

UG 2027

ADMIT CARD NUMBER

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

QUESTION BOOKLET NO: 2027UG03



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of Test: 2 Hours (120 minutes)

Maximum Marks : 120

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

DO NOT OPEN TILL 2PM

Section A: English Language

Passage: Every science has its paradigms, models of how things work and how you study them. Psychology doesn't exactly have a paradigm; we're still too young for that. But we do have ways of doing things, bundles of assumptions and practices that get handed down and spread around. Call 'em proto-paradigms. We're currently stuck with two proto-paradigms that were once useful but aren't anymore, and one proto-paradigm that was never useful and will never be.

The first of the formerly useful ones will be familiar: this whole cognitive bias craze. Yes, humans do not always obey the optimal rules of decision-making, and this insight has won two Nobel Prizes. That's great! Well done, everyone. But we've been piling up cognitive biases since 1973, and the last 100 biases we added to the pile don't seem to have done much. Adding the next 100 will probably do even less. It's time to stop piling.

The second formerly useful proto-paradigm is something like "situations matter." This idea maintains that people's contexts have immense power over their behavior, and the strongest version maintains that the only difference between sinners and saints is their situations. The most famous psychology studies of all time are "situations matter" studies: the Milgram shock experiments, the Asch conformity studies, the bystander effect, the Stanford Prison Experiment (since revealed to be much more of a scripted play than a study). The now-much-ridiculed "social priming" studies, like the one where you unscramble words about being old and then walk more slowly, are also "situations matter" studies. So are "nudges," where tiny changes in situations bring big changes in behavior, like redoing the layout of a cafeteria to encourage people to eat more veggies.

This proto-paradigm, too, has run its course. Yes, situations influence people's behavior, more so than we would have once expected. But humans are not brainless automatons tossed about by their circumstances. That's why the most magical-seeming social priming studies keep failing to replicate, including the "unscrambling words about old people makes you walk slower," one, and the one where people desire cleaning products more after you make them think about being unethical.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.experimental-history.com/p/im-so-sorry-for-psychologys-loss>]

1. Which broad concern about psychology's working methods is most strongly suggested by the opening of the passage?
 - (a) Psychology has failed because it never adopted scientific models.
 - (b) Psychology relies on inherited habits that may outlive their usefulness.
 - (c) Psychology rejects paradigms because its methods remain entirely informal.
 - (d) Psychology progresses mainly by replacing assumptions with experiments.
2. In the light of the passage, what is the author's main objection to the continued expansion of cognitive-bias research?
 - (a) It wrongly assumes human beings never make rational choices.
 - (b) It ignores the Nobel-winning importance of decision-making theory.
 - (c) It now produces diminishing returns through excessive classification.
 - (d) It treats all psychological errors as purely situational outcomes.
3. In context, what does the phrase "run its course" most nearly mean?
 - (a) Exhausted its usefulness.
 - (b) Broadened its evidence.
 - (c) Confirmed its authority.
 - (d) Escaped its criticism.

4. Which of the following is NOT true in the context of the passage?
- (a) The author accepts situational influence while resisting total determinism.
 - (b) The author places nudges within the broad situations-matter tradition.
 - (c) The author treats extreme contextual claims with visible scepticism.
 - (d) The author endorses situations as the sole source of moral difference.
5. Which best describes the structure of the passage?
- (a) It lists famous experiments before defending their lasting authority.
 - (b) It concedes past usefulness before arguing for conceptual renewal.
 - (c) It contrasts rival theories before choosing situational explanations.
 - (d) It rejects psychology's youth before demanding fixed paradigms.
6. What is the strongest implication of the failed social-priming replications discussed in the passage?
- (a) All situational studies should be treated as scientifically worthless.
 - (b) Behavioural research succeeds only when it avoids laboratory methods.
 - (c) Dramatic claims about subtle cues require stronger evidentiary support.
 - (d) Human behaviour is best explained without considering surroundings.

Passage: Most of us have a complicated relationship with our stuff. There's the endless collection of chargers and wires, the overflowing "everything drawer" in the kitchen, the tote bag of tote bags. Clutter is not a character flaw. It is, more often than not, a conversation your home is having with you about something deeper. As an integrative therapist, I regularly hear that conversation. Clutter rarely arrives as just a tidying problem. It carries anxiety, grief, identity, shame and transition. Understanding what lies beneath is often the first step to being free of it.

The first thing to establish: clutter is not hoarding. "With hoarding, you have a lot of depth." Toilet paper, toilet paper, toilet paper – it's deep. With clutter, its breadth. There's a lot of different stuff all over the place. So while hoarders are clutterers, clutterers are not necessarily hoarders." Hoarding disorder is a clinical diagnosis. Most of us sit somewhere in the vast, ordinary middle ground. That distinction matters because our homes function, just about, but carry an undertone of unease. A stack of post you will "deal with later". A wardrobe full of clothes that do not fit your body or your life any more. As homes shrink while being asked to do more, the pressure intensifies: the living room becomes a home office, a homework station, a gym. Clutter stops being cosmetic; it becomes logistical.

Keeping a loved one's belongings is one of the most universal forms of clutter, and one of the most tender. The object is not the point; the connection is. To throw away a parent's favourite mug can feel, at a visceral level, like throwing away the parent. Children's clothes held long past their usefulness; clothes bought for babies who never made it into our lives: these objects carry loss not only of a person but of futures we had imagined. In our industry, we talk a lot about hidden grief. She has watched people cling to what looks like rubbish: an old backpack that is actually a talisman from a Himalayan trek they took in their 20s, when their limbs worked differently. The fear is not of mess; it is of erasure.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2026/may/01/you-are-what-you-keep-why-we-cling-to-clutter-and-how-to-free-yourself-of-it>]

7. Which of the following best captures the author's central argument about clutter?
- (a) Household clutter often reveals emotional conflicts beneath ordinary possessions.
 - (b) Domestic disorder mainly reflects weak discipline and careless household habits.
 - (c) Smaller homes alone explain why personal belongings become overwhelming.
 - (d) Discarding old objects is necessary for psychological maturity and independence.

8. Which figure of speech is used in the line “a conversation your home is having with you”?
- (a) Metonymy (b) Apostrophe (c) Hyperbole (d) Personification
9. Which word is the most appropriate antonym of “visceral” in the context of the passage?
- (a) Instinctive (b) Detached (c) Tender (d) Painful
10. Why does the author distinguish clutter from hoarding?
- (a) It treats domestic disorder as an unavoidable spatial condition.
(b) It reduces household unease to a narrow storage calculation.
(c) It separates ordinary attachment from a formal clinical diagnosis.
(d) It presents emotional possessions as symptoms of pathology.
11. What does the author imply by saying that clutter becomes “logistical” rather than merely “cosmetic”?
- (a) Mess becomes attractive when domestic objects are arranged creatively.
(b) Household disorder matters only when visitors notice visible untidiness.
(c) Storage problems disappear once people stop attaching emotions to objects.
(d) Clutter begins to obstruct daily functioning within overburdened living spaces.
12. What does the example of the old backpack most clearly reveal about memory and clutter?
- (a) Objects may preserve past selves that people fear losing completely.
(b) People exaggerate sentimental value to avoid ordinary cleaning responsibilities.
(c) Travel objects are usually retained because they have high material value.
(d) Physical weakness makes people unable to distinguish rubbish from memory.

Passage: In his new book, *Breakpoint: The Crisis of the Middle Class and the Future of Work* (Juggernaut), equity strategist Saurabh Mukherjea, along with Nandita Rajhansa and Sapana Bhavsar, argues that the middle class in India is being pushed to the edge due to three factors — AI disruption, wage stagnation and ballooning household debt. In this interview, he explains what this section can do to adapt to the new future of work.

There are three different layers to the title. One is the tennis sense of the word, where our point was that the Indian middle class has been at the receiving end of much punishment — technological disruption, real wages getting compressed, and so on. But at the same time, the rise of AI could also lead to the creation of 100 million jobs in India over the next five years. Therefore, this point in history gives the Indian middle class a chance to turn the tide on the setbacks they have suffered over the last 10-20 years.

The second interpretation is the one where, on the cover image, the hand comes down. We used the hand because the Indian middle class has been under pressure. We have plenty of data to show that real income has been crushed in the last decade or so. White collar job growth has all but disappeared. Sectors such as call centres and IT services are badly affected. In economics, we use the term ‘breakpoint’ to describe a point where an adverse trend turns. And more specifically, the breakpoint here refers to the notion that middle-class India can go to university, graduate with a good degree, get a safe job, get promoted over 20 years. That consumption-driven era is coming to an end.

