

# COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST [CLAT]

MOCK 01

UG 2027

ADMIT CARD NUMBER

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QUESTION BOOKLET NO: 2027UG01



## 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 25 (Twenty Five) 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 4:30PM**

**CONTENT OF QUESTION PAPER**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Maximum Marks</b>
English Language	1-24	24
Current Affairs and General Knowledge	25-52	28
Legal Reasoning	53-84	32
Logical Reasoning	85-108	24
Quantitative Techniques	109-120	12

**SECTION-A : ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**Passage:- 1** With a focus on the ideas of home, memory, and belonging and their shifting registers, the India Pavilion is taking the exhibition 'Geographies of Distance: Remembering Home' to the 61st Venice Biennale. Presented by the National Gallery of Modern Art and Ministry of Culture, curated by Amin Jaffer, five artists will be showcased: Alwar Balasubramaniam, Ranjani Shettar, Sumakshi Singh, Skarma Sonam Tashi, and Asim Waqif. The Pavilion exhibit is being supported by Isha Ambani, chairperson of the Nita Mukesh Ambani Cultural Centre, and Sunil Munjal, founder of Serendipity Arts Foundation. Jaffer's curatorial note states that each of "the five artists evoke home through material and making. Working with soil and thread, bamboo, natural fibre, and papier-mâché, their practices are rooted in India's material traditions that span millennia, yet their questions are urgently contemporary: as time passes, what of our home remains? What disappears? What do we actively sustain?"

If Balasubramaniam goes back to the soil, 'humus' in Latin, from which derives the word 'human', recording everything outdoors, from fallen leaves to animal footsteps, Singh crafts from delicate white thread, thinner than hair, as gossamer-like architectural membranes suspended in air, reminiscent of memories drawn from the ether. Then there will be Shettiar's hand-woven flora and nature, with cotton and lacquer, in a musical choreography; Tashi's 'Echoes of Home', uses recycled cardboard, papier-mâché, and clay, to reflect on his relationship with his homeland, Ladakh. And Waqif, who has been working with bamboo for almost 30 years, reflects on the broader shift towards standardised (pakka) construction models and diminishing visibility of traditional architectural methods. But India's presence expands far beyond the pavilion walls. In one of the Biennale's most powerful collateral exhibitions, Kiran Nadar Museum of Art brings Nalini Malani's *Of Woman Born to Venice*. Magazzini del Sale, a 15th-century salt warehouse within the Venice Biennale's exhibition circuit, turns into a darkened, immersive animation chamber. The work draws from ancient narratives and feminist thought, turning the viewer into a witness, surrounded by stories that refuse to settle into a single frame. Composed of 30,000 iPad drawings, *Of Woman Born* is inspired by the Greek myth of Orestes, who murdered his mother and her lover to avenge their slaying of his father. If the Pavilion explores how we construct home, Malani reveals what lingers when it is fractured or lost.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.thehindu.com/entertainment/art/india-venice-biennale-2026-curtain-raiser/article70931591.ece>]

1. How does the passage connect the Pavilion and Malani's collateral exhibition?

- (a) One constructs a home; the other reveals rupture.      (b) One celebrates Venice; the other rejects memory.  
(c) One rejects craft; the other rejects technology.      (d) One decorates memory; the other avoids grief.

2. What can be inferred from the curator's emphasis on ancient materials and contemporary questions?

- (a) The artists treat tradition as a closed archive of national identity.  
(b) The artists use inherited forms to question continuity and disappearance.  
(c) The artists separate artistic materials from memory and belonging.  
(d) The artists prefer historical craft over modern interpretive concerns.

3. Which of the following is the closest antonym of "collateral" as used in the passage?

- (a) Principal      (b) Supplementary      (c) Associated      (d) Parallel

4. Why is Balasubramaniam's return to soil presented as conceptually significant in the passage?

- (a) It reduces art to a purely natural process without memory.  
(b) It treats outdoor traces as accidental details without meaning.  
(c) It links earthly material with human presence and remembrance.  
(d) It rejects all connection between craft and philosophical reflection.

5. Which idea best captures the central theme of the passage?

- (a) Venice becomes the main subject of India's cultural imagination.  
(b) Indian artists reinterpret home through memory, materiality, and rupture.  
(c) Institutional patronage determines the artistic value of exhibitions.  
(d) Mythology replaces craft as the dominant basis of Indian art.

6. Which conclusion follows from Waqif's bamboo practice in the passage?

- (a) Standardised construction is praised for improving architectural memory.
- (b) Bamboo is shown as irrelevant to contemporary artistic practice.
- (c) Traditional building knowledge survives as a critique of modern uniformity.
- (d) Waqif uses bamboo only for ornamental and decorative purposes.

**Passage:- 2** Agricultural co-operatives could “unleash growth” in the UK and improve national food security in the face of crises such as the Middle East conflict by “improving the resilience of UK farms”, according to a report. The policy paper produced by the Co-operative party, which backs influential Labour MPs including Steve Reed and Jonathan Reynolds, calls for “a shift in perspective, not a doubling down of the status quo”. It says co-ops, which enable farmers to pool resources, share risk and invest collectively, can help “reduce exposure to volatile input markets”, such as fertiliser, fuel and animal feed. They create the conditions for shorter, more resilient supply networks, and for greater retention of value within rural economies. And in doing so, they align economic resilience with democratic ownership.

There are an estimated 526 agricultural co-operatives in the UK, generating an income of more than £9bn, including the Arla dairy group and Berry Gardens Growers. In 2019, about a half of UK farmers were estimated to be members of a co-operative in some form. However, the report says there is “significant room for expansion” and that a forthcoming 25-year Farming Roadmap for England presents an opportunity for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) to formalise a commitment to expanding agricultural co-ops. Labour’s 2024 manifesto included a commitment to “support diverse business models”, including by doubling the size of the co-operative and mutuals sector. The call for change in British farming, which is being backed by the Co-operative Group, which runs thousands of grocery stores, comes amid concerns about the proportion of British food being imported. The approach helped plan effectively and manage volatility in a challenging environment. The structure gives farmers a real voice in how their produce is sold and valued, building trust, stability and long-term confidence.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2026/may/03/farming-co-operatives-could-unleash-growth-food-security-global-crises-resilience>]

7. Which inference best captures the policy paper’s criticism of the existing approach to UK farming?

- (a) Existing policy merely requires better statistics and administrative coordination.
- (b) Food security can be improved mainly by expanding foreign imports.
- (c) Conventional continuity is inadequate for deeper rural resilience.
- (d) Co-operatives must fully replace private agricultural enterprise.

8. How does the author present agricultural co-operatives in relation to food security?

- (a) As retail-led bodies protecting supermarket pricing power.
- (b) As temporary responses useful only during global crises.
- (c) As political models detached from farm-level economics.
- (d) As structural tools linking resilience with democratic control.

9. What does the phrase “in the face of crises” most nearly mean in the passage?

- (a) While being directly confronted by serious disruptions.
- (b) After completely avoiding wider external pressures.
- (c) Because crises make farming permanently impossible.
- (d) Before agricultural markets begin facing instability.

10. Agricultural co-operatives, by enabling farmers to work collectively, could lead to:

- (a) Stronger capacity to withstand market pressures.
- (b) Complete elimination of imported food dependence.
- (c) Exclusive reliance on state procurement systems.
- (d) Automatic disappearance of private farm ownership.

11. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?

- (a) Co-operatives are almost absent from British agriculture.
- (b) Existing co-operatives have exhausted future policy scope.
- (c) Defra has already completed its long-term co-op plan.
- (d) Current presence remains significant but still expandable.

12. Which figure of speech is used in the phrase “unleash growth”?

- (a) Hyperbole
- (b) Personification
- (c) Metaphor
- (d) Irony

**Passage:- 3** The aforementioned molecule, lactate, is simply the product of breaking apart sugar in the muscle, glucose specifically, for rapid energy in the cells. The rate that it appears and disappears in the blood is a tight proxy for the internal rate of energy combustion in the cells, and its stability – accumulation, or lack thereof – reveals the sustainability of that rate of energy flux, revealing whether the athlete’s body is fundamentally in control or out of control. More and more

athletes are relying on this biomarker, along with heart rate – a more established but sometimes less reliable marker of physiological strain – to guide the precise speeds and intensities at which they perform their individual training. It's not uncommon for elite distance runners to pause every few reps in a session to take a blood sample to calibrate their paces, speeding up or slowing down for the next few reps, even by just a few seconds, depending on what the test reveals.

This approach to training, often referred to as the 'Norwegian Method' for its Scandinavian pioneers in distance running and triathlon, can be seen more agnostically and simply as an engineering approach. Each athlete has very precise intensities at which they should train to get the most out of the session without compromising the ability to do the next session, thus maximising the total amount of intense work that they can do (or energy they can expend) in a training cycle. It requires frequent measurement of heart rate and blood lactate. To train above or below those precise intensities is to compromise the potential adaptations for the athlete, and thus the effort and pursuit itself. And the frequent measurements of internal strain against external stress themselves serve as a constant, controlled feedback loop for the athlete and coach. If the athlete is continuously doing their intervals to control their blood lactate at 3.2 mmol/L, and the speeds that elicit this level go from 3:07/km down to 3:05/km down to 3:03/km, the success of the prescription is obvious.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://aeon.co/essays/what-ethiopian-running-says-about-the-limits-of-human-ability>]

13. Which claim would the author most likely accept about lactate measurement in training?

- (a) It replaces coaching judgment with a fully automatic training process.
- (b) It shows whether athletic effort remains internally controlled and sustainable.
- (c) It proves that heart rate has become completely irrelevant in training.
- (d) It mainly helps athletes avoid demanding endurance training sessions.

14. Which statement best captures the main idea of the passage?

- (a) Biomarkers help athletes calibrate sustainable endurance performance.
- (b) Scandinavian athletes succeed because they simply train harder.
- (c) Lactate testing matters because glucose breakdown should stop.
- (d) Heart rate directly measures cellular energy combustion.

15. In the first paragraph, what does the word "proxy" most nearly mean?

- (a) A direct trigger of tiredness during sustained athletic effort.
- (b) A fixed command deciding pace for every athlete.
- (c) A waste product blocking efficient cellular glucose use.
- (d) A measurable substitute for internal cellular activity.

16. If an athlete runs faster while maintaining the same lactate target, what conclusion most logically follows?

- (a) The athlete is ignoring physiological control because pace has become the priority.
- (b) The athlete is reducing training intensity because lactate no longer changes.
- (c) The athlete is producing greater external output for the same internal strain.
- (d) The athlete is shifting away from biomarkers because external speed is enough.

