

UG 2027

ADMIT CARD NUMBER

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QUESTION BOOKLET NO: 2027UG11



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 32 (Thirty-Two) pages including 1 (One) 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: The quality of light by which we scrutinize our lives has direct bearing upon the product which we live, and upon the changes which we hope to bring about through those lives. It is within this light that we form those ideas by which we pursue our magic and make it realized. This is poetry as illumination, for it is through poetry that we give name to those ideas which are, until the poem, nameless and formless-about to be birthed, but already felt. That distillation of experience from which true poetry springs births thought as dream births concept, as feeling births idea, as knowledge births (precedes) understanding. As we learn to bear the intimacy of scrutiny, and to flourish within it, as we learn to use the products of that scrutiny for power within our living, those fears which rule our lives and form our silences begin to lose their control over us. For each of us as women, there is a dark place within where hidden and growing our true spirit rises, "Beautiful and tough as chestnut/stanchions against our nightmare of weakness" and of impotence. These places of possibility within ourselves are dark because they are ancient and hidden; they have survived and grown strong through darkness. Within these deep places, each one of us holds an incredible reserve of creativity and power, of unexamined and unrecorded emotion and feeling. The woman's place of power within each of us is neither white nor surface; it is dark, it is ancient, and it is deep. When we view living, in the European mode, only as a problem to be solved, we then rely solely upon our ideas to make us free, for these were what the white fathers told us were precious. But as we become more in touch with our own ancient, black, non-European view of living as a situation to be experienced and interacted with, we learn more and more to cherish our feelings, and to respect those hidden sources of our power from where true knowledge and therefore lasting action comes. At this point in time, I believe that women carry within ourselves the possibility for fusion of these two approaches as keystone for survival, and we come closest to this combination in our poetry. I speak here of poetry as the revelation or distillation of experience, not the sterile word play that, too often, the white fathers distorted the word poetry to mean — in order to cover their desperate wish for imagination without insight. For women, then, poetry is not a luxury. It is a vital necessity of our existence. It forms the quality of the light within which we predicate our hopes and dreams toward survival and change, first made into language, then into ideas, then into more tangible action.

Extracted from: Poetry Is Not a Luxury by Audre Lorde

1. For the author, poetry functions as illumination because it:

(a) stores hidden emotion without shaping it	(b) transforms inherited beliefs into art
(c) gives language to ideas already felt	(d) separates imagination from lived insight

2. The author strongly urges women to:

(a) recover hidden sources of knowledge	(b) replace thought with unexamined feeling
(c) shield private experience from scrutiny	(d) keep inner power separate from action

3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "distillation"?

(a) Compression	(b) Separation
(c) Repetition	(d) Refinement

4. According to the passage, fears lose their control when women:

(a) expose feelings before they gain form	(b) turn self-scrutiny into living power
(c) rely on ideas to silence fear	(d) avoid experiences that create silence

5. Why does the author contrast the two modes of living?

(a) To prove reason is culturally oppressive	(b) To distinguish imagination from expression
(c) To unite ideas with lived experience	(d) To place emotion above practical action

6. If women regard poetry as a luxury, they will:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) lose a path from hope to action | (b) preserve feeling without distortion |
| (c) deepen insight through pure imagination | (d) secure freedom through abstract ideas |

Passage: Fate involves the melioration. No statement of the Universe can have any soundness, which does not admit its ascending effort. The direction of the whole, and of the parts, is toward benefit, and in proportion to the health. Behind every individual, closes organization : before him, opens liberty, the Better, the Best. The first and worst races are dead. The second and imperfect races are dying out, or remain for the maturing of higher. In the latest race, in man, every generosity, every new perception, the love and praise he extorts from his fellows, are certificates of advance out of fate into freedom. Liberation of the will from the sheaths and clogs of organization which he has outgrown, is the end and aim of this world. Every calamity is a spur and valuable hint ; and where his endeavors do not yet fully avail, they tell as tendency. The whole circle of animal life, tooth against tooth, devouring war, war for food, a yelp of pain and a grunt of triumph, until, at last, the whole menagerie, the whole chemical mass is mellowed and refined for higher use, pleases at a sufficient perspective.

But to see how fate slides into freedom, and freedom into fate, observe how far the roots of every creature run, or find, if you can, a point where there is no thread of connection. Our life is consensual and far-reaching. This knot of nature is well tied, that nobody was ever cunning enough to find the two ends. Nature is intricate, overlapped, interweaved, and endless. Christopher Wren said of the beautiful King's College chapel, " that, if anybody would tell him where to lay the first stone, he would build such another." But where shall we find the first atom in this house of man, which is all consent, inosculation, and balance of parts ?

