

UG 2027

ADMIT CARD NUMBER

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QUESTION BOOKLET NO: 2027UG10



**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 31 (Thirty-One) pages including 1 (One) blank page 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: Weapons of mass destruction have a peculiar fascination. They can generate a warm glow of strength and power carefully divorced from the brutality and genocide on which the potency of the weapons depends. The great epics - from the Iliad and Ramayana to the Kalevala and Nibelungenlied - provide thrilling accounts of the might of special weapons, which are not only powerful in themselves, but also greatly empower their possessors. As India, along with Pakistan, goes down the route of cultivating nuclear weapons, the imagined radiance of perceived power is hard to miss.

Perceptions can deceive. It has to be asked whether powerful weapons in general and nuclear armaments in particular can be expected - invariably or even typically - to strengthen and empower their possessor. An important prudential issue is involved here. There is, of course, also the question of ethics, and in particular the rightness or wrongness of a nuclear policy. That important issue can be distinguished from the question of practical benefit or loss to a nation from a particular policy. We have good grounds to be interested in both the questions - the prudential and the ethical - but also reason enough not to see the two issues as disparate and totally unconnected to each other. Our behaviour towards each other cannot be divorced from what we make of the ethics of one another's pursuits, and the reasons of morality have, as a result, prudential importance as well. It is in this light that I want to examine the challenges of nuclear policy in the subcontinent in general and in India in particular.

Whether, or to what extent, powerful weapons empower a nation is not a new question. Indeed, well before the age of nuclear armament began, Rabindranath Tagore had expressed a general doubt about the fortifying effects of military strength. If 'in his eagerness for power', Tagore had argued in 1917, a nation 'multiplies his weapons at the cost of his soul, then it is he who is in much greater danger than his enemies'.

Extracted from: The Argumentative Indian by Amartya Sen

1. From the passage it is evident that:
 - (a) Moral heroism is presented as the source of a weapon's potency.
 - (b) Epic fascination treats weaponry chiefly as a symbol of status.
 - (c) Special weapons possess inherent might and strengthen their wielders.
 - (d) A warrior's authority remains independent of any weapon possessed.
2. The term "warm glow of strength and power" refers to:
 - (a) Attractive power imagined apart from its underlying brutality.
 - (b) Defensive confidence created by reliable nuclear deterrence.
 - (c) Moral reassurance arising from restrained military power.
 - (d) Admiration for strength accompanied by awareness of suffering.
3. Which of the statements is true?
 - (a) Ethics matter only when policy produces practical failure.
 - (b) Prudence remains independent of all moral considerations.
 - (c) Ethical and practical judgments must always produce identical conclusions.
 - (d) Moral judgments influence conduct and acquire practical importance.
4. The main idea of the passage is:
 - (a) Epic traditions primarily explain modern societies' nuclear ambitions.
 - (b) Nuclear policy requires interconnected ethical and practical assessment.
 - (c) Military strength inevitably endangers its possessor more than enemies.
 - (d) International opinion alone determines nuclear policy's moral significance.

5. The word “prudential” in the above passage refers to:

- (a) Normative
- (b) Strategic
- (c) Practical
- (d) Precautionary

Passage: A few quotes from Stephens's writings will give a sense of the romantic appeal of the Maya: "The city was desolate. No remnant of this race hangs round the ruins, with traditions handed down from father to son and from generation to generation. It lay before us like a shattered bark in the midst of the ocean, her mast gone, her name effaced, her crew perished, and none to tell whence she came, to whom she belonged, how long on her journey, or what caused her destruction. Architecture, sculpture, and painting, all the arts which embellish life, had flourished in this overgrown forest; orators, warriors, and statesmen, beauty, ambition, and glory had lived and passed away, and none knew that such things had been, or could tell of their past existence. Here were the remains of a cultivated, polished, and peculiar people, who had passed through all the stages incident to the rise and fall of nations; reached their golden age, and perished. We went up to their desolate temples and fallen altars; and wherever we moved we saw the evidence of their taste, their skill in arts. ... We called back into life the strange people who gazed in sadness from the wall; pictured them, in fanciful costumes and adorned with plumes of feather, ascending the terraces of the palace and the steps leading to the temples. In the romance of the world's history nothing ever impressed me more forcibly than the spectacle of this once great and lovely city, overturned, desolate, and lost, overgrown with trees for miles around, and without even a name to distinguish it." Those sensations are what tourists drawn to Maya ruins still feel today, and why we find the Maya collapse so fascinating.

Extracted from: Collapse by Jared Diamond

6. Which of the following can be inferred to be the most significant characteristic of the city's desolation?

- (a) Surviving art preserves cultural achievement despite the loss of historical identity.
- (b) Architectural remains reveal sophistication while withholding the cause of destruction.
- (c) Natural overgrowth has made the city inaccessible to all subsequent observers.
- (d) Lost inherited memory leaves no surviving community able to interpret the city.

7. In the context of the passage, the term “effaced” most likely means:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Obscured | (b) Erased |
| (c) Defaced | (d) Forgotten |

8. Which of the following best explains why Stephens compares the city to a shattered bark?

- (a) The city resembles a nameless wreck without surviving testimony.
- (b) The civilisation completed its historical journey before disappearing.
- (c) Physical records vanished while collective memory remained intact.
- (d) The ruins permit reliable reconstruction of the city's history.

9. According to the passage, what shows that the Maya were a cultivated people?

- (a) Surviving temples demonstrate a stable hierarchy governing artistic production.
- (b) Imagined costumes preserve an unbroken tradition of ceremonial refinement.
- (c) Flourishing arts demonstrate aesthetic refinement and technical skill.
- (d) Fallen altars establish the continued authority of Maya religious institutions.

10. The passage explains the romantic appeal of the Maya by

- (a) reconstructing the causes that transformed prosperity into abandonment.
- (b) presenting the forest as the destroyer of Maya history.
- (c) depicting every advanced society as following identical cycles.

(d) contrasting former refinement with present anonymity and desolation.

Passage: Owing to their historical position, it became the vocation of the aristocracies of France and England to write pamphlets against modern bourgeois society. In the French Revolution of July 1830, and in the English reform agitation, these aristocracies again succumbed to the hateful upstart. Thenceforth, a serious political struggle was altogether out of the question. A literary battle alone remained possible. But even in the domain of literature the old cries of the restoration period had become impossible.

In order to arouse sympathy, the aristocracy was obliged to lose sight, apparently, of its own interests, and to formulate their indictment against the bourgeoisie in the interest of the exploited working class alone. Thus, the aristocracy took their revenge by singing lampoons on their new masters and whispering in his ears sinister prophecies of coming catastrophe.

In this way arose feudal Socialism: half lamentation, half lampoon; half an echo of the past, half menace of the future; at times, by its bitter, witty and incisive criticism, striking the bourgeoisie to the very heart's core; but always ludicrous in its effect, through total incapacity to comprehend the march of modern history. The aristocracy, in order to rally the people to them, waved the proletarian alms-bag in front for a banner. But the people, so often as it joined them, saw on their hindquarters the old feudal coats of arms, and deserted with loud and irreverent laughter.

One section of the French Legitimists and "Young England" exhibited this spectacle. In pointing out that their mode of exploitation was different to that of the bourgeoisie, the feudalists forget that they exploited under circumstances and conditions that were quite different and that are now antiquated. In showing that, under their rule, the modern proletariat never existed, they forget that the modern bourgeoisie is the necessary offspring of their own form of society.

Extracted from: The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels

11. Which of the following aspects is most critical in understanding the aristocracy's opposition to bourgeois society?

- (a) Political defeat redirected aristocratic hostility into literary attack.
- (b) Worker solidarity persuaded aristocrats to abandon feudal interests.
- (c) Literary competition made pamphlets more effective than politics.
- (d) Popular loyalty preserved the aristocracy's political influence.

12. What does the phrase "hateful upstart" imply in the context of the passage?

- (a) Proletarian ascendancy feared by entrenched bourgeois ruling interests.
- (b) Reform agitation blamed for weakening aristocratic political control.
- (c) Bourgeois ascendancy resented by the politically displaced aristocracy.
- (d) Radical pamphleteers blamed for ending aristocratic political power.

13. The term feudal Socialism as used in the passage refers to:

- (a) A proletarian doctrine reviving feudal institutions against industrial exploitation.
- (b) Aristocratic criticism disguised as concern for exploited workers.
- (c) A bourgeois reform programme containing growing proletarian discontent.
- (d) An ideology reconciling inherited rank with democratic industry.

14. Which of the following was not mentioned as a characteristic of feudal Socialism?

- (a) Bitter criticism capable of penetrating bourgeois self-confidence.
- (b) Nostalgic lament coupled with warnings of future catastrophe.

- (c) Historical incomprehension producing an unintentionally ludicrous effect.
- (d) Genuine proletarian loyalty sustaining its political authority.

