

UG 2026

AMBIT CARD NUMBER

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QUESTION BOOKLET NO: 2026UG08



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 Each day in academia was a battle for me, it was beyond the usual academic pressure – the invisible weight of navigating academia as a Muslim was an unspoken burden that quietly kept pulling me down. I was only looking for a space to do meaningful work. But the undercurrent wasn't very conducive. There were assumptions made based on my name, there were questions laced with disbelief in my choice of clothing since I didn't fit into their expectation of a Muslim girl clad in a burqa. There were always whispers that died down when I entered the staffroom. And particularly that professor (belonging to an upper caste) who would enthusiastically bring terrorism into discussions when I entered the room as if everyone who is a Muslim by birth had to organically bear the burden of assuming responsibility for every crime committed by extremist groups. I was always somehow the Other to them. It was amidst such an air of bleakness that I turned, almost instinctively, to the violin. Signing up for lessons was my small, hopeful attempt to hold onto something that could remind me of a life beyond the suffocating walls of academia, something that would offer me at least a semblance of meaning. A safe place that wouldn't discriminate.

On a fine evening in December, I stepped into the class with an instrument bought on a shoestring budget; clumsy and nervous. A grumpy looking young man greeted me with the question, "How old are you?" which was followed by some generic introductory questions. I responded in a feeble voice, and the classes began. My teacher, Mr Keerthan Robert, is a popular name among musicians in Chennai. He was not the sort of teacher who dazzled you with flamboyance; rather he is someone who carries a quiet depth. As days and years passed by, just like I firmly believed, I started to find reprieve in music. It started to speak a different language to me, a language so universal yet very personal, the only language that could articulate where words failed.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://thewire.in/society/its-the-small-things-strings-that-held-me-together>

1. What does the author most likely suggest by describing music as "a language so universal yet very personal"?
 - (a) The violin allowed her to communicate intellectually with her academic peers on equal terms.
 - (b) Music transcends social prejudice and provides an intimate means of self-expression for the narrator.
 - (c) Musical study reconnected her with the cultural expectations she had once resisted in academia.
 - (d) Learning music became an obligation that restored her professional credibility among colleagues.

2. What does the description of the teacher primarily suggest about the learning environment he creates?
 - (a) Emphasis on showy performance tricks to entertain beginners rather than deep, patient practice.
 - (b) Preference for quiet substance and steady depth over flamboyance, encouraging reflective, methodical growth.
 - (c) Replication of competitive academic ranking, rewarding visible achievement and discouraging exploratory mistakes.
 - (d) Priority on rapid recital readiness, compressing foundations and valuing repertoire accumulation over nuance.

3. The narrator's decision to begin violin lessons functions mainly as:
 - (a) Reputation repair through a prestigious extracurricular to counter colleagues' doubts with visible achievement.
 - (b) Avoidance strategy diverting energy from confronting workplace prejudice into a personally absorbing hobby.
 - (c) Cultural compromise to gain acceptance by adopting a refined activity aligned with dominant expectations.
 - (d) A search for meaning and safety beyond discrimination, creating a private, restorative refuge.

4. In the line "He was not the sort of teacher who dazzled you with flamboyance; rather he is someone who carries a quiet depth." the best synonym for flamboyance is:
 - (a) showiness
 - (b) humility
 - (c) austerity
 - (d) restraint

5. Which of the following best describes the author's overall stance in the passage?
 - (a) She critiques academia but ultimately praises its openness to artistic expression.
 - (b) She accepts discrimination as an inevitable reality and withdraws from public life.
 - (c) She challenges systemic prejudice through a quiet and deeply personal form of resistance.
 - (d) She believes academic success is only possible by assimilating into dominant social norms.

6. Which of the following best captures the author's emotional transformation in the passage?
 - (a) She withdrew from society entirely after repeated experiences of bias and alienation.
 - (b) She overcame the suffocating hostility of academia through solace and meaning in music.
 - (c) She confronted institutional prejudice by initiating formal complaints against her colleagues.
 - (d) She adapted to academic discrimination by modifying her cultural identity and outward appearance.

Passage:- 2 Anyone with a computer has been asked to “select every image containing a traffic light” or “type the letters shown below” to prove that they are human. While these log-in hurdles—called reCAPTCHA tests—may prompt some head-scratching (does the corner of that red light count?), they reflect that vision is considered a clear metric for differentiating computers from humans. But computers are catching up. The quest to create computers that can “see” has made huge progress in recent years. Fifteen years ago, computers could correctly identify what an image contains about 60 percent of the time. Now, it's common to see success rates near 90 percent. But many computer systems still fail some of the simplest vision tests—thus reCAPTCHA's continued usefulness. Newer approaches aim to more closely resemble the human visual system by training computers to see images as they are—made up of actual objects—rather than as just a collection of pixels. These efforts are already yielding success; for example, they're used in developing robots that can “see” and grab objects. Computer vision models employ what are called visual neural networks. These networks use interconnected units called artificial neurons that, akin to neurons in the brain, forge connections with each other as the system learns. Typically, these networks are trained on a set of images with descriptions, and eventually they can correctly guess what is in a new image they haven't encountered before. A major leap forward in this technology came in 2012 when, using a powerful version of what's called a convolutional neural network, a model called AlexNet was able to correctly label images it hadn't encountered before after teaching itself to recognize images on a training set. It won, by a large margin, the ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge, a contest that's considered a benchmark for evaluating computer vision tasks. (AlexNet was developed by two students of computer scientist Geoffrey Hinton, the “Godfather of A.I.” who shared the Nobel Prize in physics in 2024.)

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/innovation/computers-are-getting-much-better-at-image-recognition-180987614/>

7. If, as the author suggests, visual computing continues to improve significantly, reCAPTCHA systems will likely...
 - (a) lose their ability to distinguish people from software programs over time
 - (b) encourage developers to rely more on crowdsourced visual labeling tasks
 - (c) transition toward using reading-based puzzles instead of visual challenges
 - (d) emphasize emotional intuition that artificial models cannot replicate easily

8. The author's main reason for discussing AlexNet's success is to show how...
 - (a) human-annotated labels always outperform computer-generated guesses
 - (b) machine vision became overdependent on curated training from datasets
 - (c) contests like ImageNet no longer reflect real-world recognition tasks
 - (d) one breakthrough model set new standards for image interpretation accuracy

9. In the passage, the phrase “collection of pixels” is mainly used to contrast...
 - (a) object-based perception with pixel-level processing common in early models
 - (b) abstract color patterns with advanced emotional analysis from images
 - (c) symbolic image encoding with complex brain states formed by intuition

(d) automatic data generation with natural reasoning linked to language use

10. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the author's view on AI vision?

- (a) Modern visual systems are being trained to perceive complex object structures
- (b) reCAPTCHA continues to function because AI still makes simple mistakes
- (c) Neural systems improve by studying labeled visuals and building connections
- (d) AI models have surpassed all human capabilities in visual interpretation tasks

11. Which of the following opinions would the author most likely support based on the text?

- (a) AI vision improves when models learn to detect shapes rather than pixel sets
- (b) CAPTCHA tools must evolve by introducing emotion-based interpretation tests
- (c) Future systems should avoid mimicking humans to preserve design flexibility
- (d) Modern benchmarks must incorporate questions involving ethical decision-making

12. The tone of the passage can best be described as:

- (a) polemical
- (b) exploratory
- (c) nostalgic
- (d) celebratory

Passage:- 3 On November 4, the moon will put on its brightest and largest show of the year. It's the second in a series of three consecutive supermoons closing out 2025. Sometimes called the "beaver moon," this full moon's name—traditionally used by various Indigenous peoples of North America—marks the season when beavers build their winter lodges and when trappers once set out before rivers froze over. The size difference might be subtle to the naked eye, but the added brilliance will be unmistakable—bright enough to cast faint shadows and light up the night from dusk to dawn. This week's full moon isn't just close—it will orbit about 17,000 miles nearer to Earth than average. That makes it appear about seven percent larger and up to 16 percent brighter than a typical full moon. A supermoon occurs when the moon reaches its full phase while near perigee, the closest point in its elliptical orbit around Earth. The technical term for this alignment is a perigee full moon. But not all supermoons are created equal. Some occur when the moon is near perigee, but not perfectly aligned with the full phase, which lessens the apparent size and brightness. When the moon is at apogee—the farthest point in its orbit from Earth—the result is a smaller, dimmer micro full moon. November's moon, however, reaches peak fullness almost simultaneously with its closest approach to Earth, creating the ideal combination for an impressive supermoon spectacle. The added brightness is enough to wash out fainter stars and even cast faint shadows on the ground, a rare effect visible only during the most intense supermoons. The moon won't appear this large and bright again until November 24, 2026, when the next "beaver moon" reaches a similarly close orbit. The most magical time to view it is in the first hour just after the moon climbs above the eastern horizon. At that low angle, the "moon illusion" makes it appear larger than it truly is—an optical quirk that occurs when our brains compare the moon with nearby landmarks such as trees or buildings. Its low position also gives it a golden-orange hue, caused by Earth's atmosphere scattering shorter blue wavelengths and letting warmer tones dominate.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/november-2025-supermoon-how-to-see>

13. The author most likely implies that the moon's low position on the horizon:

- (a) contributes to its ability to eclipse other celestial bodies on the same night
- (b) makes its surface difficult to photograph accurately for scientific analysis
- (c) heightens its apparent size due to how the brain frames surrounding elements
- (d) reduces its overall brightness due to atmosphere scattering visible light

14. The word "ideal" in the phrase "creating the ideal combination for an impressive supermoon spectacle" most nearly implies:

- (a) improvable
- (b) archetypal
- (c) fabricated
- (d) incomplete

15. What is the author's primary purpose in mentioning the moon's brilliance washing out fainter stars?
 - (a) To highlight the rare visual dominance of the moon during intense supermoons
 - (b) To criticize how light pollution disrupts stargazing and astronomical observation
 - (c) To argue that the moon's brightness can be harmful to wildlife navigation at night
 - (d) To compare the moon's luminosity with that of typical man-made lighting sources

16. Which of the following most accurately reflects the effect of orbital alignment on a supermoon's appearance?
 - (a) Lunar eclipses always happen when the full moon coincides with its closest approach.
 - (b) Slight shifts in orbital position make the moon invisible across much of the night sky.
 - (c) The brightness of a supermoon depends only on proximity, not on its orbital timing.
 - (d) A perfect overlap of perigee and full phase produces a visibly larger and brighter moon.

17. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
 - (a) The November 2025 supermoon will appear larger due to a rare orbital alignment
 - (b) The brightness of the moon can be sufficient to cast shadows on the Earth's surface
 - (c) The moon will again appear as large and bright on November 24, 2026
 - (d) The moon's visual size always increases when it is at apogee from Earth

18. What conclusion can best be drawn from the mention of the "beaver moon" tradition?
 - (a) Cultural naming practices reflect seasonal cycles and survival-based observations
 - (b) Indigenous terminology for lunar events is now discouraged in scientific writing
 - (c) Early settlers prioritized astronomical phenomena over agricultural activities
 - (d) Moon phases were tracked primarily for aesthetic and poetic inspiration

Passage:- 4 Even at the time, commentators were amazed that this transformation took place with so little upheaval. That may well be because the change to secret, individualised voting diminished the rowdiness and violence so often previously associated in many places with popular and considerably more communal elections. But surely it was also because, by the time this shift occurred, it seemed to bring elections into line with so many other kinds of 19th-century leisure-time activities. The secret ballot allowed for the same sorts of choice-making to be enacted when it came to candidates, though with the results eventually aggregated into group choice, as it did for other forms of picking – overcoming the longstanding objections of even liberals like John Stuart Mill, who worried that the last stronghold of public life would in this way be privatised. Only the workplace would remain largely immune. In effect, if the initial age of revolutions in the 18th century introduced popular sovereignty based on elections in the first place, we might think of this as the moment of a second age of democratic revolution. But the 20th century added its own finishing touches to the story of choice. The ranks of choosers continued to expand, albeit highly unevenly, to include women, poor people, sometimes even children, especially in places where mass goods, from newspapers to chewing gum, became widely available. So did the ranks of 'choice agents', the people creating the menus of options, inventing the rules, and directing the activity itself. Beyond shop owners, itinerant preachers, dancing masters and political party officials, now new kinds of social scientists came to the fore. Psychiatrists, marketing experts, economists: in different ways, they all devoted themselves to the study of choice-making, exploring who makes what choices under what conditions and with what effects, along with how individuals and groups could be steered to make better ones. Ordinary people participated in this work every time they sat on a couch for a therapy session or filled out a survey card or took a multiple-choice exam. Together, researchers and their everyday subjects, male and female, invented sciences of choice, further entrenching the idea of humans as, fundamentally, choosers.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://aeon.co/essays/why-an-abundance-of-choice-is-not-the-same-as-freedom>

19. What change does the author associate with the rise of secret ballots in the 19th century?
 - (a) It redefined collective protest as a private individual gesture during civic expression

- (b) It aligned political participation with solitary leisure and calm private decisions
- (c) It encouraged voters to make candidate choices based on shared social consensus
- (d) It restored traditional community voting methods through ritualistic formalism

20. What development does the author describe as a continuation of the democratic revolution?

- (a) The involvement of social scientists in structuring and analyzing behavioral tendencies
- (b) The distribution of authority among a diverse coalition of professional stakeholders
- (c) The widespread participation of consumers in acts of self-expression through markets
- (d) The expanding role of elected officials in managing perceptions of popular autonomy

21. The phrase “invented sciences of choice” most nearly implies that:

- (a) philosophical schools emerged that replaced logic-based models with emotion-driven ones
- (b) political officials devised new electoral systems to limit irrational public decisions
- (c) retailers discovered new ways to manipulate consumer behaviour through persuasion
- (d) systematic methods were developed to assess patterns of human preference and direction

22. Why does the author refer to children in the context of 20th-century expansion of choice?

- (a) To highlight legal reforms that increased civic participation through voting rights
- (b) To illustrate how decision-making frameworks extended beyond adult consumers
- (c) To emphasize moral anxieties about exposing young minds to persuasive messaging
- (d) To suggest that modern advertising techniques often preyed on adolescent impulses

23. Which of the following best conveys the author's view of how individual choice became institutionalized?

- (a) Through repetitive acts of self-selection encouraged by structured environments and systems
- (b) Through public campaigns designed to promote citizen identity via personal judgment
- (c) Through coercive laws requiring uniform participation in economic consumption activities
- (d) Through emotional appeals that romanticized the act of choosing as a moral imperative

24. What broader theme underlies the passage's exploration of voting and consumer behavior?

- (a) The tendency of political participation to mirror emotional swings in market economics
- (b) The decline of public institutions and their replacement by corporate advertising systems
- (c) The gradual absorption of civic identity into patterns of private preference and decision
- (d) The replacement of community allegiance with loyalty toward branded consumer goods

Section - B : Current Affairs including General Knowledge

Passage:- 1 Prime Minister Narendra hailed 100 years of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) as a very proud and glorious journey of the world's biggest NGO and saluted all its volunteers for their dedicated service to the nation. On the second day of the Uttarakhand Assembly's special session, Chief Minister Pushkar Singh Dhami lauded the contribution of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) in the wake of its centenary celebrations.

The Uttarakhand Assembly became the first constitutional body in the country to officially acknowledge in the House the RSS's role in nation-building, social awakening, and cultural renaissance.

Through its 100 years of penance and dedication, the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh has created a divine stream of cultural revival, social harmony, self-pride, and national service that has ignited the eternal flame of national consciousness in every corner of India. The RSS swayamsevaks (volunteers) have been dedicating their lives to fulfil the resolve of 'vyakti nirman' (character development) and 'rashtra nirman' (nation building) for the welfare of 'matrubhoomi' (motherland).

While India was once burdened with a colonial mindset, today, it takes pride in its cultural values, scientific outlook, and traditions, a sense of self-respect that is the outcome of the Sangh's century-long spiritual endeavour.

In its 25-year journey of development, Devbhoomi Uttarakhand has seen many ups and downs, but the state has always moved forward on the path of progress with an unwavering resolve. The Uttarakhand Assembly was convened to mark the completion of 25 years since the state's formation. President Droupadi Murmu addressed the House.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/over-its-100-years-rss-created-divine-stream-of-harmony-self-pride-in-india-cm-dhami-in-uttarakhand-assembly-10346400/>]

25. Which of the following statements about the founding of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) is correct?

- (a) The RSS was founded in 1925 by Keshav Baliram Hedgewar in Nagpur city.
- (b) The RSS was founded in 1930 by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in Pune district.
- (c) The RSS was founded in 1922 by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Bombay region.
- (d) The RSS was founded in 1940 by Syama Prasad Mookerjee in Delhi area.

26. Which specific rule under the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 prohibits government servants from joining or participating in any political party or political movement?

- (a) Rule 3(2) (b) Rule 5(1) (c) Rule 7(3) (d) Rule 9(1)

27. What are the local units or branches through which the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) operates across India and abroad?

- (a) Shakhas (b) Mandirs (c) Karyalayas (d) Sabhas

28. Consider the following statements about the historical restrictions imposed on the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS):

I. The RSS was banned by the Government of India on February 4, 1949, following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi by Nathuram Godse.

II. In 1966, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued an order prohibiting government employees from participating in activities of the RSS or the Jamaat-e-Islami.

III. The ban on the RSS in 1948 was lifted only after it agreed to adopt a written constitution and function strictly as a cultural and social organization.

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

29. What special items were released by Prime Minister Narendra Modi to commemorate the centenary celebrations of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)?

- (a) Flag and emblem (b) Trophy and medal (c) Poster and booklet (d) Stamp and coin

Passage:- 2 The 22nd ASEAN–India Summit held in October signified a new milestone in one of India’s most dynamic regional relationships. Prime Minister Narendra Modi, attending his 12th ASEAN–India Summit. India’s engagement with ASEAN, anchored in ancient civilizational, cultural, and commercial linkages, has evolved into a comprehensive and strategic partnership that can shape the Indo-Pacific order. What began as a modest dialogue in 1992 has, over three decades, matured into a relationship that places ASEAN’s centrality in India’s Act East Policy and its vision of a free, open, and rules-based Indo-Pacific.

Political and security ties between India and ASEAN have grown steadily, driven by shared interests in peace, maritime security, and counterterrorism. India’s accession to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in 2003 reaffirmed its commitment to ASEAN’s foundational principles of non-interference, peaceful coexistence, and mutual respect.

India has since emerged as an active participant in ASEAN-led platforms such as the East Asia Summit (EAS), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and ASEAN Defence Ministers’ Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus). It currently co-chairs the ADMM-Plus Experts’ Working Group on Counterterrorism (2024–2027) with Malaysia. At this year’s summit, Prime Minister Modi reiterated India’s continuing support for ASEAN centrality and unity, stressing the importance of collective action on issues such as maritime domain awareness, disaster relief, and the freedom of navigation in the Indo-Pacific. By 2024, ASEAN–India merchandise trade had climbed to US\$106.9 billion, making India ASEAN’s sixth-largest trading partner. However, the trade balance continues to favour ASEAN, largely due to goods re-routed from third countries, particularly China, under lenient rules of origin.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.newindianexpress.com/explainers/2025/Nov/01/india-asean-relations-a-partnership-for-india-pacific-future>]

30. Which of the following statements about India’s engagement with ASEAN is correct?

- (a) India initiated formal relations with ASEAN in 1980 through an economic dialogue framework.
- (b) India’s association with ASEAN began in 1990 under a regional cooperation framework.
- (c) India joined ASEAN as a Sectoral Dialogue Partner in 1992, marking renewed cooperation.
- (d) India entered ASEAN as an observer member in 1994 under a developmental dialogue framework.

31. Which country was recently added as the 11th member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)?

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) Papua New Guinea (c) Bangladesh (d) Timor-Leste

32. Consider the following statements about the establishment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):

- I. The Bangkok Declaration laid the foundation for ASEAN’s goal of promoting peace, stability, and regional cooperation.
- II. The founding members of ASEAN include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.
- III. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was formally established on 8 August 1967 in Malaysia, through the signing of the Declaration.

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

33. What is the full form of India’s SAGAR doctrine, which aligns with ASEAN’s maritime priorities?

- (a) Safety and Growth for Asia and the Region (b) Stability and Governance for All Regions
- (c) Strength and Growth Across the Region (d) Security and Growth for All in the Region

34. Which of the following institutions was selected to host the newly established Centre for Southeast Asian Studies announced at the 2025 ASEAN–India Summit?

- (a) Nalanda University (b) Banaras Hindu University
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru University (d) Delhi University

35. What was the theme of the 2025 ASEAN–India Summit chaired by ASEAN, under which Prime Minister Modi announced a 10-point plan for regional cooperation?

- (a) Building Prosperity and Trust (b) Strengthening Peace and Growth
(c) Enhancing Connectivity and Resilience (d) Advancing Unity and Sustainability

Passage:- 3 India has been elected to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) for the 2026-28 term. This election reflects India's unwavering commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms. India, which last served on the UNHRC in 2024 following two consecutive terms, took a gap this year before seeking election for the 2026-28 term.

The Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental body within the United Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and making recommendations on them. It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year. The Human Rights Council is the main intergovernmental body within the United Nations responsible for human rights. Established in 2006 by the General Assembly, it is responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. The Council benefits from substantive, technical, and secretariat support from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The Human Rights Council replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Serves as an international forum for dialogue on human rights issues with UN officials and mandated experts, states, civil society, and other participants. Adopts resolutions or decisions during regular sessions that express the will of the international community on given human rights issues or situations. Adopting a resolution sends a strong political signal which can prompt governments to take action to remedy those situations. Holds crisis meetings known as special sessions to respond to urgent human rights situations, 36 of which have been held to date. Reviews the human rights records of all United Nations Member States via the Universal Periodic Review.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/about-council>]

36. For which consecutive time has India been elected to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)?

- (a) Fifth (b) Sixth (c) Eighth (d) Seventh

37. How many Member States make up the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)?

- (a) 45 (b) 47 (c) 49 (d) 51

38. Consider the following statements about the allocation of seats in the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC):

- I. The African States and Asia-Pacific States each hold 13 seats.
II. The Eastern European States hold 6 seats, while the Latin American and Caribbean States hold 8 seats.
III. The Western European and other States hold 7 seats in total.

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 India's membership in the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is correct?

- (a) India has served continuously since 2006 without any official term breaks or interruptions in membership.
(b) India has held membership in two terms since 2006 with significant gaps between both membership periods.
(c) India has been a member since 2006 except for mandatory breaks in 2011, 2018, and 2025 in the membership cycle.
(d) India first joined in 2025 and will remain a full member of the Council until the end of its 2028 term officially.

40. What is the duration of India's upcoming term at the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) beginning on January 1, 2026?

- (a) Three-year (b) Four-year (c) Five-year (d) Two-year

41. Which section of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 defines “Human Rights” as the rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in international covenants?

- (a) Section 2(1)(a) (b) Section 2(1)(d) (c) Section 3(2)(b) (d) Section 4(1)(c)

Passage:- 4 In a remarkable decision taken at the 47th Session of the World Heritage Committee, India’s official nomination for 2024-25 cycle, ‘Maratha Military Landscapes of India’ got inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, becoming India’s 44th property to receive this recognition. This global accolade celebrates India’s enduring cultural legacy, showcasing its diverse traditions of architectural brilliance, regional identity, and historical continuity.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, Minister of Culture Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat along with Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri Devendra Fadnavis lauded the historic milestone and congratulated the people of India for this achievement. The proposal was sent to the consideration of World Heritage Committee in Jan 2024 and after a rigorous eighteen-month long process involving several technical meetings with the advisory bodies and visit of ICOMOS’s mission to review the sites, this historic decision was taken by the members of the World Heritage Committee today evening at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris.

Located across a range of diverse terrains—from coastal outposts to hilltop strongholds - these forts reflect a sophisticated understanding of geography and strategic defence planning. Together, they form a cohesive military landscape that highlights the innovation and regional adaptation of fortification traditions in India. The purpose of including these heritage sites in UNESCO’s list is to preserve and promote shared heritage based on OUVs (Outstanding Universal Values) found in cultural, natural as well as mixed properties across 196 countries. On its part, India became a member of the World Heritage Committee from 2021-25.

