

UG 2026

AMDIT CARD NUMBER

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QUESTION BOOKLET NO: 2026UG09



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 When Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote ‘Vande Mataram’ in the late 19th century, he was giving voice to a new emotion that was both political and spiritual. The idea of the motherland, tender and protective yet wounded and enslaved, took the shape of a goddess. The country was imagined as a divine figure and the act of liberation became an act of worship. Few songs in Indian history have carried such an intense combination of faith and rebellion. The song came from the pages of Anandamath, a novel set during the late 18th century when famine and rebellion tore through Bengal. The novel imagined a band of Hindu ascetics rising against both Muslim rulers and British power. It turned resistance into sacred duty and the battle cry of the monks became the sound of a divine mission. In Bankim’s imagination, the foreign ruler, Muslim or English, stood as the antagonist in a civilisational drama where the fallen Hindu nation must awaken under the protection of the Mother.

‘Vande Mataram’ travelled from page to street, from hymns to slogans. It was sung in Congress sessions and freedom rallies, written on prison walls, and whispered before executions. Yet its religious imagery made it difficult for many Muslims to join in. To bow before an image, however symbolic, was against their faith. The love of land was one thing, the worship of it quite another. Muslim leaders and intellectuals could not accept the idolatrous imagery of the song. For them the motherland could be loved but not worshipped. The figure of Bharat Mata, emerging from the same imagery, carried an unmistakably Hindu form. That distinction was never understood by the nationalist imagination shaped by the Hindu middle class. What began as a song of liberation became a test of loyalty. After independence the compromise was delicate. The Constituent Assembly, under the guidance of Rajendra Prasad, decided that ‘Vande Mataram’, which had played a historic role in the struggle for freedom, would be honoured as the national song alongside ‘Jana Gana Mana’. The Assembly wished to recognise the emotion it carried without turning the republic into a religious state. Only the first two stanzas were accepted, since these lines were free from the overt goddess imagery of the later verses. The idea was to preserve its historical importance while avoiding its sectarian potential. Yet the debate never really ended.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://thewire.in/communalism/vande-mataram-bankim-official-celebration-150-years-reality-muslims-india>

1. How does the passage describe the evolving role of ‘Vande Mataram’ in India’s political and cultural history?
 - (a) It began as a spiritual invocation but became politically divisive due to its exclusive religious symbolism.
 - (b) It remained a purely religious chant adopted by select nationalist thinkers in elite circles.
 - (c) It reflected colonial admiration for indigenous art forms and was preserved for its literary merit.
 - (d) It was originally composed to promote religious unity but failed to gain acceptance across faiths.

2. According to the passage, Bankim Chandra’s portrayal of the motherland primarily reflects:
 - (a) A secular call for unity beyond religious affiliations and sacred imagery.
 - (b) A fusion of divine personhood and national identity to inspire moral duty.
 - (c) A romantic depiction of India’s landscape as a source of literary beauty.
 - (d) A political satire directed at colonial authority through allegorical means.

3. The author implies that Muslim opposition to ‘Vande Mataram’ arose mainly because:
 - (a) It blurred the distinction between civic allegiance and ritualistic expression.
 - (b) It glorified ascetic rebellion without acknowledging cultural plurality.
 - (c) It replaced patriotic emotion with mythological abstraction of worship.
 - (d) It imposed a form of reverence inconsistent with the tenets of their faith.

4. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the Constituent Assembly’s approach to ‘Vande Mataram’?
 - (a) It regarded the song as outdated and thus unsuitable for national commemoration.
 - (b) It elevated it above ‘Jana Gana Mana’ as a definitive anthem of independence.

- (c) It sought to preserve its legacy while ensuring the republic remained religiously neutral.
- (d) It endorsed the complete composition to uphold historical and poetic authenticity.

5. The author's tone toward the transformation of 'Vande Mataram' from novel to national symbol is best described as:

- (a) Balanced and critical toward the song's exclusionary impact within nationalism.
- (b) Proud and celebratory of the song's unifying power across Indian communities.
- (c) Nostalgic and sentimental about the song's original literary and sacred form.
- (d) Defiant and assertive in defending its religious essence as cultural identity.

6. Which of the following best summarizes the author's overall stance on the legacy of 'Vande Mataram' in independent India?

- (a) It demonstrates how art can unify diverse faiths under a single patriotic vision.
- (b) It stands as a poetic monument disconnected from modern constitutional values.
- (c) It reveals how religious emotion fully harmonized with democratic secularism.
- (d) It remains a revered yet contested symbol reflecting India's uneasy balance of faith and nationhood.

Passage:- 2 The concept 'neo-Malthusian', named after Thomas Malthus (1766-1834), can be used narrowly or loosely, but in this case, it refers to views according to which the size of the human population is the fundamental defining factor and the root cause of environmental problems. According to this view, humans are in an inescapable zero-sum game with the rest of nature. For such thinkers, determining the Anthropocene as the ecological original sin is not a problem. Neo-Malthusian environmental ideas have also been embraced by xenophobic or outright racist groups, since they seem to justify focusing all attention on the areas where the human population is still growing, and belittling the importance of wealth inequality, historical plunder, resource extractivism and the wild differences in per-capita consumption and pollution. For these critics, the idea of the Anthropocene is inherently compromised or biased towards such thinking. It is deemed fundamentally ahistorical and apolitical, blind to the differences between and within societies. What about the Columbian Exchange, or the Industrial Revolution? Are they part and parcel of the same undifferentiated 'human era'?

Another line of criticism has been conversely aimed at the historically specific determination of the origin point at 'the Great Acceleration' of the 1950s. If the Anthropocene is seen as originating in so late a date, would it not let the earlier phases of colonialism or capitalism off the hook? This criticism is based on the wider view that fundamental societal transformations are not point events but longer processes. For example, the Industrial Revolution had roots in the earlier manufactures and even earlier changes in agriculture. And the Green Revolution cannot be explained only by new fertilisers and other agricultural technologies: it stems also from earlier neocolonial groundwork. Thus, the deeper political foundations of the Anthropocene need to be excavated. Such accusations have disturbed many stratigraphers, who feel that 'politicising' such a technical debate is unwarranted. For them, dividing history with a gold spike would not mean that everything began then. Of course different kinds of environmental changes have taken place in different eras, and there are significant differences of scale and ecological dynamics between them.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://aeon.co/essays/declared-dead-last-year-the-anthropocene-is-very-much-alive>

7. How do neo-Malthusian views conceptualise the relationship between humans and the environment?

- (a) They claim environmental degradation results from excessive industrial technology and outdated policy.
- (b) They suggest humans are inherently in conflict with nature due to limited ecological resources.
- (c) They argue humanity's ethical lapses toward biodiversity have led to irreversible harm.
- (d) They assert environmental imbalances arise primarily from political neglect and consumption trends.

8. Why do some critics link neo-Malthusian ideas with racist or xenophobic ideologies?

- (a) Because they focus blame on low-consumption groups rather than polluting corporations.
- (b) Because they advocate authoritarian governance to suppress minority birth rates.

- (c) Because they disproportionately emphasise population growth in specific global regions.
- (d) Because they promote resource extraction from impoverished nations as environmental solutions.

9. What critique is offered against the late dating of the Anthropocene to the 1950s?

- (a) It erases early human influences and gives too much importance to technological breakthroughs.
- (b) It distracts from postcolonial development and overstates the significance of atomic testing.
- (c) It risks exonerating earlier colonial and capitalist processes by narrowing the historical frame.
- (d) It promotes politicised environmental science and exaggerates Western contributions.

10. What broader perspective does the passage propose for understanding environmental transformation?

- (a) It demands shifting focus from climate outcomes to political and historical causation.
- (b) It suggests that no human actions can be isolated from natural systems across history.
- (c) It recommends privileging technical evidence over ideological narratives in debates.
- (d) It proposes viewing environmental change as a biological inevitability rather than social process.

11. Which single word best captures the criticism that the Anthropocene idea is “blind to the differences between and within societies”?

- (a) Unequal
- (b) Incoherent
- (c) Ahistorical
- (d) Apolitical

12. How do stratigraphers respond to concerns about politicising the Anthropocene debate?

- (a) They argue that dating methods are inherently subjective and influenced by public discourse.
- (b) They maintain that establishing a technical marker does not erase broader historical context.
- (c) They acknowledge political objections but insist that scientific authority should prevail.
- (d) They support shifting the definition to include socio-economic and cultural origins.

Passage:- 3 In Zohran Mamdani’s victory speech, two prominent references, to Eugene V Debs and Jawaharlal Nehru, might at first seem like discrete, unconnected invocations. One was a firebrand mobiliser; the other rose to the heights of nation-building and statesmanship. Debs helped create a potent tradition of socialism in the United States; he stands as one of the towering figures of decolonisation. Yet these references are neither random nor rhetorical flourishes. Conceptually and historically, they are closely intertwined.

The surprising thread connecting Debs and Nehru is Roger Baldwin, the founder of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). Baldwin and Nehru were close friends. Baldwin shaped many of Nehru’s views on America and advised him on the Congress party’s American strategy. The two worked together in the League Against Imperialism until Baldwin broke with it over concerns about communist influence — a position Nehru himself shared. Baldwin had worked with and was deeply aligned with Debs’s anti-imperialism and his defence of conscientious objection. Debs saw racism and the exclusion of immigrants not as aberrations but as tools of bourgeois self-interest. For him, it was the working class — not the privileged elite — that heralded a genuinely open and cosmopolitan society. In contemporary parlance, one might say that the cosmopolitanism of the city is the cosmopolitanism of labour, not of capital.

Nehru himself was interested in whether the ACLU could take up the cause of political prisoners in India. The ideological thread connecting these figures belonged to a historical moment we have largely forgotten when civil liberties, anti-racism, socialism, open societies, and decolonisation were all considered part of a single emancipatory movement. Freedom and justice were indivisible. Baldwin warned Nehru that the fight for Indian independence would have to be waged on two fronts: Against “the hidden enemy of Wall Street, backed by the American government, and against Britain”. The former, he said, would always seek to preserve India as a source of revenue for the British Empire. Civil liberties, in this view, were a cause of the Left — distinguishing it from communism and far removed from today’s libertarian appropriation.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/pratap-bhanu-mehta-writes-from-zohran-mamdani-nehru-and-the-forgotten-thread-of-freedom-10350358/?ref=top_opinion

13. In the context of the passage, what does the author most likely mean by the phrase “freedom and justice were indivisible”?

- (a) Rights-based struggles in different parts of the world had to be treated as morally equivalent.
- (b) Political independence and economic prosperity were considered entirely separate goals.
- (c) Only revolutionary violence could unify fragmented movements into a single cause.
- (d) Freedom could be selectively granted, but justice must remain universal and non-negotiable.

14. The author’s portrait of Roger Baldwin’s role chiefly suggests that he:

- (a) functioned narrowly as a domestic civil-liberties organiser with little international concern.
- (b) acted as an interlocutor who transmitted American civil-liberties perspectives into anti-imperial and decolonising debates.
- (c) primarily opposed Nehru and discouraged cross-Atlantic dialogue on India’s future.
- (d) was chiefly a communist organiser whose main aim was spreading Soviet influence.

15. Which claim best captures Eugene V. Debs’s view as described in the passage?

- (a) He believed elites should manage immigration to preserve national character.
- (b) He argued that racism and immigrant exclusion were regrettable anomalies of industrial societies.
- (c) He insisted that cultural cosmopolitanism required the endorsement of capital and owners.
- (d) He held that exclusionary practices were instruments of bourgeois interest and that labour embodied true cosmopolitan openness.

16. The passage’s account of the ideological moment connecting civil liberties, anti-racism, socialism, and decolonisation most nearly implies that:

- (a) these causes were unrelated movements that only later scholars attempted to conjoin retrospectively.
- (b) civil-liberties activism was a narrow legal project separate from broader political struggles.
- (c) they once formed a unified, cross-national emancipatory current in which freedom and justice were treated as inseparable aims.
- (d) decolonisation was a geopolitical phenomenon unaffected by domestic movements for equality and rights.

17. Baldwin’s warning to Nehru that India’s independence struggle would need to confront “the hidden enemy of Wall Street” as well as Britain indicates that Baldwin believed:

- (a) economic interests and global finance would actively work to maintain imperial profit structures in alliance with colonial powers.
- (b) the main challenge to independence was internal cultural backwardness rather than external economic influence.
- (c) international finance was a neutral force unlikely to interfere in imperial arrangements.
- (d) only military confrontation with Britain could secure genuine sovereignty for colonised nations.

18. What larger historiographical point does the author advance by recounting the Baldwin–Debs–Nehru connections?

- (a) That American progressives had no interest in anti-colonial causes and remained inward-looking.
- (b) That histories of liberalism, labour radicalism, and anti-imperial struggle are intertwined and deserve recovery.
- (c) That Nehru’s foreign policy owes nothing to transatlantic intellectual exchange.
- (d) That civil-liberties discourse was irrelevant to twentieth-century decolonisation politics.

