

COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST [CLAT]

MOCK 02

UG 2027

ADMIT CARD NUMBER

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QUESTION BOOKLET NO: 2027UG02



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 24 (Twenty Four) 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.

CONTENT OF QUESTION PAPER

Subject	Q. No.	Maximum Marks
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 The mosaic cycle at San Marco does not merely represent difference; it distributes capacities across bodies. Mark's body is assigned endurance and miracle-working authority. It blesses, heals and withstands violence. The two Muslim captors occupy a different position. Though they bind and threaten, their violence is restrained, preserving their place within a narrative of possible conversion. The miracle of Anianus is not only proof of Mark's sanctity; it secures Christianity's universal reach by staging the assimilation of its adversaries. The Black executioner, by contrast, becomes the scene's focal point of harm. His body alone inflicts the imminent blow. Through him the scene stages a spectrum – from adversaries who may be assimilated to a figure in whom lethal force is momentarily concentrated. Yet the image does not seal that spectrum entirely. The executioner's upward glance and the halted motion of his strike place him, however briefly, within the same sacred field that halts the violence. The system distributes capacities; it also reveals their contingency.

Each figure performs a function befitting his place within the visual order. In doing so, the image trains viewers to recognise certain bodies as channels of grace, others as capable of transformation and still others as the site where violence coheres. The organisational pattern demonstrated in the mosaic cycle at Saint Mark's Basilica does not stand alone. Across manuscripts, frescoes and sculptures, saints are composed under assault; adversaries are marked by animated aggression; darker bodies are frequently assigned concentrated violence. This distribution of roles recurs with striking consistency.

The Black executioner, in particular, became a recognisable type. He appears in Passion images, in Old Testament scenes, in scenes of martyrdom across Europe. On the west portal of the north porch at Chartres Cathedral, France, the executioner awaiting King Solomon's command is distinguished by black polychromy that marks his face and hands. The tympanum recounts the judgement of Solomon in which two women dispute the maternity of a living child. To expose the true mother, Solomon orders that the infant be cut in half. The Black executioner readies to unsheathe his sword – violence again concentrated in a single figure. Solomon's virtue is preserved while the brutality of infanticide is displaced onto the darkened executioner.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://aeon.co/essays/medieval-art-makes-the-body-a-site-of-theology-and-politics>]

1. What does the passage primarily imply by stating that the mosaic “distributes capacities across bodies”?

- (a) The artwork treats physical difference as a neutral decorative arrangement.
- (b) The artwork assigns moral and narrative roles through bodily representation.
- (c) The artwork presents all figures as equally capable of sacred transformation.
- (d) The artwork separates religious meaning from visible bodily characteristics.

2. Why does the passage present the two Muslim captors differently from the Black executioner?

- (a) They are shown as harmless observers rather than threatening adversaries.
- (b) They are made symbols of political power rather than religious opposition.
- (c) They embody sacred violence rather than ordinary narrative aggression.
- (d) They remain threatening yet narratively available for Christian assimilation.

3. Which word best expresses the opposite of “contingency” as used in the passage?

- (a) Certainty
- (b) Hostility
- (c) Visibility
- (d) Fragility

4. What is the deeper significance of the executioner's upward glance and halted strike?

- (a) It proves that the executioner has already converted to Christianity.
- (b) It suggests that violence is entirely removed from the scene.
- (c) It briefly unsettles the fixed role assigned to his body.
- (d) It confirms that the executioner controls the sacred event.

5. In the passage, the phrase “the site where violence coheres” most nearly means:

- (a) A body where violence is gathered into a legible visual role.
- (b) A body where violence is purified into a sacred moral force.
- (c) A body where violence is shared across all narrative figures.
- (d) A body where violence is removed from the visual structure.

6. How does the Chartres example extend the argument made about San Marco?

- (a) It shows that sacred art avoided assigning violence to marked bodies.
- (b) It proves that Solomon's judgement was condemned by medieval artists.

- (c) It replaces religious symbolism with a purely legal interpretation of justice.
- (d) It demonstrates a recurring pattern of displacing brutality onto darkened figures.

Passage:- 2 By the fastest train Madna was eighteen hours away from Delhi, but of course the fastest train simply shrieked its way through it. As the train that did stop at Madna slipped out of New Delhi Agastya waved to his uncle and then locked himself in the toilet to smoke some more marijuana. His compartment had another traveller for Madna, an engineer in some thermal power station. Desultory train conversation began, and Agastya was soon asked to categorize himself.

'Agastya? What kind of a name is Agastya?' asked the engineer, almost irritably. He was a large unpleasant man, the owner of a trunk that wouldn't fit below the lower berths, but on which he wouldn't allow anyone to place his feet. 'He's a saint of the forest in the Ramayana, very ascetic. He gives Ram a bow and arrow. He's there in the Mahabharata, too. He crosses the Vindhya and stops them from growing.'

The engineer looked dissatisfied, almost suspicious, as though Agastya had just sold him an aphrodisiac. He interrupted Agastya again, almost immediately, squeaking with surprise. 'Excuse me, IAS? You are IAS? You don't look like an IAS officer.' He eyed him doubtfully. 'You don't even look Bengali,' pronounced Bungaali.

Agastya was only half-Bengali. His mother had been Goanese, a Catholic. He hardly remembered her, she had died of meningitis when he had been less than three. He was athlete-thin and bearded. He had no devouring interests, and until he came to Madna, very little ambition.

Outside the Indian hinterland rushed by. Hundreds of kilometres of a familiar yet unknown landscape, seen countless times through train windows, but never experienced — his life till then had been profoundly urban. Shabby stations of small towns where the train didn't stop, the towns that looked nice from a train window, incurious patient eyes and weatherbeaten bicycles at a level crossing, muddy children and buffalo at a waterhole. To him, these places had been, at best, names out of newspapers, where floods and caste wars occurred, and entire Harijan families were murdered, where some prime minister took his helicopter just after a calamity, or just before the elections. Now he looked out at this remote world and felt a little unsure, he was going to spend months in a dot in this hinterland.

[Extracted with: English, August: An Indian Story by Upamanyu Chatterjee]

7. What does the image of the fastest train "shrieking" through Madna most strongly suggest about the town's position in the narrative?
- (a) Madna is shown as a noisy industrial place ignored by ordinary passengers.
 - (b) Madna is presented as a place accessible only through difficult rural travel.
 - (c) Madna is marked as marginal, bypassed by speed, importance, and attention.
 - (d) Madna is described as dangerous because trains refuse to halt there.
8. What does Agastya's act of locking himself in the toilet immediately after leaving Delhi reveal about his state of mind?
- (a) He seeks temporary escape from discomfort, transition, and social exposure.
 - (b) He wants to display rebellion against official discipline and family control.
 - (c) He wishes to avoid the engineer because he already distrusts him.
 - (d) He feels confident about Madna and celebrates his new appointment.
9. What does the engineer's reaction to Agastya being an IAS officer reveal about his assumptions?
- (a) He believes civil servants should be culturally mixed and personally detached.
 - (b) He assumes Bengali identity naturally produces administrative superiority.
 - (c) He doubts official status unless it matches a familiar external stereotype.
 - (d) He respects Agastya because the IAS represents discipline and sacrifice.
10. What does the description of Agastya's background most clearly indicate about his personal identity?
- (a) He has consciously rejected his mother's religion and regional background.
 - (b) He occupies an unsettled identity, neither fully rooted nor strongly driven.
 - (c) He is ambitious because bureaucratic service has shaped his personality.
 - (d) He remembers his mother clearly and defines himself through her culture.
11. In the passage, the phrase "familiar yet unknown landscape" most nearly suggests that:
- (a) Agastya recognises the hinterland as scenery but lacks lived contact with it.
 - (b) Agastya understands the hinterland socially but dislikes its physical appearance.
 - (c) Agastya views the hinterland as dangerous because rural life is always violent.
 - (d) Agastya remembers the hinterland personally but refuses to accept its influence.

12. In context, the phrase “names out of newspapers” most nearly suggests that:

- (a) Rural places existed for Agastya as mediated reports of crisis.
- (b) Rural places appeared to Agastya as charming objects of travel.
- (c) Rural places functioned for Agastya as familiar homes of memory.
- (d) Rural places stood for Agastya as centres of official ambition.

Passage:- 3 The fact is, humans need to experience meaning in our lives. According to research by the psychologists Login George and Crystal Park, this meaning comes in three varieties. First, there’s the kind of meaning acquired from ‘coherence’, or our sense that what we experience makes sense, and that we can understand and predict what happens next; for example, that clouds in the sky mean rain is likely. (To see what it’s like to lack coherence, watch any David Lynch film.) Second, there’s the meaning that comes from having purpose, or the sense that you’re doing something important with your life, be it building a career, marriage or family; honing a craft such as pottery or baking bread; or becoming a leader or otherwise valuable member of your community. And finally, there’s the sense of meaning that comes from existential mattering: the belief that your life is significant in the grand scheme of things; that your existence actually matters to the universe.

People whose lives feel irrelevant to the universe are less likely to believe that their lives as a whole have meaning. Many secular Westerners manage to procure the first two kinds of meaning, as I had through my academic career. But that third form of meaning presents a real problem for those of us who don’t believe in God, but do believe in the evolutionary tenet that humans are nothing more than complex molecular machines shaped by our genes’ desire to replicate. In a recent, as-yet-unpublished study, my student and I found that the more strongly our research participants accepted the core facts of scientific materialism – for example, that the only reality is that which is physical and material – the less they felt as though their own lives matter to the universe. Even more problematically, according to a study by Vlad Costin and Vivian Vignoles, existential mattering is not merely one of the three ingredients needed for a meaningful life, it’s the most important one. People whose lives feel coherent and purposeful but irrelevant to the universe are less likely to believe that their lives as a whole have meaning, compared with those who feel that their lives existentially matter, even if they lack coherence or purpose.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://psyche.co/ideas/you-can-be-a-materialist-and-find-meaning-in-the-universe>]

13. Which conclusion is most reasonably supported by the author’s unpublished study?

- (a) Stronger materialism is linked to weaker practical purpose.
- (b) Stronger materialism is linked to weaker logical coherence.
- (c) Stronger religiosity is linked to stronger practical ambition.
- (d) Stronger materialism is linked to weaker cosmic relevance.