The third layer of interpretation is around debt. Middle class debt has exploded in India over the last six years. Reserve Bank of India data show that if you exclude mortgages, household debt has tripled in the last six years or so. So, we are pointing to the fact that we are at breaking point in terms of how much debt is being loaded onto middle class households.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.thehindu.com/books/books-authors/interview-saurabh-mukherjea-nandita-rajhansa-and-sapana-bhavsar-breakpoint-juggernaut/article70914882.ece>]

13. Which best captures the passage's treatment of India's middle class?
- (a) It is insulated by education yet threatened by rising consumption.
 - (b) It is trapped by pressure yet positioned for possible adaptation.
 - (c) It is weakened by debt yet protected by white-collar growth.
 - (d) It is rescued by AI yet untouched by wage stagnation.
14. In context, what does the idiom "turn the tide" most nearly mean?
- (a) Postpone disruption through older educational pathways.
 - (b) Increase consumption through heavier household borrowing.
 - (c) Reverse setbacks through emerging work-related opportunities.
 - (d) Avoid technology through traditional salaried employment.
15. Which best describes the author's writing style in the passage?
- (a) Narrative (b) Satirical (c) Descriptive (d) Explanatory
16. Which view about the older middle-class career model is challenged in the passage?
- (a) University degrees can still secure predictable long-term advancement.
 - (b) Household debt has no relation to middle-class economic pressure.
 - (c) AI disruption has no effect on middle-class employment prospects.
 - (d) Consumption patterns are unrelated to middle-class career security.
17. Which relationship between income and debt does the passage imply?
- (a) Higher salaries make non-mortgage loans less socially visible.
 - (b) Stagnant incomes make rising borrowing more economically severe.
 - (c) Falling debt makes white-collar stagnation less damaging.
 - (d) Mortgage exclusion makes household pressure statistically irrelevant.
18. How do the three meanings of "breakpoint" work together?
- (a) They present breakpoint as sport, design and marketing separately.
 - (b) They define breakpoint as wage data without career implications.
 - (c) They frame breakpoint as pressure, reversal and debt strain together.
 - (d) They limit breakpoint to household borrowing without work disruption.

Passage: 'Representation' constitutes the dominant theme of Orientalism. The growth of modern or scientific Orientalism as a systematic body of knowledge and discourse with the objective of creating the Orient, are all very much sustained by the idea of 'representation'. This has become the driving force of different types of Orientalism, such as 'traditional Orientalism', 'modern Orientalism', Anglo-French Orientalism, American imperialism, and Zionism. This offers a viable basis, on the basis of which, the apparent diversity and multiplicity of the Orientalist discourses and knowledge can provide a uniform perspective. The very fact of the West's representation of the Arabs, Islam, the Near East, stretching over the entire Orient, in the process of formation of knowledge about the 'other', brings out the problematics of studying and representing others, and its methodological limitations. It has functioned as an instrument, by the help of which, the discourse of colonialism and imperialism has attained more power and greater legitimacy. This appears to be a potential site where the West has enjoyed maximum privilege. It has incorporated its deterministic ideology, prejudices, and dogmas into the discursive domain of Orientalism. Albert Hourani highlights this specific thematic aspect of Said's Orientalism:

"Orientalism" is the example Mr. Said uses to illustrate his theme, and by it he means something precise. The scholar who studies the Orient (and specifically the Muslim Orient), the imaginative writer who takes it as his subject, and the institutions which have been concerned with "teaching it, settling it, ruling it", all have something in common:

a certain representation or idea of the “Orient” defined as being other than the “Occident”, mysterious, changing, and ultimately inferior.

In his introduction to Orientalism Said looks into the complex ramifications of this issue: Under the general heading of knowledge of the Orient, and within the umbrella of Western hegemony over the Orient during the period from the end of the eighteenth century, there emerged a complex Orient suitable for study in the academy, for display in the museum, for reconstruction in the colonial office, for theoretical illustration in anthropological, biological, linguistic, racial and historical theses about mankind and the universe, for instances of economic and sociological theories of development, revolution, cultural personality, national or religious character.

Extracted from: Orientalism by Edward W. Said

19. Which description best captures Orientalist representation in the passage?

- (a) A reciprocal practice balancing cultural self-definition.
- (b) A scholarly practice detached from imperial interests.
- (c) A fragmentary practice lacking any common structure.
- (d) A hegemonic practice presenting power as knowledge.

20. Which one word means dominance exercised through ideas, institutions and power?

- (a) Hegemony
- (b) Reciprocity
- (c) Plurality
- (d) Neutrality

21. Which is the closest contextual synonym of “ramifications”?

- (a) Elaborations
- (b) Implications
- (c) Interruptions
- (d) Accusations

22. What does Western representation of Arabs, Islam and the Near East reveal?

- (a) Defining others through museums removes imperial ideological assumptions.
- (b) Describing others through Western categories creates equal dialogue.
- (c) Studying others through power-laden categories has methodological limits.
- (d) Classifying others through scholarship dissolves cultural hierarchies.

23. What is the function of the examples of academy, museum and colonial office?

- (a) They show how museums replaced colonial offices entirely.
- (b) They show how anthropology escaped imperial knowledge systems.
- (c) They show how theory removed the Orient from politics.
- (d) They show how representation travels across institutional settings.

24. Which claim is most clearly criticised by the passage?

- (a) Knowledge about the Orient can remain separate from imperial power.
- (b) Literature about the Orient can shape Western cultural imagination.
- (c) Institutions studying the Orient can influence colonial authority.
- (d) Discourses on the Orient can share a common representational base.

Section B: Current Affairs including General Knowledge

Passage: The Union Home Ministry notified the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2026, the new rules aim to streamline procedures, reduce paperwork, and bring more clarity to processes such as registration, renunciation, and cancellation of OCI status. Earlier, OCI processes involved a mix of online and physical submissions, including paperwork and duplicate filing requirements. Now, they also formally codify certain provisions that were earlier followed in practice, but not explicitly written into the rules. These rules may be called the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2026. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

A new provision introduces the use of biometric data collected during OCI registration for future immigration facilitation. Applicants are required to provide consent allowing their biometric data to be used for registration under the Fast Track Immigration Programme...or for automatic registration under such programmes in the future. A significant amendment relates to children holding Indian passports. The government has made it clear that minor children cannot hold passports of another country while also holding an Indian passport. According to PTI, this provision has been formally added to address concerns around misuse of dual citizenship provisions, even though OCI status itself does not grant full citizenship rights. The new rules also introduced measures for those who wish to challenge a decision in the event of the rejection of an OCI or citizenship application. The challenge will now be handled by an authority "one rank higher" than the authority that made the original decision.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/mha-updates-citizenship-rules-tightens-norms-on-dual-passports-for-minors-10664888/>]

25. Which constitutional Part deals with citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution on January 26, 1950?
 (a) Part IV (b) Part VI (c) Part II (d) Part IX

26. Which Census formed the basis for the first preparation of the National Register of Citizens?
 (a) 1951 Census (b) 1961 Census (c) 1971 Census (d) 1981 Census

27. According to the amended Citizenship Rules, which of the following statements about Overseas Citizen of India registration is correct?
 (a) The amended rules abolished OCI registration and replaced it entirely with temporary electronic travel permission.
 (b) The amended rules made physical OCI cards mandatory and removed all scope for electronic documentation.
 (c) The amended rules treated e-OCI as an informal convenience without giving it any legal recognition.
 (d) The amended rules introduced e-OCI as a formal legal category alongside the physical OCI card system.

28. Which of the following rules of the Citizenship Rules, 2009 contains the newly inserted restriction on dual passport holding by minors?
 (a) Rule 1 (b) Rule 2 (c) Rule 3 (d) Rule 4

29. Consider the following statements about OCI registration under the amended Citizenship Rules:
 I. OCI registrations under Section 7A of the Citizenship Act must now be filed exclusively through Form XXVIII on the official online portal.
 II. A centralised digital registry in Form XXX is to be maintained for all OCI holders.
 III. Physical OCI cards must be surrendered to the nearest Indian Mission, Post, or FRRO upon formal renunciation of OCI status.
 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

30. How many religious communities were given citizenship eligibility under the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019?

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

Passage: Enrolled in the Andhra University's Trans-Disciplinary Research Hub (TDR Hub) in 2023, the newly appointed CDS is currently pursuing a PhD at the Department of Commerce and Management Studies. The pursuit of knowledge has no finish line, says an old adage. For Lieutenant General NS Raja Subramani (retd.), recently appointed as India's new Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), this is not merely a proverb but a practised reality.

Even as he prepares to shoulder one of the nation's most formidable military responsibilities, the decorated officer continues on the disciplined path of a student, advancing his doctoral research at Andhra University (AU) in Visakhapatnam.