17. Which training practice is explicitly described in relation to elite distance runners?

- (a) They follow identical target paces because lactate responses remain universal.
- (b) They interrupt selected repetitions to test blood and recalibrate pace.
- (c) They replace outdoor running sessions with laboratory-only fitness checks.
- (d) They abandon heart-rate readings once lactate testing becomes available.

18. Which word is closest to an antonym of "agnostically" as used in the passage?

- (a) Dogmatically
- (b) Neutrally
- (c) Experimentally
- (d) Technically

**Passage:-** 4 Eswatini's ties with Taiwan date back to 1968, when the Cold War era saw countries like the United States firmly support diplomatic recognition for Taiwan instead of China. Taiwan also supported these countries with financial assistance at the time. But over the decades, with China's growing economic stature and international profile, countries have largely shifted their allegiance, often in hopes of receiving other material benefits from associating with Beijing.

As the Taiwan issue continues gaining currency, with China increasingly engaging in military manoeuvres and fiery rhetoric around the island, it remains to be seen how sustainable the posture of countries like Eswatini will be. China's response also points to the high priority it attaches to the issue. In many ways, the Meta-Manus deal signed in December 2025 was unusual — it involved an American company purchasing a Chinese-origin one, with the said Chinese-origin company strongly attempting to break from its roots. While Chinese companies have relocated to Singapore in the past to circumvent US

restrictions and state interference (what China calls “Singapore-washing”), this ultimately did not help Manus. China invoked its potential “industrial security and development interests” for the order. We detailed the saga and its significance here. Another notable example is Nvidia, which has lobbied for its AI chips to be sold in China, with CEO Jensen Huang even meeting US President Donald Trump at the White House last year.

But before the US government could move on that, China soured on Nvidia. The Financial Times reported last August that Chinese officials were also “insulted” by comments from US Commerce Secretary Howard Lutnick, who was discussing the US selling only certain kinds of chips to China. He had said, “We don’t sell them (China) our best stuff, not our second-best stuff, not even our third-best,” in reference to Nvidia’s H20 chips. Huang, whose firm has considerable interests in selling to China, had argued that by restricting Nvidia sales in the country, the US was inadvertently aiding the domestic development of chips. Whether that would have happened regardless, though, is also worth debating. China has stressed the importance of technological innovations for years now, and companies like Huawei have witnessed a continued rise, despite restrictions in the US in the last decade or so.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-global/china-this-week-eswatini-taiwan-meta-manus-hangor-pakistan-10670890/?ref=infinite>]

19. Which evidence best supports the view that Eswatini’s Taiwan recognition may face pressure in future?
- (a) Taiwan offered financial assistance during the Cold War era.
  - (b) China’s rise has made many countries shift allegiance.
  - (c) Eswatini recognised Taiwan at the time of independence.
  - (d) The United States earlier supported Taiwan’s recognition.
20. Which statement would the author most likely disagree with regarding US restrictions on Nvidia’s sales to China?
- (a) Restrictions may indirectly encourage China’s domestic chip development.
  - (b) China’s innovation drive began only after Nvidia faced restrictions.
  - (c) Nvidia had considerable commercial interest in selling to China.
  - (d) Huawei continued rising despite restrictions imposed by the US.
21. Which inference most reasonably follows from the passage’s account of China’s reaction to remarks about Nvidia’s H20 chips?
- (a) China treated the issue as a minor trade dispute.
  - (b) Chip access carried status and strategic sensitivity.
  - (c) China reacted mainly to Eswatini’s Taiwan stance.
  - (d) Nvidia had lost commercial interest in China.
22. Which inference most reasonably follows from the passage’s discussion of “Singapore-washing”?
- (a) Changing a company’s formal location may not erase deeper strategic suspicion.
  - (b) Corporate relocation usually guarantees protection from all geopolitical restrictions.
  - (c) National regulators now treat place of registration as the only relevant factor.
  - (d) Cross-border acquisitions succeed whenever firms symbolically distance their origins.
23. What does the passage most strongly suggest by saying that China’s response shows the “high priority” it attaches to the Taiwan issue?
- (a) China views the matter as strategically important.
  - (b) China sees Taiwan as a minor symbolic dispute.
  - (c) China treats recognition questions as routine diplomacy.
  - (d) China leaves Taiwan policy mostly to other states.
24. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
- (a) Meta-Manus involved a US buyer and Chinese-origin firm.
  - (b) The Chinese-origin firm was distancing itself from roots.
  - (c) China treated the order as a routine market issue only.
  - (d) The author describes the Meta-Manus deal as unusual.

#### SECTION-B : CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

**Passage:- 1** The Lok Sabha rejected the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirty-First Amendment) Bill, 2026, which seeks to expand the strength of the House and revise the framework governing delimitation and implementation of women’s reservation. While 298 members present out of 528 members present and voting approved the Bill, 230 members voted against it. Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation Shri Amit Shah replies in Lok Sabha to the discussion on the Constitution (131st Amendment) Bill, 2026. The principal opposition party has always opposed women’s rights—be it the Shah Bano case, the abolition of triple talaq, or women’s reservation in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies

In 1976, during the Emergency, the then Prime Minister halted delimitation in order to retain power, and even today, it is the principal opposition party that is working to stall delimitation. The Modi government brought forward the Women's Reservation Bill in letter and spirit after it had been rejected for three decades, but the opposition did not allow it to be passed. The opposition will have to face the anger of women not just in the 2029 Lok Sabha elections, but at every level, in every election, and at every place. No matter what opposition we may face, we will continue to strive to empower women and ensure their representation in legislative institutions. Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation stated that in 1976, the country's population was 54 crore 79 lakhs, whereas today it is 140 crore. It is the government's responsibility to increase members in the House.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2253186&reg=3&lang=2>]

25. Which of the following proportions does The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirty-First Amendment) Bill, 2026 seek to reserve for women?

- (a) one-fourth                      (b) one-half                      (c) one-third                      (d) one-fifth

26. Consider the following statements about the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026:

- I. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha by Union Home Minister Amit Shah.  
II. The Bill seeks to amend laws relating to Union Territories, Delhi, and Jammu and Kashmir.  
III. The Bill removes the role of the Delimitation Commission in constituency readjustment.

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

27. Which of the following is the popular name of The Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023?

- (a) Nari Samman Vandan Adhiniyam                      (b) Nari Pragati Vandan Adhiniyam  
(c) Nari Sansad Vandan Adhiniyam                      (d) Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam

28. Which of the following observations about the implementation of women's reservation under The Constitution (106th Amendment) Bill, 2023 is incorrect?

- (a) Article 334A makes implementation dependent on Census and delimitation.  
(b) The reservation is unlikely to become operational immediately after enactment.  
(c) Article 334A allows reservation before Census and delimitation are completed.  
(d) The likely timeline is pushed beyond the post-2027 Census delimitation process.

29. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the composition of State Legislative Assemblies?

- (a) Article 167                      (b) Article 169                      (c) Article 171                      (d) Article 170

30. Which of the following best explains Delimitation in the context of elections?

- (a) Redrawing electoral areas and allocating seats for legislative bodies  
(b) Preparing voter lists and issuing voter identity cards periodically  
(c) Supervising polling booths and arranging security during elections  
(d) Reviewing campaign spending and resolving election-related disputes

**Passage:- 2** The Artemis II mission's historic journey has set the stage for not only a Moon landing mission in 2028 but the larger goal of building a permanent human base there. The astronauts were the first to venture near the Moon in more than five decades, and even though they did not make a Moon landing, the trajectory of their spacecraft took them further in space than any of the Apollo missions that made the Moon landings in the 1960s and 1970s. Their spacecraft reached 4,06,778 km from the Earth at its furthest, which was about 6,606 km more than the distance the Apollo 13 mission reached in 1970.

The astronauts on the Artemis II mission travelled a distance of about 1.12 million km, which incidentally is not the highest by a manned mission. The Apollo 17 mission, the last of the Apollo missions, for instance, travelled a total distance of about 2.38 million km. The average distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 3,84,400 km, so a point-to-point return journey would be at least 7,68,800 km.

But spacecraft have complicated, circuitous trajectories, and the distance between Moon and Earth is also ever-changing because they both move in elliptical orbits. The actual distances completed by space missions depends on mission design, including the time spent in lunar and Earth orbits, and the specific geometry of the Earth-Moon system during the journey. Higher speeds means higher energies.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-sci-tech/artemis-ii-mission-return-explained-10630285/>]

31. Which of the following correctly identifies the four astronauts carried by Artemis II around the Moon on a free-return trajectory?

- (a) Artemis II carried four astronauts: Reid Wiseman, Victor Glover, Christina Koch, and Michael Collins.
- (b) Artemis II carried four astronauts: Reid Wiseman, Victor Glover, Jessica Meir, and Jeremy Hansen.
- (c) Artemis II carried four astronauts: Reid Wiseman, Victor Glover, Christina Koch, and Jeremy Hansen.
- (d) Artemis II carried four astronauts: Reid Wiseman, Alan Shepard, Christina Koch, and Jeremy Hansen.

32. Which of the following is the expanded form of NISAR used for advanced Earth observation?

- (a) NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar
- (b) NASA-ISRO Strategic Aperture Radar
- (c) NASA-ISRO Scientific Aperture Radar
- (d) NASA-ISRO Satellite Aperture Radar

33. What type of mission was Artemis II in the context of a systems-validation mission for future exploration?

- (a) orbital mission
- (b) landing mission
- (c) docking mission
- (d) lunar flyby

34. When did NASA's uncrewed Artemis I mission begin its journey from Kennedy Space Center?

- (a) 2020
- (b) 2021
- (c) 2022
- (d) 2023

35. Consider the following statements about India's connection with the Artemis programme:

I. India became the 27th country to sign the Artemis Accords in June 2023.

II. The Artemis Accords were established in 2020 as a set of non-binding principles for cooperation in the civil exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon, Mars, comets, and asteroids.

III. India became the 17th country to sign the Artemis Accords in June 2023.

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

36. What was the recorded mission length of Artemis II after its launch and splashdown?

- (a) 9 days, 1 hour, 22 minutes
- (b) 9 days, 2 hour, 32 minutes
- (c) 8 days, 1 hour, 32 minutes
- (d) 9 days, 1 hour, 32 minutes

**Passage:- 3** More than a million Indians fought for Britain in the First World War, 60,000 of whom were killed. In the immediate aftermath of the war, pressure for Indian independence mounted. Despite this, thousands gathered in protest in a walled enclosure called the Jallianwala Bagh, near the city's Golden Temple, sacred to Sikhs. Dyer marched a force of 90 Gurkha and Indian soldiers into the enclosure and, without warning, they opened fire for about 10 to 15 minutes on the panicking crowd trapped in the enclosure. According to an official figure, 379 were killed and some 1,200 wounded, though other estimates suggest much higher casualties. Many died when they leapt into a deep well to escape the gunfire. Dyer withdrew his men, leaving the dying and wounded where they lay. Dyer issued instructions that all Indians traversing the street where the woman missionary had been attacked were to crawl along it on their hands and knees. His actions were praised by the governor of the Punjab, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and he was made an honorary Sikh by the elders of the Golden Temple. Excused from growing a beard, he did promise to cut his smoking by one cigarette a year.