14. Which view would best align with Costin and Vignoles’ finding?

- (a) Coherence alone determines whether life feels meaningful.
- (b) Cosmic significance can outweigh order and personal direction.
- (c) Purpose matters only when supported by religious belief.
- (d) Predictability is more important than existential relevance.

15. What figure of speech is used in the phrase “our genes’ desire to replicate”?

- (a) Personification
- (b) Simile
- (c) Apostrophe
- (d) Oxymoron

16. In the passage, the word “honing” most nearly means:

- (a) Displaying a skill mainly to gain cosmic importance.
- (b) Repeating a task without personal value or direction.
- (c) Inheriting a skill without discipline or effort.
- (d) Refining a skill through repeated practice and attention.

17. Which idea most accurately captures the author’s concern regarding secular Westerners and meaning?

- (a) They reject purpose because careers and families appear socially imposed.
- (b) They lose coherence because modern life feels unpredictable and chaotic.
- (c) They may secure purpose yet struggle with cosmic significance.
- (d) They treat religious belief as the only source of human purpose.

18. What does the allusion to “any David Lynch film” primarily convey?

- (a) A disorienting experience where events resist ordinary sense-making.

- (b) A scientific example where predictions become experimentally verified.
- (c) A religious experience where cosmic value replaces practical purpose.
- (d) A comic exaggeration where confusion becomes social ambition.

Passage:- 4 The subject of this Essay is not the so-called Liberty of the Will, so unfortunately opposed to the misnamed doctrine of Philosophical Necessity ; but Civil, or Social Liberty : the nature and limits of the power which can be legitimately exercised by society over the individual. A question seldom stated, and hardly ever discussed, in general terms, but which profoundly influences the practical controversies of the age by its latent presence, and is likely soon to make itself recognised as the vital question of the future. It is so far from being new, that, in a certain sense, it has divided mankind, almost from the remotest ages; but in the stage of progress into which the more civilised portions of the species have now entered, it presents itself under new conditions, and requires a different and more fundamental treatment. The struggle between Liberty and Authority is the most conspicuous feature in the portions of history with which we are earliest familiar, particularly in that of Greece, Rome, and England. But in old times this contest was between subjects, or some classes of subjects, and the Government. By liberty, was meant protection against the tyranny of the political rulers. The rulers were conceived (except in some of the popular governments of Greece) as in a necessarily antagonistic position to the people whom they ruled. They consisted of a governing One, or a governing tribe or caste, who derived their authority from inheritance or conquest, who, at all events, did not hold it at the pleasure of the governed, and whose supremacy men did not venture, perhaps did not desire, to contest, whatever precautions might be taken against its oppressive exercise. Their power was regarded as necessary, but also as highly dangerous; as a weapon which they would attempt to use against their subjects, no less than against external enemies. To prevent the weaker members of the community from being preyed upon by innumerable vultures, it was needful that there should be an animal of prey stronger than the rest, commissioned to keep them down. But as the king of the vultures would be no less bent upon preying on the flock than any of the minor harpies, it was indispensable to be in a perpetual attitude of defence against his beak and claws. The aim, therefore, of patriots was to set limits to the power which the ruler should suffer to exercise over the community; and this limitation was what they meant by liberty.

[Extracted with: On Liberty by John Stuart Mill]

19. Why does the author distinguish civil liberty from the “Liberty of the Will”?

- (a) To set aside free-will debates and examine limits on social power
- (b) To prove political rulers always act against ordinary citizens
- (c) To defend inheritance-based governments against public criticism
- (d) To show that liberty has no relevance beyond philosophy

20. Why does the author describe the question of social liberty as “latent” in practical controversies?

- (a) It has disappeared completely from modern political discussion
- (b) It concerns only ancient societies and obsolete governments
- (c) It is too abstract to affect practical political conflicts
- (d) It is indirectly present in many disputes without explicit formulation

21. What does the author imply about the historical struggle between Liberty and Authority?

- (a) It emerged only after modern democratic institutions became dominant
- (b) It was mainly a private conflict between individuals and families
- (c) It was historically centred on limiting political rulers’ power
- (d) It ended once popular governments appeared in ancient Greece

22. What is the author’s view of rulers who did not hold power at the pleasure of the governed?

- (a) They were legitimate because their authority was historically accepted
- (b) They were structurally opposed to the interests of the governed
- (c) They were harmless when restrained by inherited political customs
- (d) They were chosen indirectly through popular social approval

23. What does the metaphor of the “king of the vultures” mainly suggest?

- (a) A protector may become predatory if his power remains unchecked
- (b) A ruler must always be weaker than the people he governs
- (c) A community survives only by rejecting organised government
- (d) External enemies are more dangerous than domestic rulers

24. What is the function of describing political power as both “necessary” and “highly dangerous”?

- (a) Rulers are morally superior. (b) Government must be abolished.
(c) Authority needs restraint. (d) Foreign enemies are worse.

SECTION-B : CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage:- 1 Press freedom has reached its weakest point in decades across the globe, according to the latest annual report. Back in 2002, about one-fifth of the global population lived in countries rated as having good press freedom. The figure has dropped sharply to less than 1 per cent. A growing use of restrictive legal arsenals, especially national security laws, which governments increasingly use to limit press freedom.

The organisation noted that press freedom has been steadily declining over the past 25 years, even in democratic nations, warning that journalism is being increasingly criminalised.

Donald Trump’s repeated attacks on journalists as a systematic policy, which pushed the US down to 64th place and contributed to a broader regional decline. In Russia, Vladimir Putin was described as a specialist in using laws designed to combat terrorism, separatism and extremism to restrict press freedom. The report noted that 48 journalists are currently imprisoned in the country. However, concerns remain, including the 2024 stabbing of a journalist in London who worked for Iran International, highlighting ongoing safety risks for media professionals.

Although attacks on the right to information are more diverse and sophisticated, their perpetrators are now operating in plain sight. Authoritarian states, complicit or incompetent political powers, predatory economic actors and under-regulated online platforms are directly and overwhelmingly responsible for the global decline in press freedom. Given this context, inaction is a form of endorsement. It’s no longer enough just to state principles.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://indianexpress.com/article/trending/top-10-listing/top-10-best-worst-countries-for-press-freedom-in-2026-indias-rank-10670837/>]

25. Which of the following organisations publishes the World Press Freedom Index?

- (a) Global Press Freedom (b) International Media Watch (c) World Journalism Council (d) Reporters Without Borders

26. Consider the following statements about the World Press Freedom Index:

I. The World Press Freedom Index evaluates 180 countries.

II. The index measures five key areas: economic, legal, security, political, and social conditions affecting journalism.

III. It ranks countries only on the basis of legal protections available to journalists.

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. What was India’s rank in the World Press Freedom Index 2025?

- (a) 151st (b) 152nd (c) 156th (d) 157th

28. Which of the following countries saw the largest drop in its position in the 2026 press freedom ranking?

- (a) Saudi Arabia (b) Burkina Faso (c) Niger (d) Syria

29. Which of the following about Reporters Without Borders is incorrect?

- (a) It represents media companies (b) It was founded in Montpellier
(c) It has headquarters in Paris (d) It has consultative status

30. According to the World Press Freedom Index 2026, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Most countries assessed are now classified under favourable press conditions.
(b) More than half of assessed countries remain in the satisfactory category.
(c) For the first time, over half the assessed countries fall into difficult or very serious categories.
(d) The index shows that serious restrictions are limited to only a small group of countries.

Passage:- 2 China has expressed support for the election of a woman as the next Secretary-General of the United Nations, saying it would be “very happy” to see a female leader at the helm of the global body. It has been 80 years, and so if we can have a female SG, China will be very happy to see,” Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations Ambassador Fu Cong stated. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Chief Rafael Grossi and Senegal's former President Macky Sall are also vying for the post of the U.N. chief.

Last month, the four candidates faced questions from U.N. member states and civil society during extensive interactive dialogues about their vision for the position of the next Secretary-General and why they are the best choice for the top job at the U.N. When asked if China has a preferred candidate among the four nominees for the post of the UN chief, Mr. Fu, who is also the President of the Security Council for the month of May, expressed last week, If we had, I would not tell you. He further stated that Beijing does have some criteria for the next Secretary General, adding that the U.N. is at a very critical juncture and there is a need for a “strong” Secretary General "who is really committed to multilateralism, to enhancing the role of the U.N. and not to be too much aligned to the policies of one single superpower

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/will-be-very-happy-to-see-woman-elected-as-next-un-chief-china/article70941403.ece>]

31. Consider the following statements about the appointment of the UN Secretary-General:

I. The General Assembly appoints the Secretary-General.

II. The Security Council recommends the candidate for appointment.

III. The five Permanent Members play an influential role in the selection process.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

32. Under Article 97, how is the UN Secretary-General described?

- (a) principal diplomatic officer (b) central political officer (c) chief administrative officer (d) senior executive officer

33. How many times has India served as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council?

- (a) seven times (b) eight times (c) nine times (d) five times

34. Which of the following year marks the formal beginning of the United Nations?

- (a) 1941 (b) 1942 (c) 1944 (d) 1945

35. Which of the following nations is not part of the G4 grouping seeking UN Security Council reform?

- (a) Brazil (b) Canada (c) Germany (d) Japan

36. Which of the following statements about the UN Secretary-General is CORRECT?

- (a) The General Assembly can appoint any candidate without Council approval.
(b) The rotating members of the Council alone decide the final candidate.
(c) The P5 can block a candidate through veto during the recommendation stage.
(d) The Secretary-General is chosen only by a public vote of all member states.