The web of relation is shown in habitat, shown in hibernation. When hibernation was observed, it was found that, whilst some animals became torpid in winter, others were torpid in summer : hybernation then was a false name. The long sleep is not an effect of cold, but is regulated by the supply of food proper to the animal. It becomes torpid when the fruit or prey it lives on is not in season, and regains its activity when its food is ready. Eyes are found in light ; ears in auricular air; feet on land ; fins in water ; wings in air ; and, each creature where it was meant to be, with mutual fitness. Every zone has its own Fauna. There is adjustment between the animal and its food, its parasite, its enemy. Balances are kept.

Extracted from: The Conduct of Life by Ralph Waldo Emerson

7. According to the author, advance out of fate is certified by:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) generosity in conduct | (b) enlargement of perception |
| (c) esteem earned from others | (d) All of the above |

8. According to the passage, what does Christopher Wren's observation about King's College Chapel illustrate?

- (a) Reconstruction depends on the original design.
- (b) Interdependence obscures an independent beginning.
- (c) Balance requires a fixed foundation.
- (d) Organisation becomes permanent through harmony.

9. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "melioration"?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Betterment | (b) Adaptation |
| (c) Refinement | (d) Maturation |

10. Fate, as described by the author, means:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) unavoidable suffering within nature | (b) moral weakness inherited through races |
| (c) limiting organisation to be outgrown | (d) conflict required for animal survival |

11. As per the author, the aim of this world is:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) to secure praise from others | (b) to free will from obsolete constraints |
| (c) to remove every natural connection | (d) to preserve inherited organisation |

12. According to the author, balance in nature is maintained through:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) identical habits across different zones | (b) torpor governed mainly by temperature |
| (c) mutual fitness among connected conditions | (d) independence from food and enemies |

Passage: When the trees extended serrated shadows across the maidan, under a few gaily coloured kites that hung almost motionless in the air, tiny bits of red, green, yellow and orange against a vast blue, Abhay walked in a huge circle, over the tufts of grass and through the teams of barefooted boys engaged in interminable games of cricket. To the south, in the crowded lanes and bazaars of Janakpur, his past waited, eager to confront him with old friends and half-forgotten sounds and smells. But Abhay hesitated, nagged by a feeling that he had been away for several centuries, not four years, afraid of what he might find lurking in the shadows of bygone days, and suddenly felt his soul drop away, felt it withdrawing, leaving him cold and abstracted. So he watched himself, as if from a great height, watched himself describe two great circles and then trudge back into the white house. In the same dreamlike state, he watched himself converse with his parents and eat dinner. Much later, he calmly observed himself scrabbling in the recesses of a cupboard, throwing aside yellowed comic books and once-cherished novels, to emerge, then, finally, bearing a child's weapon, a child's toy, this: a rifle, bolt-action, calibre 0.22, a miniature weapon, yet sleek and deadly. Hands caress it, linger over its contours, feel the smooth blue-black steel, hands trace the lines of the heavy wood and test the action, snickCLACK, these hands that belong to someone unfamiliar to the members of the Misra household, these hands that feed the slim golden rounds into the magazine, click-click-click, these hands that belong to a stranger. This stranger sits in a chair next to a window, cradling the rifle, watching the roof. Far away, on the edge of wilderness, a jackal howls, and the dogs from the city retort, but there is no indication that the figure by the window hears any of this.

The monkey, propped securely in a fork high up on a banyan tree, was awakened by the first rays of the sun spreading warmth across his back and a sudden emptiness in the pit of his stomach. He recalled, fuzzily, having been hungry when the sun last set, but the encounter with the fragment of brick had already begun to fade into the undifferentiated grey mist that constituted his past. Ravenous, the monkey skimmed across the treetops and rooftops of the city, to the white house at the edge of the maidan, where a substantial meal could usually be negotiated without too much trouble. The house, the tops of its walls beginning to glow a rich pink, was silent, and the laundry line was bare. The monkey wandered disconsolately across the roof, pausing to sniff at the crumpled remnants of a kite. He squatted at the edge of the roof, above the courtyard, scenting faintly, tantalizingly, the lingering odours of cooking floating up from the kitchen.

Extracted from: Red Earth and Pouring Rain by Vikram Chandra

13. Which among the following is the word for the phrase “continuing for so long as to appear endless”?

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|------------------|----------------|
| (a) Serrated | (b) Abstracted |
| (c) Interminable | (d) Ravenous |

14. Which among the following is not represented in Abhay's detached state?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Watching himself from a distance | (b) Speaking with his parents |
| (c) Returning to the white house | (d) Hearing the dogs answer the jackal |

15. Who among the following is presented as the “stranger” handling the rifle?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) A hidden intruder in the house | (b) Abhay in a detached state |
| (c) Abhay's remembered childhood self | (d) A relative observing from outside |

16. Which among the following is the meaning of the expression “abstracted”?

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|---|---|
| (a) Mentally detached from his actions | (b) Emotionally absorbed in old memories |
| (c) Physically exhausted by the long walk | (d) Deliberately indifferent to his parents |

17. When did Abhay begin to perceive his own actions as though they were being performed by someone else?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (a) After finding the childhood rifle | (b) While facing Janakpur’s remembered past |
| (c) During dinner with his parents | (d) After hearing the city dogs |

