sufficient and that courts should respect private settlement in family matters. The police ask whether any judicial decree exists or whether the parties only executed private papers without court involvement and seal.

What determines Rakesh's legal capacity to remarry on these facts?

- (a) A community attestation with a notarised MoU replaces judicial dissolution, allowing remarriage without any further formal process.
- (b) Only a court's signed and sealed decree dissolves the marriage; without it, the parties remain legally married despite separation.

- (c) Either a divorce certificate or a settlement MoU suffices, because both record intent to end the marriage with finality.
- (d) An eCourts portal printout alone establishes dissolution where parties have mutually settled all financial and domestic issues.

72. After an ex-parte decree, Neha downloads a PDF of her order from the eCourts portal and emails it to her HR team for a name-change request and to the bank for KYC. HR replies that a certified copy is mandatory for personnel files and rejects the printout. Neha argues the portal's PDF bears the digital emblem and should suffice, especially because turnaround is time-sensitive. The compliance officer explains that policies mirror legal practice requiring sealed judicial copies for sensitive status changes in employee and financial records. Neha asks whether the institution is justified in insisting on a certified court copy instead of a web download.

What documentary standard does the passage contemplate for formal reliance?

- (a) Accept portal printouts for all purposes; digital access replaces the need for sealed judicial copies in official workflows.
- (b) Accept a registrar's letter; administrative correspondence validates status in lieu of a certified decree copy for compliance.
- (c) Require a certified copy for official use, even though viewing or downloading is possible through the eCourts portal.
- (d) Rely on a lawyer's undertaking; professional assurances substitute for court-sealed documents in time-bound transactions.

73. An ex-husband discovers six weeks after judgment that the decree recites a custody consent he never gave because he was abroad and unrepresented. He claims a procedural lapse: service was faulty and the signature page mismatches his specimen. Ninety-five days have now elapsed since the decree. He files an appeal alleging fraud and procedural error, asking the appellate court to reopen custody and maintenance. The respondent counters that no appeal lies against a decree absent criminality and that timelines preclude scrutiny. The appellate registry queries the maintainability and the time window indicated in the materials you studied.

How does the passage describe appellate challenge to a decree?

- (a) Appeals are never available against decrees; only review before the same court can examine procedural lapses or consent errors.
- (b) Appeals may proceed only for criminal offences; civil family judgments cannot be reopened on documentary irregularities alone.
- (c) Appeals lie solely for jurisdictional defects; allegations of fraud or procedure cannot ground a merits reconsideration.
- (d) Appeals can challenge decrees for fraud, coercion, procedural error, or lack of jurisdiction, within a 30–90 day period.

74. Following mediation, Lata and Imran finalise a settlement on property division, custody schedules, and spousal support. The Family Court pronounces a decree incorporating their terms. Later, a sub-registrar refuses to mutate a flat solely on the basis of a "divorce certificate," asking for the order that actually contains the property and custody rulings. Lata insists the certificate should be adequate for all purposes because it records dissolution and a date. The mutation officer explains that administrative records need the instrument specifying rights and obligations, not just a dissolution entry.

Which instrument carries the operative rulings for enforcement and records?

- (a) The decree includes rulings on property division, child custody, spousal support, and takes effect when signed and sealed.
- (b) The certificate alone suffices, because it summarises dissolution and binds agencies to implement financial and custody terms.
- (c) A private MoU is enough; once notarised, it compels registries to honour asset transfers without court involvement.

(d) A court notice of hearing is binding; scheduling orders can be used to mutate property and update custody records.

Passage:- 5 The development of copyright law in India began during the colonial period and evolved through successive reforms to meet modern creative and technological needs. The first Indian Copyright Act was enacted in 1847 under the East India Company, applying English principles to India. The Imperial Copyright Act, 1911, extended British copyright law uniformly across colonies. Later, the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, adapted the 1911 law for Indian conditions and remained operative until independence. After independence, the Copyright Act, 1957, was enacted as India's first comprehensive legislation, effective from January 1958. The Act was subsequently amended in 1983, 1984, 1992, 1994, 1999, and 2012, addressing performers' rights, broadcasting, digital piracy, and international treaty compliance.

The objectives of copyright law include rewarding creators for their labour and creativity, encouraging innovation, balancing public interest through fair dealing provisions, and promoting cultural and intellectual growth. Copyright serves not just private interests but also broader public welfare by harmonising creativity with access to knowledge. The nature of copyright is distinct from physical property as it protects intangible creations. It is an incorporeal property granting a bundle of rights reproduction, communication, adaptation, and translation and operates as a negative right allowing the owner to prevent unauthorised use. Protection is time-bound, after which the work enters the public domain.