Enrolled in the university's Trans-Disciplinary Research Hub (TDR Hub) in 2023, the newly appointed CDS is currently pursuing a Ph.D. at the Department of Commerce and Management Studies under the supervision of Professor Jaladi Ravi. University officials described him as approachable and deeply interested in learning despite his seniority and achievements. Despite his stature and achievements, he engages with research with sincerity and curiosity. He comes across as someone who genuinely values learning, officials maintained. Born on July 21, 1965, Lieutenant General Raja Subramani, who is an alumnus of the 67th course of the National. He attended the Joint Services Command and Staff College and the National Defence College, later earning a Master of Arts degree from the University of London after studying at King's College London. He also holds an M.Phil. in Defence Studies from the University of Madras.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2026/May/12/new-cds-raja-subramani-continues-phd-journey-even-as-he-takes-charge-of-top-military-role>]

31. Who headed the Kargil Review Committee in 1999, which recommended a CDS-like integrated military structure to improve coordination among India's armed forces?

- (a) A. Chandrasekar (b) S. Krishnamurti (c) R. Venkataraman (d) K. Subrahmanyam

32. In the context of India's defence reforms, the Department of Military Affairs was created along with the Chief of Defence Staff post to strengthen coordination among the armed services. What is its position within the Ministry of Defence?

- (a) fifth department (b) third department (c) sixth department (d) ninth department

33. Which of the following correctly describes the institutional role approved for the Chief of Defence Staff?

- (a) The Chief of Defence Staff will function as a three-star officer under the Department of Defence.
(b) The Chief of Defence Staff will be equal to a Service Chief but will not hold any departmental role.
(c) The Chief of Defence Staff will head the Department of Military Affairs as its Secretary.
(d) The Chief of Defence Staff will serve only as an advisory officer without any formal rank.

34. In India's official order of precedence, the Chief of Defence Staff is placed at a rank equivalent to the three service chiefs. What is the rank of the CDS in the Indian order of precedence?

- (a) 9th (b) 10th (c) 11th (d) 12th

35. Who among the following became India's first CDS?

- (a) General Arjun Singh (b) General Mohan Singh
(c) General Bipin Rawat (d) General Nitin Kumar

Passage: Economic offences also rose by 4.6% in the period. Child safety, too, remained a concern with 98,375 children going missing in 2024 – a 7.8% increase from 91,296 in 2023. Even though crime cases in India saw a 6% dip in 2024, recording 58.85 lakh cases as against 2023’s 62.41 lakh cases, cyber crimes saw an almost 18% jump in the period, according to the latest data released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). Economic offences rose by 4.6% in the period. While 2,04,973 cases were registered in the category in 2023, the figure stood at 2,14,379 cases in 2024. A total of 1,01,928 cases were registered under the cyber crimes category, showing an increase of 17.9% from 2023 when 86,420 cases were lodged. The crime rate under this category increased from 6.2 in 2023 to 7.3 in 2024. Child safety, too, remained a concern with 98,375 children going missing in 2024 – a 7.8% increase from 91,296 in 2023. These included 75,603 girls, 22,768 boys and four transgender children. During the year, 27,049 cases of murder were registered, showing a marginal decline of 2.4% over the previous year, with disputes being the leading motive behind the crimes, followed by personal vendetta or enmity, and gain. Crime against women showed a dip of 1.5% from the previous year, with 4.41 lakh cases lodged in 2024 as compared to 4.48 lakh the previous year.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/crime-cases-saw-dip-but-cyber-offences-rose-in-2024-ncrb-data-10676671/>]

36. Which of the following states recorded the highest cybercrime rate in India at over 70 cases per lakh population?

- (a) Telangana (b) Karnataka (c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu

37. Which name refers to the nationwide digital network used for sharing FIRs and crime-related information?

- (a) Crime and Criminal Tracing Network and Services
 (b) Crime and Case Tracking Network and Systems
 (c) Criminal and Crime Tracking Network and Systems
 (d) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems

38. Which of the following statements about crime data classification according to the Crime in India 2024 report, is correct?

- (a) The report continues the earlier IPC-based framework without reflecting any change in offence classification.
 (b) The report reflects the implementation of the BNS, which replaced the IPC and changed offence classification.
 (c) The report excludes BNS-related offences and records only crimes classified under special and local laws.
 (d) The report treats the BNS and IPC as parallel criminal codes operating together without structural change.

39. What is the numerical format of the lifetime identification number assigned under NAFIS?

- (a) 13-digit (b) 11-digit (c) 10-digit (d) 12-digit

40. Which of the following is not among the major annual reports published by NCRB?

- (a) Crime in India (b) Police Statistics India
 (c) Prison Statistics India (d) Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India

41. Consider the following statements about the establishment of the National Crime Records Bureau:

- I. The National Crime Records Bureau was established in 1986.
 II. Its establishment was based on recommendations linked to the Tandon Committee, the National Police Commission, and the Ministry of Home Affairs Task Force.
 III. The National Crime Records Bureau was established exclusively on the recommendation of the National Police Commission.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Passage: A Bench headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant stated that the question of staying the Act did not arise as the law has not yet been notified. The Supreme Court flagged the danger of persons masquerading as transgender to avail welfare benefits and reservations in government jobs, while hearing multiple petitions challenging a law that removes the right to self-identification.

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Amendment Act, 2026 requires a government-appointed medical board's favourable recommendation for a District Magistrate to certify an individual as a transgender person. The petitioners, including activists such as Laxminarayan Tripathi and others, noted that the Act disregards transgender identity as an authentic human identity, freely chosen. They argued that the requirement of medical certification for gender recognition violates the rights of transgender persons and amounts to medical gatekeeping by the State.

Does it not pose a danger that in a country of 140-crore population, there are people who would masquerade this qualification only for grabbing reservation or privileges which are actually meant for those who are unfortunately, because of their physical or biological circumstances.... Will it not deprive them of benefits?" Chief Justice of India Surya Kant, heading a Bench also comprising Justice Joymalya Bagchi, asked. Senior advocate A.M. Singhvi, appearing for the petitioners, noted that there was no reservation for transgender persons. The danger of people faking transgender identity to secure benefits in the future was hardly .001%. The psychological and psychosomatic makeup of such a person is different from the one assigned at birth.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/supreme-court-notice-on-challenge-to-transgender-amendment-act/article70937596.ece>]

42. Which of the following best defines Transgender?

- (a) A person whose attraction is limited to only one biological sex
- (b) A person whose clothing style changes across social situations
- (c) A person whose body traits differ from typical biological patterns
- (d) A person whose gender identity differs from sex assigned at birth

43. Which of the following statements, according to the Ayushman TG Plus scheme, is correct?

- (a) The scheme provides health insurance only for general hospitalisation and excludes gender-affirming medical interventions.
- (b) The scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Health alone without involvement of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- (c) The scheme provides Rs 5 lakh annual health cover per transgender beneficiary for gender-affirming medical interventions.
- (d) The scheme is limited to transgender beneficiaries from urban areas and does not address healthcare expenditure concerns.

44. Which of the following states first implemented one percent horizontal reservation for transgender persons across civil services categories in India?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Telangana (c) Rajasthan (d) Jharkhand

45. Who became the first openly transgender person elected to public office in India?

- (a) Kalyani Devi (b) Rukmini Devi (c) Nandita Devi (d) Shabnam Mausi

46. Which date is designated as National Coming Out Day?

- (a) January 01 (b) October 01 (c) October 11 (d) October 31

47. Which of the following provisions of the 2019 Act was removed by the Transgender Persons Amendment Bill, 2026?

- (a) Section 3(2) (b) Section 4(2) (c) Section 5(2) (d) Section 6(2)

Passage: The fear of renewed US strikes in Iran looms while Israeli attacks continue in Lebanon despite extended ceasefire. United States President Donald Trump has warned Iran that the “clock is ticking” to clinch a deal to end the war as reports have emerged that Washington and Israel might be planning to carry out air strikes on Iranian energy infrastructure. Iranian Ministry of Defence spokesperson Reza Taleai-Nik stated that the military is fully prepared to confront any new aggression from the US and Israel. Saudi Arabia declared that it intercepted three drones, a day after a drone strike hit the Barakah Nuclear Energy Plant in the United Arab Emirates. Meanwhile, Israel has continued its bombardment of Lebanon despite another ceasefire extension. Mohsen Rezaei, a member of Tehran’s Expediency Council and former Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps commander, issued a warning to the US to lift its blockade of Iranian ports, saying the Iranian military is ready for further confrontation. Rezaei made this warning while speaking to state television. Taleai-Nik said the Iranian armed forces are fully prepared to confront any new potential attack by the US and the Israeli regime against the country. The Israeli military has operated two covert outposts in Iraq’s western desert and killed a shepherd and a soldier in a bid to hide one of the sites near the town of al-Nukhaib. After the drone attack on the nuclear facility caused a fire, the UAE Ministry of Defence said two other drones had been successfully dealt with after they were launched from the “western border”. It did not elaborate.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/5/18/iran-war-day-80-trump-issues-warning-tehran-ready-to-confront-aggression>]

48. Which of the following transport corridors links the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea through Iran?