18. What brought the monkey to the white house at the edge of the maidan?

- (a) Its prior knowledge that food was usually obtainable there
- (b) Its fading recollection of danger near the same house
- (c) The lingering kitchen odours rising from the courtyard below
- (d) The morning warmth spreading across the walls of the house

Passage: For the perfect irrigation of learning, a foreign language cannot be a true medium. This is a truism, whose utterance would bore men to sleep, or to something worse, in any other part of the world ; but in our country truisms appear as dangerous heresies, rousing our phlegmatic souls into active hostility. Therefore, for us, all truisms are a tonic, though we relish platitudes far better. And this makes me bold to reiterate that when we are compelled to learn through the medium of English, knocking at the gate and turning off the key takes away the best part of our life. The feast may be waiting for us inside the room, but the difficulty and delay of admission spoil our appetite and the long privation permanently injures our stomach. The ideas are very late in coming to us, and the tediously long trial of our teeth over the grinding of the grammar, and a system of spelling, which is devoid of all conscience, takes away our relish for the food when it does come at last.

If you want to grow a tree on the sandy soil of a rainless desert, then you not only have to borrow your seed from some distant land, but also the soil itself and the water. Yet, after the immense trouble you have taken, the tree grows up miserably stunted ; and even if it does bear fruit, the seeds do not mature. The education which we receive from our universities takes it for granted that it is for cultivating a hopeless desert, and that not only the mental outlook and the knowledge, but also the whole language must bodily be imported from across the sea. And this makes our education so nebulously distant and unreal, so detached from all our associations of life, so terribly costly to us in time, health and means, and yet so meagre of results.

So far as my own experience of teaching goes, a considerable proportion of pupils are naturally deficient in the power of learning languages. Such may find it barely possible to matriculate with an insufficient understanding of the English language, while in the higher stages disaster is inevitable. There are, moreover, other reasons why English cannot be mastered by a large majority of Indian boys. First of all, to accommodate this language in their minds, whose ingrained habit has been to think in an Eastern tongue, is as much a feat as fitting an English sword into the scabbard of a scimitar. Then again, very few boys have the means of getting anything like a proper grounding in English at the hands of a competent teacher — the sons of the poor certainly have not.

Extracted from: The Centre of Indian Culture by rabindranath tagore

19. According to the passage, why does learning through English take away the best part of life?

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|---|---|
| (a) Foreign ideas are rejected before study | (b) Linguistic struggle delays access to ideas |
| (c) Grammar permanently replaces subject learning | (d) Students cannot understand imported knowledge |

20. What does the passage highlight through the image of the stunted tree growing in a rainless desert?

- (a) Imported education remains detached from the learner’s familiar environment
- (b) Foreign education exceeds the linguistic capacity of Indian students
- (c) Indigenous education succeeds only by rejecting every foreign influence

(d) University education fails mainly because poorer students lack resources

21. What is the antonym for the word “phlegmatic”?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Volatile | (b) Imperturbable |
| (c) Stolid | (d) Equable |

22. Which of the following correctly reflects the intention of the author of this passage?

- (a) English difficulty strengthens intellectual discipline
- (b) Imported knowledge corrects native mental limits
- (c) University learning should remain culturally neutral
- (d) Foreign-medium learning separates education from life

23. In light of the above passage, what will be the result of making Indian boys think through English?

- (a) Native thought will broaden through translation
- (b) Learning will become strained before ideas are reached
- (c) Grammar will become secondary to understanding
- (d) Unequal access to teaching will disappear

24. According to the author, what should be the approach to effective education?

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Import language together with subject matter | (b) Secure grammar before introducing ideas |
| (c) Begin with language natural to the learner | (d) Detach teaching from familiar associations |

Section B: Current Affairs including General Knowledge

Passage: The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the Semicon 2.0 for the development of India's semiconductor design and manufacturing ecosystem, with a total budget outlay of Rs.1,27,500 crore. Recognising the requirement for a sustained and long-term support to Semiconductor sector in India and also to build on the momentum generated under Semicon1.0, Semicon 2.0 aims to further the Government's commitment towards putting our country on the semiconductor map of the world. Semicon 2.0 will build upon the initial success in chip design. With 105 startups already started developing chips, the focus is on deepening the design ecosystem. Further, building blocks have been identified for the development of strategic and commercial products. Under Semicon 2.0, the aim is to develop IPs, designs of chips and systems with this approach. The work under Semicon 2.0 will place India as a key semiconductor chip design IP country. Companies involved in the manufacturing and R&D of the machines and manufacturing of materials, chemicals and gases that are essential for manufacturing semiconductors will be incentivized. This will lay the foundation for the sustainable growth of the semiconductor industry. This will also help in developing the precision manufacturing industry in our country. With 315 universities training students on complex chip design using the latest EDA tools, around 68,000 students have already been trained. It will be developed further and deepen the level of training while in college.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from
<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2284784®=48&lang=1>]

25. The India-US Memorandum of Understanding on Semiconductor Supply Chain and Innovation Partnership was signed under which framework?

