UG 2027

ADMIT CARD NUMBER

QUESTION BOOKLET NO: 2027UG06

NISHANT PRAKASH LAW CLASSES

Gurukul for CLAT & AILET

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 34 (Thirty-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.

DO NOT OPEN TILL 2PM

Section A: English Language

Passage: Political philosophy – a discipline we trace back to Plato and Aristotle – is reasoning about how we live together in political units. It is about states, government, laws, institutions and citizenship. But it doesn't have much to say about homes, families, marriage or parenting. The discipline that studies how we live together in family units, as opposed to political ones, used to be called economics, from the Greek oikonomika, or science of the home. This was before the name became exclusively attached to how we make and spend money, when what went on inside the home still mattered to philosophers. It no longer does. This may be because, until very recently, philosophers were almost exclusively male – even today in the UK, only a quarter of those at the top of the profession are women.

Women philosophers, of course, have always written about the home. I write about it in my new book, No Place like Home (2026). But women philosophers have long been excluded from the canon: until very recently, they were not read, they were not studied, they were not taught. This is changing. But, until it does, we can still ask why the home was not a topic of philosophical interest.

My answer is that things needn't have been that way. Philosophers took from the past what they wanted, and helped the rest disappear. The story of how the home as a domestic space dropped out of philosophical thinking is a story of reception. And I will try and reconstruct a small part of that story here.

Although it's not clear when thinking about the home as a sphere separate from political life actually started, we can find evidence of it in Aristotle's political philosophy, which was developed in Athens in the 4th century BCE. Aristotle postulated a natural division between men and the state, on the one hand, and women and the home on the other: a public and a private sphere. He believed human beings could associate in two distinct ways, with a sphere corresponding to each mode of association: the household for the private sphere versus the city-state for the public sphere. The household he saw as a natural necessity for survival, and for bringing up children, and this is where women belonged, both for their protection, and because they were best suited for obeying and not for taking part in public life. Adult men, who did not need protecting, and whose abilities went beyond simple domestic organisation, belonged to the city-state and public service.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: https://aeon.co/essays/what-ancient-philosophy-really-thought-about-domestic-life

1. For the author, the inherited boundary of political philosophy is problematic because it ...
(a) makes family life the origin of legal citizenship.
(b) lets public association define philosophy's main concerns.
(c) treats domestic organisation as superior to civic life.
(d) turns state institutions into models for marriage.

2. The older sense of "oikonomika" matters to the author's argument because it shows that:
(a) modern economics still preserves philosophy's concern with households.
(b) economics once studied families before becoming a science of citizenship.
(c) political philosophy originally treated the city-state as a domestic unit.
(d) domestic life once belonged to serious inquiry before being displaced.

3. What does the author suggest by connecting male dominance in philosophy with the neglect of the home?
(a) Male philosophers formally banned domestic subjects from inquiry.
(b) Male philosophers studied the home only through economics.
(c) A male profession may have narrowed philosophy's concerns.

(d) A male profession made women uninterested in philosophy.

4. How does the exclusion of women philosophers from the canon affect the author's account of the home?
(a) It shows that domestic philosophy existed but did not enter recognised teaching.
(b) It proves that women philosophers treated the home as an economic subject only.
(c) It suggests that canonical philosophy rejected all private forms of association.
(d) It confirms that male philosophers preserved domestic thought under politics.

5. What does the author imply by calling the home's disappearance from philosophy "a story of reception"?
(a) Ancient philosophy contained no material on the home.
(b) Later thinkers selectively preserved inherited ideas.
(c) Domestic space naturally belonged outside philosophy.
(d) Economics alone caused the home to lose attention.

6. In Aristotle's division of spheres, the household's role as a "natural necessity" mainly serves to ...
(a) justify women's exclusion through claims of protection and obedience.
(b) make household survival the model for civic equality.
(c) place men and women within the same political association.
(d) present child-rearing as women's route into public service.

Passage: The Venus flytrap is one of nature's most impressive predators, luring insects with the intoxicating scent of nectar before capturing them with a snap of its jaw-like leaves. Now, scientists have revealed the mechanism that allows the carnivorous plant to react with lightning speed, resolving a problem that stumped Charles Darwin and many researchers after him. In an intricate series of experiments, scientists found that a hair-trigger detection causes the cells on the outer surface of the leaf to soften. This prompts the flytrap to flip into a closed position within a second of a bug landing on the leaf.

When Darwin saw these plants move so fast, he was convinced that the plant had a muscle inside, but plants do not have muscles and they do not have nerves. For more than a century there have been many hypotheses. It's very surprising that plant cell walls can tune their mechanical properties so fast. A key challenge was making physical measurements of such a finely tuned system that moves incredibly quickly. As soon as you perturb it, it closes. If you close it accidentally with a drop of water, it will close and then reopen the next day. If it catches an insect, it has to digest it and dissolve the skeleton, which will take several weeks.

Researchers performed a series of experiments in which the plant's leaves were carefully immobilised using dental glue, meaning the trap could be triggered to shut but remained stationary. Venus flytraps typically have three trigger hairs on each lobe of their trapping leaves, and previous work has shown that bending the hairs prompts an electrical signal to spread across both sides of the trap within one-tenth of a second. The latest research used a device called a nanoindenter, a metal tip, to poke the outer surface of the leaf to measure its pressure. "It gives you the same feeling of stiffness as if you poke a balloon with your finger," Forterre said.

This showed that the leaf's outer surface softened immediately after the trap was activated. Measurements of the leaf's topology showed that this was due to the cells becoming more flexible rather than them deflating due to the movement of water within the leaf, which had previously been the leading hypothesis. The mechanism is similar to how a dome-shaped rubber popper toy spontaneously flips when placed on a surface.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: https://www.theguardian.com/science/2026/jun/11/venus-flytrap-rapid-snap-mechanism

7. What makes the new scientific explanation significant in relation to Darwin's puzzle?

(a) It treats electrical signalling in trigger hairs as the plant equivalent of nerves.
(b) It explains rapid motion through cell mechanics without muscles or nerves.
(c) It shows that immobilising the leaf reveals the actual cause of the snap.
(d) It combines water movement and cell flexibility as the source of closure.

8. Which distinction does the passage maintain while discussing the Venus flytrap's electrical signal?
(a) Electrical signalling attracts insects, while nectar softens the leaf.
(b) Electrical signalling starts the response, while softening enables closure.
(c) Electrical signalling blocks the trigger hairs before the trap can move.
(d) Electrical signalling proves that plant leaves contain nerve-like organs.

9. Why was the Venus flytrap described as a difficult system for physical measurement?
(a) Its closure depended on digestion that took several weeks.
(b) Its motion began when the experiment itself disturbed it.
(c) Its reopening depended on the weight of the captured insect.
(d) Its cells softened only after the leaf had fully reopened.

10. The use of dental glue in the experiment allowed researchers to study a trap that was ...
(a) activated mechanically while its movement was restrained.
(b) closed chemically while its hairs were kept inactive.
(c) softened externally while its electrical signal was blocked.
(d) digested normally while its leaf surface stayed untouched.

11. The balloon comparison mainly helps the reader understand that the nanoindenter tested:
(a) whether the trap's curvature changed before the trigger hairs bent.
(b) whether the leaf surface became stiffer after accidental closure.
(c) how the outer surface mechanically responded to applied pressure.
(d) how water pressure inside the leaf produced the snapping motion.

12. What did the topology measurements change about the earlier explanation for the trap's closure?
(a) They showed that electrical signals were slower than expected.
(b) They showed that insects triggered closure without bending hairs.
(c) They showed that cell flexibility, not water deflation, was decisive.
(d) They showed that the trap moved only after digestion had begun.

Passage: Call me Ishmael. Some years ago—never mind how long precisely—having little or no money in my purse, and nothing particular to interest me on shore, I thought I would sail about a little and see the watery part of the world. It is a way I have of driving off the spleen, and regulating the circulation. Whenever I find myself growing grim about the mouth; whenever it is a damp, drizzly November in my soul; whenever I find myself involuntarily pausing before coffin warehouses, and bringing up the rear of every funeral I meet; and especially whenever my hypos get such an upper hand of me, that it requires a strong moral principle to prevent me from deliberately stepping into the street, and methodically knocking people's hats off—then, I account it high time to get to sea as soon as I can. This is my substitute for pistol and ball. With a philosophical flourish Cato throws himself upon his sword; I quietly take to the ship. There is nothing surprising in this. If they but knew it, almost all men in their degree, some time or other, cherish very nearly the same feelings towards the ocean with me.

There now is your insular city of the Manhattoes, belted round by wharves as Indian isles by coral reefs—commerce surrounds it with her surf. Right and left, the streets take you waterward. Its extreme down-town is the battery, where that noble mole is washed by waves, and cooled by breezes, which a few hours previous were out of sight of land. Look at the crowds of water-gazers there.

Circumambulate the city of a dreamy Sabbath afternoon. Go from Corlears Hook to Coenties Slip, and from thence, by Whitehall northward. What do you see?—Posted like silent sentinels all around the town, stand thousands upon thousands of mortal men fixed in ocean reveries. Some leaning against the spiles; some seated upon the pier-heads; some looking over the bulwarks of ships from China; some high aloft in the rigging, as if striving to get a still better seaward peep. But these are all landsmen; of week days pent up in lath and plaster—tied to counters, nailed to benches, clinched to desks. How then is this? Are the green fields gone?

What do they here?

But look! here come more crowds, pacing straight for the water, and seemingly bound for a dive. Strange! Nothing will content them but the extremest limit of the land; loitering under the shady lee of yonder warehouses will not suffice. No. They must get just as nigh the water as they possibly can without falling in. And there they stand—miles of them—leagues.

Extracted from: Moby Dick by Herman Melville

13. What does Ishmael suggest by calling the ship his "substitute for pistol and ball"?
(a) Sea travel gives him a disciplined form of self-preservation.
(b) Sea travel allows him to pursue danger without fear.
(c) Sea travel replaces philosophy with physical adventure.
(d) Sea travel turns violent impulse into public courage.

14. Ishmael's claim that "almost all men" share his feelings towards the ocean suggests that:
(a) the sea's attraction is a hidden human tendency.
(b) the sea's dangers are commonly underestimated.
(c) the sea's mystery is understood only by sailors.
(d) the sea's discipline is needed by urban workers.

15. How does the Manhattan imagery prepare for Ishmael's later account of the water-gazers?
(a) It separates city commerce from the people's private longing for water.
(b) It presents urban life as already encircled by the sea before people seek it.
(c) It shows that the waterfront attracts people because of social company.
(d) It treats tropical island imagery as a rejection of ordinary city life.

16. The description of landsmen as "pent up," "tied," "nailed," and "clinched" implies that ...
(a) their work gives them the patience required for sailing.
(b) their urban lives make the sea seem commercially useful.
(c) their daily confinement sharpens their pull towards water.
(d) their silence proves they are indifferent to open spaces.

17. In the phrase "whenever my hypos get such an upper hand of me," Ishmael means that his gloomy moods ...
(a) quietly improve his judgment about ordinary life.
(b) begin to dominate his conduct and self-control.
(c) briefly distract him from his interest in the sea.
(d) make him indifferent to violence and discipline.

18. What conclusion does Ishmael draw from the crowds pressing towards "the extremest limit of the land"?
(a) The sea attracts even those who remain tied to the shore.
(b) The city's commerce forces people towards the waterfront.

(c) The land loses value when people are free from work.
(d) The waterfront gathers people mainly for social company.