15. According to this passage, what did the feudalists forget while criticising bourgeois exploitation?

- (a) Feudal exploitation operated under older historical conditions.
- (b) Feudal domination was milder than bourgeois exploitation.
- (c) Bourgeois relations merely continued unchanged feudal practices.
- (d) Political defeat erased the consequences of feudal exploitation.

Passage: The summer evening had begun to fold the world in its mysterious embrace. Far away in the west the sun was setting and the last glow of all too fleeting day lingered lovingly on sea and strand, on the proud promontory of dear old Howth guarding as ever the waters of the bay, on the weedgrown rocks along Sandymount shore and, last but not least, on the quiet church whence there streamed forth at times upon the stillness the voice of prayer to her who is in her pure radiance a beacon ever to the stormtossed heart of man, Mary, star of the sea.

The three girl friends were seated on the rocks, enjoying the evening scene and the air which was fresh but not too chilly. Many a time and oft were they wont to come there to that favourite nook to have a cosy chat beside the sparkling waves and discuss matters feminine, Cissy Caffrey and Edy Boardman with the baby in the pushcar and Tommy and Jacky Caffrey, two little curlyheaded boys, dressed in sailor suits with caps to match and the name H. M. S. Belleisle printed on both. For Tommy and Jacky Caffrey were twins, scarce four years old and very noisy and spoiled twins sometimes but for all that darling little fellows with bright merry faces and endearing ways about them. They were dabbling in the sand with their spades and buckets, building castles as children do, or playing with their big coloured ball, happy as the day was long. And Edy Boardman was rocking the chubby baby to and fro in the pushcar while that young gentleman fairly chuckled with delight. He was but eleven months and nine days old and, though still a tiny toddler, was just beginning to lisp his first babyish words. Cissy Caffrey bent over him to tease his fat little plucks and the dainty dimple in his chin.

Extracted from: Ulysses by James Joyce

16. The narrator's description of the evening scene highlights which aspect most strongly?

- (a) Spiritual consolation yielding to an atmosphere of unease.
- (b) Devotional solemnity conflicting with the children's liveliness.
- (c) Coastal beauty merging with an atmosphere of religious serenity.
- (d) Natural tranquillity displaced by ordinary domestic responsibility.

17. Which literary device is most evident in the narrator's line: "The summer evening had begun to fold the world in its mysterious embrace"?

- (a) Apostrophe
- (b) Pathetic fallacy
- (c) Metonymy
- (d) Personification

18. The word "promontory" means:

- (a) Headland
- (b) Isthmus
- (c) Peninsula
- (d) Escarpment

19. The word "wont" means:

- (a) Inclined

- (b) Accustomed
- (c) Expected
- (d) Prepared

20. The narrator's description of Tommy and Jacky as “very noisy and spoiled twins sometimes but for all that darling little fellows” suggests:

- (a) Their misbehaviour is excused as an unavoidable feature of childhood.
- (b) Their charm completely removes criticism of their spoiled conduct.
- (c) Mild disapproval is softened by affectionate indulgence.
- (d) Their noisiness is attributed to inadequate parental discipline.

Passage: ON THE FIFTH anniversary of the new road, the local punchayet, dominated by a new breed of businessmen and entrepreneurs, organized a small celebration, inviting everyone to participate. Repulsed by the very idea, Mr. Kohlah left the shop early that evening. He pulled off his eye-patch and started on his walk. The rented loudspeakers, from their perches on tree branches in the town square, followed him for some distance with tinny music and the babble of empty speeches.

He must have walked about three miles when the light of day turned towards the promise of sunset. Strains of pink and orange were weaving their ephemeral threads through the sky. He stopped to gaze westwards, eager to savour the moment. At times like these he wished for two eyes again, to get a wider sweep of the landscape.

Then his gaze was pulled downwards, across the treeless hillside. From hundreds of shacks there rose the grey, stinging smoke of frugal cooking fires. The gauze obscured the horizon. Facing upwind, he could smell the acrid haze and, behind it, the stench of human waste that it grimly tried to shroud. He shifted his weight uncertainly. A twig snapped under his feet. He stood still, asking himself what he was waiting for. He heard the stark voices of mothers calling, the shrieks of children, the barking of pariah dogs. He imagined the miserable contents of the pots blackening over the fires while hungry mouths waited around.

Suddenly, he noticed that dusk had fallen: the sunset was forfeited behind the pall. And the entire scene was so mean and squalid by twilight, so utterly beyond his ability to accept or comprehend. He felt lost and frightened. Waves of anger, compassion, disgust, sorrow, failure, betrayal, love—surged and crashed, battering and confusing him. For what? Of whom? And why was it? If only he could...

But he could make no sense of his emotions. He felt a tightness in his chest, then his throat constricted as if he were choking. He wept helplessly, silently.

The evening darkened. He took out his handkerchief and wiped his eyes. It was a moment before he realized, dabbing at phantom tears, that only the good eye was wet. Strange, he could have sworn the missing one had cried too.

Extracted from: A Fine Balance by Rohinton Mistry

21. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Contemplative melancholy | (b) Moral anguish |
| (c) Indignant detachment | (d) Tragic resignation |

22. The contrast between the “promise of sunset” and the “mean and squalid” scene is best classified as:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Symbolic inversion | (b) Tonal counterpoint |
| (c) Pathetic fallacy | (d) Visual juxtaposition |

23. What is “pall”?

- (a) Gloomy covering
- (b) Veiled horizon
- (c) Fading afterglow
- (d) Deepening twilight

24. The repeated references to smoke, stench, shrieks and hungry mouths in the passage primarily serve to:

- (a) Present deprivation as a morally neutral social reality.
- (b) Expose poverty concealed by claims of local progress.
- (c) Attribute rural poverty to the surrounding natural environment.
- (d) Prioritise aesthetic disappointment over visible human suffering.

Section B: Current Affairs including General Knowledge

Passage: A wooden panelled bookshelf behind him, Pakistani Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif signed the memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the United States and Iran, aimed at extending their ceasefire by creating a pathway towards long-term peace. Sharif then held up the document for the cameras. That was the high point of a frenzied diplomatic effort led by Pakistan spanning weeks, which had culminated in the MoU that Sharif signed as a mediator.

Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has, issued two statements expressing "deep concern" over renewed US-Iran hostilities, with the MoU Islamabad had helped pull together seemingly in shreds. The US launched the latest in a series of attacks on Iran, which responded by firing missiles and drones at multiple Gulf and Arab nations that it blamed for hosting US military bases. Hours later, Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Esmail Baghaei told reporters that mediators, including Pakistan, Qatar and Oman, remained engaged and were continuing their efforts, even as he warned that Iran would continue responding to what it viewed as US non-compliance with the MoU. So far, those efforts have failed to slow down the fighting, even as Pakistan has pressed on with diplomatic outreach.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ishaq Dar spoke by phone with Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi, telling him that dialogue and diplomacy remained the only viable path to resolving the crisis. US attacks on Iran since then have hit at least 10 provinces, killing a soldier and a firefighter in Sistan and Baluchestan, according to Iranian authorities.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/7/14/with-us-iran-trust-broken-again-can-pakistan-bring-them-back-to-talks>]

25. What was the official name of the United States military campaign launched against Iran in 2026?

(a) Operation Epic Fury	(b) Operation Desert Storm
(c) Operation Iron Shield	(d) Operation Enduring Freedom

26. The acronym 'JCPOA', associated with Iran's nuclear programme, stands for:

(a) Joint Convention for Persian Oil Administration	(b) Judicial Council for Peace and Atomic Operations
(c) Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action	(d) Joint Commission for Petroleum and Atomic Oversight

27. The Algiers Declarations resolved the 1979–81 Iran hostage crisis and established the Iran–United States Claims Tribunal. Where is the seat of this Tribunal?

(a) The Hague	(b) Geneva
(c) Vienna	(d) Brussels

28. The Strait of Hormuz provides a maritime connection between the Persian Gulf and which water body?

(a) Red Sea	(b) Gulf of Oman
(c) Gulf of Aden	(d) Mediterranean Sea

29. Which provision of the United Nations Charter recognises the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence following an armed attack?

(a) Article 51	(b) Article 64
(c) Article 94	(d) Article 103

Passage: India added one more grandmaster to its stable after 14-year-old Ethan Vaz earned his third and final grandmaster. By becoming a grandmaster at the age of 14, Vaz joined an elite group of players who got there so early in life. This list includes world champion Gukesh Dommaraju and many of India's golden generation stars like Praggnanandhaa, Arjun Erigaisi, Nihal Sarin and Raunak Sadhwani.

Due to financial constraints, until 2023, Vaz did not travel to play in foreign tournaments unless he was representing India in Asian, Commonwealth or World events. It was only in 2023 that the Goan boy started to play in open tournaments abroad, and his career found wings. He became a FIDE Master that year, an International Master in 2024 and now a GM.

We have taken his career ahead slowly because for the initial five years, when his peers used to go overseas and play tournaments to increase their rating, we only could dream of doing it someday. For five years, we never took him overseas, other than the opportunities to represent India and win medals for the country, as stated by Ethan's father Edwin.