Passage:- 4 Over the past few weeks, I’ve been asking people in my circle of AI professionals if they are mentally prepared for artificial superintelligence. They tend to shrug and express various worries: potential impacts on the job market or the threat of AI-powered misinformation. They also mention the potential upsides, like the ability of superintelligence to help us cure diseases, revolutionize clean energy, unravel the mysteries of the Universe, and maybe even bring about world peace.

In other words, they have never really considered what life will be like the day after an artificial general intelligence (AGI) is widely available that exceeds our own cognitive abilities. From knowledge and expertise to planning, reasoning, creativity, and problem-solving, we could soon find ourselves thoroughly outmatched. This is a genuine possibility in the very near future, and nobody I know is honestly confronting the profound (and potentially demoralizing) impact it could have on our identity as humans. I apply this criticism to myself as well. I have been writing about the dangers of superintelligence for well over a decade, and I, too, have focused on specific tactical risks such as the AI manipulation problem and the arrival mind paradox. At the same time, I have failed to honestly confront what life will really feel like when we humans collectively realize we have lost cognitive supremacy on planet Earth and will likely never get it back. No, that last statement is not personal enough. What I failed to confront is what my life will really feel like when I am standing alone in an elevator — just me and my phone — and the smartest one speeding between floors is the phone. When you let yourself consider this, you realize that the biggest impact on humanity will not be the looming upheaval in the job market or the dangerous new AI technologies that we will undoubtedly use to manipulate each other. No, the biggest impact on humanity will be the identity crisis that hits us like a robotic punch in the face, stunning us into a new reality where the AI in our pockets can solve any problem we encounter in our daily lives and do it faster, smarter, and more creatively than we could do ourselves.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://bigthink.com/the-future/what-happens-the-day-after-humans-create-agi/>

19. According to the author, what is the most profound impact of artificial superintelligence on humanity?
 - (a) It will disrupt the global economy through massive job displacements and skill redundancy.
 - (b) It will generate new forms of ethical and political governance for technological societies.
 - (c) It will fundamentally challenge humanity's sense of identity and cognitive superiority.
 - (d) It will transform industries through innovation and data-driven economic efficiency.

20. What criticism does the author direct at himself regarding his previous engagement with AI?
 - (a) He underestimated the speed of AI advancement and its threat to public safety.
 - (b) He focused excessively on tactical dangers without reflecting on personal and emotional implications.
 - (c) He neglected to consider economic inequalities caused by automation and AI monopolies.
 - (d) He relied too heavily on scientific optimism about solving global challenges through AI.

21. In the elevator image, what symbolic contrast is the author trying to highlight?
 - (a) The replacement of collective reasoning with isolated dependence on machines.
 - (b) The physical superiority of machines over humans in confined spaces.
 - (c) The loss of human intellectual primacy in everyday, intimate situations.
 - (d) The emotional comfort humans derive from constant technological companionship.

22. What, according to the author, distinguishes most people's attitudes toward superintelligence from his present reflection?
 - (a) They view it primarily through moral philosophy rather than existential realism.
 - (b) They limit their concern to practical risks and benefits without confronting deeper implications.
 - (c) They celebrate it as an inevitable technological evolution unworthy of emotional concern.
 - (d) They distrust AI entirely and call for immediate cessation of all related research.

23. Which word best describes the emotional state the author anticipates when humanity realizes it has 'lost cognitive supremacy'?

(a) Demoralized	(b) Indifferent	(c) Vindicated	(d) Euphoric
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24. According to the author, what is likely to be the most profound impact of artificial superintelligence on humanity?
 - (a) A collective identity shock from realizing machines surpass human intelligence.

- (b) A lasting economic collapse caused by automation and job displacement.
- (c) A global information crisis created by AI-driven misinformation systems.
- (d) A technological withdrawal reducing dependence on smart personal devices.

Section - B : Current Affairs including General Knowledge

Passage:- 1 India's commitment to wetland conservation has been significantly bolstered in 2025, with the country's total number of Ramsar sites growing from 85 to 94. This notable increase underscores a proactive approach to protecting these vital ecosystems. The new additions, spanning across Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, and Bihar, highlight the diverse nature of wetlands and their critical importance for biodiversity, climate resilience, and local livelihoods.

To ensure that wetlands critical ecosystems for biodiversity conservation, water regulation, flood mitigation and livelihood support are maintained in an ecologically balanced manner.

It encourages national action and international cooperation to protect wetlands, especially those vital for migratory birds, rare species and hydrological stability. 94 wetlands covering approximately 13.6 lakh hectares. India's Ramsar network has expanded from 26 sites in 2012 to 94 in 2025, with 51 new designations since 2020 — reflecting proactive conservation efforts.

Wetlands are critical ecosystems that play an imperative role in maintaining ecological balance, supporting biodiversity, and providing various ecosystem services essential for human survival. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, an international treaty established in 1971, provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands globally. This document explores the Ramsar sites in India and the sustainable use of wetlands for human and planetary health. Wetlands are essential for managing the impacts of floods, droughts, and cyclones. They serve as natural buffers by capturing excess rainfall and gradually releasing water during dry periods, thus mitigating extreme weather effects. Additionally, wetlands are vital for maintaining ecosystem health, helping to minimize potential disaster impacts on various habitats and species.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/exam-mentor/indias-wetland-wonders-94-ramsar-sites-counting/>]

25. Which initiative, launched in the Union Budget 2023–24, focuses on optimizing wetland utilization, enhancing biodiversity, and promoting eco-tourism for local livelihoods?

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) National Wetland Mission | (b) Amrit Dharohar Scheme |
| (c) Prakriti Conservation Plan | (d) Jal Amrit Abhiyan |

26. Which of the following statements about Bihar's Ramsar sites is correct?

- (a) Bihar now has six Ramsar sites, ranking third in India after Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
- (b) Maharashtra now has six Ramsar sites, ranking third in India after Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
- (c) Odisha now has six Ramsar sites, ranking third in India after Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
- (d) Gujarat now has six Ramsar sites, ranking third in India after Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

27. Which national policy framework emphasizes the conservation of inland aquatic ecosystems and advocates the creation of a national wetlands mission to preserve biodiversity and ecosystem services?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) National Environmental Policy | (b) National Biodiversity Strategy |
| (c) National River Conservation Plan | (d) National Wildlife Action Plan |

28. Which of the following wetlands were the latest additions (2025) to India's list of Ramsar sites from Bihar?

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|--|---|
| (a) Kanwar Lake and Gogabeel Lake | (b) Gokul Jalashay and Udaipur Jheel |
| (c) Kabartal Wetland and Kusheshwar Asthan | (d) Baraila Wetland and Bhagalpur Sanctuary |

29. Which year marks the establishment of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the first international treaty for the conservation and wise use of wetlands?

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) 1951 | (b) 1961 | (c) 1965 | (d) 1971 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

30. Consider the following statements about India's global standing in terms of Ramsar sites:

- I. India ranks first in Asia and third globally in the total number of Ramsar sites.
- II. The United Kingdom (176 sites) and Mexico (144 sites) are the only two countries ahead of India in the global ranking.
- III. India's Ramsar sites are managed solely under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Wetlands Programme.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Passage:- 2 UNESCO designates 26 new biosphere reserves across 21 countries, the highest number in 20 years. The WNNBR now includes 785 sites in 142 countries, with an additional one million sq km of natural areas brought under protection since 2018 equivalent to the size of Bolivia. It integrates Pin Valley National Park, Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary, Chandratat Wetland, and the Sarchu plains, encompassing windswept plateaus, glacial valleys, alpine lakes, and high-altitude desert making it one of the coldest and driest ecosystems in WNNBR.

Ecologically, it harbours 655 herbs, 41 shrubs, and 17 tree species, including 14 endemics and 47 medicinal plants crucial to the Sowa Rigpa/Amchi system. Its wildlife includes 17 mammal and 119 bird species, with the snow leopard as the flagship species, supported by a robust prey base of more than 800 blue sheep in Spiti valley. The fauna also includes Himalayan ibex and Himalayan wolf.

Around 12,000 inhabitants live in scattered villages, practising traditional pastoralism, yak and goat herding, barley and pea farming, and Tibetan herbal medicine, knowledge sustained through Buddhist monastic traditions and community councils that regulate the use of fragile alpine resources, as per a statement by UNEP. As India's first high-altitude cold desert biosphere reserve, it highlights the urgent need to safeguard mountain ecosystems facing tourism pressures and climate change.

The designation would boost international research collaborations, promote responsible eco-tourism, and strengthen climate resilience efforts in the Himalayas. The recognition has firmly placed Himachal's cold desert on the global conservation map.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/himachal-cold-desert-enters-unesco-biosphere-reserve-list-10275673/>]

31. Which of the following statements about India's Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve is correct?

- (a) It is situated in the Indo-Gangetic plains of northern India and known for tropical biodiversity.
- (b) It is located in the Western Ghats and represents India's humid tropical ecosystem.
- (c) It lies in the eastern Himalayas and receives heavy rainfall throughout the year.
- (d) It is located in the trans-Himalayan region of northern India and represents a cold-arid ecosystem.

32. Which of the following best defines Biosphere Reserves?

- (a) Ecosystems representing biogeographic regions that include human communities as part of sustainable development.
- (b) Regions identified mainly for tourism and recreation without ecological preservation goals.
- (c) Areas created only for wildlife protection with no role for human activities or settlements.
- (d) Zones designated solely for industrial development and commercial resource utilization.

33. Which of the following countries is not among the six nations that saw the designation of their first biosphere reserve by UNESCO?

- (a) Cambodia (b) Kenya (c) Paraguay (d) Nepal

34. Which of the following programmes of UNESCO is responsible for managing the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNNBR)?

- (a) Global Ecology and Climate Programme (GECIP)
- (b) Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme

- (c) Sustainable Earth and Environment Programme (SEEP)
 (d) International Nature and Conservation Programme (INCP)

35. Which country became the first in the world to have its entire national territory designated as a biosphere reserve by UNESCO?

- (a) Republic of Seychelles (b) São Tomé and Príncipe (c) Republic of Maldives (d) Republic of Costa Rica

36. How many zones is the Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve divided into to ensure a balance between conservation, sustainable use, and community participation?

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

Passage:- 3 The Constitutional Amendment Bill was introduced in response to the Modi government's commitment against political corruption in the country and the public's outrage. The purpose of this bill is to elevate the declining standards of morality in public life and bring integrity to politics. In recent years, an astonishing situation has arisen in the country where Chief Ministers or Ministers have unethically run the government from jail without resigning. On one hand, Modi ji has introduced a constitutional amendment to bring himself within the ambit of the law, while on the other hand, the entire opposition has opposed it to remain outside the law's ambit and run governments from jail. The policy of the main opposition party is to amend the Constitution to place the Prime Minister above the law, whereas our party is bringing the Prime Minister, Ministers, and Chief Ministers within the ambit of the law. The crude behavior with which the opposition alliance opposed this bill to protect corrupt individuals has completely exposed the opposition.

Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation stated in a series of posts on 'X' that, considering the Modi government's commitment against political corruption in the country and the public outrage, he introduced a Constitutional Amendment Bill in Parliament today with the consent of the Lok Sabha Speaker. He further stated that the purpose of this bill is to elevate the declining standards of morality in public life and bring integrity to politics. Shri Amit Shah stated that the country still remembers the time when, during the Emergency in this very esteemed House, the then Prime Minister, through the 39th Constitutional Amendment, granted special privileges to the Prime Minister, ensuring that no legal action could be taken against them. On one hand, this reflects the work culture and policy of the main opposition party, which seeks to place the Prime Minister above the law through constitutional amendments.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from
<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2158593>]

37. Which of the following statements about a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) is correct?

- (a) A JPC is a permanent standing committee that continues to function throughout successive Lok Sabhas.
 (b) A JPC is set up by Parliament for a specific purpose, consisting of members from both Houses, and is dissolved once its task is completed or its term ends.
 (c) A JPC can be established only by the President and not by Parliament through a resolution.
 (d) A JPC functions under the supervision of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) for financial investigations.

38. How many members will be included in the Joint Parliamentary Committee appointed to study the Constitution (130th Amendment) Bill, 2025 before its presentation in Parliament?

- (a) 29 members (b) 31 members (c) 33 members (d) 36 members

39. Who has the constitutional authority to act on the Chief Minister's advice and remove a detained minister in Jammu and Kashmir?

- (a) The Union Home Secretary (b) The State Assembly Speaker
 (c) The Chief Justice of the High Court (d) The Lieutenant Governor

40. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution, dealing with the appointment and responsibilities of the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister, is proposed to be amended under the new Bill?