Passage: The transatlantic slave trade was a multilayered, highly commercialised global enterprise that lasted from the early 1500s to the mid-1800s. The events over this period are far too complex to fit into a straightforward perpetrator-victim narrative. While the trade catastrophically dehumanised and commodified over 12.5 million Africans, it was not just an external conquest.

Europeans lacked the geographical knowledge, immunity to endemic tropical diseases, and the military power to venture into the African interior. So they became dependent on African states and merchant elites for the supply of captives. By controlling coastal ports, regulating market access, and managing the interior trade routes that brought captives to the coast, these African brokers enabled and shaped European trade in human beings. Yet, this internal participation was rarely uniform. While certain powerful African societies and groups largely procured captives from weaker communities through warfare or raids, a few centralised African states chose neither to fully participate in nor completely abstain from the slave trade.

One such society was the Kingdom of Appolonia (today known as the Nzema State) in the southwestern Gold Coast (present-day Ghana). Throughout the four centuries of Atlantic slavery, Appolonia traded only 352 captives while other Gold Coast towns like Elmina and Cape Coast each shipped hundreds of thousands of enslaved people. As a historian of west Africa, particularly Ghana, specialising in environmental and water history as well as the slave trade, I have spent nearly a decade researching Appolonia's role in the Atlantic slave trade. My recent study reveals that Appolonia was the only port region on the Gold Coast where the Atlantic slave trade did not thrive, although indigenous African slavery was practised in the kingdom. Appolonia stands out as a statistical and geographical outlier within the slave trade economy. Appolonia's story raises several critical questions. Why did the kingdom trade so few enslaved people? Why is it important to study regions of Africa where the slave trade was less dominant? And what do outliers like Appolonia teach us about historical and reparative justice?

Appolonia is an Akan society in southwestern Ghana, located at the border with Côte d'Ivoire. The Portuguese named this region after Saint Appolonia, an Egyptian Christian virgin, because they discovered the area on her festival day. The region was made up of small villages that came together to establish the Appolonian Kingdom in the late 1600s. It was here that Ghana's first president, Kwame Nkrumah, was born in 1909. The founding of the Appolonian Kingdom coincided with other grand historical developments on the Gold Coast. These include the rise of the Asante Kingdom to superpower status and the transformation of the region into a centre for the Atlantic slave trade.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: https://theconversation.com/appolonia-the-story-of-an-african-kingdom-that-resisted-the-atlantic-slave-trade-282102

19. Why does the author place African suffering and African brokerage within the same opening account?
(a) To suggest European demand was secondary to African market systems.
(b) To present commerce as morally neutral despite its violent consequences.
(c) To combine moral condemnation with a layered account of participation.
(d) To show African societies were uniformly responsible for the trade.

20. European dependence on African brokers mainly shows that the Atlantic slave trade's coastal system:
(a) depended on African-controlled ports, markets and interior routes.
(b) relied on African capture while Europeans independently managed ports.
(c) became African-shaped only after captives reached European markets.
(d) reflected European weakness inland but not African control of exchange.

21. What is implied by the line that some centralised African states chose "neither to fully participate in nor completely abstain from the slave trade"?
(a) Their position cannot be reduced to simple collaboration or resistance.
(b) Their power came mainly from refusing all coastal trade.
(c) Their role was identical to that of weaker raided communities.
(d) Their neutrality removed them from the Atlantic economy.

22. The word "commodified" as used in the passage most nearly means:
(a) stripped of legal identity through imperial command.
(b) converted into objects of commercial exchange.
(c) displaced across regions through organised raids.
(d) governed through coastal systems of access.

23. What does the passage suggest is gained by studying Appolonia as an outlier?
(a) It allows historians to remove African states from the history of Atlantic slavery.
(b) It proves that slave trading was absent wherever European power was limited.
(c) It reveals how variation within Africa can complicate broad narratives of responsibility.
(d) It shows that reparative justice depends only on the highest-volume port regions.

24. By placing Appolonia's founding alongside the rise of Asante and the Gold Coast's transformation into a major slave-trade centre, the author suggests that Appolonia's limited role in the Atlantic slave trade becomes significant because it ________.
(a) developed amid wider regional forces tied to slave-trade expansion
(b) arose mainly as a political response to Asante's growing power
(c) gained importance chiefly through Portuguese naming and Nkrumah's birth
(d) remained low-volume because village origins kept it outside coastal trade

Section B: Current Affairs including General Knowledge

Passage: The government came out with Producer Price Index (PPI) data for both goods and services for the first time to better reflect price movement, paving the way for phasing out wholesale price inflation numbers in the next five years.

Availability of both output and input PPI would give a better understanding of the price movements of output items vis-à-vis input items being used in an industry. All India Output PPI for all commodities for May 2026 stands at 109.6, whereas it was 108.6 in April 2026. All-India trial Input PPI for the manufacturing sector in May 2026 stands at 104.9. The input PPI is being published on an experimental basis and would enable the department to examine the data quality and also receive feedback from stakeholders and users.

Along with the May WPI data, the government released the output and input PPIs for the first time. In line with the WPI inflation, which increased to 9.68% in May from 8.26% in April, the output PPI increased to 9.4% in May from 8.1% in April. The revised base year for both WPI and PPI data is 2022-23 and includes 957 items.

The ministry stated that the revised series of WPI and Output PPI (Goods) cover all representative goods transacted in the economy, whereas Input PPI (Goods) covers all representative goods consumed by the manufacturing industry. Manufactured items have the highest 69.93% weight in output PPI (Goods), followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing (22.16%), electricity (4.49%).

[Extracted with edits and revisions from https://www.thehindu.com/business/Economy/govt-releases-producer-price-index-data-to-replace-wpi-in-5-years/article71105663.ece]

25. The 2004 Producer Price Index Manual replaced an earlier United Nations manual on producers' price indices for industrial goods issued in which year?
(a) 1968 (b) 1979 (c) 1993 (d) 2008

26. The Office of Economic Adviser is also associated with the Index of Eight Core Industries. Under the current 2011–12 series of this index, which industry carries the highest weight?
(a) Power sector (b) Steel sector (c) Oil refining (d) Coal mining

27. Like WPI, the Index of Industrial Production was also revised recently. What is the new base year of the All India IIP series released in 2026?
(a) 2017–18 (b) 2022–23 (c) 2023–24 (d) 2024–25

28. The National Statistical Commission, before which important statistical methodologies are often placed for review, was set up following the recommendations of which committee or commission?
(a) Rangarajan Commission (b) Narasimham Committee
(c) Vijay Kelkar Task Force (d) Y. V. Reddy Committee

29. With reference to the Monetary Policy Committee, consider the following statements:
I It consists of six members.
II The Governor of RBI is its ex-officio Chairperson.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

30. "*The Producer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice*", frequently cited in discussions on modern producer-level price measurement, was jointly prepared by several international organisations. Which of the following was not among them?

(a) IMF (b) ILO (c) OECD (d) WTO

Passage: The 73rd Plenary Session of the North Eastern Council (NEC) was held in Shillong, Meghalaya, under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Chairman, NEC, Shri Amit Shah. The session was attended by Hon'ble Union Minister for Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) and Vice Chairman, NEC, Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia; Hon'ble Minister of State for DoNER, Dr. Sukanta Majumdar; Hon'ble Governors and Hon'ble Chief Ministers of the eight North Eastern States; other Members of the Council; and Senior Officers of Central and State Governments.

A pre-Plenary meeting was held to discuss flagship initiatives such as Bamboo, Agarwood, Ashtalakshmi Darshan, and other important issues. The meeting was attended by Secretary, MDoNER; Chief Secretaries of the eight North Eastern States; Secretary, NEC; and Senior Officers of the Ministry of DoNER, NEC, State Governments, and other Central Agencies.

During the Plenary Session , progress made by the CM High-Level Task Forces constituted for critical sectors of regional development was discussed and deliberated upon. Presentations were made on Tourism; Agriculture and Horticulture; Investment Promotion; Self-Reliance in Milk, Eggs, Fish and Meat; Sports Promotion; Economic Corridor Development; Infrastructure and Connectivity; and Handloom and Handicrafts. Through these deliberations, coordinated action among States and stakeholders was expected to be facilitated for achieving shared developmental goals.

Important initiatives of the Ministry of DoNER were also reviewed, including updates on major schemes and programmes, outcomes of the North East Investment Summit and Bankers' Conclave, youth-focused initiatives, and efforts relating to tourism, logistics, and the Unique Selling Proposition (USP) projects in the region.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2268323&reg=3&lang=1]

31. The bamboo sector in the North-East is linked with a major legal change made in 2017. The amendment that excluded bamboo grown in non-forest areas from the definition of "tree" amended which law?
(a) Forest Conservation Act, 1980 (b) Forest Protection Act, 1986
(c) Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (d) Indian Forest Act, 1927

32. The Sixth Schedule is important for tribal governance in parts of the North-Eastern Region. It applies to tribal areas in which set of States?
(a) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
(b) Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim
(c) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur and Tripura
(d) Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh

33. Agarwood, discussed in the context of North-East development and forest-based livelihoods, is closely associated with Aquilaria malaccensis. This species is listed under which CITES Appendix?
(a) Appendix I (b) Appendix II (c) Appendix III (d) Not listed

34. The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project is often discussed with North-East connectivity. Sittwe Port, a key component of the project, is located in which country?
(a) Bangladesh (b) Thailand (c) Sri Lanka (d) Myanmar

35. India's Act East Policy is closely linked with India's engagement with which regional organisation?

(a) SAARC (b) ASEAN (c) OPEC (d) MERCOSUR

Passage: Five countries from the Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America-Caribbean and Western Europe regional blocs were elected by the United Nations General Assembly as nonpermanent members to the Security Council for a two-year term, starting Jan. 1, 2027. Although some of the countries ran uncontested, a three-way race for the two open European seats was bitterly fought.

In a single round of balloting, Portugal and Austria won a total of 134 and 131 votes, respectively, edging out Germany's 104 votes, reflecting a tight race to secure the two coveted seats for Europe. The single open seats for Africa and the Latin America-Caribbean blocs each were uncontested, filled by Zimbabwe and Trinidad and Tobago with overwhelming majority votes of 182 and 181, respectively.

Germany did not hide its disappointment at losing the three-way race to Austria and Portugal.as stated by Johann Wadephul. He also conceded that Germany's "rocket-solid support for Ukraine" may have cost it a seat, suggesting that Russia campaigned against Germany because it "does not want such a voice at the table in the Security Council." Germany's "special responsibility" to stand up for Israel may have also factored in the defeat, he added, given Germany's initial stance on the war in Gaza and other Mideast conflicts.

Germany's voting record on Palestine in the General Assembly may have come back to haunt the country in the June vote. In 2024, for example, Germany abstained in an Assembly vote approving full UN membership to Palestine. The Security Council vetoed the possibility, because of a United States veto.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from https://passblue.com/2026/06/03/five-new-countries-elected-to-the-un-security-councils-2027-28-term/]

36. Portugal's election is connected with António Guterres, a former Prime Minister of Portugal. Before becoming UN Secretary-General, he headed which UN body?
(a) UNDP (b) UNHCR (c) UNICEF (d) UNESCO

37. The Charter amendment that expanded the UN Security Council from 11 to 15 members was adopted by the General Assembly through which resolution?
(a) Resolution 1991 A (XVIII) (b) Resolution 1514 D (XV)
(c) Resolution 2625 A (XXV) (d) Resolution 3314 B (XXIX)

38. Kyrgyzstan's election connects with Central Asian nuclear-disarmament arrangements. The Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone is also known by which treaty name?
(a) Treaty of Bangkok (b) Treaty of Rarotonga
(c) Treaty of Semipalatinsk (d) Treaty of Pelindaba

39. By the end of its 2021–22 term, how many times had India been elected as a non-permanent member of the UNSC?
(a) Six times (b) Seven times (c) Eight times (d) Nine times

40. With reference to non-permanent members of the UNSC, consider the following statements:
I. They are elected for a term of two years.
II. A retiring non-permanent member is eligible for immediate re-election.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

Passage: Sagarmala Finance Corporation plans to raise India's first blue bonds this fiscal, according to managing director L V S Sudhakar. The state-owned lender is preparing to launch its maiden bond issue soon to raise up to ₹1,000 crore. This will be a ₹500 crore base issue, with a green shoe option of another ₹500 crore.