Everything about Vaz's fledgling career has been zara hatke. Prodigies with promise struggling to land sponsors is a common refrain in Indian chess. The families of Mayank Chakraborty and Aronyak Ghosh, India's 94th and 95th grandmasters before Vaz, faced financial struggles, with one family even needing to sell ancestral land and pawn off family jewellery just to get their son over the line to becoming a grandmaster.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://indianexpress.com/article/sports/chess/ethan-vaz-india-96th-gm-a-nuke-disaster-crowdfunding-family-sacrifices-10761119/>]

30. Which city in Sri Lanka hosted the Commonwealth Chess Championship 2026?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (a) Colombo | (b) Kandy |
| (c) Kalutara | (d) Galle |

31. What is the name of the rotating trophy awarded to the winning team in the open section of the Chess Olympiad?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Hamilton-Russell Cup | (b) Vera Menchik Cup |
| (c) William Steinitz Cup | (d) Alexander Alekhine Cup |

32. Which country won the first official Chess Olympiad organised by FIDE in 1927?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Czechoslovakia | (b) Soviet Union |
| (c) Hungary | (d) United States |

33. Who won the Open Rapid title at the Commonwealth Chess Championship 2026?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Ethan Vaz | (b) Iniyan Panneerselvam |
| (c) Mitrabha Guha | (d) Srihari L R |

34. Which player broke Koneru Humpy's record as the youngest woman to earn the open Grandmaster title?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Zhu Chen | (b) Judit Polgar |
| (c) Lei Tingjie | (d) Hou Yifan |

35. Who was the first Indian chess player to receive the International Master title?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Manuel Aaron | (b) Praveen Thipsay |
| (c) Dibyendu Barua | (d) Viswanathan Anand |

Passage: India's AI Impact Summit, billed as a landmark gathering of global leaders and technology executives, was overshadowed by logistical chaos on its opening day in Delhi. Participants complained about long queues,

overcrowding and confusion at the venue, saying they had to wait for hours. Some also reported limited access to food and water and said their products were stolen from their stall. The five-day summit, inaugurated by PM Narendra Modi, is being promoted as the first major international AI meeting hosted in the Global South. More than 100 countries are taking part, with technology leaders including Sam Altman of OpenAI and Sundar Pichai of Alphabet Inc expected to attend.

Speaking at the inauguration, Modi stated that the summit showcased the extraordinary potential of AI, Indian talent and innovation", adding that India aimed to shape solutions "not just for India but for the world. Vaishnav stated that the summit intended to look at both the benefits and harms of AI. But the opening day was marred by complaints of poor crowd management at the summit venue Bharat Mandapam. Social media was flooded with complaints from founders, exhibitors and delegates who said security sweeps and last-minute closures left them stranded outside exhibition halls. Dhananjay Yadav, founder of wearable AI start-up NeoSapiens, alleged that products from his company's stall were stolen at the venue. The firm had spent heavily on travel, accommodation and exhibition space, only to see our wearables disappear inside a high-security zone. Several attendees also complained about payment arrangements at food stalls inside the venue.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/ceqvjgrvpn3o>]

36. The International Fund for Agricultural Development was among the international organisations endorsing the New Delhi Declaration on AI Impact. Where is the headquarters of IFAD situated?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (a) Geneva | (b) Paris |
| (c) Vienna | (d) Rome |

37. Rein Tammsaar, appointed as one of the co-chairs of the 2026 UN Global Dialogue on AI Governance, is the Permanent Representative of which country to the United Nations?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Latvia | (b) Lithuania |
| (c) Estonia | (d) Finland |

38. In June 2026, which institution proposed the Cloud and AI Development Act to strengthen cloud infrastructure and artificial intelligence capacity?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) European Commission | (b) European Central Bank |
| (c) Council of Europe | (d) European Court of Auditors |

39. India and Japan issued a joint statement on cooperation in artificial intelligence in July 2026. Which of the following areas was included in the cooperation roadmap?

- (a) Development of a common military command
- (b) Cooperation across the AI technology stack
- (c) Creation of a joint digital currency system
- (d) Establishment of a shared nuclear research centre

40. Which two countries jointly founded the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Canada and France | (b) France and Germany |
| (c) Japan and Canada | (d) India and Singapore |

41. The India AI Impact Summit 2026 emphasised international cooperation in the governance of artificial intelligence. Which organisation adopted the first intergovernmental standard on artificial intelligence in 2019?

- (a) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- (b) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- (c) United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- (d) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Passage: Prime Minister Narendra Modi arrived in Jakarta for a two-day state visit. Indonesia was the first leg of Modi's three-nation tour, which also includes official visits to Australia and New Zealand. This visit, which was Modi's first standalone bilateral visit to Indonesia since both sides elevated their partnership to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in 2018, resulted in the two sides signing 20 memorandums of understanding (MoUs) or agreements, with substantive cooperation in areas including critical minerals, digital cooperation, maritime security, healthcare, agriculture, disaster management. India and Indonesia also agreed to continue work on the Sabang port project in Aceh.

However, it was the finalization of the long-pending agreement on cooperation in the field of defense, including the BrahMos missile system and Astra air-to-air missiles, that was the highlight of the visit. Although commercial details have not been disclosed, BrahMos Aerospace, an India-Russia joint venture missile manufacturer, reportedly signed a contract with Indonesia's Defense Ministry to supply the BrahMos missile system, covering supporting infrastructure, operator training, and maintenance services. The estimated cost is \$630 million.

Separately, Republikorp, Indonesia's largest privately owned defense industrial holding company, signed an agreement with India's Bharat Dynamics on air-to-air missiles, paving the way for Jakarta to induct India's indigenous Astra beyond-visual-range missile. Speaking to The Diplomat, Dinakar Peri, a fellow in the Security Studies program at Carnegie India, explained how the Astra sale could boost "Made in India" weapons. Securing Indonesia as the first export market for Astra marks a breakthrough for India in a highly competitive, niche area.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://thediplomat.com/2026/07/india-indonesia-put-in-place-a-blueprint-for-a-durable-strategic-partnership/>]

42. The name "BrahMos" is derived from the names of which two rivers?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Brahmaputra and Volga | (b) Brahmaputra and Moskva |
| (c) Ganga and Moskva | (d) Ganga and Volga |

43. Which Indonesian leader was invited as the Chief Guest at India's first Republic Day celebrations in 1950?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Sukarno | (b) Suharto |
| (c) B. J. Habibie | (d) Joko Widodo |

44. The BrahMos Integration and Testing Facility inaugurated in Lucknow forms part of which defence-manufacturing corridor?

- (a) Tamil Nadu Defence Industrial Corridor
- (b) Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor
- (c) Maharashtra Defence Manufacturing Corridor
- (d) Gujarat Aerospace Industrial Corridor

45. Missile exports such as the BrahMos are connected with the Missile Technology Control Regime. Which of the following countries was NOT among the seven original participants that established the regime in 1987?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (a) Canada | (b) Japan |
| (c) Spain | (d) Italy |

46. India joined three major multilateral export-control arrangements between 2016 and 2018. Which of the following correctly matches India's sequence of entry into these arrangements?

- (a) Australia Group, MTCR and Wassenaar Arrangement
- (b) MTCR, Wassenaar Arrangement and Australia Group
- (c) Wassenaar Arrangement, Australia Group and MTCR
- (d) MTCR, Australia Group and Wassenaar Arrangement

Passage: All 13 persons arrested in the case are private individuals, including three teachers allegedly at the heart of the leaks — PV Kulkarni for Chemistry, Manisha Mandhare for Biology, and Manisha Havaladar for Physics. In the past two months, agency have not come across any evidence that suggests involvement of any government officer. The question papers were leaked by paper-setter teachers. The absence of government officials from the charge sheet has a procedural consequence. The agency is currently analysing voluminous records the arrested individuals, students, and coaching centres across multiple cities, as well as call detail records from as many as 170 cellphones, laptops, and hard drives.

The charge sheet will consolidate the investigation's findings on the three teachers. Kulkarni, one of Chemistry paper-setters, organised special coaching classes at his Pune residence in April 2026 with the help of co-accused Manisha Waghmare, where leaked Chemistry questions with answer options and correct answers were dictated to selected students; their handwritten notes matched the actual paper. Mandhare, a Botany lecturer, had access to Botany and Zoology questions as early as April 27; she mobilised students through Waghmare and held classes at her Pune residence where she disclosed questions and made students note them down. Havaladar, a Physics expert with "complete access" to the Physics questions, allegedly shared them with Mandhare and students. The agency could recommend a complete revamp of current examination processes, modelled on the transparency and security protocols of the Union Public Service Commission.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/cbi-charge-sheet-in-neet-ug-leak-may-not-name-officials-101783739176235.html>]

47. What is the minimum punishment prescribed for organised crime under the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024?

- (a) Five years' imprisonment and a fine of at least ₹1 crore
- (b) Three years' imprisonment and a fine of at least ₹10 lakh
- (c) Seven years' imprisonment and a fine of at least ₹50 lakh
- (d) Ten years' imprisonment and a fixed fine of ₹2 crore

48. Who chaired the High-Level Committee constituted by the Ministry of Education in 2024 to recommend reforms in the functioning of the National Testing Agency?

