

UG 2027

ADMIT CARD NUMBER

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QUESTION BOOKLET NO: 2027UG09



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

DO NOT OPEN TILL 2PM

Section A: English Language

Passage: La Belle Époque, a beautiful term for a Beautiful Age, as Light and Understanding replace Fear and Superstition, and Science and Art join hands in unholy matrimony and set out to discover the world anew. Trains become underground worms burrowing through the city, displacing medieval graves in the name of modernity; the Aéro-Club de France sends men into the heavens, amazing the public; Muybridge proves horses fly too and wins a bet; Edison floods the world with light; biologists discover germs and defy Death; botanists grow tropical plants in Parisian glass-houses and affront Nature with hot-house orchids; the phonograph and the cinema fold Time and Space for the masses. And for some reason bicycles become rather popular. The world was getting smaller every day and the discoveries were getting bigger every week. How very diverting it all was...

During the period we now call the fin de siècle, worlds collided. Ideas were being killed off as much as being born. And in a sort of Hegelian logic of thesis/antithesis/synthesis, the most interesting ones arose as the offspring of wildly different parents. In particular, the last gasp of Victorian spirituality infused cutting-edge science with a certain sense of old-school mysticism. Theosophy was all the rage; Huysmans dragged Satan into modern Paris; and eccentric poets and scholars met in the British Museum Reading Room under the aegis of the Golden Dawn for a cup of tea and a spot of demonology. As a result of all this, certain commonly-accepted scientific terms we use today came out of quite weird and wonderful ideas being developed at the turn of the century. Such is the case with space, which fascinated mathematicians, philosophers, and artists with its unfathomable possibilities.

Outside of sheltered mathematical circles, the trend began rather innocuously in 1884, when Edwin A. Abbott published the satirical novella *Flatland: A Romance of Many Dimensions* under the pseudonym A. Square. In the fine tradition of English satire, he creates an alternative world as a sort of nonsense arena to lampoon the social structures of Victorian England. In this two-dimensional world, different classes are made up of different polygons, and the laws concerning sides and angles that maintain that hierarchy are pushed to absurd proportions. Initially, the work was only moderately popular, but it introduced thought experiments on how to visualise higher dimensions to the general public. It also paved the ground for a much more esoteric thinker who would have much more far-reaching effects with his own mystical brand of higher mathematics.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://publicdomainreview.org/essay/notes-on-the-fourth-dimension/>

1. The opening presents La Belle Époque as a period in which:
 - (a) discovery depended on a tense union of creative forces.
 - (b) science replaced art after defeating public superstition.
 - (c) invention advanced through orderly public institutions.
 - (d) modernity preserved older cultural arrangements.

2. Which of the following best explains the image of trains as “underground worms”?
 - (a) Modern transport inherited the dignity of the medieval city.
 - (b) Scientific progress converted burial into public spectacle.
 - (c) Modernity advanced by disturbing the buried past.
 - (d) Urban development improved history without altering it.

3. What does the reference to Theosophy, Huysmans and the Golden Dawn reveal about the fin de siècle?
 - (a) It preferred orthodox religion over scientific curiosity.
 - (b) It separated literary culture from spiritual experiment.
 - (c) It treated occult interest as a purely private matter.
 - (d) It mixed modern settings with mystical imagination.

4. Flatland’s early importance does not rest on immediate popularity; rather, it:

- (a) made satire serve official mathematical doctrine.
- (b) opened dimensional thought to ordinary readers.
- (c) defended hierarchy through geometric reasoning.
- (d) kept dimensional thought within literary satire.

5. In Flatland, the polygonal hierarchy is mainly used to:

- (a) explain social rank through neutral geometry.
- (b) prove that class laws follow natural reason.
- (c) ridicule class order through geometric absurdity.
- (d) detach dimensional fantasy from social criticism.

6. In context, “esoteric” suggests that the later thinker’s approach was:

- (a) obscure and specialised, though later influential.
- (b) abstract and mathematical, though publicly simple.
- (c) mystical and technical, though widely accepted.
- (d) unusual and speculative, though socially reformist.

Passage: The proton motive force that drives the flagellar motor was proposed in 1961 by Peter Mitchell, a biochemist who worked out of his own private lab at a country estate in Cornwall, England. Though initially dismissed and even ridiculed, Mitchell went on to win the 1978 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his idea that a current of protons constantly flows into the cell as the cell vigorously pumps them back out, and that this is the driving force behind key cellular processes.

Protons flow in because they’re diffusing from an area of high concentration (outside the cell) to an area of low concentration (inside). There are fewer than 100 free protons inside a bacterium at a time, while a similar volume of the surrounding water has tens of thousands. The cell maintains this state with machines called electron transport chains that pump out thousands of protons per second. As protons are pumped out, thousands more flow in, drawn by the net negative electric charge and the general tendency for entropy to rise as particles (in this case, protons) spread out in space ever more evenly. Cells have rigged up all kinds of molecular machines that, like water mills on rivers, take advantage of proton currents coming into the cell.

It boggles the normal human understanding of how things work. How can you have thousands and thousands of protons coming into the cell every second and still have only a few dozen inside the cell? Because they bind to something, they get pumped out again. The equilibria are so incredibly fast.

So what makes the cell go, what breathes life into the atomic arrangements, is the efficient removal of protons so that more protons will flow. “If you were to open up a channel to protons, they would come pouring into the cell, and the proton motive force would be gone instantly,” Manson said. He’s seen this happen, when cells starve and can’t pump enough protons out. The voltage drops to nothing, and the cell’s machinery shuts down. If you’re a bacterium, your flagellar motor stops. Rarely have I loved biology more than when marveling at the flagellar motor and the influx of protons that turns its gears. The entropic energy of the proton motive force gets converted into the kinetic energy of the rotation. That’s all it is. All of it is just that. If you understand that, you basically understand the underpinnings of all that happens in biology.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.quantamagazine.org/what-physical-life-force-turns-biologys-wheels-20260420/>

7. The comparison of molecular machines to “water mills on rivers” mainly implies that such machines:

- (a) create proton flow by mechanically forcing it through cells.
- (b) exploit a directed current without being its original source.

- (c) prevent entropy from rising by storing protons outside cells.
- (d) replace electron transport chains when the cell is starved.

8. Manson's warning about opening a proton channel indicates:

- (a) cellular energy requires a maintained proton imbalance.
- (b) cellular voltage grows when protons enter without limit.
- (c) bacterial machinery runs after proton force disappears.
- (d) flagellar rotation continues once pumping becomes weak.

9. Which of the following cannot be inferred from Mitchell's scientific journey?

- (a) Scientific rejection may precede later recognition.
- (b) Private research may produce major scientific insight.
- (c) Ridicule itself proves a theory's scientific soundness.
- (d) Unusual theories may later reshape accepted science.

10. In context, what does "equilibria" most nearly refer to?

- (a) a fixed calm created by proton shortage.
- (b) a blocked state caused by failed pumping.
- (c) a random drift of protons in water.
- (d) a rapid balance of binding and removal.

11. The author's description of the flagellar motor conveys:

- (a) suspicion about biology's dependence on physical forces.
- (b) regret that living systems are reduced to simple motion.
- (c) wonder at a small mechanism with foundational meaning.
- (d) detachment from the emotional appeal of cell mechanics.

12. Which conclusion is best supported by the final explanation of proton motive force?

- (a) Biological motion arises when cellular energy is converted into work.
- (b) Cellular machines mainly operate by storing proton pressure inside.
- (c) Flagellar rotation explains proton force but not wider biology.
- (d) Proton flow remains useful even after voltage differences collapse.

Passage: INELUCTABLE modality of the visible : at least that if no more, thought through my eyes . Signatures of all things I am here to read, seas pawn and seawrack, the nearing tide, that rusty boot. Snotgreen, bluesilver, rust: coloured signs. Limits of the diaphane. But he adds : in bodies . Then he was aware of them bodies before of them coloured. How ? By knocking his sconce against them, sure. Go easy. Bald he was and a millionaire, maestro di color che sanno. Limit of the diaphane in. Why in ? Diaphane, adiaphane. If you can put your five fingers through it, it is a gate, if not a door. Shut your eyes and see.

Stephen closed his eyes to hear his boots crush crackling wrack and shells. You are walking through it howsomever. I am, a stride at a time. A very short space of time through very short times of space. Five, six : the nacheinander. Exactly : and that is the ineluctable modality of the audible. Open your eyes. No. Jesus ! If I fell over a cliff that beetles o'er his base, fell through the nebeneinander ineluctably. I am getting on nicely in the dark. My ash sword hangs at my side. Tap with it : they do. My two feet in his boots are at the end of his legs, nebeneinander. Sounds solid : made by the mallet of Los Demiurgos. Am I walking into eternity along Sandymount strand ? Crush, crack, crick, crick. wild sea money. Dominie Deasy kens them a'.

Won't you come to Sandymount,
Madeline the mare ?

Rhythm begins, you see. I hear. A catalectic tetrameter of iambs marching. No, agallop : deline the mare.

Open your eyes now. I will. One moment. Has all vanished since ? If I open and am for ever in the black adaphane.
Basta ! I will see if I can see.

See now. There all the time without you : and ever shall be, world without end.