The news of the massacre provoked fierce disapproval. Speaking in the House of Commons, Winston Churchill condemned an extraordinary event, a monstrous event, an event which stands in singular and sinister isolation. A committee under a Scottish judge, was appointed to report on what had happened.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.historytoday.com/archive/months-past/amritsar-massacre>]

37. Which of the following marked the martyrdom anniversary of the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy observed on 13 April 2026, while referring to a systems-validation mission context?

- (a) 105th
- (b) 106th
- (c) 108th
- (d) 107th

38. Which of the following personalities, after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, gave up a British honour awarded earlier for distinguished contributions?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

39. Which of the following leaders were associated with the arrests that triggered public protest before the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

- (a) Sukh Dev and Lala Lajpat Rai (b) S C Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Bhagat Singh and Rajguru Singh (d) Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew

40. Which law were people protesting against during the public meeting at Jallianwala Bagh on 13 April 1919?  
(a) Government of India Act, 1919 (b) Rowlatt Act, 1919 (c) Indian Councils Act, 1909 (d) Defence of India Act, 1915
41. Which of the following bodies, after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, was set up by the British to examine the incident?  
(a) Fraser Commission (b) Simon Commission (c) Hunter Commission (d) Butler Commission

**Passage:- 4** The free trade deal that India signed with New Zealand this month provides Canada with a template to emulate as Ottawa seeks to complete the comprehensive economic partnership agreement with New Delhi, according to those closely observing developments in that regard. The Foundation added the FTA was a win for both sides and a potential model for Canada in forging its own trade deal with India.

That point of view was supported by Ritesh Malik, chair of the Canada-India Foundation, as he stated that New Zealand just gave Canada the instruction manual and Canada better read it carefully. Nine months, concluded. The NZ deal is proof India moves fast when the other side comes in good faith. Malik, though, wasn't convinced CEPA can be accomplished this year, describing the deadline as aspirational. The target for concluding negotiations was set when the two Prime Ministers, Narendra Modi and Mark Carney, had their bilateral meeting in New Delhi in March during the latter's maiden visit to India after assuming charge of the Canadian Government a year earlier. They (New Zealand) gave India 100% duty-free access on day one, accepted asymmetry on tariff lines, recognized AYUSH, India's traditional medicine system, as a diplomatic gesture that cost nothing but meant everything in Delhi. APF Canada's vice-president for research and strategy Vina Nadjibulla stated, when both sides are willing to make something happen, it's possible. The deal showed that India is serious about diversifying trade agreements and the framework provided Canada with an "opportunity" to "look at what was decided. [Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.hindustantimes.com/world-news/indianew-zealand-fta-seen-as-blueprint-for-canada-india-trade-deal-101777803481698.html>]

42. Which of the following systems was recognised by New Zealand as a diplomatic gesture in its engagement with India?  
(a) AYUSH (b) UNFCCC (c) WTO (d) OECD
43. Which of the following regions includes New Zealand as India's second-largest trading partner?  
(a) Asia (b) Oceania (c) Europe (d) Africa
44. Which of the following products is not among the categories kept in exclusion from tariff liberalisation?  
(a) Information technology software services (b) Dairy products including milk and cheese  
(c) Agricultural products including onions and peas (d) Metals including copper and aluminium articles
45. Which of the following categories applies to a very small share of products with controlled import quantities under the trade arrangement?  
(a) phased tariff reduction (b) partial duty reduction (c) tariff rate quota (d) immediate duty removal
46. Which of the following best defines a Free Trade Agreement between countries?  
(a) Pact removing tariffs quotas barriers on most goods services trade  
(b) Arrangement lowering duties on limited products with partial coverage  
(c) Framework regulating migration flows and cross border labour movement  
(d) Agreement focusing mainly on currency stability and exchange control

**Passage:- 5** The United Arab Emirates announced its exit from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the broader OPEC+ alliance. The UAE's state news agency cited Abu Dhabi's longer-term economic vision as the reason for the sudden exit, at a time when global oil markets have witnessed major shocks due to the US-Iran war. The war itself may have been an important trigger for the decision. Undertaking a role resembling that of a central bank for the global oil market, OPEC's primary tool is its power over the supply management of oil. OPEC attempts to manage oil prices by regulating production limits and setting strict quotas for each of its member countries.

This means that a member state may or may not be able to hit its peak oil production capacity, depending on OPEC-assigned limits. Designed to protect the market from oversupply during times of reduced global demand, these quotas ensure members collectively pump less oil to prevent a crash in per-barrel pricing.

Conversely, it also affords them the luxury of increasing production during supply shortages, ensuring that prices do not skyrocket. Given these countries' heavy dependence on oil revenues, such mandates allow them to protect their domestic budgets from unforeseen shocks. The UAE's decision is likely intertwined with the security concerns in West Asia. With the recent US-Iran war, Abu Dhabi's immediate oil-related concerns are centred around the Strait of Hormuz, which has seen the number of ships passing through reduced to a trickle. The UAE's exit will significantly weaken OPEC.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-politics/5-reasons-bjp-seats-west-bengal-elections-10672055/?ref=infinite>]

47. Consider the following statements about OPEC and the UAE's association with it:

I. OPEC was originally established by Iran, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

II. The UAE's membership traces back to Abu Dhabi's joining OPEC in 1967.

III. The UAE joined OPEC before the oil embargo imposed on countries such as the United States and the Netherlands.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

48. Which of the following labels was used for the Western multinational oil companies whose influence OPEC was created to counter?

- (a) Energy Giants                      (b) Seven Sisters                      (c) Global Dealers                      (d) Market Leaders

49. Which of the following countries led the major non-OPEC producers when OPEC+ was created in 2016?

- (a) Russia                      (b) Canada                      (c) Norway                      (d) Mexico

50. Which of the following statements about OPEC is correct?

(a) OPEC is a group of gas-importing countries founded in Baghdad in September 1960 to regulate global natural gas prices.

(b) OPEC is a trade bloc of oil-consuming countries founded in Baghdad in September 1960 to reduce dependence on petroleum.

(c) OPEC is an organisation of petroleum-exporting countries founded in Baghdad in September 1960 to coordinate oil policies.

(d) OPEC is a financial alliance of energy-importing countries founded in Baghdad in September 1960 to fund renewable energy projects.

51. What share of global oil production was accounted for by OPEC+ countries in 2022, as per the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)?

- (a) 49%                      (b) 54%                      (c) 59%                      (d) 64%

52. Which of the following countries is not among the OPEC+ members?

- (a) Canada                      (b) Mexico                      (c) Kazakhstan                      (d) Russia

### SECTION-C : LEGAL REASONING

**Passage:- 1** Article 32 and Article 226 are two important constitutional remedies through which courts in India protect rights by issuing writs. Article 32, contained in Part III of the Constitution, is itself a fundamental right and is often called the "Heart and Soul of the Constitution", a phrase used by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. It allows any person to directly approach the Supreme Court for enforcement of fundamental rights. The Supreme Court may issue the five constitutional writs Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Quo Warranto, Prohibition, and Certiorari. Since Article 32 is a fundamental right, the Supreme Court generally cannot refuse to entertain a petition where a genuine violation of fundamental rights is shown. However, its enforcement may be suspended during a national emergency under Article 359. In *Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union v. Union of India*, the Court held that Article 32 forms part of the basic structure of the Constitution. In *Ramdas Athawale v. Union of India*, it was clarified that Article 32 is confined to enforcement of fundamental rights, while *PUDR v. Union of India* recognised that it may, in certain circumstances, also be invoked against private individuals where fundamental rights are implicated.

Article 226, on the other hand, empowers the High Courts to issue writs not only for enforcement of fundamental rights but also for other legal rights. Therefore, its scope is wider than Article 32. It is a constitutional remedy, not a fundamental right, and the High Court has discretion whether to entertain a petition. High Courts exercise writ jurisdiction primarily within their territorial limits, though they may also act where the cause of action arises within their jurisdiction even if the authority is located elsewhere. Unlike Article 32, the power under Article 226 cannot be suspended during an emergency. In *Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India*, it was observed that Article 226 is wider because it extends beyond fundamental rights. In

Hemendra Nath Pathak v. Gauhati University, mandamus was issued against a statutory authority, and in Surya Dev Rai v. Ram Chander Rai, the Court explained the limited circumstances in which writs may issue against judicial bodies.

Thus, the main differences are clear: Article 32 is a guaranteed remedy only for fundamental rights and lies before the Supreme Court, whereas Article 226 is a broader but discretionary remedy before the High Courts for both fundamental and legal rights. Together, these provisions form the backbone of constitutional justice in India by controlling illegality, protecting liberty, and ensuring access to judicial review.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://lawnotes.co/comparison-between-article-32-and-article-226-of-the-indian-constitution/>]

53. A journalist is detained without being shown any formal grounds and is denied access to counsel for three days. Her family files a petition directly before the Supreme Court seeking immediate release, alleging violation of personal liberty. The Registry objects that the family should first approach the High Court because the Supreme Court is “overburdened,” and the Court should decline to entertain the petition. The family argues that where a genuine fundamental rights violation is shown, Article 32 is a guaranteed remedy.

What is the most defensible view?

- (a) The Supreme Court can refuse because Article 32 is discretionary like Article 226, so workload is valid ground to reject a petition under the Article.
- (b) The Supreme Court must entertain if a genuine fundamental rights violation is shown, because Article 32 is itself a fundamental right.
- (c) The Supreme Court can refuse because writs for liberty are available only under Article 226 and not under Article 32 today.
- (d) The Supreme Court must refuse because only High Courts can issue Habeas Corpus, and Supreme Court has no such power in law.

54. A university refuses to declare the final results of a student despite the student completing all formalities, and the refusal is based on an internal circular that contradicts the university’s statutory regulations. The student files a writ petition in the High Court, not claiming a fundamental right violation, but seeking enforcement of the statutory entitlement to have results declared. The university argues writ jurisdiction is only for fundamental rights and that the High Court must dismiss.

Which statement best fits the principle described?

- (a) Petition maintainable because Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs for enforcement of fundamental rights and other legal rights.
- (b) Petition not maintainable because writs are confined to fundamental rights, and legal rights must be enforced only by civil suits.
- (c) Petition maintainable only if the student also shows a violation of Article 21, because Article 226 cannot enforce legal rights alone.
- (d) Petition not maintainable because only Supreme Court can issue writs, and High Courts cannot issue writs against universities today.