- (a) Article 70 (b) Article 73 (c) Article 75 (d) Article 78

41. Which of the following Acts is being amended by the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2025, introduced in the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir (Governance) Act, 2021 (b) Jammu and Kashmir (Reorganisation) Act, 2019
(c) Jammu and Kashmir (Administration) Act, 2018 (d) Jammu and Kashmir (Transition) Act, 2020

42. Consider the following statements about the Constitution (130th Amendment) Bill, 2025 concerning disqualification of executive office-holders:

- I. Any person holding an executive post such as the Prime Minister, Chief Minister, Union Minister, or State Minister convicted in a serious criminal case with punishment of over five years must resign.
II. If the convicted person remains in jail for 30 consecutive days without any judicial relief, he will automatically lose office.
III. The Bill empowers the President or Governor to exempt a convicted Minister from resignation in special circumstances.

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

Passage:- 4 Prime Minister Narendra Modi concluded a productive visit to China during which he attended the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) summit and held bilateral talks with world leaders including Chinese President Xi Jinping and Russia's Vladimir Putin.

Landed in Tianjin, China. Looking forward to deliberations at the SCO Summit and meeting various world leaders. According to Modi this visit comes at a crucial time for India-China relations, and noted the significance of bilateral ties for regional peace and prosperity. Stable, predictable, and amicable relations between India and China, the two largest nations on Earth, can positively impact regional and global peace. This is also crucial for a multi-polar Asia and world.

Citing the current volatility in the world economy, the PM stated that it is important for India and China, as two major economies, to work together to bring stability to the world economic order. Additionally, India and China plan to work on a settlement of the boundary question, with an expert group being set up to explore early solutions. They have also agreed to resume direct flight connectivity and streamline visa facilitation.

Modi and Xi last met in October 2024 on the sidelines of the BRICS summit in Kazan, Russia. Earlier this month, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi met Modi in New Delhi and handed him an invitation from Xi. Modi last travelled to China for the SCO summit in Qingdao in June 2018.

Before heading to China, Modi travelled to Tokyo for the annual India-Japan summit, where he met the Japanese Prime Minister, Shigeru Ishiba. The trip takes on added weight in light of the US tariffs, highlighted by deepening defence, technology and investment ties with Japan.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/pm-modi-lands-china-7-years-sco-summit-meeting-xi-jinping-10220761/>]

43. Consider the following statements about the origin of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO):

- I. The SCO traces its origin to the Shanghai Five, established in 1990.
II. The Shanghai Five included China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan as founding members.
III. The Shanghai Five was formed primarily for post-Soviet border confidence-building and force reduction along shared frontiers.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

44. Which body serves as the supreme decision-making organ of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)?

- (a) Heads of State Council (b) Council of Foreign Ministers

(c) Council of National Coordinators

(d) Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure

45. Which of the following statements about the outcomes of the SCO Summit is correct?

- (a) The summit adopted 12 official documents focusing on regional economic cooperation and trade.
- (b) The summit finalised 18 formal agreements addressing defence, security, and regional coordination.
- (c) The summit adopted 24 key instruments, including the Tianjin Declaration and the SCO Strategy 2035.
- (d) The summit endorsed 30 structured measures related to cultural, social, and educational development.

46. Which of the following India-linked connectivity initiatives, mentioned along with Chabahar Port, supports the SCO's goal of improving access to Eurasian markets?

- (a) Delhi–Mumbai Industrial Development Corridor
- (b) International North–South Transport Corridor
- (c) India–Myanmar–Thailand Highway Network
- (d) Asia–Africa Growth Cooperation Corridor

47. What is the official theme announced by the Kyrgyz Republic for its 2025–2026 chairmanship of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)?

- (a) Building unity for a peaceful world, harmony, and shared prosperity together
- (b) Advancing growth for a secure world, progress, and inclusive development together
- (c) Strengthening trust for a stable world, peace, and sustainable cooperation together
- (d) 25 years of the SCO: together for a stable world, development, and prosperity

Passage:- 5 The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), through its Office Memorandum, has unexpectedly excluded the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors from the List of Activities Finalised in India. This decision is concerning, as the AFOLU sectors play a crucial role and present a major opportunity for India to advance its climate commitments under the Paris Agreement.

While these technology-based activities, typically capital-intensive, are designed to promote the scaling up and diffusion of low-carbon technologies and enhance their financial viability through carbon revenues, it is inaccurate to suggest that they contribute more to emission reduction than nature-based solutions such as those within the AFOLU sectors.

Technology-based projects, with their high upfront costs, may benefit a few industrial players and investors through carbon trading. In contrast, AFOLU-based activities directly support communities, including smallholder farmers engaged in regenerative agriculture, agroforestry, and sustainable land use. Excluding AFOLU sectors contradicts the objectives of the Green India Mission under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) formulated by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change.

It is also misleading to claim that carbon credits from technology-based projects fetch higher market prices than those from AFOLU or other nature-based solutions. Current market trends indicate that credits from AFOLU projects often command higher prices, as they deliver not only environmental but also social and economic benefits — particularly by improving rural livelihoods.

Though there are several areas where PAT, launched in 2012, could be implemented better, it has created industry familiarity with a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) mechanism and a good number of accredited energy auditors.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/at-india-gate-air-pollution-aqi-protest-for-survival-10357330/?ref=infinite>]

48. What is the composition of the National Designated Authority established under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)?

- (a) A 15-member committee
- (b) An 18-member committee
- (c) A 20-member committee
- (d) A 21-member committee

49. How many activities for carbon credit trading in India have been approved by the National Designated Authority for Implementation of the Paris Agreement (NDIAIPA) under the Article 6.4 mechanism?

- (a) 14 activities
- (b) 10 activities
- (c) 18 activities
- (d) 12 activities

50. Consider the following statements about Article 6 under the Paris Agreement:

- I. Article 6 defines the framework for creating a global carbon market and international emissions trading system.
- II. It was one of the most debated sections of the Paris Agreement due to disagreements over carbon credit accounting and double counting.
- III. Article 6 was finally adopted by countries at the 29th UN Climate Conference (COP 29) held in Baku, Azerbaijan, in November 2024.

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

51. Which of the following bodies provides strategic guidance on market design, sectoral coverage, and phased implementation of the Indian Carbon Market?

- (a) National Steering Committee for Climate Transition Market
- (b) National Steering Committee for the Indian Carbon Market
- (c) National Steering Committee for Sustainable Carbon Market
- (d) National Steering Committee for Environmental Trading Market

52. Which of the following statements about carbon markets is correct?

- (a) Carbon markets allow trading of one-ton emission credits in reduced or avoided CO₂ or GHGs.
- (b) Carbon markets exist mainly to promote fossil fuel trade and increase industrial emissions.
- (c) Carbon markets are meant for managing agricultural subsidies and crop insurance systems.
- (d) Carbon markets function as mechanisms for domestic monetary and fiscal policy control.

Section - C : Legal Reasoning

Passage:- 1 Judicial review is the courts' power to test legislation and executive action against the Constitution, and in India it has been crucial to reconciling Fundamental Rights (Part III) with the Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV). While Fundamental Rights are enforceable under Articles 32 and 226, Directive Principles are non-justiciable under Article 37 yet "fundamental in the governance of the country." From this starting point, Indian courts have used judicial review to move from conflict to harmony between Parts III and IV.

In the early phase, the Supreme Court read Article 37 literally and gave primacy to Fundamental Rights over Directive Principles. In *State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan*, communal reservations inspired by Article 46 were struck down as violating Articles 15(1) and 29(2); *Venkataraman v. State of Madras* took a similar line. Parliament responded with the First Amendment (Article 15(4)), enabling special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes. The Court then pivoted to harmonious construction. In *Hanif Quareshi*, a total ban on cattle slaughter was invalidated as an unreasonable restriction on Article 19(1)(g), yet the Court stressed that Directive Principles must be implemented without abridging rights lest Part III become "a mere rope of sand." In *In re Kerala Education Bill*, compelling minority institutions not to charge fees was held to violate Article 30 despite Article 45, with the Court calling Directive Principles a "lode star" for interpretation.

A co-equal, integrative approach followed. *Sajjan Singh* urged reading rights in light of Directive Principles; *Bijoya Cotton Mills* advised giving weight to socio-economic legislation and presuming public interest; *Golaknath* described Parts III and IV as an "integrated scheme"; and *C.B. Boarding and Lodging* declared the two Parts complementary and supplementary. The pendulum briefly swung toward primacy of Directive Principles. In *Kesavananda Bharati*, several opinions urged that the rights of the few must subserve the common good embodied in Part IV, and Article 31C's design to shield certain Directive-implementing laws reflected that tilt.

The Court then restored balance and constitutional structure. In *State of Kerala v. N.M. Thomas*, Article 46 aided, but did not displace, equality guarantees. In *Minerva Mills*, Chief Justice Y.V. Chandrachud held that harmony between Parts III and IV is part of the basic structure, striking down Section 4 of the 42nd Amendment that granted unqualified primacy to Directive Principles over Articles 14 and 19. Later, *Unnikrishnan and DTC v. DTC Mazdoor Congress* entrenched the integrative method, reading rights and directives together, most notably expanding Article 21 (life and personal liberty) through Directive-informed content. Thus, judicial review in India preserves constitutional supremacy by ensuring that socio-economic goals are advanced without sacrificing core rights, maintaining a calibrated balance that is itself a basic feature of the Constitution.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.lawteacher.net/free-law-essays/human-rights/fundamental-rights-and-the-directive-principles.php>]

53. The Supreme Court's approach in dealing with socio-economic legislation underwent a transformation where it moved from strictly protecting individual rights to acknowledging the weight of collective welfare measures. In a landmark judgment, the Court articulated a specific presumption that would guide its review of laws aimed at achieving socio-economic objectives under the Directive Principles. A petitioner challenges a state law providing subsidized housing to economically weaker sections, arguing it violates property rights under Article 19(1)(f). The state government defends the legislation citing its constitutional obligation to implement Directive Principles for achieving social justice and reducing inequalities. Based on the passage's description of the Court's evolved approach, which principle should guide the Court's review of this socio-economic legislation?

- (a) The Court must give absolute primacy to property rights as Directive Principles are merely advisory in nature.
- (b) The Court should invalidate the law as socio-economic goals cannot justify any restriction on fundamental rights.
- (c) The Court must strike down the law unless the state proves it does not abridge any fundamental right whatsoever.
- (d) The Court should presume the legislation serves public interest and accord weight to its socio-economic objectives.

54. In addressing the constitutional validity of legislation implementing Directive Principles, the Court developed a nuanced standard that sought to prevent Fundamental Rights from becoming ineffective while simultaneously allowing scope for socio-economic reform. This standard emerged from a case involving restrictions on trade and business, where the Court had to balance individual economic freedoms with state efforts to achieve social welfare objectives. A state enacts a law imposing complete prohibition on trading in certain commodities to achieve social welfare objectives under Article 47 concerning public health. Traders challenge this as violating their right to trade under Article 19(1)(g), while the state argues the prohibition is essential for implementing Directive Principles. Based on the passage's description of the Court's approach to such conflicts, what should be the Court's position on reviewing this legislation?

- (a) The prohibition must be upheld automatically as it implements a Directive Principle regardless of its reasonableness.
- (b) The Court should validate total bans without examining proportionality if any Directive Principle is cited.
- (c) The restriction must be reasonable and not implemented in a manner that renders Fundamental Rights meaningless.
- (d) All Directive Principles must override trade rights as socio-economic goals are constitutionally superior to individual freedoms.

55. The constitutional relationship between different parts of the Constitution has been subject to judicial interpretation, with the Court eventually recognizing that certain structural arrangements form the immutable core of constitutional identity that cannot be destroyed even through the amendment process. Parliament, seeking to accelerate socio-economic development and reduce poverty, passes a constitutional amendment giving complete and unqualified priority to all laws implementing any Directive Principle over specific Fundamental Rights enumerated in Articles 14 and 19, arguing this better serves national development goals and collective welfare. A petitioner challenges this amendment as fundamentally altering the constitutional structure and destroying the careful balance between individual rights and state objectives. Based on the passage's description of constitutional limits on amendment power, what should be the Court's determination regarding this amendment?

- (a) The amendment violates basic structure by destroying the harmony between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
- (b) The amendment is valid as Parliament has unlimited power to modify the relationship between constitutional parts.
- (c) The amendment must be upheld because Directive Principles represent collective good superior to individual rights.
- (d) The amendment is constitutional since Article 37 already declares Directive Principles fundamental in governance.

56. The Supreme Court's interpretive methodology evolved significantly over decades to recognize an integrated constitutional vision where different provisions inform and enrich each other's meaning rather than operating in isolation. This evolution represented a fundamental shift from treating constitutional parts as separate compartments to viewing them as interconnected components of a unified whole. The government defends a law restricting certain freedoms guaranteed under Part III by citing its essential role in advancing socio-economic justice and welfare objectives enumerated in Part IV. Critics argue the restriction directly violates enumerated Fundamental Rights and that Directive Principles, being non-justiciable under Article 37, cannot justify such infringement. Based on the passage's description of the Court's mature interpretive approach developed through decades of jurisprudence, which method should the Court employ in analyzing this constitutional question?