Trust Capital, AK Capital and Tipsons have been appointed advisers for the issue. The proposed blue bonds are aimed at investors seeking exposure to maritime projects. On Friday, the benchmark 10-year government bond yield stood at 6.996%.

Sagarmala Finance Corporation Ltd (SMFCL), India's first maritime-focused non-banking finance company, aims to achieve cumulative disbursements of ₹60,205 crore by 2030-31. The company has a mandate to raise up to ₹25,000 crore.

The planned fund raise would help address the lender's asset-liability mismatch. While its existing borrowings have an average repayment period of about 3.5 years, its loan assets typically have a gestation period of around 12 years.

Established in 2016 under India's Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, Sagarmala received its NBFC licence in June 2025. At the inauguration, Union Minister Sarbananda Sonowal called it "a major milestone in India's maritime journey," adding that it would "bridge financing gaps and offer sector-specific financial solutions, empowering ports, MSMEs, startups, and institutions. Globally, blue bonds remain a niche but growing corner of debt instruments. Just over $15 billion in blue bonds has been issued worldwide by mid-2025, per World Bank data.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/bonds/sagarmala-finance-plans-indias-first-blue-bond-issue/articleshow/131403090.cms]

41. India's Sovereign Green Bond Framework created a Green Finance Working Committee. Who chairs this committee?
(a) Chief Economic Adviser, Government of India
(b) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
(c) Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(d) Chairperson of the Securities and Exchange Board of India

42. The International Seabed Authority, linked with regulation of mineral resources in the international seabed area, has its headquarters at:
(a) Kingston, Jamaica
(b) Hamburg, Germany
(c) Nairobi, Kenya
(d) Manila, Philippines

43. India's Deep Ocean Mission, which supports blue economy initiatives, is implemented by which Union Ministry?
(a) Ministry of Earth Sciences
(b) Ministry of Jal Shakti
(c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(d) Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways

44. Which annex of MARPOL deals with prevention of air pollution from ships?
(a) Annex III (b) Annex IV (c) Annex V (d) Annex VI

45. Which country issued the world's first sovereign blue bond in 2018?

(a) Indonesia (b) Seychelles (c) Mauritius (d) Maldives

46. Blue bonds are closely connected with ocean sustainability. Which Sustainable Development Goal specifically deals with conserving and sustainably using oceans, seas and marine resources?
(a) SDG 6 (b) SDG 9 (c) SDG 13 (d) SDG 14

Passage: The Assam Legislative Assembly adopted the Uniform Civil Code Bill, making Assam the first state in the North East and the third state in the country to adopt such legislation. The Bill, introduced during the first session of the 16th Assam Legislative Assembly , was passed by the House today on the concluding day of the session.
The Assam Government had formally introduced The Uniform Civil Code, Assam, Bill, 2026 in the Assembly on Monday. Assam Parliamentary Affairs Minister Atul Bora tabled the Bill on behalf of Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma. The legislation seeks to establish a single civil legal framework for all residents of the state in matters relating to marriage, divorce, succession, and live-in relationships.

Under the marriage provisions, the Bill mandates monogamy and prescribes a uniform legal age of 21 years for grooms and 18 years for brides. At the same time, it safeguards cultural and religious diversity by allowing marriages to be solemnized through any existing religious ceremony, custom, or traditional practice.

Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma stated that the legislation would now be sent to the Governor of Assam and subsequently forwarded to the President of India for assent. He stated that the Uniform Civil Code would be enforced in the state soon after receiving Presidential approval.
He further added that the adoption of the Uniform Civil Code was one of the commitments made in the ruling alliance's election manifesto and described the passage of the Bill during the very first session of the newly constituted Assembly as a historic achievement.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from https://newsonair.gov.in/assam-assembly-passes-ucc-bill-becoming-third-state-to-adopt-legislation/]

47. If a State law on a Concurrent List subject conflicts with an earlier Parliamentary law, which constitutional provision allows the State law to prevail in that State after Presidential assent?
(a) Article 123 (b) Article 200 (c) Article 254(2) (d) Article 368

48. Article 44 is a Directive Principle of State Policy. Which constitutional provision states that Directive Principles are not enforceable by any court, though they are fundamental in the governance of the country?
(a) Article 32 (b) Article 37 (c) Article 51A (d) Article 368

49. Consider the following statements about Article 371A of the Constitution:
I. It contains special provisions with respect to Nagaland.
II. It protects Naga customary law and procedure from automatic application of parliamentary laws unless the State Assembly decides otherwise.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) I only (b) II only (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

50. Which Article of the Constitution contains special provisions with respect to Mizoram, including protection for Mizo customary law and procedure unless the State Legislative Assembly decides otherwise?
(a) Article 371A (b) Article 371F (c) Article 371G (d) Article 371H

51. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 does not automatically apply to members of Scheduled Tribes unless the Central Government directs otherwise. This exclusion is contained in which provision?
(a) Section 2(1) (b) Section 2(2) (c) Section 3(a) (d) Section 5

52. In the context of State legislation on civil matters such as marriage, divorce and succession, which entry of the Concurrent List specifically covers “marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption; wills, intestacy and succession; joint family and partition”?
(a) Entry 5, List III (b) Entry 6, List III (c) Entry 7, List III (d) Entry 13, List III

Section C: Legal Reasoning

Passage: A mere failure to perform a promise, return money, or complete a commercial transaction does not automatically become a criminal offence. The court must examine whether the necessary criminal intention existed at the relevant stage and whether the facts satisfy the specific ingredients of the offence alleged. Section 318 of the BNS deals with cheating. Cheating requires deception of a person and fraudulent or dishonest inducement. The person deceived must be induced to deliver property, consent to the retention of property, or do or omit to do something which he would not have done or omitted if he had not been deceived. The important requirement is dishonest intention from the very beginning of the transaction. If a person honestly enters into an agreement but later fails to perform it, the matter may remain civil in nature. To constitute cheating, it must be shown that the accused had no intention to honour the promise at the time when the representation was made.

Section 316 of the BNS deals with criminal breach of trust. This offence is based on entrustment. The property must first be lawfully entrusted to the accused, or the accused must have dominion over that property. After such entrustment, the accused must dishonestly misappropriate or convert the property to his own use, or dishonestly use or dispose of it in violation of law, contract, or direction. Therefore, criminal breach of trust does not begin with deception. It begins with lawful possession or control, followed by dishonest misuse. Mere proof of entrustment is not enough unless dishonest misappropriation or conversion is also shown.

Section 314 of the BNS deals with dishonest misappropriation of property. This offence applies where a person dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any movable property. Unlike criminal breach of trust, entrustment is not the central requirement. The property may come into the possession of the accused innocently or otherwise, but the offence is committed when he later deals with it dishonestly as his own. Thus, dishonest misappropriation focuses on wrongful conversion of movable property, while criminal breach of trust focuses on violation of a trust arising from entrustment.

The distinction between cheating and criminal breach of trust is especially important. In cheating, the dishonest intention exists from inception and the victim is deceived into delivering property. In criminal breach of trust, the property is first entrusted lawfully and the dishonest intention appears later, when the accused misappropriates or converts it. Since one offence begins with deception and the other begins with lawful entrustment, both cannot ordinarily arise from the same set of facts in the same breath. Thus, courts must be careful while converting contractual or property disputes into criminal cases. Where the facts show only non-performance of an agreement, the remedy may be civil. Criminal liability arises only when the complaint clearly shows deception from the beginning, dishonest misappropriation, or breach of an entrustment recognised by law.

Extracted with edits and revisions from livelaw.in/supreme-court/offences-of-cheating-criminal-breach-of-trust-cannot-co-exist-on-same-allegations-supreme-court-305118

53. The trustees of Shantivan Temple hand over eight antique gold ornaments to Mahir, a jeweller, under a written receipt stating that the ornaments must be cleaned, repaired and returned before the annual festival. Mahir receives the ornaments openly from the trustees and issues a proper acknowledgement. Three days later, he pledges four ornaments with a finance company to raise money for his personal business losses and replaces them in the repair box with gold-plated replicas, intending to redeem the pledged ornaments before the festival. He also enters "delayed due to polishing work" in his job register. When the pledge is discovered, Mahir argues that the trustees voluntarily gave him the ornaments, that he had no dishonest intention when he received them, and that he planned to restore the ornaments later. Is criminal breach of trust made out?
(a) Yes, because lawful entrustment of ornaments was followed by dishonest conversion through pledge and substitution.
(b) Yes, because false repair entries show deception that induced the trustees to deliver the ornaments.
(c) No, because the trustees voluntarily delivered the ornaments and deception at the beginning is not shown.

(d) No, because the pledge was temporary and Mahir intended to restore the ornaments before the festival.

54. Kala Logistics stores imported mobile phones for several retailers under separate warehouse receipts. One retailer, Armaan Electronics, deposits 300 phones with Kala Logistics and instructs its night supervisor, Dev, to keep them in Bay 4 until customs verification is completed. Dev receives the phones, enters them in the warehouse register, and places them in Bay 4. That night, a storm damages one shutter, and unknown persons enter the warehouse and remove 28 phones. The next morning, Dev reports the shortage, files an internal incident note and cooperates with the police. Armaan alleges criminal breach of trust because Dev had dominion over the phones and failed to return the full quantity. CCTV shows the shutter damage and entry by unknown persons, and there is no evidence that Dev sold, pledged, retained or used the missing phones. Is criminal breach of trust made out against Dev on these facts?
(a) Yes, because Dev had lawful dominion over the phones and returned fewer phones than the receipt required.
(b) Yes, because failure to preserve Bay 4 after entrustment shows use in violation of the storage direction.
(c) No, because entrustment and shortage do not by themselves show dishonest misappropriation or conversion.
(d) No, because external theft removes dominion and prevents criminal breach of trust by a custodian.

55. Ritika runs a small pharmacy chain and wants to purchase 5,000 imported diagnostic kits before a seasonal outbreak. Varun, who operates a medical supply agency, tells Ritika that he has the kits ready in his warehouse and can deliver them within four days if she pays ₹12 lakh in advance. At the time of this representation, Varun knows that his import licence has been suspended, his warehouse stock was sold two weeks earlier, and his supplier has refused further dispatches until old dues are cleared. He has also been informed that fresh import permission, if granted, would take several weeks and could not enable delivery within four days. To make the deal appear genuine, he sends Ritika an old warehouse photograph and a copied airway bill from a previous consignment. Ritika pays the advance. Varun then uses the money to clear supplier dues and apply for fresh import permission, hoping to procure kits later and supply them if permission is granted. The permission is denied. Varun argues that he had a genuine intention to eventually arrange the kits and that the failure was caused by regulatory refusal. Is cheating made out on these facts?
(a) Yes, because Varun's false claim of existing warehouse stock dishonestly induced Ritika to deliver the advance.
(b) Yes, because Varun later failed to deliver the imported kits despite using Ritika's advance for supplier dues.
(c) No, because Varun used the advance to try to procure the shipment and therefore showed later performance intention.
(d) No, because import permission was denied later and the transaction failed due to regulatory difficulty.