55. During a proclaimed national emergency, a State issues orders restricting public movement and detaining certain individuals. A detainee’s family approaches the High Court under Article 226 seeking relief, and the State argues that since emergency is in force, Article 226 is automatically suspended like other constitutional remedies, so the High Court has no power to hear the petition. The family argues the High Court’s writ power cannot be suspended during an emergency.

Which statement best reflects the passage principle?

- (a) High Court power is suspended because emergency suspends all courts’ writ jurisdiction, including Article 226, as a matter of rule.
- (b) High Court power is suspended only if President issues a separate order, because Article 226 is fundamental right like Article 32.
- (c) High Court power cannot be suspended during emergency, so Article 226 petitions remain maintainable even during emergency.
- (d) High Court power continues only for property disputes, but liberty writs are suspended, so detention petitions cannot be filed there.

56. A government employee’s promotion is withheld despite a clear service-rule entitlement. The employee files a writ under Article 226 seeking enforcement of the rule. The High Court declines to entertain the petition, saying an alternate departmental remedy exists and the matter involves disputed facts. The employee argues that since writs protect rights, the High Court must hear it just like the Supreme Court under Article 32 must hear a fundamental rights petition.

Which statement best reflects the difference described?

- (a) High Court must entertain every petition because Article 226 is a fundamental right, and refusal is unconstitutional in all cases today.
- (b) High Court may refuse because Article 226 is discretionary, unlike Article 32 where the Supreme Court generally cannot refuse when FR violation is shown.
- (c) High Court must entertain because alternate remedy is irrelevant, and Article 226 has no discretion once legal right is claimed.
- (d) High Court may refuse because it can issue writs only for fundamental rights, not for legal rights like service-rule promotion, which are departmental issues.

57. During a national emergency, a detainee's family files a petition in the Supreme Court under Article 32 alleging violation of personal liberty by a detention order. The State argues that enforcement of Article 32 can be suspended during emergency and therefore the petition cannot be proceeded with during the notified period. The family argues Article 32 is the "heart and soul," so it can never be affected even in emergency.

Which statement best matches the passage principle?

- (a) Article 32 can never be affected because it is a fundamental right, so emergency cannot suspend its enforcement ever.
- (b) Article 32 is always suspended in every emergency automatically, so Supreme Court cannot issue any writs at all under any situation.
- (c) Article 32 is broader than Article 226, so emergency affects only High Courts and not the Supreme Court's jurisdiction today.
- (d) Article 32 enforcement may be suspended during a national emergency under Article 359, even though Article 32 is fundamental right.

58. A garment factory owner, Mr. X, employs workers through a contractor and forces them to work 16-hour shifts with wages withheld until the "season ends." The gates are locked during work hours, and workers are threatened with violence if they leave. A worker files a petition directly in the Supreme Court under Article 32 against Mr. X (a private individual), claiming violation of personal liberty and dignity. Mr. X objects that Article 32 cannot lie against private parties.

Which statement is most legally defensible?

- (a) Petition must fail because Article 32 lies only against the State, and private individuals can never be respondents in writs.
- (b) Petition can lie because Article 32 may be invoked against private individuals in certain circumstances where fundamental rights are implicated.
- (c) Petition must fail because contractual disputes with employers are private law matters, so fundamental rights can never be implicated there.
- (d) Petition can lie only after the worker first files a civil suit, because Article 32 is available only after exhausting all alternative remedies.

**Passage:- 2** The Doctrine of Transfer of Malice, also known as transmigration of malice, means that when a person intends to cause harm to one individual but, by the same act, causes harm or death to another, the original criminal intention is legally transferred to the actual victim. The doctrine rests on the principle that a guilty mind (mens rea) does not fail merely because the harm falls upon an unintended person. It ensures that an offender does not escape liability simply because the result of the act affected someone other than the intended target. The doctrine therefore connects the offender's intention with the actual consequence of the act and treats the resulting offence as if it had been committed against the person originally intended.

In Indian law, the doctrine is recognised through Section 301 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 [BNS Section 102], which provides that if a person, by doing anything which he intends or knows to be likely to cause death, causes the death of another person whose death he neither intended nor knew himself to be likely to cause, the offence is of the same description as it would have been if the intended person had died. The essential elements are: there must be an act causing death, the offender must possess intention or knowledge likely to cause death, the actual victim must be different from the intended victim, and the death must be directly attributable to the offender's act. Thus, if A shoots at B but accidentally kills C, A's intention to kill B is transferred to C, and A is liable for C's death. Similarly, if poison meant for X is consumed by Y, the intent transfers to Y.

The objective of the doctrine is to prevent offenders from avoiding punishment because of mistaken or unintended identity of the victim, and to emphasise that criminal liability depends on both the wrongful intention and the harmful act. Important decisions illustrate this rule. In *R v. Latimer (1886)*, intent to strike one person was transferred to the woman actually injured. In *R v. Saunders (1573)*, poison intended for the wife caused the daughter's death, and the accused was held guilty. In *Emperor v. Mushnooru Suryanarayana Murthy (1912)* and *Rajbir Singh v. State of U.P. (2006)*, Indian courts applied the same

principle. However, the doctrine has limits. It does not apply where the actual act is materially different from the intended offence, as in *R v. Pembleton* (1874), where an intended assault resulted instead in property damage. Thus, the doctrine applies only when the unlawful intention and the resulting harm remain legally connected.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://lawbhoomi.com/doctrine-of-transfer-of-malice/>]

59. During a political clash, Arvind aims a revolver at Bhaskar, intending to kill him for a personal rivalry. Bhaskar suddenly bends to pick up a dropped phone, and the bullet strikes Chitra, a passer-by standing behind him, causing her death. Arvind argues that he never intended to harm Chitra and did not even know she was present. The prosecution argues that the same unlawful act caused the death, and his intention against Bhaskar must attach to Chitra's death.

How should liability be assessed?

- (a) Arvind is not liable for Chitra's death because criminal intention remains limited only to the person originally targeted by him.
- (b) Arvind is liable only for attempting to kill Bhaskar because Chitra was unintended and therefore outside the criminal design.
- (c) Arvind is liable because intending harm to Bhaskar, but by the same act killing Chitra, transfers intention to actual victim.
- (d) Arvind is not liable because unintended victims break the chain between mens rea and the harmful consequence of the act.

60. Meenal prepares a poisoned drink for her business partner, Raghav, intending to cause his death before an important board vote. She leaves it on Raghav's desk, but his assistant, Tara, drinks it by mistake and dies. Meenal argues she did not intend Tara's death and did not know Tara would consume the drink. The prosecution says her act was intended or known to be likely to cause death, and the resulting offence remains of the same description.

Which conclusion is most accurate?

- (a) Meenal is liable only for an attempt against Raghav because Tara's death was neither intended nor known to be likely.
- (b) Meenal is not liable for Tara's death because mistaken consumption removes intention and leaves no punishable homicide.
- (c) Meenal is liable only for negligence because poison reached an unintended person through mistake rather than direct administration.
- (d) Meenal is liable because causing another's death while intending likely death keeps the offence of same description as intended death.

61. Rohit throws a heavy iron rod at his rival, Sameer, intending to cause serious injury during a factory dispute. Sameer moves aside, and the rod strikes a worker, Nisha, causing a fatal head injury. Rohit claims his guilty mind was only against Sameer and therefore cannot support liability for Nisha's death. The prosecution argues that the guilty mind does not fail merely because the harm fell upon an unintended person.

Which legal position is strongest?

- (a) Rohit remains liable because guilty mind does not fail merely because harm falls upon an unintended person.
- (b) Rohit escapes liability because mens rea must match the exact victim's identity in every criminal case.
- (c) Rohit remains liable only if he personally knew Nisha was standing behind Sameer before throwing rod.
- (d) Rohit escapes liability because transferred malice applies only to firearms and poison, not blunt objects.

62. At a stadium, Faiz throws a stone at a rival fan, intending to injure him. The rival ducks, and the stone instead shatters the windshield of a parked car. No person is injured. The prosecution argues Faiz's intention to harm the rival should transfer to the car damage, making him liable as though he intended that property damage. Faiz argues that the actual act is materially different from the intended offence.

How should the doctrine be applied?

- (a) Doctrine applies because any wrongful intention transfers to any resulting harm, whether against persons or property.
- (b) Doctrine applies because property damage is always included within intention to assault a person in public.
- (c) Doctrine does not apply because the actual act is materially different from intended assault, resulting instead in property damage.
- (d) Doctrine does not apply because transferred malice exists only in murder cases and never in assault-related situations wherein bodily injury happened.

63. During a crowded festival procession, Karan hurls a sharp knife at Manoj intending to kill him. The knife misses Manoj and strikes Dev, who dies immediately. Karan argues that because Dev was neither targeted nor known to him, the

prosecution must fail. The prosecution prepares to prove that Karan's act caused death, that he had intention or knowledge likely to cause death, that Dev was different from Manoj, and that Dev's death was directly caused by the knife.

Which set of requirements is legally correct?

- (a) Prosecution must prove motive, public outrage, prior rivalry, and confession, because transferred malice depends mainly on background hostility.
- (b) Prosecution must prove act causing death, intention or knowledge likely to cause death, different victim, and direct attribution.
- (c) Prosecution must prove only death and weapon use, because intention and victim difference are irrelevant under transferred malice.
- (d) Prosecution must prove the same victim was harmed, because transfer of malice cannot apply where bystander dies.

64. Sahil waits outside a warehouse intending to stab Pratap, who owes him money. Seeing a person wearing Pratap's jacket, Sahil attacks from behind. The person turns out to be Pratap's brother, Aman, who suffers fatal injuries. Sahil argues he should not be punished for Aman's death because his plan was directed only at Pratap. The prosecution argues the doctrine prevents an offender from avoiding punishment merely because the result affected someone other than the intended target.

Which view is most appropriate?

- (a) Sahil escapes liability because mistaken identity always cancels intention, even where the harmful act causes death.
- (b) Sahil is liable only for mistaken assault because Aman was not the person he planned to kill.
- (c) Sahil escapes liability unless prosecution proves Aman personally provoked him before the stabbing incident occurred outside the warehouse.
- (d) Sahil remains liable because offenders cannot avoid punishment simply because the act affected someone other than intended target.