- (a) The Court should interpret Fundamental Rights in isolation without reference to any other constitutional provisions.
- (b) The Court must read the rights provisions by drawing upon the content and guidance from Directive Principles.
- (c) The Court should declare Fundamental Rights supreme and ignore all Directive Principles in its interpretation completely.

(d) The Court must apply Directive Principles as binding law superseding the specific textual guarantees in rights provisions.

57. Constitutional interpretation requires understanding how different provisions interact to form a coherent system rather than existing as disconnected mandates. The Court, in its jurisprudential evolution spanning several decades, articulated a comprehensive vision of how the Constitution's various parts relate to each other structurally and functionally. A prominent legal scholar, in a widely circulated academic paper, argues that Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles exist in separate constitutional silos with no inherent connection or interaction, each operating independently and autonomously within its designated sphere without any overlap or mutual influence. The scholar contends that Article 37's declaration of non-justiciability creates an impermeable wall between the two parts. Based on the passage's description of the Court's developed constitutional philosophy as reflected in its landmark judgments, how should this characterization be evaluated?

- (a) The characterization is accurate as Article 37 creates absolute separation between justiciable and non-justiciable provisions.
- (b) The characterization reflects constitutional design since Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles serve entirely different purposes.
- (c) The characterization is flawed because the Court has recognized Parts III and IV as forming an integrated constitutional scheme.
- (d) The characterization is correct because Directive Principles cannot influence interpretation or application of Fundamental Rights provisions.

Passage:- 2 The BNS distinguishes culpable homicide from murder and sets out the principles, exceptions, and punishments governing unlawful killings. Homicide means the killing of one human being by another, but not every killing amounts to culpable homicide. Causing the death of a child in the mother's womb is not homicide, though it may become culpable homicide if any part of the child has been brought forth though not completely born.

The doctrine of intention holds that culpable homicide occurs when an act is done with the purpose of causing death or of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, intention being inferred from the conduct of the accused. Complementing this, the doctrine of knowledge imposes liability where the act is done with awareness that it is likely to cause death, knowledge being a stronger mental state that imports a sense of certainty rather than mere probability. The doctrine of proximate causation further requires that death must be the direct, not remote, consequence of the act, without any substantial change of circumstances breaking the chain of causation. The term "act" includes illegal omissions, so that death resulting from the neglect of a legal duty may also amount to culpable homicide.

Culpable homicide becomes murder when the act satisfies specific aggravating conditions. The doctrine of sufficiency in the ordinary course of nature, drawn from the celebrated *Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab* ruling, holds that when a person intends to inflict a particular bodily injury and that injury is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death, the offence constitutes murder. Another principle, the doctrine of imminently dangerous acts, treats as murder any act done with the knowledge that it must, in all probability, cause death or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, if done without any lawful excuse. Five statutory exceptions reduce murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder: (1) grave and sudden provocation, subject to three provisos and a factual test; (2) exceeding the right of private defence without premeditation and without intent to do more harm than necessary; (3) an act done by a public servant in good faith for public justice exceeding lawful powers; (4) a sudden fight without premeditation and without cruelty or undue advantage; and (5) death caused with the consent of a person above eighteen years of age who willingly assumes the risk.

The doctrine of transfer of malice applies where the intended victim differs from the actual one, the death of an unintended person is treated as if it were caused to the person intended or known to be likely to be affected.

Punishment depends on classification: murder is punishable with death or imprisonment for life, while culpable homicide not amounting to murder attracts graded penalties depending on whether the mental element was intention or knowledge. Collectively, these doctrines align moral blameworthiness with mental state, causation, and mitigating circumstances, thereby ensuring proportionate liability for every form of unlawful killing.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <http://student.manupatra.com/Academic/Abk/Indian-Penal-Code/chapter8.htm>]

58. A pregnant woman is involved in a vehicular accident caused by the defendant's rash driving. At the time of impact, the woman is in active labor and the child's head has emerged from the birth canal, but the torso and limbs remain inside the womb. Due to the trauma from the accident, the partially emerged child suffers fatal injuries and dies before being completely delivered. The defendant argues that since the child was not completely born at the time of death, no homicide has occurred under the BNS provisions. The prosecution contends that the partial emergence is sufficient to establish homicide. Based on the passage's provisions regarding when causing death constitutes homicide in cases involving unborn children, what is the correct legal position?

- (a) No homicide occurred because the child must be completely born and severed from the mother for homicide provisions to apply.
- (b) Culpable homicide occurred since any part of the child had been brought forth even though not completely born at death.
- (c) Homicide cannot be established as the child was still physically connected to the mother through the umbilical cord during impact.
- (d) No culpable homicide exists because the child had not taken independent breath outside the womb at the time of fatal injury.

59. A factory owner knowingly operates machinery with critical safety defects that he is fully aware create a substantial risk of fatal accidents to workers. Despite this awareness and certainty about the dangerous condition, the owner does not specifically desire or intend that any worker should die, hoping instead that accidents might somehow be avoided through worker caution. When a worker is killed due to the defective machinery, the owner argues he lacked the requisite mental state for culpable homicide because he harbored no actual intention or purpose to cause death. The prosecution contends that the owner's awareness of the likelihood of death is sufficient. Based on the passage's description of the mental states that can establish culpable homicide, which principle governs liability in this situation?

- (a) Liability cannot attach without proof of purpose to cause death as knowledge alone is insufficient for culpable homicide.
- (b) The accused must have both intention and knowledge simultaneously for culpable homicide to be established under BNS provisions.
- (c) Culpable homicide requires specific intention to cause death which is absent when the accused merely hopes to avoid harm.
- (d) The doctrine of knowledge imposes liability where the act is done with awareness that it is likely to cause death.

60. A doctor negligently fails to provide prescribed medication to a critically ill patient under his care, despite having a clear legal duty to do so as the attending physician. The patient dies as a direct result of not receiving the medication. The doctor argues that culpable homicide requires a positive act of commission and that his mere failure to act, being a passive omission rather than an active deed, cannot constitute the "act" necessary to establish liability under the BNS provisions. The prosecution maintains that the doctor's conduct falls within the scope of acts that can give rise to culpable homicide. Based on the passage's definition of what constitutes an "act" for purposes of culpable homicide liability, what is the correct legal analysis?

- (a) Culpable homicide requires affirmative physical conduct and cannot be established through passive failures or mere omissions alone.
- (b) Only deliberate and intentional omissions can constitute acts for culpable homicide while negligent failures cannot establish liability.
- (c) The term act includes illegal omissions so death resulting from neglect of a legal duty may amount to culpable homicide.
- (d) Omissions can establish culpable homicide only when accompanied by a positive act of concealment or active prevention of aid.

61. During an armed robbery, the defendant intentionally stabs the victim once in the abdomen with a knife, specifically intending to inflict that particular wound to facilitate escape. Medical evidence establishes that a single stab wound to the abdomen, given the location and depth of penetration, is ordinarily sufficient to cause death in the normal course of events without medical intervention, and the victim dies from internal hemorrhaging. The defendant argues that murder requires proof of intention to cause death itself, and that merely intending to cause a specific bodily injury, even if fatal, does not constitute the mental state for murder. The prosecution relies on an established judicial principle. Based on the passage's description of when culpable homicide becomes murder, which doctrine determines the defendant's liability?

- (a) The doctrine of sufficiency in the ordinary course of nature holds that intending particular injury sufficient to cause death constitutes murder.
- (b) Murder requires specific intention to kill and intention to cause bodily injury alone is insufficient for murder conviction.
- (c) Intention to inflict bodily injury can establish culpable homicide but additional proof of death-intention is required for murder.
- (d) The doctrine applies only when the accused intended multiple injuries and the cumulative effect was sufficient to cause death.

62. Two individuals engage in a spontaneous altercation that erupts suddenly in a public place without any prior planning or premeditation by either party. During the confrontation, one party uses a weapon that happens to be at hand and kills the other. Evidence shows the fight arose unexpectedly, neither party deliberately sought the confrontation beforehand, and the fight was conducted without either party taking undue advantage of the other or acting with unusual cruelty. The defendant claims this scenario falls within a statutory exception that reduces murder to a lesser offense. The prosecution argues the use of a weapon automatically disqualifies any exception. Based on the passage's description of exceptions that reduce murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder, which principle applies?

- (a) The statutory exception requires proof that the deceased was the initial aggressor before any reduction of charges applies.
- (b) Spontaneous fights can never qualify for exceptions when death results as the lack of premeditation is legally irrelevant.
- (c) Use of any weapon during a fight automatically excludes all statutory exceptions regardless of other circumstances present.
- (d) A sudden fight without premeditation and without cruelty or undue advantage constitutes an exception reducing murder charge.

63. A defendant intends to kill Person A by poisoning him and places lethal poison in a drink specifically prepared for Person A. However, through an unexpected turn of events, Person B unknowingly consumes the poisoned drink meant for Person A and dies from the poison. The defendant argues that since he never intended to kill Person B and had no knowledge that Person B would consume the poison, he cannot be held liable for Person B's death as the requisite mental state was directed at a different individual entirely. The prosecution contends that a specific legal doctrine governs such cases where the actual victim differs from the intended victim. Based on the passage's principles regarding liability when the wrong person is killed, what is the correct legal position?

- (a) The defendant cannot be liable for Person B's death as the intention and knowledge were specifically directed at Person A only.
- (b) The doctrine of transfer of malice treats death of an unintended person as if caused to the person intended or known likely affected.
- (c) Liability requires separate proof of intention or knowledge regarding the actual victim and cannot be transferred from intended victim.
- (d) The defendant can only be liable for attempted murder of Person A and negligent homicide of Person B under these circumstances.

Passage:- 3 Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, the law of documentary proof draws a strict line between primary and secondary evidence and specifies when each may be used. The principle of exclusivity of modes of proof (section 56) provides that the contents of a document may be established only by primary evidence or secondary evidence, thereby excluding any alternative legal method for proving contents. The principle of primary evidence (section 57) defines primary evidence as the original document produced for court inspection, and it extends to documents executed in parts and to counterparts, each of which is primary evidence against the parties who executed them. The uniform-process principle (section 57) recognizes as primary evidence documents produced by uniform processes such as printing or photography, but it limits this by clarifying that copies made from a common original are not primary evidence of that original's contents. The electronic-records principle (section 57) treats electronic or digital records as primary evidence when stored concurrently or sequentially across multiple files, recognizes video recordings in electronic form as primary evidence when stored and transmitted simultaneously, and affirms that digital records stored in multiple spaces, including temporary files, are primary evidence, with proper custody strengthening their legal validity unless contested. The counterpart/multiple-parts principle (section 57) explains that each executed part is primary evidence and each counterpart is primary evidence against its executors, ensuring that multi-document execution does not dilute evidentiary status. The principle of secondary evidence (section 58) defines secondary evidence to include certified copies, copies made by mechanical processes, oral or written admissions, oral accounts of contents, and testimony from persons who have examined documents where originals are too numerous or complex to examine in court, and it applies when the original cannot be presented for inspection. The mechanical-copy principle (section 58) allows mechanically produced copies, such as photocopies or facsimiles, to operate as secondary evidence when their derivation from the original is shown. The admissions-as-secondary-evidence principle (section 58) treats oral and written admissions of contents as secondary evidence, permitting use of statements acknowledging what a document contains. The oral-account principle (section 58) permits oral accounts of a document's contents and the testimony of someone who has examined a complex original as secondary evidence when direct production is impracticable. In operation, primary evidence affords direct inspection of the original, while secondary evidence requires verification through comparison or certified processes and is accepted only with valid, fact-based justification. In sum, Chapter V confines proof of documentary contents to the two defined routes, accords robust primary-evidence status to originals and specified electronic records, and admits secondary evidence only when the original cannot be produced and the statutory categories and safeguards are satisfied.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.drishtijudiciary.com/to-the-point/bharatiya-sakshya-adhiniyam-&-indian-evidence-act/primary-and-secondary-evidence-under-bsa>]

64. A publishing company produces 50,000 copies of a legal textbook using a single printing process from one master digital file. During a copyright infringement suit, the plaintiff seeks to introduce one of these printed copies as evidence to prove the contents of the original manuscript that was allegedly copied without permission. The defendant argues that the printed copy is not primary evidence because it is merely a reproduction derived from the original digital manuscript file. The plaintiff contends that the printed copy qualifies as primary evidence under the documentary proof provisions. The court must determine the evidentiary status of the printed copy produced through the uniform printing process. Based on the passage's principles governing documents produced through uniform processes, what is the correct legal classification of the printed textbook copy?