The Copyright Act, 1957, covers literary, dramatic, musical, artistic works, films, and sound recordings. Protection is automatic upon creation, with registration serving as proof. It recognises both economic rights (commercial exploitation) and moral rights (author's personal connection to work), aligning India with the Berne Convention, TRIPS, and WIPO treaties. Under Section 13, eligible works include literary (books, programs), dramatic (plays), musical (notations), artistic (paintings, architecture), cinematograph films, and sound recordings. Copyright generally lasts for the author's lifetime plus 60 years, with variations for films, sound recordings, and government works.

Ownership under Section 17 rests with the author unless exceptions apply, such as employer-created or commissioned works. Rights include reproduction, distribution, adaptation, and performance; moral rights under Section 57 ensure authorship and integrity. Copyright may be assigned or licensed, with specific rules on duration, territory, and revocation. Infringement occurs when these rights are used without permission through unauthorised copying, broadcasting, or sale. Exceptions under Section 52 allow fair dealing for research, education, criticism, and reporting. Remedies include civil (injunctions, damages), criminal (imprisonment and fines), and administrative (customs seizures). Institutions like the Copyright Office and Appellate Board ensure implementation. India participates in international treaties like the Berne and TRIPS Agreements, ensuring reciprocity. Landmark cases such as *R.G. Anand v. Deluxe Films* (1978) and *Tips Industries v. Wynk* (2019) shaped interpretation. However, challenges remain piracy, AI-generated works, and judicial delays necessitating future reforms to keep pace with digital innovation.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://blog.ipleaders.in/an-overview-of-the-copyright-act-1957/>]

75. A freelance photographer, Meera, uploads an original photo-essay on urban wetlands to her website and social pages. A city magazine lifts ten images, adds a logo watermark, and publishes them in its weekend edition. When Meera issues a takedown notice, the editor replies that she cannot enforce copyright because she never registered the photo-essay with the Copyright Office, and that registration is a mandatory pre-condition for asserting rights. Meera considers suing for injunction and damages while simultaneously applying for voluntary registration to strengthen evidentiary proof of authorship and publication date.

What governs Meera's ability to enforce copyright before registration?

- (a) Rights arise only after registration; until then, the work lacks legal protection against unauthorised publication or use.
- (b) Rights arise on publication; an online upload grants protection from the first physical circulation to the public or press.
- (c) Rights arise automatically upon creation; registration is evidentiary proof and not a pre-condition for enforcement.

(d) Rights arise after a cease-and-desist; formal notice is necessary to crystallise claims against derivative reuse.

76. A fintech startup hires Devika as a full-time software engineer to build an AML rules engine. Her employment contract is silent on IP. After launch, Devika claims to be the first owner of the engine's source code and demands a separate licence fee. The company argues that the software was created in the course of employment and that, under the statute, ownership rests with the employer as an exception to the general rule. A consultant who contributed a UI theme under a commissioned invoice also asserts first ownership unless expressly assigned.

Whose claim aligns with the default ownership framework?

- (a) Devika owns by default; employers never qualify for first ownership absent an express IP assignment clause.
- (b) The employer owns works made in employment, while commissioned contributors may retain ownership absent a transfer.
- (c) First ownership always follows the most substantial creative input, regardless of employment or commissioning.
- (d) All contributors are joint owners by default; employment and commissioning do not alter the equal-shares presumption.

77. Professor Asha uploads two chapters from her own purchased textbook and a short, low-resolution extract from a journal article to the university's password-protected LMS for a one-week class module. Access is limited to 60 enrolled students and blocked to the public; the extracts are used with lecture notes for classroom discussion and a quiz. The publisher sends a takedown letter claiming infringement and demanding statutory licence fees, asserting that any digital copy is actionable. The faculty union argues the use is pedagogic and within statutory fair dealing.

How does the passage characterise the exception?

- (a) No exception covers digital excerpts; fair dealing applies only to printed handouts physically distributed in class.
- (b) Fair dealing for research, education, criticism, and reporting may shield limited instructional uses of extracts.
- (c) Only criticism by reviewers qualifies; educational use requires a paid collective licence in every circumstance.
- (d) Fair dealing protects whole-book uploads so long as access is restricted to enrolled students and term-time only.

78. A museum plans to digitise and stream readings of a 1956 Hindi novel to accompany an exhibition on mid-century literature. The novelist died in 1960. The publisher warns that any online streaming requires a licence because the work remains protected, while the museum's curator believes the book has now entered the public domain. The museum intends to proceed with caution, avoiding derivative adaptations and limiting itself to faithful readings and original commentary by scholars.

What is the status of the novel's copyright today?

- (a) Protection ended on first publication; works older than fifty years are automatically in the public domain.
- (b) Protection lasts for the author's life plus sixty years; a 1960 death generally points to expiry after that period.
- (c) Protection endures indefinitely for canonical literary works; celebrated novels do not enter the public domain.
- (d) Protection ends only with a court declaration; absent litigation, no literary work becomes public domain.