This global recognition is a testimony to New India’s relentless pursuit of highlighting Bharat’s heritage on the world forum. This recognition underscores the efforts of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and the Maharashtra government in preserving these historic treasures.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from
<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2144154>]

42. What is India’s global rank for having the most number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites?

- (a) 4th (b) 5th (c) 6th (d) 7th

43. Spanning which of the following time periods does the Maratha Empire’s network of twelve forts demonstrate its strategic and architectural brilliance?

- (a) From the 14th to 16th centuries CE (b) From the 15th to 17th centuries CE
(c) From the 16th to 18th centuries CE (d) From the 17th to 19th centuries CE

44. Which of the following forts has been granted UNESCO World Heritage Site status as the only one located in Villupuram, Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Daulatabad (b) Rajgad (c) Gingee (d) Lohagad

45. Consider the following statements about UNESCO’s selection of forts under cultural criteria:

I. The selected forts were recognized under cultural criteria (iv) and (vi) for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

II. Cultural criterion (iv) refers to being an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble, or landscape.

III. Cultural criterion (vi) refers only to artistic works and excludes events, traditions, or beliefs.

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

46. Which department prepared the proposal for UNESCO recognition of forts, along with the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums and the Government of Maharashtra?

- (a) Department of Historical Preservation (b) Department of Cultural Affairs
(c) Ministry of Art and Heritage (d) Directorate of Cultural Research

47. Which of the following statements about UNESCO's organizational structure is correct?

- (a) UNESCO functions through three key organs: the General Conference, Secretariat, and Executive Board, working collectively on governance and oversight.
(b) UNESCO operates through regional offices, the World Heritage Committee, and a Director-General managing all cultural activities.
(c) UNESCO is supervised by the International Council of Science, the General Assembly, and the Director-General of the United Nations.
(d) UNESCO functions under three independent councils that manage education, science, and cultural heritage globally.

Passage:- 5 Nepal saw a day of calm following two days of deadly protests. The Nepal Army has deployed patrols on the streets of the capital Kathmandu and other major cities after protests by the youth over corruption and social media ban turned violent.

At least 19 people were killed and hundreds of others were injured as police opened fire on protesters. The next day, protesters gathered in front of Parliament and other places in Nepal's capital. The deadly protests prompted KP Sharma Oli to resign as the country's prime minister. Despite his stepping down, some angry protesters stormed and torched the Nepalese parliament, set fire to government buildings – including the Singha Durbar complex, which houses the Nepali PM's office – and vandalised politicians' homes.

Social media is a big part of Nepali life. Indeed, the country has one of South Asia's highest user rates per capita. Critics accused the government of seeking to stifle an anti-corruption campaign with the ban, which was repealed. While the ban was a catalyst for the current unrest, protesters are also channelling a more deep-rooted dissatisfaction with the country's authorities.

The army's statement doesn't clarify what action it could take, or if it would use force to control the protesters. But they are already on the streets to exercise control over those who are trying to take advantage from the adverse situation in the country and are involved in looting, arson and vandalism.

It's also unclear who will represent the protesters if they do engage in dialogue with the army. These protests have not been led by a group or a person, and in fact started as a response to a callout on social media platforms.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.firstpost.com/explainers/nepal-gen-z-protests-rewriting-constitution-more-demands-13932521.html>]

48. Consider the following statements regarding India–Nepal relations:

- I. The presence of the Pashupatinath Temple and Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Buddha, in India signifies the spiritual connection between the two countries.
II. The Treaty of Sugauli was signed in 1815 between Nepal and the British East India Company, defining Nepal's present borders.
III. The Treaty of Sugauli reduced Nepal's influence over certain territories after its signing.

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

49. How many social media platforms were banned by the Nepalese government for failing to register with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology?

- (a) 20 (b) 22 (c) 26 (d) 30

50. Which of the following joint military exercises is conducted between the Indian Army and the Nepalese Army to strengthen bilateral defence cooperation?

- (a) Yudh Abhyas (b) Shakti (c) Surya Kiran (d) Indra

51. Who has been appointed as Nepal's first female Prime Minister following the collapse of the previous government after mass protests?

- (a) Bidhya Devi Bhandari (b) Onsari Gharti Magar
(c) Sujata Koirala (d) Sushila Karki

52. Which generation, comprising individuals born during 1997–2012, has been driving recent waves of activism in Asia and Africa?

- (a) Generation X (b) Millennials
(c) Generation Z (d) Baby Boomers

Section - C : Legal Reasoning

Passage:- 1 “Repugnancy” means a real inconsistency, two laws which, applied to the same facts, yield contradictory results. In India, the doctrine is codified in Article 254 and chiefly operates on Concurrent List subjects where both Parliament and State Legislatures may legislate. Article 254(1) states the general rule: if a State law is repugnant to a Central law (past or future) or to an “existing law” on a Concurrent subject, the Central law prevails, and the State law is void to the extent of repugnancy. Article 254(2) carves an exception: a conflicting State law on a Concurrent subject prevails within that State if it has been reserved for, and received, the President’s assent, but Parliament may later amend, vary, or repeal that State law and reassert primacy.

Courts insist on strict preconditions before declaring repugnancy. The conflict must be clear, direct, and irreconcilable, such that obeying one necessarily means disobeying the other; mere overlap, different procedures, or alternative remedies are insufficient. Repugnancy typically concerns same-field regulation; if the enactments truly operate in distinct fields there is no repugnancy. Further, where a State law is substantially within the State List and touches a Union/Concurrent matter only incidentally, its validity may be sustained by the doctrine of pith and substance (competence issue rather than repugnancy).

The Supreme Court synthesized the governing tests in *M. Karunanidhi v. Union of India* (1979): (i) where Central and State provisions on a Concurrent subject are fully inconsistent and absolutely irreconcilable, the Central law prevails and the State law is void to that extent; (ii) a conflicting State law may nevertheless prevail within the State if it satisfies Article 254(2) (Presidential assent); (iii) if a State law, though substantially referable to the State List, incidentally trenches on the Union List, it may be upheld by pith and substance; and (iv) a State law on a Concurrent subject that is inconsistent with an earlier Central or existing law can be saved by Presidential assent, but only within that State and only until Parliament legislates otherwise.

Two further guideposts refine the analysis. In *Bharat Hydro Power Corporation Ltd. v. State of Assam* (2004), the Court held that where statutes occupy different fields without encroachment, repugnancy does not arise. In *Deep Chand v. State of U.P.* (1959), when both Central and State laws covered the same field, the State law was void to the extent of conflict, and the Central law prevailed.

The doctrine, embedded in India’s quasi-federal structure, thus reconciles concurrent law-making by ensuring Central primacy while permitting State-specific departures through informed Presidential assent and subject to Parliament’s overriding power.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.drishtijudiciary.com/doctrines/constitution-of-india-doct/doctrine-of-repugnancy>]

53. A State Legislature passes the Industrial Safety Act under Entry 24 of the Concurrent List, mandating factory inspections every three months and imposing penalties for non-compliance. Parliament had earlier enacted the Factory Standards Act under the same Entry, requiring annual inspections with different penalty provisions. Both laws apply to the same category of factories. The State law receives Presidential assent under Article 254(2). Subsequently, Parliament amends the Factory Standards Act to explicitly require quarterly inspections and modifies the penalty structure. A factory owner challenges the continued applicability of the State law, arguing that Parliament’s amendment has superseded it. Which statement correctly describes the legal position?

- (a) Presidential assent provides permanent protection to the State law against any future Parliamentary legislation.
- (b) Both laws now operate concurrently as their inspection requirements have become identical.
- (c) Parliament’s amendment overrides the State law despite Presidential assent having been granted earlier.
- (d) The State law continues to prevail as Parliament’s amendment is not an explicit repeal.

54. A State enacts the Consumer Protection and Fair Trade Act primarily under Entry 26 of the State List (trade and commerce within the State), which includes comprehensive provisions for regulating trade practices, consumer grievances, and price control of essential commodities during emergencies. Parliament has enacted the Essential Commodities Act under Entry 33 of the Concurrent List, empowering the Central Government to control production, supply, distribution, and pricing of essential commodities. A petitioner challenges the State law’s price

control provisions, arguing that they are repugnant to the Central law on essential commodities. The State government contends that its law is primarily about intra-State trade regulation and the price control aspect is merely ancillary. Which principle determines the validity of the State law?

- (a) Central law on any Concurrent subject automatically prevails over overlapping State provisions.
- (b) Pith and substance sustains the State law as it substantially falls within State List competence.
- (c) Presidential assent is required for the State law to overcome repugnancy with Central law.
- (d) Repugnancy analysis applies because both laws regulate essential commodities within their jurisdictions.

55. Parliament enacts the Environmental Protection Act under Entry 17A of the Concurrent List, establishing comprehensive emission standards for industries and providing remedies including compensation claims before specialized environmental tribunals with exclusive original jurisdiction. A State subsequently enacts the State Pollution Control Act under the same Concurrent Entry, providing stricter emission standards than the Central law and establishing state-level appellate boards with jurisdiction to hear appeals and also original jurisdiction over similar compensation claims within the State. The State law does not receive Presidential assent. An industry affected by both laws argues that it can comply with both sets of emission standards by following the stricter State norms, and that the different remedial forums provide alternative rather than contradictory avenues for aggrieved parties. Which principle governs the validity of the State law?

- (a) Stricter standards allowing simultaneous compliance demonstrate absence of direct inconsistency.
- (b) Operating in the same regulatory field creates irreconcilable conflict warranting invalidity.
- (c) Presidential assent is mandatory for any State law enacted on Concurrent List subjects.
- (d) Alternative remedies and different procedures are insufficient to establish repugnancy.

56. A State Legislature enacts the Agricultural Land Revenue Act under Entry 18 of the State List (land revenue), which includes comprehensive provisions for assessment, collection, and recovery of arrears of land revenue by attachment and sale of the defaulter's property, along with dispute resolution mechanisms. Parliament has enacted the Recovery of Debts Act under Entry 9 of the Union List (preventive detention for reasons connected with Defence), establishing Debt Recovery Tribunals with exclusive jurisdiction over recovery of debts above a specified threshold, including through attachment and sale of property. A landowner with land revenue arrears exceeding the threshold argues that the State law's recovery mechanism is repugnant to the Central law's exclusive tribunal jurisdiction and that both laws cannot operate simultaneously. Examining the applicability of repugnancy doctrine, which analysis is legally sound?

- (a) Article 254 repugnancy analysis applies only to conflicts on Concurrent List subjects.
- (b) Both laws providing recovery mechanisms creates operational conflict warranting repugnancy analysis.
- (c) Parliamentary legislation comprehensively covering debt recovery precludes State legislation on the subject.
- (d) The State law's essence being land revenue sustains validity despite overlapping mechanisms.

57. Parliament enacts the National Trade Practices Act under Entry 42 of the Concurrent List in 2020, comprehensively regulating unfair trade practices and establishing a three-tier dispute resolution mechanism with specific limitation periods, penalty provisions, and investigative procedures. In 2023, a State enacts the State Fair Commerce Act under the same Concurrent Entry, containing provisions substantially similar to the Central law but establishing a two-tier dispute resolution forum with different limitation periods for filing complaints, varying penalty structures, and alternative investigative procedures. The State law is enacted without Presidential assent. The State government argues that since the laws pursue the same regulatory objectives of preventing unfair trade practices and the State provisions can operate alongside the Central provisions without creating contradictory results for traders, no repugnancy exists. Which legal position is most accurate?

- (a) Central law prevails when both laws cover the same field despite absence of direct contradiction.
- (b) State law remains valid as both pursue identical objectives without field encroachment.
- (c) No repugnancy exists as alternative frameworks can achieve shared regulatory objectives simultaneously.
- (d) Article 254(1) establishes automatic Central supremacy over any subsequent State Concurrent legislation.