**Passage:- 3** The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 was enacted to remove gender discrimination that continued under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. Although the 1956 Act modernised Hindu inheritance law, it still denied daughters equal status in the Mitakshara coparcenary system. Sons alone enjoyed a birthright in ancestral property, while daughters were excluded from coparcenary rights and were largely confined to maintenance and marriage-related claims. This unequal framework was inconsistent with Articles 14, 15 and 21 of the Constitution, which guarantee equality, non-discrimination, and dignity. The need for reform was reinforced by state amendments in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, as well as by the recommendations of the Law Commission of India, women's rights groups, and judicial observations. The 2005 Amendment was therefore introduced to create a uniform and constitutionally consistent succession regime.

The main objective of the amendment was to place daughters on the same legal footing as sons in joint family property. It aimed to ensure fairness in inheritance, strengthen the economic and social position of Hindu women, simplify succession rules, and align personal law with constitutional values. The two most significant statutory changes were the omission of Section 4(2) and the substitution of Section 6 of the 1956 Act. Earlier, Section 4(2) had excluded certain agricultural land from the operation of the Hindu Succession Act, allowing states to continue gender-biased rules in agricultural property. By deleting this provision, the amendment ensured that women would also receive equal rights in agricultural land, which is especially significant in rural India.

The substituted Section 6 introduced the most far-reaching reform. It declares that the daughter of a coparcener shall by birth become a coparcener in her own right in the same manner as the son. She now has the same rights and liabilities in the Hindu Undivided Family property, including the right to demand partition, dispose of her share, and inherit as a coparcener. Her marital status does not affect these rights, and after her death, her children can inherit her share. The amendment also abolished the doctrine of pious obligation, under which sons, grandsons and great-grandsons could be held liable for ancestral debts merely because of birth, except in relation to certain pre-amendment debts.

The amendment also introduced an important safeguard in Section 6(5) by recognising only those partitions that are effected through a registered partition deed or a court decree. This prevents false oral partition claims made to defeat daughters' rights. Overall, the 2005 Amendment significantly transformed Hindu women's property rights by improving economic security, reducing discrimination in family property structures, strengthening their litigation rights, and advancing the constitutional promise of gender equality.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://www.drishtiiias.com/loksabha-rajyasabha-discussions/the-big-picture-hindu-succession-law-daughter-s-rights>]

65. A Hindu joint family owns ancestral house property in Pune. After the father's death, his two sons claim that only they became coparceners by birth, while their married sister Kavya can receive only a token settlement because she "left the

family” after marriage. Kavya files a partition suit, arguing that her status as daughter gives her the same birth-based coparcenary position as her brothers. The brothers say marriage ends her claim in joint family property.

Which conclusion best follows?

- (a) Kavya fails because marriage ends daughter’s coparcenary status and converts her claim into maintenance only.
- (b) Kavya succeeds only if brothers consent, because daughters receive shares through family settlement alone.
- (c) Kavya succeeds because daughter by birth becomes coparcener in her own right like the son.
- (d) Kavya fails because coparcenary birthright applies only to sons unless father leaves written permission.

66. A Hindu family owns irrigated agricultural land in a village. After the father’s death, his sons argue that daughters may claim a share in urban houses but not agricultural land, because older local rules treated farmland differently. Their sister Meera challenges this, saying the reform was meant to prevent women from being excluded from rural landholding. The brothers insist that agricultural land remains outside equal succession.

How should Meera’s claim be assessed?

- (a) Meera fails because agricultural land remains excluded from women’s succession rights under the amended framework.
- (b) Meera succeeds only if the land is converted into non-agricultural property before partition.
- (c) Meera fails because daughters receive equal rights only in houses, jewellery, and movable assets.
- (d) Meera succeeds because women receive equal rights in agricultural land after deletion of the exclusion.

67. A joint Hindu family claims that its ancestral property was orally divided among male members in 2003. No registered deed exists, and no court decree records such partition. When daughter Ananya files for partition after the amendment, her brothers produce only handwritten notes allegedly prepared by elders and argue that her claim is barred because the family had already separated. Ananya says informal papers cannot defeat her statutory share.

Which legal result is most defensible?

- (a) Ananya succeeds because only partitions through registered partition deed or court decree are recognised.
- (b) Ananya fails because any oral family arrangement before her suit defeats her later statutory claim.
- (c) Ananya fails because handwritten notes by elders have the same effect as court decrees.
- (d) Ananya succeeds only if brothers admit partition was fabricated during cross-examination before trial.

68. Ritika’s father is part of a Hindu Undivided Family that owns commercial shops. Her brothers accept that she may inherit later but deny that she can demand partition or dispose of her share, arguing that daughters receive only a “symbolic” coparcenary status. Ritika seeks a declaration that she has the same incidents of coparcenary as her brothers, including partition and control over her share.

Which statement best captures her legal position?

- (a) Ritika has only succession rights after father’s death and cannot demand partition during his lifetime.
- (b) Ritika has same rights and liabilities, including demand for partition and disposal of share.
- (c) Ritika has maintenance rights only because coparcenary management remains reserved for male family members.
- (d) Ritika has rights only if the HUF manager voluntarily records her name in accounts.

69. In a family settlement meeting, the sons argue that the amendment was only meant to give daughters a compassionate share if the family voluntarily chooses to do so. Their sister Nisha says the reform was broader: it placed daughters on the same legal footing as sons in joint family property and was not a matter of charity. The family priest says daughters may receive gifts, but coparcenary equality would disturb tradition.

Which view best reflects the amendment’s objective?

- (a) Sons are correct because daughters receive only compassionate shares, not equal legal footing in joint family property.
- (b) Priest is correct because gifts preserve tradition, while coparcenary equality was never the reform objective.
- (c) Sons are correct if the family follows Mitakshara tradition and refuses equal partition by consensus.
- (d) Nisha is correct because amendment placed daughters on same legal footing as sons in joint family property.

70. A legal researcher is asked to explain how the amendment altered the structure of Hindu succession law. One colleague says the amendment merely added a few procedural rules without changing substantive rights. Another says it made two major statutory moves: it removed the provision that kept certain agricultural land outside the Act and replaced the coparcenary rule to include daughters by birth. A third colleague says the amendment dealt only with maintenance.

Which explanation is most accurate?

- (a) It changed only maintenance rules and left coparcenary and agricultural land provisions untouched.
- (b) It introduced only procedural safeguards and did not affect women’s substantive property rights.
- (c) It made key changes through omission of Section 4(2) and substitution of Section 6.

(d) It abolished succession altogether and replaced inheritance with discretionary family settlements only.

**71. Assertion (A):** The 2005 Amendment significantly transformed Hindu women's property rights by strengthening their position in family property structures and improving their ability to assert legal claims.

**Reason (R):** The amendment advanced the constitutional promise of gender equality by reducing discrimination and improving women's economic security in property matters.

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

**Passage:- 4** Under Sections 11 and 12 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a person is competent to contract only if he has attained the age of majority, is of sound mind, and is not disqualified by law. Under Section 3 of the Indian Majority Act, 1875, a person below 18 years is a minor, though where a guardian is appointed by the court, minority continues till 21 years. The legal position regarding minors was settled in *Mohiri Bibi v. Dharmodas Ghosh*, where the Privy Council held that a minor's agreement is void ab initio, that is, completely void from the beginning. A minor is therefore not competent to contract or furnish consideration. The law of estoppel does not apply against a minor, and he may plead minority even if he falsely represented himself as a major. Further, a contract cannot ordinarily be converted into a tort to make a minor liable, unless the tort is independent of the contract. However, courts may apply the doctrine of restitution under Section 33 of the Specific Relief Act, requiring restoration of benefits received, so far as justice requires and to the extent the minor or his estate has benefited.

Certain agreements beneficial to a minor may still be enforceable by the minor, though not against him. Contracts of marriage and some arrangements of apprenticeship are treated as beneficial. A minor cannot become a full partner in a partnership because partnership requires contractual capacity, nor can he ratify a void agreement on attaining majority unless supported by fresh consideration. Under Section 68 of the Indian Contract Act, a person supplying necessaries to a minor or his dependants is entitled to reimbursement from the minor's estate. Necessaries include things reasonably required for the minor's condition in life, such as food, clothing, shelter, and even education, provided the minor is not already sufficiently supplied.

A person of unsound mind, under Section 12, is competent only when, at the time of contracting, he is capable of understanding the contract and forming a rational judgment as to its effect on his interests. Thus, a person usually of unsound mind may contract during lucid intervals, while a sane person cannot contract during drunkenness or delirium. Besides minors and persons of unsound mind, persons disqualified by law are also incompetent. These include alien enemies, whose wartime contracts are void; convicts, during imprisonment; insolvents, in respect of property under insolvency proceedings; and foreign sovereigns and diplomats, who enjoy contractual immunity unless they submit to the jurisdiction of Indian courts.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://thelegalschool.in/blog/section-11-indian-contract-act>]

**72.** Raghav, aged 17 years and 6 months, signs a loan agreement with a finance company to start a clothing business. He promises to repay ₹4 lakhs with interest after one year. The company verifies only his appearance and does not check his age documents. When Raghav later refuses repayment, the company sues him personally, arguing that the agreement should at least be treated as voidable because Raghav understood the transaction. Raghav pleads minority and says the agreement was void from the beginning.

Which conclusion is most defensible?

- (a) The agreement is enforceable because Raghav understood the transaction and voluntarily signed the loan papers.
- (b) The agreement is voidable because Raghav may either affirm or reject it after attaining majority.
- (c) The agreement is enforceable if the lender honestly believed Raghav was competent to contract.
- (d) The agreement is void ab initio because a minor's agreement is completely void from the beginning.

**73.** Anika, aged 17, tells a laptop dealer that she is 19 and produces a forged college identity card showing a false date of birth. Relying on her statement, the dealer sells her a high-end laptop on credit. When payment becomes due, Anika pleads minority. The dealer argues she should be stopped from denying her own representation because she actively misled him. Anika says minority can still be pleaded despite the false representation.

How should the dispute be resolved?

- (a) Dealer succeeds because a minor who lies about age becomes fully bound by the contract.
- (b) Dealer succeeds because estoppel applies whenever the other party relied on false documents.
- (c) Anika succeeds because estoppel does not apply against a minor even after false representation of majority.

(d) Anika succeeds only if she returns double the price before pleading minority in court.

74. Kabir, aged 16, lives away from his family while studying in another city. A hostel owner provides him basic accommodation, meals, and school transport after his guardian stops sending money. Kabir later refuses to pay, arguing that minors cannot contract and therefore no claim can be made. The hostel owner does not seek personal liability against Kabir but asks to be reimbursed from property standing in Kabir's name.

Which legal position is most accurate?

- (a) Hostel owner cannot recover anything because every arrangement with a minor is void for all purposes.
- (b) Hostel owner can recover personally from Kabir because necessities create full contractual liability against minors.
- (c) Hostel owner can claim reimbursement from minor's estate for necessities supplied to minor or dependants.
- (d) Hostel owner can recover only if Kabir ratifies the arrangement after attaining majority with fresh consideration.