- (a) The printed copy is primary evidence as it was produced by a uniform printing process from the original digital file.
- (b) The printed copy constitutes secondary evidence because it is a reproduction made from the original manuscript rather than the manuscript itself.
- (c) The printed copy is not primary evidence of the original digital file's contents as copies made from a common original lack primary status.
- (d) The printed copy qualifies as primary evidence only if the publishing company can prove the exact mechanical process used in production.

65. A multinational corporation executes a commercial contract in four separate physical parts across different jurisdictions, with each part containing specific provisions relevant to operations in that jurisdiction. Part A is

executed by executives in India, Part B in Singapore, Part C in Dubai, and Part D in London, with each part signed only by the executives present in that location. During litigation in India regarding breach of contract, the corporation seeks to introduce Part A, which was executed in India, as evidence of the entire contract's terms. The opposing party argues that Part A cannot be primary evidence because the complete contract consists of all four parts and only presenting one part is insufficient. Based on the passage's principles regarding documents executed in multiple parts, what is the correct evidentiary status of Part A when produced in court?

- (a) Part A can only be secondary evidence unless it is produced along with certified copies of all other parts executed in different jurisdictions.
- (b) Part A is primary evidence only against the executives who executed it in India and not against parties who executed other parts elsewhere.
- (c) Part A is not primary evidence because the contract was executed in four parts and all parts must be produced together for primary status.
- (d) Part A constitutes primary evidence of the contract as documents executed in parts are recognized with each part having primary evidence status.

66. A technology company maintains a comprehensive video surveillance system that records and stores footage across multiple interconnected servers. During a workplace incident, the system captures relevant video footage that is simultaneously transmitted and stored in three locations: the primary server, a backup server, and a temporary cache file for immediate playback. The company seeks to introduce the video recording from the backup server as evidence in legal proceedings. The opposing party challenges this, arguing that only the recording from the primary server can be considered primary evidence, and that footage from the backup server or cache files must be treated as secondary evidence since they are copies of the original recording stored on the primary server. Based on the passage's principles governing electronic records stored in multiple locations, what is the correct evidentiary classification of the video recording from the backup server?

- (a) The backup server recording is secondary evidence as only the primary server contains the original recording with primary evidence status.
- (b) The backup server recording constitutes primary evidence when stored and transmitted simultaneously as recognized for video recordings in electronic form.
- (c) The backup server recording is primary evidence only if the company can establish an unbroken chain of custody from initial recording.
- (d) The backup server recording lacks primary evidence status unless the primary server recording is unavailable or has been destroyed or lost.

67. During a complex corporate fraud investigation involving thousands of financial documents, an expert forensic accountant examines all the original ledgers, bank statements, and transaction records over several months and prepares a comprehensive summary report. The prosecution seeks to introduce the accountant's testimony describing the contents and patterns found in these voluminous documents, rather than producing each individual document in court. The defense objects, arguing that the accountant's testimony about the documents' contents does not fall within any recognized category of evidence under the documentary proof framework. The prosecution contends that given the volume and complexity of the original documents, the expert's testimony is admissible as a recognized form of evidence. Based on the passage's principles regarding proof of documents that are too numerous or complex for direct court examination, what is the correct evidentiary classification of the accountant's testimony?

- (a) The accountant's testimony constitutes secondary evidence as testimony from persons who have examined documents where originals are too numerous or complex to examine.
- (b) The accountant's testimony is inadmissible as it does not constitute either primary evidence or any recognized category of secondary evidence under statute.
- (c) The accountant's testimony can only be admitted as expert opinion evidence and not as documentary evidence proving the contents of documents themselves.
- (d) The accountant's testimony is admissible as primary evidence since the expert directly examined the original documents in their entirety over extended period.

68. A business partnership dispute arises regarding the terms of a written partnership agreement. During settlement negotiations, one partner sends an email to the other explicitly stating: "Our partnership agreement dated January 15, 2020, clearly provides that profits shall be divided equally between us, and you know this provision appears in Clause 7 of that document." The email is preserved and authenticated. At trial, when the original partnership agreement cannot be located despite diligent search, the party seeks to introduce the email statement as evidence to prove that the partnership agreement contained a profit-sharing provision. The opposing party objects, arguing that an email statement acknowledging what a document contains is hearsay and cannot substitute for the document itself. Based on the passage's principles regarding what constitutes secondary evidence when the original document is unavailable, what is the correct evidentiary status of the email statement?

- (a) The email statement is inadmissible hearsay that cannot prove documentary contents as it is merely an out-of-court statement about a document.
- (b) The email statement can only be admitted if corroborated by oral testimony from witnesses who read the original partnership agreement document.
- (c) The email statement constitutes secondary evidence as written admission of the partnership agreement's contents and is admissible when original is unavailable.
- (d) The email statement is admissible as primary evidence of the partnership agreement's terms since it is an original electronic communication between parties.

Passage:- 4 The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 organizes the law of evidence around a calibrated allocation of the burden of proof, locating responsibility with the party best positioned to establish facts through rules collected in Chapter VII (Sections 104–114). The general burden of proof principle in Section 104 assigns the burden to the party who asserts the existence of a fact, and in criminal prosecutions this requires the prosecution to prove the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt, thereby anchoring claims in affirmative proof rather than speculation. The civil default principle in Section 105 places the burden on the party who would fail if no further evidence were adduced, clarifying that the claimant must substantiate the claim while the opposing party may meet only the case presented. The particular-facts principle in Section 106 requires a party who seeks to rely on a specific fact outside the general burden to prove that fact, ensuring that tailored assertions are supported by proof. The foundational-admissibility principle in Section 107 imposes on the relying party the burden to prove any fact essential to making evidence admissible, tying admissibility to demonstrated factual predicates. The exceptions principle in Section 108 shifts the burden to an accused to prove that the case falls within any general or special exception, with the court presuming the absence of such circumstances unless the accused establishes them, thereby confining exceptions to proven situations. The special-knowledge principle in Section 109 places the burden on the person with intimate, unique knowledge of a fact, reflecting that direct explainers must substantiate what only they can effectively clarify. The thirty-year life presumption principle in Section 110 requires anyone alleging death to prove it where the person is shown to have been alive within the past thirty years, preventing premature assertions of death. The seven-year absence principle in Section 111 shifts the burden to those asserting life when a person has not been heard from for seven years by those who would naturally hear from them, stabilizing determinations in prolonged absences. The relational-status principle in Section 112 assigns the burden to the party denying or alleging cessation of an established relationship of partners, landlord and tenant, or principal and agent, thereby protecting ostensible relationships from casual challenge. The possession-as-ownership principle in Section 113 presumes an apparent possessor to be owner unless rebutted, furnishing a clear starting point for ownership disputes. The active-confidence good-faith principle in Section 114 requires the party in a position of active confidence to prove good faith in transactions, guarding against exploitation in unequal relations. Collectively, these principles define a structured, presumption-sensitive allocation of proof that balances criminal and civil claims while delimiting when burdens shift and which party must establish essential facts. [Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.drishtijudiciary.com/to-the-point/bharatiya-sakshya-adhiniyam-&-indian-evidence-act/burden-of-proof-under-bharatiya-sakshya-adhiniyam>]

69. A pharmaceutical company files a civil suit claiming that a competitor has infringed its patent by manufacturing a drug using a proprietary process. The competitor denies the infringement and argues that it uses a different,

publicly available method. During trial, the pharmaceutical company presents evidence of patent registration and general market analysis, but fails to present any evidence specifically demonstrating that the competitor's manufacturing process matches its proprietary formula. The competitor produces certificates showing its process was derived from a different, expired patent. Under the burden of proof framework, which party bears the responsibility for establishing the specific factual basis of the infringement claim, and what is the consequence if this burden is not met?

- (a) The pharmaceutical company must prove the specific fact of process similarity to sustain its claim.
- (b) The competitor bears the burden of proving its process differs from the patented method.
- (c) Both parties share equal burden regarding their respective manufacturing processes and methods.
- (d) The court presumes infringement from patent registration unless the competitor disproves similarity.

70. Rajesh is prosecuted for theft of jewelry from his employer's safe. During trial, he admits taking the items but claims he did so because his employer owed him three months' unpaid salary and had refused all requests for payment, making the taking a legitimate exercise of his right to retain property as security for debt under mercantile custom. The prosecution proves the taking occurred without the employer's consent and that the safe was locked. Rajesh provides no documentation of the alleged salary arrears or any written communication demanding payment. Which party must establish the factual basis for the claimed right to retain property as security, and what is the court's starting position regarding such special defenses in criminal prosecutions?

- (a) Rajesh need only raise reasonable doubt about salary arrears to shift burden to prosecution.
- (b) The court presumes mercantile customs apply unless the prosecution proves commercial relationship invalid.
- (c) The prosecution must disprove the salary arrears claim beyond reasonable doubt to secure conviction.
- (d) Rajesh must prove the salary debt existed to bring his conduct within the claimed exception.

71. Meera sues her former business partner Vikram for breach of contract, claiming he diverted lucrative contracts to his brother's newly formed company while serving as managing partner of their joint venture. Vikram admits recommending his brother's firm for two projects but argues he acted transparently and in the partnership's best interest because his brother offered superior pricing. The partnership agreement granted Vikram discretion in selecting subcontractors. Meera presents evidence that Vikram's brother charged 15% above market rates and that Vikram received family gifts worth substantial sums shortly after each contract award. Under the statutory framework governing fiduciary obligations, who bears responsibility for establishing whether Vikram's conduct satisfied his obligations to the partnership?

- (a) Meera must prove Vikram acted in bad faith since she alleges the breach.
- (b) Vikram must prove his recommendations were made in good faith despite the family connection.
- (c) The court presumes good faith from the partnership agreement's discretionary authority clause.
- (d) Both parties must present equal evidence regarding Vikram's subjective intentions and motivations.

72. A dispute arises over ownership of a tea estate in Assam. Priya claims title through her grandmother who allegedly purchased the property in 1968 and executed a will in Priya's favor in 2003. The opposing claimant, a local cooperative, argues that the grandmother died in 1994 from complications during a cholera outbreak that devastated the region, making the 2003 will a forgery. Priya produces voter registration records showing her grandmother voted in the 1998 and 2002 state elections, along with ration card renewals from 1999 and 2001. The cooperative presents testimony from elderly villagers who recall the grandmother's funeral in 1994. Applying the temporal presumption framework for determining survival, which party must substantiate their position regarding the grandmother's life or death, and why?

- (a) The cooperative must prove death occurred in 1994 through documentary mortality evidence.
- (b) Priya must prove her grandmother survived continuously from 1994 to 2003 through witnesses.
- (c) The cooperative must prove death given evidence of life within thirty years of present.
- (d) Priya must authenticate the 2003 will before any presumptions apply to grandmother's survival.

73. DataSecure Technologies initiates litigation against its former employee Anil for allegedly stealing customer databases and sharing them with a rival firm. To establish the theft, DataSecure seeks to introduce server logs that

purportedly show Anil downloaded 50,000 customer records to an external drive on his last day of employment. However, DataSecure has not presented testimony from its IT administrator regarding how the logs are generated, has not established the reliability of the logging system, and has not shown that the timestamp matches Anil's actual work hours that day. Anil denies downloading any files. Before the server logs can be evaluated on their substance, what foundational showing must DataSecure make, and which statutory provision governs this preliminary requirement?

- (a) DataSecure must prove facts establishing the logs' reliability and proper generation as evidence prerequisites.
- (b) DataSecure must prove Anil had motive and opportunity to steal data as context for log entries.
- (c) Anil must prove the server logs were fabricated or manipulated to cast doubt on their accuracy.
- (d) The court must accept digital logs as self-authenticating business records under modern evidence rules.