- (a) International East West Transport Corridor (b) International South Gulf Transport Corridor
(c) International North South Transport Corridor (d) International Caspian Europe Transport Corridor

49. Which of the following US defence systems intercepts ballistic missiles at high altitude and outside the atmosphere?

- (a) Tactical High Altitude Area Defence (b) Terminal High Altitude Area Defence
(c) Targeted High Altitude Area Defence (d) Tactical High Altitude Aero Defence

50. Which of the following 2015 agreements offered Iran sanctions relief in exchange for verifiable limits on uranium enrichment?

- (a) Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (b) Joint Cooperative Pact of Action
(c) Joint Coordinated Plan of Accord (d) Joint Consultative Pact of Accord

51. Which of the following locations was identified as an underground uranium enrichment centre among the primary strike targets?

- (a) Fordow (b) Tehran (c) Isfahan (d) Bushehr

52. Consider the following statements about the Israel-US strikes against Iran:

- I. The strikes were carried out by Israel alone, without any confirmed involvement of the United States.
II. Israel named its operation Operation Lion’s Roar, while the United States named its operation Operation Epic Fury.
III. The strikes targeted nuclear and military installations across Tehran, Isfahan, Natanz, Fordow, and other strategic sites.

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

Section C: Legal Reasoning

Passage: Article 14 of the Constitution of India, 1950 provides that “The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.” It embodies two important concepts: equality before the law and equal protection of the laws. Equality before the law, derived from English Common Law, means absence of special privilege and that no person, including public officials, is above the law. Equal protection of laws, borrowed from the American Constitution, requires persons similarly situated to be treated alike, while permitting reasonable distinctions where justice requires.

Article 14 applies to all persons, citizens as well as non-citizens, within Indian territory. It protects individuals from arbitrary and discriminatory State action and ensures that laws and administrative decisions must be fair, non-arbitrary, and consistent with equality. Its interpretation is dynamic, allowing courts to address modern issues such as gender equality, LGBTQ+ rights, workplace discrimination, and arbitrary governance. Article 14 does not insist on mechanical uniformity; it recognises substantive equality and permits reasonable classification where the classification is based on intelligible differentia and has a rational nexus with the object of the law.

The doctrine of reasonable classification allows the State to make laws for different groups if the distinction is logical, real, and connected with the purpose of the law. Reservation policies for SCs, STs and OBCs, and progressive taxation based on income levels are examples of permissible classification. However, class legislation, which arbitrarily benefits or burdens a group without rational basis, is prohibited. In *State of West Bengal v. Anwar Ali Sarkar*, arbitrary referral of cases to special courts was struck down, while in *Ram Krishna Dalmia v. Justice Tendolkar*, the Supreme Court clarified that Article 14 forbids class legislation but permits reasonable classification.

Article 14 also recognises certain exceptions, including constitutional immunities for the President and Governors under Article 361, special laws for armed forces, diplomatic immunity for foreign sovereigns and diplomats, and emergency-related limitations under Article 359. The doctrine of arbitrariness, developed in *E.P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu* and expanded in *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*, holds that arbitrariness is the antithesis of equality.

Landmark cases have widened Article 14’s scope. *Air India v. Nargesh Meerza* struck down discriminatory employment rules against air hostesses. *Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala* invalidated exclusion of women from Sabarimala. *Shayara Bano* invalidated instant triple talaq. *Navtej Singh Johar* decriminalised consensual homosexual acts. *Joseph Shine* struck down adultery as a criminal offence. *Indra Sawhney* upheld OBC reservations with a 50% cap, balancing equality with social justice.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://www.drishtijudiciary.com/to-the-point/ttp-constitution-of-india/equality-before-law>]

53. A district minister’s son is caught driving a government vehicle rashly and injuring a pedestrian. The police initially register a case, but the District Magistrate orally directs that the matter be “settled quietly” because the accused belongs to an influential political family. The injured pedestrian challenges the decision, arguing that public position or family connection cannot place anyone above the ordinary law. The State replies that officials and their families may be treated differently to preserve administrative dignity.

How should the claim be assessed?

- (a) The State succeeds because official families enjoy broad protection from ordinary criminal law.
- (b) The State succeeds because administrative dignity justifies unequal application of traffic laws.
- (c) The pedestrian succeeds because no person, including public officials, is above law.
- (d) The pedestrian succeeds only if the minister personally drove the vehicle himself.

54. A foreign researcher lawfully residing in India is denied access to a government hospital scheme after an accident. The hospital admits that similarly placed Indian patients receive emergency stabilisation, but says the researcher is not an Indian citizen and therefore cannot invoke equality. The researcher challenges the denial, arguing that equal protection against discriminatory State action is available to all persons within Indian territory. The State argues that Article 14 is limited to citizens alone.

Which conclusion best follows?

- (a) Researcher succeeds because Article 14 applies to citizens and non-citizens within India.
- (b) Researcher fails because non-citizens cannot invoke any constitutional protection in India.
- (c) Researcher fails because equality applies only to voting and political participation rights.
- (d) Researcher succeeds only if his country grants identical treatment to Indian citizens.

55. A State scholarship scheme grants aid to students from families earning below ₹2 lakh annually. Two students, Kavya and Noor, both satisfy the income limit, attend recognised schools, and submit identical documents before the deadline. Kavya receives the scholarship, but Noor is rejected only because her school is in another district though the scheme contains no district restriction. Noor argues that persons similarly placed must be treated alike unless a reasonable distinction exists.

Which legal position is strongest?

- (a) Noor fails because administrative convenience always permits unequal treatment.
- (b) Noor fails because scholarships are discretionary and never require equality.
- (c) Noor succeeds only if Kavya personally objects to receiving the scholarship.
- (d) Noor succeeds because similarly situated persons must receive equal legal treatment.

56. A State law creates a special safety-inspection requirement only for chemical factories located within five kilometres of drinking-water reservoirs. Factory owners outside that zone are exempt. A factory within the zone challenges the law, arguing that Article 14 requires identical rules for every factory, regardless of location or environmental risk. The State argues that chemical factories near reservoirs form a distinct class because leakage may directly contaminate public drinking water.

How should the classification be tested?

- (a) It is invalid because Article 14 requires identical treatment for all factories.
- (b) It is valid if the classification has intelligible differentia and rational nexus.
- (c) It is invalid because environmental risk can never justify a separate legal class.
- (d) It is valid only if every industry in the State faces the same inspection rule.

57. A municipal rule exempts only restaurants owned by former councillors from paying food-safety inspection fees, while all other restaurants must pay the full fee. The municipality claims that it can classify businesses however it wishes. Restaurant owners challenge the rule, arguing that the exemption is not based on hygiene, size, public welfare, or economic need, but only on political status. They say Article 14 permits reasonable classification but forbids arbitrary class legislation.

Which conclusion is most defensible?

- (a) Rule is valid because any named group can receive special statutory benefit.
- (b) Rule is valid because former councillors always form a reasonable commercial class.
- (c) Rule is invalid because the distinction lacks rational connection with food safety.
- (d) Rule is invalid only if all exempt restaurants actually violate hygiene standards.

58. A State housing authority has 200 flats reserved for disaster-displaced families. Instead of applying income, displacement, family size, or urgency criteria, the chairperson allots flats through an undisclosed list prepared by his office. Several severely affected families are excluded without reasons, while less affected applicants with political connections are included. The authority argues that no discrimination exists because all applicants were technically "considered." The excluded families challenge the process as arbitrary.

Which statement best reflects Article 14?

- (a) Authority succeeds because Article 14 examines only written statutes, not administrative choices.
- (b) Authority succeeds because arbitrary selection is valid if some applicants were considered.
- (c) Families fail because housing allotment is charity and never requires equality review.
- (d) Families succeed because arbitrariness is the antithesis of equality under Article 14.

59. Assertion (A): OBC reservations were upheld in Indra Sawhney, but the judgment recognised that such reservations are generally subject to a 50% cap.

Reason (R): The 50% cap reflects an attempt to balance the constitutional idea of equality with the objective of social justice for backward classes.

- (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: The stages of crime under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 refer to the different phases through which a criminal offence passes, from the first mental intention to commit the crime to its actual execution and post-commission conduct. These stages are important because they help in analysing the mens rea, or guilty mind, and actus reus, or physical act, of the accused. They also assist courts in determining culpability, proper charges, and suitable punishment.

The first stage is intention. It is the mental stage where the accused forms the desire or decision to commit an offence. However, criminal law does not punish mere evil thoughts or unlawful intentions unless they are accompanied by some act. For example, if a person merely intends to steal a valuable item from a store, such intention alone is not punishable until it moves into action.

The second stage is preparation. Preparation means making arrangements or collecting means for committing the intended offence. It may include gathering tools, surveying the place, planning the time of offence, or arranging the method of escape. Generally, preparation is not punishable because it is still remote from actual commission. However, preparation is punishable in serious offences, such as preparing to wage war against the Government under Section 122 IPC, preparation for counterfeiting coins or government stamps under Sections 233 to 235, 255 and 257 IPC, possession of counterfeit money or forged documents under Sections 242, 243, 259 and 266 IPC, and preparation to commit dacoity under Section 399 IPC.