75. Mohan is usually treated for a serious mental illness and often cannot understand financial matters. During a medically certified lucid interval, he meets his lawyer, understands the terms of a lease, compares rent with market rates, and signs a three-year lease for his unused shop. Two months later, after relapse, his relatives argue that the lease is void because Mohan is generally of unsound mind. The tenant argues Mohan was capable of understanding the contract when it was signed.

Which conclusion best follows?

- (a) Lease may be valid because competence depends on understanding and rational judgment at contracting time.
- (b) Lease is void because a person usually of unsound mind can never contract under any circumstance.
- (c) Lease is void because relatives later objected, and family consent is required for every such transaction.
- (d) Lease is valid only if court first appoints a guardian before every contract during lucid interval.

76. Priya is 20 years old, and a court had appointed a guardian for her property when she was 15 due to inheritance disputes. Before turning 21, she enters into an agreement to sell inherited land to a builder. The builder argues that she is above 18 and therefore competent. Priya challenges the agreement, saying that because a guardian was appointed by court, minority continues until 21 years. The builder says the ordinary age of 18 must always apply.

Which view is most defensible?

- (a) Builder succeeds because every person above 18 is major, even when a court-appointed guardian exists.
- (b) Builder succeeds because property guardianship affects management only, not contractual majority or competence.
- (c) Priya succeeds only if guardian signed separately, because her own age is irrelevant to validity.
- (d) Priya succeeds because where a guardian is appointed by court, minority continues till 21 years.

77. During an armed conflict, a trader from an enemy State enters into a supply contract with an Indian merchant for delivery of industrial machinery. Both parties are adults, mentally sound, and the price is clearly fixed. Before performance, the Indian merchant refuses to proceed, arguing that the trader is disqualified by law due to enemy status during wartime. The trader argues that age and sound mind alone are enough for contractual competence.

Which statement best reflects the legal position?

- (a) Trader is competent because age and sound mind are the only requirements for contractual capacity.
- (b) Trader is competent because commercial contracts with foreign persons are never affected by wartime status.
- (c) Trader may be incompetent because persons disqualified by law are also not competent to contract.
- (d) Trader may be incompetent only if the contract price is uncertain or consideration is unlawful.

78. **Assertion (A):** Foreign sovereigns and diplomats enjoy contractual immunity unless they submit to the jurisdiction of Indian courts.

**Reason (R):** Convicts during imprisonment and insolvents in respect of property under insolvency proceedings are treated as persons disqualified by law.

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

**Passage:- 5** A tort is a civil wrong recognised by law for which the usual remedy is unliquidated damages. Its essential elements are a wrongful act or omission, existence of a legal duty owed by the defendant to the plaintiff, breach of that duty, and damage or injury caused by such breach. Unlike contractual liability, tortious liability arises independently of

agreement and is imposed by law for the protection of rights such as bodily integrity, property, liberty, and reputation. The law of torts therefore focuses on redressing private injury caused by breach of duties owed generally to persons and society. Among the main types of torts, negligence arises where a person fails to exercise reasonable care and causes harm to another. Its essentials are duty of care, breach, causation, and damage. In *Donoghue v Stevenson*, the principle of duty of care was firmly established, and in *Pillutla Savitri v G.K. Kumar*, liability followed from the direct consequences of negligent conduct. Nuisance refers to unlawful and unreasonable interference with the use or enjoyment of land, whether private or public, as illustrated by *Fay v Prentice*, where actionable interference arose from water flowing from neighbouring property. Trespass involves direct and unlawful interference with land or person, and includes assault, battery, and false imprisonment; no proof of actual damage is necessary in trespass to land. Defamation consists of false statements published to third parties which injure reputation, and in *SNM Abdi v Prafulla Kumar Mahanta*, damages were awarded for defamatory allegations. Malicious prosecution arises when proceedings are instituted without reasonable and probable cause, with malice, terminated in favour of the plaintiff, and causing damage.

The law also recognises several defences. *Volenti non fit injuria* applies where the plaintiff knowingly and voluntarily accepted the risk. Act of God excuses liability when damage is caused solely by extraordinary natural forces beyond control, as in *Ramachandra v Western India Theatres Ltd*. Inevitable accident protects a defendant where harm occurs without negligence and could not have been prevented, as in *Stanley v Powell*. Necessity justifies acts done in good faith to prevent greater harm, while private defence permits reasonable force to protect person or property. Statutory authority protects acts authorised by law. Judicial, parental, and quasi-parental authority may also excuse liability within lawful limits. The chain of causation may be broken by *novus actus interveniens*, as recognised in *Indian Oil Corporation Ltd v NEPC India Ltd*, and under *ex turpi causa non oritur actio*, no action lies from an immoral or illegal cause.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://blog.ipleaders.in/what-is-a-tort/>]

79. A delivery company employee carelessly drops a heavy parcel from a staircase, injuring a visitor who had no contract with the company. The company argues that only the parcel's sender or receiver can sue because they are the contracting parties. The visitor replies that her bodily integrity is protected by law, and liability can arise even without agreement when a legal duty toward persons generally is breached.

How should the visitor's claim be understood?

- (a) Her claim may succeed because tortious liability arises independently of agreement and protects bodily integrity.
- (b) Her claim fails because only contractual parties can sue for careless conduct causing personal injury.
- (c) Her claim fails because bodily injury is actionable only if the visitor paid consideration.
- (d) Her claim may succeed only if sender assigns contractual rights to the injured visitor.

80. A restaurant employee mops the entrance floor during lunch hour but leaves it wet without placing any warning sign. Several customers walk over the area, and one slips, suffers a fracture, and sues the restaurant. The restaurant argues that floors are sometimes wet in public places and that the employee did not intend injury. The customer says the issue is not intention but failure to take reasonable care, resulting in harm.

Which characterisation is strongest?

- (a) It is trespass because the customer entered the restaurant and was injured inside the premises.
- (b) It is defamation because the injury lowered the restaurant's reputation among customers.
- (c) It is negligence because the restaurant failed to exercise reasonable care and caused harm.
- (d) It is malicious prosecution because the customer later filed proceedings against the restaurant.

81. A local newspaper publishes a report stating that Dr. Sana was suspended for stealing hospital medicines. The statement is false, and the newspaper had not verified the allegation before publication. Patients begin cancelling appointments, and Dr. Sana files a civil action for reputational injury. The newspaper argues that unless physical harm or property loss is shown, no tort action can arise. Dr. Sana says the false statement was published to third parties and injured her reputation.

What is the best legal classification?

- (a) It is negligence only because newspapers owe no duty regarding reputation, only physical safety.
- (b) It is trespass because false publication directly interferes with the doctor's clinic building.
- (c) It is nuisance because cancelled appointments interfere with enjoyment of medical premises.
- (d) It is defamation because false statements published to third parties injured reputation.

82. During renovation, a shopkeeper leaves loose metal sheets hanging over a public-facing balcony. One sheet falls and injures a customer entering the shop next door. The customer sues, alleging that the shopkeeper owed a duty to avoid creating unsafe conditions, breached that duty by leaving dangerous sheets unsecured, and caused injury. The shopkeeper argues that because the injury was unintended, no tort can arise.

Which set of requirements best captures what the customer must establish?

- (a) Intention, written agreement, fixed damages, and criminal conviction must all be proved together.
- (b) Motive, personal hostility, repeated warnings, and public complaint must all be proved first.
- (c) Injury alone is enough, and duty or breach need not be separately examined in tort.
- (d) Wrongful act, legal duty, breach of duty, and damage caused by breach must be shown.

83. A factory installs a drainage pipe that regularly discharges dirty water into the adjoining residential plot during evening hours. The neighbour's garden remains waterlogged, and the smell makes normal use of the property difficult. The factory argues that it never entered the neighbour's land and therefore no civil wrong occurred. The neighbour claims that unlawful and unreasonable interference with use and enjoyment of land is actionable even without physical entry by the factory owner.

Which legal characterisation best applies?

- (a) It is defamation because the neighbour's social reputation is lowered by dirty water.
- (b) It is nuisance because there is unlawful and unreasonable interference with land enjoyment.
- (c) It is malicious prosecution because the neighbour has filed proceedings against the factory.
- (d) It is only breach of contract because adjoining landowners always need prior agreements.

84. Ritika parks her car outside a mall. A security guard, without checking ownership records, wrongly assumes the car is abandoned and allows it to be towed and damaged. Ritika suffers repair costs and inconvenience. There is no contract between Ritika and the mall's security agency, but she files a civil claim alleging violation of her protected property interest. The agency argues that since there was no agreement, Ritika has no civil remedy.

What remedy-based characterisation best fits the claim?

- (a) The claim fails because civil liability requires a prior contract between plaintiff and defendant.
- (b) The claim succeeds only if Ritika proves a fixed contractual compensation clause existed earlier.
- (c) The claim fits tort because tort is a civil wrong usually remedied by unliquidated damages.
- (d) The claim fails because damage to property cannot create civil liability without criminal conviction.

#### SECTION-D : LOGICAL REASONING

**Passage:- 1** Globalisation has become one of the most influential forces shaping modern societies, transforming economic systems, cultural practices, social institutions, and interpersonal relationships across the world. In recent decades, families have experienced significant transformations due to the rapid expansion of global communication technologies, migration patterns, economic restructuring, and exposure to diverse cultural norms and values. These transformations have altered traditional family roles, communication patterns, and expectations among married couples. In developing countries such as Nigeria, where family structures have historically been rooted in collectivist values and strong kinship ties, the effects of globalisation are particularly noticeable. The increasing integration of Nigerian society into global networks has influenced how married adults interact, make decisions, and maintain family cohesion in contemporary society.

Globalisation has significantly reshaped communication patterns within families, particularly among married adults. Advances in digital technologies such as smartphones, social media platforms, and instant messaging applications have enabled spouses to maintain communication despite geographical separation. These technologies have facilitated real-time communication and increased emotional connectivity among family members. However, while digital communication enhances accessibility and frequency of interaction, it may also reduce face-to-face communication and emotional depth within marital relationships. Studies have shown that excessive reliance on digital communication can lead to misunderstandings, reduced emotional intimacy, and weakened relational bonds between spouses. Consequently, globalisation presents both opportunities and challenges for maintaining healthy family relationships.