They came down the steps from Leahy's terrace prudently, Frauenzimmer: and down the shelving shore flabbily their splayed feet sinking in the silted sand. Like me, like Aigy, coming down to our mighty mother. Number one swung louredly her midwife's bag, the other's gamp poked in the beach. From the liberties, out for the day. Mrs Florence MacCabe, relict of the late Patk MacCabe, deeply lamented, of Bride Street. One of her sisterhood lugged me squealing into life. Creation from nothing. What has she in the bag ? A misbirth with a trailing navelcord, hushed in ruddy wool. The cords of all link back, strandentwining cable of all flesh. That is why mystic monks. will you be as gods ? Gaze in your omphalos. Hello. Kinch here. Put me on to Edenville. Aleph, alpha : nought, nought, one.

Extracted from: Ulysses by James Joyce

13. Which narrative feature most strongly gives the passage its stream-of-consciousness quality?

- (a) a steady report of external shore events.
- (b) a shifting flow of perception and thought.
- (c) a formal debate on visual philosophy.
- (d) a detached record of social encounters.

14. Which sensory shift most clearly structures Stephen's opening experiment with reality?

- (a) Sight yields to sound as another mode of knowing.
- (b) Vision defeats sound as the only reliable sense.
- (c) Touch replaces both sight and sound as certainty.
- (d) Memory turns the shore into an imagined absence.

15. The terms "nacheinander" and "nebeneinander" mainly help mark:

- (a) social rank and inherited bodily status.
- (b) spiritual descent and mystical creation.
- (c) sequence in time and arrangement in space.
- (d) visual certainty and rejection of sound.

16. What association is mainly developed through the women, the "mighty mother," and the "navelcord"?

- (a) public poverty, memory and civic order.
- (b) private music, desire and family honour.
- (c) moral guilt, prayer and spiritual punishment.
- (d) bodily origin, birth and shared connectedness.

17. The phrase "world without end" most nearly means:

- (a) a shore turning into endless darkness.
- (b) a memory surviving after perception.
- (c) a sacred realm beyond bodily life.
- (d) a world continuing beyond individual sight.

18. Stephen's correction from "marching" to "agallop" mainly shows that rhythm in his mind:

- (a) shifts from measured pattern into imagined motion.

- (b) rejects music after turning toward visual certainty.
- (c) proves that the shore exists beyond perception.
- (d) converts maternal imagery into sacred doctrine.

Passage: In the urban, multicultural ports of the British Empire, the new local elite adapted colonial structures to fit their own emergent bourgeois culture—so-called “imperial cosmopolitanism.” And, for the English-educated Babas of Malaya, print literature was a powerful medium to negotiate a new ethnic identity as “truly a different type of Chinese,” social historian Neil Khor Jin Keong argues.

“As Straits Chinese identity was forged within imperial cosmopolitanism, its proponents linked ‘modernization’ with ‘Westernization,’” Khor writes. At the same time, this modern identity, “based on the best from both east and west,” was marked by an embrace of social welfare reforms.

To trace the evolution of the Straits Chinese approach to modernity, Khor examines the quarterly publication Straits Chinese Magazine, which ran from 1897 to 1907. Founded by lawyer Song Ong Siang and physician Lim Boon Keng, the Straits Chinese Magazine was distributed as far afield as Yokohama, San Francisco, and London. Although many reformists were trilingual, “their literary reaction to modernity, meaning social changes resulting from technology, was written in English,” Khor explains, calling the magazine’s contents “important because they were the first body of original works by Malaysians in English.”

In addition to politically liberal news articles, the Straits Chinese Magazine also printed serialized short stories and translated works in its fiction section, as well as travelogues and poetry. Editors “placed a high premium on literary works,” since literature was seen as part of a modern identity and “provided an immediate link to other progressive imperial cosmopolitan societies.”

Khor observes that “the fiction in the magazine pointed to an idealized image that the Straits Chinese community aspired to.” Contributors were especially attracted to the short story, which could convey important moral lessons through the “life-changing experience” of a single character. Such a use of this literary format drew on techniques of “allegory and juxtaposition” that Straits Chinese authors had picked up from Western literary influences, Khor suggests—especially the biblical parables that they may have encountered in their education at Christian mission schools.

The English-educated Straits Chinese elite benefited from the British colonial economy. Privileged by British rule, they internalized a definition of modernity based on technology and rationality. As such, narratives published in the magazine presented towns under British control, such as Ipoh, as modern and progressive, while neighboring cities like Bangkok in Siam or Palembang in the Dutch East Indies were depicted as disorderly, dirty, unsafe, and disgusting. Magazine contributors also criticized what they saw as backwardness in traditional Chinese culture. They promoted causes such as female education, with Khor noting that “women, particularly in their social role, occupy a central place in Straits Chinese reform literature.”

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://daily.jstor.org/writing-a-different-type-of-chinese-into-being/>

19. For the English-educated Babas of Malaya, print literature mainly served to:

- (a) form a distinct identity through colonial modernity.
- (b) preserve older identity without Western influence.
- (c) reject reform by relying on inherited tradition.
- (d) replace ethnic identity with imperial loyalty alone.

20. What does the Straits Chinese Magazine’s wide distribution indicate about its cultural role?

- (a) It circulated reformist identity across imperial networks.

- (b) It remained limited to local colonial administrators.
- (c) It avoided overseas readership to preserve authenticity.
- (d) It rejected cosmopolitan links despite using English.

21. Which word from the passage means “the placing of two ideas, images or situations side by side in order to bring out contrast”?

- (a) allegory (b) juxtaposition (c) cosmopolitanism (d) westernization

22. The magazine’s fiction section was important because it:

- (a) used narrative form to project reformist ideals.
- (b) treated entertainment as separate from morality.
- (c) copied Western fiction without local purpose.
- (d) rejected short stories as unsuitable for reform.

23. In context, the closest antonym of “afield” would be:

- (a) local (b) modern (c) original (d) liberal

24. The depiction of Ipoh against Bangkok and Palembang reveals that the magazine’s modernity was:

- (a) shaped by colonial privilege and comparative bias.
- (b) neutral toward British and non-British cities alike.
- (c) rooted entirely in traditional Chinese social values.
- (d) opposed to technology but supportive of rationality.

Section B: Current Affairs including General Knowledge

Passage: Merino came to Spain's rescue, scoring in the 91st minute as the reigning European champions sealed a 1-0 win against Cristiano Ronaldo's Portugal in their FIFA World Cup Round of 16 showdown, at the Dallas Stadium in Arlington. Merino came on as a second-half substitute and took a quick free-kick, and then finished off the move to slot it past Diogo Costa. Spain will face either the USA or Belgium in the quarterfinals in Los Angeles. The final two games from the Round of 16 will unfold, as the race for the coveted FIFA World Cup 2026 title continues.

Defending champions Argentina will take on Egypt for just the third time in their football histories. Their first meeting dates back to Amsterdam 1928, where the South Americans won convincingly in the semi-final before collecting a silver medal at the Olympic Games for their efforts. They also won the second encounter, a 2-0 friendly in 2008. While La Albiceleste are in pursuit of a fourth title, Egypt are looking to seal their best-ever result on this stage by reaching the last eight for the first time.

The second clash will see Switzerland meet Colombia for just the fifth time. It has been a relatively balanced affair over the years, their first game ending in a draw before the Swiss registered their first victory. Colombia have earned bragging rights in their last two clashes, however, one of which being a 2-0 group-stage victory in the 1994 edition of this tournament.

This is Switzerland's fourth consecutive last-16 match and will be looking to break through to the last eight for the first time since 1954, when they hosted the FIFA World Cup. Colombia, meanwhile, reached this point of the competition 12 years ago, though have never gone beyond a quarter-final.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.hindustantimes.com/sports/football/por-vs-esp-live-score-portugal-vs-spain-fifa-world-cup-2026-round-of-16-today-latest-updates-dallas-stadium-arlington-101783351296565.html>]

25. VAR was first used to review a play in a FIFA World Cup during which edition?
 (a) 2018 Russia (b) 2014 Brazil (c) 2022 Qatar (d) 2006 Germany
26. Which of the following correctly matches the FIFA World Cup 2022 award with its winner?
 (a) Golden Boot - Lionel Messi (b) Golden Glove – Emiliano Martínez
 (c) Golden Ball - Luka Modrić (d) Golden Boot - Olivier Giroud
27. Which of the following bodies is the final appellate authority for many sports-related disputes arising from decisions of international federations such as FIFA?
 (a) ICC (b) CAS (c) WADA (d) IOC
28. Which of the following players remains the only footballer to have won the FIFA World Cup three times?
 (a) Pelé (b) Cafu (c) Ronaldo (d) Garrincha
29. Which of the following cities is the headquarters location of FIFA?
 (a) Basel (b) Zurich (c) Vienna (d) Lausanne
30. The 2026 FIFA World Cup introduced a major expansion in the tournament format. Which of the following correctly states the number of participating teams and host countries?
 (a) 32 teams hosted jointly by two countries (b) 40 teams hosted jointly by three countries
 (c) 48 teams hosted jointly by three countries (d) 48 teams hosted jointly by four countries

Passage: The Union Home Ministry has tightened the foreign funding framework for NGOs and associations under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA). It has issued two notifications that sharply revise penalties and specify purpose-based, geography-linked registration while explicitly keeping foreign money out of proselytising activities.

The notification also broadens the definition of “key functionary”, restricts organisations with foreign nationals in key management positions from ordinarily receiving registration or prior permission, introduces a minimum utilisation requirement for renewal and cancellation decisions, tightens conditions for release of subsequent instalments of foreign funds, and mandates more extensive disclosures in annual returns, including activity reports, social media account details and information on ultimate donors.