Passage:- 3 The political developments involving Raghav Chadha and Aam Aadmi Party brought the anti-defection law back into sharp focus. Interestingly, the date carries a distinct constitutional significance. A phenomenon that had begun to destabilise governments and erode public trust. Legislators, elected on the ideological platform of one political party, were frequently shifting allegiance post-election, altering the composition of the House and even toppling governments. This was not merely a question of political opportunism. It struck at the heart of representative democracy. Voters cast their ballots not only for individuals but for party-based ideologies and programmes. Similarly, in *S. R. Bommai v. Union of India* (1994) and *Kuldip Nayar v. Union of India* (2006), the Court observed that political parties are central to India's democratic framework, and that the anti-defection law exists to protect that structure. The phrase voluntarily gives up membership has been interpreted broadly. In *Ravi S. Naik v. Union of India* (1994), it was held that resignation is not necessary and that conduct alone may suffice to infer that a member has abandoned the party. This was reiterated in *G. Viswanathan v. Speaker Tamil Nadu Assembly* (1996), where even expelled members were held to continue belonging to their original party for the purposes of disqualification, and joining another party amounted to “voluntarily giving up” membership. In a 1964 face-off between the judiciary and the UP assembly, the legislature had ordered the arrest of Allahabad High Court judges. Justice Venkatchaliah must have wondered what he would do if the Speaker continued to defy the court's authority and dignity. [Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.livelaw.in/articles/anti-defection-law-merger-532086>]

37. In the respective legislative house, such as Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha, who decides disqualification cases under defection rules?

- (a) Governor or Council (b) Speaker or Chairman (c) Court or Commission (d) Cabinet or Tribunal

38. Which constitutional provision links parliamentary disqualification with the Tenth Schedule?

- (a) Article 100(2) (b) Article 101(2) (c) Article 102(2) (d) Article 103(2)

39. Consider the following statements about the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution:

I. The Tenth Schedule was introduced by the Constitution (Fifty-Second Amendment) Act, 1985 to address political defections.

II. Political defection by a legislator can be viewed as altering the mandate given by voters after the election has already taken place.

III. In *Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu*, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the Tenth Schedule and recognised its role in protecting democratic stability.

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

40. Which of the following best explains the Anti-Defection Law in India?

- (a) It protects ministers from courts during disputes over portfolios.
(b) It penalises lawmakers for leaving party discipline after election.
(c) It lets governors decide every dispute about party loyalty.
(d) It allows elected members to ignore party commitments freely.

41. According to the *Kesavananda Bharati* judgment of 1973, which of the following statements best explains the constitutional significance of the basic structure doctrine?

- (a) Parliament has complete authority to amend every part of the Constitution, including its democratic identity, without any judicial restriction.
(b) The Supreme Court held that constitutional amendments cannot be examined by courts once they are passed through the required procedure.
(c) The doctrine gives the executive final authority to decide whether an amendment protects or damages the Constitution's essential framework.
(d) Parliament may amend the Constitution, but it cannot alter or destroy its essential constitutional features.

Passage:- 4 Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Bhupendra Yadav expressed his delight at the recognition of Uttar Pradesh's Shekha Jheel Bird Sanctuary as another Ramsar site the wetland provided a "vital habitat for migratory birds such as the Bar-headed Goose, Painted Stork, and various ducks during the winter season. Yadav hailed Prime Minister Narendra Modi for leading the country's ecosystem restoration mission and focusing on the conservation of wetlands and natural habitats of animals and birds. He also urged people to visit the site. Shekha Jheel supports a wide range of migratory and resident bird species, with its location serving as a key route for birds travelling between Siberia and the Indian subcontinent. The development will help boost local livelihoods and global biodiversity.

A wetland earns the Ramsar status after meeting certain global criteria. Initially, the Convention looks at whether a wetland is rare, unique or a good example of its type. According to a case study by Kalpavriksh Environmental Action Group, the lake is managed by the forest department of Uttar Pradesh, but there are certain land use changes such as the construction of a tar road nearby, mounds and mud walls inside the lake, and the growth of water hyacinths that pose challenges to the conservation of the lake. However, the case study also said that local people of the Shekha village take pride in the lake and understand its significance for the nearby flora and fauna as well as for maintaining the water table of the region for agriculture.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/2000-passenger-casino-vessel-cant-sail-into-goas-mandovi-river-just-yet-bombay-hc-says-10676730/?ref=infinite>]

42. According to the information on Ramsar wetlands in Uttar Pradesh, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Patna Bird Sanctuary, Bakhira Bird Sanctuary, Haiderpur wetland and Upper Ganga river are among the Ramsar wetlands in Uttar Pradesh.
(b) Patna Bird Sanctuary, Bakhira Bird Sanctuary, Chilika Lake and Loktak Lake are among the Ramsar wetlands in Uttar Pradesh.
(c) Haiderpur wetland, Upper Ganga river, Wular Lake and Sambhar Lake are among the Ramsar wetlands in Uttar Pradesh.
(d) Bakhira Bird Sanctuary, Upper Ganga river, Bhoj Wetland and Deepor Beel are among the Ramsar wetlands in Uttar Pradesh.

43. In which of the following year did India join the global wetlands treaty framework?

- (a) 1979 (b) 1980 (c) 1981 (d) 1982

44. Consider the following statements about Shekha Jheel Bird Sanctuary:

- I. Shekha Jheel Bird Sanctuary is located in Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh.
- II. It has been designated as India's 12th Ramsar Wetland Site.
- III. It supports 249 bird species, including winter migratory birds from the Central Asian Flyway.

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

45. Which date is observed internationally to promote awareness about wetland conservation?

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

46. Which of the following Gujarat districts is associated with the wetland named Chhari-Dhand?

- (a) Patan district (b) Botad district (c) Kutch district (d) Dahod district

47. Which of the following themes correctly identifies the focus of World Wetlands Day 2026?

- (a) Wetlands and traditional knowledge: Celebrating cultural heritage
- (b) Wetlands and climate resilience: Protecting water ecosystems
- (c) Wetlands and urban planning: Restoring natural floodplains
- (d) Wetlands and biodiversity action: Conserving migratory habitats

Passage:- 5 Reproductive choice is a fundamental right, the Court reiterated, adding that denying relief would subject the minor to irreversible consequences. The Supreme Court asked the Union government to amend the abortion law to remove the time limit on medical termination of unwanted pregnancies in the case of minor rape victims. Additional Solicitor General Ashwarya Bhati, accompanied by specialists from AIIMS, stated that they were against the termination considering the health and well-being of both the teenager and the unborn child. One of the specialist doctors said the court was wrong to consider this as a foetus-child (rape survivor) issue.

According to the court it was not for the doctors or the state to choose what was best for the rape survivor. The decision should be left to the parents of the survivor and the survivor herself. Let not medical personnel become the masters of the will of the people. The people would decide, Justice Bagchi stated. The state and the doctors could take them through the medical procedure and provide them expert help in the form of counsellors. You will help parents and children by having an informed discussion on the medical procedure for ending the foetus life and consequences... If anyone can come back to us for a review of our decision in this case, it is the parents or the child... The state cannot file a review. It has no locus standi. It is not for AIIMS to choose, it is for citizens to choose.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/minors-pregnancy-amend-law-on-pregnancy-termination-of-rape-survivors-says-supreme-court/article70923828.ece>]

48. According to the 2021 amendment to the Medical Termination of Pregnancy framework, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The upper limit for termination was reduced from 24 weeks to 20 weeks for all categories of women.
- (b) The amendment removed gestational limits entirely for all pregnancies without requiring any medical conditions.
- (c) The increased limit of 24 weeks was made available only for ordinary pregnancies without special circumstances.
- (d) The upper limit was raised from 20 to 24 weeks for special categories of women.

49. Which territory was outside the application of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 at the time of enactment?

- (a) State of Himachal Pradesh (b) State of Arunachal Pradesh (c) State of Madhya Pradesh (d) State of Jammu and Kashmir

50. Under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, whose written consent is required when the pregnant woman is a minor?

- (a) Court consent (b) Guardian consent (c) Police consent (d) Board consent

51. Under the amended MTP framework, termination between 20 and 24 weeks for specified categories generally requires the opinion of how many registered medical practitioners?

- (a) One practitioner (b) Two practitioners (c) Medical Board (d) District Judge

52. Which statutory provision relaxes the ordinary requirements of Sections 3 and 4 when termination is immediately necessary to save the pregnant woman's life?

- (a) Section 2 (b) Section 3 (c) Section 5 (d) Section 6

SECTION-C : LEGAL REASONING

Passage:- 1 Defamation means an injury to the reputation of a person caused by a false statement communicated to others. A defamatory statement is one which tends to expose a person to hatred, contempt or ridicule, or causes the person to be shunned or avoided by society. In *Sim v. Stretch*, the Court observed that a statement is defamatory if it lowers a person in the estimation of right-thinking members of society generally. The law of defamation protects reputation from unjustified attacks while also recognising public interest and freedom of communication. Defamation may give rise to civil liability as a tort, where compensation is granted, and criminal liability under Sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code, where punishment may be imposed.

Defamation is traditionally divided into libel and slander. Libel refers to defamation in permanent form, such as writing, printing, photographs, pictures, films, signs or caricatures, while slander refers to defamation in transient form, such as spoken words or gestures. Under English law, libel is generally actionable per se, whereas slander usually requires proof of special damage. Under Indian law, both libel and slander are recognised as offences. In *Youssouf v. MGM Pictures Ltd.*, the Court held that even a cinematograph film, including its visual and spoken parts, may amount to libel if it causes a person to be shunned or avoided.

The essentials of defamation include a false and defamatory statement, publication of that statement, and reference to the plaintiff. The statement must lower the plaintiff's reputation in society, as seen in *Ramdhara v. Phulwatibai* and *S.N.M. Abidi v. Profulla Kumar Mohanta*. Publication means communication to a third person; if the statement is communicated only to the plaintiff, there is generally no defamation. The defamatory matter must also refer to the plaintiff, either directly or by implication, as recognised in *Newstead v. London Express Newspapers Ltd.* and *E. Hulton & Co. v. Artemus Jones*. A statement may also be defamatory through innuendo, where apparently innocent words acquire a defamatory meaning due to surrounding circumstances, as seen in *Cassidy v. Daily Mirror*.