- (a) India-US iCET strategic bilateral cooperation framework
- (b) India-US Trade Policy Forum bilateral cooperation framework
- (c) India-US 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue bilateral cooperation framework
- (d) India-US Commercial Dialogue bilateral cooperation framework

26. Which institution has been designated as the nodal agency for implementing the Design Linked Incentive Scheme under India's semiconductor programme?

- (a) Invest India
- (b) Software Technology Parks of India
- (c) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
- (d) National Informatics Centre

27. India's first commercial semiconductor fabrication plant at Dholera is being established by Tata Electronics in technology partnership with:

- (a) Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation of Taiwan
- (b) United Microelectronics Corporation Limited of Taiwan
- (c) Vanguard International Semiconductor Corporation of Taiwan
- (d) Macronix International Company Limited of Taiwan

28. The Design Linked Incentive Scheme for domestic semiconductor design is implemented through which nodal agency?

- (a) C-DAC
- (b) C-DOT
- (c) SAMEER
- (d) STPI

Passage: The India-U.K. Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), which came into force on July 15, marks a pivotal moment in the evolution of bilateral ties. More than a conventional tariff-reduction pact, the agreement reflects a strategic alignment between two major democracies seeking to recalibrate their economic engagement in a rapidly shifting global order.

The India-U.K. CETA represents one of the most wide-ranging trade agreements concluded by India in recent years. Aligned with the broader India-U.K. Vision 2035, the CETA seeks to deepen cooperation across trade, technology, climate, and innovation. The agreement reflects the growing maturity of the India-U.K. economic partnership and provides a strong institutional framework for expanding trade and investment.

Both countries have further set a target of doubling bilateral trade to over \$100 billion by 2030, an objective that now appears more achievable with the new institutional framework in place.

Moreover, the import of electric vehicles will be subject to tariff-rate quotas, with tariffs being reduced in a phased manner. This reflects India's calibrated approach to balancing consumer access with continued support for domestic manufacturing. India has also retained appropriate safeguards in sensitive sectors such as agriculture and dairy. The deal also opens access to government procurement markets, enabling Indian firms to bid for a wider range of public contracts in the U.K., especially in sectors such as infrastructure services and consulting.

Equally important is the agreement's emphasis on services and professional mobility. Expanded access for Indian IT and professional service providers strengthens India's position as a global services hub.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/new-trade-pact-a-win-win-for-india-and-uk/article71250852.ece>]

29. Which constitutional provision empowers Parliament to enact laws for implementing treaties, agreements or conventions concluded with foreign countries?

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|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Article 249 | (b) Article 252 |
| (c) Article 253 | (d) Article 262 |

30. Which event in international economic history marked the formal establishment of the World Trade Organization?

- (a) Adoption of the Havana Charter
- (b) Signing of the Marrakesh Agreement
- (c) Launch of the Doha Development Round
- (d) Conclusion of the Singapore Ministerial

31. Which of the following modes under the General Agreement on Trade in Services covers the temporary movement of individuals to another country for supplying services?

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

32. Which provision under the India-UK CETA provides extensive preferential access for Indian exports to the United Kingdom?

- (a) Zero-duty access for nearly 99% of Indian exports
- (b) Zero-duty access for nearly 75% of Indian exports
- (c) Fixed tariff access for nearly 89% of Indian exports
- (d) Quota-based access for nearly 50% of Indian exports

33. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to services commitments under the India-UK CETA?

- (a) The UK made commitments in 108 service sub-sectors.
- (b) India made commitments in 137 service sub-sectors.
- (c) The UK made commitments in 137 service sub-sectors.
- (d) Both countries made commitments in 99 sub-sectors.

34. Which of the following statements is correct regarding India and the United Kingdom under the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement?

- (a) The United Kingdom is a party while India is an observer.
- (b) India is a party while the United Kingdom is an observer.
- (c) India and the United Kingdom are both full parties.
- (d) India and the United Kingdom are both only observers.

Passage: At the invitation of the Prime Minister of Australia the Honourable Anthony Albanese MP, the Honourable Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi visited Australia from 8-10 July 2026 for the Third Australia–India Annual Summit in Melbourne, Naarm, the traditional land of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and Bunurong / Boon Wurrung peoples of the Kulin Nation. Recalling the longstanding friendship between the two nations, rooted in historical ties, people-to-people linkages, shared strategic interests, and mutual respect for one another, the two Leaders reaffirmed their shared commitment to further consolidate and expand the India–Australia Partnership to respond to emerging challenges in a rapidly evolving global environment, and explore new areas of cooperation beneficial for the peace, prosperity and stability of our shared region. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed that defence and security cooperation is a cornerstone of the partnership in an increasingly complex strategic environment. They announced the Joint Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation, reflecting a step change in the depth and ambition of the bilateral defence and security relationship, and contribution to regional strength and security. The Prime Ministers undertook to explore the establishment of a bilateral innovation framework to connect the ecosystems of both countries and accelerate collaboration among governments, industry, academia, and research institutions. They underscored the importance of expanding defence science and technology research cooperation into new areas to promote innovative solutions to advanced capability priorities. The Prime Ministers emphasised the increasing importance of energy security and resource collaboration to our economies. They reaffirmed their commitment to deepening cooperation to support reliable, affordable and sustainable energy supply.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents?dtl/41426/Third_India_Australia_Annual_Summit_Joint_Statement]