Passage:- 5 Indian patentability is structured by the Patents Act, 1970, principally Sections 2, 3, and 4, which together protect real inventions while excluding subject matter that would upset the balance between innovation and public interest. The novelty principle under Section 2(1)(j) requires that an invention not be included within prior art, which encompasses all publicly accessible information before the filing date, and a single prior disclosure that contains all claimed elements defeats novelty. The prior art search principle directs examiners and applicants to scrutinize patents, scientific literature, product catalogues, conference papers, and online publications so that a substantive examination can determine whether any public disclosure anticipates the claim; in *F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG v. Cipla Ltd.* (2015) the Delhi High Court emphasized assessing novelty against the whole corpus of prior art. The inventive step principle under Section 2(1)(ja) demands that the claimed advance not be obvious to a person skilled in the art, thereby preventing patents for trivial or obvious modifications of existing inventions. The non-obviousness test doctrine applies this yardstick by asking whether a person of ordinary skill, informed by prior art, would logically arrive at the invention; in *Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. v. Anand* (2006) an anti-cancer formulation was rejected as a refinement lacking an inventive step. The industrial applicability principle in Section 2(1)(ac) requires capability of being made or used in industry with practical utility and consistent reproducibility in an industrial process; *Bayer v. Natco Pharma* illustrates satisfaction of this requirement where a process patent enabled efficient API synthesis at industrial scale. The patentable subject matter principle recognizes that protectable inventions include products such as machines, devices, chemical compounds, and new materials, and processes such as manufacturing techniques, chemical reactions, and industrial procedures. The exclusions principle under Section 3 bars discoveries, scientific theories, and mathematical methods, business methods, pure software or algorithms lacking a technical solution, medical and surgical methods, and plant and animal varieties, ensuring that non-technical or publicly necessary practices remain outside patent protection; *Yahoo! Inc. v. Controller of Patents* (2015) and *Google Inc. v. Controller of Patents* (2021) confirm that software algorithms and business methods are excluded unless tied to a technical solution. The anti-evergreening principle in Section 3(d) restricts patents on new forms of known substances unless there is an evident enhancement of efficacy, and in *Novartis AG v. Union of India* (2013) the Supreme Court held that a crystalline form of imatinib mesylate lacked enhanced therapeutic efficacy. Read together, these doctrines fix patentability on novelty, inventive step, and industrial applicability while delineating clear exclusions and heightened pharmaceutical thresholds, thereby defining the permissible boundaries of protection.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://thelegalschool.in/blog/patentability-criteria-in-india>]

74. TechVision Innovations seeks a patent for an advanced image processing system that uses a novel combination of existing filters and compression algorithms to enhance video quality in real-time streaming applications. The system integrates three publicly known image filters (Gaussian blur, edge detection, and noise reduction) with a standard H.264 compression codec in a specific sequence that reduces bandwidth consumption by 12% compared to conventional streaming systems. While each component has been individually disclosed in prior publications, no previous system has combined these specific elements in this particular sequence for streaming optimization. The Patent Office examiner must determine whether this combination satisfies the threshold requirements for patent protection under the statutory framework governing technological innovations.

- (a) The combination is patentable as it applies known elements in an industrially useful streaming process.
- (b) The combination lacks novelty since each filter and codec existed in prior public disclosures.

(c) The combination is patentable as the specific sequence and bandwidth optimization represent novel subject matter.

(d) The combination fails as obvious integration of known elements without inventive merit beyond assembly.

75. Quantum Pharmaceuticals develops QTX-247, a modified oral formulation of an established anti-diabetic drug compound that has been in public use for fifteen years. The new formulation incorporates the same active pharmaceutical ingredient but uses a polymer-based controlled-release mechanism that maintains steady blood glucose levels for 24 hours, compared to the original formulation requiring three daily doses. Clinical trials demonstrate that QTX-247 reduces glycemic variability by 18% and eliminates the mid-day dosing requirement, improving patient compliance significantly. The original compound's therapeutic mechanism, enhancing insulin sensitivity, remains unchanged, but the pharmacokinetic profile shows sustained drug release. Quantum Pharmaceuticals files a patent application claiming the controlled-release formulation. Under the statutory framework addressing pharmaceutical innovations, how should the Patent Office evaluate this application?

(a) Grant the patent as the controlled-release mechanism provides evident therapeutic benefit through compliance.

(b) Reject the patent as a new form lacking enhanced efficacy beyond convenience.

(c) Grant the patent as the pharmacokinetic improvement constitutes industrial applicability advancement.

(d) Reject the patent as the therapeutic mechanism remains identical to known compound.

76. A research institution publishes a comprehensive scientific paper in the International Journal of Advanced Chemistry detailing the complete molecular structure, synthesis pathway, and chemical properties of a novel polymer compound designated "Compound X-19." The publication includes spectroscopic data, reaction conditions, yield percentages, and structural diagrams enabling any competent chemist to reproduce the compound. Six months later, ChemCorp Industries files a patent application claiming Compound X-19 as a new chemical invention, presenting the identical molecular structure and synthesis method described in the published journal article. ChemCorp argues that its application should be granted because the journal article was purely theoretical research without commercial intent, and ChemCorp is the first entity seeking industrial application of the compound for manufacturing biodegradable packaging materials. The Patent Office examiner must assess whether ChemCorp's application meets the statutory threshold for protection.

(a) Grant the patent as ChemCorp demonstrates first industrial application despite prior academic publication.

(b) Grant the patent as theoretical research publications do not constitute anticipatory prior art.

(c) Reject the patent as the journal article constitutes prior art disclosing all claimed elements.

(d) Reject the patent unless ChemCorp proves the journal had limited circulation excluding public access.

77. Dr. Sharma, a renowned cardiovascular surgeon, develops an innovative surgical technique for minimally invasive mitral valve repair that significantly reduces patient recovery time from six weeks to ten days. The technique involves a novel sequence of arthroscopic incisions, a proprietary instrument positioning protocol, and a unique suturing pattern that minimizes tissue trauma while ensuring structural integrity of the repaired valve. Dr. Sharma has trained twelve surgeons in the technique, published detailed procedural steps in a leading medical journal, and compiled extensive clinical outcome data demonstrating superior patient outcomes compared to conventional open-heart procedures. Encouraged by medical device manufacturers interested in commercializing training simulators for the technique, Dr. Sharma files a patent application claiming the surgical method as a protectable process invention. Under the statutory framework delineating patentable subject matter, how should the Patent Office examine this application?

(a) Reject the patent as surgical methods are categorically excluded from patentable subject matter.

(b) Grant the patent as the technique demonstrates industrial applicability through reproducible surgical outcomes.

(c) Grant the patent as the novel instrument positioning protocol constitutes a technical manufacturing process.

(d) Reject the patent unless Dr. Sharma limits claims to the training simulator device rather than surgical method.

78. FinTech Solutions develops "SmartBudget AI," a mobile application that uses machine learning algorithms to analyze users' spending patterns, predict future expenses, and automatically allocate funds across different budget categories to optimize savings. The application processes transaction data through a neural network trained on millions of consumer spending records, identifies recurring payment patterns, detects anomalous expenditures, and generates personalized financial recommendations. The patent application describes the mathematical algorithms underlying the neural network, the data processing workflow, and the business method of automated budget allocation. FinTech Solutions argues that SmartBudget AI should receive patent protection because the machine learning algorithms constitute a technical innovation that solves the technical problem of processing large financial datasets efficiently. The company cites the computational efficiency of its proprietary neural network architecture and the technical implementation on mobile hardware platforms as evidence of technical character.

(a) Grant the patent as the machine learning algorithms solve the technical problem of efficient data processing.

(b) Reject the patent as the application primarily claims a business method of budget allocation without technical contribution.

(c) Grant the patent as implementation on mobile hardware platforms demonstrates industrial applicability of the system.

(d) Reject the patent as pure software algorithms lacking integration with a technical solution beyond computation.

Passage:- 6 Consideration is the contract's "badge of enforceability": a bargained-for exchange of benefit to one party or detriment to the other. In *Currie v Misa* it was described as any right/benefit to one or forbearance/detriment by the other. A promise can be good consideration, "the price" for the counter-promise, (*Dunlop v Selfridge*). Consideration may be executory (exchange of promises, bilateral) or executed (act for a promise, unilateral). It need not be adequate, any value suffices (*Thomas v Thomas*); but it must have economic value (contrast *Chappell v Nestlé* with *White v Bluett*).

Limitations and key exceptions:

Existing legal duty: performance of a duty imposed by law is not consideration (*Collins v Godefroy*), unless the promisee goes beyond that duty (*Glasbrook Bros*).

Existing contractual duty owed to the same promisor: not normally valid (*Stilk v Myrick*). Exceptions: (i) where the promisee does substantially more (*Hartley v Ponsonby*); (ii) where the promisor obtains a practical benefit and there is no duress, valid variation (*Williams v Roffey*). But practical benefit does not validate part-payment of debts (*Foakes v Beer*; *Re Selectmove*).

Duty owed to a third party: performance can be valid consideration when it confers a direct benefit/obligation in the new bargain (*The Eurymedon*).

Past consideration: generally invalid (*Re McArdle*), save for requested performance where (a) the act was done at the promisor's request, (b) both understood some reward would follow, and (c) it would have been enforceable if promised in advance (*Lampleigh v Braithwaite*; *Re Casey's Patents*; restated in *Pao On v Lau Yiu Long*).

Part-payment of a debt: paying less cannot discharge the whole (*Pinnel's Case*; *Foakes v Beer*), subject to traditional exceptions (e.g., different thing/time/place).

Promissory estoppel (equity) tempers the strictness of consideration. In *High Trees*, a landlord who promised reduced wartime rent, intending reliance, was estopped from claiming arrears for that period; the full rent revived once wartime conditions ended. The doctrine requires: (i) an existing legal relationship (usually a contract) between promisor and promisee (*Combe v Combe*); (ii) reliance by the promisee (a low threshold, acting differently because of the promise); (iii) it would be inequitable to allow the promisor to resile (see *The Post Chaser* on prompt withdrawal and lack of prejudice). Estoppel is a "shield, not a sword", it defends against enforcement of strict rights but does not create a standalone cause of action (*Combe*). It is generally suspensory, not extinguishing rights; when the basis for the concession ends, original rights can be reasserted (as in *High Trees*).

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.lawteacher.net/lectures/contract-law/formation/consideration-promissory-estoppel/>]

79. A municipal police officer is legally required by statute to provide security and crowd control at all public events within the city boundaries as part of his official duties. A private concert organizer, worried about potential disturbances at an upcoming music festival, approaches the officer and offers to pay him £500 if he ensures extra vigilance and patrols the venue perimeter every thirty minutes during the event. The officer agrees and performs exactly these additional measures throughout the festival, going substantially beyond his statutory duty of general crowd control. After the successful event, the organizer refuses to pay the promised £500, arguing that the officer was already legally obligated to provide security. The officer sues for the payment. Based on the passage's principles governing performance of legally imposed duties as consideration, what is the correct legal analysis of the officer's claim?

- (a) The officer cannot recover payment as performance of statutory duties never constitutes valid consideration under any circumstances.
- (b) The officer can recover payment because he went beyond his statutory duty through extra vigilance and perimeter patrols.
- (c) The officer cannot recover payment as public officials are prohibited from receiving additional compensation for official duties.
- (d) The officer can recover payment because any performance of official duties at a private party's request is valid consideration.

80. An independent film producer hires a cinematographer to shoot a documentary for a fixed fee of £25,000, with the contract specifying completion within three months using standard digital cameras. Midway through production, the cinematographer informs the producer that to capture certain crucial scenes effectively, he will need to use specialized drone equipment and underwater cameras not contemplated in the original agreement, which will require significant additional time and expense. The producer, recognizing that replacing the cinematographer mid-project would cause substantial delays, damage relationships with interview subjects, and potentially compromise the documentary's artistic vision, agrees to pay an additional £8,000. The cinematographer then completes the project using the specialized equipment and innovative filming techniques that substantially enhance the documentary's visual quality beyond the original specifications. When the producer later refuses to pay the additional amount, the cinematographer sues. Based on the passage's principles regarding exceptions to the rule on existing contractual duties, what is the correct legal analysis?

- (a) The promise to pay extra is unenforceable as the cinematographer was already obligated to complete the documentary for £25,000.
- (b) The promise to pay extra is enforceable because the producer obtained practical benefits from avoiding delays and maintaining continuity.
- (c) The promise to pay extra is enforceable because the cinematographer did substantially more using specialized equipment and innovative techniques.
- (d) The promise to pay extra is unenforceable unless the cinematographer proves the original contract price was commercially inadequate.

81. A construction contractor is bound by an existing contract with Developer A to install electrical systems in a new apartment building for £150,000. Developer B, who owns an adjacent property and needs similar electrical work, approaches the contractor and promises to pay £160,000 if the contractor will perform the exact same type and scope of electrical installation work that the contractor is already obligated to perform for Developer A. The contractor agrees and subsequently completes the electrical work for Developer B's property. When Developer B refuses to pay the agreed amount, arguing that the contractor merely repeated work he was already doing for Developer A and provided no new consideration, the contractor sues for the £160,000. Based on the passage's principles regarding performance of contractual duties in relation to different parties, what is the correct legal position?

- (a) The contractor cannot recover payment as the principle against existing contractual duties applies regardless of the promisor's identity.
- (b) The contractor can recover payment only if performing work for Developer B required substantially more effort than for Developer A.

- (c) The contractor cannot recover payment as performing similar work for a different party is not valid consideration.
- (d) The contractor can recover payment because performance of a duty owed to a third party can be valid consideration.

82. A wealthy businessman's nephew spends six months restoring and renovating his uncle's vintage car collection at his own expense, using his mechanical expertise to increase the value of the vehicles significantly. After the restoration work is completed, the uncle, impressed by the results and grateful for the effort, promises in writing to pay the nephew £30,000 as compensation for the work done. When the uncle later refuses to pay, claiming the work was voluntary and unsolicited, the nephew sues, arguing that his completed restoration work constitutes consideration for the uncle's promise. The nephew acknowledges that before beginning the restoration work, there was no discussion between them about any payment, and the uncle never requested the work or indicated any expectation of compensation. Based on the passage's principles governing when past acts can constitute valid consideration, what is the correct legal analysis?