Passage:- 2 Defamation balances protection of reputation with freedom of expression through statute and common law, which fix the elements of the tort, distinguish libel from slander, and structure defences. First, the doctrine of defamatory meaning holds that a statement is defamatory if it is calculated to expose a person to hatred, contempt or ridicule or to lower the person in the estimation of right-thinking members of society, so the test is objective and sensitive to context. Second, the doctrine of identification requires that the statement be about the claimant even without being named, so liability arises if readers can recognize the claimant, but not where only an indeterminate class is targeted unless the description pinpoints identifiable individuals. Third, the doctrine of publication defines liability-creating communication as making known the defamatory matter to someone other than the claimant, including intentional or foreseeable disclosure to a third party. Fourth, the serious-harm doctrine in s.1 of the Defamation Act 2013 demands proof that the statement has caused or is likely to cause serious harm to reputation, and for trading organisations, serious financial loss. Fifth, the libel-slander distinction classifies libel as defamation by permanent communication, which includes writing and broadcasting and may extend to enduring transients such as skywriting; words are unnecessary if a permanent communication conveys defamatory innuendo, and libel is also a criminal offence. By contrast, the slander doctrine treats non-permanent communication as actionable on proof of special damage, save where the imputation alleges a crime punishable by imprisonment in the first instance or disparages the claimant in a profession, business or office; former per se categories of unchastity and infectious disease were repealed by s.14 of the 2013 Act, and slander is not a criminal offence. Sixth, the defence of truth in s.2 of the 2013 Act is complete if the defendant proves the allegation is substantially true, even if minor details are inaccurate. Seventh, the privilege doctrine protects certain occasions: absolute privilege covers statements in Parliament and in judicial proceedings, and qualified privilege shields duty- or interest-based communications provided they are not malicious. Eighth, the public-interest defence in s.4 applies where the defendant reasonably believes publication on a matter of public interest is justified, with factors such as seriousness, sourcing, verification and urgency guiding assessment. Ninth, the honest-opinion defence in s.3 preserves statements presented and understood as opinion on indicated facts that a reasonable person could hold. Tenth, the website-operator defence in s.5 recognises that platform owners are not the makers of user content and may avoid liability unless the author cannot be identified or removal is unreasonably refused. Collectively, these principles define actionable defamation, calibrate identification, communication, and harm thresholds, and circumscribe defences that reconcile reputation with free expression.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.lawteacher.net/lectures/tort-law/defamation/>]

58. A political blogger publishes an article criticizing government policies on agricultural subsidies. In the article, she writes: "Corrupt bureaucrats in the Agriculture Ministry have been siphoning off funds meant for farmers." The article does not name any specific individual but describes characteristics that match three senior officials in the Ministry who are well-known in policy circles. These three officials file a defamation suit claiming that readers in their professional network could identify them from the description. The blogger argues that since she targeted an indeterminate class of bureaucrats without naming anyone, no individual can claim defamation. One official produces evidence that colleagues sent him messages asking about the allegations. Which legal position is most accurate regarding the identification requirement?

- (a) No defamation exists because the blogger targeted an indeterminate class without naming specific individuals.
- (b) Liability arises if readers can recognize the claimants even though they were not named explicitly.
- (c) Only the official who received messages can claim defamation as he alone proved identification.
- (d) All three officials must collectively prove they constitute the entire indeterminate class targeted.

59. A newspaper publishes an investigative report revealing that a pharmaceutical company's new drug has serious side effects. The article states: "MediCorp's cancer drug has been linked to cardiac arrests in clinical trials, but the company concealed this data from regulators." MediCorp sues for defamation, and independent verification later confirms that while the drug did show increased cardiac events in trials, these were disclosed to regulators, though not prominently featured in public communications. The newspaper can prove that three patients experienced cardiac issues, that internal emails discussed concerns about adverse events, and that their investigative team spent six months verifying sources including whistleblowers and medical experts. The article

was published after regulatory authorities announced a review of the drug. Which defence is most likely to succeed?

- (a) Truth defence under s.2 succeeds because the allegation about cardiac arrests is substantially true.
- (b) Public-interest defence under s.4 succeeds because reasonable belief and verification factors are satisfied.
- (c) Honest-opinion defence under s.3 succeeds because the statement reflects reasonable opinion on indicated facts.
- (d) Qualified privilege succeeds because publication served the public's interest in pharmaceutical safety information.

60. A business magazine publishes an article claiming that a jewellery designer, Priya, frequently delays delivery to her customers. The report is based on a single anonymous complaint and does not name any dissatisfied buyer. Priya files a defamation suit asserting that the article has injured her reputation. The publisher argues that the article did not cause, nor was it likely to cause, serious harm because Priya's clientele and sales remained unaffected. The Court must decide whether Priya's claim meets the threshold of actionable defamation under the statute requiring proof of serious harm to reputation.

Should the Court hold that the statement caused serious harm to Priya's reputation?

- (a) Yes, because every published criticism of a businessperson inevitably lowers public reputation.
- (b) No, because the claimant must prove actual or likely serious harm to reputation or financial interest.
- (c) Yes, because publishing unverified allegations automatically satisfies the requirement of serious harm.
- (d) No, because statements made by the media cannot, by themselves, constitute serious harm to reputation.

61. During a university seminar on academic ethics, Professor Williams states to a room of 30 faculty members: "Dr. Kumar plagiarized substantial portions of his recent monograph from uncredited sources." Dr. Kumar, who was not present at the seminar, learns of the statement when three colleagues mention it to him separately. Professor Williams can prove that two paragraphs in Dr. Kumar's 400-page monograph closely resemble passages from an obscure 1960s journal article, though the overall thesis and 95% of the content are original. Dr. Kumar's academic reputation has been damaged, with one colleague withdrawing from a planned collaborative research project. Professor Williams argues that her statement was protected by qualified privilege as it was made in an academic duty context. Which principle most accurately determines liability?

- (a) Publication is established because colleagues communicated the statement to Dr. Kumar after the seminar.
- (b) Truth defence succeeds because Professor Williams proved plagiarism in two paragraphs of the monograph.
- (c) Qualified privilege protects the statement as it was made in a duty-based academic context.
- (d) Publication occurred when the statement was made known to faculty members other than Dr. Kumar.

62. A telecommunications company launches a social media campaign featuring short video advertisements. One video shows an actor portraying a business executive saying: "I switched to NetCom because my previous provider's network was unreliable and cost my company thousands in lost deals." The video is posted on the company's official account and remains online for three months, generating 2 million views. The actor's former telecommunications provider, TeleGlobal, sues for defamation, arguing that the video's permanent online presence and wide dissemination make it libel. NetCom argues that since the video consists of spoken words by an actor and is viewable only while actively streaming (not downloaded), it should be classified as slander, requiring proof of special damage which TeleGlobal has not provided. Which classification principle applies?

- (a) The video constitutes libel because broadcasting qualifies as defamation by permanent communication.
- (b) The video constitutes slander because it consists of transient spoken words without permanent record.
- (c) Classification depends on whether viewers can download the video for permanent storage offline.
- (d) The three-month online presence transforms originally transient speech into permanent libel communication.

63. A financial analyst working for an investment firm sends an email to her supervisor stating: "Our due diligence on MegaRetail Inc. revealed that their CFO has been manipulating quarterly earnings reports to inflate stock prices. I recommend we advise all clients to divest immediately." The supervisor forwards this email to the firm's five-

partner executive committee to discuss the recommendation. Before any action is taken, the email is accidentally sent to a journalist due to an autocomplete error, and the journalist publishes an article about the allegations. The CFO sues the analyst, the supervisor, and the firm for defamation. The analyst claims her email was protected by qualified privilege as an internal duty-based communication. Which principle determines whether the defence applies?

- (a) Qualified privilege protects all duty-based communications regardless of subsequent dissemination to third parties.
- (b) Qualified privilege protects the initial communication but is lost when forwarded beyond the privileged occasion.
- (c) Qualified privilege shields duty- or interest-based communications provided they are not malicious.
- (d) The accidental publication to the journalist destroys qualified privilege for all parties retrospectively.

Passage:- 3 The law of admissions and confessions in Indian evidence recognises confessions as a specialised category of admissions and establishes clear rules on their admissibility, proof, and exclusion. The doctrine of admission defines an admission as any oral, documentary, or electronic statement suggesting an inference about a fact in issue or a relevant fact, while the succeeding provisions specify whose statements qualify as admissions. The doctrine of waiver of proof holds that an admission relieves the other side of proving the admitted fact, but it is not conclusive; the court may still seek corroboration or reject it partly or wholly. The hearsay-exception doctrine accepts that, though technically hearsay, admissions are received as the best evidence against the party making them.

The doctrine of proof against the maker provides that admissions are provable only against the person who made them or their representatives, not by or on behalf of that person, except in three recognised situations, where they are statements of a deceased person admissible as such, statements showing contemporaneous state of mind or body accompanied by conduct, or statements otherwise independently relevant. The voluntariness doctrine for confessions renders any confession irrelevant if obtained by inducement, threat, or promise from a person in authority relating to the charge and suggesting a temporal benefit or avoidance of harm.

The police-bar doctrine excludes confessions made to a police officer, ensuring protection against coerced or unreliable confessions. The custody-bar doctrine further makes confessions made while in police custody inadmissible unless made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, and “custody” extends to any form of control or restraint, not merely formal arrest. The discovery doctrine allows proof of so much of the information given by an accused in custody as distinctly relates to a fact discovered, the “fact discovered” covering both the location of recovery and the accused’s knowledge, but not the previous use or history of the object.

The whole-statement doctrine mandates that a confession be taken as a complete narrative, courts cannot accept inculpatory parts while ignoring exculpatory portions. The retracted-confession doctrine warns that a conviction should not rest solely on a retracted confession unless the court is convinced of its truth and voluntariness, usually requiring corroboration. The compromise-negotiation protection ensures that statements made in civil compromise discussions are irrelevant when made under an express or implied understanding that they will not be used in evidence.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <http://student.manupatra.com/Academic/Abk/Law-of-Evidence/Chapter3.htm>]

64. During a civil suit for recovery of a loan amount, the defendant admits in his written statement that he received ₹5 lakhs from the plaintiff on the specified date. At trial, the plaintiff relies solely on this admission without producing any witnesses or documentary evidence. The defendant’s counsel argues that the admission should be disregarded because the plaintiff has failed to discharge the burden of proof through independent evidence. The trial court rejects the defendant’s argument and holds that once an admission is made, no further proof is required. On appeal, the defendant contends that the trial court erred in treating the admission as conclusive without seeking any corroboration. Which legal position correctly reflects the evidentiary status of admissions?

- (a) The admission must be corroborated by independent evidence to have any evidentiary value in civil proceedings.

- (b) The admission can only be relied upon if supported by at least one witness or document.
- (c) The admission is conclusive and no further proof is required once a fact is admitted.
- (d) The admission relieves the plaintiff of proving the fact but is not conclusive on the court.

65. During a commercial property dispute, Ramesh and Arjun engaged in settlement negotiations through their lawyers. Ramesh, in a private email marked "for settlement purposes only," admitted partial fault and offered to compensate half the claimed amount if the dispute was withdrawn. The negotiation failed, and Arjun later produced that email in court as evidence of Ramesh's liability. Ramesh objected, arguing that his statement was made under the assurance of confidentiality during compromise discussions. The Court must determine whether such a statement can be admitted as evidence against him.

Should the Court admit the email as evidence of liability?

- (a) Yes, because every statement made by a party during dispute resolution is relevant to determining truth.
- (b) No, because statements made during civil compromise discussions are inadmissible in evidence.
- (c) Yes, because admissions made voluntarily during settlement are binding on the maker.
- (d) No, because negotiations under an understanding of confidentiality cannot be used as proof of liability.

66. During investigation of a murder case, the accused is arrested and kept in police lock-up. On the third day of custody, a Sub-Inspector interrogates the accused, who states: "I hid the knife under the banyan tree near the railway station." Based on this information, the police recover a blood-stained knife from that location, which forensic analysis confirms was the murder weapon. At trial, the prosecution seeks to prove both the accused's statement about hiding the knife and the recovery of the knife from the disclosed location. The defence objects to the admission of the statement and argues that no part of it can be proved. Which evidentiary principle governs what portion of the accused's statement may be admitted?

- (a) The entire statement is inadmissible because it was made to a police officer during investigation proceedings.
- (b) Only the fact of knife recovery from the disclosed location may be proved, not the statement itself.
- (c) The information distinctly relating to the fact discovered, including the location and accused's knowledge, is admissible.
- (d) The statement is wholly admissible because it led to discovery of material evidence corroborating the prosecution case.