- (a) K. Radhakrishnan
- (b) Randeep Guleria
- (c) B. J. Rao
- (d) Govind Jaiswal

49. Which organisation publishes the Global Education Monitoring Report, including its 2026 edition on access and equity?

- (a) UNICEF, the United Nations agency for children and welfare
- (b) UNDP, the United Nations agency for development programmes
- (c) UNESCO, the United Nations agency for education and culture
- (d) OECD, the intergovernmental body for economic cooperation

50. PARAKH was established under NEP 2020 as India's national assessment centre. What is the full form of PARAKH?

- (a) Performance Analysis, Review and Assessment of Knowledge for Holistic Development
- (b) Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development
- (c) Progressive Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development
- (d) Performance Assessment, Research and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development

51. The National Testing Agency is registered as a society under which legislation?

- (a) Societies Registration Act, 1860
- (b) Indian Trusts Act, 1882

(c) Companies Act, 2013

(d) University Grants Commission Act, 1956

52. Which central agency took over the investigation into the NEET-UG 2026 paper-leak case?

(a) National Investigation Agency

(b) Enforcement Directorate

(c) Central Bureau of Investigation

(d) Intelligence Bureau

Section C: Legal Reasoning

Passage: A nine-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court is reconsidering questions arising from the Sabarimala dispute, which concerns the exclusion of women between approximately ten and fifty years of age from the temple of Lord Ayyappa. The Bench began hearing these issues on April 7, 2026, without deciding them. In *Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala* (2018), a five-judge Bench, by a 4:1 majority, invalidated Rule 3(b) of the Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship Rules, 1965, insofar as it supported the exclusion. The majority held that the practice violated women's rights under Articles 15(1) and 25(1), was not an essential religious practice, and could not be defended as an exercise of rights belonging to a separate religious denomination. Justice Indu Malhotra dissented, reasoning that courts should ordinarily not test religious practices by standards of rationality and that equality cannot simply displace religious freedom.

Article 25 protects every person's freedom of conscience and right to profess, practise and propagate religion. This protection is subject to public order, morality, health and the other fundamental rights contained in Part III. Article 25(2) also permits the State to regulate secular activities associated with religion and to enact measures of social welfare and reform. Under Article 25(2)(b), the State may throw open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus. Article 26 grants every religious denomination, or any section thereof, the right to manage its affairs in matters of religion and to own, acquire and administer property, subject to public order, morality and health. Because the Constitution does not define "religious denomination," the Supreme Court has required a group to possess a common faith, a common organisation and a distinctive name. Denominational status is therefore determined on the facts of each case.

The essential religious practices doctrine protects practices regarded as integral to a religion while allowing regulation of secular matters such as administration, property and finances. The pending reference asks whether denominational rights are also subject to all other fundamental rights, whether "morality" includes constitutional morality, how far courts may scrutinise religious doctrine, what "sections of Hindus" means, and whether outsiders may challenge a denomination's practice through public-interest litigation. These questions will determine when religious autonomy yields to dignity, equality and reform.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from The Indian Express, dated May 1, 2026.]

53. Ananya Bose, a member of the Prakash Marg fellowship, challenges a practice under which women and men sit in separate enclosures during a significant religious ceremony. The fellowship produces conflicting historical material regarding the practice: some documents connect it with the ceremony's spiritual meaning, while others describe it as a later organisational arrangement. Without determining whether the fellowship is a religious denomination or examining the religious character of the practice, the High Court invalidates the arrangement. It reasons that once differential treatment on the basis of sex is shown, consideration of religious freedom becomes unnecessary. Under Justice Indu Malhotra's reasoning described in the passage, which proposition most logically follows?

- (a) The decision is incomplete because a practice linked with spiritual meaning should receive greater weight than an equality objection based on differential treatment.
- (b) The decision is justified because Article 25 remains subject to other Part III rights, making the equality objection sufficient to resolve the dispute.
- (c) The decision is incomplete because the court should determine essentiality before deciding whether equality may restrict the claimed religious practice.
- (d) The decision is incomplete because equality should be considered with religious freedom rather than treated as sufficient to displace the religious claim.

54. Meera manages the Matrika Temple, where worship traditionally begins with the lighting of 108 lamps before the sanctum is opened. Temple records describe the ceremony as central to the form of worship followed by its

devotees. To reduce expenditure and waiting time, a State board directs the temple to light twelve lamps instead. The same order also requires audited donation accounts, competitive leasing of temple shops, standardised employee salaries and recorded procedures for purchasing supplies. Meera challenges the entire order as interference with religion. Which conclusion most closely follows from the passage?

- (a) The administrative and financial rules may be regulated, and the lamp reduction may also stand because it serves efficient temple management.
- (b) The lamp reduction may be questioned, while the financial rules also require review because they directly support the disputed ceremony.
- (c) The administrative and financial rules may be regulated, but the lamp reduction affects a practice presented as central to worship.
- (d) The audit and salary rules may be regulated, while the leasing and lamp directions require review because both affect temple affairs.

55. The Prakash Dharma Mandal is recognised as a religious denomination and manages an old hill shrine along with the surrounding land. It conducts a midnight fire ritual in the shrine courtyard and leases adjoining buildings to fund temple activities. After reports of overcrowding and smoke-related illness, the authorities prescribe capacity limits, emergency exits and restrictions on the ritual route. The Mandal argues that Article 26 places both its religious affairs and property administration beyond such controls. Which conclusion most accurately follows from the passage?

- (a) Article 26 protects the Mandal's management of religious affairs and administration of property, while both remain subject to public order, morality and health.
- (b) Article 26 protects the Mandal's religious affairs subject to public order and health, while its administration of property carries a distinct constitutional protection.
- (c) Article 26 protects the Mandal's administration of property, while decisions concerning rituals arise principally from the personal religious freedom of its members.
- (d) Article 26 permits regulation of the ritual because it affects health, while the Mandal's property administration carries protection from the stated limitations.

56. In which case did the Supreme Court formulate the commonly applied test requiring a religious denomination to possess a common faith, common organisation and distinctive name?

- (a) Ratilal Panachand Gandhi v. State of Bombay
- (b) Shirur Mutt v. Commissioner, Hindu Endowments
- (c) Durgah Committee, Ajmer v. Syed Hussain Ali
- (d) S.P. Mittal v. Union of India

57. A State establishes assistance centres for women pilgrims at public religious institutions. The centres provide security personnel, medical assistance and separate waiting facilities. A petitioner contends that facilities created specifically for women violate the constitutional prohibition against discrimination on the ground of sex. Which provision most clearly supports the State's authority to introduce such a measure?

- (a) Article 15(1), which prohibits State discrimination on specified constitutional grounds
- (b) Article 15(2), which protects equal access to specified public places and facilities
- (c) Article 16(2), which prohibits discrimination in public employment and appointments
- (d) Article 15(3), which permits special provisions for women and children

58. For the purpose of laws throwing open Hindu religious institutions under Article 25(2)(b), which communities are included within the constitutional reference to "Hindus"?

- (a) Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists
- (b) Sikhs, Parsis and Buddhists
- (c) Jains, Buddhists and Christians
- (d) Buddhists, Parsis and Jews

Passage: The Supreme Court's May 2026 judgment upholding the Election Commission of India's Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls renewed debate over the balance between accurate rolls and protection against disenfranchisement. The Court described the exercise as advancing free and fair elections, while the editorial argued that judicial approval came after the Bihar revision and the corresponding exercise in other States and Union Territories had concluded. The principal object of SIR is to ensure that every eligible citizen is included, while dead, shifted, duplicate or otherwise ineligible persons are removed. Article 324 of the Constitution vests the superintendence, direction and control of electoral-roll preparation and elections in the Election Commission. Article 326 provides for elections on the basis of adult suffrage, subject to citizenship, age and lawful disqualifications. Section 19 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 further requires a person to be at least eighteen years old and ordinarily resident in the constituency.

Electoral rolls are prepared and revised under the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960. Section 21(2) governs revisions conducted in the prescribed manner before elections or when directed by the Commission. Section 21(3) separately authorises the Commission, for recorded reasons, to direct a special revision of any constituency or part thereof in such manner as it considers fit. An intensive revision differs from an ordinary summary revision because it does not merely update an existing roll through claims and objections. It may undertake fresh, house-to-house verification, distribute enumeration forms and require renewed examination of eligibility. The Commission justified the Bihar exercise by referring to migration, urbanisation, unreported deaths and multiple entries since the previous intensive revision in 2003.