Since coming to power, the Narendra Modi government has faced allegations of targeting Christian organisations under the FCRA regime over suspicions of conversion. Several Christian institutions, including Missionaries of Charity, Compassion International, World Vision India, Evangelical Fellowship of India and Church of North India-linked entities, have faced FCRA action. While the government has maintained that these actions were based on specific violations of FCRA provisions, many followed campaigns by Sangh-affiliated groups alleging involvement in religious conversion.

The government’s stated rationale is to strengthen oversight of foreign funding, plug compliance gaps and improve monitoring of how foreign contributions are used.

Officials argue that the existing framework did not adequately track whether funds were being used for approved purposes or in approved areas of operation. The new system seeks to address this through purpose-specific registration, geographical restrictions, enhanced disclosures and tighter reporting requirements.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/fcra-rules-amendment-ngo-foreign-funding-explained-10755009/>]

31. The term “Karta” is relevant to Hindu Undivided Families. Which Supreme Court case affirmed that daughters have equal coparcenary rights under the Hindu Succession Act after the 2005 amendment?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Danamma v Amar | (b) Vineeta Sharma v Rakesh Sharma |
| (c) Joseph Shine v Union of India | (d) Shayara Bano v Union of India |

32. Many NGOs receiving foreign contributions are registered as societies. Which colonial-era law provides for the registration of literary, scientific and charitable societies in India?

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Societies Trust Regulation Act, 1860 | (b) Societies Incorporation Rules Act, 1860 |
| (c) Societies Charitable Endowments Act, 1860 | (d) Societies Registration Act, 1860 |

33. In which of the following sets of years was the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 subsequently amended?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) 2016, 2018, and 2020 | (b) 2014, 2017, and 2021 |
| (c) 2015, 2019, and 2022 | (d) 2013, 2016, and 2019 |

34. Which Supreme Court case upheld the constitutional validity of key provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Shreya Singhal v Union of India | (b) Noel Harper v Union of India |
| (c) Anuradha Bhasin v Union of India | (d) K.S. Puttaswamy v Union of India |

Passage: With just four years until the SDGs target date, the gap between ambition and achievement has never been more stark – or more consequential. This report candidly assesses our progress and the ground we have left

to cover. The core promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind remains within reach but only if we act decisively and Immediately.

The past decade proves that purposeful global action transforms lives at scale. Since 2015, hundreds of millions of people have gained access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Electricity now reaches 92 per cent of the world's population, with a third powered by renewable sources. Internet access has surged from 40 to 74 per cent, connecting billions to new education and economic opportunities.

Health outcomes have similarly improved: new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths have each fallen by roughly a third, 59 countries have eliminated at least one neglected tropical disease and 134 countries have met the target for reducing child mortality. For the first time in history, social protection now covers over half of the global population, and disaster-related deaths have dropped by 65 per cent compared with the previous decade. Beyond the statistics are families escaping poverty, children attending schools and communities building resilience.

These gains affirm the central premise of the 2030 Agenda: that progress is achievable when sound policy meets political will and adequate investment. One lesser-known achievement deserves mention: our ability to track this progress has transformed.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2026/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2026.pdf>]

35. According to SDSN's Sustainable Development Report 2026 and its global SDG Index, Nordic countries continued to lead the rankings. Which of the following is not a Nordic country?

- (a) Finland (b) Sweden (c) Germany (d) Denmark

36. Which two institutions jointly produced the 2016 SDG Index and Dashboards Report?

- (a) SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung (b) UNDP and World Bank
(c) UNEP and OECD (d) IMF and UNCTAD

37. According to MoSPI's National Indicator Framework 2026, how many national indicators are used to monitor India's progress across the Sustainable Development Goals?

- (a) 250 indicators (b) 265 indicators (c) 270 indicators (d) 277 indicators

38. Which Rio+20 outcome document is linked with the establishment of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development?

- (a) The Future We Want (b) Our Common Future
(c) The Millennium Declaration (d) The Stockholm Declaration

39. Which of the following is incorrect about the Sustainable Development Goals?

- (a) They consist of 17 interconnected global goals.
(b) They consist of 18 goals and 160 targets.
(c) They were adopted by 193 UN Member States.
(d) They form part of the 2030 Agenda framework.

40. The Sustainable Development Report 2026 is associated with SDSN. Which former UN Secretary-General launched the Sustainable Development Solutions Network in 2012?

- (a) Ban Ki-moon (b) Kofi Annan (c) António Guterres (d) Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Passage: Census is the process of collecting, compiling, analyzing and disseminating demographic, social, cultural and economic data relating to all persons in the country or a designated area. The wealth of information collected

The next logical step would be to further empower the Union Territory through a democratic institutional framework that provided a political voice. It was unanimously decided that while Statehood would remain the long-term aspiration of Ladakh, in the present situation, as a first step, an appropriate customised model of governance by establishing a Union Territory-level elected body with executive financial and legislative powers would be established

There have been instances of invoking Article 371(A to J) and it was agreed that a customised sui generis model which is most suitable for Ladakh would be adopted. It was decided that a draft proposal covering the powers and functions (executive, financial and legislative) of this UT-level elected body....would be prepared for further discussion.

According to the meeting details, it was decided that a draft proposal covering the powers and functions, executive financial and legislative, of this Union Territory-level elected body in harmonious relations with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) would be prepared for further discussion and fine-tuning.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/centre-ready-for-elected-ut-body-article-371-like-safeguards-say-ladakh-groups/articleshow/132168839.cms>]

46. Article 371A, often discussed in the context of special constitutional safeguards, applies to which of the following States?

- (a) Nagaland (b) Mizoram (c) Sikkim (d) Manipur

47. Sonam Wangchuk's Ladakh protest has repeatedly referred to constitutional safeguards for tribal areas. The Sixth Schedule is linked to which Articles of the Constitution?

- (a) Articles 239 and 240 (b) Articles 244(2) and 275(1)
(c) Articles 338A and 342 (d) Articles 371A and 371G

48. Consider the following statements about Ladakh's constitutional status:

- I. Ladakh became a Union Territory under the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 1919.
II. Ladakh was created as a Union Territory with a Legislative Assembly.
III. Ladakh originally comprised Leh and Kargil districts under the 2019 Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

49. The National Security Act, mentioned in reports on Sonam Wangchuk's detention in 2025, is primarily associated with which legal concept?

- (a) Preventive detention (b) Judicial review of taxation
(c) Civil contempt of court (d) Parliamentary privilege

50. Sonam Wangchuk received the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2018. The award is associated with which Asian country?

- (a) Japan (b) South Korea (c) Thailand (d) Philippines

51. Which of the following sets correctly identifies the States where the Sixth Schedule currently applies?

- (a) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
(b) Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram
(c) Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura and Manipur
(d) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, and Sikkim

52. Which area in Ladakh was notified as India's first Dark Sky Reserve in December 2022?

- (a) Drass (b) Diskit (c) Hanle (d) Lamayuru

Section C: Legal Reasoning

Passage: Article 72 of the Constitution gives the President a constitutional power of clemency after conviction. The power is not an appellate reversal of the judgment, but the President may examine the record and circumstances for deciding clemency. It is an executive safety valve for correcting harshness, miscarriage, changed circumstances, delay, or humanitarian factors left outside ordinary sentencing. The President may grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment, or suspend, remit or commute the sentence. The power must be exercised constitutionally, not personally, mechanically or arbitrarily.

Article 72 applies in three situations. First, it applies where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial. Secondly, it applies where the punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends. Thirdly, it applies in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death. A person seeking clemency must be convicted; a mercy petition is not meant to determine guilt before trial.

Each form of clemency has a distinct legal effect. A pardon removes punishment and penal consequences, but it does not operate as an appellate reversal of the judicial record. Commutation substitutes one form of punishment with a lighter form, such as death sentence into life imprisonment, without wiping out conviction. Remission reduces the period of sentence without changing its nature. Respite awards a lesser sentence because of special circumstances such as pregnancy, disability, age or serious illness. Reprieve temporarily stays execution of sentence, usually to allow consideration of a mercy petition.

Article 74 controls the manner of exercise. The President acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, so the decision is an executive decision of the Union. The record may include public interest, prison conduct, age, health, delay, remorse, proportionality, impact on society and humanitarian circumstances. Reasons need not be written like a judicial judgment, but the decision must reflect constitutional application of mind.

Article 161 gives the Governor clemency power for offences against laws within the executive power of the State. The Governor's power is narrower than Article 72 because it does not cover Court Martial cases or all death sentences. Unlike the President, the Governor has no general power to pardon a death sentence, though suspension, remission or commutation of a death sentence may be available subject to constitutional and statutory limits. Judicial review of clemency is limited but real. Courts do not sit in appeal over mercy decisions and do not substitute their view of sentence. Interference is permitted when the decision is arbitrary, mala fide, discriminatory, based on irrelevant material, ignores relevant material, suffers from non-application of mind, or violates constitutional rights. Undue delay in deciding a death-row mercy petition may justify commutation if the delay causes unconstitutional suffering. Clemency cannot be claimed as a matter of right, but every petition must receive fair, informed and non-arbitrary consideration.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://blog.ipleaders.in/article-72-of-the-indian-constitution/>]

53. Wing Commander Arvind was convicted by a Court Martial and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for assaulting a civilian while he was on authorised leave. His statutory appeal against the conviction remains pending. Meanwhile, he develops a serious neurological illness and submits a mercy petition to the President, relying on his medical condition, exemplary service record and alleged inconsistencies in the principal witness's testimony. The Union Ministry returns the petition without examining it, stating that the assault occurred outside military duty, the appellate proceedings remain pending, and the challenge to witness testimony belongs exclusively to an appellate forum. Which of the following is the most accurate conclusion?