35. India formally joined the Australia Group in January 2018 as its:

- (a) Forty-first participating member
- (b) Forty-second participating member
- (c) Forty-third participating member
- (d) Forty-fourth participating member

36. Apart from India and Australia, the third founding participant of the Supply Chain Resilience Initiative is:

- (a) Indonesia
- (b) Singapore
- (c) China
- (d) Japan

37. Which institutional body formally oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement?

- (a) CMP
- (b) CMA
- (c) SBI
- (d) SBSTA

38. The inaugural AUSINDEX maritime exercise between India and Australia was conducted off:

- (a) Kochi
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Visakhapatnam
- (d) Port Blair

39. Australia has agreed to assist India in the recovery of the crew and crew module under the Gaganyaan programme. Which human-rated launch vehicle has ISRO identified for the mission?

- (a) Human-rated PSLV-XL
- (b) Human-rated LVM3
- (c) Human-rated GSLV Mk-II
- (d) Human-rated SSLV

40. The permanent Secretariat of the Indian Ocean Rim Association is located at:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Victoria, Seychelles | (b) Colombo, Sri Lanka |
| (c) Jakarta, Indonesia | (d) Ebene, Mauritius |

Passage: India Prime Minister Narendra Modi hailed the achievement, saying that it will encourage countless youngsters to dream bigger and innovate fearlessly. The test validated the rocket's propulsion, avionics, telemetry, guidance, navigation and control systems during flight, according to manufacturer Skyroot Aerospace.

Skyroot became the first space-sector company in the country to hit a \$1bn valuation earlier this year. Vikram-1 improves upon Skyroot's Vikram-S mission. That suborbital flight reached space but did not place payloads into orbit. The company plans further test flights before starting routine commercial missions. It is another milestone for India's burgeoning private and public space programmes.

India's national space programme previously launched 104 satellites into orbit on one rocket in 2017, setting a record at the time.

Government reforms are also accelerating the growth of India's space economy. Valued at approximately USD 8.4 billion today, the sector is projected to grow five-fold to USD 40–45 billion by 2030. It is further aimed to reach USD 100 billion by 2040. Sustained Government support, enabling regulations and strong public-private partnerships continue to drive this growth, positioning India as a global hub for space technology, manufacturing, innovation and commercial space activities.

The Government notified the Indian Space Policy 2023, allowing Non-Government Entities (NGEs) to take part across the entire space value chain. This move opened doors for private players to space-related activities in India. The policy aims to drive innovation in technology, encouraging fresh ideas and advancements within the sector.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/7/18/india-achieves-milestone-with-launch-of-first-private-sector-orbital-rocket>]

41. Before Vikram-1 achieved orbital capability, India's first privately developed rocket was launched under:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Mission Prarambh | (b) Mission Aagaman |
| (c) Mission Shakti | (d) Mission Anvesha |

42. Which of the following correctly identifies the principal contributions of NASA and ISRO to the NISAR joint mission?

- (a) NASA provided the L-band radar, while ISRO provided the S-band radar.
- (b) NASA provided the S-band radar, while ISRO provided the L-band radar.
- (c) NASA provided both radar systems, while ISRO provided only the launch vehicle.
- (d) ISRO provided both radar systems, while NASA provided only the spacecraft bus.

43. Vikram-1 is named after Vikram Sarabhai, who founded the Physical Research Laboratory. The infrared observatory operated by PRL is located at which place?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Kavalur, Tamil Nadu | (b) Hanle, Ladakh |
| (c) Mount Abu, Rajasthan | (d) Nainital, Uttarakhand |

44. The Indian National Committee for Space Research, which preceded ISRO, was established in 1962 under which department?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (a) Department of Science and Technology | (b) Department of Defence Research |
| (c) Department of Electronics and Technology | (d) Department of Atomic Energy |

45. Where is India's new launch complex, intended primarily to facilitate Small Satellite Launch Vehicle missions, being established?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Kulasekarapattinam, Tamil Nadu | (b) Mahendragiri, Tamil Nadu |
| (c) Chitradurga, Karnataka | (d) Thumba, Kerala |

46. Which one of the following is true regarding the institutional structure of India's private-space sector?

- (a) NSIL authorises every private launch conducted from Indian territory.
- (b) IN-SPACE functions as the single-window space-activity authorisation agency.
- (c) Antrix exercises continuing regulatory supervision over private launch vehicles.
- (d) ISRO registers private companies under the Companies Act, 2013.