In addition to communication patterns, globalisation has also influenced gender roles and role expectations within Nigerian families. Traditionally, Nigerian families operated under patriarchal systems where men served as breadwinners while women were primarily responsible for domestic duties and child-rearing. However, globalisation has increased access to education and employment opportunities for women, leading to a shift in traditional family roles. As more women participate in the workforce, families increasingly adopt dual-income structures, which require couples to renegotiate household responsibilities and decision-making roles. While this shift promotes equality and shared responsibilities, it may also generate conflicts where traditional expectations persist. Research indicates that couples who successfully adapt to these changing roles experience improved marital satisfaction, whereas those who struggle with role adjustments often face increased marital tension.

Furthermore, globalisation has influenced conflict resolution strategies and family decision-making processes among married adults. Traditionally, Nigerian families relied on extended family members, elders, and community leaders to

mediate marital conflicts and maintain family harmony. However, globalisation has introduced alternative conflict resolution mechanisms such as professional counselling, online relationship resources, and self-help platforms.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from:  
[https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/sociology/articles/10.3389/fsoc.2026.1834401/full?utm\\_source=F-NTF&utm\\_medium=EMLX&utm\\_campaign=PRD\\_FEOPS\\_20170000\\_ARTICLE](https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/sociology/articles/10.3389/fsoc.2026.1834401/full?utm_source=F-NTF&utm_medium=EMLX&utm_campaign=PRD_FEOPS_20170000_ARTICLE)]

85. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the author's view of Nigerian married adults?

- (a) Nigerian marriages now negotiate local obligations through broader global influences.
- (b) Nigerian families now abandon kinship duties for modern private freedoms.
- (c) Nigerian couples now depend exclusively on technology for marital stability.
- (d) Nigerian households now resolve every dispute through external professional systems.

86. Which course of action would best follow from the author's discussion of changing marital roles?

- (a) Couples should preserve inherited hierarchies when workplace pressures become intense.
- (b) Couples should redistribute household authority when economic responsibilities become shared.
- (c) Couples should delegate domestic decisions when relatives appear more experienced.
- (d) Couples should postpone role discussions when disagreements seem emotionally difficult.

87. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's concern about digital communication?

- (a) Poor networks during separation often delay urgent family conversations significantly.
- (b) Social platforms after marriage often create unrealistic comparisons between spouses.
- (c) Heavy messaging with shared rituals often improves trust after disputes.
- (d) Younger workers under pressure often prefer brief messages between meetings.

88. Which of the following is least likely to follow from the author's view of modern conflict resolution?

- (a) Online resources may offer private guidance before relatives intervene directly.
- (b) Counselling services may challenge elders' influence during marital disagreements formally.
- (c) Self-help platforms may encourage spouses toward independent conflict management privately.
- (d) Community mediators may be legally barred from marital disputes nationwide.

89. What role does the statement "These transformations have altered traditional family roles, communication patterns, and expectations among married couples" play in the passage?

- (a) It previews the dimensions through which later analysis develops systematically.
- (b) It proves migration alone determines how domestic expectations evolve nationally.
- (c) It rejects cultural diversity as relevant to modern family change.
- (d) It treats counselling reforms as sufficient for restoring marital harmony.

90. Which of the following is the strongest conclusion from the author's overall assessment of globalisation?

- (a) Globalisation guarantees stronger marriages whenever digital tools become more easily accessible.
- (b) Globalisation destroys kinship systems whenever women enter paid employment outside homes.
- (c) Globalisation requires adaptive judgement because family effects remain complex and mixed.
- (d) Globalisation matters only when spouses live apart for professional reasons abroad.

**Passage:-** 2 Women are hit hardest when the debt burden in developing countries rises, a trend expected to worsen as the war in the Middle East continues, UN research shows. A report by experts from the UN Development Programme (UNDP), based on data from 85 countries gathered across three decades, shows women are disproportionately affected when debt repayments increase significantly. As governments cut back public spending to accommodate rising debt costs, women, who are overrepresented in sectors such as education and care, are more likely to lose their jobs – and then to shoulder additional caring duties as the state retreats. The UNDP's administrator, Alexander De Croo, said the research underlined the importance for debtor countries of weighing the impact of potential spending cuts.

Even before the US-Israel war on Iran, he highlighted, 56 countries were spending more than 10% of government revenue on servicing their debts. The conflict is likely to exacerbate that situation as energy and fertiliser costs rise and global interest rates increase. "In a moment like this, due to the instability in the world, but definitely induced by what is happening in the Gulf region, you see that governments are even more pressed to make choices," he said.

“What we really want to point to in this report is that, look, when you make those choices as governments, please be careful: if you reduce your social spending, you should know that big chunk of social spending is going to women, and a bigger part of the employment that social spending is going to – it’s going to women.”

The report finds that, between the early 2010s and 2022, debt-servicing burdens in the 85 developing countries studied almost doubled. It estimates this led to the loss of 22 million women’s jobs in the short-term, and more than 38 million in the long term. In general, moving from a moderate to a high debt-servicing burden – measured as a share of a country’s exports – causes on average a 17% decline in women’s income per capita, the report finds, while men’s income is unchanged. Life expectancy tends to decline for women and men.

Achieving gender equality is one of the UN’s 17 sustainable development goals. De Croo suggested creditor countries could consider linking debt relief to commitments to avoid spending cuts that disproportionately hit women. “Helping women to have an income, to have a job, has a very high development outcome, and it actually has a higher development outcome than providing men with an income,” he said. “The countries providing loans can go into that logic and say: ‘Let’s have a discussion on making sure how you actually preserve your path towards prosperity and towards repaying those debts.’”

[Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2026/may/04/women-in-developing-countries-hardest-hit-by-rising-debt-burden-un-research-finds>]

91. Which of the following best represents the main argument of the passage?

- (a) Debt pressure can turn fiscal restraint into gendered labour and care burdens.
- (b) Regional conflict can turn temporary instability into institutional collapse abroad.
- (c) Creditor caution can turn delayed repayment into permanent financial exclusion.
- (d) Welfare spending can turn public support into weaker workforce participation.

92. Which of the following must necessarily be false based on the passage?

- (a) Debt shocks may reduce wellbeing through services rather than income alone.
- (b) Men may face welfare harm despite stable measured average income levels.
- (c) Social harm may spread beyond groups with the sharpest earnings decline.
- (d) Health losses are confined to women whose incomes decline under debt stress.

93. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author’s concern about conflict worsening debt pressure?

- (a) Commodity-exporting debtor states gained revenue from favourable price changes.
- (b) Import-dependent debtor states faced higher energy bills and refinancing costs.
- (c) Several debtor governments postponed festivals without cutting social services.
- (d) Some creditors extended maturities without reducing total repayment amounts.

94. If reliable evidence proved that debt-service pressure stayed broadly stable from the early 2010s to 2022, which established fact must be incorrect?

- (a) The surveyed countries saw debt-service burdens rise substantially before 2022.
- (b) The researchers studied developing-country data across several decades.
- (c) Wider instability may raise borrowing costs for indebted governments.
- (d) Women’s earnings may generate broader development-related benefits.

95. All of the following can be reasonably inferred from the passage, except:

- (a) Debt talks may protect social priorities within financially stressed states.
- (b) Gender equality is treated as part of a wider development agenda.
- (c) Women’s income is viewed as supporting broader prosperity goals.
- (d) Repayment negotiations must exclude social concerns during fiscal crises.

96. Which of the following best captures a paradox suggested by the passage?

- (a) Expanding credit access now may strengthen a lender’s influence over borrowers later.
- (b) Raising public spending now may reduce a government’s available fiscal space later.
- (c) Easing repayment pressure now may strengthen a debtor’s capacity to repay later.
- (d) Protecting women’s earnings now may require governments to revise fiscal priorities later.

**Passage:- 3** Suppose one day we wake to see headlines: ALIEN SIGNALS RECEIVED BY EARTH. The world holds its breath, as clever people around the globe work on decoding the signals. But after days, weeks, months, years, we seem no closer to interpreting what the signals actually mean. There are lots of theories: some researchers suggest particular prose

translations; others advocate for a kind of mathematical equation. But there's no consensus. We don't understand what the aliens are trying to tell us. 20th-century philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein would be unsurprised by this outcome.

In his later work *Philosophical Investigations*, Wittgenstein suggests that rather than arising from some kind of universal grammar, the meaning of a language comes through its contextual use, and these uses are always rooted in a particular form of life. Decoding a language, therefore, is not just a computational problem; language is rooted in shared practice. If we and the aliens do not share a compatible form of life, then it's unlikely we'll ever understand each other – even if we can detect patterns in one another's signals.

Philosophers disagree over what Wittgenstein really intends by 'form of life'. Some take him to mean sharing a particular biology, others a particular culture; he may have intended the interplay of both. For our purposes, however, we can say that a form of life consists of the way a being perceives, interacts, and behaves in its environment. It is "something that is not reducible either to biological life or to language," suggests the philosopher Mladen Dolar; rather it is "something that is formed between the two, in their intertwining, their chiasmus."

In other words: a being's form of life is the background against which its activities and language make sense. As Wittgenstein puts it: to imagine a language means to imagine a form of life. Take human languages: they're rooted in how we collectively interact with and behave in the world. The way we measure, categorize, and value our surroundings is not fixed or private but organic, interpersonal, and communal. But Wittgenstein goes deeper in his analysis. Words are not just handed to us with a fixed meaning; we are ongoing players in the creative social game that is linguistic communication. Different contexts set different linguistic norms. Wittgenstein calls these 'language-games', and the idea is that the meaning of words comes from how we communally use them in any given situation.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://philosophybreak.com/articles/wittgenstein-if-a-lion-could-talk-we-could-not-understand-him/>]

97. Which of the following is an assumption behind the author's view that alien signals may remain unintelligible to human beings?

- (a) Researchers often disagree because unfamiliar signals invite competing academic methods.
- (b) Signs become interpretable only when their practical use is placed within a life-context.
- (c) Alien intelligence may rely on experiences that human beings cannot biologically possess.
- (d) Statistical regularities in messages are usually enough to establish communicative meaning.

98. Why does the author refer to Mladen Dolar's interpretation of "form of life" in the passage?

- (a) To show that meaning arises where living patterns and expressions become intertwined.
- (b) To prove that shared biological structure is the safest basis for linguistic translation.
- (c) To argue that philosophical uncertainty makes alien communication analysis pointless.
- (d) To imply that symbolic equations can resolve all problems of unfamiliar communication.

99. Which of the following most closely parallels the author's reasoning about the interpretation of alien signals?

- (a) A damaged map misleads travellers because several landmarks shown on it no longer exist.
- (b) A legal rule creates confusion because judges disagree about the policy it should advance.
- (c) A poem loses some beauty in translation because no second language preserves every nuance.
- (d) A ritual chant cannot be understood through repetition alone because its force depends on ceremonial use.

100. Which of the following most strongly supports the claim that words do not possess fixed meanings independent of use?