For the SIR connected with the 2026 electoral rolls, the Commission officially recorded that the exercise covered twelve States and Union Territories with January 1, 2026 as the qualifying date. The notice, hearing and verification phase was conducted alongside decisions on enumeration forms, claims and objections. The Commission's power is not unlimited. Where an elector's eligibility is doubtful, the Electoral Registration Officer must issue a show-cause notice stating the proposed grounds, permit a meaningful response, consider the material produced and pass a reasoned speaking order. An aggrieved person may appeal first to the District Magistrate and thereafter to the Chief Electoral Officer. Therefore, deleting an elector without adequate notice, fair hearing or consideration of documents remains open to legal challenge.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from "Validating flaws: on the Supreme Court and the SIR", The Hindu, May 29, 2026]

59. Meher has been registered as an elector at the same address for sixteen years. During an intensive revision, a Booth Level Officer visits her residence twice while she is temporarily staying at a hospital with her injured daughter. Although her neighbours state that she continues to reside there, the Electoral Registration Officer marks her eligibility as doubtful. Meher receives a message stating, "Submit proof of eligibility within three days," but the message does not disclose whether the doubt concerns her residence, identity or citizenship. She submits her tenancy agreement, electricity bills and earlier electoral documents within the stipulated period. The Electoral Registration Officer thereafter deletes her name through an order stating merely that "the documents are unsatisfactory," without discussing any document. The officer argues that maintaining an accurate electoral roll serves an important public purpose. Is the deletion open to a successful legal challenge?

- (a) Yes, because her earlier enrolment and current residence documents displaced the officer's basis for continuing to doubt her electoral eligibility.
- (b) No, because the message gave her an opportunity to respond, and the finding on her documents conveyed the officer's conclusion.
- (c) No, because verification of doubtful entries serves electoral accuracy, while the documents submitted by Meher were examined before deletion.
- (d) Yes, because meaningful response required disclosure of the proposed grounds and an order showing consideration of the material produced.

60. The Election Commission announces an exercise in a district as an “ordinary summary revision.” Faizan, whose name appears in the existing electoral roll, is nevertheless required to complete a newly issued enumeration form. Booth Level Officers visit every residential building, seek fresh confirmation of the particulars of each listed elector and identify persons whose information cannot be matched with earlier records. The existing roll is then redrafted on the basis of this verification, after which citizens are permitted to file claims and objections. The Commission argues that the exercise remains an ordinary summary revision because claims and objections were invited before the final roll was published. Which conclusion follows most accurately from the passage?

- (a) The exercise is intensive in substance because fresh household verification and renewed examination determine its character despite the later claims process.
- (b) The exercise remains summary because the existing roll supplied its starting point and claims and objections preceded publication of the final roll.
- (c) The exercise is summary with intensive safeguards because enumeration forms and household visits supplemented the existing electoral roll during revision.
- (d) The exercise has a mixed character because matched electors were carried forward while unmatched electors underwent renewed examination of eligibility.

61. Which option correctly states the scope and qualifying date of the SIR for the 2026 electoral rolls?

- (a) Eleven States and Union Territories; January 1, 2026
- (b) Twelve States and Union Territories; April 1, 2026
- (c) Twelve States and Union Territories; January 1, 2026
- (d) Twelve States only; January 1, 2026

62. Which of the following is not identified in the passage as a component of the principal object of SIR?

- (a) Requiring enrolled persons to establish eligibility afresh through documentary verification for continued retention.
- (b) Bringing within the roll citizens who satisfy the applicable requirements but have not been appropriately included.
- (c) Correcting the roll by removing entries connected with persons who have died, relocated or ceased to qualify.
- (d) Improving the roll by detecting repeated registrations and excluding entries lacking valid electoral eligibility.

63. Which option correctly identifies the persons covered by the special citizenship framework introduced by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019?

- (a) Six specified religious communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan who entered India on or before December 31, 2014
- (b) Six specified religious communities from Afghanistan, Myanmar or Pakistan who entered India on or before December 31, 2014
- (c) Five specified religious communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan who entered India on or before December 31, 2014
- (d) Six specified religious communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan who entered India on or before December 31, 2015

64. In its February 2024 Electoral Bonds judgment, which constitutional right did the Supreme Court hold was violated by the non-disclosure of political contributions?

- (a) Freedom of association under Article 19(1)(c)
- (b) Right to information under Article 19(1)(a)
- (c) Freedom of occupation under Article 19(1)(g)
- (d) Right to privacy under Article 21

Passage: Recent Supreme Court proceedings challenging the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, have revived debate over a Uniform Civil Code (UCC). The challenge alleges gender inequality in Muslim inheritance. The Bench observed that a UCC could provide an effective response, but cautioned that merely invalidating the 1937 Act might create a legal vacuum, leaving Muslim women without statutory protection. Article

44 of the Constitution directs the State to endeavour to secure a UCC throughout India. As a Directive Principle, it is not judicially enforceable, but it guides governance and legislation. Any UCC remains reviewable for violating Fundamental Rights. Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws; Article 15 prohibits State discrimination on religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Article 25 protects religious freedom, subject to public order, morality, health and other Fundamental Rights, while Article 25(2) permits social-welfare reform laws.

The 1937 Act replaced inconsistent local customs by making Muslim personal law the rule of decision for Muslims in specified matters, including intestate succession, marriage, dissolution, maintenance, dower, guardianship, gifts, trusts and wakfs. Its invalidation, without replacement provisions, could therefore remove a statutory rule without resolving the underlying dispute. This illustrates the difference between striking down discriminatory law and constructing a workable succession regime. Uniformity also does not necessarily produce equality. Khasi and Garo customary systems in Meghalaya are matrilineal and place inheritance and management of family property with the youngest daughter. Replacing such rules with a code designed around patrilineal assumptions could reduce, rather than improve, women's property rights. Similarly, the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 made a daughter a coparcener by birth in the same manner as a son, with equal rights and liabilities. Yet practical barriers may still obstruct her control over ancestral property. Formal equality must therefore be assessed alongside social conditions. The Twenty-first Law Commission's 2018 Consultation Paper concluded that a UCC was "neither necessary nor desirable at this stage." It preferred removal of discrimination within each personal law over uniformity among communities. A secular statute may also create an optional common route: the Supreme Court has recognised that the juvenile-justice legislation permits adoption irrespective of religion without compelling everyone to abandon personal law. On this view, the State should first reform discriminatory rules, preserve protective customs and build voluntary common institutions. A legitimate common code must secure substantive equality without converting cultural uniformity into its measure of justice.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from LiveLaw, dated 15 March 2026]

65. Which State became the first after Independence to bring into force a Uniform Civil Code enacted by its own State Legislature?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Uttarakhand | (b) Gujarat |
| (c) Goa | (d) Himachal Pradesh |

66. Which of the following best reflects the central position taken in the passage on the adoption of a Uniform Civil Code?

- (a) Identical civil rules should prevail even when they weaken protective customary rights.
- (b) Common civil reform should secure substantive equality while preserving beneficial customs.
- (c) Personal laws should remain beyond review until Parliament enacts a national code.
- (d) Courts should invalidate personal laws before constructing suitable replacement frameworks.

67. In which legislative list of the Seventh Schedule is Entry 5, covering marriage, divorce, adoption, intestacy and succession, located?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Union List | (b) State List |
| (c) Concurrent List | (d) Residuary powers |

68. Which legislation permits two persons to enter into a civil marriage without requiring a religion-specific marriage ceremony?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (a) Special Marriage Act, 1954 | (b) Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 |
| (c) Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 | (d) Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 |

69. Which constitutional combination principally governs the administration of tribal areas in Meghalaya, where Khasi and Garo customary practices operate?

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Article 244(1) read with the Fifth Schedule | (b) Article 244(2) read with the Sixth Schedule |
| (c) Article 243M(2) read with the Fifth Schedule | (d) Article 371B read with the Sixth Schedule |

70. Who was serving as the Chairperson of the Twenty-second Law Commission of India when it issued a public notice inviting views on the Uniform Civil Code?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Justice D. K. Jain | (b) Justice A. P. Shah |
| (c) Dr. Justice B. S. Chauhan | (d) Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi |

Passage: Article 12 of the Constitution defines “State” for Part III to include the Government and Parliament of India, the Government and Legislature of each State, and all local or other authorities within India or under the control of the Government of India. The classification is significant because Fundamental Rights are primarily enforceable against the State. Article 32 enables a person to approach the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights, while Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs for enforcing Fundamental Rights and “for any other purpose.”

The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), established in 1928, is registered as a society under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975. It is not created by a statute. It governs cricket in India, recognises State cricket associations, frames rules, selects the national team, regulates players, umpires and officials, and exercises disciplinary authority affecting sporting careers.

In *Pradeep Kumar Biswas v. Indian Institute of Chemical Biology*, the Supreme Court clarified that the indicators used to identify an instrumentality of the State are not rigid. The principal inquiry, assessed from the cumulative facts, is whether the body is financially, functionally and administratively dominated by, or under the control of, the Government. Such control must be particular to the body and pervasive; ordinary regulatory supervision is insufficient.