79. A language-tech startup scrapes a news portal's original investigative series and auto-generates translated and lightly "adapted" versions for its app without permission. It argues no verbatim copying occurred and claims the app merely promotes wider access. The publisher demands an injunction, citing exclusive rights over non-literal uses like translation and adaptation, and emphasising that copyright protects intangible expression through a negative right to restrain unauthorised exploitation.

Which articulation reflects the controlling legal character of the right asserted here?

- (a) Copyright is purely a claim to royalties; non-literal uses like translation cannot be restrained absent verbatim copying.
- (b) Copyright protects only the physical copy; intangible expression cannot ground an action against non-identical outputs.

(c) Copyright comprises a bundle of rights including translation and adaptation, operating as a negative right to prevent unauthorised use.

(d) Copyright applies only to reproduction; communication and adaptation fall exclusively under media-regulatory statutes to prevent unauthorised use.

Passage:- 6 Three men who were previously sentenced to death and later acquitted are now before the Supreme Court of India seeking compensation for wrongful conviction and incarceration. In one of the writ petitions, the lead petitioner, Ramkirat Munilal Goud, 41 years old, seeks damages from the State of Maharashtra for a grave violation of his fundamental rights protected under Article 21 of the Constitution. His case reflects that he spent twelve years in prison six of them on death row before his acquittal. According to the Court's judgment, his conviction was based on a "flawed and tainted investigation." The petitioner's plea states that false charges, illegal arrest, fabricated evidence, and suppression of forensic reports demolished his life, reputation and family, which was reduced to destitution.

Similarly, the second petitioner, Kattavellai (name given in brief), convicted and later acquitted in Tamil Nadu, and the third petitioner, Sanjay (from Uttar Pradesh), convicted and sentenced to death for sexual offences against a three-year-old, were acquitted by the Supreme Court which found that the prosecution had failed to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt. In Kattavellai's case, the Court observed that there should be a law for awarding compensation in cases of wrongful incarceration. The Bench of Justices Vikram Nath and Sandeep Mehta issued notice to the states and requested that the R. Venkataramani (Attorney General of India) or the Tushar Mehta (Solicitor General of India) assist the Court in these matters.

In Goud's petition, it is contended that his fundamental rights under Article 21 life and personal liberty were violated on account of illegal arrest, a fabricated investigation, wrongful conviction on heinous charges under IPC and the POCSO Act. He was arrested on October 3, 2013, in Thane and remained in custody until his release on May 19, 2025. During incarceration, he received no parole or furlough; his family suffered economically and socially: his wife mortgaged land and jewellery, their children left school, and they lived in a hut with a plastic roof. After release, he is reportedly earning irregular daily-wage work and struggling with debt. The petition argues that mere release does not rectify the wrong and seeks monetary compensation for both pecuniary and non-pecuniary losses, and rehabilitation, citing the Law Commission of India's 277th Report on Wrongful Prosecution (2018) which recommended a statutory scheme for compensation.

The Supreme Court's involvement raises key questions: whether the State is liable in law to compensate for wrongful conviction and incarceration, how large the compensation should be, and how to ensure accountability of investigation and prosecution agencies. By issuing notice and seeking assistance of the AG/SG, the Court signals its readiness to frame guiding principles or directions for compensation in such cases.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/after-acquittal-in-death-penalty-cases-3-men-seek-compensation-for-wrongful-incarceration-supreme-court-seeks-assistance-of-ag-sg-308056>]

80. After his acquittal, Harish is freed from prison after eleven years, including five on death row. The State files a short affidavit saying it "respects the verdict" but owes no compensation, because liberty has already been restored. Harish's writ details loss of income, trauma, family displacement, and stigma from fabricated charges and suppressed forensic reports. He seeks monetary damages for pecuniary and non-pecuniary losses, plus rehabilitation assistance to restart his life. The State argues courts should avoid "opening the floodgates" by awarding money in public law, insisting that post-acquittal liberty fully cures the wrong.

In this posture, which relief principle from the passage best applies?

(a) Discharge from custody cures all consequences; money claims are inappropriate where liberty has been restored by acquittal.

(b) Compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary losses with rehabilitation may be pursued; mere release does not rectify the wrong endured.

(c) Only narrow reimbursement for legal costs is possible; intangible injuries cannot be recognized in public law remedies.

(d) A declaration of innocence is sufficient; monetary awards are barred when the prosecution believed charges were arguable.

81. A cluster of acquitted ex-prisoners files writs seeking compensation for wrongful incarceration. Recognizing systemic issues, the Supreme Court consolidates matters, issues notice to affected States, and requests assistance from the Attorney General or Solicitor General. The States ask the Court to dispose of the petitions individually without broader directions. Petitioners respond that the Court's procedural moves indicate a willingness to articulate guiding principles for compensation and accountability.