- (a) A telescope records signals that repeat steadily across several distant observation nights.
- (b) A dictionary preserves old meanings long after speakers stop using certain expressions.
- (c) A greeting phrase conveys honour in one ceremony but mockery in another social practice.
- (d) A laboratory labels samples carefully so that researchers avoid procedural confusion.

101. Based on the author's reasoning, what should researchers primarily do while attempting to interpret alien signals?

- (a) Connect transmissions with alien conduct, surroundings, responses, and recurring situations.
- (b) Choose the neatest mathematical model and treat remaining uncertainties as minor errors.
- (c) Accept the translation that gains the widest support among rival research communities.
- (d) Study the signal as a closed formal system without considering environmental clues.

102. Which of the following is the strongest counter-argument to the author's scepticism about understanding alien language?

- (a) Philosophical disagreement over one phrase makes every theory of language equally unreliable.
- (b) Shared physical regularities may let unlike beings create common references through demonstration.
- (c) Human intelligence generally improves when better tools and larger teams are available.
- (d) Advanced civilizations would naturally design messages that resemble ordinary human speech.

**Passage:-** 4 Stop me if you've heard this one before: a tech company says it's built a new AI that's so powerful it's scary. Apparently, it's too dangerous to release into the world – the consequences would be catastrophic. Luckily for us, they are keeping it locked up for now. They just wanted you to know. That's exactly what AI company Anthropic is telling us about its latest model, Claude Mythos. The company says Mythos' ability to find cybersecurity bugs far surpasses human experts, and it could have world-altering consequences if similar technology lands in the wrong hands. "The fallout – for economies, public safety and national security – could be severe," Anthropic said. Some breathless observers warned that Mythos will soon force you to replace every piece of technology in your life, down to your WiFi-enabled microwave, to protect from the digital madness. Some security experts doubt these claims, but let's set that aside. This isn't new. Executives at leading AI providers regularly issue warnings about how their industry's products may destroy humanity. Why do AI companies want us to be afraid of them?

It's a strange way for any company to talk about its own work. You don't hear McDonald's announcing that it's created a burger so terrifyingly delicious that it would be unethical to grill it for the public. Here's one theory. According to critics, it benefits AI companies to keep you fixated on the apocalypse because it distracts from the very real damage they're already doing to the world. Tech leaders say they're just warning us about an inevitable future, and safety is a top priority whether it's now or later. But others argue what we're actually seeing is fear mongering, which exaggerates the potential of the technology and serves to boost stock prices. And it encourages a narrative that regulators must stand aside, because these AI companies are the only ones who can stop the bad guys and build this technology responsibly. If you portray these technologies as somehow almost supernatural in their danger, it makes us feel like we are powerless, like we are outmatched. As if the only people we could possibly look to would be the companies themselves.

Anthropic says its new model already found thousands of "high-severity" vulnerabilities across the tech landscape at a level that surpasses human experts. It also announced a new partnership with more than 40 companies and groups in an "urgent attempt" to patch vulnerabilities before hackers get a chance. A company spokesperson told me Anthropic has been intentional about partnering with organisations to patch the foundational computing systems which represent the "lion's share" of the problem.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20260428-ai-companies-want-you-to-be-afraid-of-them>]

103. Which of the following is a necessary condition for the criticism that apocalyptic AI warnings distract from existing harms?

- (a) Investors must reward every company that announces dangerous unreleased products.
- (b) Experts must unanimously deny that advanced AI can create cybersecurity risks.
- (c) Regulators must already possess complete technical knowledge of all AI systems.
- (d) Public attention must be limited enough for one risk narrative to displace another.

104. Which of the following is an outcome of observers making extreme claims about replacing everyday technology?

- (a) Regulators begin treating private firms as the only legitimate rule-makers.
- (b) The debate shifts from measured security concerns to dramatic consumer panic.
- (c) Investors conclude that every unreleased AI model guarantees future profits.
- (d) Security experts withdraw all objections to the company's technical claims.

105. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from Anthropic's partnership announcement?

- (a) Anthropic paired public alarm with organised repair efforts before exploitation occurred.
- (b) Anthropic admitted that its model performed poorly in independent security tests.
- (c) Hackers had already weaponised all discovered weaknesses before any response began.
- (d) Regulators ordered Anthropic to end cooperation with private technology groups.

106. Which of the following best identifies a flaw in the author's reasoning when using the food-company comparison?

- (a) It treats expert doubt as proof of deliberate corporate exaggeration.
- (b) It assumes market incentives cannot influence corporate safety language claims.
- (c) It equates consumer indulgence with technology posing systemic public risks.
- (d) It ignores that repair partnerships can reduce genuinely identified risks.

107. The author would most likely disagree with which of the following statements?

- (a) Corporate safety warnings deserve acceptance without examining commercial incentives.
- (b) Future-risk narratives can coexist with unresolved questions of accountability.
- (c) Public fear may affect whether private firms appear politically indispensable.
- (d) Responsible announcements may also enhance a company's public authority.

108. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's concern about regulatory deference?

- (a) Auditors confirmed that several identified software flaws were genuinely severe.
- (b) Consumers purchased fewer smart appliances after alarming news reports spread.
- (c) Rival companies accused Anthropic of gaining attention from restricted models.
- (d) Lawmakers delayed binding rules after accepting firms as the only workable safeguard.

### SECTION-E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

**Direction (Q.109-Q.114):** Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

Zenith Corporation Limited, a publicly listed conglomerate headquartered in Mumbai, operates through four distinct divisions: Manufacturing (M), Retail (R), Services (S), and Technology (T). According to the company's audited annual report, the total revenue earned in the financial year 2023–24 amounted to ₹7,200 crore, and this revenue was distributed among the four divisions in the strict ratio 5 : 7 : 4 : 8 (in the order M, R, S, T).

The expense incurred by each division during the same financial year stood in a fixed ratio to its own revenue: for the Manufacturing division, expenses were in the ratio 3 : 5 with respect to revenue; for the Retail division, the ratio of expenses to revenue was 7 : 10; for the Services division, the ratio was 1 : 2; and for the Technology division, the ratio was 13 : 20.

The profit of each division is defined as its revenue minus its expenses. In the subsequent financial year 2024–25, the revenues of the four divisions changed as follows: the Manufacturing division's revenue increased by 20% over its 2023–24 figure, the Retail division's revenue increased by 10%, the Services division's revenue increased by 25%, and the Technology division's revenue increased by 15%. The expense-to-revenue ratios for all four divisions remained unchanged in 2024–25.

109. Compute the simple average of the four divisions' profit-to-revenue percentages (i.e., the four profit margins) in financial year 2023–24, expressed to two decimal places.

- (a) 36.50%
- (b) 38.75%
- (c) 40.25%
- (d) 42.00%

110. If the company is required to pay corporate tax at 30% of its total profit of 2023–24, and an additional surcharge of 12% is levied on the tax amount itself, what is the company's post-tax-and-surcharge profit for 2023–24?

- (a) ₹1,725.40 crore
- (b) ₹1,748.20 crore
- (c) ₹1,762.50 crore
- (d) ₹1,772.88 crore

111. In financial year 2023–24, the profit of the Technology division falls short of the combined profit of the Manufacturing and Services divisions taken together by what percentage of that combined profit?

- (a) 30.00%
- (b) 25.00%
- (c) 22.50%
- (d) 20.00%

112. What fraction (expressed as a percentage, rounded to two decimal places) of Zenith Corporation's total profit in financial year 2024–25 is contributed by the Manufacturing and Retail divisions taken together?

- (a) 42.50%
- (b) 43.85%
- (c) 45.16%
- (d) 46.50%

113. By what percentage did Zenith Corporation's total profit increase from financial year 2023–24 to financial year 2024–25 (rounded to two decimal places)?

- (a) 16.42%
- (b) 17.19%
- (c) 18.05%
- (d) 18.75%

114. Suppose that, for financial year 2024–25 only, the expense-to-revenue ratio of the Technology division changed to 7 : 10 and that of the Retail division changed to 3 : 5, while the Manufacturing and Services divisions retained their original ratios. Under this revised scenario, what would be Zenith Corporation's new total profit for financial year 2024–25?

- (a) ₹3,222 crore
- (b) ₹3,148 crore
- (c) ₹3,098 crore
- (d) ₹3,275 crore

**Direction (Q.115-Q.120):** Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

Wednesday Mock - 2027

In the recently concluded election for the post of Mayor of Suryapur city, four candidates Anant, Bhavna, Chetan, and Diya contested for the seat. The Election Commission's official records confirm that the total number of registered voters in the city stood at 9,00,000. On the day of polling, the voter turnout was exactly 80% of the total registered voters.

Of all the votes that were cast, exactly 5% were declared invalid by the returning officer on grounds of procedural defects, and the remaining were counted as valid votes. Among the valid votes counted, Anant secured 35%, Bhavna secured 25%, Chetan secured 22%, and Diya secured the remaining 18%. Under Suryapur municipal rules, a candidate who fails to win the Mayor's post is automatically considered for the position of Deputy Mayor only if that candidate receives at least 20% of the total valid votes cast in the election.

115. Together, the number of invalid votes cast plus the number of registered voters who did not turn out to vote at all forms what percentage of the total number of registered voters?

- (a) 22.50%                      (b) 23.20%                      (c) 24.00%                      (d) 25.40

116. Under a hypothetical rule, a candidate is declared an "absolute majority winner" only on receiving at least 35% of the total votes cast (not just the valid votes). By how many votes did Anant fall short of meeting this absolute-majority threshold?

- (a) 12,600                      (b) 13,200                      (c) 13,680                      (d) 14,400

117. The combined valid votes of the bottom two candidates (by vote share) exceeded the valid votes received by the runner-up candidate by what percentage of the runner-up's vote count, rounded to two decimal places?

- (a) 55.50%                      (b) 57.20%                      (c) 58.40%                      (d) 60.00%

118. By how many votes did the third-placed candidate (by vote share) fall short of becoming the runner-up?

- (a) 18,360                      (b) 20,520                      (c) 22,680                      (d) 24,840

119. Suppose, after a recount, exactly 8% of the votes originally counted for Anant are reassigned to Chetan, and exactly 5% of the votes originally counted for Bhavna are reassigned to Diya. After this recount, by how many votes does the new winner defeat the new runner-up?

- (a) 50,616                      (b) 52,440                      (c) 54,720                      (d) 56,880

120. Under a special municipal scheme, every candidate is paid a "First-Preference Stipend" of ₹200 per vote, but only on the votes received in excess of the Deputy-Mayor threshold (20% of total valid votes). What is the total stipend amount payable across all four candidates?

- (a) ₹2,87,40,000                      (b) ₹2,94,20,000                      (c) ₹3,00,96,000                      (d) ₹3,12,80,000