Passage: The whole nation is celebrating the 125th birth anniversary of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee . On this occasion, Union Home Minister Amit Shah joined a chain of events in Kolkata. Home Minister visited Shyama Prasad Mukherjee's ancestral home in Kolkata and paid his tribute. Before this, he participated in the ground-breaking ceremony for erecting a 125-foot statue of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.

Chief Minister Suvendu Adhikari, Union Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Rajya Sabha member Shamik Bhattacharya and other dignitaries were present in events. West Bengal Chief Minister Suvendu Adhikari took part in an event at Red Road in Kolkata, where the CM and other dignitaries paid floral tribute at the statue of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee. Meanwhile, Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Dr Mohan Yadav today laid the foundation stone of the Dr Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Smart Industrial Park in Satgadhi, Bhopal. More than 200 leading industrialists and investors from across the country attended the event.

The Chief Minister stated that Dr Shyama Prasad Mukherjee played an important role in India's freedom struggle. On the occasion of his 125th birth anniversary, the Satgadhi area will be officially renamed after him. The park will be built on about 173 acres of land. It will follow the Work-Live-Grow model. Housing for workers, skill development centres and all basic facilities will be available within the same campus. The park will focus on IT, Artificial Intelligence, high-value manufacturing, garments, the toy industry and logistics. It is expected to create more than 15 thousand direct and indirect jobs for the youth of Bhopal and nearby areas.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://newsonair.gov.in/hm-amit-shah-other-ministers-participate-in-125th-birth-anniversary-programmes-of-shyama-prasad-mukherjee/>]

47. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee resigned from the Union Cabinet following differences over the Nehru–Liaquat Pact. The pact was primarily concerned with which issue?

- (a) Allocation of river waters and canal supplies
- (b) Division of military assets and establishments
- (c) Demarcation of the boundary in Bengal
- (d) Protection of minorities and restoration of security

48. Which resolution introduced by Liaquat Ali Khan in 1949 subsequently became a substantive part of the Constitution of Pakistan under Article 2A?

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Lahore Resolution | (b) Objectives Resolution |
| (c) Karachi Resolution | (d) Basic Principles Resolution |

49. Mookerjee served as Finance Minister in the Bengal government headed by A.K. Fazlul Huq. Huq was principally associated with which provincial party during the 1937 election?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Bengal Provincial Congress | (b) All India Forward Bloc |
| (c) Punjab Unionist Party | (d) Krishak Praja Party |

50. Which of the following officials supervised India's first general election, in which the Bharatiya Jana Sangh made its parliamentary debut?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) K. V. K. Sundaram | (b) Sukumar Sen |
| (c) S. P. Sen Verma | (d) T. Swaminathan |

51. Which constitutional amendment enacted during the Janata Party government replaced the expression "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion" as a ground for declaring a National Emergency?

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Forty-Second Constitutional Amendment | (b) Forty-Third Constitutional Amendment |
| (c) Forty-Fourth Constitutional Amendment | (d) Forty-Fifth Constitutional Amendment |

52. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh subsequently ceased to exist as a separate organisation when it merged with other political groups in 1977 to form which party?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Congress for Democracy | (b) Janata Party |
| (c) Bharatiya Lok Dal | (d) Swatantra Party |

Section C: Legal Reasoning

Passage: Section 15 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 applies where a heinous offence is alleged to have been committed by a child aged sixteen but below eighteen on the date of commission. Section 2(33) defines “heinous offences” as offences for which the minimum punishment under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, or any other law for the time being in force is imprisonment for seven years or more. Section 2(54)(b) reflects *Shilpa Mittal v. State (NCT of Delhi)*: an offence carrying a maximum exceeding seven years is serious when it has no prescribed minimum imprisonment or carries a minimum below seven years.

The Juvenile Justice Board must assess the child’s mental and physical capacity to commit the alleged offence, ability to understand its consequences, and the circumstances in which it was allegedly committed. Section 15’s Explanation states that preliminary assessment is not a trial; Section 14 requires disposal within three months from the child’s first production. Proceedings must be child-friendly; the child must be heard, allowed to participate, and presumed innocent.

Rule 10A of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 permits assistance from psychologists, psycho-social workers, or other experts experienced in working with children in difficult circumstances. In *Barun Chandra Thakur v. Master Bholu*, the Supreme Court made assistance mandatory unless the Board includes a practising professional with a degree in child psychology or child psychiatry; if the Board declines assistance, specific reasons must be recorded. Mental capacity and understanding consequences are distinct; “consequences” reach the victim, both families, the child, and society.

Where the Board disposes of the matter, it follows summons-case procedure as far as possible and may pass reformatory orders under Section 18. If trial as an adult appears necessary, Section 18(3) permits transfer to the Children’s Court, which must decide under Section 19 whether such trial is required or whether it should conduct an inquiry as a Board.