In *Zee Telefilms Ltd. v. Union of India*, a Constitution Bench, by a three-to-two majority, held that BCCI is not “State” under Article 12. The Court noted that BCCI was not created by statute, the Government held no share capital in it, governmental financial assistance was insignificant, and the Government did not exercise deep and pervasive administrative control. BCCI’s monopoly over cricket was neither legally created nor protected by the State. Permissions required for foreign tours or international matches amounted to regulatory control and did not establish governmental domination. Performing functions of public importance, without governmental authorisation and pervasive control, was insufficient to bring BCCI within Article 12. Consequently, proceedings against BCCI under Article 32 for enforcing Fundamental Rights are not maintainable.

However, BCCI is not beyond judicial review. In *BCCI v. Cricket Association of Bihar*, the Supreme Court held that BCCI is amenable to writ jurisdiction under Article 226 because it performs important public functions. Thus, while BCCI remains an autonomous private body outside Article 12, High Courts may review its public-function decisions and require it to act fairly, reasonably and without arbitrariness.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from “Is BCCI a State Under Article 12?” and the relevant Supreme Court judgments]

71. Which conclusion can most reasonably be inferred from the passage regarding the constitutional remedies available against BCCI?

- (a) Exclusion from Article 12 restricts both remedies unless the Government participated in the particular public-function decision being challenged.

- (b) Article 226 requires regulatory supervision over BCCI, while Article 32 requires pervasive governmental control over the disputed decision.
- (c) Article 32 may examine a Fundamental Rights claim against BCCI, while Article 226 is confined to duties expressly conferred by legislation.
- (d) Exclusion from Article 12 may prevent an Article 32 claim, while an Article 226 challenge may remain available for public-duty decisions.

72. Which conclusion best reflects the scope and standard of judicial review applicable to BCCI under Article 226?

- (a) The High Court may apply comparable constitutional standards to BCCI's public-function decisions and its internal commercial arrangements.
- (b) The High Court may test public-function decisions for fairness and reasonableness without changing BCCI's status as an autonomous private body.
- (c) The High Court may examine commercial choices when the resulting revenue supports BCCI's regulation and development of national cricket.
- (d) The High Court may review disciplinary decisions after governmental participation in the relevant rule or outcome has been established.

73. Rhea, an international sprinter, is removed from a national training programme by the National Sports Performance Board (NSPB) without being allowed to respond to the allegations against her. NSPB is incorporated as a non-profit company rather than created by legislation. The Union Government provides 82 per cent of its annual budget, nominates seven of its nine directors, approves the appointment of its Chief Executive and may require reconsideration of disciplinary and selection policies. NSPB independently recruits coaches, negotiates private sponsorships and determines the daily content of training programmes. Rhea claims that NSPB is "State" under Article 12 and challenges her removal as arbitrary. Is her claim regarding NSPB's constitutional status sustainable?

- (a) Yes, because the combined funding, appointments and policy influence indicate governmental domination despite autonomy in routine sporting matters.
- (b) No, because incorporation as a company and independent control over coaching and sponsorship preserve meaningful institutional autonomy.
- (c) Yes, because the disputed removal and the national importance of athletic training establish the required constitutional relationship.
- (d) No, because the power to seek policy reconsideration leaves the Board responsible for its final disciplinary and selection decisions.

74. The Indian Strategic Chess Council (ISCC) was founded by private chess clubs and is recognised by an international federation as India's representative body. Tournament organisers accept its rankings, making it the effective body for selecting the national team, accrediting major competitions and suspending professional players. The Union Government issues travel clearances for foreign events, permits the use of the national emblem on approved team uniforms and consults ISCC before framing chess-development schemes. ISCC receives no regular government funding; its office-bearers are privately elected; and the Government cannot remove them, amend its rules or reverse its disciplinary decisions. In proceedings brought by Kabir, which conclusion most accurately applies to ISCC's status under Article 12?

- (a) ISCC falls within Article 12 because the clearances, emblem permission and consultation create a particular relationship of functional governmental dependence.
- (b) ISCC falls within Article 12 because national selection and disciplinary authority give its decisions a governmental character despite private management.
- (c) ISCC falls outside Article 12 because its monopoly and public functions operate without legally protected exclusivity or pervasive governmental control.
- (d) ISCC falls outside Article 12 because the absence of regular funding carries greater weight than official consultation and regulatory permissions.

75. Which expression under Article 12 includes municipalities and panchayats?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Other authorities | (b) Local authorities |
| (c) Public bodies | (d) Statutory bodies |

76. Which Article adopts the Article 12 definition of “State” for the Directive Principles?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Article 38 | (b) Article 39 |
| (c) Article 36 | (d) Article 37 |

Passage: On 2 August 1949, the Constituent Assembly considered Draft Article 275, dealing with the Proclamation of Emergency. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar proposed that where the President was satisfied that a grave emergency existed threatening the security of India or any part of its territory by war, external aggression or internal disturbance, the President could issue a Proclamation declaring the emergency.

The provision required every Proclamation to be laid before each House of Parliament. It could be revoked by a subsequent Proclamation and would cease to operate after two months unless approved within that period by resolutions of both Houses. Where the House of the People stood dissolved when the Proclamation was issued, or was dissolved during the two-month period, the Proclamation could continue temporarily. It would, however, cease thirty days after the newly constituted House first met unless both Houses approved it within that period.

Draft Article 275 also permitted a Proclamation before the actual occurrence of war, external aggression or internal disturbance where the President was satisfied that an imminent danger existed. Ambedkar explained that “external aggression” was added because aggression might occur without a formal declaration of war, while “internal disturbance” replaced the expression “domestic violence.” The permissible period before parliamentary approval was reduced from six months to two months because six months was considered excessive.

H.V. Kamath warned that extensive emergency powers could endanger democracy and referred to the misuse of emergency provisions under the Weimar Constitution. He proposed that the President should act expressly on the advice of the Council of Ministers and sought narrower language concerning anticipatory emergencies. These amendments were rejected. T.T. Krishnamachari defended the provision as necessary for protecting the Constitution and the security of the country, while recognising emergency powers as a necessary evil.

The Assembly ultimately adopted Draft Article 275 with the grounds of war, external aggression and internal disturbance; parliamentary approval within two months; a special thirty-day rule after reconstitution of the House of the People; and the power to proclaim an emergency upon imminent danger.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from the Constituent Assembly Debates dated 2 August 1949.]

77. According to the passage, how is authority divided between the President and Parliament in relation to an Emergency Proclamation?

- (a) Parliament first authorises the Proclamation, after which the President determines its subsequent period of operation.
- (b) The President initially issues the Proclamation, while parliamentary approval determines its continued operation.
- (c) The President issues the Proclamation, while parliamentary silence permits its continuation beyond the initial period.
- (d) The President and Parliament exercise parallel authority over initiation and continuation throughout the Emergency.

78. Which option reproduces the grounds presently stated in Article 352 in their constitutional order?

- (a) War, external aggression and armed rebellion
- (b) External aggression, war and armed rebellion
- (c) War, armed rebellion and external aggression
- (d) Armed rebellion, external aggression and war

79. Which Constitutional Amendment replaced “internal disturbance” with “armed rebellion” in Article 352?

- (a) The Constitution (Thirty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1975
- (b) The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978
- (c) The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976
- (d) The Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1988

80. What was the constitutional position held by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar during the framing of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly
- (b) Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Assembly
- (c) Constitutional Adviser appointed to prepare the preliminary draft
- (d) President of the Constituent Assembly during its deliberations

81. Which has been rightly arranged according to the emergency provisions of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Article 352-Financial Emergency; Article 356-President’s Rule; Article 360-National Emergency
- (b) Article 352-President’s Rule; Article 356-National Emergency; Article 360-Financial Emergency
- (c) Article 352-National Emergency; Article 356-President’s Rule; Article 360-Financial Emergency
- (d) Article 352-National Emergency; Article 356-Financial Emergency; Article 360-President’s Rule

82. Unless revoked earlier, a Proclamation of National Emergency approved by both Houses of Parliament ordinarily continues for:

- (a) Six months from the second approving resolution, renewable by both Houses for further six-month periods.
- (b) Six months from the first approving resolution, renewable by both Houses for further six-month periods.
- (c) Six months from the date of the Proclamation, renewable by both Houses for further six-month periods.
- (d) Six months from approval by the House of the People, renewable after confirmation by the Council of States.

Section D: Logical Reasoning

Passage: During a forensic-linguistics exercise, the word “CONSTITUTIONALISM” is written in capital letters, and its positions are numbered consecutively from 1 to 17. The sequence is transformed through the following five stages:

First, the letters occupying prime-numbered positions—2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 and 17—are written in ascending order of their original positions. All the remaining letters are then placed immediately after them in descending order of their original positions.

Second, the block extending from the third position to the ninth position, both inclusive, is reversed.

Third, the letters occupying Positions 2 and 16, Positions 5 and 13, and Positions 7 and 11 are interchanged. All three interchanges are based on the positions existing at the beginning of this stage.

Fourth, the letters then occupying positions divisible by four—4, 8, 12 and 16—are removed and placed at the beginning in descending order of those positions. All the other letters retain their relative order.

Finally, the complete sequence is cyclically shifted five positions to the right. No letter is added, omitted or duplicated. Unless otherwise stated, all questions refer to the final arrangement.