- (a) The restoration work is past consideration and generally invalid as it was completed before the uncle's promise of payment.
- (b) The restoration work is valid consideration because it conferred substantial economic benefit on the uncle by increasing vehicle values.
- (c) The restoration work constitutes valid consideration as it was performed at the uncle's request with mutual understanding of payment.
- (d) The restoration work is valid consideration if it would have been enforceable had the uncle promised payment before work commenced.

83. A commercial tenant leases office space from a landlord under a five-year lease with monthly rent of £5,000. After three years of timely payments, the tenant's business faces severe financial difficulties due to an industry-wide recession. The tenant meets with the landlord and explains the situation, proposing to pay £3,500 per month instead. The landlord, concerned about finding replacement tenants in the depressed market and wanting to maintain the relationship, sends a formal letter agreeing to accept £3,500 per month "until market conditions improve and your business stabilizes." The tenant relies on this arrangement, restructures business operations based on the reduced overhead, and pays £3,500 monthly for eighteen months. When market conditions fully recover and the tenant's business returns to strong profitability, the landlord immediately demands the full £5,000 monthly rent going forward and also sues for the accumulated £1,500 monthly shortfall totaling £27,000 for the eighteen months when reduced rent was paid. Based on the passage's principles of promissory estoppel, what is the correct legal analysis?

- (a) The landlord can claim the entire accumulated shortfall as estoppel only suspends obligations without permanently extinguishing them.
- (b) The landlord cannot claim the accumulated shortfall for the recession period but can demand full rent going forward.
- (c) The landlord can claim the accumulated shortfall because promissory estoppel requires detrimental reliance and mere operational changes are insufficient.
- (d) The landlord cannot claim any accumulated shortfall as the tenant's reliance means estoppel permanently extinguished the right to full rent.

84. A small business owner purchases specialized manufacturing equipment from a supplier on credit, agreeing to pay the £80,000 purchase price in full within ninety days. When payment comes due, the business owner contacts the supplier and explains that an unexpected client bankruptcy has created severe cash flow problems. The business owner offers to pay £60,000 immediately in cash if the supplier will accept this amount as complete settlement of the entire £80,000 debt. The supplier, after considering the costs and delays of potential litigation and the business owner's precarious financial situation, agrees and provides a signed receipt stating "received £60,000 in full and final settlement of all amounts due." The business owner pays the £60,000, and both parties consider the matter closed. Three months later, when the business owner's financial situation substantially

improves after securing new contracts, the supplier demands payment of the remaining £20,000. Based on the passage's principles regarding discharge of debts through part-payment, what is the correct legal position?

- (a) The supplier cannot claim the remaining £20,000 as the business owner's payment of £60,000 constitutes valid consideration.
- (b) The supplier cannot claim the remaining £20,000 as the supplier obtained a practical benefit from receiving immediate payment.
- (c) The supplier can claim the remaining £20,000 as paying less cannot discharge the whole debt even with signed acknowledgment.
- (d) The supplier can claim the remaining £20,000 only if the supplier proves the signed receipt was obtained under economic duress.

Section - D : Logical Reasoning

Passage:- 1 For many Indian families, the relief of survival soon turns into uncertainty -- not knowing if their loved one will ever walk, talk, or work again. In India, stroke cases are estimated at a staggering 1.8 million new incidences each year, making it one of the leading causes of adult disability. While treatment facilities and awareness about early warning signs have improved, the country continues to lag behind in rehabilitation -- a crucial component for helping patients regain independence. Ideally, rehabilitation should begin within 24 to 48 hours of a stroke, involving coordinated efforts by physiotherapists, speech and occupational therapists, and psychologists, as highlighted by World Health Organization data from 2023. However, less than 20% of stroke survivors in India receive structured rehabilitation, according to a 2018 report in Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Most patients return home with limited mobility, speech difficulties, or cognitive decline. Without follow-up therapy, these conditions can deteriorate further.

The economic burden of stroke care is significant. The acute treatment phase -- including imaging, clot-busting medication, mechanical thrombectomy, and other interventions if required, typically costs between ₹2 lakh and ₹8 lakh. But the real challenge begins with post-stroke rehabilitation, which costs ₹10,000–₹30,000 per month, depending on the intensity of therapy. For many Indian families, this represents a heavy financial burden. Since rehabilitation is rarely covered by insurance, expenses are often paid out of pocket, pushing families into debt. Those living in smaller towns and rural areas face additional challenges -- a lack of rehabilitation centres, limited access to trained professionals, and overdependence on informal caregiving. Behind every stroke survivor is a caregiver whose life changes overnight. The sudden shift into a full-time caregiving role can lead to emotional exhaustion, financial stress and social isolation. Studies show that over 60% of caregivers of stroke patients experience depression or anxiety within the first six months. . Yet, in India, formal support systems for caregivers remain almost non-existent.

In many households, the loss of income from both the survivor and the caregiver worsens financial instability. Emotional fatigue, combined with inadequate professional support, traps families in a cycle of debt and distress. Rehabilitation is not an optional service -- it is an essential part of stroke recovery. Unfortunately, India's healthcare system still prioritises acute treatment over long-term rehabilitation. Rehabilitation units are mostly confined to large hospitals in metro cities, leaving a vast majority of survivors without access to post-stroke care. Going forward, multidisciplinary rehabilitation units must be integrated into district and tertiary hospitals. Insurance coverage should be expanded to include long-term rehabilitation, and greater investment is needed to train physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and speech-language pathologists.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/the-urgent-need-to-bring-stroke-rehabilitation-into-the-mainstream/article70211756.ece>

85. Which of the following best expresses the central argument advanced by the author?
 - (a) Rural stroke patients lack diagnostic services and suffer higher mortality rates as a result.
 - (b) India's healthcare framework addresses acute stroke phases but neglects sustained recovery.
 - (c) The high cost of medication in stroke treatment is the root cause of poor patient outcomes.
 - (d) Existing insurance models sufficiently support treatment but not preventive care services.

86. Which of the following statements would necessarily be false if all claims in the passage are true?
 - (a) Early rehabilitation improves functional recovery but is often delayed due to family neglect.
 - (b) Professional rehabilitation is accessible in metros but unavailable in remote localities.
 - (c) Most stroke caregivers face psychological burdens in the early months after the incident.
 - (d) Many patients return home with disabilities due to lack of follow-up post-hospital discharge.

87. Which of the following is the most reasonable course of action based on the author's concerns?
 - (a) Provide patients with subsidised clot-dissolving medication immediately after a stroke.
 - (b) Allocate government funds to build new MRI centres across tier-2 Indian cities.
 - (c) Train community health workers to provide basic neuro-rehabilitation in rural districts.
 - (d) Encourage caregivers to use online forums to manage their stress without professional help.

88. Which of the following would most strengthen the author's claim that rehabilitation is undervalued in India?
- (a) National health budgets allocate a minor fraction to services beyond acute care treatment.
 - (b) State-level hospitals receive advanced tools but often lack stroke-specific medication.
 - (c) Stroke rehabilitation centres are present in urban slums but lack public transport access.
 - (d) Patient satisfaction with hospital care remains high despite poor rehabilitation outcomes.
89. Which of the following is an assumption that underpins the author's argument on stroke recovery?
- (a) Meaningful recovery from stroke depends as much on sustained support as on emergency care.
 - (b) Most Indian families have sufficient knowledge to detect a stroke before serious damage occurs.
 - (c) The private sector is unwilling to invest in stroke rehabilitation infrastructure in rural India.
 - (d) Early intervention may reduce mortality but does little to improve a patient's long-term outcome.
90. Which of the following most closely supports the fact that caregivers are under strain due to systemic healthcare gaps?
- (a) Family members often abandon jobs and social lives when taking on patient responsibilities.
 - (b) Professional therapists are underpaid and hence avoid rehabilitation as a career path.
 - (c) Urban survivors receive support, while rural patients rely on untrained community help.
 - (d) Informal caregiving without proper support leads to emotional, physical, and financial burnout.

Passage:- 2 The abolition of caste-based reservation is a long-term goal the BJP aspires to achieve, but it may not be immediately realisable. In the meantime, the party will retain the contingent option of expanding and consolidating its electoral base by strategically leveraging the insights offered by the caste census data. This data will necessarily be used to augment demands for sub-categorisation within the OBC and Dalit blocs. The BJP has already instrumentalised intra-group inequities and resentments to build electorally successful coalitions. The BJP, with support from the Sangh Parivar, has systematically identified smaller sub-castes within both Scheduled Castes and OBCs and co-opted them into its fold, demonstrating the endless faction-making opportunities that the caste system affords.

A precedent for this tactic can be seen in Tamil Nadu's classification of Most Backward Classes (MBCs) and the Arundhati sub-quota. The State has distinguished not only between Backward Classes (BCs) and Scheduled Castes/Tribes (SC/ST), but it has also carved out a separate MBC/Denotified Communities category, originally created in the 1970s for disadvantaged groups such as certain artisan and nomadic castes. MBC/DCs now enjoy 20 per cent of State-level reservation (alongside 20 per cent for BCs, 18 per cent for SCs, 1 per cent for STs and 10 per cent for Economically Weaker Section [EWS]), ensuring dedicated access to education and public employment.

Recognising the electoral potential of such sub-categorisation, the BJP has promoted similar strategies elsewhere: backing the Madiga community's demand for a fixed share of SC quotas in Andhra Pradesh, championing non-Yadav OBCs in Uttar Pradesh and courting non-Kurmi groups in Bihar. The party builds alternative hegemonies and expands its support base by breaking down dominant caste blocs and empowering smaller groups. This has been the Sangh Parivar's strategy: to target relatively neglected backward castes and tribes and culturally mould them into its support base, an approach that has enabled the BJP to expand and solidify its electoral constituency. While such measures respond to genuine intra-group disparities, they can also be wielded politically to divide larger caste blocs, forestalling solidarities that may threaten upper-caste dominance or unsettle the existing coalition calculus. For instance, the BJP's effort to forge a 'Pasmanda Muslim' narrative—explicitly distinguishing socially and economically backward Ajlaf and Arzal Muslim communities from the elite Ashraf segment—demonstrates how caste-disaggregated data can be wielded selectively. Ahead of the 2026–27 census, the BJP's Minority Morcha has been actively encouraging Pasmanda Muslims to assert their caste identities to access reservation benefits.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://frontline.thehindu.com/books/anand-teltumbde-caste-census-bjp-governance/article70256754.ece>

91. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the author's discussion of the BJP's caste mobilisation strategy?
- (a) The BJP's electoral use of caste reflects a recalibration of its ideological commitment to end caste-based identity politics.
 - (b) The consolidation of upper-caste votes is essential to the BJP's electoral dominance across Indian states.
 - (c) The party's strategy aims to bridge internal caste divisions by promoting a cohesive backward class narrative.
 - (d) Caste census data has primarily influenced the party's economic agenda rather than its social policy outlook.
92. Based on the passage, which of the following must be true?
- (a) The BJP's promotion of caste categories has eliminated the political dominance of historically privileged castes.
 - (b) Intra-group caste distinctions are increasingly significant in shaping electoral strategies among major political parties.
 - (c) All caste-based policies initiated by the BJP are primarily intended to restructure social hierarchies.
 - (d) The central government has uniformly replicated Tamil Nadu's model of backward class classification.
93. Which of the following best illustrates a paradox in the BJP's approach to caste-based reservation policies as described in the passage?
- (a) The party publicly upholds the ideal of a casteless society while tactically reinforcing caste identities to attract politically useful sub-groups.
 - (b) The central leadership's resistance to expanding quotas coexists with its endorsement of state-level demands for sub-caste recognition.
 - (c) The BJP promotes cultural unification through Hindutva yet simultaneously encourages fragmented caste assertion for electoral gains.
 - (d) The BJP criticises identity politics in national discourse while frequently relying on it to construct its regional coalitions.
94. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the argument that the BJP's sub-categorisation efforts are primarily driven by electoral motives?
- (a) Several caste groups received reclassification benefits only after extensive judicial reviews and independent expert recommendations.
 - (b) Electoral outcomes in regions with active sub-categorisation campaigns show no significant gains for the BJP.
 - (c) Prominent BJP leaders have repeatedly emphasized cultural integration over caste identity during national campaigns.
 - (d) Independent surveys show that most voters are more influenced by economic performance than by caste-based promises.
95. Which of the following most closely supports the claim that caste-disaggregated data can be selectively wielded?
- (a) The party has framed the Pasmanda Muslim identity as distinct to encourage reservation-based political participation.
 - (b) The BJP has backed quota demands from artisan castes that were previously unrepresented in official records.
 - (c) The party has formed electoral pacts with dominant OBC communities to solidify its rural vote bank.
 - (d) The BJP has proposed that caste data should be made public before finalising state development funds.
96. Which of the following best evaluates the effectiveness of the BJP's sub-categorisation approach in consolidating its electoral base?
- (a) The approach has allowed smaller backward castes to view the BJP as a vehicle for social recognition and policy inclusion.
 - (b) The strategy has led to consistent voter shifts among traditional Congress strongholds without significant backlash.