Which procedural signal from the passage most clearly reflects that intent?

- (a) Listing the cases after two weeks, since frequent listings typically imply readiness to settle normative doctrine quickly.
- (b) Transferring the cases to High Courts, because decentralisation is usually a prelude to uniform guidelines in federal systems.
- (c) Issuing notice and seeking AG/SG assistance, which signals readiness to frame guiding principles or directions in such cases.
- (d) Fixing an outer timeline for affidavits, because scheduling orders alone show the Court's aim to craft doctrinal remedies.

82. Assertion (A): Illegal arrest, fabricated investigation, and wrongful conviction amount to a direct violation of an individual's fundamental rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Reason (R): Article 21 protects only against deprivation of life, not personal liberty, and therefore does not extend to cases of wrongful conviction.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

83. Nihal spent nine years incarcerated before his conviction was overturned. The acquittal judgment records that investigators withheld exculpatory forensic findings, relied on fabricated statements, and ignored chain-of-custody gaps. When he sues for compensation, the State claims "mere investigative irregularities" cannot ground public-law damages. Nihal replies that the very conviction rested on a defective investigative foundation described in the appellate ruling.

Which characterisation best matches the passage's description of such a case?

- (a) The conviction was based on a "flawed and tainted investigation," warranting compensatory scrutiny post-acquittal.
- (b) The conviction was a routine error at trial, unrelated to investigative quality or prosecutorial conduct.
- (c) The conviction was upheld in substance; only the sentence was questioned, so damages are unavailable as a matter of law.
- (d) The conviction was vacated on technical limitation only; investigative integrity was never a factor in the appellate court's view.

84. A State argues there is no legal liability to pay compensation after acquittal because criminal law already provides appeals and revisions, and civil suits exist for individual grievances. Petitioners counter that Article 21 violations through illegal arrest, fabricated investigation, and wrongful conviction require public-law compensation to vindicate fundamental rights. The Bench notes that any framework must address who pays and on what juridical basis.

Which core question from passage is squarely implicated here?

- (a) Whether disciplinary rules for prosecutors can be refined to improve training and reduce investigation errors going forward.
- (b) Whether individual police officers may be personally sued for tort damages in parallel with writ remedies against the State.
- (c) Whether compensation should include structured annuities or lump-sum awards based on indices like years spent in custody.

(d) Whether the State is liable in law to compensate for wrongful conviction and incarceration, and how large such compensation should be.

Section - D : Logical Reasoning

Passage:- 1 There are few things in the legal universe more ambitious and more tragic than the compendium. In theory, it is supposed to be the neat little booklet that gathers every precedent your case may need. In practice, it is a jungle safari through judgments running into hundreds of pages, with annexures, photocopies and more highlights than a Delhi wedding album. By the time it lands on the judge's desk, it looks less like a legal aid and more like a family heirloom - something to be preserved, not read. Somewhere between the 47th and 93rd page, you realise this is not advocacy, this is archaeology with a stapler!

It only gets funnier when you step outside the court. Conventional magazines, once fat with stories, are now thinner than a summer novel, having quietly traded substance for full page ads of universities nobody has ever seen in a ranking list. Most of them are No. 1 in categories no one asked for, certified by committees no one has heard of. If magazines can sell you universities you've never heard of, placement brochures can sell you salaries you'll never see. Four lakh a year is confidently dressed up as "₹7.5 LPA", a number most students suspect they will not see even after ten years of practice. Then comes the staged metaphor-CV, every law student's tragicomedy. Mandatory NGO internship, always there. Whether the NGO is alive, dead, or just filing RTI applications from a Gmail account, nobody can say.

The classroom adds its own humour. For years, students are made to mug up section after section as if law were a list of ingredients, not the recipe. Then in the last semester, just as you are packing your bags, the subject called Interpretation of Statutes is dropped casually on the table. Suddenly, there is the literal rule, the golden rule, the purposive rule - to teach how you were actually supposed to read the law that you had once memorised but have now forgotten. Like realising after years of swinging a bat that cricket is not just about holding it, but knowing which end to hold. The court has its own script, though none of it is written. Interns are the invisible bloodstream of the court ecosystem. You see them scurrying around with bulging files, sprinting to the copy shop and practicing the art of balancing dignity with desperation. Their place in court is always the back row, a kind of unpaid balcony seat to the theatre of law. And should they dare to sit beside advocates, they're reminded that premium seating isn't part of the internship.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.barandbench.com/columns/classrooms-compendiums-coffee-and-coma-addendums-of-an-advocate>

85. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the author's portrayal of courtroom compendiums?