56. Pranay agrees to supply 200 customised tablets to Vidya Coaching Centre within forty-five days. Before signing, Pranay shows Vidya his earlier supply records, takes an advance of ₹6 lakh, places an order with a manufacturer, and sends Vidya the manufacturer's confirmation email. After twenty days, the manufacturer cancels the bulk order due to shortage of imported screens. Pranay offers either delayed delivery from another supplier or repayment in instalments, but Vidya refuses and files a criminal complaint alleging cheating.
Consider the following statements:
I. Pranay's later failure to supply the tablets is sufficient to make out cheating because Vidya paid an advance.
II. If Pranay honestly entered into the agreement but later failed to perform it, the matter may remain civil in nature.
III. Cheating would require facts showing that Pranay had no intention to honour the promise when the representation was made.
IV. The existence of a commercial contract prevents any court from examining criminal intention at the relevant stage.
Which of the above statements are false?
(a) Statements I and IV only.
(b) Statements I and III only.
(c) Statements II and III only.
(d) Statements II and IV only.

57. Mehul, a software developer, enters into an agreement with Sanya to build a billing application for her coaching institute within three months. Before signing, Mehul shows Sanya two earlier applications he had built, shares a proposed development timeline, and honestly believes that his small team can complete the work. Sanya pays ₹4 lakh as advance. For the first six weeks, Mehul's team prepares design screens, shares a test login and attends review calls. Later, two developers resign, Mehul's office server crashes, and the project is delayed. Mehul asks for more time, but after repeated disputes, he stops responding and does not immediately refund the advance. Sanya files a complaint for cheating, alleging that Mehul ultimately failed to deliver the promised software. Is cheating made out on these facts?
(a) Yes, because Mehul accepted advance payment and later failed to deliver the billing application within the promised period.
(b) Yes, because Mehul's silence after disputes shows dishonest inducement to retain Sanya's advance amount.
(c) No, because the facts show initial performance efforts and do not show dishonest intention from the beginning.
(d) No, because software development contracts can lead only to civil remedies when advance payment is made.

58. Ira pays ₹4 lakh to Neeraj for renovation of her café. Neeraj purchases some materials, begins work, and completes the flooring. Later, because of a labour strike and a dispute over additional design changes, he stops work and does not immediately return the remaining amount. Ira files a criminal complaint, stating that Neeraj failed to complete the work and return money, and therefore a criminal case must follow.

Assertion (A): Neeraj's failure to complete the renovation or return the remaining amount does not by itself make the dispute a criminal offence.
Reason (R): The court must examine whether the necessary criminal intention existed at the relevant stage and whether the facts satisfy the specific ingredients of the offence alleged.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Passage: The Supreme Court has referred to a larger Bench the question whether cheque bounce proceedings can continue when the accused is undergoing personal insolvency proceedings under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. The issue arose in Dineshchand Surana v. UCO Bank, where the Court noted a conflict between insolvency moratorium provisions and prosecutions under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. The Court observed that cheque bounce litigation has both criminal and compensatory features, and that insolvency law cannot be used as a route to avoid criminal accountability while also protecting the orderly distribution of assets among creditors.

Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 criminalises the dishonour of a cheque where it is returned unpaid because the amount standing to the credit of the drawer is insufficient or because it exceeds the arrangement made with the bank. The provision is intended to maintain the credibility of cheques as a commercial instrument and to deter drawers from issuing cheques without arranging sufficient funds. The offence carries penal consequences, including imprisonment, fine, or both, and therefore it cannot be treated as an ordinary civil recovery proceeding.

At the same time, cheque bounce proceedings have a strong compensatory dimension. Courts often direct payment of compensation to the complainant, and the offence is compoundable, which means that the parties may settle the matter and bring the criminal prosecution to an end. The complainant may also pursue a civil remedy for recovery of the same amount. This dual nature has led courts to describe Section 138 proceedings as having a criminal form but a civil recovery purpose.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 creates a moratorium to prevent individual creditors from taking separate recovery actions against a debtor while insolvency proceedings are pending. Section 96 provides for an interim moratorium from the date of filing of a personal insolvency application. Section 101 provides for a statutory moratorium once the application is admitted. Both provisions stay legal action or proceedings in respect of any debt, so that the debtor's assets are preserved and distributed in an orderly manner under the IBC framework.

The difficulty arises when a cheque bounce case seeks both punishment and payment. If the proceeding is treated purely as criminal prosecution, the moratorium should not stop it, because insolvency does not erase personal criminal liability. A court-imposed fine is also treated differently from ordinary debt under insolvency law. However, if the proceeding results in compensation being recovered from the debtor's estate, it may affect the rights of other creditors and defeat the collective process under the IBC. In P. Mohanraj v. Shah Brothers Ispat, the Supreme Court emphasised the compensatory character of cheque bounce proceedings. In Rakesh Bhanot v. Gurdas Agro, the Court cautioned that the moratorium should not be used to stall criminal prosecution.

Extracted with edits and revisions from https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-law/can-insolvency-proceedings-shield-you-in-a-cheque-bounce-case-the-legal-conflict-explained-10723998/

59. Aman runs a wholesale electronics business and issues a cheque of ₹18 lakh to Kavya Traders for goods already supplied. The cheque is returned unpaid because Aman's account balance is far below the cheque amount. Before Kavya files a complaint under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, Aman files a personal insolvency application. He argues that since Kavya mainly wants payment of the cheque amount and the case may result in compensation, the proceeding should be treated like ordinary debt recovery and should not continue while insolvency is pending. Is Aman's objection correct?

(a) Yes, because Kavya's claim is based on an unpaid commercial debt and the proceeding has a compensatory dimension.

(b) Yes, because allowing prosecution during insolvency may affect the orderly distribution of Aman's assets among creditors.

(c) No, because once a cheque is dishonoured for insufficient funds, the insolvency process has no relevance to any consequence.

(d) No, because cheque bounce proceedings carry penal consequences and insolvency cannot be used to avoid criminal accountability.

60. Nisha issues a cheque of ₹7 lakh to Rohan for repayment of a business loan. The cheque is dishonoured because it exceeds the arrangement made with the bank. Rohan files a complaint under Section 138. Nisha says that she had no intention to cheat Rohan, that the transaction began as a business loan, and that Rohan has already filed a civil recovery suit for the same amount. Rohan responds that Section 138 has a penal structure, but the court may also direct compensation and the parties may settle.

Consider the following statements:

I. Section 138 is attracted only where a cheque is returned unpaid due to insufficiency of funds, and not where it exceeds the arrangement made with the bank.

II. The existence of a civil recovery remedy does not by itself convert Section 138 proceedings into an ordinary civil recovery proceeding.

III. The possibility of compensation shows that cheque bounce proceedings have a strong compensatory dimension.

IV. Since Section 138 proceedings have a civil recovery purpose, penal consequences such as imprisonment or fine are unavailable.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

(a) Statements I and III only.
(b) Statements I and IV only.
(c) Statements II and III only.
(d) Statements II and IV only.

61. Raman issues a cheque of ₹9 lakh to Leela Traders for goods supplied on credit. The cheque is dishonoured. Leela files a complaint under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act and also files a civil suit for recovery of the same ₹9 lakh with interest. During the criminal proceedings, Raman offers to settle the Section 138 case by paying ₹4 lakh immediately and the balance later. Leela says she is willing to compound the criminal case only if her civil recovery claim is not treated as abandoned. Raman argues that because Section 138 proceedings may result in compensation and because Leela has already filed a civil suit, the criminal complaint should be treated as a civil recovery proceeding and should not continue as a prosecution. Is Raman's argument correct?
(a) Yes, because compensation and civil recovery for the same cheque amount show that the complaint is civil in substance.
(b) Yes, because once the complainant pursues a civil remedy, the compoundable criminal case loses its penal character.
(c) No, because Section 138 has criminal form with civil recovery purpose, and compounding is only one way to end prosecution.
(d) No, because a civil suit and Section 138 complaint must proceed together until the entire cheque amount is paid.

62. Madhav issues three cheques to different suppliers. After all three cheques are dishonoured, one supplier files a Section 138 complaint, another files a civil suit for recovery, and the third starts a separate execution-like recovery action against Madhav's movable assets. Madhav then files a personal insolvency application. He argues that from the date of filing itself, the IBC interim moratorium prevents separate recovery actions against him. The suppliers respond that the moratorium should apply only after admission of the insolvency application and only if the proceeding is labelled as a civil suit.
Consider the following statements:
I. Section 96 provides for an interim moratorium from the date of filing of a personal insolvency application.
II. The IBC moratorium is meant to prevent individual creditors from taking separate recovery actions while insolvency proceedings are pending.
III. A Section 138 complaint has been described as having a criminal form but a civil recovery purpose.
IV. A legal action escapes moratorium scrutiny if the creditor describes it as arising from dishonoured cheques.
Which of the following is correct?
(a) Statements I, II and III are correct, while Statement IV is incorrect.
(b) Statements I, III and IV are correct, while Statement II is incorrect.
(c) Statements II, III and IV are correct, while Statement I is incorrect.
(d) Statements I, II and IV are correct, while Statement III is incorrect.

63. Ishaan is facing two proceedings by the same creditor, Kaviraj Finance. First, Kaviraj has filed a Section 138 complaint after Ishaan's cheque was dishonoured. Secondly, Kaviraj has initiated a separate money recovery proceeding seeking attachment of Ishaan's equipment for the cheque amount. Before either proceeding reaches final order, Ishaan files a personal insolvency application. He argues that from the date of filing, Kaviraj should not be allowed to pursue separate recovery against his assets because the IBC process must preserve the debtor's estate for creditors collectively. Kaviraj argues that since the cheque bounce complaint has criminal form and may also lead to compensation, both the complaint and the attachment action should continue in the same manner. What is the likely outcome under the passage?
(a) The attachment action is likely to continue because cheque bounce claims have criminal form and civil recovery purpose.
(b) The attachment action is likely to be viewed as a separate recovery action affected by the interim moratorium from filing.
(c) The Section 138 complaint is likely to end because compounding is possible and compensation may be ordered.
(d) The insolvency application is likely to affect proceedings only after admission, not from the date of filing.

64. Four different disputes arise from cheques issued in commercial transactions.

i. Naman issues a cheque of ₹8 lakh to Rhea for textile supplies. On the date of presentation, his account contains ₹3 lakh, but he has a sanctioned overdraft arrangement of ₹7 lakh. The bank returns the cheque unpaid with the memo stating that the cheque amount exceeds the arrangement made with the bank. Naman argues that he had expected a buyer's payment to arrive the same evening.
ii. Priya issues a cheque of ₹5 lakh to Dev for restaurant equipment. Her account contains ₹9 lakh when the cheque is presented, but the bank returns it unpaid because the signature on the cheque does not match the specimen signature. Dev alleges that Priya later refused to issue a fresh cheque.
iii. Kabir issues a cheque of ₹11 lakh to Saloni for packaging material. His account technically shows a credit balance of ₹12 lakh, but ₹9 lakh is under a bank lien and cannot be used for payment. The cheque is returned unpaid with the memo stating that the available funds are insufficient.
iv. Aditi issues a cheque of ₹6 lakh to Mohan for consultancy services. Before presentation, Mohan and Aditi dispute the quality of work, and Aditi sends a written stop-payment instruction to the bank. The account contains ₹10 lakh, and the bank returns the cheque unpaid with the memo stating "payment stopped by drawer".