(a) The petition falls outside Article 72 because the offence occurred outside military duty and the conviction has not attained finality while the statutory appeal remains pending.

- (b) The petition falls within Article 72 only regarding Arvind's illness and service record, since examining inconsistencies in the evidence would itself amount to appellate reversal.
- (c) The petition falls within Article 72 because the sentence was imposed by a Court Martial, and the record may be examined for clemency without converting the process into an appeal.
- (d) The petition falls within Article 72 because the sentence was imposed by a Court Martial, and the President may reverse the conviction if the principal witness appears unreliable.

54. Kavya was convicted by a State Sessions Court under a law relating exclusively to a matter within the State's executive power. She was sentenced to death, and the sentence was subsequently confirmed by the appellate courts. Her mercy petition to the President relied on prolonged incarceration, severe mental illness, satisfactory prison conduct and an alleged failure of the courts to consider an important medical record. Without placing the case record before the President, the Union Secretariat rejected the petition under an internal policy stating that convictions under laws within the State's executive power are outside Article 72. Which of the following is the most accurate conclusion?

- (a) The rejection is constitutionally valid because the governing law falls within the State's executive power, even though the punishment imposed upon Kavya is death.
- (b) The rejection is constitutionally flawed because a death sentence independently attracts Article 72, and the petition was rejected mechanically without examining the relevant circumstances.
- (c) The rejection is constitutionally flawed only regarding Kavya's humanitarian grounds, while the unconsidered medical record remains outside the permissible scope of clemency.
- (d) The rejection is constitutionally valid because confirmation by the appellate courts limits clemency to altering the sentence without examining the underlying case record.

55. Acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers, the President grants four convicts different forms of relief. Arun's punishment and penal consequences are removed, but the judgment of conviction remains on the judicial record. Bina's death sentence is replaced with life imprisonment without disturbing her conviction. Chirag's sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment is reduced to six years' rigorous imprisonment, without any special personal circumstance. Deepa's execution is stayed for thirty days while her mercy petition is considered. Which of the following statements are false?

- i. Arun's relief is not a pardon because his judicial record remains unchanged.
- ii. Bina's relief is commutation because her punishment has been replaced by a lighter form.
- iii. Chirag's relief is respite because the duration of his sentence has been reduced.
- iv. Deepa's relief is reprieve because the execution has been temporarily stayed.

- (a) Statements i and ii
- (b) Statements i and iii
- (c) Statements ii and iv
- (d) Statements i, iii and iv

56. Dhruv's death sentence has been confirmed, and his execution is scheduled in forty-eight hours. His mercy petition, supported by a newly obtained medical report, is pending before the President. The Council of Ministers advises that no temporary relief should be granted because his prior prison conduct was unsatisfactory. The President disagrees and, without acting on that advice, personally stays the execution for twenty-one days so that the medical report may be examined. Is the President's order constitutionally valid?

- (a) Yes, because a temporary stay during mercy consideration constitutes a reprieve.
- (b) Yes, because humanitarian evidence permits an independently granted presidential reprieve.
- (c) No, because a reprieve may be granted after the mercy petition is finally decided.
- (d) No, because the relief is a reprieve, but the President acts on ministerial advice.

57. Which of the following is INCORRECT as per the passage?

- (a) A pardon removes punishment and penal consequences without reversing the judicial record.
- (b) Commutation substitutes the existing punishment with a lighter form without wiping out conviction.

- (c) Remission reduces the period of punishment without changing the nature of the sentence.
- (d) Respite temporarily postpones execution because of pregnancy, disability, age or serious illness.
58. While exercising the clemency power under Article 72, the President acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. Which constitutional amendment expressly required the President to act in accordance with such advice?
- (a) The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971
- (b) The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978
- (c) The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976
- (d) The Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985
59. Samar's death sentence was confirmed by the appellate courts. His mercy petition remained undecided for seven years because the file was repeatedly transferred between government departments. During this period, he developed a serious psychiatric illness. His medical reports, satisfactory prison record and repeated requests for an early decision were placed before the authorities. The final recommendation merely reproduced the circumstances of the offence without discussing the delay, medical evidence or prison conduct. Acting on this advice, the President rejected the petition. Samar challenges the rejection and seeks commutation rather than reversal of his conviction. Can a constitutional court interfere?
- (a) Yes, because the court may reassess proportionality and impose a more suitable sentence.
- (b) Yes, because unexplained delay and ignored material permit limited judicial review.
- (c) No, because delay and illness fall exclusively within executive clemency.
- (d) No, because clemency is not a legally enforceable right.

Passage: A wagering agreement, under Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is an agreement in which two parties stake money or money's worth on the outcome of an uncertain event, with neither party having any real interest in that event except the possibility of winning or losing. The law declares such agreements void, meaning they are not enforceable in a court of law. Although the agreement may exist in fact between the parties, the legal system refuses to recognize or enforce any rights arising from it. Consequently, no suit can be filed to recover money alleged to have been won on a wager.

Section 30 further extends this principle by prohibiting suits to recover money or property deposited with a stakeholder. A stakeholder is a neutral third party who holds the stake until the uncertain event is decided. Even if the event occurs and a winner is determined, the winner cannot legally compel the stakeholder to release the amount through court proceedings. This reinforces the idea that the law does not support claims arising out of wagering transactions.

The defining feature of a wagering agreement is the mutual chance of gain or loss. Both parties must stand to either win or lose depending on the outcome of the same uncertain event. If this mutuality is absent, the agreement may not qualify as a wager, though it could still be invalid under other legal principles. The uncertainty of the event is essential, and it may relate to a future occurrence or even to a past or present fact unknown to the parties at the time of agreement.

It is important to distinguish wagering agreements from contingent contracts, which are governed by Sections 31 to 36 of the Act. A contingent contract is one where the performance depends on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a collateral uncertain event. Unlike wagers, contingent contracts are valid and enforceable because the uncertain event is only incidental to a genuine contractual obligation. Sections 32 and 33 clarify that such contracts become enforceable only when the specified event happens or becomes impossible, depending on the terms. Section 36 further provides that agreements contingent on impossible events are void, regardless of whether the parties were aware of the impossibility.

64. A racing club collects ₹750 from each of its members to create a prize fund for the winner of a horse race. Separately, Aakash and Zoya each deposit ₹1 lakh with a stakeholder on which horse will win. Neither owns a horse or has any other interest in the race. Aakash predicts correctly and sues the stakeholder, arguing that the statutory exception for horse racing protects the transaction. Will he succeed?

- (a) Yes, because the prize contribution exceeds the statutory amount of ₹500.
- (b) Yes, because the prize fund and the wager concern the same horse race.
- (c) No, because contributions exceeding ₹500 are treated as wagering transactions.
- (d) No, because the exception protects prize contributions, not separate betting stakes.

65. Under a genuine commercial settlement, Meera promises to pay Raghav ₹3 lakh if a cargo vessel does not reach Mumbai by 30 September. On 15 September, the vessel sinks in deep water and its arrival becomes impossible. When does the contingent agreement become enforceable?

- (a) Only after 30 September because the stipulated period must first expire.
- (b) On 15 September because the vessel's arrival became impossible on that date.
- (c) It becomes void because an agreement dependent on non-arrival is a wager.
- (d) It remains unenforceable because the vessel sank before the stipulated date.

66. Which Latin maxim most closely reflects the principle that the law does not require the performance of an impossible obligation?

- (a) Nemo dat quod non habet
- (b) Actus curiae neminem gravabit
- (c) Qui facit per alium facit per se
- (d) Lex non cogit ad impossibilia

Correct Answer: (d) Lex non cogit ad impossibilia

Reference Line: "Section 36 further provides that agreements contingent on impossible events are void, regardless of whether the parties were aware of the impossibility."

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

- (a) This option is incorrect. Nemo dat quod non habet concerns the transfer of title by a person who does not possess that title. It is unrelated to impossible contractual events.
- (b) This option is incorrect. Actus curiae neminem gravabit protects a person from prejudice caused by an act or delay of the court.
- (c) This option is incorrect. Qui facit per alium facit per se concerns responsibility for acts performed through an authorised representative or agent.
- (d) This option is correct. Lex non cogit ad impossibilia means that the law does not compel a person to perform what is impossible. It conceptually supports the treatment of agreements contingent on impossible events as void.

Passage: Passing off protects the commercial goodwill attached to a mark even when the mark is not registered. Its rule is that no trader may represent his goods or services as the goods or services of another. The wrong is not mere similarity of marks; the wrong is deception of the purchasing public by which the defendant's trade is made to appear connected with the plaintiff's business. The plaintiff must establish three connected elements: goodwill, misrepresentation, and damage. Goodwill means a business reputation that attracts customers to the plaintiff's goods or services. It must exist among a substantial section of potential customers, not merely among a few private persons. Misrepresentation arises when the defendant uses a name, mark, get-up, packaging, label, trade dress, or business presentation in a manner likely to make customers believe that his goods or services are the plaintiff's. Damage means actual or probable injury to goodwill, reputation, or business, and likelihood of damage is sufficient where deception is shown.