The third stage is attempt. Attempt begins where preparation ends. It involves a direct or overt act towards the commission of the offence, though the offence is not completed. For example, if a person breaks the lock of a store and enters it with intent to steal but is caught before taking anything, it amounts to attempt to commit theft. Under Section 511 IPC, attempt to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment is punishable, though the punishment is generally lesser than that for the completed offence.

The fourth stage is commission. This is the final stage where the accused successfully completes all acts necessary for the offence. Here, mens rea and actus reus coincide, resulting in the completed crime. For example, if the accused enters the store and actually steals a valuable item, the offence of theft is committed under Section 378 IPC.

Post-commission actions may also be punishable. If the offender hides stolen goods, destroys evidence, or disposes of property after the crime, separate liability may arise. For example, dishonestly receiving stolen property is punishable under Section 411 IPC, while causing disappearance of evidence is punishable under Section 201 IPC.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://blog.ipleaders.in/all-you-need-to-know-about-stages-of-crime/>]

60. Five armed persons assemble at night near a wealthy trader's house with masks, ropes, iron rods, and a vehicle without number plates. They divide roles, identify the entry gate, and wait for the lights to go off before entering. Before they move inside, the police arrest them on credible information. The accused argue that they were only making arrangements and preparation is never punishable. The prosecution says certain serious preparations are punishable.

What should the court consider?

- (a) Preparation may be punishable because preparation to commit dacoity is specifically covered.
- (b) Preparation is never punishable because the offence was not completed by them.
- (c) Preparation becomes punishable only after stolen property is actually removed successfully.
- (d) Preparation is punishable only when the accused openly confess their final plan.

61. Rohit dislikes a jewellery-shop owner and repeatedly thinks of stealing a diamond bracelet from the shop. He writes in his diary that he will commit theft someday, studies the shop timings from outside, but never enters the shop, carries no tool, touches no property, and takes no step towards removing the bracelet. The police find the diary during an unrelated inquiry and charge him only on the basis of his intention.

How should the charge be assessed?

- (a) Rohit is liable because criminal intention alone is enough to punish him.
- (b) Rohit is liable because dislike of the owner proves guilty intention completely.
- (c) Rohit is not liable because unlawful intention was not accompanied by any act.
- (d) Rohit is not liable only if the shopkeeper formally forgives him later.

62. Meena plans to steal cash from a locked office drawer. She buys a duplicate key, visits the building twice, and waits outside the office after closing hours. Later, she enters the office, opens the drawer with the duplicate key, and is caught while placing her hand inside before removing any cash. She argues that since no money was taken, her conduct remained mere preparation. The prosecution argues that she had crossed into attempt.

How should the act be classified?

- (a) It remains preparation because no cash was actually removed from the drawer.
- (b) It remains preparation because entering the office never shows movement toward theft.
- (c) It becomes commission because opening the drawer alone completes theft immediately.
- (d) It becomes attempt because she performed a direct overt act toward theft.

63. Arvind prepares a forged identity card to enter a warehouse and steal imported electronics. He reaches the loading area at midnight, cuts the outer wire, opens the shutter partly, and is caught by security before entering the storeroom or taking any goods. The prosecution charges him with attempt to commit a serious imprisonable offence. Arvind says he cannot be punished because the offence was not completed.

What is the proper legal response?

- (a) Arvind cannot be punished because attempt is never recognised before completed theft.
- (b) Arvind may be punished for attempt, though usually less than the completed offence.
- (c) Arvind must be punished exactly like completed theft without any sentencing distinction.
- (d) Arvind is liable only if the warehouse owner suffered full market-value loss.

64. Nitin buys gloves, studies a bank's public timings, saves a map of nearby lanes, and discusses possible escape routes with a friend. He never goes to the bank with tools, never enters the premises, and never performs any act directed immediately toward taking money. Police arrest him for attempted robbery solely because his notebook contains a rough plan. Nitin argues that his conduct, though suspicious, remains preparation and is generally too remote from actual commission.

Which answer best applies?

- (a) It is attempt because every rough plan becomes a direct overt act.
- (b) It is commission because buying gloves completes the intended robbery.
- (c) It remains generally non-punishable preparation because it is remote from commission.

(d) It is punishable only if the friend later commits the robbery alone.

65. A group plans to steal antique idols from a private museum. First, they discuss the idea; then they buy cutting tools and study the guard schedule; later, one member breaks the rear lock but flees after an alarm; another member returns the next day and hides the stolen tools to mislead police. The investigator must separate mental intention, preparation, attempt, and post-offence conduct while framing charges.

Which approach best reflects the concept of stages of crime?

- (a) Treat all conduct as intention only because the planned theft was never completed as it was supposed to be.
- (b) Treat all conduct as preparation only because no idol was finally removed.
- (c) Treat all conduct as one completed offence regardless of different factual steps.
- (d) Analyse phases from mental intention to execution and post-commission conduct separately.

Passage: Section 14 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is based on the policy that divorce should not be sought in a hasty or impulsive manner immediately after marriage. The Act introduced statutory divorce for Hindus for the first time, although traditionally Hindu marriage was treated as a sacramental and indissoluble bond. Section 14 therefore provides a “cooling-off” period by mandating that no divorce petition shall be entertained until one year has elapsed from the date of marriage. This period gives newly married couples time to adjust, reduces chances of divorce on trivial issues, protects the institution of marriage, encourages reconciliation, and ensures that matrimonial disputes are not escalated before adequate attempts at settlement.

The statutory rule under Section 14 is that a court cannot entertain a divorce petition before completion of one year of marriage. The provision begins with a non-obstante clause, showing that this restriction overrides other provisions. However, the proviso creates a narrow exception where the court may allow a petition before one year if the petitioner faces exceptional hardship or the respondent is guilty of exceptional depravity. Leave of the court is mandatory for invoking this exception. The court may also dismiss a petition if leave was obtained through misrepresentation or concealment, or may grant a decree which takes effect only after one year is completed. While exercising this power, the court must consider the interests of children and the possibility of reconciliation.

Courts have treated Section 14 as directory rather than strictly mandatory. This means substantial compliance may be sufficient, courts retain discretion in exceptional cases, and a procedural defect may sometimes be cured by a later application for leave. Cases such as *Rabindra Nath Mukherjee v. Iti Mukherjee* and *Indumathi v. Krishnamurthy* support this flexible approach. The restriction applies only to divorce petitions under Section 13 and Section 13B, and not to petitions for nullity under Section 12 or declaration of void marriage under Section 11. In *Ravulapalli Yogamma v. Venkata Ratnam*, the Andhra Pradesh High Court held that annulment due to non-consummation was not barred by Section 14.

Exceptional hardship means circumstances making continuance of marriage intolerable, such as extreme cruelty, serious harm to health or safety, grave humiliation, or persistent abuse. Exceptional depravity refers to unusually immoral or degenerate conduct, such as aggravated adultery, sexual perversion, violence with immoral behaviour, or extreme disregard of marital obligations. Courts have held that ordinary matrimonial problems, temperamental differences, lifestyle variations, or refusal of sexual relations may not be sufficient. Thus, Section 14 balances individual relief with the public policy of preserving matrimonial harmony.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://lawbhoomi.com/section-14-of-hindu-marriage-act/>]

66. Eight months after marriage, both spouses jointly request the court to entertain a divorce petition, arguing that mutual agreement between adults should override any waiting period. They say no other provision should prevent them from approaching the court because both have signed the petition freely. The court notices that the relevant restriction begins with overriding language and ordinarily prevents entertainment of such petitions before one year, unless the narrow exception is properly invoked.

Which conclusion is most accurate?

- (a) The petition must be entertained because mutual agreement overrides every statutory restriction.
- (b) The petition must be entertained because adult consent cancels the waiting requirement.
- (c) The petition must be rejected permanently because mutual consent divorce is never permitted.
- (d) The petition faces the restriction because the clause overrides other provisions.

67. Six months after marriage, Priya files a divorce petition alleging repeated physical violence, threats, and severe mental trauma. She files directly without asking the court for prior permission to present the petition before completion of one year. Her lawyer argues that because the allegations are serious, permission is unnecessary. The husband argues that even where serious facts are pleaded, the procedural requirement for early presentation cannot be bypassed.

What is the correct position?

- (a) Prior leave is required because court permission is mandatory for early invocation.
- (b) Prior leave is unnecessary because serious allegations automatically remove every requirement.
- (c) Prior leave is irrelevant because the court must reject all early petitions permanently.
- (d) Prior leave is optional because parties may decide whether permission is useful.