67. In a prosecution for embezzlement, the accused makes a detailed confession before a Magistrate admitting that he misappropriated company funds over three years, explaining his motive as mounting personal debts and describing how he manipulated accounting records to conceal the fraud. After two months, when the trial begins, the accused retracts his confession, claiming that he was under severe mental stress and pressure from police when he appeared before the Magistrate, and that he made the confession hoping for leniency. The prosecution relies entirely on this confession to prove the charges, without producing documentary evidence of the accounting manipulation or witnesses to establish the embezzlement. Which principle should guide the court's approach to the retracted confession?

- (a) The retracted confession requires corroboration and cannot alone support conviction unless the court is convinced of its truth.
- (b) The retraction renders the confession worthless and the prosecution must prove the case through independent evidence.
- (c) The retracted confession is inadmissible because the accused has withdrawn it before trial commenced.
- (d) A conviction can be based solely on the retracted confession if the Magistrate recorded it properly.

68. During trial for assault, the prosecution examines a witness who testifies that the accused told him one week after the incident: "I regret hitting that person during the argument, but he provoked me severely by insulting my family." The defence objects to this testimony on the ground that it constitutes hearsay evidence and should be excluded. The prosecution argues that since the statement is an admission by the accused about his involvement in the assault, it qualifies for the hearsay exception and can be proved by the witness. The trial court is uncertain

whether the witness can testify about what the accused told him. Which principle determines whether this testimony is admissible?

- (a) The statement is inadmissible hearsay because admissions can only be proved through documents, not oral testimony.
- (b) The statement is admissible because admissions constitute an exception to the hearsay rule as best evidence against the maker.
- (c) The statement can be proved only if the accused is called to confirm making it to the witness.
- (d) The statement is admissible only if the witness can establish that it was made voluntarily without inducement.

69. In a fraud prosecution, the accused makes a confession to a Magistrate admitting that he forged the property documents and sold the land to multiple buyers, but he adds in the same confession statement: "However, I did this only because the original owner had verbally agreed to sell me the property but later refused to execute the sale deed, so I believed I had a legitimate claim to the property and was entitled to sell it." At trial, the prosecution seeks to introduce only the portion of the confession where the accused admits forging documents and making multiple sales, while excluding the exculpatory explanation about his belief in having a legitimate claim. The defence argues that the entire confession must be considered together. Which doctrine governs how the court should treat this confession?

- (a) The court should admit the inculpatory portion and allow the defence to separately prove the exculpatory explanation.
- (b) The Magistrate's recording determines which portions are admissible based on their relevance to the charged offence.
- (c) The prosecution can selectively introduce inculpatory portions while excluding exculpatory explanations that lack credibility.
- (d) The confession must be taken as a complete narrative and inculpatory portions cannot be accepted while ignoring exculpatory parts.

Passage:- 4 Trademark infringement and passing off are distinct regimes in intellectual property law that protect brand identity, reputation, and consumer confidence through different foundations, elements, and remedies. The trademark infringement principle is a statutory construct that treats unauthorized use of a mark identical or similar to a registered mark as actionable where the core concern is a risk that consumers will be confused about the source of goods or services, and it relies on Section 29(1) of the Trademarks Act, 1999 to ground protection in registration and confusing similarity. The passing off doctrine is a common law tort that protects the goodwill of a business without requiring registration, and it is engaged when one party misrepresents its goods or services as those of another, leading to consumer confusion and injury to reputation, sales, or brand identity. The ownership-and-use principle for infringement requires the plaintiff to show a valid trademark registered with the relevant registry and that the defendant used a mark in commerce sufficiently close in resemblance to cause confusion, thereby tying liability to registered title and marketplace conduct. The likelihood of confusion test functions as the operative standard for infringement by evaluating similarity of the marks, closeness of the businesses or enterprises, the weakness of the defendant's mark, and the channels of trade, and it delineates when consumer confusion about origin is probable. The goodwill-misrepresentation-damage triad defines passing off by requiring the claimant to prove goodwill recognized by the public, a misleading impression that confuses origin, and damage or likelihood of damage, including loss of sales, reputational harm, or dilution, with the action also covering likely damage where deception is likely. The registration requirement principle separates the actions because a registered trademark is necessary to launch an infringement claim, whereas passing off proceeds without registration and thus shields marks and goodwill even when the owner has not registered the mark. The burden of proof principle highlights that infringement pleadings typically assert exclusive title to a valid trademark and a likelihood of consumer confusion, while passing off demands proof of goodwill, misrepresentation, and consequential losses through a more descriptive examination of market perception. The remedies principle distinguishes that infringement, regulated under statute, may yield injunctions, monetary damages, and an award of the infringer's profits, while passing off supports injunctions, compensatory damages, removal of the infringing

mark, and an account of profits, with relief framed as compensatory under section 20 of the CPC, 1908. Collectively, these doctrines establish a bounded, confusion-based statutory remedy for registered marks and a misrepresentation-and-damage remedy protecting unregistered goodwill.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.khuranaandkhurana.com/2024/11/14/separating-trademark-infringement-and-passing-off/>]

70. A small artisan bakery named "Golden Crust" has been operating in Mumbai for fifteen years, building substantial reputation and customer loyalty through word-of-mouth and social media presence, but has never registered its name as a trademark. A large bakery chain registers "Golden Crust" as a trademark and opens multiple outlets in Mumbai, using similar packaging and branding. The original bakery's sales decline by 40% as customers mistakenly purchase products from the chain believing them to be from the original bakery. The artisan bakery seeks legal remedy to prevent the chain from using the name and to recover losses. The chain argues that without trademark registration, the artisan bakery has no legal standing to challenge the use of the name. Which legal principle determines the artisan bakery's ability to seek remedy?

- (a) The artisan bakery cannot seek remedy because trademark registration is mandatory for all legal actions concerning brand names.
- (b) The artisan bakery can pursue passing off without registration by proving goodwill, misrepresentation, and damage.
- (c) The artisan bakery must first obtain trademark registration before initiating any legal proceedings against the chain.
- (d) The chain's registration provides absolute protection regardless of the artisan bakery's prior use and reputation.

71. A pharmaceutical company holds a registered trademark "MediHeal" for its pain relief medication. A new competitor launches a similar medication under the name "MediHeel" with packaging that uses comparable color schemes and font styles. The pharmaceutical company files suit alleging trademark infringement. During trial, the company presents evidence that both products are sold in the same pharmacy chains, target the same consumer demographic of adults seeking pain relief, and that several instances have been documented where pharmacists nearly dispensed the wrong medication due to name similarity. The competitor argues that the spelling difference is sufficient to distinguish the products and that no actual consumer confusion has been proven with direct evidence from confused customers. Which legal standard determines whether infringement has occurred?

- (a) Actual instances of consumer confusion must be documented through customer testimony to establish trademark infringement.
- (b) The likelihood of confusion test evaluates mark similarity, business closeness, and trade channels to determine probable confusion.
- (c) Spelling differences automatically prevent infringement regardless of other similarities in branding or market positioning.
- (d) Infringement requires proof that the defendant intentionally copied the mark with fraudulent intent to deceive consumers.

72. A luxury watchmaker successfully sues a competitor for trademark infringement after proving that the competitor used a confusingly similar mark on inferior quality watches, causing damage to the watchmaker's reputation. The court finds in favor of the watchmaker and must now determine appropriate remedies. The watchmaker seeks an injunction to stop further use of the mark, monetary damages compensating for lost sales, an order requiring the competitor to deliver up or destroy all infringing products, and an account of the profits the competitor earned from selling the infringing watches. The competitor argues that some of these remedies are excessive and that only a limited injunction should be granted. Which remedies are available under the trademark infringement regime?

- (a) Infringement remedies include injunctions, monetary damages, and an award of the infringer's profits under statute.

- (b) Only injunctive relief is available for infringement, while monetary remedies require a separate passing off claim.
- (c) The court can grant only compensatory damages and must deny injunctive relief if the infringement was unintentional.
- (d) All requested remedies including delivery up are available only if the watchmaker proves malicious intent.

73. A software company brings an action against a competitor alleging trademark infringement and passing off. In its pleadings for the infringement claim, the company asserts that it holds a valid trademark registration for "TechSolve" and that the competitor's use of "TechSolver" creates a likelihood of consumer confusion in the software market. For the passing off claim, the company provides extensive evidence of its reputation built over ten years, customer testimonials, market surveys showing brand recognition, evidence of the competitor's similar branding creating a misleading impression about the source of the software, and financial statements documenting decreased sales and market share. The competitor challenges both claims, arguing that the infringement pleading is insufficient and that the passing off claim requires even more detailed proof. Which principle explains the different evidentiary approaches for these two causes of action?

- (a) Infringement claims need only registration proof, while passing off requires comprehensive evidence of all three triad elements.
- (b) The burden of proof is identical for both claims as they both ultimately concern consumer confusion.
- (c) Both claims require identical proof of goodwill, confusion, and damage with no procedural differences in pleading.
- (d) Infringement requires proving exclusive title and confusion likelihood, while passing off demands descriptive market perception evidence.

74. A restaurant chain with registered trademark "Spice Palace" for its dining services discovers that a food delivery startup is using "Spice Palace Express" as its brand name. The restaurant chain files suit alleging trademark infringement under Section 29(1) of the Trademarks Act, 1999. During the proceedings, the startup argues that since it operates in the food delivery sector while the restaurant operates physical dining establishments, there is no overlap in the commercial activities and thus no basis for an infringement claim. The startup presents evidence that customers clearly understand "Express" refers to delivery services and distinguishes it from dine-in restaurants. The restaurant chain counters that both involve food services to consumers and that the use of "Spice Palace" in the startup's name creates unlawful association. Which principle determines the foundation for the infringement claim?

- (a) The statutory infringement principle requires registration and confusing similarity based on unauthorized use of identical or similar marks.
- (b) Infringement requires identical marks and identical services, so use of "Express" suffix prevents any infringement finding.
- (c) Infringement can be established only if the defendant operates in the exact same commercial category as the plaintiff.
- (d) Common law passing off provides the foundation for infringement claims regarding registered marks in related sectors.

Passage:- 5 Geographical Indications (GIs) safeguard regional identity and indigenous products by linking qualities, reputation, or characteristics to a place of origin, and infringement of these signs threatens those benefits by enabling unfair competition and consumer deception. The geographical indication definition principle provides that a GI is a sign, including denominations of origin, that identifies goods as originating in a specific region with particular qualities or a reputation attributable to local factors such as geography, climate, or cultural practice, and in India GIs are regulated under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. The false representation of origin principle explains that GI infringement occurs when a product is marketed as coming from a geographical area without fulfilling qualifying requirements or even being from that area, because applying a GI name or symbol to unrelated goods deceives consumers and harms the product's reputation. The

misuse of name and symbols principle addresses the use of a GI's name or trademark on non-genuine goods, such as placing "Mysore Silk" on products that are not genuine silk from that provenance, which misleads the public about authenticity. The passing off doctrine applies where a seller employs a GI name or symbol, including look-alike packaging, so as to confuse or deceive consumers into believing the product is genuine, and it extends to situations where the plaintiff is likely to suffer damage from false representation, with damage otherwise assumed when deception is likely. The deceptively similar marks principle recognizes that adopting names similar to a registered GI, such as "Darjeeling Gold" or "Kashmir Pashmina", can exploit reputation and mislead consumers into assuming authenticity. The non-qualifying use principle covers applying GI names to goods that do not meet prescribed standards or originate outside the relevant area, for example selling rice as "Basmati" when not grown in the specified regions of Haryana, Punjab, or Uttarakhand. Drivers of infringement include lack of awareness among small producers, high demand and profit motive, inadequate enforcement, globalization and counterfeiting, and economic pressure in markets where monitoring systems are weak. Civil-remedies doctrine furnishes injunctions to halt infringing sales or distribution, damages or compensation for economic loss including loss of reputation and consumer confusion, delivery up of infringing goods for disposal or destruction under Section 22 of the 1999 Act, and declaratory relief that the goods do not comply with GI criteria. Criminal-enforcement doctrine provides penalties under Section 66 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 extending to GIs, including fines up to ₹2 lakh and/or imprisonment up to three years, potential prosecution under IPC Sections 420 and 468 for cheating and forgery, and seizure and destruction of infringing goods and misleading packaging. In sum, the framework defines GI protection through origin-linkage and authenticity while addressing misrepresentation, confusion, and non-compliant use with coordinated civil and criminal remedies.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://thelegalschool.in/blog/infringement-of-geographical-indication>]

75. A textile merchant in Gujarat purchases ordinary cotton fabric from local weavers and labels it as "Pochampally Ikat," a registered geographical indication for traditional handloom fabrics from Telangana known for their distinctive tie-dye weaving technique. The merchant's fabric uses machine printing to create patterns similar to authentic Ikat but does not involve the traditional resist-dyeing process or originate from Pochampally. The merchant markets these products online with labels and packaging displaying "Pochampally Ikat" and images of traditional looms. Consumers purchase the fabric believing it to be authentic handloom from Telangana. The Pochampally weavers' association discovers this and seeks legal remedy. Which principle most directly addresses the merchant's conduct?