- (a) The format of legal documentation often prioritises tradition over efficiency in judicial proceedings.
- (b) Judges tend to disregard compendiums due to their excessive bulk and poor organisation.
- (c) Lawyers deliberately overpopulate compendiums to obscure the weakness of their arguments.
- (d) The court's reliance on precedents limits innovation in the presentation of legal arguments.

86. Which of the following statements, if true, would most strongly support the author's criticism of commercialisation in legal academia?

- (a) Law school rankings often fail to account for academic rigour and faculty qualifications.
- (b) Institutional advertising increasingly shapes student perception of academic credibility.
- (c) Regulatory oversight of private legal institutions has significantly weakened in recent years.
- (d) Students often select colleges based on tuition affordability rather than academic performance.

87. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's critique of rote learning in legal education?

- (a) Legal curricula often require students to recite statutory provisions verbatim during assessments.
- (b) Students who fail to internalise legal philosophy still manage to achieve high academic scores.
- (c) Interpretive reasoning is treated as an elective rather than a foundational part of legal training.
- (d) Examiners assess legal aptitude by evaluating memorised knowledge over applied reasoning.

88. Which of the following statements would necessarily be false based on the author's depiction of internship culture?

- (a) Interns are granted limited authority but are entrusted with high-stakes responsibilities.
- (b) The court treats interns as peripheral figures with restricted access to the legal process.
- (c) The physical placement of interns in courtrooms reflects their hierarchical status.
- (d) Interns are expected to manage logistical tasks that support court proceedings indirectly.

89. Which of the following assumptions most plausibly underlies the author's scepticism toward legal CVs and placement claims?

- (a) Students knowingly exaggerate achievements in order to compete for limited job opportunities.
- (b) Legal employers primarily judge candidates based on practical experience and institutional prestige.
- (c) Resume-building activities are shaped more by perceived expectations than by educational outcomes.
- (d) Authentic experiences hold less symbolic value than standardised entries like NGO internships.

90. Which of the following best captures the author's central critique in the passage?

- (a) The legal education system undervalues institutional prestige in favour of archaic pedagogical rituals.
- (b) Legal culture encourages a reliance on symbolic performance rather than substantive engagement.
- (c) Systemic overregulation of legal academia has led to a collapse of innovative thinking in court practice.
- (d) A lack of student-driven reform has perpetuated the status quo in legal learning and practice.

Passage:- 2 Keeping a peaceful, clutter-free home doesn't come naturally to most of us. But in Japan, simplicity is more a way of living than just an aesthetic. Even the smallest spaces feel open, organised, and calming in Japanese homes. If you've ever walked into a Japanese-style home and wondered why it feels so restful, it's the intention behind it. These five time-honoured principles can gently guide you toward a minimalist space that supports calm, clarity, and connection.

The first rule is deceptively simple: every object should have a home of its own. Where do your keys go when you arrive home? Now imagine a small dish near your entrance. It's not about strict organisation. It's about kindness. You shouldn't have to search for everyday things. When your keys, your mail, or your chargers live in the same place, it's as if your home is looking after you. Start with three items you use daily: give each one a proper, designated spot. You'll be surprised how this tiny habit softens the day. In Japanese aesthetics, there's a beautiful concept called *ma*, the space between things. Think of the silence between notes in music; without the pauses, there's no melody. A shelf might have just one vase. A table might have just one plant. The rest is space to breathe. Japanese minimalism doesn't chase emptiness; it embraces presence. Empty space isn't a lack of decoration; it's a conscious pause. It invites your mind to rest. Cleaning in Japan is less of a weekend burden and more of a daily rhythm. It's almost meditative. You're not scrubbing because your home is dirty. You're caring for it, like watering a plant, not out of necessity, but out of love. It's a dialogue between you and the space that holds you. Next time you wipe a counter or fold a towel, slow down. Turn it into a mindful pause. It doesn't have to be perfect, just intentional.

Japanese interiors often use low furniture, sliding doors, and multipurpose items. Imagine your living room as a river. Furniture pieces are the stones. If there are too many stones, the water can't flow. Ask yourself: is there any furniture you walk around awkwardly every day? If something blocks your path or clutters your mind, maybe it's time to let it go, or move it. Minimalism in Japan isn't about having less for the sake of it. It's about allowing space to move, breathe, and support your daily life.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/art-and-culture/5-ways-you-can-create-a-japanese-style-minimal-home-10222206/>

91. Which of the following best expresses the author's main argument in the passage?

- (a) The mood of a home is shaped less by how it looks and more by how much it demands from its people.
- (b) Mental peace in a space depends less on what is removed and more on how thoughtfully things are placed.
- (c) Cultural design often helps people disguise the chaos and distraction present in modern environments.
- (d) Home organisation efforts tend to fail when driven by urgency instead of by visual coherence or balance.