Section 27 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 gives the key statutory position. Section 27(1) bars any proceeding to prevent, or recover damages for, infringement of an unregistered trademark. Section 27(2), however, saves the right to sue any person for passing off goods or services as those of another person and also saves the remedies for

such passing off. Therefore, absence of registration defeats an infringement action but does not defeat a passing off action. Passing off must be distinguished from infringement. In infringement, registration gives a statutory right and deceptive similarity may itself be central. In passing off, the plaintiff must prove prior goodwill, deceptive representation, and damage or likelihood of damage. The first user or prior trader is protected because goodwill arises from use, not from registration alone. Identity of marks is not enough unless the surrounding facts show deception or probable deception.

Section 134 fixes the forum for such suits. A suit for passing off arising from the defendant's use of a trademark identical with or deceptively similar to the plaintiff's trademark cannot be filed in any court inferior to a District Court having jurisdiction. For registered marks, the Act also gives plaintiff-side jurisdiction where the person instituting the suit resides, carries on business, or works for gain. Section 135 specifies remedies. The court may grant injunction, damages or account of profits, and delivery-up of infringing labels and marks for destruction or erasure. Injunction may be ex parte or interlocutory, and may include discovery of documents, preservation of infringing goods or evidence, and restraint against disposing of assets where that may defeat recovery. Damages beyond nominal damages may be refused if the defendant proves innocent adoption and prompt cessation after knowledge of the plaintiff's use.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://blog.ipleaders.in/trademark-passing-off/>]

67. Aaroohi develops the name "Velora" and distinctive gold-and-purple packaging for artisanal chocolates. She does not register the mark. Before the proposed commercial launch, she distributes six boxes to close relatives under a confidential tasting arrangement. She makes no public sales, accepts no orders and conducts no advertising. A packaging supplier later launches chocolates using a similar name and nearly identical presentation. Aaroohi proves that the supplier copied her design and files a passing-off action. Will she succeed?

- (a) Yes, because prior adoption and copied presentation establish the required elements.
- (b) Yes, because deceptive presentation makes commercial use by Aaroohi unnecessary.
- (c) No, because confidential use among six relatives does not establish substantial goodwill.
- (d) No, because unregistered packaging receives protection only after public registration.

68. Sahil has used the unregistered name "Orbis" for ten years for a boutique travel-planning service and has substantial goodwill among affluent travellers. Neeraj later launches payroll software under the identical name "ORBIS." His software uses a different logo and colour scheme, is marketed only to corporate human-resource departments, and prominently identifies "Neeraj Technologies" as its provider. Four of Sahil's college friends ask whether the businesses are connected, but no travel customer or software purchaser shows confusion. Will Sahil succeed in passing off?

- (a) No, because the different markets and presentation do not indicate public deception.
- (b) Yes, because questions from acquaintances demonstrate probable injury to Sahil's reputation.
- (c) Yes, because prior goodwill and the identical dominant word establish likely deception.
- (d) No, because passing off requires completed diversion of customers and actual financial loss.

69. Elina has used the unregistered mark "AUREVIA" for seven years and has acquired substantial goodwill. Ronak later registers a deceptively similar mark and begins selling competing products in packaging likely to suggest a connection with Elina. Elina proves prior use, deceptive representation and probable damage, and files claims for both infringement and passing off. Which conclusion is most appropriate?

- (a) Both claims may proceed because Elina's prior use predates Ronak's registration.
- (b) Passing off may proceed, but infringement is barred by Elina's non-registration.
- (c) Infringement may proceed, but passing off is displaced by Ronak's registration.
- (d) Neither claim may proceed because Ronak's registration defeats Elina's prior goodwill.

70. Sana has used the unregistered mark “GRAINGLOW” for health-food products for eight years. Kabir later adopts deceptively similar packaging that allegedly suggests a commercial association with Sana. Sana files a suit before a Civil Judge (Senior Division), who has territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction but is inferior to the District Court. The plaint is titled “Suit for Declaration and Surrender of Packaging”; it does not use the expression “passing off” and waives injunction and damages. However, Sana alleges deceptive association and seeks delivery-up of Kabir’s labels. Kabir objects to the forum. Can the Civil Judge retain the suit?

- (a) Yes, because waiving the principal remedies changes the character of the action.
- (b) Yes, because territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction make the selected forum competent.
- (c) No, because it remains a passing-off suit that cannot be filed below the District Court.
- (d) No, because disputes involving unregistered marks must originate before the District Court.

71. Sana refiles the suit before the District Court. She proves prior goodwill, Kabir’s deceptive representation and probable damage. Evidence shows that Sana lost ₹12 lakh in sales while Kabir earned ₹9 lakh in profits from the offending products. The court grants an injunction, orders delivery-up of Kabir’s labels, awards Sana ₹12 lakh as damages and also directs Kabir to surrender the ₹9 lakh profit. Kabir challenges only the grant of both monetary remedies. Is his challenge valid?

- (a) Yes, because damages and an account of profits are alternative monetary remedies.
- (b) Yes, because delivery-up excludes additional financial relief in passing-off actions.
- (c) No, because quantified loss and profits address different commercial consequences.
- (d) No, because Section 135 permits cumulative monetary and preventive relief after passing off.

72. **Assertion (A):** After proving passing off, an unregistered prior user may obtain an injunction, damages and delivery-up in the same order.

Reason (R): Section 135 permits damages and an account of profits to be awarded cumulatively when both loss and profit are proved.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R does not correctly explain A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Passage:

The maxim *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea* means that an act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty. Criminal liability therefore normally requires two elements: *actus reus*, the prohibited external conduct, and *mens rea*, the guilty mental state required by law. *Actus reus* may consist of a voluntary act, an unlawful omission where law imposes a duty to act, or a prohibited consequence caused by the accused. *Mens rea* may consist of intention, knowledge, recklessness, or negligence, depending on the wording and purpose of the offence.

The doctrine requires concurrence between the act and the guilty mind. The required mental state must exist at the time when the prohibited act is done or the prohibited consequence is caused. A guilty thought alone is not punishable unless it is joined with legally relevant conduct. Similarly, a harmful act done without the required mental element does not ordinarily create criminal guilt, unless the offence is one of strict or absolute liability. Motive must be separated from *mens rea*. *Mens rea* asks whether the accused possessed the legally required state of mind, while motive explains the reason behind the act and may be relevant mainly for evidence or sentence.

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, Section 18 gives a precise accident rule. Nothing is an offence if it is done by accident or misfortune, without criminal intention or knowledge, while doing a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care and caution. Thus, absence of *mens rea* is not enough by itself; the act must also be lawful, carefully performed, and not negligent.

Section 23 explains involuntary intoxication as a defence. Nothing is an offence if, at the time of the act, the person is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that it is wrong or contrary to law, because intoxication was administered without his knowledge or against his will. The defence fails if the person voluntarily consumed the intoxicant. Section 24 deals with offences requiring particular intent or knowledge committed during intoxication. If a voluntarily intoxicated person commits such an act, he is treated as having the same knowledge as he would have had if sober. However, this statutory presumption does not apply where intoxication was without knowledge or against will. Therefore, the doctrine does not create a general excuse for every absence of self-control; it protects only those cases where the required act, mental state, and legal blameworthiness do not properly coincide. Materially, for legal reasoning, the decisive inquiry is whether the statute demands a particular mental element, whether the accused's conduct supplied the prohibited external element, and whether any recognised exception removes blameworthiness at that moment.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://lawctopus.com/clatalogue/clat-ug/actus-reus-non-facit-reum-nisi-mens-sit-rea/>]

73. Armaan is the authorised supervisor of a chemical plant. He lawfully starts a pressure system without knowing that a valve is defective. Twenty minutes later, an alarm indicates that continued operation is likely to release a prohibited gas. An engineer confirms the danger and reminds Armaan that plant regulations require him to shut the valve immediately. Armaan, hoping that the resulting incident will be blamed on a competing plant, deliberately leaves the valve open and cancels the emergency shutdown. The gas is subsequently released. The offence charged requires knowledge of the likely release. Is criminal liability made out?

- (a) Yes, because the initial lawful act became criminal when the harmful result occurred.
- (b) Yes, because knowledge coincided with a legally wrongful omission before the release.
- (c) No, because Armaan lacked knowledge when he initially activated the pressure system.
- (d) No, because his desire to harm the competitor was motive rather than mens rea.

74. Mira strongly dislikes Adil and wants him removed from their company. Under office procedure, she is required to deliver a sealed data drive received from an external auditor to Adil. Mira has heard that the auditor is investigating financial misconduct and hopes that the drive contains material that will embarrass Adil. She cannot access the sealed drive and has no information suggesting that it contains harmful software. The drive contains malware that damages Adil's computer. Mira is charged under a provision requiring knowledge that the device contains harmful code; the provision does not impose strict liability. Is Mira criminally liable?

- (a) Yes, because her hostile motive supplies the guilty mind for the voluntary delivery.
- (b) Yes, because suspected misconduct and resulting damage establish sufficient concurrence.
- (c) No, because compliance with office procedure prevents the delivery from being actus reus.
- (d) No, because her hostile motive does not prove the required knowledge at delivery.

75. Kunal lawfully parks a delivery van on a slope after checking and applying its electronic brake. At that time, he has no reason to believe that the brake is defective. Ten minutes later, an alert on his phone informs him that the brake has failed and that the van is moving towards a crowded market. A safety rule requires the driver controlling the van to activate its remote emergency stop. Kunal reads the alert but, because he dislikes a rival trader whose stall lies in the van's path, decides not to activate the stop. The van subsequently strikes the stall. The offence charged requires knowledge of the likelihood of property damage and is not one of strict or absolute liability.