- (a) The false representation principle applies as the product is marketed as originating without meeting requirements.
- (b) The deceptively similar marks principle applies as the merchant uses a name similar to registered GI.
- (c) The passing off doctrine applies as the merchant uses packaging that confuses consumers about genuineness.
- (d) The non-qualifying use principle applies as the fabric does not meet prescribed handloom weaving standards.

76. A confectionery company based in Maharashtra produces traditional sweet delicacies and packages them in boxes labeled "Authentic Bengali Sweets - Rasgulla Supreme" with imagery of Kolkata landmarks and Bengali script. The company's rasgullas are made using local milk and sugar following a generic recipe but do not employ the traditional Bengal method or ingredients characteristic of the protected "Bengal Rasgulla" geographical indication. Several consumers purchase these sweets believing they are purchasing genuine Bengali rasgullas from West Bengal. A trade association representing Bengali sweet makers files suit seeking multiple forms of relief including stopping the company's sales, recovering economic losses, and destroying the infringing packaging. Which remedial framework addresses the association's claims?

- (a) Only injunctive relief is available as GI infringement does not provide for monetary compensation or goods destruction.
- (b) Civil remedies include injunctions, damages for economic loss and reputation harm, and delivery up for destruction.
- (c) Criminal penalties are the exclusive remedy requiring prosecution under Trade Marks Act with fines and imprisonment.

(d) Declaratory relief is the primary remedy with injunctions available only if actual consumer confusion is proved.

77. A rice mill in Andhra Pradesh purchases ordinary rice from various sources including Bihar and Karnataka, processes it through standard milling techniques, and packages it under the label "Premium Basmati Rice" with imagery of Punjab farms and Himalayan foothills. The rice sold is long-grain but lacks the distinctive aroma, texture, and characteristics of authentic Basmati rice, and none of it originates from the prescribed Basmati-growing regions of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, or Jammu & Kashmir. The mill distributes these products across southern states where consumers purchase them believing they are getting genuine Basmati rice from the traditional growing regions. Which legal principle most precisely characterizes this violation?

- (a) Misuse of name principle applies as the mill places "Basmati" on products lacking genuine provenance from that region.
- (b) False representation principle applies as the product is marketed as coming from Punjab without fulfilling regional requirements.
- (c) Non-qualifying use principle applies as the rice does not originate from prescribed Basmati-growing regions and lacks characteristics.
- (d) Passing off applies as the mill uses Punjab farm imagery to confuse consumers about the rice's authenticity.

78. A beverage company creates a new energy drink and brands it "Assam Energy Brew" with packaging featuring tea gardens and tribal art motifs from Assam. The drink contains no actual Assam tea but uses generic black tea extracts sourced from multiple countries. "Assam Tea" is a registered geographical indication protecting tea grown in the Assam region of India, known for distinctive malty flavor and golden color derived from the region's unique climate and terrain. Consumers purchase the energy drink associating it with the quality and reputation of genuine Assam tea. The Tea Board of India, as the registered proprietor of the Assam Tea GI, seeks to challenge this branding. Which foundational principle defines what protection the "Assam Tea" geographical indication provides?

- (a) GI protection requires proving that the sign identifies goods with reputation attributable to geography, climate, or cultural practice.
- (b) GI protection applies automatically to any product name containing a geographic place name regardless of actual origin.
- (c) GI protection extends only to exact name usage and does not cover derivative uses incorporating the geographic name.
- (d) GI protection requires demonstrating that consumers have been actually deceived by the similar branding in measurable numbers.

79. A wine distributor imports ordinary table wine from California and relabels it in India with labels reading "Champagne-Style Sparkling Wine" using fonts, colors, and design elements closely mimicking those used on authentic Champagne bottles from the Champagne region of France. The labels include small disclaimers stating "Product of California" in fine print. "Champagne" is a protected geographical indication in India under bilateral agreements recognizing French GIs. The distributor argues that using "Champagne-Style" with a disclaimer about California origin provides sufficient distinction and that consumers understand this refers to the wine-making method rather than geographic origin. French Champagne producers' association challenges this practice. Which principle addresses the use of similar names to exploit GI reputation?

- (a) Misuse of name principle applies as the distributor places "Champagne" on products lacking genuine French provenance.
- (b) Non-qualifying use principle applies as the wine does not meet prescribed standards for authentic Champagne production methods.
- (c) False representation principle applies as the product is marketed as Champagne without actually originating from that region.

(d) Deceptively similar marks principle applies as adopting "Champagne-Style" exploits Champagne reputation and misleads consumers about authenticity.

Passage:- 6 Damages are the monetary remedy for loss caused by breach of contract, and the sum awarded should, as directed by law, correspond to the harm or detriment suffered. Loss may be consequential (resulting effects of the breach) or incidental (expenses reasonably incurred after learning of the breach, such as costs of replacement, return, or cover).

Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides that the party who breaches a contract is liable to compensate the injured party for loss or damage caused by the breach. The measure reflects loss arising from the breach, illustrated by the case where A contracts to repair B's house for an advance, performs not according to the contract, and B recovers the cost of making the repairs conform to the bargain. Section 74 governs liquidated damages, i.e., sums stipulated in the contract as payable upon breach. Section 75 entitles a party who rightfully rescinds a contract to compensation for loss sustained through non-fulfilment.

Indian law recognizes several categories of damages. General damages are those that arise naturally in the usual course of events, whereas special damages flow from particular circumstances and depend on the facts known to the parties. Nominal damages vindicate an infringed legal right where no actual loss is proved. Substantial damages address complete default or failure in performance. Aggravated damages are compensatory sums awarded for mental distress or aggravation caused by the breach, and exemplary (punitive) damages may exceptionally be granted with a punitive element. Liquidated damages are pre-fixed by the parties; unliquidated damages are assessed by the court. Consequential damages compensate for results flowing from the primary injury, while incidental damages reimburse reasonable post-breach expenses. Pecuniary damages are quantifiable monetary losses; non-pecuniary damages address losses not readily measurable. Damages for loss of profit or opportunity compensate deprivation of profits attributable to the defendant's breach.

The remoteness of damage doctrine is the legal test that determines which losses caused by the breach are compensable by an award of damages, ensuring recovery is confined to losses sufficiently connected to the breach. Judicial guidance refines these principles. In *Shri Hanuman Cotton Mills v. Tata Aircraft Ltd.* (1969), the Supreme Court observed that the awarded compensation may be taken as the measure of damages, subject to deduction for the money value of services, time, and energy spent in pursuing the claim and litigation expenses culminating in the award. In *Union of India v. K.H. Rao* (1976), the Supreme Court scaled down damages to the extent of the security deposit and directed refund of the entire deposit when allowing the appeal in part, illustrating judicial moderation of damages in light of the contract's security arrangements.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.drishtijudiciary.com/ttp-indian-contract-act/damages-under-the-indian-contract-act-1872>]

80. Priya, a wedding photographer, agrees to cover Arjun's destination wedding in Goa for ₹8 lakhs, with a contract clause stating: "Failure to deliver edited photographs within 60 days shall result in payment of ₹1.5 lakhs as agreed compensation." Priya delivers the photographs 45 days late. Arjun's lawyer argues that since Arjun and his wife experienced significant emotional distress from not having wedding photos to share with relatives, and their anniversary plans were disrupted, Priya should pay ₹5 lakhs to truly compensate their suffering. Priya counters that the contract's specified amount should govern, regardless of actual harm. Arjun's lawyer responds that courts must assess real loss and cannot be bound by arbitrary contractual figures. Who has the stronger legal position regarding the compensation amount?

- (a) Arjun can claim ₹5 lakhs as courts must compensate actual emotional distress proven by the couple's circumstances.
- (b) Priya's liability is governed by the contractual stipulation of ₹1.5 lakhs as pre-fixed liquidated damages.
- (c) The court must ignore the contractual figure and calculate damages based solely on proven financial losses.
- (d) Arjun can claim ₹1.5 lakhs plus additional amounts for emotional distress beyond the contractual sum.

81. Vikram's boutique hotel faces a nightmare scenario when its exclusive linen supplier, after nine months of adequate service, suddenly starts delivering materials that guests describe as "sandpaper masquerading as

towels." Online reviews tank, with one viral post showing a shredded bedsheet captioned "Hotel Vikram: Where Dreams, and Linens, Fall Apart." Vikram terminates the contract and calculates his losses: ₹6 lakhs to source emergency replacement linens, ₹2 lakhs spent on PR consultants trying to salvage the hotel's reputation, and ₹4 lakhs in documented lost bookings from customers who cited the linen reviews. However, the most painful aspect for Vikram personally is the severe anxiety and sleeplessness he suffered during the crisis, culminating in a harsh confrontation with his financial backers who questioned his management competence. His lawyer suggests claiming ₹3 lakhs for this psychological toll. The supplier's defense argues Vikram can only recover the direct replacement costs. What damages framework applies to Vikram's psychological suffering?

- (a) Substantial damages address the supplier's complete failure to maintain quality standards throughout the contract performance period.
- (b) Nominal damages vindicate Vikram's right to quality linens without requiring proof of his psychological harm.
- (c) Aggravated damages compensate for mental distress or aggravation flowing from the supplier's breach of contract.
- (d) Exemplary damages with punitive elements deter the supplier's reckless quality control failures affecting customer-facing businesses.

82. A tech startup, InnovateSoft, secures a government contract to develop a citizen services portal. The government advances ₹60 lakhs and takes a ₹25 lakhs security deposit. InnovateSoft delivers a portal riddled with security vulnerabilities. a cybersecurity audit reveals personal data leaks, crashed servers during testing, and features that simply don't work. After failed attempts at remediation, the government terminates the contract, keeps the security deposit, and hires TechRescue Inc. for ₹48 lakhs to build a functional replacement. The government sues InnovateSoft for ₹48 lakhs in replacement costs plus ₹12 lakhs covering audit fees, data breach notifications, and staff overtime managing the debacle. InnovateSoft's founder argues: "You've already taken our ₹25 lakhs deposit and we delivered something, even if imperfect. Paying ₹48 lakhs more would destroy our company!" On appeal, how should the court approach damages given the existing security arrangement?

- (a) Section 75 entitles the government to ₹60 lakhs compensation plus retention of the entire ₹25 lakhs deposit.
- (b) Liquidated damages principles require independent judicial assessment unaffected by security deposit terms in the contract.
- (c) Section 73 mandates full compensation of ₹60 lakhs regardless of the ₹25 lakhs security deposit already forfeited.
- (d) Courts may moderate damages considering the security deposit and potentially order partial refund to achieve fair compensation.

83. Cityscape Developers hired architect Rohan Khanna to design an eco-friendly residential tower, paying ₹30 lakhs upfront. Rohan delivered plans on schedule, but engineers discovered catastrophic flaws: load calculations defied physics, fire exits violated safety codes, and the "eco-friendly" rainwater harvesting system would flood the basement. Cityscape spent ₹18 lakhs hiring ArchFix Solutions to salvage the design. Beyond this, Cityscape's CEO calculated ₹8 lakhs in expenses: legal fees for contract advice, engineering consultants reviewing the defects, and countless hours she personally spent in meetings with ArchFix instead of pursuing new projects. Rohan's defense is straightforward: "I delivered complete architectural plans as contracted. Any minor issues are normal in complex projects, and you can't blame me for your decision to spend money on lawyers and consultants." At trial, can Cityscape recover the ₹8 lakhs for legal fees and CEO time?