83. Which ordered pair correctly identifies the letter occupying the exact middle position and its position in the original word?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) T, originally at Position 9 | (b) S, originally at Position 4 |
| (c) S, originally at Position 16 | (d) A, originally at Position 13 |

84. What is the sum of the final positions occupied by all letters that originally stood at prime-numbered positions?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 57 | (b) 54 |
| (c) 61 | (d) 64 |

85. Consider only those vowels that originally occupied non-prime positions and finally lie strictly to the left of the letter originally occupying Position 16. How many of these vowels change their positional parity, from even to odd or from odd to even?

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

86. Consider pairs of final positions that are equidistant from the middle position. Which ordered pair of letters occupies the pair whose corresponding original positions were both prime and had the greatest combined value?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) T and O | (b) M and T |
| (c) O and L | (d) I and S |

87. Suppose the fifth stage were changed so that the sequence was cyclically shifted five positions to the left instead of five positions to the right. Which letter would then occupy the exact middle position?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) U | (b) O |
| (c) M | (d) A |

88. Which letter undergoes the greatest absolute displacement between its original position and its final position, and what is the magnitude of that displacement?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) M, fifteen positions | (b) O, ten positions |
| (c) T, eleven positions | (d) S, seven positions |

Passage: The Helix-9 Data Export

At the Astra Fusion Research Centre, an encrypted blueprint known as Helix-9 was unlawfully exported from an air-gapped archival terminal. The export could not be initiated remotely. A person had to be physically present with three things: an accepted badge credential, the correct project PIN and a laboratory-issued storage capsule.

Once initiated, the export procedure required exactly 52 uninterrupted seconds. The terminal recorded the moment at which the procedure was completed.

The terminal recorded the completion at 10:43:20 PM, but its clock was verified to be exactly 11 minutes and 40 seconds fast.

A corridor camera, which was exactly 4 minutes and 50 seconds slow, showed a concealed individual entering the archival corridor at 10:25:35 PM and leaving at 10:28:05 PM on the camera clock.

Three researchers were investigated:

Veda was continuously visible in a live seminar recording until 10:26:30 PM actual time. The minimum travel time from the auditorium to the archival terminal was four minutes and twenty seconds. At 10:29:58 PM, an auditorium exit reader accepted Veda's registered badge, V-17, and recorded the hardware signature of its original security chip.

Arman made a verified cafeteria purchase at 10:25:20 PM actual time. The minimum travel time from the cafeteria to the terminal was four minutes and thirty-five seconds. His next confirmed appearance was at 10:34:10 PM. Arman knew the project PIN and had signed for the storage capsule earlier that evening.

Noor was continuously recorded inside a pressure-sealed clean room until 10:27:15 PM actual time. The minimum travel time from the clean room to the terminal was three minutes and forty seconds. Noor had previously demonstrated the ability to copy badge credentials but was not officially authorised to access the project PIN.

The terminal accepted credential V-17 at the moment the export procedure began. It also generated a duplicate-device flag. Such a flag is generated only when two different hardware signatures presenting the same badge credential are accepted within a twelve-minute interval.

The terminal's badge signature differed from the original-chip signature recorded at the auditorium exit.

The storage capsule was recovered from Arman's assigned drawer. A partial glove print belonging to Noor was found on it. However, an inventory video showed Noor inspecting the capsule while wearing laboratory gloves at 8:00 PM and transferring it in a sealed container to Arman at 8:15 PM. Arman signed that the seal was intact when he received it.

89. Which ordered pair correctly states the actual completion time and the latest possible starting time of the export?

- (a) 10:31:40 PM and 10:30:40 PM
- (b) 10:32:30 PM and 10:31:38 PM
- (c) 10:31:20 PM and 10:30:28 PM
- (d) 10:31:40 PM and 10:30:48 PM

90. What was the actual interval during which the concealed individual was visible in the archival corridor, and did that interval fully contain the export procedure?

- (a) 10:20:45–10:23:15 PM; it ended before the procedure began
- (b) 10:30:25–10:32:55 PM; it fully contained the procedure
- (c) 10:29:35–10:32:05 PM; it contained only the completion
- (d) 10:25:35–10:28:05 PM; it fully contained the procedure

91. Considering only the verified availability records and minimum travel times, which suspect alone could have reached the terminal no later than the moment at which the 52-second procedure had to begin?

- (a) Veda
- (b) Noor
- (c) Arman
- (d) Both Arman and Noor

92. Even if the auditorium badge scan were completely disregarded, which combination of facts would still exclude Veda from personally completing the export on time?

- (a) Her recorded presence until 10:26:30 PM and the minimum travel time of four minutes and twenty seconds
- (b) Her knowledge of the PIN and the terminal's clock being eleven minutes and forty seconds fast
- (c) The duplicate-device flag and the recovery of the capsule from Arman's drawer
- (d) The concealed individual's height and Noor's ability to reproduce badge credentials

93. What is the strongest inference supported by the two badge signatures and the duplicate-device flag?

- (a) Veda's original badge must have been physically removed from the auditorium before the exit scan
- (b) The auditorium reader and archival terminal were necessarily synchronised to the same inaccurate clock
- (c) The archival terminal replaced the submitted credential number with V-17 after the export
- (d) A copied V-17 credential was used at the terminal while the registered chip remained active elsewhere

94. An investigator argues that Noor's glove print conclusively establishes that she operated the terminal. Which flaw most seriously undermines the argument?

- (a) It treats the absence of Noor's PIN authorisation as proof that she possessed the PIN
- (b) It treats evidence having a verified innocent explanation as evidence uniquely connected with the export
- (c) It assumes that the storage capsule was necessary for the export merely because it was recovered later
- (d) It confuses Noor's ability to copy credentials with proof that the terminal accepted a copied credential

95. Considering the timing evidence, the PIN, the storage capsule, the copied credential and the innocent explanation for Noor's print, which conclusion is most justified?

- (a) Veda must have operated the terminal because the accepted credential was registered in her name
- (b) Noor must have operated the terminal because she possessed the technical ability to copy credentials
- (c) Arman is the most plausible operator, although assistance in obtaining the copied credential remains possible
- (d) Arman and Noor must necessarily have been physically present together during the entire procedure

Passage: In a genealogical-research exercise, relations between individuals are represented through the following symbols:

- A $\oplus$ B means A is the mother of B.
- A $\otimes$ B means A is the husband of B.
- A $\triangle$ B means A is the elder brother of B.
- A $\diamond$ B means A is the daughter of B.
- A $\star$ B means A is the maternal uncle of B.

Each adjacent symbolic statement must be interpreted independently from left to right. Persons established as siblings share both biological parents. Each person has one biological mother and one biological father. Marriages are monogamous, and whenever one member of a displayed married pair is identified as a biological parent, the

spouse is treated as the child's other biological parent. All letters represent distinct individuals unless a relationship necessarily establishes otherwise.

96. If $A \otimes B \oplus C \star D \diamond E \otimes F$, how is E related to A?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Maternal uncle | (b) Brother-in-law |
| (c) Paternal grandfather | (d) Son-in-law |

97. If $P \Delta Q \diamond R \otimes S \oplus T \star U \diamond V$, how is U related to P?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Niece | (b) Maternal aunt |
| (c) Sister-in-law | (d) Granddaughter |

98. If $M \star N \diamond P \otimes Q \oplus R \Delta S \oplus T \diamond U$, how is T related to M?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Niece | (b) Daughter-in-law |
| (c) Grandniece or great-niece | (d) Maternal granddaughter |

99. Which expression necessarily establishes both that T is the maternal grandmother of V and that X is the maternal uncle of V?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) $X \oplus T \Delta Y \oplus V$ | (b) $T \oplus X \Delta Y \oplus V$ |
| (c) $T \oplus X \otimes Y \oplus V$ | (d) $T \diamond X \Delta Y \oplus V$ |

100. If $R \oplus S \star T \diamond U \otimes V \oplus W \Delta X \oplus Y \diamond Z$, how is Y related to R?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Maternal granddaughter | (b) Grandniece |
| (c) Great-grandson | (d) Great-granddaughter |

101. If $H \diamond J \Delta K \otimes L \oplus M \star N \diamond P \otimes Q$, how is Q related to H?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Paternal aunt | (b) First cousin |
| (c) Maternal aunt | (d) Sister-in-law |

Passage: Six-Team Round-Robin Tournament

Six teams—Astra (A), Boreal (B), Cygnus (C), Draco (D), Equinox (E) and Fenix (F)—participate in a five-round round-robin tournament. Each team plays every other team exactly once. Every round contains exactly three matches, and every team plays once in every round.

The schedule satisfies the following conditions:

The Boreal–Draco match occurs earlier than the Astra–Fenix match.

The Draco–Fenix match occurs in the round immediately preceding the Astra–Draco match.

The Boreal–Fenix match occurs in the round immediately preceding the Cygnus–Fenix match.

The Cygnus–Draco match occurs earlier than the Astra–Draco match.