92. If a policymaker were to act consistently with the author's reasoning, which policy would they most likely implement?
- (a) Launching national programs to help citizens regularly remove non-essential household belongings.
 - (b) Promoting public seminars that help people explore how space affects emotions and daily routines.
 - (c) Requiring new buildings to limit visual clutter through regulated decor standards and layout rules.
 - (d) Offering financial support for furniture companies that manufacture efficient and compact solutions.
93. Which of the following, if true, would most significantly weaken the author's argument that Japanese minimalism fosters emotional clarity?
- (a) Minimalist homes are often perceived as cold and cause anxiety due to their overly restrained design.
 - (b) Japanese home architecture is shaped more by tradition and geography than by mindful intention.
 - (c) Some studies suggest that having a variety of objects may actually reduce mental fatigue and stress.
 - (d) Many people in small homes say their design choices are guided more by cost than by philosophy.
94. Which of the following must necessarily be true if the author's claims about space and stillness are valid?
- (a) A room with few objects can still provide comfort if its arrangement supports emotional well-being.
 - (b) Homes that use fewer decorative items always produce more mental clarity for their inhabitants.
 - (c) Minimalist layouts are essential for small homes to feel restful and functionally organised.
 - (d) People who maintain tidy homes are more emotionally grounded than those who don't organise.
95. Which of the following actions would most closely align with the author's suggestion on creating supportive habits?
- (a) Sorting belongings weekly and removing anything not used in the past thirty days or more.
 - (b) Organising the house by colour and shape to create visual symmetry across all furniture areas.
 - (c) Creating fixed routines for placing key items like chargers, glasses, and wallets each day.
 - (d) Buying identical containers for storage so that every item in the house has a matching label.
96. Which of the following conclusions can be most reasonably drawn from the passage?
- (a) Being emotionally mindful while cleaning can change small acts into moments of quiet awareness.
 - (b) Cluttered rooms with unused objects are the greatest source of psychological distress at home.
 - (c) Japanese architecture, when copied exactly, creates similar results in any cultural environment.
 - (d) People who clean and organise regularly tend to be more disciplined and emotionally resilient.

Passage:- 3 For decades, Bihar has been trapped in a pattern established during colonial rule: the systematic extraction of its wealth, the exploitation of its people, and the deliberate neglect of its development. Once the cradle of Indian civilization, home to the world's first universities at Nalanda and Vikramashila, and the birthplace of Buddhism and Jainism, Bihar was reduced to a mere resource colony under British rule. This transformation from a centre of learning and enlightenment to a zone of extraction represents one of history's starkest reversals of fortune, a decline that was neither accidental nor inevitable but engineered through deliberate policy choices that prioritised metropolitan interests over local development. As part of the Bengal Presidency, Bihar experienced what the Guyanese historian, political activist, and academic Walter Rodney characterised as the fundamental dynamic of colonialism: underdevelopment by design. The British colonial administration viewed Bihar primarily through the lens of revenue generation rather than as a place to be developed. The Permanent Settlement of 1793 established the zamindari system, designed to ensure a steady flow of revenue to colonial coffers. It created a class of intermediaries whose only function was extraction without the responsibility for investment or improvement. The exploitation by zamindars became a textbook example of Rodney's observation that colonialism deliberately blocked the circulation of wealth within colonised territories. The wealth generated from Bihar's fertile plains was not reinvested into building schools, hospitals, roads, or industries in Bihar. Instead, it flowed to Calcutta, then to London, enriching distant metropolises while the region that produced the wealth remained starved of capital and opportunity. Bihar represented structural exploitation, where the government prioritised revenue extraction over

local development and actively limited the opportunities for capital accumulation or productive reinvestment in the region.

The forced cultivation of indigo was one particularly brutal example of this form of exploitation. Farmers were compelled to grow indigo on their best lands, receiving a pittance in revenue while facing violence for any resistance. The British planters wielded extraordinary power, backed by colonial courts and police, to enforce the manifestly unjust contracts. The extreme exploitation sparked Mahatma Gandhi's first major intervention in Indian politics, the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917. Yet, indigo was merely the most visible manifestation of the broader pattern of wealth flowing outwards and neglect flowing into Bihar. The colonial period also witnessed the systematic dismantling of Bihar's traditional crafts and industries. Weavers, artisans, and craftspeople who had sustained vibrant local economies for centuries found their markets destroyed by cheap manufactured imports from Britain. The de-industrialisation that Rodney described in Africa found its parallel in Bihar, with colonial policy actively destroying the land's existing productive capacity and creating in its place captive markets for British goods. This pattern, unfortunately, did not end with Independence in 1947.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://frontline.thehindu.com/politics/bihar-assembly-election-2025-exploitation-renewal-development-justice/article70162568.ece>

97. Which of the following, if true, would best serve as a counter-argument to the author's claim that Bihar's decline was "engineered through deliberate policy choices"?