68. A couple marries in January and separates after three months because of frequent disagreements about household expenses, food habits, and living with in-laws. The husband immediately files a divorce petition, saying the marriage has become emotionally inconvenient and both families are pressuring him to “finish the matter quickly.” The wife objects that newly married couples should not rush into divorce over ordinary adjustment problems and that the law gives time for reconciliation before divorce proceedings are entertained.

How should the court approach the petition?

- (a) The petition should proceed because any marital disagreement permits immediate divorce filing.
- (b) The petition should proceed because family pressure removes the need for adjustment time.
- (c) The petition should face the cooling-off bar because divorce should not be hasty.
- (d) The petition should fail permanently because divorce is never available after marriage.

69. Nisha discovers two months after marriage that the marriage ceremony was legally defective and seeks a declaration that the marriage is void. Her husband objects that no matrimonial petition of any kind can be filed before one year. Nisha replies that the one-year restriction concerns divorce petitions, not proceedings seeking nullity or declaration of void marriage. The court must decide whether the bar automatically applies to her petition.

Which conclusion is most appropriate?

- (a) The bar applies because every matrimonial petition must wait for one full year.
- (b) The bar applies because void marriage claims are treated exactly like divorce claims.
- (c) The bar does not apply only if both spouses admit the marriage defect together.
- (d) The bar does not apply because nullity and void-marriage petitions are excluded.

70. Rohan obtains leave to file a divorce petition within six months of marriage by stating that he and his wife have no child, no settlement talks, and that his wife has completely abandoned him. During hearing, the wife proves that Rohan concealed ongoing counselling sessions and the birth of their infant child, and also misstated facts about abandonment. Rohan argues that once leave is granted, the court must immediately decide divorce on merits.

What can the court do?

- (a) The court must proceed because leave once granted can never be reconsidered later.
- (b) The court may dismiss the petition if leave was obtained by concealment or misrepresentation.
- (c) The court must grant divorce immediately because early leave removes every later objection.
- (d) The court may ignore concealment because only final evidence matters in divorce cases.

71. Seven months after marriage, Vikram seeks early permission for divorce, alleging that he and his wife constantly argue about finances. He does not disclose that the couple has a newborn child and that both families

recently agreed to counselling. The wife informs the court that there is a real possibility of reconciliation and that the child's welfare will be affected by sudden litigation. The husband argues that the court should consider only his inconvenience.

What must guide the court?

- (a) The court should consider only Vikram's inconvenience because reconciliation is irrelevant.
- (b) The court should ignore the child because early divorce concerns only spouses.
- (c) The court must consider children's interests and the possibility of reconciliation.
- (d) The court must grant permission because financial arguments always prove hardship.

72. Assertion (A): Ordinary matrimonial problems, temperamental differences, lifestyle variations, or refusal of sexual relations may not by themselves justify entertaining an early divorce petition before completion of one year. Reason (R): Section 14 balances the need for individual relief with the public policy of preserving matrimonial harmony.

- (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: An agreement under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 is defined under Section 2(e) as "every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other." Section 2(b) further explains that when a proposal is accepted, it becomes a promise. Therefore, an agreement is formed when one party makes a proposal, the other party accepts it, and there is consideration between them. However, not every agreement becomes a contract. Under Section 2(h), only an agreement enforceable by law is a contract. Thus, enforceability is the key element that converts an agreement into a contract.

For an agreement to become legally enforceable, it must satisfy the requirements of Section 10 of the Act. There must be a lawful offer and acceptance, and the acceptance must be absolute, unqualified, properly communicated, and must correspond exactly with the terms of the offer as required under Section 7. If acceptance modifies the offer, it becomes a counter-offer. There must also be lawful consideration, which means something in return for the promise, such as money, goods, services, an act, or abstinence. Section 25 states that agreements without consideration are void, subject to recognised exceptions. The parties must also be competent under Section 11, meaning they must have attained majority, be of sound mind under Section 12, and must not be disqualified by law. Consent must be free and not caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation, or mistake. The object must also be lawful under Section 23 and must not be forbidden by law, fraudulent, immoral, or opposed to public policy.

Sections 3 to 9 deal with communication of proposal, acceptance, and revocation. Communication may be express or implied. Under Section 4, communication of proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made, while acceptance is complete against the proposer when put in transmission and against the acceptor when it reaches the proposer. Sections 5 and 6 allow revocation before acceptance becomes binding, by notice, lapse of time, failure of condition, death, or insanity. Section 8 recognises acceptance by performance, and Section 9 recognises express and implied promises.

Agreements may be valid, void, voidable, illegal, express, implied, wagering, or contingent. Sections 24 to 30 declare certain agreements void, including agreements with unlawful consideration, restraint of marriage, restraint of trade, restraint of legal proceedings, uncertainty, and wagering agreements. Section 31 recognises contingent contracts based on uncertain future events, while Section 56 makes agreements to do impossible acts void. Therefore, an agreement is wider than a contract, but a contract is narrower because it includes only those agreements which create legal obligations and are enforceable by law.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://lawnotes.co/agreement-under-the-indian-contract-act-1872/>]

73. A furniture manufacturer sends an offer to supply fifty office desks at ₹6,000 each by 30 June. The buyer replies, "I accept your offer for fifty desks at the stated price and delivery date." Before delivery, the manufacturer argues that there is still only a proposal because no separate document titled "promise" was prepared. The buyer says that once the proposal was accepted, it became a promise.

Which answer best applies?

- (a) The accepted proposal became a promise once the buyer accepted the stated terms.
- (b) The proposal remained only an invitation because no document used the word promise.
- (c) The proposal became void because acceptance cannot be communicated through email.
- (d) The proposal became enforceable only after the desks were physically delivered.

74. Two friends agree that one will sell his motorcycle to the other for ₹80,000. The buyer is a major, the seller is of sound mind, the motorcycle is lawfully owned, the price is lawful, and both parties intend legal consequences. The seller later says that even if an agreement existed, it cannot be called a contract unless a court has already enforced it. The buyer argues that enforceability by law is what converts an agreement into a contract.

Which statement best reflects the legal distinction?

- (a) Every agreement automatically becomes a contract even if it is not legally enforceable.
- (b) No agreement can become a contract until litigation has already been completed.
- (c) A contract exists only when the parties use stamped paper for every promise.
- (d) Only an agreement enforceable by law can properly be treated as a contract.

75. A software developer promises to build a billing application for a retail store within two months. The store owner promises to pay ₹2 lakh in return after delivery and testing. Both sides record their promises in an email, and each promise is made in exchange for the other. Later, the owner argues that there was only a friendly understanding because no formal printed contract was signed. The developer claims that reciprocal promises supported by consideration can form an agreement.

Which conclusion is most accurate?

- (a) No agreement exists because only printed documents can create contractual promises.
- (b) No agreement exists because promises involving software services are not recognised.
- (c) An agreement exists because reciprocal promises formed consideration for each other.
- (d) An agreement exists only if both parties registered the email before performance.

76. A hotel offers to book a conference hall for a company for ₹1 lakh, including lighting and seating, but excluding food. The company replies, "Accepted, provided you include dinner for 200 guests at the same price." The hotel refuses, saying the reply changed a material term. The company argues that because it used the word "accepted," a binding contract was formed.

Which result best follows?

- (a) A contract formed because using the word accepted always creates absolute acceptance.
- (b) The reply was counter-offer because it modified the terms of the original offer.
- (c) A contract formed because additional dinner terms are never material in hotel bookings.
- (d) The hotel is bound because silence after receiving modified acceptance proves consent.

77. A 17-year-old student agrees to sell a bike to a neighbour for ₹40,000. The neighbour knows the student's age but argues that the price is fair and the bike exists, so the agreement must be enforced. The student refuses delivery, saying legal enforceability requires more than offer, price, and property; parties must also be competent, and other statutory requirements must be satisfied. The neighbour claims fairness of price alone is enough.

Which answer is legally strongest?

- (a) Agreement is enforceable because fair price cures every defect in contractual capacity.
- (b) Agreement is enforceable because existence of property replaces the need for competency.

- (c) Agreement is not enforceable unless it satisfies Section 10 requirements, including competency.
- (d) Agreement is enforceable only if the neighbour already paid the full price.

78. A company enters into a supply agreement with Dev, who appears to be an adult business owner. Later, it emerges that Dev is 16 years old and his uncle had been operating the business informally in Dev's name. The company argues that Dev understood the transaction and therefore must be treated as competent. Dev argues that competence requires majority, sound mind, and absence of legal disqualification.

Which statement correctly identifies the legal requirement?

- (a) Dev is competent because understanding the transaction alone satisfies contractual capacity.
- (b) Dev is competent because business dealings automatically prove majority in commercial matters.
- (c) Dev is incompetent only if the company proves he was also of unsound mind.
- (d) Dev is not competent unless he attained majority and met other legal conditions.