The main defences to defamation are truth, fair comment and privilege. Truth is a complete defence in civil defamation, though in criminal defamation it must also be for public good. Fair comment protects honest opinion on matters of public interest. Privilege may be absolute, as in parliamentary or judicial proceedings, or qualified, where the statement is made honestly and without malice in discharge of a legal, moral or social duty. Remedies for defamation include damages, injunctions, apology, retraction and criminal punishment. Thus, defamation law balances protection of personal dignity with freedom of expression and responsible public communication.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://www.lawcurb.in/post/defamation-as-a-tort-libel-and-slander>]

53. A boutique owner, Neha, loses a tender to a competing designer, Riya. Angry at the result, Neha sends emails to five event managers stating that Riya uses stolen designs and cheats customers. The allegation is false, and two managers cancel future collaborations with Riya. Neha argues that she did not physically harm Riya and only expressed frustration privately to people in the same industry. Riya files a civil claim for injury to reputation.

Which conclusion is most accurate?

- (a) Neha is not liable because reputation cannot be injured without physical or financial assault.
- (b) Neha may be liable because false statements communicated to others injured Riya's reputation.
- (c) Neha is not liable because emails sent to selected managers are never legally communicated.
- (d) Neha may be liable only if every recipient publicly repeated the allegation afterward.

54. A local news portal publishes that Dr. Farah, a cardiologist, "regularly fabricates diagnostic reports to earn commissions." The article does not use vulgar language, but several patients cancel appointments after reading it. Dr. Farah proves that the claim is false and that the portal made no verification. The portal argues that the words were written in "professional language" and therefore cannot be defamatory. Dr. Farah argues that the statement lowers her standing among right-thinking members of society.

Which statement is most defensible?

- (a) Dr. Farah succeeds because the statement lowers her estimation among right-thinking society members.
- (b) Dr. Farah fails because professional language cannot create defamatory meaning by itself.
- (c) Portal succeeds because reputational harm requires insult, not allegations of professional dishonesty.
- (d) Portal succeeds unless every reader personally testifies that respect was lowered.

55. During a university election, Kabir first tells a group of students that candidate Meera accepted bribes. Later, he circulates a printed poster repeating the same false allegation with Meera's photograph. Meera sues, arguing that the poster is a more permanent form of defamation, while the oral statement is transient. Kabir argues that both spoken and printed words must be treated identically for classification, because both contain the same allegation.

Which classification best fits the passage?

- (a) Both are slander because political allegations are usually made during public speech.
- (b) Both are libel because every defamatory allegation becomes permanent once remembered.
- (c) Poster is libel, while spoken allegation is slander due to permanent and transient forms.
- (d) Neither is defamation because election campaigns permit unlimited personal accusations.

56. A school principal, during an alumni meeting, falsely says that a former student, Arman, was expelled for stealing examination papers. The statement spreads among alumni, and several classmates stop inviting Arman to professional gatherings. Arman proves that he had never been expelled and had only changed schools because of relocation. The principal argues that no one used abusive words, and Arman was merely socially avoided. Arman claims the statement exposed him to contempt and caused people to shun him.

Which view is legally stronger?

- (a) Principal succeeds because social avoidance is not relevant unless abusive words are used.
- (b) Principal succeeds because alumni gatherings are informal spaces outside defamation law.
- (c) Arman succeeds only if the statement also caused bodily injury or property damage.
- (d) Arman succeeds because the false statement caused contempt and social avoidance.

57. An employer, Mr. Sen, writes a letter directly to employee Ajay accusing him falsely of stealing office funds. The letter is sealed, delivered only to Ajay, and not shown to anyone else. Ajay feels humiliated and files a defamation claim solely on the basis of receiving the letter. Later, Ajay himself forwards the letter to three colleagues to show how unfairly he was treated. The employer argues that his original communication was only to Ajay.

Which statement best applies?

- (a) Defamation is complete because any insulting statement received by plaintiff alone is publication.
- (b) Defamation is complete because Ajay later forwarded the letter to his colleagues himself.
- (c) Defamation fails generally because original statement was communicated only to Ajay, not third person.
- (d) Defamation succeeds automatically because false workplace allegations never require publication proof.

58. A journalist writes that a sitting councillor awarded municipal contracts to firms owned by relatives. The report is based on verified public records and contains a separate editorial opinion that such conduct appears ethically troubling. The councillor sues for defamation, arguing that any criticism damaging reputation must be punished. The journalist invokes truth for factual portions and fair comment on a matter of public interest.

Which defence-based answer is most appropriate?

- (a) Councillor succeeds because truthful statements can never be used as defence in reputation cases.
- (b) Journalist may rely on truth and fair comment if facts are true and opinion is honest.
- (c) Councillor succeeds because public officials are immune from criticism about municipal contracts.
- (d) Journalist succeeds because privilege is the only defence available in defamation proceedings.

59. A news portal falsely publishes that Professor Amina sold examination papers to students. The article is widely shared, and the portal refuses to remove it even after receiving university records proving the allegation false. Amina seeks monetary compensation for reputational harm, a court order restraining further circulation, and a published correction. The portal argues that in defamation cases, courts can grant only damages and cannot require removal, apology, or retraction.

Which remedy-based conclusion is most accurate?

- (a) Amina may seek damages, injunction, apology, retraction, and appropriate criminal consequences.
- (b) Amina may seek damages only because reputation injuries never justify preventive court orders.
- (c) Amina may seek apology only because monetary compensation is unavailable in defamation.
- (d) Amina may seek criminal punishment only because civil remedies are barred entirely.

Passage:- 2 Free consent is one of the essential conditions of a valid contract under Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. It provides that all agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for lawful consideration and lawful object, and are not expressly declared void. Free consent is therefore not merely a procedural requirement but a substantive condition for enforceability. It ensures fairness in transactions and protects individuals from being bound by agreements entered into under pressure, deception or misunderstanding.

Section 13 defines consent as a situation where two or more persons agree upon the same thing in the same sense. This principle is known as consensus ad idem. For consent to exist, parties must agree to the same subject matter, same terms and same understanding. In *Raffles v. Wichelhaus*, the parties contracted for cotton to be shipped by a vessel named "Peerless", but each had a different ship in mind. The court held that there was no meeting of minds and therefore no contract was formed. Absence of consensus ad idem makes the agreement void.

Section 14 explains that consent is free when it is not caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake. Consent is said to be affected if it would not have been given but for the existence of such factor. Where there is no consent at all, the agreement is void under Section 2(g). Where consent is obtained through coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the contract becomes voidable under Section 2(i) at the option of the aggrieved party, who may rescind or affirm the contract.

Coercion under Section 15 involves committing or threatening to commit an act forbidden by criminal law, or unlawfully detaining property to make a person enter into an agreement. In *Ranganayakamma v. Alwar Setti*, consent obtained by refusing to remove a dead body was held to be coercion. Undue influence under Section 16 arises when one party dominates the will of another and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage, especially in fiduciary relationships such as trustee-beneficiary, doctor-patient, guardian-ward or spiritual adviser-devotee.

Fraud under Section 17 includes false representation, active concealment, a promise made without intention to perform, or any act fitted to deceive. Misrepresentation under Section 18 refers to an innocent false statement made without intent to deceive. Fraud permits rescission and damages, while innocent misrepresentation generally permits rescission. Mistake is governed by Sections 20, 21 and 22. A bilateral mistake of fact makes the agreement void, while a unilateral mistake generally does not. Mistake of Indian law is not excusable, but mistake of foreign law is treated as mistake of fact.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://lawbhoomi.com/concept-of-free-consent-under-indian-contract-act/>]

60. A start-up founder signs an investment agreement after the investor falsely says that a government agency has already approved the project and that refusal to sign will lead to immediate criminal complaints against the founder's family. Later, the founder discovers that no approval existed and no complaint had been prepared. The investor argues that the agreement cannot be challenged because the founder signed voluntarily. The founder claims consent was caused by pressure and deception.

What is the proper legal consequence?

- (a) Contract is voidable at the aggrieved party's option due to affected consent.
- (b) Contract is automatically valid because signing proves voluntary consent conclusively.
- (c) Contract is void because every false statement destroys contractual existence immediately.
- (d) Contract is criminal only, so civil rescission or affirmation is never available.

61. Two collectors enter into an agreement for the sale of a rare coin believed by both to be kept in a sealed bank locker. Unknown to both parties, the coin had been destroyed in a locker fire a week before the agreement. Neither party knew of the destruction, and both negotiated under the assumption that the coin existed. When the buyer sues for delivery, the seller argues that both parties were mistaken about an essential fact.

Which legal result best follows?

- (a) Agreement remains valid because unilateral disappointment never affects contractual obligations.
- (b) Agreement remains valid because the buyer accepted all risks after signing the contract.
- (c) Agreement is void because both parties shared a mistake of fact about existence.
- (d) Agreement is voidable because seller alone may choose whether to perform later.

62. A publisher agrees to buy "all rights" in an author's manuscript for ₹5 lakh. The author understands this as a one-year licence for Indian print publication only, while the publisher believes it includes worldwide film, audiobook, translation, and digital rights forever. Neither party clarifies the duration, territory, or formats before signing a short email confirmation. When the publisher sells audiobook rights abroad, the author objects. The dispute shows that the parties never had the same understanding of the same terms.

What is the strongest conclusion?

- (a) Contract is valid because both parties mentioned manuscript rights in the email.
- (b) Contract is valid because disagreement about rights can never affect consent.
- (c) Contract is voidable only because author later regretted the commercial bargain.
- (d) Contract is void because absence of consensus ad idem prevents real agreement.

63. A textile trader in Mumbai agrees to buy "500 bales of Egyptian cotton arriving by ship Surya" from a Chennai seller. Unknown to both, two ships named Surya are scheduled that month: one carrying premium cotton and another carrying damaged stock. The buyer means the premium shipment, while the seller means the cheaper damaged shipment. Both sign quickly without clarifying the vessel number or shipment date. When delivery is disputed, each insists on a different subject matter.

How should the agreement be treated?

- (a) Contract is valid because both parties used the same ship name in writing.

- (b) Contract is valid because price and quantity were mentioned by both parties.
- (c) Contract is void because parties did not agree in the same sense.
- (d) Contract is voidable because one party later disliked the cotton quality.