- (a) Archival evidence shows that the British invested in irrigation and educational projects in Bihar, though results were inconsistent.
- (b) Several Indian provinces exposed to identical land settlements displayed similar stagnation without targeted neglect.
- (c) Bihar's population density and fragmented landholdings made equitable reinvestment nearly impossible during colonial rule.
- (d) Indigenous elites in Bihar often resisted economic reforms proposed by colonial administrators on political grounds.

98. Which of the following presents the most compelling paradox in the colonial situation described by the author?

- (a) A region celebrated for its ancient wisdom became a centre of systemic economic exploitation and deliberate neglect.
- (b) A colonial legal system built on rule of law was used to enforce unjust and violent economic contracts.
- (c) Indigo cultivation enriched foreign markets while pushing local farmers into cycles of debt and impoverishment.
- (d) Bihar's fertile lands yielded agricultural surpluses, yet its local population remained economically marginalised.

99. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument that Bihar's colonial underdevelopment was structurally engineered?

- (a) Correspondences between British officials reveal long-term plans to suppress local industries and discourage capital accumulation in Bihar.
- (b) Bihar's neighbouring regions experienced similar patterns of neglect and economic stagnation under identical colonial structures.
- (c) The majority of zamindars in Bihar reinvested heavily in their own estates, improving productivity and education access.
- (d) Certain British provinces received higher tax revenues from Bihar than from much larger, more industrialized regions.

100. Which of the following statements would the author most likely disagree with?

- (a) The Permanent Settlement incentivised intermediaries who extracted wealth without obligation to improve local infrastructure.

- (b) Post-independence India took effective steps to reverse the exploitative systems left behind by colonial administrators.
- (c) Colonialism not only redirected capital but also dismantled local industries, damaging long-standing economic ecosystems.
- (d) Bihar's historical decline under colonial rule cannot be understood without considering both economic and institutional policies.

101. Which of the following, if used as a justification for colonial economic policy in Bihar, would most clearly exhibit flawed reasoning as per the author's account?

- (a) The extraction of resources from colonies was essential for building modern infrastructure in the British Empire.
- (b) Economic underdevelopment in Bihar was a natural outcome of its geographic and demographic limitations.
- (c) The introduction of permanent land settlements was meant to create a stable revenue system for all parties involved.
- (d) Colonial policies benefited Bihar in the long run by integrating it into global markets and formal economic systems.

102. Which of the following best summarises the central argument of the passage?

- (a) Bihar's decline resulted from a colonial system that extracted wealth without investing back, a pattern that later continued.
- (b) Colonial policies in Bihar created land intermediaries whose actions unintentionally weakened the local economy.
- (c) Bihar's cultural legacy was undermined by policy failures in the years following Indian independence.
- (d) Exploitative land and labour practices hurt Bihar early on, though reforms later addressed some of these issues.

Passage:- 4 Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.

Eight persons Arjun, Binod, Chiranjeevi, Dhruw, Esha, Fawad, Gautam and Hrithik are sitting on a square table and all are facing outside but not necessarily in the same order. Some are sitting at corners and some are sitting at the middle of the sides. Two of them like Cold Drinks of Coke and Sprite flavor.

Dhruw sits at one of the corners but does not like any Cold Drinks. Gautam sits immediate right of Dhruw. Binod sits opposite to Fawad who likes Cold Drinks but not Coke. Chiranjeevi sits third to the left of Fawad. Arjun sits at one of the corners but Arjun is not the immediate neighbor of Esha and Fawad. Hrithik and Esha are immediate neighbors of each other. Gautam does not like any of the Cold Drinks. Hrithik sits opposite to the one who like Coke. Neither Binod nor Fawad sits at the corner.

103. Who among the following like Coke Cold Drinks?

- (a) Arjun (b) Binod (c) Chiranjeevi (d) Esha

104. Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?

- (a) Arjun (b) Dhruw (c) Chiranjeevi (d) Esha

105. What is the position of Esha with respect to Gautam?

- (a) Second to left (b) Fourth to the right
- (c) Immediate right (d) Third to the right

106. How many persons sit between Dhruw and Esha when counted from left of Dhruw?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) More than Four (d) Three

107. Who among the following sits exactly between Gautam and Binod?

- (a) Arjun (b) Dhruw (c) Chiranjeevi (d) Esha

108. Who sits opposite to Chiranjeevi?

(a) Arjun

(b) Fawad

(c) Dhruw

(d) Gautam

Section - E : Quantitative Techniques

[Directions for Q.109-Q114]: At the annual Eco-Fest in Pune, three friends- Riya, Kabir, and Aman decided to run a stall selling organic fruit juice blends. They wanted to offer customers a unique taste using a mix of mango, orange, and guava juices. Riya brought 30 litres of mango juice costing ₹80 per litre, while Kabir arranged 20 litres of orange juice at ₹60 per litre. Aman, the creative one, added 10 litres of guava juice that he had sourced for ₹50 per litre. Together, they planned to mix the juices in different proportions to create two signature blends:

Blend A: A summer special for school kids, containing mango and orange juice in a ratio of 3:2.