The Boreal–Equinox match occurs in the round immediately preceding the Astra–Draco match.

102. Which three matches are scheduled in Round 2?

- (a) Astra–Cygnus, Boreal–Equinox and Draco–Fenix
 (b) Astra–Cygnus, Boreal–Fenix and Draco–Equinox
 (c) Astra–Equinox, Boreal–Cygnus and Draco–Fenix
 (d) Astra–Draco, Boreal–Equinox and Cygnus–Fenix

103. Which sequence correctly identifies Astra's opponents from Round 1 to Round 5?

- (a) Cygnus, Boreal, Draco, Fenix, Equinox
 (b) Boreal, Draco, Cygnus, Equinox, Fenix

- (c) Equinox, Cygnus, Draco, Boreal, Fenix
- (d) Boreal, Cygnus, Draco, Equinox, Fenix

104. Which two matches take place in the same round as the Boreal–Fenix match?

- (a) Astra–Equinox and Cygnus–Draco
- (b) Astra–Draco and Cygnus–Equinox
- (c) Astra–Cygnus and Draco–Equinox
- (d) Astra–Fenix and Cygnus–Draco

105. Suppose the first condition concerning Boreal–Draco and Astra–Fenix were removed while all four remaining conditions were retained. How many complete tournament schedules would then satisfy the remaining conditions?

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) Four | (b) Eight |
| (c) Six | (d) Three |

106. Which one of the following single changes, while retaining the other four original conditions exactly, would still produce one and only one valid complete schedule?

- (a) Change Condition 2 so that Draco–Fenix occurs immediately after Astra–Draco
- (b) Change Condition 1 so that Boreal–Draco occurs later than Astra–Fenix
- (c) Change Condition 3 so that Boreal–Fenix occurs immediately after Cygnus–Fenix
- (d) Change Condition 5 so that Boreal–Equinox occurs immediately after Astra–Draco

107. Under the modified condition identified in the preceding question, which three matches would occur in Round 1?

- (a) Astra–Boreal, Cygnus–Equinox and Draco–Fenix
- (b) Astra–Equinox, Boreal–Draco and Cygnus–Fenix
- (c) Astra–Fenix, Boreal–Equinox and Cygnus–Draco
- (d) Astra–Cygnus, Boreal–Fenix and Draco–Equinox

108. How many of the five original conditions are individually indispensable to the uniqueness of the schedule, where a condition is considered indispensable when removing it alone results in more than one valid complete schedule?

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (a) Two | (b) Five |
| (c) Three | (d) Four |

Section E: Quantitative Techniques

[Directions for Q.109-Q114]:

Skill-development schemes play an important role in improving employability, raising workforce participation and matching workers with emerging industries. However, enrolment, course completion and employment outcomes often differ considerably between urban and rural areas. Urban participants may have greater access to digital infrastructure, training centres and prospective employers, while rural participants frequently face limitations relating to connectivity, transportation and industry exposure. To assess these differences, a state government evaluated the performance of its Skill Advancement Mission across three mutually exclusive training streams: Digital Services, Manufacturing and Healthcare Support.

The assessment covered 2,40,000 applicants, comprising 1,50,000 urban applicants and 90,000 rural applicants. Among urban applicants, 32% entered Digital Services, 24% entered Manufacturing, 20% entered Healthcare Support and the remaining 24% were not enrolled. Course-completion rates in these three streams were 75%, 80% and 90%, respectively. Among those completing their courses, placement rates were 80% in Digital Services, 70% in Manufacturing and 60% in Healthcare Support. Among rural applicants, 20% entered Digital Services, 35% entered Manufacturing, 25% entered Healthcare Support and the remaining 20% were not enrolled. Rural completion rates were 70%, 80% and 80%, respectively, while placement rates among completers were 75%, 65% and 75%. Every participant completing Digital Services received a stipend of ₹12,000, while Manufacturing and Healthcare Support completers received ₹15,000 and ₹18,000, respectively. A proposed expansion will enrol 25% of currently unenrolled urban applicants and 40% of currently unenrolled rural applicants in Manufacturing. Simultaneously, 12.5% of existing urban Manufacturing participants will move to Digital Services, while 10% of existing rural Manufacturing participants will move to Healthcare Support. All completion and placement rates will remain unchanged.

109. What is the ratio of participants placed through Digital Services to those placed through Manufacturing across both areas?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 406:425 | (b) 425:408 |
| (c) 425:406 | (d) 408:425 |

110. What percentage of all participants completing their training across both areas and all three streams secured placements?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) 70.79% | (b) 71.25% |
| (c) 69.84% | (d) 72.06% |

111. What was the total amount of stipend payable to all participants who completed their training?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) ₹218.70 crore | (b) ₹219.60 crore |
| (c) ₹221.40 crore | (d) ₹220.32 crore |

112. Suppose the Digital Services stipend is increased by 25%, the Healthcare Support stipend is reduced by 10%, and the Manufacturing stipend remains unchanged. If the number of completers does not change, what will be the net effect on the total stipend expenditure?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) A decrease of ₹6.48 crore | (b) An increase of ₹6.48 crore |
| (c) An increase of ₹8.10 crore | (d) An increase of ₹14.58 crore |

113. After all proposed transfers but before applying completion rates, what will be the ratio of urban Digital Services participants to rural Healthcare Support participants?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 171:350 | (b) 350:169 |
| (c) 350:171 | (d) 175:86 |

114. How many additional placements will arise solely from the newly enrolled Manufacturing participants if the existing area-specific completion and placement rates continue?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) 8,640 | (b) 8,784 |
| (c) 8,928 | (d) 8,496 |

[Directions for Q.115-Q120]:

A state water-supply report serves as an important tool for evaluating water availability, dependence on groundwater, infrastructure efficiency and the growing contribution of alternative sources. By presenting quarterly water-supply figures measured in million litres, the report enables planners to compare conventional sources with recycled and desalinated water while accounting for distribution losses. Under the State Water Security Mission, gross water supply was classified under five sources: Reservoir, Groundwater, River Transfer, Recycled Water and Desalination.

In Q1 Reservoirs supplied 2,400 million litres, Groundwater contributed 900 million litres, River Transfer provided 700 million litres, Recycled Water 600 million litres and Desalination 400 million litres, producing a gross supply of 5,000 million litres. Distribution loss was 8%.

In Q2 Reservoir supply moderated to 2,300 million litres, Groundwater to 850 million litres, while River Transfer increased to 900 million litres, Recycled Water to 800 million litres and Desalination to 550 million litres, taking gross supply to 5,400 million litres. Distribution loss was 7.5%.

In Q3 Reservoir supply declined to 2,100 million litres, Groundwater rose to 1,000 million litres, River Transfer stood at 850 million litres, Recycled Water increased to 1,100 million litres and Desalination to 650 million litres, producing a gross supply of 5,700 million litres. Distribution loss was 6%.

In Q4 Reservoirs supplied 2,000 million litres, Groundwater 950 million litres, River Transfer 1,000 million litres, Recycled Water 1,300 million litres and Desalination 850 million litres, producing a gross supply of 6,100 million litres. Distribution loss was 5%.

For analysis, Alternative Water comprises Recycled Water and Desalination. Net delivered water is calculated after applying the relevant quarterly distribution loss proportionately to every source. A conservation proposal reduces Q4 Groundwater by 20% and Desalination by 10%. Seventy per cent of the combined reduction is transferred to Recycled Water and the remaining 30% to Reservoir supply, leaving the gross quarterly supply unchanged. Energy requirements per million litres are 0.5 MWh for Groundwater, 2 MWh for Desalination, 0.8 MWh for Recycled Water and 0.1 MWh for Reservoir supply. Operating costs are ₹4 lakh, ₹6 lakh, ₹3.5 lakh and ₹2.5 lakh per million litres, respectively.

115. What was the total net water delivered during the year before implementing the conservation proposal?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) 20,612 million litres | (b) 20,836 million litres |
| (c) 20,694 million litres | (d) 20,748 million litres |

116. What percentage of total annual net delivered water came from Alternative Water sources before the conservation proposal?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) 28.23% | (b) 27.86% |
| (c) 28.68% | (d) 29.05% |

117. After implementing the Q4 conservation proposal, what will be the ratio of Recycled Water to Reservoir supply in Q4?

- (a) 833:597 (b) 597:831
(c) 597:833 (d) 599:833

118. By how many MWh will the Q4 energy requirement decline after implementing the conservation proposal?

- (a) 100.25 MWh (b) 102.75 MWh
(c) 104.50 MWh (d) 107.25 MWh

119. What will be the reduction in Q4 operating costs after implementing the conservation proposal?

- (a) ₹3.75 crore (b) ₹4.10 crore
(c) ₹3.60 crore (d) ₹3.90 crore

120. Suppose the same conservation formula is applied independently in all four quarters while the original quarterly loss rates remain unchanged. What percentage of total annual net delivered water will then come from Alternative Water?

- (a) 30.23% (b) 29.86%
(c) 30.68% (d) 31.05%

Rough Work