64. A property developer asks elderly landowners to sign a redevelopment agreement at midnight, stating that municipal demolition will begin the next morning if they refuse. No such demolition order exists. The landowners sign because of fear and later challenge the agreement. The developer argues that since consideration, signatures, and property details exist, the agreement must be enforced. The landowners argue that enforceability also depends on free consent, not merely formal execution.

Which statement best applies?

- (a) Agreement is enforceable because signatures and consideration alone complete every contract.
- (b) Agreement is enforceable because fear never affects commercial property arrangements.
- (c) Agreement is invalid only if the landowners were legally incompetent to contract.
- (d) Agreement is questionable because valid contracts require free consent of parties.

65. Meera agrees to sell her ancestral painting after a dealer tells her it is an ordinary decorative copy worth little. The dealer had secretly obtained an expert report confirming it was an original and deliberately hides that fact. Meera signs the sale deed at a very low price. When she learns the truth, she challenges the transaction, saying her consent was not free because it was caused by deception. The dealer argues that she was not physically forced, so consent was free.

Which answer is most accurate?

- (a) Consent was free because only physical force can affect contractual consent.
- (b) Consent was not free because fraud or misrepresentation can affect consent.
- (c) Consent was free because low price alone never affects any agreement.
- (d) Consent was not free only if Meera was legally declared unsound.

66. Assertion (A): A party cannot generally avoid a contract merely by claiming that he misunderstood the Indian law applicable to the transaction.

Reason (R): Mistake of Indian law is treated in the same manner as mistake of foreign law and is therefore always excusable as mistake of fact.

- (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:- 3 Mischief is defined under Section 425 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. It is committed when a person intentionally, or with knowledge that his act is likely to cause wrongful loss or damage, causes destruction of any property or makes any change in it which destroys or diminishes its value, utility or usefulness. In simple terms, mischief means an intentional act which prevents another person, the public, or even a co-owner from enjoying the benefit of property. The offence may relate to public or private property, and it is not necessary that the accused should personally gain from the act.

The objective of the law of mischief is to protect property from wrongful destruction or damage. It is based on the principle *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, meaning that one must use one's property in such a manner as not to injure the property of others. For example, destroying documents belonging to another person, damaging a neighbour's window, causing cattle to enter another's field, burning jointly cultivated crops, or damaging a public signboard may amount to mischief if done with the required intention or knowledge.

The essential ingredients of mischief are intention or knowledge to cause wrongful loss or damage, actual destruction or damage to property, and reduction in the value, utility or usefulness of that property. *Mens rea* is important because an act done without intention or knowledge will not ordinarily amount to mischief. In *Krishna Gopal Singh v. State of U.P.*, it was held that mischief is not committed where the accused did not act to cause wrongful loss or damage. In *Indian Oil Corporation v. NEPC India Ltd.*, removal of aircraft engines was held to diminish the aircraft's utility, thereby satisfying the ingredients of mischief.

The punishment for ordinary mischief is provided under Section 426 IPC, which prescribes imprisonment up to three months, or fine, or both. Section 427 deals with mischief causing loss or damage of fifty rupees or more and provides imprisonment up to two years, or fine, or both. Sections 428 and 429 cover mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering animals and cattle useless. Sections 430 to 434 deal with aggravated mischief affecting irrigation works, public roads, bridges, rivers, drainage, seamarks, lighthouses, and public landmarks.

Sections 435 to 438 deal with aggravated forms of mischief by fire or explosive substances, commonly known as offences of arson. These provisions apply where property is intentionally burnt or damaged by fire or explosives, and higher punishment is prescribed because such acts may cause serious commercial, agricultural, public, or personal loss. Thus, the law of mischief protects the value, use and enjoyment of property against intentional and wrongful interference.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://thelaw.institute/business-law-as-applicable-to-co-operative-i/mischief-indian-penal-code-overview/>]

67. During a dispute over unpaid rent, Karan enters the landlord's locked storage room using a duplicate key and removes the batteries and wiring from a generator used during power cuts. He does not take the parts away, but hides them inside the same room. The generator remains physically present, but cannot be used for a week, causing business interruption. Karan argues that nothing was destroyed and he gained no benefit.

How should the act be assessed?

- (a) No offence arises because the generator was not permanently destroyed or stolen.
- (b) No offence arises because Karan did not personally gain from the removed parts.
- (c) Liability may arise because the act knowingly diminished the property's utility.
- (d) Liability arises only if the landlord proves complete destruction of the generator.

68. Two brothers jointly cultivate a wheat field inherited from their father. After a partition dispute, one brother, Sameer, enters the field at night and burns only the portion of crop that both brothers had jointly cultivated, hoping to force a settlement. He argues that because he was also a co-owner, he could not wrongfully interfere with "another person's" property. The other brother claims that the act prevented him from enjoying the benefit of the jointly held crop.

Which answer is strongest?

- (a) Sameer is protected because co-owners may freely destroy jointly cultivated property.
- (b) Sameer is protected because property damage is irrelevant without personal profit.
- (c) Liability fails because jointly cultivated crops cannot be subject to wrongful interference.
- (d) Liability may arise because intentional acts can prevent even co-owners from enjoying property.

69. A group of protestors angry with a road project spray acid on a public traffic-control panel, making its signal lights unreadable. They do not steal any part of the panel and receive no financial advantage. Their defence is that the property belonged to the public authority, not to a private individual, and that they did not gain anything personally. The prosecution argues that damage to public property is still covered, and personal benefit is unnecessary.

Which legal position is correct?

- (a) Liability may arise because the offence can concern public property without personal gain.
- (b) Liability fails because public property is protected only through administrative penalties.
- (c) Liability fails because absence of theft shows absence of any property offence.
- (d) Liability arises only if the protestors sold the damaged panel for profit.

70. Dev owns a vacant plot beside Anita's nursery. To clear waste quickly, he diverts chemical runoff from his plot into a channel that he knows flows into Anita's seed beds. Within days, several rows of plants wilt and lose commercial value. Dev argues that he used only his own land and never entered Anita's property. Anita claims he was bound to use his property without injuring hers.

Which answer best applies?

- (a) Dev is protected because an owner may use his land in any manner.
- (b) Dev may be liable because one must not use property to injure another's property.
- (c) Dev is protected because no liability arises without entering Anita's land physically.
- (d) Dev may be liable only if he personally removed plants from Anita's nursery.

71. A transport union leader, upset with a rival company, instructs workers to pour sugar into the fuel tanks of five buses parked in a depot. The buses are not visibly broken, but their engines seize when started, making them unusable for several days and requiring expensive repairs. The leader argues that since the buses were not burnt or dismantled, there was no actual destruction. The rival company claims there was intentional damage causing loss of utility.

Which conclusion is most accurate?

- (a) Liability fails because property must be visibly destroyed before the offence arises.
- (b) Liability fails because temporary engine seizure cannot reduce usefulness of buses.
- (c) Liability arises only if the buses were permanently removed from the depot.
- (d) Liability may arise because intentional damage reduced the buses' utility and usefulness.

72. During a school science exhibition, Nisha is asked to move a model bridge from one table to another. Unknown to her, the model is made of fragile sugar glass and has no warning label. She gently lifts it as any ordinary cardboard model would be lifted, but it cracks because of its hidden fragility. The owner accuses her of intentionally damaging property. Nisha argues that she neither intended damage nor knew that ordinary handling would likely cause loss.

How should liability be viewed?

- (a) Liability fails because absence of intention or knowledge ordinarily prevents the offence.
- (b) Liability arises because any accidental damage to property is automatically punishable.
- (c) Liability arises because fragile property is always handled at the mover's criminal risk.
- (d) Liability fails only if the owner first forgives the damage in writing.

Passage:- 4 The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 is an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to guardian and ward. Before its enactment, guardianship matters were governed by diverse principles under personal laws and judicial practice. The Act introduced a uniform procedural framework for appointment and declaration of guardians, protection of the person and property of minors, regulation of powers, duties and liabilities of guardians, safeguards against misuse of a minor's property, and ensuring that the welfare of the minor remains the guiding principle. The Act extends to the whole of India and applies to all minors as defined under the Indian Majority Act, 1875, guardians of the person, guardians of property, and guardians of both person and property. A 'minor' under Section 4 means a person who has not attained majority, ordinarily 18 years.

The Act becomes relevant in situations such as death of parents, custody disputes, separation or divorce, management of a minor's property, appointment of a guardian through court declaration, or removal of an existing guardian. Section 4 defines a guardian as a person having care of the person of a minor, the property of a minor, or both, while award is the minor for whose person or property there is a guardian. The term "Court" primarily refers to the District Court having jurisdiction, and in certain cases, the High Court exercising original civil jurisdiction. The Act is divided into four chapters: preliminary provisions, appointment and declaration of guardians, duties, rights and liabilities of guardians, and supplemental provisions.

Chapter II deals with appointment and declaration of guardians. Section 7 empowers the Court to appoint or declare a guardian if such order is necessary for the welfare of the minor. Section 8 allows applications by a person desirous of being guardian, a relative or friend of the minor, the Collector, or authorised authority. Section 9 fixes jurisdiction based on the minor's ordinary residence or location of property, while Section 10 prescribes the form and contents of the application. Section 12 allows interim protection for production, temporary custody, and protection of property. Section 17 is the most important provision, requiring the Court to consider the minor's welfare, age, sex, religion, proposed guardian's character and capacity, nearness of kin, wishes of deceased parent, previous relationship, and intelligent preference of the minor.

Chapter III regulates duties, rights and liabilities. Section 20 creates a fiduciary relationship between guardian and ward. A guardian of the person must ensure custody, support, health, education and upbringing under Section 24. Sections 25 and 26 deal with return of ward and restriction on removal from jurisdiction. A guardian of property must act with ordinary prudence under Section 27, and cannot sell, mortgage, transfer or lease immovable property without court permission under Sections 29 and 31. Sections 34, 34A, 35, 36 and 37 ensure accountability, accounts, audit and remedies for breach. Guardians may be removed under Section 39 for abuse of trust, neglect, incapacity, ill-treatment, conflict of interest or insolvency, and guardianship ceases under Section 41 by death, removal, discharge, majority or specified marriage. Although the Act works alongside personal laws, when court intervention becomes necessary, the welfare principle under Section 17 prevails.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://lawsection.in/guardians-and-wards-act-1890-complete-simple-guide-for-parents-relatives-and-courts/>]

73. A court-appointed guardian manages a minor's inherited shop. He leases it to his own company at half the market rent, stops filing accounts, and uses the shop's income to repay his personal debts. When questioned, he says guardianship gives him wide discretion and that removal is possible only if the minor suffers physical ill-treatment. The minor's grandmother applies for removal, alleging abuse of trust, neglect, conflict of interest, and insolvency risk.