Which of the above scenarios represent cases where cheque bounce proceedings may be filed under the passage?
(a) Scenarios i and iii only.
(b) Scenarios i and iv only.
(c) Scenarios ii and iii only.
(d) Scenarios ii and iv only.

Passage: Injunction is a form of preventive relief by which a court restrains a party from doing an act, or in some cases compels a party to perform a necessary act. Section 36 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides that preventive relief is granted at the discretion of the court by injunction, temporary or perpetual. Therefore, an injunction is not granted as a matter of right; it depends on judicial discretion exercised according to settled principles. Temporary injunctions are recognised under Section 37(1) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, but their procedure is governed by Order XXXIX Rules 1 and 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. A temporary injunction operates only until a specified time or until further orders of the court. It is usually granted during the pendency of a suit to preserve the subject matter of litigation and prevent injury before the final decision.

Order XXXIX Rule 1 CPC permits temporary injunctions where the property in dispute is in danger of being wasted, damaged, alienated, wrongfully sold in execution of a decree, or where the defendant threatens to remove or dispose of property with intent to defraud creditors. It also applies where the defendant threatens to dispossess the plaintiff or otherwise cause injury to the plaintiff in relation to the disputed property. Order XXXIX Rule 2 CPC deals with injunctions to restrain breach of contract or other injury. In such cases, the plaintiff may apply for a temporary injunction at any time after the commencement of the suit, whether compensation is claimed or not, to prevent the defendant from committing the breach or continuing the injury complained of.

The grant of temporary injunction depends on three established requirements. First, the plaintiff must show a prima facie case, meaning that there is a serious question requiring trial. Secondly, the plaintiff must show irreparable injury, meaning that refusal of injunction may cause harm which cannot be adequately remedied by damages. Thirdly, the balance of convenience must favour the plaintiff, meaning that greater hardship would be caused by refusing the injunction than by granting it.

Section 37(2) of the Specific Relief Act provides that a perpetual injunction can be granted only by a decree made at the hearing and upon the merits of the suit. Unlike a temporary injunction, a perpetual injunction finally determines the rights of the parties and permanently restrains the defendant from acting contrary to the plaintiff's rights. Section 38 states that a perpetual injunction may be granted to prevent breach of an obligation existing in favour of the plaintiff. Where the obligation arises from contract, the court is guided by principles relating to specific performance. Where the defendant invades or threatens the plaintiff's right to property, injunction may be granted if damages cannot be measured, money compensation is inadequate, or injunction is necessary to prevent multiplicity of proceedings. Section 39 deals with mandatory injunctions. It allows the court to compel performance of certain acts where such acts are necessary to prevent breach of an obligation and are capable of enforcement by the court. Section 42 permits enforcement of a negative covenant by injunction even where the positive part of the contract cannot be specifically enforced. Disobedience of injunction is dealt with under Order XXXIX Rule 2-A CPC and Section 94(c) CPC, under which the court may order attachment of property and detention in civil prison.

Extracted with edits and revisions from https://blog.ipleaders.in/concept-injuction-types/

65. Arvind filed a suit against Suryansh over possession of a lakeside plot. Arvind claimed that he had been in settled possession for several years and that Suryansh had recently begun bringing labourers to level the land and construct a boundary wall. Along with the suit, Arvind asked the court to pass an order "permanently restraining Suryansh from entering the land during the entire suit." The court found that the pleadings raised a serious dispute and that immediate construction could change the nature of the property before trial. Which of the following is the most accurate order the court may pass at this stage?
(a) A perpetual injunction during the pendency of the suit, because the disputed property must remain unchanged before trial.
(b) A temporary injunction until a specified time or further orders, because the suit is pending and the property may be altered.
(c) No injunction, because preventive relief is discretionary and cannot be sought before the rights are finally decided.
(d) No injunction, because temporary injunctions are governed only by the Specific Relief Act and not by the CPC procedure.

66. Nisha filed a civil suit claiming that a disputed ancestral warehouse belonged jointly to her and her cousin Rohan. During the pendency of the suit, Rohan entered into negotiations with a builder to sell the warehouse and also began removing old wooden beams and stone flooring from the property. Rohan argued that the sale deed had not yet been executed, that the property was still standing, and that Nisha could claim damages later if she ultimately succeeded. Nisha sought a temporary injunction restraining Rohan from selling, damaging or altering the warehouse until the suit was decided. Should the court grant the temporary injunction?
(a) No, because preventive relief is discretionary and later compensation may still be considered after final adjudication.
(b) Yes, because the court may preserve possession of disputed property whenever final ownership has not yet been determined.
(c) No, because negotiations for sale and removal of materials do not amount to completed alienation or total destruction of the property.
(d) Yes, because the property in dispute appears to be in danger of being damaged or alienated during the pendency of the suit.

67. Aarav Textiles supplied fabric worth ₹80 lakh to Bhavesh Garments on credit. After default, Aarav filed a civil suit for recovery. During the pendency of the suit, Bhavesh began shifting his embroidery machines and finished stock at night to a warehouse controlled by his brother, while also preparing undervalued sale invoices in favour of two related firms. Aarav produced messages showing that Bhavesh intended to keep the assets "beyond reach until the case cools down." Bhavesh argued that the machines and stock were not the "property in dispute" because the suit was only for recovery of money, and that no sale deed or decree had yet been executed. Aarav sought a temporary injunction restraining Bhavesh from removing or disposing of the assets. Should the court grant the injunction?
(a) Yes, because Bhavesh threatens to remove or dispose of property with intent to defraud creditors during the suit.
(b) Yes, because a creditor may restrain disposal of all debtor assets once a money recovery suit has commenced.
(c) No, because the suit concerns unpaid fabric price and the machines and stock are not the property in dispute.
(d) No, because no decree has yet been passed and the proposed transfers have not become completed alienations.

68. Mira entered into a five-year contract with Zenith Events under which Zenith agreed not to organise wedding exhibitions within 10 kilometres of Mira's convention centre during the contract period. After two years, Zenith announced a competing exhibition 4 kilometres away and began accepting stall bookings. Mira filed a suit for breach of contract and claimed damages for past losses. Two weeks later, before the exhibition was held, she applied for a temporary injunction to restrain Zenith from proceeding with the event. Zenith argued that Mira had already claimed compensation, and that an injunction could not be sought after the suit had commenced unless the breach had fully occurred. Should Mira's application be maintainable?
(a) No, because after claiming compensation in the suit, she must pursue damages rather than temporary restraint.
(b) Yes, because after commencement of the suit, the restrictive clause itself supports restraint of the competing exhibition.
(c) Yes, because after commencement of the suit, she may seek injunction to prevent breach, whether compensation is claimed or not.
(d) No, because before the exhibition is actually held, there is no completed breach capable of being restrained.

69. Devika claimed ownership over a handwritten manuscript kept in the private archive of her uncle, Sarthak. She filed a suit seeking declaration of title and produced old family letters which merely stated that "some papers" had once been kept with her mother, without identifying the manuscript. Sarthak produced archive records showing that the manuscript had remained in the family collection for decades and that he had previously loaned it to museums. During the suit, Sarthak proposed to send the manuscript abroad for display in a six-month exhibition, supported by an insurance policy, a restoration report, and a museum undertaking to return it safely. Devika sought a temporary injunction preventing export of the manuscript. Should the court grant a temporary injunction?
(a) Yes, because Devika has filed a title suit and the manuscript should remain in India until final adjudication.
(b) Yes, because temporary export may affect control over the manuscript despite museum safeguards and insurance.
(c) No, because Devika has not shown a prima facie case, irreparable injury, or balance of convenience in her favour.
(d) No, because injunction can be granted only after ownership is finally proved by the plaintiff at trial.

Passage: The Delhi High Court's order upholding the Central Government's temporary blocking of Telegram marks an important development in Indian internet regulation. Telegram had challenged the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology's June 16 order, which blocked the app across India until June 22 and disabled its message-editing feature until June 30. The order was passed under Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, in the context of concerns over the NEET-UG re-examination after the earlier exam was cancelled due to a paper leak.

Section 69A empowers the Central Government to block public access to "information" if it considers such blocking necessary or expedient on specified grounds, including public order. The key legal question before the Court was whether an entire application or platform could be treated as "information" under the Act, or whether only specific posts, messages, URLs or channels could be blocked. Section 2(1)(v) of the IT Act defines "information" broadly to include data, message, text, images, sound, voice, codes, computer programmes, software and databases. Relying on this wide definition, the Court held that there was no reason to exclude an application or platform from the scope of the expression "information". This means that an app's software and architecture may also be blocked, and not merely the content hosted on it.

The procedure for blocking is governed by the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009. Rule 8 ordinarily requires a hearing before a blocking order is passed. Rule 9 permits an interim blocking order in cases of emergency, followed by a hearing and confirmation by the committee constituted under Rule 7. In Telegram's case, the interim order was followed by a hearing before the statutory committee, which confirmed the blocking order. The Court held that the reasons in the emergency order were sufficient, and that the later confirmation order could add further reasoning.

The Court also examined proportionality. Applying the four-part proportionality test from Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India, it accepted the government's argument that channel-specific takedowns had repeatedly failed because mirror channels, bots and backup channels kept reappearing. The short duration of the block was treated as relevant in holding that the measure was the least restrictive means for achieving the stated objective.

Earlier cases had considered related issues but not this precise question. In the Briar app case, the Delhi High Court upheld blocking of an application on national security grounds. In X Corp v. Union of India, the Karnataka High Court accepted account-wide blocking where separating lawful and unlawful posts was considered impracticable. In Tanul Thakur's Dowry Calculator case, the dispute focused on notice, hearing and access to the blocking order. In the TikTok matter, a full platform ban was later replaced by a narrower condition.

Extracted with edits and revisions from https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-law/delhi-hc-telegram-block-section-69a-it-act-10750367/

70. "MarketMurmur" is a social investing application where users post stock tips, screenshots and short audio notes. After rumours on the platform lead to panic selling in shares of several small banks, the Central Government passes a final order under Section 69A blocking public access to the entire application for two weeks on the ground of public order. The order is not issued as an emergency interim direction, and MarketMurmur is not given any hearing before the order is passed. The Government argues that public order is a recognised ground and that an application can fall within the definition of "information". MarketMurmur does not deny either point, but challenges the order for bypassing the ordinary blocking procedure. What is the likely outcome under the passage?
(a) MarketMurmur is likely to fail because public order is a recognised ground and platforms may fall within information.
(b) MarketMurmur is likely to succeed because the ordinary hearing requirement was bypassed without using Rule 9.
(c) MarketMurmur is likely to fail because Section 69A blocking orders are separate from the 2009 Rules.
(d) MarketMurmur is likely to succeed because application-level blocking is outside the meaning of information.

71. During serious public disorder in a border district, the Central Government receives reports about different materials being circulated or stored.
i. A publicly accessible spreadsheet contains live location data of police checkpoints, safe routes for rioters, and coded instructions for moving weapons.
ii. A voice note is uploaded on an open file-sharing page, asking listeners to gather at a specific location and attack a convoy.
iii. A public code repository hosts a script that generates fresh mirror links whenever unlawful channels are removed.
iv. A handwritten notebook containing similar instructions is found inside a private house, but no digital copy of it has been uploaded or made publicly accessible.
The Government considers action under Section 69A. Which of the above materials can be treated as "information" capable of being blocked under the passage?
(a) Materials i, ii and iii only.
(b) Materials i, ii and iv only.
(c) Materials ii, iii and iv only.
(d) Materials i, iii and iv only.