Under Sections 101(1)–(2), an appeal lies within thirty days to the Court of Sessions, which may take assistance from experienced psychologists and medical specialists other than those consulted by the Board. Section 21 bars death sentences or life imprisonment without possibility of release. Sections 19 and 20 require an individual care plan and yearly follow-up reports; at twenty-one, if the prescribed term remains incomplete, the Children’s Court evaluates reformatory progress before conditional release or completion of the remainder in jail.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://blog.ipleaders.in/section-15-of-juvenile-justice-act-2015/>]

53. Which statement correctly combines the sentencing safeguard and the procedure applicable when the prescribed term remains incomplete at twenty-one?

- (a) Death and life without release are barred; yearly follow-up is required, and incomplete terms trigger a reformatory-progress evaluation at twenty-one.
- (b) Death is barred, but life without release remains permissible; yearly monitoring ends when the child reaches eighteen years of age.
- (c) Both punishments are barred, but the Children’s Court must order unconditional release whenever the prescribed term remains incomplete at twenty-one.
- (d) Life without release is barred only when yearly reports establish reformatory progress; otherwise, the remaining term must be completed in jail.

54. Which statement correctly combines the general rule and exception concerning external expert assistance? For this question, a “qualified Board” means one that includes the practising professional specified in the passage.

- (a) An unqualified Board may decide whether assistance is necessary, while a qualified Board must record specific reasons if it declines additional assistance.

- (b) An unqualified Board must obtain external assistance, while a qualified Board may decline additional assistance only after recording specific reasons.
- (c) A qualified Board must obtain external assistance, while an unqualified Board may decline such assistance after recording specific reasons.
- (d) Both qualified and unqualified Boards may decline external assistance, provided they record specific reasons for proceeding independently.

55. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in India is responsible for:

- (a) Conducting statutory preliminary assessments in alleged heinous-offence cases
- (b) Hearing appeals against Juvenile Justice Board assessment orders
- (c) Reviewing child-right safeguards and recommending effective implementation measures
- (d) Conducting criminal prosecutions before statutorily designated Children's Courts

56. An offence carries a maximum imprisonment exceeding seven years but has no prescribed minimum term or a minimum below seven years. It is classified as:

- (a) A petty offence under Section 2(45) of the Act
- (b) A serious offence under Section 2(54) of the Act
- (c) A heinous offence under Section 2(33) of the Act
- (d) An unclassified offence under residual provisions of the Act

57. Which one of the following is the correct expansion of the term UNCRC associated with the child-rights framework?

- (a) United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- (b) United Nations Council for the Rights of the Child
- (c) Universal Nations Convention on the Rights and Care of Children
- (d) United Nations Charter for the Rights and Care of Children

58. Which statement correctly describes an appeal against the Board's order passed after preliminary assessment under Section 15?

- (a) Appeal lies within thirty days to the Court of Sessions; it may consult the experts earlier engaged by Board
- (b) Appeal lies within sixty days to the Court of Sessions; it may consult experts not earlier engaged by Board
- (c) Appeal lies within thirty days to the Court of Sessions; expert consultation depends upon prior omission by Board
- (d) Appeal lies within thirty days to the Court of Sessions; it may consult experts not earlier engaged by Board

Passage: Articles 123 and 213 confer conditional legislative powers upon the President and Governor during legislative recesses. Under Article 123(1), the President may promulgate an Ordinance except when both Houses of Parliament are in session. The President must be satisfied that circumstances render immediate action necessary, although, under Article 74, this power is exercised in accordance with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.

An Ordinance may contain only provisions that Parliament is competent to enact. It has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament, but must be laid before both Houses. It shall cease to operate six weeks after Parliament reassembles; if the Houses reassemble on different dates, the period runs from the later date. If both Houses pass resolutions disapproving it, it ceases upon the second resolution. The President may withdraw it at any time. Under Article 123(3), a provision beyond Parliament's competence is void. Because Article 13(3)(a) includes an Ordinance within "law," a provision contravening a fundamental right is void to the extent of the contravention.

Article 213 grants a comparable power except while a unicameral Legislative Assembly, or both Houses of a bicameral Legislature, are in session. The Governor acts on the aid and advice of the State Council of Ministers.

62. As per the passage, which statement most accurately describes the permissible scope of judicial review of the satisfaction underlying an Ordinance?

- (a) Review tests whether satisfaction rests on relevant material or reflects fraud, abuse or oblique purpose, without assessing its sufficiency.
- (b) Review tests both relevance and sufficiency of available material whenever promulgation appears designed to bypass ordinary legislative consideration.
- (c) Review tests only the existence of legislative recess and competence, excluding inquiry into material, fraud or improper purpose.
- (d) Review tests whether immediate action was preferable in the circumstances, permitting courts to replace executive satisfaction with judicial assessment.

63. According to the passage, what makes a provision contained in an Ordinance void under Article 123(3)?

- (a) Its withdrawal by the President before Parliament considers a corresponding Bill for replacement legislation.
- (b) Its failure to secure approval from both Houses within six weeks after Parliament has reassembled.
- (c) Its inclusion of a matter which Parliament lacks constitutional competence to enact through ordinary legislation.
- (d) Its disapproval by one House without a corresponding resolution being passed by the other House.