Blend B: A tropical delight for adults, prepared by mixing mango, orange, and guava juices in the ratio 2:1:1.

They decided to price each blend based on its cost per litre plus a 20% profit margin. However, as sales increased, they realised they were running short on mango juice. To meet the demand, Kabir suggested buying an extra 10 litres of mango juice from another supplier at ₹100 per litre.

109. What is the initial average cost per litre of the entire stock before any sales?

- (a) ₹66.50 (b) ₹68.33 (c) ₹70.00 (d) ₹72.66

110. (Using only the initial stock) If they sell 40 L of Blend A and 20 L of Blend B at 20% profit, what is the average selling price per litre across the 60 L sold?

- (a) ₹83.70 (b) ₹85.20 (c) ₹86.40 (d) ₹84.60

111. After buying an extra 10 L of mango at ₹100/L, by how much does the overall average cost per litre of inventory increase (rounded to two decimals)?

- (a) ₹4.52 (b) ₹3.67 (c) ₹4.83 (d) ₹5.00

112. After replenishment, assume mango used in blends is costed at the average of both lots (earlier and later procured). What is the revised selling price per litre of Blend A (20% margin)?

- (a) ₹88.00 (b) ₹89.00 (c) ₹90.00 (d) ₹91.20

113. After replenishment (use average mango cost), they give a 5% discount on Blend B only. If they sell 30 L of A and 10 L of B (discounted), what is the average realised selling price per litre across these 40 L?

- (a) ₹86.70 (b) ₹87.00 (c) ₹88.20 (d) ₹87.45

114. What is the average cost per litre of Blend A before adding the new mango stock?

- (a) ₹70 (b) ₹72 (c) ₹74 (d) ₹75

[Directions for Q.115-Q120]: At a community entrepreneurship fair in Indore, three young innovators: Aarav, Megha, and Tanish, set up a booth to promote their eco-friendly startup, GreenSpark. To fund the expansion of their recycling unit, they each arranged finances differently.

Aarav took a loan of ₹20,000 from the local cooperative bank at 10% simple interest per annum for 3 years, planning to repay it after launching the new product. Megha borrowed ₹15,000 from her uncle at 12% compound interest per annum, compounded annually, for 2 years. She intended to use the profits from her sales to pay it off. Meanwhile, Tanish invested ₹10,000 in a fixed deposit that offered 8% compound interest per annum, compounded half-yearly. He hoped the returns would help them purchase new recycling equipment. After a year, Aarav decided to repay part of his loan early, reducing his remaining principal to ₹12,000, while Megha reinvested ₹5,000 of her profit in another short-term deposit earning 10% simple interest per annum for 1 year.

By the end of the project's second year, they compared their total interest earned or paid to calculate who gained the most and whose borrowing cost was higher.

115. What total amount (principal + interest) will Megha owe after 2 years on ₹15,000 at 12% p.a., compounded annually?

- (a) ₹18,485 (b) ₹18,816 (c) ₹19,216 (d) ₹16,800
116. If Aarav had not prepaid any amount, what simple interest would he pay on ₹20,000 at 10% p.a. for 3 years?
- (a) ₹6,000 (b) ₹5,400 (c) ₹6,600 (d) ₹4,800
117. Tanish invests ₹10,000 at 8% p.a., compounded half-yearly. What interest does he earn in 2 years?
- (a) ₹1,664.44 (b) ₹1,680.00 (c) ₹1,728.89 (d) ₹1,698.59
118. Assume interest is charged and settled annually. Aarav prepays after Year 1 to reduce principal from ₹20,000 to ₹12,000 (rate 10% p.a. simple). What total interest does he pay by end of Year 2?
- (a) ₹2,800 (b) ₹3,000 (c) ₹3,200 (d) ₹3,400
119. Megha's loan interest for 2 years is at 12% p.a. compounded annually. She also invests ₹5,000 (from profit) at 10% p.a. simple for 1 year. By end of Year 2, what is her net interest outflow (loan interest paid – deposit interest earned)?
- (a) ₹3,116 (b) ₹3,316 (c) ₹3,516 (d) ₹3,286
120. What annual simple interest rate would give the same interest on ₹10,000 for 2 years as Tanish's FD at 8% p.a., compounded half-yearly?
- (a) 8.00% p.a. (b) 8.49% p.a. (c) 8.80% p.a. (d) 9.00% p.a.

Rough Work