Consider the following statements:

- I. Kunal's initial parking of the van does not, by itself, establish criminal liability because he lacked the required knowledge at that time.
- II. Kunal's failure to activate the emergency stop may constitute actus reus because a legal duty required him to act.

- III. Kunal's hostility towards the rival trader would, by itself, establish the required knowledge even if he had not received the alert.
- IV. Concurrence is absent because Kunal acquired the required knowledge only after he had initially parked the van.
- V. Kunal's knowledge during the legally wrongful omission may coincide with the prohibited consequence caused by the van.

How many of the above statements are false?

- (a) Only one statement is false.
- (b) Only two statements are false.
- (c) Only three statements are false.
- (d) Only four statements are false.

76. Mohan is a licensed crane operator working at an authorised construction site. The crane is approved for the load, and its cable was certified as safe on the previous day. The applicable safety protocol nevertheless requires both a visual inspection and an electronic cable scan before every lift. Mohan performs the visual inspection but omits the electronic scan because of the recent certificate. An internal defect, which the electronic scan would have revealed, causes the cable to snap and injure a worker. Can he successfully invoke the defence of accident?

- (a) Yes, because the lifting operation was lawful and Mohan lacked intention or knowledge.
- (b) Yes, because the recent safety certificate made the cable failure an unexpected misfortune.
- (c) No, because omitting the required scan shows absence of proper care and caution.
- (d) No, because the hidden cable defect made the lifting operation unlawful from inception.

77. Karan orders a non-alcoholic drink at an official laboratory event. Without his knowledge, the drink is mixed with a powerful intoxicating substance. The substance causes a temporary delusion under which Karan believes that an emergency evacuation has been ordered and that he has been authorised to remove hazardous samples from the building. He understands that he is carrying containers marked "Biohazard," but medical evidence establishes that the involuntary intoxication made him incapable of understanding that removing them was unauthorised, wrongful or contrary to law. He is charged with an offence requiring knowledge of the nature of the material removed. Which conclusion is most appropriate?

- (a) Karan may rely on Section 23 because incapacity to understand the wrongfulness of the act is sufficient, even though he understood its physical nature.
- (b) Karan may rely on Section 23 because intoxication administered without knowledge excuses the resulting conduct irrespective of his mental capacity.
- (c) Karan cannot rely on Section 23 because the defence requires incapacity to understand both the nature and the wrongfulness of the act.
- (d) Karan cannot rely on Section 23 because Section 24 attributes sober knowledge whenever an offence requires a particular mental element.

78. Which of the following is INCORRECT:

- (a) An accidental outcome is excused only when the underlying lawful activity was performed lawfully and with proper care.
- (b) Absence of criminal intention or knowledge does not establish accident where the accused failed to exercise the required caution.
- (c) Involuntary intoxication excuses conduct only when the accused could understand neither the act's nature nor its legal wrongfulness.
- (d) Voluntary intoxication does not prevent attribution of the knowledge that the accused would have possessed when sober.

Passage: In June 2026, a renewed controversy emerged over Public Interest Litigation after the Union argued in the Sabarimala reference that PIL should be abolished because of misuse. The debate matters because PIL was created to relax strict locus standi for persons unable to approach courts, but modern misuse includes publicity petitions, political petitions, ambush filings, and governance overreach.

PIL is not a separate statute; it is a constitutional procedure developed through Articles 32 and 226. Article 32 allows any person to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of fundamental rights, and the Court may issue directions, orders, or writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, and certiorari. Therefore, a PIL under Article 32 must ordinarily show infringement of a fundamental right and cannot be converted into a general policy appeal.

Article 226 gives High Courts wider writ power than Article 32. A High Court may issue directions, orders, or writs for enforcement of fundamental rights and also “for any other purpose”, which includes legal rights and statutory duties. Article 226(2) permits writ jurisdiction where the cause of action arises wholly or partly within the High Court’s territory, even if the authority is located elsewhere. Hence, a PIL in a High Court must connect the public injury with territorial facts and a legal duty.

The essential elements of maintainable PIL are public injury, legal wrong, representative standing, bona fide purpose, and effective assistance to the court. The petitioner need not be the personally injured person, but must show sufficient interest in the cause. Sufficient interest means genuine connection with the issue, credible material, and absence of personal, private, publicity, political, or monetary motive. PIL cannot be used to settle individual disputes, bypass ordinary remedies, reopen settled criminal matters, or obtain publicity through vague allegations.

Courts must verify the petitioner’s credentials before proceeding with PIL. They must satisfy themselves about correctness of the petition’s contents and ensure that substantial public interest is genuinely involved. Petitions concerning urgent and grave public injury may receive priority, but frivolous petitions by busybodies may attract exemplary costs. These filters do not abolish PIL; they preserve its constitutional purpose by separating representative litigation from disguised adversarial litigation.

Article 32(3) permits Parliament to empower other courts to exercise Supreme Court-like writ powers within local limits, but this remains underused. The better answer to misuse is not abolition, because abolition would silence prisoners, bonded labourers, displaced persons, environmental victims, and marginalised groups who cannot litigate individually. Reform should require disclosure of credentials, affected communities, prior representations, source of information, and relief sought. Courts should also ask whether the relief benefits an affected class, or only gives strategic advantage to the petitioner before issuing notice or directions.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://theleaflet.in/leaflet-reports/is-abolition-the-answer-to-the-pil-problem>]

79. The National Patients’ Collective represents seventy patient groups across India and has no political or commercial affiliation. It challenges a national hospital-fee framework issued by a Union regulator without conducting the consultation required by statute. The Collective produces credible evidence that the framework will substantially increase treatment costs. It files a PIL directly before the Supreme Court under Article 32, expressly relying on breach of the statutory consultation duty. Is the PIL maintainable in Supreme Court?

- (a) Yes, because public injury and credible representation satisfy the requirements of PIL.
- (b) No, because enforcing a statutory duty without a fundamental-right claim falls within Article 226.
- (c) Yes, because nationwide operation permits direct Article 32 review of the regulator’s omission.
- (d) No, because the Collective must show that it personally paid the increased charges.

80. A regulatory authority situated in State A permits a factory near the border to discharge treated waste into a river. The discharge causes visible contamination and illness in several villages in State B. “Clean Rivers Forum,” an organisation based in State B, has provided medical assistance in those villages for two years and possesses credible water-testing reports. It files a PIL before the High Court of State B alleging breach of a statutory pollution-

control duty. However, the Forum does not disclose that its director owns a competing waste-treatment company that is likely to gain contracts if the factory's permit is cancelled. Is the PIL maintainable?

- (a) Yes, because local injury and credible evidence establish jurisdiction and sufficient interest.
- (b) Yes, because genuine public harm makes the director's commercial benefit legally secondary.
- (c) No, because territorial jurisdiction exists, but the commercial interest defeats bona fide standing.
- (d) No, because the authority's external location excludes jurisdiction despite injury in State B.

81. Rohan, a popular video creator with no previous involvement in school nutrition, files a PIL alleging that contaminated midday meals are being served in forty government schools. He relies on an anonymous spreadsheet, two undated videos whose locations cannot be identified, and several social-media messages. He asks the court to suspend the meal programme throughout the State immediately. His petition concerns potentially serious harm to children, but he has also published promotional posts stating that the litigation will increase public engagement with his channel. What is the most appropriate initial course for the court?

- (a) Grant interim suspension because the alleged injury to children deserves immediate priority.
- (b) Verify Rohan's credentials and material before deciding whether substantial public interest exists.
- (c) Reject the petition because Rohan has not personally consumed the allegedly contaminated meals.
- (d) Admit the petition on urgency and examine Rohan's credentials during the final hearing.

82. Parliament enacts the Local Constitutional Remedies Act. The Act empowers designated District Courts to issue writs for enforcing fundamental rights where the relevant cause arises within their respective districts. It also authorises those courts to issue directions concerning nationwide policy disputes having no connection with their local limits. The Union defends the entire arrangement under Article 32(3). Which conclusion is most appropriate?

- (a) The entire arrangement is valid because Parliament may confer Article 32 powers on other courts.
- (b) The local writ power is permitted, but the nationwide policy power exceeds Article 32(3).
- (c) The entire arrangement is invalid because constitutional writs are confined to constitutional courts.
- (d) The local writ power requires personal injury, while nationwide policy directions remain permissible.

83. Which provision of the Constitution prohibits the State from making a law that takes away or abridges fundamental rights and renders the contravening law void to the extent of the violation?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Article 13(1) | (b) Article 13(2) |
| (c) Article 32(1) | (d) Article 226(1) |

84. A person continues to occupy a statutory public office even though the prescribed eligibility conditions for that office are allegedly unmet. Which writ is specifically used to question the legal authority under which that person holds the office?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Writ of certiorari | (b) Writ of prohibition |
| (c) Writ of quo warranto | (d) Writ of mandamus |

Section D: Logical Reasoning

Passage: Humans are biological organisms that first and foremost have to deal with the problem of survival. The key way that organisms stay alive is by homeostasis – the maintenance of stability by keeping the body’s processes within a ‘margin of safety’ that sustains life and wellbeing. For example, homeostasis involves the regulation of temperature, heart rate and blood pressure, as well as hunger and satiety. But it’s inefficient and dangerous for the brain to simply wait around passively for these physical cycles to drop into the danger zone. Rather, it tries to predict the future states of the body, with the aim of achieving dynamic regulation. For example, in anticipation of a stressful situation, the body will change its blood pressure, metabolism and hormonal levels to meet those needs before they arise. In other words, the brain strives to predictively adjust bodily states in response to actual and expected demands. This constant calibration is known as allostasis, the process of achieving stability (homeostasis) through physiological or behavioural change.