72. A platform called "MediLeak" allows users to anonymously upload hospital inspection videos. During a sudden public health scare, several edited clips falsely suggesting contamination in public hospitals begin circulating

through the platform. The Government issues an emergency interim blocking order late at night without giving MediLeak a prior hearing. The next day, MediLeak is given access to the grounds of blocking and appears before the statutory committee. The committee hears MediLeak's objections and confirms the blocking order for a limited period. MediLeak argues that the order is invalid because Rule 8 requires a hearing before blocking and because a later committee hearing cannot cure the absence of a prior hearing in urgent cases. Is MediLeak's challenge likely to succeed?
(a) Yes, because Rule 8 requires a prior hearing before blocking and the later committee hearing cannot replace it.
(b) Yes, because the Government confirmed the order after hearing MediLeak instead of hearing it before the first block.
(c) No, because Rule 9 permits emergency interim blocking followed by hearing and committee confirmation.
(d) No, because emergency blocking orders are outside the hearing procedure contained in the 2009 Rules.

73. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding emergency blocking orders and proportionality in online blocking cases?
(a) An emergency blocking order may be supported if it contains sufficient reasons, even though the later confirmation order adds further reasoning.
(b) A broader blocking measure may be justified where narrower channel-specific takedowns repeatedly fail due to mirrors, bots and backup channels.
(c) The short duration of a blocking order may support the conclusion that the measure was the least restrictive means for the stated objective.
(d) A limited wider block may be treated as proportionate even without examining failed narrower measures or practicable separation.

74. During sudden communal tension in two districts, the Central Government issues an emergency order temporarily blocking public access to "CrowdMap", a live-location discussion platform. The emergency order states that certain public rooms on CrowdMap are being used to coordinate unlawful assemblies, share police movement alerts and redirect users to backup rooms after takedowns. The order does not describe every room, bot or redirect link individually. Two days later, after hearing CrowdMap before the statutory committee, the confirmation order adds further reasoning, including screenshots of newly created backup rooms and data showing repeated migration of users after takedowns. CrowdMap argues that the order is invalid because the emergency order itself did not contain the later detailed reasoning. Is CrowdMap's challenge likely to succeed?
(a) Yes, because the confirmation order cannot rely on additional material beyond the first emergency order.
(b) Yes, because the emergency order had to identify every room and bot before any temporary blocking.
(c) No, because sufficient emergency reasons may be followed by a confirmation order adding further reasoning.
(d) No, because later committee confirmation removes the need to test the emergency order's reasons.

Passage: The Ministry of Labour and Employment has notified rules under the four labour codes, namely the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, and the Code on Wages, 2019. These rules are significant because they provide the operational framework for implementing the labour codes and clarify the duties of employers, rights of workers, and procedures for regulatory compliance.

Under the rules framed for occupational safety, health and working conditions, weekly working hours in any establishment must not exceed 48 hours. The rules also allow women to be employed before 6 AM or beyond 7 PM, but only subject to safeguards. These safeguards include the written consent of the woman employee, adequate transportation facilities for pick-up and drop, and CCTV surveillance. The rules further require every employer engaged in dock work, building work or other construction work to arrange a free medical examination for employees who have completed 40 years of age. In addition, the rules prescribe the manner of registration, maintenance of records and constitution of bodies such as safety committees.

The Social Security Rules, 2026 lay down procedures for providing social security benefits such as insurance, provident fund, gratuity and maternity benefits. They also prescribe the method for constituting bodies that administer social security schemes, including the Central Board, the National Social Security Board and State Building Workers' Welfare Boards. A notable feature is the inclusion of gig and platform workers within the social security framework. Such workers become eligible for benefits if they meet the minimum engagement threshold of at least 90 days with a single aggregator or at least 120 cumulative days across multiple aggregators in the preceding financial year.

The rules under the Industrial Relations Code deal with trade union recognition, bipartite bodies and procedures relating to industrial actions. They specify the manner in which trade unions may be recognised and how Works Committees and Grievance Redressal Committees are to be constituted. The rules also prescribe the procedure for giving notice of strike or lock-out. In cases of lay-off, retrenchment and closure, the employer must apply to the Central Government within the prescribed time limits. An application must be made at least 15 days before a lay-off, 60 days before retrenchment and 90 days before closure. The rules also provide model standing orders for sectors such as mining, manufacturing and services.

The rules under the Code on Wages provide the mechanism for calculating minimum wages on a daily basis. The criteria for such calculation are to be specified separately by the Central Government through a special or general order. The rules also provide for revision of variable dearness allowance twice a year, once before April 1 and again before October 1, based on the Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers. The Central Government is also required to fix the floor wage and revise it at intervals not exceeding five years.

Extracted with edits and revisions from https://prsindia.org/files/policy/policy_annual_policy_review/Monthly%20Policy%20Review/2026-05-01/MPR_May_2026.pdf

75. Ritika worked through three food-delivery and grocery-delivery applications in the financial year 2025–26. She completed 82 days on QuickKart, 27 days on MealRun, and 18 days on FreshDoor. None of the platforms treated her as an employee, and each described her as an independent delivery partner. Ritika applied for social security benefits as a platform worker. QuickKart argued that she was ineligible because she had not completed 90 days with any single aggregator. Ritika argued that her total engagement across platforms crossed the statutory threshold. Is Ritika eligible for benefits?
(a) Yes, because she worked for more than one aggregator and was described as an independent delivery partner.
(b) Yes, because she completed 120 cumulative days across multiple aggregators in the preceding financial year.
(c) No, because she did not complete at least 90 days with a single aggregator in the preceding financial year.
(d) No, because platform workers qualify only when each aggregator separately records 90 days of engagement.

76. At Surya Auto Components, two unions claimed majority support among workers and each sought formal recognition from the employer. At the same time, several workers complained that the existing Works Committee had not been properly constituted, while the employer stated that a Grievance Redressal Committee was enough to deal with worker complaints. The employer argued that the rules under the Industrial Relations Code were concerned only with strike and lock-out notices, and not with union recognition or bipartite bodies. Which of the following best reflects the legal position under the given rules?
(a) The rules cover bipartite bodies only after an industrial action has already been initiated by recognised unions.
(b) The rules cover strike and lock-out procedure, while union recognition depends only on employer practice.
(c) The rules cover recognition of trade unions, but do not address Works Committees or Grievance Redressal Committees.
(d) The rules cover trade union recognition and the constitution of Works Committees and Grievance Redressal Committees.

77. Navdeep Engineering Ltd. decided to restructure three units. For its casting unit, it applied to the Central Government 16 days before a proposed lay-off. For its assembly unit, it applied 58 days before retrenching 70 workers. For its finishing unit, it applied 92 days before permanently closing the unit. The company argued that all three applications were broadly within the prescribed time limits because each was filed before the proposed action and because the restructuring plan was part of one business decision. Which application does not comply with the prescribed time limit?
(a) Only the retrenchment application, because it was filed less than 60 days before the proposed retrenchment.
(b) Only the lay-off application, because lay-off requires a longer period than the company provided.
(c) The lay-off and closure applications, because both require more notice than the company provided.
(d) The closure and retrenchment applications, because both require at least 90 days before action.

78. Pragati Buildworks operates a construction site where several workers are engaged in scaffolding, concreting and material handling. The site manager schedules workers for 50 hours every week, stating that the extra two hours are necessary because the project is close to completion. The employer also asks women engineers to supervise night-pour work beyond 7 PM, after obtaining their written consent and installing CCTV cameras, but without arranging pick-up and drop transportation. Further, the employer arranges paid medical check-ups for workers above 40 years of age and calls them "optional welfare support."
Consider the following statements:

I. The weekly working hours are compliant because the excess is only two hours and is linked to project urgency.
II. Employment of women beyond 7 PM requires written consent, adequate transportation facilities and CCTV surveillance.
III. The medical examination for workers above 40 years of age in construction work must be arranged free of cost.
IV. The rules are concerned only with employer duties and do not deal with procedures for regulatory compliance.

How many of the above statements are correct?
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four

79. Which of the following statements is incorrect under the rules framed for occupational safety, health and working conditions and social security?
(a) An establishment cannot defend a 49-hour workweek merely by saying that the extra hour was spread across different working days.
(b) A woman employee's willingness to work after 7 PM is insufficient unless the required protective arrangements are also provided.
(c) A construction employer cannot treat the age-linked medical examination as a paid facility recoverable from eligible workers.
(d) The Social Security Rules, 2026 are limited to administrative record-keeping and do not regulate the procedure for benefit delivery.

Passage: The law of agency under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 is based on the idea that one person may act through another in legal and commercial dealings. For a valid agency, the principal must be legally competent to contract. This means that the principal must be a major, must be of sound mind, and must not be disqualified by law from entering into contracts. However, the agent need not always possess full contractual capacity. As between the principal and third persons, even a minor may act as an agent, though such minor may not be personally liable to the principal for his acts. Agency also differs from ordinary contracts because no consideration is necessary for its creation. The authority of the agent may arise even without payment, commission or reward.

The relationship between principal and agent is fiduciary in nature. This means that it is founded on trust, confidence and loyalty. The agent must act within the authority given by the principal and must conduct the assigned work with care, skill and honesty. A special agent is appointed for a particular act or transaction, while a general agent is authorised to perform acts connected with a particular business or employment. A sub-agent may be appointed by an agent in permitted circumstances, and co-agents are multiple agents appointed for the same work.

The duties of an agent flow from this fiduciary relationship. An agent must conduct the business of the agency with reasonable skill and diligence. He is not expected to guarantee success, but he must act with the level of care that a person engaged in that kind of work would ordinarily exercise. If loss is caused to the principal due to the agent's negligence or lack of skill, the agent may be liable to compensate the principal. An agent must also avoid secret profits. He cannot use his position to obtain an undisclosed personal benefit from the transaction. If the agent deals on his own account, hides material facts, or earns a secret commission without the principal's knowledge, the principal may reject the transaction or claim the benefit obtained by the agent.

At the same time, the law protects an agent who acts lawfully and in good faith. The principal must indemnify the agent for acts done within authority and for good-faith acts performed in the course of agency. Agency may end in several ways, depending on the circumstances of the relationship. It may be terminated by revocation by the principal or renunciation by the agent, provided reasonable notice is given where required. It can also come to an end by mutual agreement between the parties, or automatically upon the completion of the work for which the agency was created. Additionally, the expiry of a fixed period, if the agency was time-bound, will terminate the relationship. Certain events bring agency to an end by operation of law, such as the death or insanity of either the principal or the agent, the destruction of the subject matter of the agency, or the insolvency of the principal. In some cases, the termination of agency must be communicated to third parties to avoid continued liability.

80. Rekha owns a chain of furniture stores. She authorises Imran to complete one purchase of teakwood from a named supplier for her Jaipur showroom. Separately, she authorises Meenal to manage the daily affairs of the Pune showroom, including routine supplier coordination and customer orders. Meenal appoints Omkar to inspect delivered furniture because the showroom policy permits technical inspection through appointed assistants. Rekha also appoints Farhan and Gita together to negotiate the same annual insurance renewal for all stores. Which description best fits these relationships?
(a) Imran is a special agent, Meenal is a general agent, Omkar is a sub-agent, and Farhan and Gita are co-agents.
(b) Imran is a special agent, Meenal is a general agent, Omkar is a co-agent, and Farhan and Gita are sub-agents.
(c) Imran is a general agent, Meenal is a special agent, Omkar is a sub-agent, and Farhan and Gita are co-agents.
(d) Imran is a special agent, Meenal is a sub-agent, Omkar is a general agent, and Farhan and Gita are co-agents.