- (c) The sub-categorisation policy has triggered institutional resistance from constitutional bodies tasked with social justice.
- (d) The approach has improved public satisfaction with reservation policies regardless of electoral outcomes.

Passage:- 3 Sometimes a tiny number tells a big story. At \$353 million in 2024-25, net foreign direct investment (FDI) is one such number. Defined as gross foreign investment inflow minus funds repatriated by foreigners and investments made abroad by Indian nationals, net FDI has plummeted to one-seventh of the previous lowest amount in the last quarter century (\$2.4 billion in 2003-04). Seen from another perspective, net FDI in 2024-25 was less than one-hundredth its peak of \$44 billion in 2020-21. The problem lies less with gross inflows, which fluctuate moderately but are shrouded in mystery as the island nation of Mauritius (population 1.3 million) remains India's top foreign investor—astonishingly supplying 25 per cent of all inflows. The troubling action centres on the outflows—and here there is no mystery. Both foreign investors in India and Indians are moving money abroad, leaving behind shrinking net inflows. In 2024-25, foreigners repatriated \$52 billion, and Indians invested \$29 billion overseas, together totalling to about twice the outflow recorded two years earlier. This gush of funds out of India warrants soul-searching. We keep hearing that India is poised to replace China as the next manufacturing giant. Learned voices speak earnestly of Viksit Bharat, an advanced Indian economy by 2047. Why then is money exiting India? The Reserve Bank of India's commentary is either cynical or illiterate. The exodus of funds, the RBI claims, signifies "a mature market where foreign investors can enter and exit smoothly", and therefore "reflects positively on the Indian economy". This is nonsense.

The RBI seems to have missed an entire economics literature on the Lucas paradox, named after the University of Chicago's Robert Lucas. His proposition was straightforward. India is a poor country, with a vast pool of surplus labour that supplies its services at pitifully low wages. Returns on investment in India are, therefore, potentially much larger than in mature, wealthy economies. In fact, the difference in returns on capital is possibly so large that we should see "no investment in wealthy countries", Lucas wrote. Stated more starkly, all the world's investment should occur in poor countries such as India. Of course, this logic does not work in practice: the vast bulk of global investment occurs in rich countries. This gap between logic and practice—the Lucas paradox—invites us to examine weaknesses that prevent poor economies from taking advantage of their low wages. India faces a redoubled Lucas paradox because it is, allegedly, poised for greatness. Indian and international elites, including such eminent people as Jeff Bezos, indulge in happy talk about an imminent Indian decade—even an Indian century as a new superpower. If so, capital should be pouring into India, not fleeing the country, as if abandoning a sinking ship.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://frontline.thehindu.com/economy/india-fdi-collapse-gdp-myth-2025/article69854357.ece>

97. Which of the following, if true, would be the strongest counter argument to the author's claim that rising outflows reveal structural weakness rather than market maturity?

- (a) A new global minimum tax prompted multinational treasurers to alter intrafirm funding routes.
- (b) A coordinated shift toward rupee hedging led investors to close profitable dollar exposures.
- (c) A multiyear tax treaty clean up caused temporary repatriations as legacy vehicles unwound positions.
- (d) A step up in outbound M&A by Indian firms pursued strategic scale in upstream technologies.

98. The author would most likely disagree with which of the following interpretations of the RBI's statement on "a mature market where foreign investors can enter and exit smoothly"?

- (a) Frictionless exits are a positive attribute, but they cannot by themselves convert net outflows into a reassuring signal.
- (b) Liquidity in and of itself is beneficial, yet the pattern of withdrawals should still trigger concern about fundamentals.
- (c) Efficient capital mobility usually strengthens credibility, so higher exits should be welcomed as evidence of depth.
- (d) Market access is valuable for reputation, although policymakers must test whether exits reflect episodic or structural causes.

99. Which of the following, if true, would most strongly reinforce the author's claim that India is not leveraging its wage advantage to attract capital?

- (a) Labour-intensive manufacturing zones report declining investor inquiries despite abundant available workforce supply.
- (b) Domestic equity trading volumes continue rising among small-scale urban retail participants nationwide.
- (c) Export commodity prices fluctuate unpredictably, affecting revenue stability in developing economies worldwide.
- (d) Service outsourcing firms have expanded local employment for remote client-support processes across industries.

100. Which of the following is NOT a Myth?

- (a) The belief that India is soon positioned to dominate global-scale industrial manufacturing capacity.
- (b) The expectation that India will achieve an advanced high-income status by its centenary milestone.
- (c) The assumption that lower domestic wage costs automatically guarantee attractive long-term investment returns.
- (d) The interpretation that rising outflows are being misunderstood and require deeper structural evaluation instead.

101. Which option best identifies the central flaw in the RBI's interpretation of increased capital outflows?

- (a) It assumes that transactional fluidity indicates sustained confidence rather than short-term risk avoidance behavior.
- (b) It presumes that foreign investors withdraw solely based on cyclical profit realization timing preferences.
- (c) It suggests that all capital movements reflect identical strategic objectives across investment portfolios.
- (d) It implies that domestic market maturity can be measured primarily through uninhibited capital transferability.

102. Which conclusion most logically follows from the author's analysis?

- (a) Foreign investors strategically relocate capital mainly due to temporary monetary tightening in global markets abroad.
- (b) Systemic constraints may be preventing India from translating theoretical investment potential into realized capital inflows.
- (c) The dominance of Mauritius inflows implies that India's investment structure depends entirely upon tax-haven routing.
- (d) Indian investors expanding overseas indicate that domestic firms no longer identify domestic growth opportunities at all.

Passage:- 4 Read the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

In a certain code language: "smart people solve tough problems" is coded as "mi su ka re lu"

"problems need clear thinking" is coded as "pi da su to"

"thinking helps people grow" is coded as "ka zo na pi"

"tough tasks need patience" is coded as "to cu hi re"

"smart tasks grow faster" is coded as "ge lu hi zo"

(Note: The order of words and their codes does not match.)

103. What is the code for "people" in the given language?

- (a) zo
- (b) ka
- (c) su
- (d) pi

104. Which word is coded as "hi"?

- (a) tasks
- (b) patience
- (c) tough
- (d) faster

105. What is the code for “smart grow”?

- (a) ge zo (b) lu zo (c) lu hi (d) mi zo

106. What is the code for “clear”?

- (a) da (b) pi (c) su (d) to

107. Which of the following can be the code for “clear patience”?

- (a) cu zo (b) da hi (c) da cu (d) su cu

108. What is the code for “helps”?

- (a) mi (b) pi (c) zo (d) na

Section - E : Quantitative Techniques

[Directions for Q. 109 - Q. 114]: At the Chennai Marina Eco-Relay, four friends coordinate deliveries from the lighthouse to Besant Nagar before noon. Asha cycles from the lighthouse at 7:30 a.m. on a 12 km coastal track at a steady 18 km/h. After the first 4 km, a drizzle slows her to 15 km/h for the remaining distance. Rohit leaves the lighthouse 12 minutes later on an e-scooter at 24 km/h, following the same track. He plans a 2-minute photo stop exactly after covering 6 km. Meera takes the Blue Line metro from Station M to Station N, which are 16 km apart. The train departs 7:45 a.m., cruises at 40 km/h, but makes two equal halts totaling 3 minutes. From Station N, she jogs 2 km to the beach at 8 km/h. Kabir drives the supply van: first a city leg of 10 km at 30 km/h, then a ring-road leg of 18 km at 54 km/h. A level-crossing barrier near the ring road causes a 4-minute halt. He must rendezvous with Meera at the beach kiosk. Meanwhile, a safety drone lifts from a pier 9 km from the lighthouse, flying straight to the kiosk at a constant 36 km/h. It launches exactly when Rohit starts. Finally, to check crowd flow, volunteers walk a 3 km promenade loop: first 1.2 km at 4.5 km/h, the next 1.2 km at 3.6 km/h, and the last 0.6 km at 5.4 km/h without breaks.

109. Asha rides 12 km: first 4 km at 18 km/h, remaining 8 km at 15 km/h, starting 7:30 a.m. When does she reach the kiosk?

- (a) 8:14:20 a.m. (b) 8:15 a.m. (c) 8:15:20 a.m. (d) 8:16:10 a.m.

110. Volunteers walk 3 km: 1.2 km at 4.5 km/h, 1.2 km at 3.6 km/h, 0.6 km at 5.4 km/h. Total time?

- (a) 41 min 40 s (b) 42 min 40 s (c) 43 min 20 s (d) 44 min 00 s

111. Meera: metro 16 km at 40 km/h with two equal halts totaling 3 min (dep. 7:45 a.m.), then jogs 2 km at 8 km/h. When does she reach the kiosk?

- (a) 8:25 a.m. (b) 8:26 a.m. (c) 8:27 a.m. (d) 8:29 a.m.

112. Kabir: 10 km at 30 km/h, then 18 km at 54 km/h, plus a 4-minute halt. What is his average speed for the 28 km trip (including halt)?

- (a) 38.18 km/h (b) 37.50 km/h (c) 39.00 km/h (d) 36.82 km/h

113. Rohit starts at 7:42 a.m. (12 min after Asha), rides 24 km/h, and halts 2 min exactly at the 6 km mark. When and where (from the lighthouse) does he catch up with Asha? [Appx.]

- (a) 8:09 a.m., at 10.8 km (b) 8:11:47 a.m., at 11.11 km
(c) 8:13 a.m., at 11.50 km (d) 8:10:30 a.m., at 10.5 km

114. The safety drone starts from a pier 9 km away and flies straight to the kiosk at a constant 36 km/h. How long does it take to reach?

- (a) 12 min (b) 14 min 30 s (c) 13 min 20 s (d) 15 min

[Directions for Q. 115 - Q. 120]: At the Pune Science Carnival, six friends run a booth called "Green Byte Arcade." Diya sells steel bottles. Cost ₹180 each; she prints MRP ₹300. Morning offer: 25% discount on MRP. In the last hour she clears 30 bottles with an extra 10% markdown on the already-discounted price. GST on bottles is 5% of the final selling price. Aarav sells eco-stickers: cost ₹20 per pack. He marks up MRP by 40% over cost, but runs a combo buy 4 packs, get 20% off the bill (no free items). By evening he has sold 96 packs, of which 48 packs were sold via the combo (in groups of 4).

Nishant manages tickets. Adult ticket ₹120, student ₹80. On "Concession Friday," adults get 10% off and students 15% off. That day 800 visitors came, 60% students and the rest adults. Saumya signed a sponsor for ₹25,000 fixed plus a bonus of 8% on booth sales above ₹1,50,000. Total booth sales recorded ₹1,92,000 (before GST/discounts/commissions mentioned elsewhere).

Rehan runs the snack counter. Raw ingredients cost ₹22,000. He prices to target a 35% gross margin on selling price but loses 8% of prepared food value to wastage before selling a single plate. Iqra settles payments: stall rent ₹4,000; digital payments incur 2% commission on ₹90,000 of card receipts (rest is cash). After all expenses, the team pledges 12% of net profit to a tree-planting drive.

115. Diya's last-hour clearance price per bottle: MRP ₹300 → 25% off → extra 10% off on the reduced price; then 5% GST on the final selling price. What is the final price per bottle?

- (a) ₹211.50 (b) ₹213.13 (c) ₹210.10 (d) ₹212.63

116. On "Concession Friday," 800 visitors: 60% students at 15% off ₹80, rest adults at 10% off ₹120. What is the average ticket price per visitor?

- (a) ₹84 (b) ₹86 (c) ₹82 (d) ₹80

117. Aarav's stickers: cost ₹20, MRP = 40%. He sells 96 packs, with 48 packs in "buy 4, get 20% off the bill" combos, and 48 packs at MRP. What is the overall average selling price per pack?

- (a) ₹24.80 (b) ₹25.20 (c) ₹25.60 (d) ₹26.00

118. Diya sells 30 clearance bottles (the last-hour price before GST is ₹202.50). With 5% GST, what is the total GST collected on these 30 bottles?

- (a) ₹300.00 (b) ₹303.75 (c) ₹315.00 (d) ₹290.00

119. Saumya's sponsor: fixed ₹25,000 plus 8% bonus on sales above ₹1,50,000. If booth sales are ₹1,92,000 (ignore GST/other charges), what is the total sponsor payout?

- (a) ₹28,360 (b) ₹27,840 (c) ₹28,000 (d) ₹29,360

120. Rehan prices snacks to target a 35% gross margin on selling price. Before any sale, 8% of prepared food value is wasted. What is his actual gross margin (as % of selling price) after wastage?

- (a) 30.30% (b) 27.50% (c) 28.28% (d) 29.35%

Rough Work