Passage: Jus cogens refers to those norms of international law which are universally recognised and accepted as fundamental by the international community as a whole. These norms are non-derogable, absolute and binding on all States, irrespective of their consent. They are superior to ordinary customary law and treaties. Examples of recognised jus cogens norms include prohibition of genocide, slavery and slave trade, torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, racial discrimination, wars of aggression and unlawful use of force. Since these norms protect the essential interests of the international community, any treaty or act contrary to jus cogens is considered void.

The origin of jus cogens can be traced to natural law theories, which recognised certain higher principles beyond State consent. Its importance increased after the Second World War through the Nuremberg Trials and the UN Charter. The doctrine was formally codified in Article 53 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969, which states that a treaty conflicting with a peremptory norm is void. Article 64 further provides that if a new jus cogens norm emerges, any existing treaty inconsistent with it becomes void and terminates. Article 72(2) explains that parties are released from further obligations, though rights and obligations already created remain valid unless they conflict with the new norm.

Jus cogens differs from jus positivism because positivism treats law as based on State consent and domestic legal authority, while jus cogens operates universally and cannot be avoided by domestic law. A State cannot justify genocide, slavery or torture by relying on its internal law. Scholars classify jus cogens norms as those protecting common international interests, humanitarian values and UN Charter principles, especially the prohibition of unlawful force. However, there is no final exhaustive list of jus cogens norms, which creates interpretive difficulty.

Judicial recognition of jus cogens appears in *Bosnia and Herzegovina v Serbia and Montenegro*, where genocide was treated as a peremptory norm; *Nicaragua v United States*, where the prohibition on unlawful use of force was affirmed; and the *Pablo Najera Case*, which reflected early recognition of non-derogable international obligations. Oppenheim treated jus cogens as a customary rule invalidating conflicting treaties, while Justice Lauterpacht linked it to natural law and humanity. Critics argue that jus cogens lacks clarity, limits State sovereignty, creates consent-related concerns and suffers from weak enforcement. Still, its relevance remains strong in human rights, universal jurisdiction and international criminal accountability. In India, though not expressly invoked often, its influence is visible through constitutional values under Articles 21 and 23 and cases like *Vishaka v State of Rajasthan*, where international principles strengthened domestic rights.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from, <https://lawbhoomi.com/doctrine-of-jus-cogens-under-international-law/>]

79. Assertion (A): Jus cogens norms operate universally and cannot be avoided merely by relying on domestic law.

Reason (R): Jus positivism and jus cogens are identical because both treat law as dependent entirely on State consent and internal legal authority.

- (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.

80. State G's Parliament passes a domestic statute permitting racial segregation in public employment and authorising forced labour for a targeted minority group. Before an international tribunal, State G argues that the acts are lawful because they were authorised through its internal constitutional process and approved by elected representatives. Victims argue that domestic legal authority cannot justify genocide, slavery, torture, or comparable jus cogens violations.

Which response best reflects the principle?

- (a) State G succeeds because internal law always controls international accountability.
- (b) State G succeeds because elected approval converts prohibited conduct into lawful policy.
- (c) Victims fail because international norms cannot affect domestic legislative choices.
- (d) Victims succeed because internal law cannot justify slavery, genocide, or torture.

81. State E and State F enter a treaty allowing a particular form of biological experimentation on detained civilians. At the time of conclusion, the practice is disputed but not clearly recognised as peremptorily prohibited. Years later, the international community recognises a new jus cogens norm prohibiting that exact practice. State E says the treaty must continue because it was valid when signed. State F argues that inconsistency with the newly emerged peremptory norm terminates the treaty.

Which position is correct?

- (a) State E succeeds because later norms can never affect existing treaty obligations.
- (b) State E succeeds because treaties always survive unless both States renew them.
- (c) State F succeeds because an inconsistent existing treaty becomes void and terminates.
- (d) State F succeeds only if the treaty contains an express termination clause.

82. State C and State D conclude a written treaty requiring captured civilians from a conflict zone to be transferred into forced labour camps. The treaty is signed, ratified, and incorporated into domestic regulations by both States. When challenged, the States argue that treaty obligations must be performed because pacta sunt servanda protects agreements. The applicants argue that a treaty conflicting with a peremptory norm cannot be treated as legally valid.

Which statement correctly applies the rule?

- (a) The treaty is valid because ratification cures any humanitarian illegality.
- (b) The treaty is void because it conflicts with a peremptory norm.
- (c) The treaty is valid because domestic incorporation gives it legal force.
- (d) The treaty is void only if both States jointly cancel it later.

83. State B signs a regional security pact allowing torture of suspected insurgents during emergencies, arguing that extraordinary threats require temporary derogation from ordinary human-rights standards. Victims challenge the pact before an international forum. State B contends that because it expressly consented to the pact with neighbouring States, the rule permitting torture must be treated as valid. The challengers argue that certain norms are absolute, non-derogable, and binding regardless of State consent.

Which answer is most accurate?

- (a) The pact is invalid because absolute non-derogable norms bind States despite consent.
- (b) The pact is valid because emergency clauses can suspend every international obligation.
- (c) The pact is valid because regional consent overrides universal humanitarian standards.
- (d) The pact is invalid only if State B later withdraws from the pact voluntarily.

84. During peace negotiations after a civil conflict, State A proposes an agreement allowing targeted enslavement of a minority group as “temporary labour discipline.” Several States object, saying that even if the parties to the conflict accept such an arrangement, the prohibition on slavery is not an ordinary bargaining rule but a fundamental norm recognised by the international community as a whole. State A argues that no rule can bind it unless it personally agrees.

Which statement best reflects the legal position?

- (a) State A succeeds because every international norm depends entirely on express consent.
- (b) State A succeeds because peace agreements may override humanitarian concerns.
- (c) State A fails because fundamental international norms bind beyond individual consent.
- (d) State A fails only if every State signs the same written treaty.

Section D: Logical Reasoning

Passage: At Narmada EdTech, a Bhopal-based education company, six content associates, Ananya, Bhavesh, Charu, Deepak, Esha, and Farid, were divided into two teams of three members each.

One team was called the Core Team, handled by Meera Ma'am. The other team was called the Training Team, handled by Nitin Sir.

At the end of each of the first three quarters, both team heads gave ratings to the members of their own teams. In each team, the three members received distinct integer ratings from 1 to 3. This means that in every quarter, each team had one member rated 1, one member rated 2, and one member rated 3.

The score of a member at the end of a quarter means the total of all ratings received by that member from the beginning of the year.

At the end of every quarter:

The Training Team member with the highest score was shifted to the Core Team.

The Core Team member with the lowest score was shifted to the Training Team.

If two or more members had the same score, the member with the higher rating in the latest quarter was treated as ranked higher.

The following information is known:

Ananya, Bhavesh, and Charu were in the Core Team at the beginning of Quarter 1. At the beginning of Quarter 4, Bhavesh, Esha, and Farid were in the Core Team.

Esha received a rating of 3 in each of the first three quarters.

Deepak received a rating of 1 in Quarter 1 and a rating of 2 in each of Quarter 2 and Quarter 3.

Bhavesh received a rating of 1 in both Quarter 1 and Quarter 2.

At the beginning of Quarter 3, the Training Team had Ananya, Bhavesh, and Deepak. In Quarter 3, Nitin Sir gave ratings of 1, 3, and 2 to Ananya, Bhavesh, and Deepak respectively.

Farid received a rating of 2 in Quarter 1 and a rating of 3 in Quarter 2.

85. What was Esha's score at the end of Quarter 2?

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

86. Who was shifted from the Training Team to the Core Team at the end of Quarter 2?

- (a) Deepak (b) Bhavesh (c) Farid (d) Ananya

87. How many members changed teams more than once up to the beginning of Quarter 4?

- (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) 3

88. What was Bhavesh's score at the end of Quarter 3?

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

89. For how many members can the scores at the end of Quarter 3 be determined with certainty?

- (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 6

90. Which of the following statements is or are necessarily true?

- I. Ananya received a rating of 2 in Quarter 1.

- II. Charu received a rating of 2 in Quarter 2.
 III. Deepak did not change teams up to the beginning of Quarter 4.
 (a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III (c) Only I and III (d) All three

Passage: Read the following puzzle and answer the questions that follow:

At Saraswati Commerce Club, Bhopal, five students, Neha, Varun, Kunal, Priya, and Salim, presented one project idea each. After every presentation, the other four students gave a response card.

The cards carried points as follows:

White Card = 1 point

Blue Card = 2 points

Gold Card = 3 points

A total of 38 response points were recorded across all five presentations. Each presentation received at least one White Card, one Blue Card, and one Gold Card.