Which result is most legally justified?

- (a) Guardian cannot be removed because property misuse never affects guardianship status.
- (b) Guardian cannot be removed unless physical ill-treatment of the minor is proved.
- (c) Guardian can be removed only if he voluntarily admits breach of duty.
- (d) Guardian may be removed for abuse of trust, neglect, conflict of interest, or insolvency.

74. After the death of both parents, two relatives dispute who should manage a minor's education fund and daily care. One relative argues that no court framework is needed because family elders can decide informally under their own customs.

Another argues that where appointment, property protection, duties, liabilities, and welfare safeguards are involved, the matter should proceed through the statutory guardianship framework. The minor's school also requests clarity before releasing educational documents or scholarship funds.

What should guide the court's approach?

- (a) Family elders alone should decide because guardianship disputes never require procedural safeguards.
- (b) Custom alone should prevail because property protection is outside guardianship-related proceedings.
- (c) Court framework applies because it regulates appointment, duties, property protection, and welfare.
- (d) School authorities should appoint the guardian because educational records are involved.

75. Rhea is 17 years and 10 months old when her uncle applies to be appointed guardian of her property after her parents die. Rhea argues that she is mature, earns through online design work, and should be treated as an adult for property decisions. Her uncle says that personal maturity and income do not change the legal status if she has not attained majority. The court must first decide whether she falls within the Act's protection.

What is the correct approach?

- (a) Rhea remains a minor because she has not attained majority, ordinarily eighteen years.
- (b) Rhea becomes adult because earning income always removes guardianship protection.
- (c) Rhea becomes adult because personal maturity overrides age under guardianship law.
- (d) Rhea remains minor only if she is completely unable to understand property matters.

76. A District Court is asked to clarify the legal position of Mehul, who has been managing a 12-year-old child's school admission, medical appointments, and inherited rental property after the child's parents died. Another relative argues that Mehul cannot be called a guardian unless he controls both the child's person and property together. Mehul replies that a person may be guardian for care of the minor, property of the minor, or both.

Which description is legally sound?

- (a) Mehul is guardian only if he permanently owns the minor's inherited rental property.
- (b) Mehul is guardian only if he controls education but never manages property.
- (c) Mehul is not guardian because one person cannot manage person and property together.
- (d) Mehul may be guardian if he has care of person, property, or both.

77. After a divorce, both parents remain alive and actively involved in their 10-year-old daughter's education, health care, and daily routine. The maternal grandfather applies to be declared guardian only because he dislikes the father's parenting style and wants final control over school choices. The parents show that the child is healthy, attending school, and receiving proper care. The court must decide whether an order declaring the grandfather guardian is necessary.

Which conclusion best follows?

- (a) Grandfather must be appointed because senior relatives always outrank parents in guardianship disputes.
- (b) Appointment should depend on whether such order is necessary for the minor's welfare.
- (c) Appointment must be granted because any relative may replace parents after divorce.
- (d) Appointment should be automatic because disagreement over schooling proves parental incapacity.

78. After her mother's death, 14-year-old Sara is living with her aunt, who has cared for her for three years and supports her schooling. Sara's wealthy uncle applies to be guardian, arguing that he has more money and is the closest male relative. Sara states that she prefers staying with her aunt, who understands her health needs and religious upbringing. The uncle says the court should consider only financial capacity.

What should the court examine while deciding?

- (a) Only the proposed guardian's wealth, because welfare is measured by financial superiority.
- (b) Only the closest male relative, because kinship automatically overrides the child's preference.
- (c) Welfare, age, religion, character, capacity, kinship, past relationship, and intelligent preference.
- (d) Only the deceased parent's property, because personal care is irrelevant in guardianship.

Passage:- 5 Article 19 is part of the fundamental rights under Part III of the Constitution of India and guarantees six freedoms to Indian citizens. These include freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a), freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms under Article 19(1)(b), freedom to form associations or unions under Article 19(1)(c), freedom to move freely throughout India under Article 19(1)(d), freedom to reside and settle in any part of India under Article 19(1)(e), and freedom to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business under Article 19(1)(g). These freedoms form the foundation of democracy by encouraging diversity of thought, democratic participation, accountability, transparency, mobility, association, and economic liberty.

The freedom of speech and expression enables citizens to express opinions through oral, written, electronic, symbolic or digital means. It includes propagation of ideas, criticism of government, freedom of the press, right to know, right to silence, right to reply, and the right to fly the national flag with dignity. Important cases such as *Brij Bhushan v. State of Delhi*, *Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras*, *Bennett Coleman & Co. v. Union of India*, *State of U.P. v. Raj Narain*, *Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala*, *LIC v. Prof. Manubhai D. Shah*, *Union of India v. Naveen Jindal*, *S.G. Vombatkere v. Union of India*, and *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India* have expanded and protected different facets of this freedom.

However, Article 19 rights are not absolute. Clauses (2) to (6) permit the State to impose reasonable restrictions in the interests of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency, morality, contempt of court, defamation, incitement to an offence, and general public interest. The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that such restrictions must be reasonable, proportionate, fair, and must not destroy the essence of the right itself.

The right to assemble peacefully protects meetings, processions, protests and demonstrations, subject to public order and safety, as recognised in *Himmat Lal Shah v. Police Commissioner*. The right to form associations protects trade unions, political parties and social organisations, with cases such as *Damyanti Naranga* and *V.G. Row* emphasising autonomy and reasonableness. The freedoms of movement and residence promote national integration, subject to tribal protection, public safety and health, as seen in *Ebrahim Vazir Mavat*. The freedom of profession or trade protects economic liberty, subject to qualifications, regulation, public interest and state monopoly, with *Excel Wear* and *Vishaka* recognising the right to discontinue business and work in a safe environment.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://lawbhoomi.com/article-19-of-constitution-of-india/>]

79. Lina, a foreign national studying in India, starts a political campaign demanding permission to hold public rallies, form a political association, and carry on a consulting business without any licensing requirements. When authorities regulate her activities, she files a petition claiming the complete protection of all six freedoms under Article 19. The State argues that Article 19 freedoms are specifically guaranteed to Indian citizens, though other constitutional protections may still be available to persons generally.

How should the Article 19 claim be assessed?

- (a) Lina succeeds because all fundamental rights under Part III apply equally to every foreign national.
- (b) Lina succeeds because residence in India automatically converts Article 19 freedoms into personal rights.
- (c) Lina fails because no constitutional protection of any kind is available to foreign nationals in India.
- (d) Lina fails under Article 19 because those six freedoms are guaranteed to Indian citizens.

80. A college student creates a satirical video criticising a municipal waste-management scheme and posts it on a public digital platform. The video uses captions, cartoons, voice-over, and symbolic images of overflowing dustbins. The municipality orders removal only because it feels embarrassed, not because the content is defamatory, obscene, or threatening public order. The student argues that expression is not limited to spoken speeches or printed articles.

Which constitutional understanding best applies?

- (a) The order is valid because digital and symbolic criticism is outside constitutional expression.
- (b) The student's expression is protected because speech includes oral, written, electronic, symbolic, and digital forms.
- (c) The order is valid because criticism of local authorities is never protected as free expression.
- (d) The student's expression is protected only if it appears in newspapers rather than online platforms.

81. A public hospital refuses to disclose basic information about medicine stock shortages during a dengue outbreak. A journalist seeks access to official supply data and publishes a report criticising poor planning. The State threatens action, saying citizens have no constitutional interest in knowing public-health information and that the press has no special protection under speech freedom. The journalist argues that free speech includes the right to know and press freedom.

Which answer best follows?

- (a) The State is correct because public-health information is never connected with speech rights.
- (b) The State is correct because press freedom is separate from Article 19 and wholly unprotected.
- (c) The journalist is correct because speech includes press freedom and the right to know.
- (d) The journalist is correct only if the report avoids all criticism of public administration.

82. A social media organiser announces a "peace march" but repeatedly posts messages asking participants to bring sticks, block ambulances, and "teach officials a lesson" outside a crowded district hospital. The district administration restricts the procession route and prohibits carrying weapons, citing public order and incitement risks. The organiser argues that Article 19 rights are absolute once the event is described as a peaceful assembly.

Which conclusion is most defensible?

- (a) Restriction may be valid because Article 19 rights are subject to reasonable grounds like public order and incitement.
- (b) Restriction is invalid because every assembly becomes immune once the organiser calls it peaceful.
- (c) Restriction is invalid because public order can never justify limits on speech or assembly.
- (d) Restriction may be valid only if all public meetings are permanently banned across the district.

83. A State responds to scattered incidents of unlawful sloganeering by banning all public speeches, all street meetings, and all political pamphlets in every city for one year. The order contains no local assessment, no limited duration review, and no exception for peaceful meetings. Citizens challenge it, arguing that restrictions may be imposed only if reasonable, proportionate, fair, and not destructive of the right itself. The State says any public-order concern permits the broadest restriction.

How should the measure be tested?

- (a) It is valid because any public-order concern permits total suspension of political expression.
- (b) It is valid because proportionality is irrelevant once the State mentions public safety.
- (c) It is invalid only if the State admits that no unlawful sloganeering ever occurred.
- (d) It is suspect because restrictions must be reasonable, proportionate, fair, and preserve the right's essence.

84. Assertion (A): The freedoms of movement and residence under Article 19 help promote national integration by allowing citizens to move and settle across India.

Reason (R): These freedoms are absolute and cannot be restricted even for tribal protection, public safety, or public health.

- (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.