81. Sahil appointed Tara, an experienced property consultant, to purchase a warehouse for his logistics business. Sahil fixed a budget of ₹2 crore and asked Tara to complete the purchase quickly because he had already signed supply contracts. Tara inspected the warehouse, checked the sale deed, and negotiated the price down to ₹1.92 crore. However, she did not examine zoning restrictions, though property consultants handling warehouse purchases ordinarily verify them before advising purchase. After the purchase, Sahil discovered that the warehouse could not be used for logistics storage, causing substantial loss. Tara argued that she had not guaranteed the success of the investment and had acted within the price limit. Is Tara liable to compensate Sahil?
(a) Yes, because the loss resulted from failure to exercise the ordinary skill and diligence expected in that work.
(b) Yes, because the purchase did not serve Sahil's business purpose despite being completed within the price limit.
(c) No, because an agent is not expected to guarantee success and Tara negotiated below the fixed budget.
(d) No, because Sahil wanted the purchase completed quickly and did not expressly mention zoning verification.

82. Nandan authorised Kavya, a broker, to sell a specific consignment of imported copper sheets to Prakash Traders at not less than ₹75 lakh, and told her that the authority was confined to that transaction. Prakash offered ₹76 lakh, but asked Kavya to pledge another consignment lying in Nandan's warehouse as temporary security until payment was cleared. Kavya agreed, believing that this would secure a better commercial relationship for Nandan. Prakash later defaulted, and the pledged consignment was retained by a lender. Kavya argued that she acted honestly and obtained a price above the minimum fixed by Nandan. Is Kavya liable to Nandan?

(a) Yes, because her authority was confined to the specified sale and the pledge went beyond that assigned transaction.

(b) Yes, because Prakash's later default indicates that Kavya failed to exercise proper commercial judgment as broker.

(c) No, because she acted honestly, obtained a price above the minimum, and tried to protect Nandan's business interest.

(d) No, because her authority to complete the sale included responsibility for security terms connected with that transaction.

83. Pallavi, a 35-year-old art collector of sound mind, authorised Adil, her 16-year-old neighbour, to purchase a rare camera from Dev for not more than ₹2 lakh. Adil was not promised any commission because he was helping Pallavi as a family acquaintance. Adil disclosed to Dev that he was acting for Pallavi and purchased the camera for ₹1.95 lakh. After delivery, Pallavi refused to pay, arguing that Adil was a minor, had received no consideration, and could not create a valid agency relationship in a commercial transaction. Can Dev treat the purchase as having been made through Pallavi's agent?

(a) Yes, because Pallavi was competent, Adil could act as agent between principal and third person, and no payment was necessary.

(b) Yes, because Adil's minor status is cured once he signs for a competent principal and accepts delivery of the goods.

(c) No, because an agent must have full contractual capacity when the transaction creates obligations for the principal.

(d) No, because an unpaid family acquaintance lacks consideration and cannot create agency in a commercial purchase.

84. Suman, a 42-year-old business owner of sound mind, appointed Ira, aged 17, to negotiate a short-term supply contract with a stationery vendor. Suman did not promise Ira any commission but gave her written instructions not to agree to credit terms beyond 30 days. Ira negotiated honestly but accepted 90-day credit terms because the vendor offered a small discount and she believed it would improve Suman's cash flow. Later, Suman refused to accept the contract and argued that Ira's age and lack of payment made the agency ineffective.

Consider the following statements:

I. Ira's minority prevents her from acting as agent between Suman and the vendor, even though Suman is competent.

II. The absence of commission does not by itself prevent agency from arising between Suman and Ira.

III. Ira's honest belief in commercial benefit is enough if she acted outside the authority given by Suman.

IV. The agency relationship requires Ira to act within authority and conduct the assigned work with care, skill and honesty.

How many of the above statements are false?

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

Section D: Logical Reasoning

Passage: The ongoing war in West Asia and the rising costs of fuel and fertilizers give India an opportunity to enhance fertilizer use efficiency and moderate demand. India produces 80% of its urea requirement domestically and imports the rest while also boosting domestic production capacities to become fully self-reliant. But India's urea industry relies too heavily on imported fuel. While green ammonia produced from the electrolysis of water using solar energy is an option, it is not sustainable in water-stressed areas. The situation is worse for phosphatic fertilizers, as India lacks mineral rock phosphate and therefore has to import such fertilizers almost entirely.

Together, both the nitrogen (mostly urea) and phosphorus components of fertilizers define India's food security. While the government has been enhancing subsidies to maintain fertilizer prices for farmers, over two-thirds of the ₹2 lakh crore spent on annual subsidies is not harvested as food, and is lost to pollution.

Inefficient, excessive or unbalanced use of fertilizer nutrients not only wastes money but also damages the soil, water, air, human health, biodiversity, and causes climate change and global warming. The more fertilizers we use, the more they deplete the soil's organic matter and its holding capacity for water and nutrients, threatening crop yields and pushing farmers to add more fertilizers. This 'fertilizer trap' explains why India's national demand for fertilizers never saturates, even as supply has increased over the decades.

Therefore, it is high time to move beyond supply side management and boost fertilizer use efficiency to moderate demand. Efficiency means producing more crop per kg of fertilizer used, or maintaining yields while reducing fertilizer input. The government's 'nutrient-based subsidy' did not improve efficiencies or reduce demand as urea was not included in the scheme. While neem-coated urea was meant to improve nitrogen-use efficiency, it could not stop the loss of most of the urea as ammonia to air pollution. Similarly, most of the phosphatic fertilizers are also lost to water pollution. While pulses, other leguminous cover crops, manures, composts and biochar could reduce fertilizers to a large extent, they are no longer the mainstay of our farming systems. Last month, the Union government directed the State governments to promote green manure but did not emphasise on fertilizer savings.

In November 2017, the Prime Minister had, in his Man ki Baat address to the nation, called for halving fertilizer usage within five years. However, fertilizer consumption has only increased due to the lack of inter-ministerial and interdepartmental coordination to address farming systems in an integrated manner. For example, though the government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for over 20 crops, actual government procurement is limited to rice, wheat and sugarcane, which is why farmers prefer to grow only these three crops.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/improving-efficiency-of-fertilizer-use-in-india/article70995382.ece

85. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the author's view on domestic urea production?
(a) Domestic urea capacity mostly shields fertilizer security against external input dependence risks.
(b) Domestic urea capacity may still leave fertilizer security exposed through imported inputs.
(c) Imported fuel dependence matters only until domestic urea output becomes sufficient nationally.
(d) External input dependence is minor when finished fertilizer imports remain limited nationally.

86. If it were established that green ammonia can be produced at scale in water-stressed regions without adding pressure on local water resources, which passage claim must be incorrect?
(a) Green ammonia can reduce fuel dependence but requires careful local resource planning.
(b) Water availability can influence which fertilizer technologies are regionally appropriate for adoption.
(c) Renewable energy alone may not determine the sustainability of ammonia production choices.
(d) Green ammonia using solar electrolysis remains unsustainable in areas facing water stress.

87. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's explanation of the "fertilizer trap"?
(a) Farmers increased fertilizer where declining yields were linked to weaker nutrient retention.
(b) Heavy fertilizer use coincided with emissions and runoff in intensive farming regions.
(c) Demand increased fastest where soil organic matter rose despite sustained fertilizer application.
(d) Fertilizer consumption kept rising despite expanded supply across several agricultural regions nationwide.

88. Which of the following would most strongly support the author's claim about inefficient fertilizer subsidy expenditure?
(a) A yield survey shows subsidized fertilizer raises output in many irrigated districts.
(b) A price survey shows subsidies keep fertilizers affordable during global price disruptions.
(c) A nutrient audit shows subsidized nitrogen and phosphorus largely become offsite pollution.
(d) A procurement study shows cereal crops receive greater assured buying support nationally.

89. Which of the following best identifies a flaw in the author's reasoning about farmers' crop choices?
(a) It treats procurement concentration as irrelevant despite acknowledging farmers prefer assured crops.
(b) It treats MSP announcements as identical to actual procurement outcomes everywhere nationally.
(c) It treats fertilizer pollution as direct evidence that procurement shapes cropping decisions.
(d) It treats procurement concentration as sufficient cause without addressing competing crop incentives.

90. Which of the following is an assumption behind the author's recommendation to move beyond supply-side fertilizer management?
(a) Domestic fertilizer production becomes irrelevant once organic inputs are promoted across farms.
(b) Fertilizer subsidies must end before farmers can adopt better nutrient-management practices.
(c) Current fertilizer demand includes avoidable waste that efficiency measures can meaningfully reduce.
(d) Import dependence alone explains why fertilizer consumption continues rising across farming systems.

Passage: Raw milk has long been popular, as well as controversial, in the US. While health authorities warn it can carry harmful bacteria, supporters argue it is more natural, and it has also become tied to anti-government and "natural living" movements. In the UK, it is now gaining popularity, particularly among younger consumers, farmers say, as a less processed option, with new products launching to meet demand. Raw milk comes straight from the cow (or sheep or goat) and has not been pasteurised, the process of heating liquids to eliminate harmful pathogens and make them safe to drink. Because it does not undergo this heat treatment, the Food Standards Agency warns that raw milk can cause food poisoning, posing particular risks to pregnant women, young children and people with weakened immune systems.

With more customers asking for raw milk, the Modern Milkman – a UK-based delivery company – has launched what it calls "brewed milk" this month, sourced from Mossgiel Organic Dairy in Ayrshire. Because raw milk sales are tightly regulated in the UK, the company has positioned this as an alternative. It is priced at £2.80 for a one-litre glass bottle.
People are looking for flavour, transparency and something that feels closer to the farm. We cannot sell fully raw milk widely in the UK, so brewed milk is our answer to consumer curiosity. It makes fantastic coffee and incredibly rich porridge. We're seeing consistent demand from our customers asking about raw milk, and there's a growing curiosity around where food comes from and how much is processed. Because raw milk is so tightly regulated in the UK, we set out to find the closest possible alternative that still meets the highest safety standards.

Raw milk in the UK can only be sold directly to consumers by registered producers – such as at farms, farmers' markets or through delivery rounds – and it is banned entirely in Scotland.
Producers must meet strict hygiene standards, undergo regular inspections and testing, and include clear health warnings. Mossgiel's "brewed milk" uses a lower-temperature pasteurisation process, heating milk to 68C for five

minutes, which the company says uses about 90% less energy than conventional methods. The result, it claims, is a product that retains more flavour while still meeting safety requirements.

Farmers are also reporting a steady rise in raw milk sales. Fen Farm Dairy in Suffolk has seen a 32% increase in raw milk sales year on year. It's our most popular online product by quite some margin, and the same is true in our two local farm shops. The rise to "the growing health and fitness trend the UK has seen post-pandemic". Younger people are swapping pubs for gyms, and they want the contents of their fridge to reflect their lifestyle, adding that it also reflects a wider move away from ultra-processed foods. Raw milk is in its natural state, straight from the cow and full of goodness.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: https://www.theguardian.com/food/2026/apr/19/making-a-splash-demand-for-raw-and-brewed-milk-growing-in-uk

91. The Modern Milkman's decision to offer "brewed milk" depends most strongly on which necessary assumption?
(a) Clear origin labelling alone would satisfy buyers asking for less processed milk.
(b) Lower pricing would be the main reason buyers shift from raw milk to brewed milk.
(c) A safer milk with raw-like flavour could satisfy some buyers curious about raw milk.
(d) Health warnings would normally end consumer interest in raw milk alternatives.