- (a) Section 73 provides comprehensive compensation including ₹8 lakhs as direct consequences of Rohan's breach of contract.
- (b) Incidental damages cover the ₹18 lakhs remedial costs but not the ₹8 lakhs litigation-related expenditures and CEO time.
- (c) Courts may deduct the money value of time and litigation expenses from awarded compensation rather than adding them.
- (d) Section 75 entitles Cityscape to ₹26 lakhs total including all expenses incurred in addressing and remedying the breach.

84. FreshMart Groceries contracted with TruckFast Logistics for refrigerated transport of perishable goods for three years. In the second year, TruckFast's cooling units frequently malfunctioned, raising temperatures far above the agreed limit. FreshMart lost several consignments worth ₹18 lakhs and, upon terminating the contract, hired another carrier at higher rates, spending ₹12 lakhs in emergency arrangements. TruckFast disputes liability for the replacement cost, claiming it was an optional business choice and that such expenditure was self-imposed, not a loss arising from its breach. FreshMart argues that the replacement was immediately necessary to prevent further spoilage and maintain continuity of operations. The Court must determine whether such emergency expenditure is recoverable as compensable loss arising from the breach.

Should the Court hold that the replacement cost constitutes recoverable loss?

- (a) Yes, because expenses reasonably incurred after learning of the breach are compensable as incidental loss.
- (b) No, because consequential and incidental losses are too remote and speculative for legal recovery.
- (c) Yes, because every expense incurred after breach automatically qualifies for compensation.
- (d) No, because only losses flowing directly from the breach can be compensated, not business adjustments.

Section - D : Logical Reasoning

Passage:- 1 As India navigates the twin imperatives of economic growth and sustainable development, forests are once again finding their rightful place in the national climate conversation. The recent release of the revised blueprint for the Green India Mission (GIM) puts restoration at the forefront. The ambition is bold: restore 25 million hectares of degraded forest and non-forest land by 2030. This isn't just about greening land for its own sake. It directly ties to India's climate pledge to create an additional carbon sink of up to 3.39 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent by the end of this decade. The big question is not just how much land India restores, but how it restores it. Rising temperatures and drying soil. Put simply, while India may be growing its forest cover, these forests are becoming less effective at absorbing carbon. This discovery challenges the old assumption that "more trees equal more carbon sinks" and instead highlights the need for restoration that enhances ecological resilience, not just canopy cover. The revised GIM is not starting from scratch. The new blueprint expands the lens, focusing on biodiversity-rich landscapes like the Aravalli Hills, Western Ghats, mangroves, and Himalayan catchments. It also aims to link efforts with other government programmes such as the National Agroforestry Policy, watershed initiatives, and the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). But as with most ambitious missions, the challenge lies in turning policy into practice.

India's afforestation story has long wrestled with three stubborn gaps: community participation, ecological design, and financing. Nearly 200 million Indians depend on forests for daily survival. The Forest Rights Act (2006) legally empowers them to manage and protect their landscapes. Yet in practice, many plantation drives bypass these communities, ignoring their claims and consent. This erodes trust and undermines both legality and social legitimacy. However, there are bright spots. In Odisha, Joint Forest Management Committees are integrated into planning and revenue-sharing. In Chhattisgarh, forest departments are experimenting with biodiversity-sensitive plantations and reviving barren cattle shelters by planting mahua trees, aligning ecology with tribal livelihoods. For decades, afforestation has leaned heavily on monocultures of eucalyptus or acacia, which are fast-growing, yes, but ecologically damaging. They deplete groundwater, crowd out native biodiversity, and leave forests vulnerable to climate stress. The revised GIM promises a shift toward native, site-specific species, which is encouraging. However, the real test is whether local forest departments possess the necessary expertise and capacity to deliver. India already has training institutes in Uttarakhand, Coimbatore, and Byrnihat that could be harnessed to equip frontline staff with ecological know-how. Some States are leading the way. Tamil Nadu, for instance, has nearly doubled its mangrove cover in just three years, offering both carbon storage and coastal protection.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/indias-forests-hold-the-future/article70239892.ece?cx_testId=81&cx_testVariant=cx_1&cx_artPos=1&cx_experienceId=EXPO56ZDYSGX&cx_experienceActionId=showRecommendationsX1R7QXU17VG227#cxrecs_s

85. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?

- (a) Ecological interventions that ignore soil quality may neutralize the benefits of increasing forest coverage.
- (b) Large-scale afforestation can improve national water availability even without species-level interventions.
- (c) The success of any forest restoration plan is more reliant on funding levels than ecological site planning.
- (d) Integrating wildlife conservation measures within plantations is the most efficient path to carbon neutrality.

86. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

- (a) Ensuring that forest policy implementation accounts for ground realities is essential to achieving ecological goals.
- (b) Fast-growing tree species can be used effectively when supported by community-led enforcement mechanisms.
- (c) Expanding plantation budgets will automatically strengthen institutional coordination at the state level.
- (d) Land restoration outcomes improve when driven by central authorities instead of dispersed local committees.

87. Which of the following should be prioritized to address the most critical barrier in afforestation outcomes, according to the author?

- (a) Expanding plantation zones to peri-urban regions where monitoring and access are easier to manage.

- (b) Mandating a fixed percentage of afforestation funds be allocated to drought-resistant tree varieties.
- (c) Strengthening institutional knowledge of site-specific ecology through dedicated training and networks.
- (d) Fast-tracking green cover projects through private-public partnerships to meet national climate targets.

88. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the author's claim that monocultures reduce forest resilience?

- (a) Eucalyptus plantations in water-deficient zones have improved overall soil retention over a ten-year period.
- (b) Fast-growing species enable forests to recover faster from natural disasters compared to native alternatives.
- (c) Species such as acacia have been shown to regenerate faster after controlled burns in semi-arid regions.
- (d) Mixed plantations often experience higher mortality rates than monocultures during extreme weather events.

89. Which of the following assumptions is most necessary for the author's critique of current afforestation approaches?

- (a) Ecological damage from poorly chosen plantations cannot be reversed easily even with later restoration efforts.
- (b) Institutional mandates alone are insufficient to drive ecologically sound restoration in forest ecosystems.
- (c) The government has a tendency to prioritize visible outcomes over long-term environmental consequences.
- (d) Carbon targets set under national climate plans require re-evaluation if forests underperform in absorption.

90. Which of the following is most likely to result if afforestation strategies continue to disregard local community participation?

- (a) Forest land will be increasingly diverted toward commercial leases due to lack of local oversight mechanisms.
- (b) Conflicts over land tenure will likely delay ecological initiatives and reduce policy credibility on the ground.
- (c) State forest departments will experience higher turnover due to demotivation among frontline staff.
- (d) Rural migration toward urban areas will increase as people lose connection with their forest livelihoods.

Passage:- 2 In Bihar's electoral contest this time, the future of the new entrant, Prashant Kishor's (PK) Jan Suraa Party, is being talked about. An unknown, untested player often generates more curiosity. Disproportionate interest in its performance can also be due to its holier-than-thou attitude in keeping its distance from Bihar's two main political blocs. Most new entrants have always been legatees of the Janata family of parties or claimants to the "Mandal" heritage. PK brings to the political menu a new offering that does not emerge from these legacies. He has so far also deftly avoided any specific response to the Hindutva arguments of the BJP. One could argue that his party continues to grope for a suitable political platform outside of these two ideological nodes — and that is where he faces a challenge. But that is also where his opportunities lie.

The social-justice ideology has practically run its course in Bihar. On the other hand, even after 10 years of national prominence, Bihar seems elusive for Hindutva. The current rant about ghuspaithiyas is testimony to the fact that the BJP has to invent new stories of victimhood. The ideological bankruptcy of the social-justice ideology and the inadequacy of Hindutva — a combination of homogenising Hindu identity and an anti-minority plank — have produced an ideological vacuum. Whether PK's party can make any ideological claims to fill this vacuum is a crucial question. Or, rather, his ideological equivocations and the talk of governance may work as an asset for a politics that avoids current ideological tropes.

This, in a sense, connects to the other challenge. The second set of challenges he faces is to breach supposedly "established" social bases of Bihar's political parties. These are often talked of in caste-community terms. As election data of the past 10 years show, it is too simplistic to imagine solid vote blocs behind any of the political forces. First, the social-justice bloc has long faced a crisis of double credibility — it does not deliver much, and if it does, the lower sections among the backward castes rarely receive much. Second, the BJP does not seem to have much to offer in response to the social-justice expectations of the state's voters, and whenever it has shared power, it does not seem to have offered much by way of governance. Third, the BJP will have to craft a social alliance not merely of the forward and the most backward castes on the Hindutva platform, but also stitch together a more complicated electoral support comprising the aspirational and impoverished sections — both across castes and having almost contradictory expectations from the state apparatus. These factors mean, as has been previously

described by observers of Bihar politics, a “casteplus” or “Hindutva-plus” approach to winning electoral support is necessary. That, again, is where opportunities exist for the new party.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/pks-holier-than-thou-politics-has-a-challenge-and-an-opportunity-10352512/?ref=top_opinion

91. Which of the following best expresses the central argument the author is making in the passage?
- (a) Bihar’s electorate remains largely influenced by traditional ideological appeals rooted in caste and religion.
 - (b) The ideological exhaustion of legacy parties may allow ambiguous political platforms to gain meaningful traction.
 - (c) Voters in Bihar expect leaders to maintain consistent ideological stances during and after elections.
 - (d) PK’s limited visibility and unclear positioning make him unlikely to succeed in a fragmented political climate.
92. Which of the following views is the author most likely to disagree with, based on the ideas and claims made in the passage?
- (a) A political platform that lacks alignment with dominant ideological narratives can still carve out a meaningful presence in Bihar.
 - (b) Caste-based alliances alone can ensure electoral victory in Bihar despite performance-related shortcomings.
 - (c) Voters may be open to leaders who emphasize competence and delivery over symbolic ideological positions.
 - (d) Legacy parties in Bihar are losing their ability to appeal to every segment of their traditional voter base.
93. Which of the following demonstrates flawed reasoning in interpreting the situation described in the passage?
- (a) Since voters still rely on caste identities, parties lacking traditional bases are unlikely to succeed electorally.
 - (b) PK’s ideological restraint might be deliberate, targeting those fatigued by divisive ideological narratives.
 - (c) Governance as a political pitch may hold traction where legacy ideologies have exhausted their appeal.
 - (d) Parties that emphasize delivery over dogma could resonate with voters outside fixed support patterns.
94. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author’s claim about the potential of governance-focused politics?
- (a) Surveys show that voters prefer leaders who speak clearly about their ideological commitments to specific causes.
 - (b) Campaigns that prioritize ideological clarity over performance tend to draw younger voters and first-time voters.
 - (c) Candidates with no ideological label but a governance agenda have performed well in recent Bihar elections.
 - (d) Voters distrust leaders who focus on administration unless they also signal strong ideological beliefs.
95. Which of the following would be the most reasonable course of action for PK’s party in light of the challenges described?
- (a) Craft a platform rooted in a clear ideological tradition to avoid confusion among traditional party supporters.
 - (b) Use its outsider image to challenge both ideological extremes without declaring allegiance to either camp.
 - (c) Prioritize an anti-Hindutva rhetoric to distinguish the party from the BJP’s cultural influence in the state.
 - (d) Build alliances with social-justice groups while minimizing focus on governance or delivery mechanisms.
96. Which of the following conclusions can be logically drawn from the information presented in the passage?
- (a) Parties that define themselves ideologically have always been more successful in Bihar’s elections than new entrants.
 - (b) Governance without ideological clarity is unlikely to resonate with voters shaped by decades of identity politics.
 - (c) New parties that avoid ideological commitments may benefit from the electorate’s dissatisfaction with old platforms.
 - (d) The appeal of Jan Suraj will likely depend on its ability to form coalitions with caste-based vote banks.

Passage:- 3 The landscape of criminal justice in India underwent significant transformation with the enactment of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, which replaced the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. While procedural reforms have modernized the criminal justice apparatus, fundamental principles governing acquittals and their legal consequences remain anchored in established jurisprudence. This article examines the differential treatment accorded to acquittals under BNSS based on the stage at which they occur, analyzing how the law balances finality with the pursuit of justice.