SECTION-D : LOGICAL REASONING

Passage:- 1 The Union Labour Ministry has announced that it will provide a free annual health check-up to workers aged 40 years or more, following an existing provision in the new Labour Codes. The programme will be implemented through the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). For workers in hazardous conditions, such as handling toxic chemicals or operating heavy machinery, check-ups are mandatory; if illness is detected, ESIC hospitals and dispensaries will provide free treatment. India already has a few workers' health obligations on paper, including under the Factories Act 1948 (only within factories), the ESI Act 1948, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code 2020. The new programme will be financed through the well-endowed ESI fund, although the government is still shoring up the number of beds and doctors available via PMJAY-empanelled facilities. At this time, operational evidence suggests that insured workers will be the main beneficiaries.

Commendable though the initiative is, its success is not guaranteed. At present, only around 31 crore of 94 crore workers are on the e-Shram portal, whose integration with ESIC is still in its early stages in many States. Labour Minister Mansukh Mandaviya also failed to address how a woman working in a garment home unit or as a domestic worker could access the longer maternity leave if she has no 'employer'. Annual check-ups for women also warrant specific medical staff needs whereas many ESIC camps are crowded and dominated by men. As with many of its predecessors, the programme does not address the opportunity costs of accessing health care, forcing workers to continue contending with lost wages. An ESIC facility may also refer a worker to another centre if it lacks the resources for specific tests, leading to repeat visits and added time and cost. The new programme focuses predominantly on non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and hypertension. Heat-related illnesses are not explicitly recognised as occupational diseases under the ESI Act whereas construction and agriculture workers are most at risk of them. Waste-pickers and sanitation workers on the other hand face greater risk of infectious diseases such as hepatitis and leptospirosis. The scheme offers screening but does not mandate proactive vaccination. The government must meet workers where they are, through mobile occupational health units and — as the OSH Code 2020 stipulates for organised workers — at their places of work, and provide tokens to compensate them for time spent on check-ups. Otherwise, any scheme of this nature will not improve upon the already deficient system. [Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/cost-to-access-on-health-check-up-for-workers/article70962631.ece>]

85. Which of the following would necessarily be false on the basis of the author's concern about coverage?

- (a) Insurance-linked systems may currently identify some formal workers more reliably than others.
- (b) Administrative integration can influence whether vulnerable workers receive promised labour welfare benefits.
- (c) Digital enrolment has already solved worker identification across States and employment categories.

- (d) Workplace outreach may significantly reduce barriers created by registration and institutional gaps.
86. Which course of action would best address the author's concern regarding women workers' access to the scheme?
- (a) Require women to secure employer certificates before accessing scheme-linked camp medical services.
 - (b) Establish women-responsive camps offering appropriate staff, privacy, timings, and accessible locations nearby.
 - (c) Transfer all women's check-ups to hospitals for stronger diagnostic standardisation across districts.
 - (d) Prioritise factory inspections primarily instead of healthcare access for home-based women workers.
87. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's concern about repeat visits and hidden costs?
- (a) Registered workers usually value annual camps when reports arrive digitally without delay.
 - (b) Some facilities publish waiting times to improve patient-flow transparency during peak periods.
 - (c) Employers sometimes reimburse senior managers attending private preventive check-ups outside working hours.
 - (d) Referred workers often skip follow-up when repeat visits reduce daily income substantially.
88. Which of the following best identifies the flaw in the author's reasoning in the final claim?
- (a) The author treats serious access gaps as enough to infer the scheme will not meaningfully improve delivery.
 - (b) The author assumes insured workers and hazardous workers are the same group across all employment settings nationwide.
 - (c) The author treats statutory worker-health provisions as sufficient evidence of actual healthcare access and delivery for workers.
 - (d) The author claims implementation problems arise chiefly from insufficient money in the ESI fund rather than access barriers.
89. Which of the following is an implicit assumption behind the author's criticism of the programme's disease focus?
- (a) Diseases such as diabetes and hypertension rarely affect workers employed in vulnerable occupational sectors.
 - (b) Occupational healthcare should cover only those diseases already recognised within existing labour statutes.
 - (c) A worker-health scheme is inadequate if it overlooks illnesses closely connected to actual working conditions.
 - (d) Annual health screening becomes useful only when it completely removes workplace-related medical risks.
90. Which of the following is the strongest conclusion supported by the author's discussion of funding and capacity?
- (a) Empanelled hospitals necessarily provide inferior care compared with ESIC facilities nationwide.
 - (b) Strong financing alone cannot guarantee adequate staffing, infrastructure, and clinical delivery.
 - (c) A large corpus eliminates the need for further implementation planning entirely.
 - (d) Treatment should begin only after every district achieves minimum staffing standards.

Passage:- 2 As India rapidly scales up its renewable energy capacity to meet its climate goals, a key challenge is emerging for its power system — electricity supply that is abundant in some hours but insufficient in others. This is because renewable power generation sources come with a fundamental limitation: They are intermittent. Solar power generation drops to zero after sunset and wind output fluctuates with changing weather. But electricity demand does not always align with these patterns. This creates a growing mismatch between when electricity is generated and when it is needed. This mismatch can stretch the grid and even threaten its stability if not managed properly. This challenge is particularly relevant for India, where renewable sources account for 53% (283 gigawatts) of the total installed power generation capacity of 532 GW. Solar power alone contributes over 150 GW, making it the largest source in the renewable energy mix. This is where deploying systems that “store” energy becomes critical — and where India has fallen short so far. So how does such energy get stored? Here's a look at the different types of systems in use around the world and what India is doing to build up its storage capacity. Energy storage refers to systems that can store excess renewable electricity during periods of high generation and discharge it when demand rises but power generation remains low. At its core, energy storage systems convert electricity from renewable sources such as solar and wind, when it is available, into forms that can be stored. Later, it converts these back into electricity when need arises.

A range of energy storage technologies are being deployed globally. Among them, pumped hydro storage (PHS) and battery energy storage systems (BESS) are currently the most widely used. A look at these two systems: PHS uses surplus electricity to pump water from a lower reservoir to a higher one. When electricity demand peaks, it releases the stored water downhill through turbines to generate power. BESS technology stores electricity chemically and discharges it when needed. Lithium-ion batteries, particularly lithium iron phosphate (LFP) batteries, are currently the dominant technology for grid-scale storage because of their falling costs, high efficiency and long operational life. Lithium-ion batteries, especially LFP batteries,

account for the overwhelming majority of global battery storage deployment. In 2025, LFP batteries made up more than 90% of annual storage additions.

The deployment of energy storage systems in India has not kept pace with the rapid addition of renewable energy capacity. This widening gap is raising concerns over whether the grid will be able to efficiently absorb and manage the rising share of renewable power in the years ahead.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-sci-tech/india-energy-storage-renewable-power-grid-explained-10681344/>]

91. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the author's use of India's renewable capacity figures?
- (a) Conventional stations must disappear before renewable planning becomes operationally difficult.
 - (b) A large renewable fleet can still require balancing arrangements beyond capacity addition.
 - (c) Wind generation will dominate India because solar has already crossed a major scale.
 - (d) Installed renewable capacity alone proves that India's electricity supply is fully secure.
92. Which of the following must necessarily be true about energy storage systems as described in the passage?
- (a) They must depend mainly on imported battery minerals for effective operation.
 - (b) They must replace every other method used for maintaining grid reliability.
 - (c) They must preserve usable energy for a later point of electricity demand.
 - (d) They must operate only when solar plants produce electricity after sunset.
93. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's view that storage is critical for India's renewable transition?
- (a) Lithium iron phosphate batteries are gaining popularity because their costs are falling.
 - (b) Pumped hydro projects can generate power when stored water moves through turbines.
 - (c) Solar capacity additions remain politically attractive due to visible climate benefits.
 - (d) Flexible demand programmes can reliably shift consumption toward renewable-rich hours.
94. The passage suggests that solar power is India's largest renewable source, yet it may not ensure reliable electricity supply at all times. Which of the following best resolves this apparent paradox?
- (a) A cheap technology may remain expensive when imported components face scarcity.
 - (b) A clean project may cause emissions during manufacturing and disposal stages.
 - (c) A large facility may sit idle whenever its essential input disappears.
 - (d) A popular policy may fail when voters later change political priorities.
95. Which of the following is the most likely outcome of India's storage deployment failing to match renewable capacity growth?
- (a) Battery chemistry may become irrelevant once renewable capacity becomes substantial.
 - (b) The grid may struggle to absorb rising renewable power without operational strain.
 - (c) Electricity demand may permanently decline as renewable generation becomes variable.
 - (d) Pumped hydro reservoirs may eliminate the need for future renewable projects.
96. Which of the following arguments most closely parallels the reasoning used by the author to justify energy storage?
- (a) A school builds additional classrooms because more students seek admission every year and existing rooms are becoming crowded.
 - (b) A clinic hires more nurses because patients complain that appointments are delayed during ordinary working hours.
 - (c) A retailer changes its packaging because younger customers prefer modern designs and colourful branding on products.
 - (d) A granary stores excess grain after harvest because fields produce little later while people still need food.

Direction (Q.97-Q.102): Read the instructions below and answer the questions that follow:

During the South Asia Climate Innovation Forum 2026 in Colombo, the organisers plan four public "Solution Room" sessions for the official channel. The sessions are scheduled as follows:

Slot 1: Mon 7 Sept, 09:00

Slot 2: Mon 7 Sept, 14:00

Slot 3: Tue 8 Sept, 10:30

Slot 4: Thu 10 Sept, 12:00

Four speakers: Dev, Zoya, Arjun, and Mira will each appear in exactly one slot, subject to these conditions:

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Arjun is not scheduled on Monday.

The speaker scheduled immediately after Zoya appears in the 10:30 slot.

Dev is scheduled earlier in the week than Mira.

Arjun is not scheduled in the last slot.

Each slot is assigned exactly one Session Format. The four formats are: Briefing (Bf), Interview (Iv), Lab Demo (Ld), and Townhall (Th). Each format is used exactly once. Additional constraints about formats:

The Interview is on the same day as Dev's session, but it is not in the first slot.

Lab Demo is scheduled after the Interview but before the Townhall.

The Townhall is not scheduled in the 10:30 slot.