92. Which of the following would most strengthen the safety-based argument against wider raw milk consumption?
(a) Surveys show raw-milk buyers often understand warnings but still prefer flavour.
(b) Tests show compliant raw-milk farms usually satisfy current hygiene standards.
(c) Surveys show low-heat milk buyers often value flavour over conventional packaging.
(d) Tests show compliant raw-milk batches may contain heat-sensitive harmful bacteria.

93. Health authorities warn that raw milk can cause food poisoning, yet younger health-conscious consumers are increasingly drawn to it. Which option best resolves this apparent contradiction?
(a) Farm sourcing may build trust, although trust alone does not create a health preference.
(b) Minimal processing may signal wellness, while microbial risks remain unseen by consumers.
(c) Online popularity may reassure buyers, although popularity does not prove product safety.
(d) Richer flavour may attract buyers, although flavour does not establish healthfulness.

94. A dairy company wants to meet demand for less processed milk while avoiding legal and safety concerns. What should it do?
(a) Sell low-heat milk, stress naturalness, and leave pasteurisation details unstated.
(b) Sell farm-linked milk, stress demand, and minimise discussion of risk groups.
(c) Sell labelled low-heat milk, disclose processing, and distinguish it from raw milk.
(d) Sell raw milk directly, disclose warnings, and describe it as broadly suitable.

95. Which outcome most reasonably follows from the reported increase in raw milk sales at Fen Farm Dairy?
(a) Direct dairy sellers may benefit as lifestyle demand supports niche less processed products.
(b) Safety warnings may become unnecessary as health focused buyers purchase raw milk regularly.
(c) National retail rules may loosen once individual farms report higher raw milk sales.
(d) Pasteurised milk may be displaced if online raw milk purchases continue rising quickly.

96. Which conclusion follows most strongly from the passage's discussion of consumer interest in raw milk?
(a) Demand is shaped by legal scarcity rather than flavour, transparency, or processing concerns.
(b) Demand is shaped by perceived naturalness, not by proven superiority over pasteurised milk.
(c) Demand proves raw milk is nutritionally superior to conventional pasteurised dairy products overall.

(d) Demand shows low-heat processing and raw milk are legally equivalent dairy product categories.

Passage: Eight members of a family, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, live in eight different houses located at the eight compass points around a circular park. The houses are located at North, North-East, East, South-East, South, South-West, West and North-West. All houses face the centre of the park. The clockwise order of positions is North, North-East, East, South-East, South, South-West, West and North-West.

Each person handles exactly one of the following portfolios: Finance, Law, Sports, Education, Media, Health, Design and Robotics. No two persons handle the same portfolio.

Family information:
1. A is the husband of B and they have exactly three children: C, D and E.
2. C is married to F and they have exactly one child, G.
3. D is married to H.
4. E is A's unmarried son.
5. All marriages mentioned are between one male and one female.

Additional clues:
1. The grandfather of G lives at North and handles Finance.
2. The son-in-law of A lives diametrically opposite the grandfather of G.
3. The mother of G lives diametrically opposite her spouse and lives immediately clockwise of the Finance portfolio holder.
4. The person handling Robotics lives two positions anticlockwise from the son-in-law of A.
5. The only grandchild lives immediately clockwise of the person handling Robotics.
6. The unmarried child of A lives immediately clockwise of G's father.
7. The grandmother of G lives immediately anticlockwise of the Finance portfolio holder.
8. The person handling Law lives diametrically opposite the person handling Media.
9. The son-in-law of A handles Health.
10. The unmarried child of A handles Sports.
11. The only grandchild handles Design.
12. The grandmother of G handles Education.
13. G's father handles Law.

97. Who lives at the South-West position?
(a) C
(b) E
(c) F
(d) H

98. Which portfolio is handled by the person living at East?
(a) Design
(b) Robotics
(c) Education
(d) Sports

99. How is the Sports portfolio holder related to G?
(a) Maternal uncle
(b) Paternal uncle
(c) Grandfather
(d) Brother-in-law

100. Who lives immediately clockwise of the person handling Robotics?
(a) D
(b) G
(c) H
(d) F

101. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched with diametrically opposite houses?
(a) B and E
(b) D and H
(c) A and H
(d) G and E

102. Starting from the house of the Law portfolio holder, if one moves one position anticlockwise, then two positions clockwise, and then one more position clockwise, whose house is reached?
(a) B
(b) D
(c) E
(d) G

Passage: Eight houses A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are located on two sides of a straight road. Four houses are on the northern side of the road and four houses are on the southern side. The houses on the northern side face south, and the houses on the southern side face north. Therefore, houses in the same column are exactly opposite each other.

The four columns are arranged from west to east. The north-west corner means the first house on the northern side, and the south-west corner means the first house on the southern side.

Each house has a different colour among Maroon, Violet, Ivory, Amber, Cyan, Teal, Grey and Olive. Each house also has a different height-rank from 1 to 8, where rank 1 means the tallest house and rank 8 means the shortest house.

A house on one side of the road is said to be diagonally across from a house on the other side if it lies in the immediately next column on the other side of the road. For example, the house in the second column of the southern side has two diagonal houses, one in the first column of the northern side and one in the third column of the northern side.

Conditions
(i) H, the Maroon house, is on the northern side, is not at an end, and has exactly one house to its east.
(ii) H is exactly opposite A.
(iii) G, the Amber house, is immediately west of A and is the shortest house.
(iv) C, the Ivory house, is exactly opposite G.
(v) The second tallest house is immediately east of the shortest house.
(vi) C is taller than every house except H and A.
(vii) B is on the same side as C and is immediately east of H.
(viii) E, the Grey house, is exactly opposite B.
(ix) F, the Olive house, is on the northern side and is immediately west of C.
(x) The Cyan house is exactly opposite the Olive house.
(xi) The Grey house is shorter than the Ivory and Violet houses but taller than the Cyan house.
(xii) The Cyan house is taller than the Olive house, and the Olive house is taller than the Teal house.
(xiii) The Teal house is taller only than the Amber house.

103. Which of the following gives the correct label, colour and height-rank of the south-west corner house?
(a) D, Cyan, rank 5
(b) F, Olive, rank 6
(c) G, Amber, rank 8
(d) E, Grey, rank 4

104. What is the colour of the house located at the north-west corner?
(a) Ivory
(b) Olive
(c) Cyan
(d) Teal

105. Which house is the second-shortest among all the eight houses?
(a) E
(b) F
(c) B
(d) D

106. Which house is north-east diagonally across from the Amber house?
(a) C
(b) H
(c) F
(d) B

107. Starting from the Cyan house, one moves one column east on the same side, then crosses the road to the opposite house, and then moves two columns east on that side. Which house is reached?
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) H

108. Which colour belongs to the house that is exactly two height-ranks shorter than the Ivory house?
(a) Grey
(b) Olive
(c) Cyan
(d) Teal

Section E: Quantitative Techniques

[Directions for Q.109-Q114]:

A state procurement agency managed wheat collection at four centres named Rewa, Satna, Sehore and Dewas during a special procurement window. Rewa received 8,400 bags with an average gross weight of 50.4 kg per bag. Satna received 7,200 bags with an average gross weight of 49.8 kg per bag. Sehore received 9,600 bags with an average gross weight of 50.2 kg per bag. Dewas received 6,800 bags with an average gross weight of 50.6 kg per bag. Before payment, the agency applied a quality deduction to gross weight. The deduction was 1.5% at Rewa, 0.8% at Satna, 1.2% at Sehore and 2% at Dewas. The accepted net grain was paid at ₹2,275 per quintal. A centre also received a quality bonus of ₹6 per quintal on its accepted net grain if its accepted net weight per bag exceeded 49.5 kg. For transport, one truck could carry 18,000 kg of accepted grain, and even a small balance required an additional truck. The freight cost per truck was ₹7,400 from Rewa, ₹8,100 from Satna, ₹6,850 from Sehore and ₹9,200 from Dewas.

109.Which centre had the highest accepted net grain in quintals?
(a) Rewa
(b) Satna
(c) Dewas
(d) Sehore

110.What was the total procurement payment including the quality bonus, rounded to the nearest rupee?
(a) ₹3,60,82,330
(b) ₹3,61,56,151
(c) ₹3,62,20,410
(d) ₹3,59,94,760

111.If the entire accepted grain was transported, what was the total freight cost?
(a) ₹6,82,450
(b) ₹7,11,900
(c) ₹6,99,350
(d) ₹7,08,600

112.What was the difference between Dewas and Sehore in freight cost per accepted quintal, rounded to two decimal places?
(a) ₹12.99
(b) ₹10.84
(c) ₹14.26
(d) ₹11.48

113.If 12% of accepted grain at Rewa and Satna was kept as buffer stock and only the remaining grain was transported, how many fewer trucks would be required at these two centres together?
(a) 3 trucks
(b) 4 trucks
(c) 6 trucks
(d) 5 trucks

114.What was the average accepted net weight per bag across all four centres?
(a) 49.28 kg

(b) 49.56 kg
(c) 49.72 kg
(d) 50.08 kg

[Directions for Q.115-Q120]:

Saraswati Law College conducted Vidhik Utsav with four paid events: Moot Final, Policy Debate, Client Counselling and Cultural Evening. For each event, passes were sold in three windows: early, regular and spot. Moot Final sold 180 early passes, 220 regular passes and 100 spot passes. Policy Debate sold 160 early passes, 180 regular passes and 70 spot passes. Client Counselling sold 120 early passes, 160 regular passes and 60 spot passes. Cultural Evening sold 240 early passes, 300 regular passes and 160 spot passes. In every event, early passes were divided between students and visitors in the ratio 3:1, regular passes in the ratio 7:3, and spot passes in the ratio 3:2. The early pass price was ₹160 for students and ₹240 for visitors. The regular pass price was ₹210 for students and ₹300 for visitors. The spot pass price was ₹270 for students and ₹390 for visitors. In Moot Final and Policy Debate, one fifteenth of early student passes were free volunteer passes and did not generate revenue. No other free passes were issued. Every paid student pass carried one food coupon, and every visitor pass carried two food coupons. Each coupon cost the organiser ₹35. If an event had more than 150 visitors, the sponsor reimbursed ₹22 per coupon for that event. Otherwise, the sponsor reimbursed ₹18 per coupon for that event.

115.What was the total pass revenue from all four events combined?
(a) ₹4,51,120
(b) ₹4,43,840
(c) ₹4,58,600
(d) ₹4,39,920

116.What was the net amount left after deducting the organiser's unreimbursed coupon cost from total pass revenue?
(a) ₹4,06,780
(b) ₹4,22,350
(c) ₹4,18,900
(d) ₹4,14,470

117.Which event had the highest pass revenue per paid attendee?
(a) Moot Final
(b) Cultural Evening
(c) Client Counselling
(d) Policy Debate

118.What was the difference between total regular visitor revenue and total spot student revenue across all four events?
(a) ₹12,960
(b) ₹13,480
(c) ₹14,220
(d) ₹15,060

119.If Cultural Evening alone is considered after deducting its unreimbursed coupon cost, what was its net amount?
(a) ₹1,53,298
(b) ₹1,49,760
(c) ₹1,56,420

(d) ₹1,47,880

120.What was the total number of food coupons issued across all four events?
(a) 2,420
(b) 2,486
(c) 2,394
(d) 2,522

Rough Work