For allostasis to succeed, the organism must be in a position to monitor its current state, as well as to anticipate upcoming changes and the resources required to return it to a desired state. Such self-regulation relies on an ability known as interoception, the way in which we perceive visceral states and become aware of how we feel. The value of interoception is evident when you consider that cognition takes place within a body that, firstly, needs to stay alive, and secondly, needs to be well. According to the psychologist Lisa Feldman Barrett, the brain serves the body by proactively maintaining a healthy body budget: it anticipates future situations that might put the organism at risk. It is constantly trying to predict what is out there, as well as actively predicting what is inside, including changes in our visceral organs that give rise to affective states.

Where do emotions fit into this picture? As the neuroscientist Antonio Damasio suggested, they serve as mental representations of bodily states, which allow us to perform feats of self-regulation. Emotions are a kind of inference, prediction or ‘best guess’ about how and why the world makes us feel the way it does. They are often much quicker and more effective at helping us achieve allostasis than laborious, consciously ‘rational’ calculations. For example, an event such as a shouting voice will elicit physiological arousal, which we might interpret mentally as a feeling of fear or a feeling of anger. The experience of fear or anger is what then pushes us to act, perhaps by running away or attacking, which should restore a sense of safety. This impetus to act is why we have emotions and, crucially, why we are aware of them.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://aeon.co/essays/politics-is-in-peril-if-it-ignores-how-humans-regulate-the-body>

85. A university wants to design a stress-management programme consistent with the author’s view. Which course of action would best fit the passage?

- (a) Hold reflection sessions after exams so students discuss stress once symptoms have faded.
- (b) Provide logic worksheets during distress so students analyse discomfort before taking any action.
- (c) Teach bodily cue recognition with rehearsed calming routines before examination pressure peaks sharply.
- (d) Discourage attention to sensations so students concentrate on academic tasks despite discomfort arising.

86. Which evidence would be most necessary to assess the author’s claim that interoception supports self-regulation?

- (a) Surveys mapping emotional vocabulary across communities, age groups, and educational backgrounds nationwide.
- (b) Data comparing preventive choices among people with strong or weak bodily awareness.
- (c) Experiments testing how rapidly listeners detect anger in unfamiliar raised voices accurately.
- (d) Reports describing hormonal shifts among people who struggle to name feelings accurately.

87. Which situation would the author most likely regard as an emotion performing its intended regulatory role?

- (a) During a meeting, unease appears, and the manager searches for causes later.
- (b) Before lunch, stomach discomfort arises, and the employee follows a diet chart.
- (c) While resting, pulse variation appears, and the patient checks health websites repeatedly.
- (d) At night, hurried footsteps cause tension, and the person moves toward light.

88. Which statement, if true, would most weaken the author's argument about the usefulness of emotions?

- (a) Panic-led choices in emergencies often raised physical strain and worsened danger outcomes.
- (b) Observers recognised fear in faces before speakers explained their feelings verbally later.
- (c) Training improved regulation when participants connected sensations with emotion labels during stress.
- (d) Brief pauses sometimes helped people choose calmer actions after arousal initially began.

89. The passage presents an apparent paradox: organisms need bodily stability, yet the brain changes bodily states before a demand fully appears. Which option best resolves this paradox?

- (a) Future demands influence organs after people consciously classify their emotions during stress.
- (b) Delayed reaction protects bodily balance when possible threats remain unclear or distant.
- (c) Early calibration prevents later imbalance when demands become more intense than expected.
- (d) Emotional labels stabilise physiology by avoiding interpretations of outside events during arousal.

90. Which conclusion is most strongly supported by the author's account of cognition and emotion?

- (a) Clear bodily signals can reduce the need for careful reasoning under pressure.
- (b) Social pressures explain emotional awareness when situations require quick responses from people.
- (c) Survival relies more on interpreting feelings than noticing surroundings during risky moments.
- (d) Mental activity is regularly shaped by bodily forecasting and internal resource demands.

Passage: Imagine going for a stroll, unencumbered by a phone, preoccupied by the glories of the world around you: the perfume of blossoming flowers, the heat radiating from sidewalks, the sound of wind as it moves through and bounces off towering buildings. You might notice a historical landmark you usually miss in the hustle of getting from A to B. Or spot the construction of luxury apartments where working-class housing formerly stood. Perhaps you realize there are fewer bird calls than there used to be. Consciously or not, you are participating in the practice of psychogeography, a radical method of moving through the world more intentionally, in a way that benefits not only the individual but society as a whole.

Many of the issues we face from climate change to the crisis of loneliness to racial and class injustice are deeply connected to the physical world and our interactions with our immediate surroundings. This can be seen in the redlining of communities of color through decades of discrimination or the planning and placement of working-class communities in the direct path of industrial pollution. As we emerge into post-pandemic public spheres, we have the opportunity to imagine new versions of the public sphere, evident in concepts such as the 15-minute city, in which all needs can be met within a quarter-hour walk; the creation of third spaces to interact outside of home and work; and more broadly in the efforts to make both urban and rural areas greener and more flourishing.

Psychogeography, which combines psychology and geography, was developed during the mid-20th century by the Letterist International and its successor Situationist International, two Europe-based organizations that drew on anarchist and Marxist writings, among others. Guy Debord, a founding member of both bodies, defined psychogeography as an environment's impact, whether mindful or not, on an individual's behaviors or emotions. Psychogeography became tangible in the *dérive* ("drift"), defined by Phil Smith in *Cultural Geographies* as "an exploratory, destinationless wander through city streets, detecting and mapping ambiances."

Debord was inspired by Charles Baudelaire's *flâneur*, the 19th-century stroller who embodied the image of the leisurely—and inherently—upper-class male wanderer. Influential German-Jewish philosopher Walter Benjamin further fleshed out this concept, with the *flâneur* serving as "an interesting social type because it points to the

centrality of locomotion in social life,” writes Mike Featherstone in *Urban Studies*. “The stroller is constantly invaded by new streams of experience and develops new perceptions as he moves through the urban landscape and crowds.”

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://daily.jstor.org/walkers-in-the-city-and-everywhere/>

91. Which of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the author’s opening example of walking?

- (a) Walking without a phone is valuable because it protects personal reflection from wider social and political concerns.
- (b) Historical landmarks are treated as more reliable signs of public life than housing changes or environmental signals.
- (c) Careful attention during a familiar walk can reveal history, inequality, and ecological decline within ordinary surroundings.
- (d) Urban surroundings become meaningful mainly when the walker already knows their cultural and architectural importance.

92. Which of the following would necessarily be false in light of the author’s treatment of social problems?

- (a) A neighbourhood’s physical design may preserve older decisions that burden some communities more than others.
- (b) Loneliness, climate harm, and injustice can be understood with little attention to physical surroundings.
- (c) Environmental exposure may reflect planning choices that place working-class groups closer to harmful conditions.
- (d) Housing and pollution patterns may reveal how discrimination continues through the organisation of space.

93. Which of the following is a necessary condition for Debord’s definition of psychogeography?

- (a) A walker must consciously describe each emotional reaction before an environment can acquire social meaning.
- (b) The movement must follow an intended destination before the surrounding space can produce insight.
- (c) Political agreement with radical traditions must exist before a person can be affected by a place.
- (d) Physical surroundings must be capable of influencing conduct or emotion, even when a person does not notice the influence.

94. Which of the following is an outcome of reimagining the post-pandemic public sphere?

- (a) Shared places may be redesigned around nearby needs, informal social contact, and greener local environments.
- (b) Offices may become the main sites of public interaction as neighbourhood spaces lose social importance.
- (c) Urban renewal may be prioritised while rural spaces remain outside the discussion of public life.
- (d) Faster travel may become the central goal of reform as daily access and social contact recede.

95. Which of the following best identifies a potential flaw in the author’s argument?

- (a) The author treats urban planning as unimportant, even though the evidence relies on planned spatial arrangements.
- (b) The author describes inequality as natural, even though the examples involve discrimination and public decisions.
- (c) The author moves from noticing spatial harm to claiming social benefit, without explaining how awareness becomes repair.
- (d) The author dismisses personal perception, even though the passage depends on attentive individual observation.

96. If the flâneur avoided new urban experiences while moving through crowds, which established fact must be incorrect?

- (a) Baudelaire's stroller later influenced Debord's thinking about movement through urban space.
- (b) Moving through crowds gives the stroller new perceptions as urban experience presses upon him.
- (c) Leisurely wandering was associated with class and gender in its earlier literary form.
- (d) Locomotion became useful for discussing how people encounter social life in cities.

Passage: Ten members of a family, Parth, Leela, Rohan, Meera, Ishan, Tara, Sia, Kabir, Neil and Vani, live on ten different floors of a building. The building has floors numbered 1 to 10, where floor 1 is the bottommost floor and floor 10 is the topmost floor.

Parth is married to Leela. They have exactly three children: Rohan, Sia and Vani. Rohan is married to Meera, and they have two children, Ishan and Tara. Sia is married to Kabir, and they have one son, Neil. Vani is unmarried.