Mira's session is not Lab Demo.

97. Who is scheduled in Slot 3, Tuesday 8 Sept at 10:30?

- (a) Dev (b) Zoya (c) Arjun (d) Mira

98. Which of the following statements must be true?

- (a) Dev is scheduled on Monday at 09:00. (b) Zoya is scheduled on Tuesday at 10:30.
(c) Arjun is scheduled on Thursday at 12:00. (d) Mira is scheduled on Monday at 14:00.

99. Which format is assigned to Zoya's session?

- (a) Briefing (b) Interview (c) Lab Demo (d) Townhall

100. Which speaker has the Lab Demo format?

- (a) Dev (b) Zoya (c) Arjun (d) Mira

101. Which of the following speaker-format pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Dev - Interview (b) Zoya - Briefing (c) Arjun - Lab Demo (d) Mira - Interview

102. Which of the following represents the complete correct arrangement?

- (a) Slot 1: Dev–Briefing; Slot 2: Zoya–Interview; Slot 3: Arjun–Lab Demo; Slot 4: Mira–Townhall
(b) Slot 1: Dev–Interview; Slot 2: Zoya–Briefing; Slot 3: Arjun–Lab Demo; Slot 4: Mira–Townhall
(c) Slot 1: Zoya–Briefing; Slot 2: Dev–Interview; Slot 3: Arjun–Lab Demo; Slot 4: Mira–Townhall
(d) Slot 1: Dev–Briefing; Slot 2: Zoya–Interview; Slot 3: Mira–Lab Demo; Slot 4: Arjun–Townhall

Direction (Q.103-Q.108): Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

At Nalanda Institute of Public Policy, the Academic Affairs Office organised a special five-day lecture series from Monday to Friday. Exactly one lecture was held each day. Each lecture was delivered by a different speaker and covered a different subject.

The five speakers were Kavya, Manav, Nisha, Omkar, and Riya. The five subjects were Artificial Intelligence Ethics, Climate Policy, Constitutional Law, Public Finance, and Urban Planning.

The recovered scheduling notes reveal the following:

- The Artificial Intelligence Ethics lecture was held on Tuesday.
- The Constitutional Law lecture was held immediately after Artificial Intelligence Ethics.
- Kavya lectured immediately after Manav.
- Kavya did not teach Artificial Intelligence Ethics.
- Omkar did not teach Artificial Intelligence Ethics.
- The Friday lecture was on Climate Policy.
- Nisha delivered the final lecture of the week.
- Riya lectured earlier than Omkar.
- Riya did not teach Artificial Intelligence Ethics or Climate Policy.
- The Public Finance lecture was held earlier in the week than Omkar's lecture.
- Omkar did not teach Public Finance.
- The Thursday lecture was on Urban Planning.

After the lecture series ended, the director argued that the week had been successful because the schedule followed a useful academic sequence: technical and rule-based subjects were placed earlier in the week, while policy-oriented and applied subjects were placed later. According to him, this sequence helped students build conceptual clarity before moving

to broader policy discussions. He therefore proposed that the institute should use the same scheduling principle for future short lecture series.

The deputy director disagreed. She argued that one successful week does not prove that the sequence itself caused the good outcome. In her view, attendance and engagement may also have been influenced by factors such as speaker popularity, assignment deadlines, publicity, or the novelty of the lecture series. She warned that repeating the same pattern without stronger evidence may be an unreliable decision.

103. Who delivered the Tuesday lecture, and which subject was taught that day?

- (a) Riya, Public Finance (b) Manav, Artificial Intelligence Ethics (c) Kavya, Constitutional Law (d) Omkar, Urban Planning

104. Which lecture was delivered on Wednesday?

- (a) Riya on Public Finance (b) Manav on Artificial Intelligence Ethics
(c) Kavya on Constitutional Law (d) Nisha on Climate Policy

105. Which of the following gives the correct order of subjects from Monday to Friday?

- (a) Public Finance, Artificial Intelligence Ethics, Constitutional Law, Urban Planning, Climate Policy
(b) Artificial Intelligence Ethics, Public Finance, Constitutional Law, Urban Planning, Climate Policy
(c) Public Finance, Constitutional Law, Artificial Intelligence Ethics, Climate Policy, Urban Planning
(d) Urban Planning, Artificial Intelligence Ethics, Constitutional Law, Public Finance, Climate Policy

106. Which of the following, if true, most strongly undermines the director's argument?

- (a) Several students found the Public Finance lecture more difficult than expected.
(b) The lecture halls used on Thursday and Friday had better seating facilities.
(c) Nisha was the most popular speaker and her Friday lecture produced the highest attendance.
(d) Some faculty members preferred keeping technical subjects earlier in the week.

107. Which of the following, if true, would be most useful in evaluating the director's proposal?

- (a) Whether students generally prefer lectures scheduled before lunch.
(b) Whether similar subject sequencing improved attendance in earlier lecture series.
(c) Whether the institute's annual report mentioned all five lectures separately.
(d) Whether the speakers were informed about their lecture dates in advance.

108. Which of the following is the best explanation of the flaw in the director's reasoning?

- (a) He assumes that all subjects require the same amount of preparation.
(b) He assumes that a successful sequence was the cause of the success.
(c) He ignores the fact that Public Finance was taught before Tuesday.
(d) He treats faculty convenience as more important than student learning.

SECTION-E : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Direction (Q.109-Q.114): The Department of Justice released a comparative report on the working of five major High Courts in India for the calendar years 2024 and 2025. In 2024, the five High Courts together received 7,50,000 fresh cases. The distribution of these fresh filings was as follows: Allahabad High Court received 24%, Madras High Court 20%, Bombay High Court 22%, Karnataka High Court 16% and Calcutta High Court 18%.

The disposal rate (cases disposed expressed as a percentage of cases filed in the same year) in 2024 was 60% for Allahabad, 75% for Madras, 80% for Bombay, 70% for Karnataka and 50% for Calcutta. Cases not disposed of in 2024 are treated as pending.

In 2025, the total number of cases filed across the five High Courts rose by 20% over 2024. The 2025 share of the five High Courts in the total filings was 25%, 18%, 20%, 20% and 17% for Allahabad, Madras, Bombay, Karnataka and Calcutta respectively. The disposal rates in 2025 were 65% for Allahabad, 80% for Madras, 75% for Bombay, 75% for Karnataka and 75% for Calcutta. The same convention for pending cases applies.

109. What is the total number of cases disposed across all five High Courts in 2024?

- (a) 4,82,000 (b) 5,04,000 (c) 5,24,250 (d) 5,86,320

110. By how many cases does Madras High Court's disposal in 2025 exceed Allahabad High Court's disposal in 2024?

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- (a) 18,400 (b) 21,600 (c) 24,150 (d) 27,200

111. What is the ratio of pending cases in Bombay High Court in 2024 to pending cases in Karnataka High Court in 2025?

- (a) 11 : 15 (b) 7 : 9 (c) 4 : 5 (d) 9 : 13

112. What is the percentage change in the number of cases disposed by Calcutta High Court from 2024 to 2025?

- (a) An increase of 55% (b) An increase of 70% (c) An increase of 65% (d) An increase of 75%

113. Consider the cases filed in 2025 in Karnataka and Bombay High Courts taken together, and the cases disposed in 2024 in the same two High Courts taken together. What is the ratio between the first quantity and the second quantity?

- (a) 4 : 3 (b) 3 : 2 (c) 5 : 3 (d) 7 : 4

114. Pending cases in 2025 are defined as cases filed in 2025 but not disposed in 2025. Which High Court has shown the highest absolute increase in pending cases from 2024 to 2025?

- (a) Allahabad (b) Bombay (c) Karnataka (d) Calcutta

Direction (Q.115-Q.120): Samridhi e-Mart, a Bengaluru-based online retailer founded by Aarav Mehta and Diya Krishnan, closed the financial year 2024-25 with a total gross revenue of ₹240 crore. The revenue was generated from four product categories. Of the total, 35% came from Electronics, 30% from Apparel, 20% from Home Furnishing, and the remaining 15% from Books.

The four categories operated at different profit margins, defined as profit expressed as a percentage of gross revenue from that category. The profit margins for the year were 8% for Electronics, 18% for Apparel, 22% for Home Furnishing and 12% for Books.

Customer returns also varied across categories. Returns are calculated as a percentage of the gross revenue from that category, and net revenue is defined as gross revenue minus returns. The return rates for the year were 5% for Electronics, 12% for Apparel, 4% for Home Furnishing and 2% for Books.

The average selling price per unit for the year was ₹12,000 for Electronics, ₹1,500 for Apparel, ₹3,000 for Home Furnishing and ₹400 for Books. Profit, return and unit calculations are independent of one another, and no figure given in the passage includes the effect of any other figure.

115. What is the total profit (in ₹ crore) earned by Samridhi e-Mart across all four product categories in FY 2024-25?

- (a) ₹28.80 crore (b) ₹31.20 crore (c) ₹34.56 crore (d) ₹36.40 crore

116. Gross revenue from Apparel falls short of the combined gross revenue from Home Furnishing and Books. By what amount (in ₹ crore) is the Apparel revenue lower than the combined Home Furnishing and Books revenue?

- (a) ₹6 crore (b) ₹9 crore (c) ₹12 crore (d) ₹15 crore

117. How many Apparel units were sold by Samridhi e-Mart during FY 2024-25?

- (a) 3.6 lakh (b) 4.2 lakh (c) 4.8 lakh (d) 5.4 lakh

118. By how much does the total profit across all four categories exceed the total value of customer returns across all four categories?

- (a) ₹15.96 crore (b) ₹17.84 crore (c) ₹19.08 crore (d) ₹21.50 crore

119. What is the weighted average profit margin (across all four categories) for Samridhi e-Mart in FY 2024-25?

- (a) 12.5% (b) 13.6% (c) 14.4% (d) 15.0%

120. Suppose in FY 2025-26 the return rate for Electronics alone doubles, while gross revenue and all other figures for Electronics remain unchanged. What would be the new net revenue from Electronics?

- (a) ₹71.40 crore (b) ₹75.60 crore (c) ₹79.20 crore (d) ₹82.80 crore