The following information is known:

- Neha gave a total of 7 points. She gave a White Card to Varun and Salim, and a Blue Card to Kunal.
- Salim gave a total of 7 points. He gave a Gold Card to Priya and a White Card to Kunal.
- Varun, Kunal, and Priya gave an equal number of points in total.
- Varun gave a Gold Card to Neha and a White Card to Kunal.
- Kunal gave a Gold Card to both Varun and Salim.
- Priya gave a Gold Card to Kunal and a White Card to Salim. She did not give a Gold Card to either Neha or Varun.
- Neha's presentation received 8 points. Varun's and Salim's presentations received an equal number of points.

91. How many response points did Varun's presentation receive?
 (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9
92. Which two students gave exactly 7 points in total?
 (a) Neha and Salim (b) Varun and Kunal
 (c) Kunal and Priya (d) Priya and Salim
93. Which card did Salim give to Varun?
 (a) White Card (b) Blue Card (c) Gold Card (d) Cannot be determined
94. How many Gold Cards were given in total?
 (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8
95. Whose presentation received the highest number of response points?
 (a) Neha (b) Varun (c) Kunal (d) Priya
96. Which of the following statements is or are necessarily true?
 I. Kunal gave a White Card to both Neha and Priya.
 II. Varun gave a Blue Card to both Priya and Salim.
 III. Priya gave a Gold Card to Varun.
 (a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III (c) Only I and III (d) All three

Passage: During a Prime Ministerial visit to Norway, six Indian media teams were allotted six adjacent interview stalls at the India-Norway Media Pavilion. The stalls are numbered 1 to 6 from left to right.

The six media teams are represented by Arnab, Sudhir, Ravish, Barkha, Rajdeep, and Anjana.

The following conditions are known:

- Barkha's interview stall is immediately to the left of Arnab's stall.
- Exactly one stall lies between Arnab and Sudhir.
- Sudhir's interview stall is immediately to the left of Rajdeep's stall.
- Sudhir's interview stall is to the right of Ravish's stall.
- Anjana does not occupy an end stall.
- Ravish does not occupy a stall adjacent to Anjana.
- Anjana's interview is scheduled to the right of Arnab's interview.

97. Who occupies Stall 1?

- (a) Barkha (b) Ravish (c) Anjana (d) Sudhir

98. Which of the following is the correct order of the interview stalls from left to right?

- (a) Barkha, Arnab, Ravish, Anjana, Sudhir, Rajdeep
 (b) Ravish, Arnab, Barkha, Anjana, Sudhir, Rajdeep
 (c) Ravish, Barkha, Arnab, Sudhir, Anjana, Rajdeep
 (d) Ravish, Barkha, Arnab, Anjana, Sudhir, Rajdeep

99. Who occupies the stall immediately between Arnab and Sudhir?

- (a) Barkha (b) Anjana (c) Ravish (d) Rajdeep

100. Which of the following must be true?

- (a) Anjana's interview is scheduled to the left of Arnab's interview.
 (b) Sudhir occupies Stall 4.
 (c) Ravish's interview is scheduled immediately to the left of Barkha's interview.
 (d) Arnab occupies an end stall.

101. Which of the following additional statements would be redundant because it is already implied by the given conditions?

- (a) Rajdeep occupies Stall 6. (b) Anjana occupies Stall 2.
 (c) Arnab occupies Stall 4. (d) Ravish is to the right of Sudhir.

102. If the condition "Anjana does not occupy an end stall" were removed, while all the other conditions remained the same, which of the following could then be a valid arrangement?

- (a) Barkha, Arnab, Ravish, Sudhir, Rajdeep, Anjana
 (b) Anjana, Barkha, Arnab, Ravish, Sudhir, Rajdeep
 (c) Ravish, Barkha, Anjana, Arnab, Sudhir, Rajdeep
 (d) Ravish, Sudhir, Rajdeep, Barkha, Arnab, Anjana

Passage: At a family gathering, nine members of the same family: Arun, Bhavna, Charu, Deepak, Esha, Farhan, Gauri, Harsh, and Isha was present.

The following information is known:

- There are three generations in the family.
- Arun and Bhavna are a married couple belonging to the oldest generation.
- Deepak and Charu are the only two children of Arun and Bhavna.
- Deepak is male, and Charu is female.
- Deepak is married to Esha.
- Charu is married to Harsh.

Section E: Quantitative Techniques

[Directions for Q.109-Q114]:

Bharat Metro Corporation tracked monthly passenger footfall at four of its busiest stations — Rajiv Chowk, Kashmere Gate, Hauz Khas and Botanical Garden — from August 2025 to December 2025. All four stations operated for the full month in each of the five months, and no station was shut for maintenance during this period. All footfall figures stated below are in lakh passengers.

In August 2025, the footfall at Rajiv Chowk stood at 20 lakh, at Kashmere Gate at 14 lakh, at Hauz Khas at 12 lakh and at Botanical Garden at 8 lakh. In September 2025, the corresponding figures for the four stations were 24 lakh, 16 lakh, 14 lakh and 10 lakh respectively. October 2025 saw the four stations record 28 lakh, 18 lakh, 15 lakh and 12 lakh respectively.

In November 2025, Rajiv Chowk recorded a footfall of 24 lakh, Kashmere Gate of 20 lakh, Hauz Khas of 17 lakh and Botanical Garden of 14 lakh. Finally, in December 2025, the four stations recorded footfalls of 30 lakh, 22 lakh, 22 lakh and 16 lakh respectively, in the same order — that is, Rajiv Chowk, Kashmere Gate, Hauz Khas and Botanical Garden.

The Corporation operates a single flat-rate fare structure across all four stations: every passenger pays an average ticket fare of ₹40, irrespective of the station of origin or destination.

109. What was the combined footfall (in lakh) at all four stations in the month of November?

- (a) 70 lakh (b) 72 lakh (c) 75 lakh (d) 78 lakh

110. By what percentage did the footfall at Rajiv Chowk station increase from August 2025 to December 2025?

- (a) 40% (b) 45% (c) 50% (d) 55%

111. What is the average monthly footfall (in lakh) recorded at Hauz Khas station over the five months covered by the data?

- (a) 14 lakh (b) 15 lakh (c) 16 lakh (d) 17 lakh

112. In how many of the five months under consideration did the footfall at Rajiv Chowk station exceed 25 lakh?

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

113. If the average ticket fare is ₹40 and every passenger entering a station purchases exactly one ticket, what is the total ticket revenue (in ₹ crore) generated by Botanical Garden station across the five months?

- (a) ₹18 crore (b) ₹22 crore (c) ₹24 crore (d) ₹28 crore

114. What is the ratio of December footfall at Rajiv Chowk to December footfall at Botanical Garden?

- (a) 13 : 7 (b) 14 : 9 (c) 15 : 8 (d) 16 : 9

[Directions for Q.115-Q120]:

The Government of Madhya Pradesh allocated a total of ₹15,000 crore for the state's school education sector in the financial year 2025-26. The allocation was divided among six expenditure heads. Teacher salaries received 40% of the total, infrastructure received 18%, the mid-day meals programme received 12%, digital learning received 10%, scholarships for students received 15%, and the balance of 5% was set aside for administration.

Within each expenditure head, the budget was further split between rural and urban districts. The proportion of the head that went to rural districts was 65% for teacher salaries, 70% for infrastructure, 80% for the mid-day meals programme, 30% for digital learning, 60% for scholarships and 50% for administration. The remainder of each head in every case went to urban districts.

The figures in the passage refer only to the original allocation of FY 2025-26. Any redistribution or hypothetical change mentioned in a specific question applies only to that question and does not affect the answer to any other question.

115. What is the combined budgetary allocation (in ₹ crore) for the infrastructure and digital learning heads taken together?

- (a) ₹3,600 crore (b) ₹4,200 crore (c) ₹4,500 crore (d) ₹4,800 crore

116. What is the portion of the teacher salaries budget that flows to rural districts (in ₹ crore)?

- (a) ₹3,600 crore (b) ₹3,800 crore (c) ₹3,900 crore (d) ₹4,050 crore

117. Suppose 20% of the original scholarships budget is permanently moved into the mid-day meals head, while the scholarships head retains the rest and no other head is affected. What will be the new allocation for the mid-day meals head?

- (a) ₹2,025 crore (b) ₹2,150 crore (c) ₹2,250 crore (d) ₹2,400 crore

118. What is the difference (in ₹ crore) between the rural allocation for the mid-day meals head and the rural allocation for the scholarships head?

- (a) ₹60 crore (b) ₹90 crore (c) ₹120 crore (d) ₹180 crore

119. Suppose the entire administration budget is redistributed equally across the other five expenditure heads, so that each of those five heads receives an equal share of the administration budget in addition to its existing allocation. What is the new allocation for the digital learning head?

- (a) ₹1,575 crore (b) ₹1,650 crore (c) ₹1,750 crore (d) ₹1,800 crore

120. What is the ratio of the mid-day meals allocation to the administration allocation?

- (a) 5 : 2 (b) 9 : 4 (c) 11 : 5 (d) 12 : 5

Rough Work