Acquittal represents the culmination of the presumption of innocence—a principle that lies at the heart of criminal jurisprudence. However, not all acquittals carry identical legal weight or offer equivalent protection against further prosecution. The distinction between acquittals following complete adjudication on merits and those granted at preliminary stages creates two distinct categories of legal finality, each governed by different appellate and revisional remedies.

An acquittal following complete trial represents the most comprehensive form of judicial determination in criminal law. Under BNSS Sections 255–258 (Magistrate trials) and Section 250[1] (Sessions Court trials), such acquittals occur only after the prosecution has presented its entire case, witnesses have been examined and cross-examined, and the court has applied judicial scrutiny to all evidence on record. The sanctity of post-trial acquittals derives from their comprehensive nature. Unlike acquittals at intermediary stages, these represent complete judicial exercises where evidence has been thoroughly evaluated, witnesses subjected to cross-examination, and legal arguments fully considered. The trial court's finding that prosecution has failed to discharge its burden of proof beyond reasonable doubt carries substantial legal weight and forms the foundation for subsequent protection against re-prosecution.

BNSS retains the essential framework while introducing procedural enhancements including mandated timelines for judgment delivery and provisions for digital documentation of proceedings. These reforms accelerate the adjudicatory process without compromising the substantive protection afforded to acquitted persons. BNSS Section 419 preserves the essential structure of appeals against acquittal established under CrPC Section 378, albeit with enhanced victim participation rights. The State Government may prefer appeals against acquittal orders with leave of the High Court. In complaint cases, complainants may appeal subject to special leave requirements. Appeals lie only against acquittal orders passed by courts subordinate to the High Court. In cases where the High Court has acquitted the accused, further challenge is only possible through a special leave petition before the Supreme Court under Article 136[2], ensuring that such intervention remains truly exceptional. Notably, BNSS expands victim rights by providing clearer pathways for challenging acquittals, though within strict temporal limitations.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.livelaw.in/articles/bharatiya-nagarik-suraksha-sanhita-post-acquittal-remedies-full-trial-vs-preliminary-acquittals-309138>

97. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the structure of appellate review under the BNSS?

- (a) The appellate hierarchy under BNSS prevents unfiltered access to higher courts by setting judicial entry barriers.
- (b) BNSS allows the State to appeal any acquittal judgment without seeking permission from the High Court first.
- (c) Procedural efficiency under BNSS is driven by the objective of prioritizing victim participation in every case.
- (d) High Court acquittals are regularly reviewed by the Supreme Court to ensure consistency with lower court verdicts.

98. Which of the following statements, if assumed true, would contradict the information provided in the passage?

- (a) BNSS separates complaint-based acquittals from those initiated by the prosecution when determining appeal rights.
- (b) BNSS allows appeals against acquittals by subordinate courts only with judicial permission in most situations.
- (c) In certain circumstances, only the Supreme Court can review an acquittal order through its special jurisdiction powers.
- (d) Every acquittal under BNSS results from a comprehensive trial involving full witness examination and legal arguments.

99. Which of the following best illustrates a paradox implicit in the procedural reforms introduced by the BNSS?

(a) The BNSS accelerates trial procedures through fixed timelines but retains appellate delays through exceptional petition rights.

(b) The BNSS affirms trial court finality in acquittals while expanding victim rights to appeal those same decisions.

(c) The BNSS treats full-trial acquittals as legally final even though they rely on prosecutorial failures in complex trials.

(d) The BNSS commits to uniform criminal procedure reforms yet lacks consistency in appellate treatment of acquittals.

100. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the author's claim that post-trial acquittals are grounded in full and fair judicial scrutiny?

(a) Higher courts are reluctant to overturn lower court acquittals, citing respect for judicial discretion and independence.

(b) A substantial number of trial-level acquittals result from procedural defaults rather than a full evidentiary assessment.

(c) BNSS encourages trial judges to prioritize cross-examination of witnesses before deciding complex criminal cases.

(d) Several acquittals under BNSS have included lengthy judicial reasoning based on digital and forensic submissions.

101. Which of the following is not a widely held misconception regarding acquittals under the BNSS, based on the author's reasoning?

(a) All acquittals under BNSS automatically bar the accused from being tried again under any legal provision.

(b) Victims can challenge acquittals from lower courts by approaching the Supreme Court directly at any time.

(c) Appellate courts treat all acquittals uniformly regardless of trial depth or stage of case resolution.

(d) Some acquittals receive greater legal protection because they are based on full procedural and evidentiary review.

102. Which of the following would best serve as a counter-argument to the author's claim that BNSS reforms enhance efficiency without reducing procedural fairness?

(a) The rigid timelines under BNSS have pressured trial judges to issue decisions without allowing adequate deliberation.

(b) Victims have now been empowered with legal remedies that increase accountability in appellate mechanisms.

(c) Courts applying BNSS are using real-time updates and digital filings to improve transparency and documentation.

(d) Most trial courts continue to rely on CrPC-based logic even under the BNSS framework for criminal adjudication.

Passage:- 4 (Direction for Questions 103-108): Mohan, the eldest male of a family, is married to Gita. They have two sons, Karan and Lalit. Karan is married to Nisha; they have two children, a daughter and a son, Om and Piya. Lalit is married to Meera; they have a son Dev. Om is married to Riya, and they have a daughter Tara. Piya is married to Sahil and he has an unmarried sister, Urvi.

103. How is Riya related to Karan?

- (a) Cousin (b) Daughter-in-law (c) Niece (d) Sister-in-law

104. How is Dev related to Piya?

- (a) Cousin (b) Brother (c) Nephew (d) Brother-in-law

105. How is Gita related to Tara?

- (a) Grandmother (b) Mother-in-law (c) Great-grandmother (d) Aunt

106. If V is the mother of Sahil and Urvi, how is V related to Piya?

- (a) Sister-in-law (b) Mother-in-law (c) Aunt (d) Grandmother

107. How is Meera related to Om?

- (a) Aunt (b) Sister (c) Mother-in-law (d) Cousin

108. If N is the son of Dev, how is N related to Gita?

- (a) Grandson (b) Great-grandson (c) Nephew (d) Son-in-law

Section - E : Quantitative Techniques

[Directions for Q.109-Q114]: At the Shimla Toy-Train Heritage Fair, five friends run a pop-up lab called “Mean Street Science.” Aanya runs a cocoa counter: on Day-1, Day-2, Day-3 she sells 110, 130, 150 cups. On Day-4, a school trip arrives she wants the 4-day average to be 140 cups. Bharat hosts a mini-quiz (10 marks each). His first three batches score averages 7.2, 8.0, 6.8 across 25, 20, 15 students respectively. A fourth batch of x students scores an average of 8.6; he advertises an overall average ≥ 7.8 .

Charu weighs souvenir cookie boxes. A sealed crate of 24 boxes averages 220 g. One box falls and loses crumbs; the new average becomes 219.5 g. Later she replaces that damaged box with a 235 g box and wants the updated average. Dev runs “speed-sketch” workshops. Session-1 and Session-2 last 72 and 78 minutes (average 75). After Session-3, the overall average drops to 70 minutes because the hall is needed for a parade. Esha sells art prints in two bundles: 60 prints with an average price ₹150, and 40 prints with an average ₹180. She also runs a flash sale where 10 premium prints priced at ₹240 each are swapped for 10 regular prints priced at ₹120 each, without changing total quantity sold.

By dusk, the team posts a scoreboard: planned cocoa target, quiz overall mean, cookie-box averages before/after replacement, workshop average after Session-3, and print revenue averages after the swap. They challenge visiting students to compute missing numbers, combined or weighted averages, the size of Bharat’s fourth batch needed to keep promises, and how the swap affects overall average price per print.

109. Aanya sells 110, 130, 150 cups on Days 1–3. She wants a 4-day average of 140 cups. How many cups must she sell on Day-4?

- (a) 165 (b) 170 (c) 175 (d) 160

110. Dev’s Session-1 and Session-2 last 72 and 78 minutes. After Session-3, the overall average drops to 70 minutes. How long was Session-3?

- (a) 60 (b) 66 (c) 64 (d) 62

111. Bharat’s first three quiz batches: averages 7.2, 8.0, 6.8 across 25, 20, 15 students. A fourth batch of x students averages 8.6. What is the minimum whole number (x) to keep overall average ≥ 7.8 ?

- (a) 31 (b) 32 (c) 33 (d) 34

112. Esha sells 60 prints at average ₹150 and 40 prints at average ₹180 (100 prints total). Later she swaps 10 premium (₹240) for 10 regular (₹120), keeping total quantity 100. What is the new overall average price per print?

- (a) ₹150 (b) ₹156 (c) ₹162 (d) ₹168

113. Charu’s crate: 24 boxes average 220 g. One box loses crumbs; new average 219.5 g. If the damaged box now weighs 206 g and is replaced with a 235 g box, what is the updated average?

- (a) 220.54 g (b) 220.67 g (c) 220.71 g (d) 220.83 g

114. Suppose after Charu replaces the damaged box with a 235 g box, the new average becomes 221 g. What was the damaged box’s weight after the loss?

- (a) 202 g (b) 199 g (c) 205 g (d) 201 g

[Directions for Q.115-Q120]: At the Bhopal Lakefront Maker Fair, six friends set up the “Shape Station” to teach mensuration with real objects:

(1) **Stage & walkway:** A rectangular demo stage is $8\text{ m} \times 6\text{ m}$. For visitors, they lay a uniform 1 m–wide carpeted walkway all around the stage (no gaps). They need the area of carpet and the length of side fencing around the outer boundary.

- (2) **Rangoli rings:** Priya designs a circular rangoli of radius 2.0 m with a white centre of radius 1.2 m. Students must find the coloured ring area and the outer boundary length.
- (3) **Tiled stall floor:** Kabir tiles a snack stall floor of 4.8 m × 3.6 m using square tiles of side 30 cm. Ignoring gaps/cuts, they'll compute the number of tiles needed and the unused area if he buys a full extra row of tiles along each side.
- (4) **Juice tank:** Zoya brings a cylindrical steel juice tank of radius 0.5 m and height 1.2 m, filled to 75%. They want the volume of juice (in litres) and how many 1.5 L bottles can be completely filled.
- (5) **Lampshades:** Aarav assembles conical lampshades with base radius 10 cm and slant height 26 cm. For 12 identical shades, students find the total curved surface area and the cloth needed per shade.
- (6) **Gift boxes & balloons:** Meera wraps cuboid gift boxes of 20 cm × 15 cm × 10 cm she needs the wrapping paper area for 6 boxes (use total surface area). Beside them, Ishan inflates spherical balloons of radius 7 cm; students compare surface area vs. volume for 5 balloons to discuss which grows faster as radius changes.
115. Stage & walkway: What is the carpet area around the 8 m × 6 m stage if the walkway is 1 m wide all around? (a) 28 m² (b) 30 m² (c) 32 m² (d) 34 m²
116. Rangoli ring: radius 2.0 m with white centre radius 1.2 m. Using ($\pi=22/7$), what is the coloured ring area? (a) 7.95 m² (b) 8.05 m² (c) 8.25 m² (d) 7.85 m²
117. Juice tank (cylinder): r=0.5 m, h=1.2 m, 75% filled. How many 1.5 L bottles can be completely filled? (Use $\pi=3.14$, 1 m³=1000 L. (a) 468 (b) 470 (c) 471 (d) 472
118. Lampshades (cone): base radius 10 cm, slant height 26 cm. For 12 shades, what is the total cloth needed (curved surface only) in m²? (Use $\pi=22/7$). (a) 0.955 m² (b) 0.981 m² (c) 1.005 m² (d) 0.915 m²
119. Tiled stall: floor 4.8 m×3.6 m, tiles 30 cm×30 cm. If Kabir buys enough tiles for the floor plus one full extra row along each side, how many tiles remain unused after tiling the floor? (Ignore gaps/cuts.) (a) 66 (b) 54 (c) 48 (d) 60
120. Gift boxes: Each cuboid box measures 20 cm×15 cm×10 cm. Meera adds 5% extra paper per box for overlaps. What total wrapping paper (in m²) is needed for 6 boxes? (a) 0.819 m² (b) 0.780 m² (c) 0.900 m² (d) 0.865 m²

Rough Work