1. The following information is known:
2. The mother of Ishan lives on the topmost floor.
3. The son of Sia lives immediately above the father of Sia.
4. The father of Sia lives on a floor number that is exactly double the floor occupied by Sia's mother.
5. The only unmarried child of Parth and Leela lives exactly midway between Sia's mother and Sia's husband.
6. The husband of Sia lives exactly five floors above Sia.
7. The brother of Sia lives immediately above Sia.
8. Ishan lives immediately above his father.
9. The daughter of Rohan lives immediately above the father of her cousin.

97. Which relation of Neil lives on the sixth floor?

- (a) His father (b) His uncle (c) His cousin (d) His grandfather

98. How is the person living on floor 5 related to the person living on floor 3?

- (a) Paternal aunt (b) Maternal aunt (c) Elder sister (d) Father's wife

99. Which of the following floor-pairs is NOT occupied by a married couple?

- (a) Floor 8 and Floor 4 (b) Floor 2 and Floor 10
- (c) Floor 1 and Floor 6 (d) Floor 7 and Floor 9

100. If every married person shifts to the floor occupied by his or her spouse, while unmarried persons remain on their original floors, who will live immediately below Neil?

- (a) Leela (b) Parth (c) Tara (d) Rohan

101. Who lives exactly two floors above Ishan's paternal grandfather?

- (a) Meera (b) Neil (c) Kabir (d) Tara

102. If only the youngest-generation members are rearranged alphabetically from bottom to top among their present floors, while all other members stay fixed, who will occupy floor 7?

- (a) Neil (b) Tara (c) Ishan (d) Vani

Passage: On 28 February 2024 at 10:40 p.m., Aarav starts from Point P, facing North. He walks at a constant speed of 30 metres per minute. The year 2024 is a leap year.

After each of the first four walks, he rests. At the end of every rest, he observes the smaller angle between the hour hand and the minute hand of an ordinary 12-hour clock and then turns according to the following rule:

1. If the smaller angle is acute, he turns right.

2. If the smaller angle is obtuse, he turns left.
3. If the smaller angle is 180° , he takes an about-turn.
4. If the smaller angle is 0° , he does not turn.

However, if the rest ends on 29 February, the right and left turns are interchanged. About-turn and no-turn remain unchanged.

His movement pattern is as follows:

1. Walk I: 8 minutes, then Rest I: 20 minutes
2. Walk II: 12 minutes, then Rest II: 15 minutes
3. Walk III: 6 minutes, then Rest III: 30 minutes
4. Walk IV: 10 minutes, then Rest IV: 45 minutes
5. Walk V: 4 minutes, and then he stops.

103. In which direction is Aarav facing at the beginning of Walk III?

- (a) East (b) South (c) North (d) West

104. In which direction is Walk V made?

- (a) East (b) West (c) North (d) South

105. What is Aarav's final position with respect to Point P?

- (a) 300 m North and 60 m West (b) 300 m South and 60 m East
(c) 300 m North and 60 m East (d) 300 m East and 60 m North

106. What is the shortest distance between Point P and Aarav's final position?

- (a) $30\sqrt{101}$ m (b) $60\sqrt{26}$ m (c) $90\sqrt{13}$ m (d) $120\sqrt{7}$ m

107. On which day and at what time does Aarav finally stop?

- (a) Wednesday, 28 February 2024, 1:10 a.m.
(b) Thursday, 29 February 2024, 1:10 a.m.
(c) Friday, 1 March 2024, 1:10 a.m.
(d) Thursday, 29 February 2024, 1:06 a.m.

108. What is the smaller angle between the hour hand and the minute hand when Aarav finally stops?

- (a) 20° (b) 25° (c) 30° (d) 35°

Section E: Quantitative Techniques

[Directions for Q.109-Q114]:

Four partners, Anya, Bharat, Charu and Dev, entered into a 12-month partnership for selling printed law entrance preparation kits. The business year began on 1 April, and any capital introduced or withdrawn at the beginning of a month was treated as effective for that entire month.

Anya invested ₹3,00,000 at the beginning. At the beginning of the seventh month, she withdrew 20% of her capital and continued with the remaining amount till the end of the year. Bharat invested ₹2,40,000 at the beginning. At the beginning of the fifth month, he added ₹1,20,000 and kept the increased capital till the end. Charu joined at the beginning of the third month with ₹4,00,000. At the beginning of the ninth month, she withdrew ₹1,00,000 and continued with the balance till the end. Dev joined at the beginning of the fourth month with ₹4,80,000 and kept it invested till the end of the year.

During the year, the firm purchased 2000 printed kits at ₹500 per kit. It also incurred branding and delivery expenses of ₹100 per kit on all purchased kits. During inspection, 10% of the kits were found damaged and were sold as scrap at 50% of the purchase price, excluding branding and delivery expenses. The remaining kits were saleable.

The marked price of each saleable kit was fixed at ₹900. One-third of the saleable kits were sold at a 10% discount. Then, three-eighths of the remaining saleable kits were sold at a 20% discount. The rest were sold at two successive discounts of 20% and 10%.

At the end of the year, the firm first transferred 10% of the gross profit to a reserve fund. Dev was then paid a fixed operations allowance of ₹6,400 for managing the dispatch process. The remaining profit was distributed among the partners in the ratio of their capital-time contributions.

109. What was the ratio of the capital-time contributions of Anya, Bharat, Charu and Dev, respectively?

- (a) 27 : 31 : 30 : 36 (b) 27 : 32 : 30 : 36 (c) 28 : 32 : 31 : 36 (d) 28 : 33 : 30 : 35

110. What was the gross profit of the firm before transferring any amount to reserve and before paying Dev's operations allowance?

- (a) ₹1,38,000 (b) ₹1,42,000 (c) ₹1,46,000 (d) ₹1,52,000

111. What was the ratio of the loss incurred on damaged kits to the final profit distributed among the partners?

- (a) 12 : 25 (b) 13 : 25 (c) 14 : 25 (d) 15 : 26

112. What was the ratio of Bharat's share in the distributed profit to the profit earned from the second lot of saleable kits?

- (a) 16 : 27 (b) 17 : 27 (c) 16 : 29 (d) 18 : 29

113. The total profit from the first lot of saleable kits exceeded the combined final receipts of Anya and Charu by how much?

- (a) ₹66,000 (b) ₹67,000 (c) ₹68,000 (d) ₹69,000

114. Which of the following statements is/are definitely correct?

I. The profit earned from the first lot of saleable kits was equal to the profit earned from the final lot of saleable kits.

II. Bharat's share in the distributed profit was ₹2,000 more than Charu's share.

III. Dev's total receipt, including operations allowance, was more than one-third of the final distributable profit.
 IV. The reserve fund was more than one-fifth of the loss incurred on damaged kits.

- (a) I and II only (b) II and III only (c) II, III and IV only (d) I, III and IV only

[Directions for Q.115-Q120]:

A river flows from Ghat A to Ghat B. The distance between the two ghats is 72 km. A checkpoint C is exactly midway between A and B. A motorboat M has its downstream speed and upstream speed in the ratio 3 : 2. It takes 1 hour less to travel from A to B downstream than to travel from B to A upstream.

At 6:00 a.m., motorboat M leaves Ghat A and travels downstream towards Ghat B. It stops at checkpoint C for 10 minutes and then resumes its journey downstream. At the exact moment M resumes its journey from C, a sealed inspection packet falls from the boat into the river and starts drifting with the stream.

At 6:40 a.m., another boat N leaves Ghat B and travels upstream towards Ghat A. Boat N has a still-water speed of 24 km/h. When boat N meets motorboat M, boat N immediately turns back and travels downstream towards Ghat B without stopping. Motorboat M continues towards Ghat B, reaches it, and immediately turns back upstream towards Ghat A.

115. What is the ratio of the still-water speed of motorboat M to the upstream speed of boat N?

- (a) 4 : 3 (b) 5 : 3 (c) 7 : 4 (d) 8 : 5

116. At what time and at what distance from Ghat A do motorboat M and boat N meet?

- (a) 7:36 a.m., 52 km from A (b) 7:40 a.m., 54 km from A
 (c) 7:44 a.m., 56 km from A (d) 7:48 a.m., 58 km from A

117. At the instant motorboat M and boat N meet, how far upstream from the meeting point is the inspection packet?

- (a) 12 km (b) 15 km (c) 18 km (d) 21 km

118. When boat N reaches Ghat B after turning back, how far from Ghat B is motorboat M?

- (a) 1.8 km (b) 2.4 km (c) 3.0 km (d) 3.6 km

119. At what time and at what distance from Ghat A does motorboat M meet the inspection packet on its return journey?

- (a) 8:58 a.m., 45.6 km from A (b) 9:04 a.m., 46.8 km from A
 (c) 9:10 a.m., 48.0 km from A (d) 9:16 a.m., 49.2 km from A

120. Which of the following statements is/are definitely correct?

- I. The stream speed is one-fifth of the still-water speed of motorboat M.
 II. Boat N reaches Ghat B 6 minutes after motorboat M first reaches Ghat B.
 III. Motorboat M meets the inspection packet 12 km downstream of checkpoint C.
 IV. The ratio of M's average speed from A to B, including the halt, to N's average speed from B to the meeting point and back to B is 92 : 65.

- (a) I and II only (b) II and III only (c) I, II and III only (d) I, III and IV only

Rough Work