64. Article 85 of the Constitution, which is connected with the reassembly of Parliament mentioned in the passage, principally deals with:

- (a) Presidential addresses and messages communicated to either House of Parliament.
- (b) Summoning, prorogation and dissolution of the Houses of Parliament.
- (c) Duration of the Houses and consequences arising from parliamentary dissolution.
- (d) Special presidential addresses delivered at specified sessions of Parliament.

Passage: Disruptions may prevent performance without producing identical legal consequences. Force majeure is a contractual mechanism: a specified event, ordinarily beyond the affected party's control, activates agreed relief. It is not defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and depends upon the contract. Frustration is a rule of positive law that makes a contract void when performance subsequently becomes impossible or unlawful.

An express or implied force-majeure provision falls under Section 32 because parties provided for that contingency. It must be narrowly construed; an event outside its language cannot be inserted because performance became difficult. The relying party must prove the specified event caused failure or delay. The party must satisfy agreed notice, mitigation, resumption, or alternative-performance requirements. Relief may be suspension, extension, exemption from liability, or termination, as stipulated. Increased cost or reduced profitability does not excuse performance unless the clause covers that risk and grants relief.

Where the contract does not provide for the event, Section 56 may be considered. An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void. A contract becomes void when the promised act subsequently becomes impossible or, because of an event which the promisor could not prevent, unlawful. In *Satyabrata Ghose v. Mugneeram Bangur & Co.*, the Supreme Court explained that "impossible" is practical rather than merely literal. Performance may be impossible when it becomes impracticable or useless with reference to the object and purpose of the parties. The supervening event must upset the foundation of the bargain. Mere inconvenience, increased expense, onerousness, altered circumstances or delay is insufficient unless the event destroys that foundation. Section 56 cannot apply where the alleged frustration results from the act, default, or election of the party invoking it. Nor is performance frustrated merely because an available alternative is more expensive.

A force-majeure provision operates when its contractual requirements are satisfied and produces only the stipulated relief. When Section 56 is satisfied, the contract becomes void by operation of law, discharging obligations remaining unperformed. A court cannot rewrite an onerous bargain on more equitable terms. Under

Section 65, anyone who received an advantage under a contract that becomes void must restore it or compensate the person from whom it was received.

Thus, a supplier prevented by a named government embargo obtains a promised extension after satisfying notice and mitigation requirements. A supplier remains bound where its clause is silent on price changes, inputs double, and delivery remains possible. If subsequent legislation prohibits the contracted activity and no term allocates that event, the contract becomes void under Section 56. Courts must first determine whether the contract covers the event: Section 32 governs an allocated contingency, while an event operating outside the contract may be tested under Section 56.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=6e29b3fa-1a18-4b48-978b-975a4c38a3fe>]

65. Which of the following best describes force majeure?

- (a) A contractual device requiring impossibility caused by a qualifying external event.
- (b) A contractual device granting agreed relief when a specified event occurs.
- (c) A statutory doctrine excusing performance when events make it more onerous.
- (d) A statutory doctrine discharging bargains when later events defeat their basis.

66. A government embargo is expressly covered by a contract, with an extension of time prescribed as its agreed consequence. The event is best classified as:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Statutory frustration | (b) Contractual frustration |
| (c) Statutory contingency | (d) Contractual contingency |

67. A supplier voluntarily sells the only machine promised under a contract to another buyer and then claims that delivery has become impossible. This situation would be:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Allocated force majeure | (b) Supervening impossibility |
| (c) Self-induced impossibility | (d) Subsequent unlawfulness |

68. Which of the following situations would most likely result in a contract becoming void under Section 56?

- (a) Later legislation bars performance, and the contract allocates no such event
- (b) A listed embargo delays performance, and the contract grants extended time
- (c) A new tariff increases costs, but another delivery route remains available
- (d) A lapsed licence prevents performance because the promisor neglected its renewal

69. An advantage received under a contract that subsequently becomes void is generally subject to:

- (a) Retention of the advantage unless the contract expressly requires its ultimate return.
- (b) Restoration of the advantage or compensation to the person from whom it was received.
- (c) Set-off of the advantage against anticipated losses from duties left unperformed thereafter.
- (d) Restoration unless the recipient clearly proves the event remained beyond their control.

Passage: Customers identify a business by its name, label or packaging. Another trader's similar sign may therefore amount to infringement or passing off. Section 2(1)(zb) defines a "trade mark" as a mark capable of being represented graphically and of distinguishing one person's goods or services from those of others. Subject to the Act, Section 28 gives the registered proprietor of a valid trade mark the exclusive right to use it for the registered goods or services and obtain infringement relief. Section 27(1) bars an infringement proceeding for an unregistered trade mark, while Section 27(2) preserves passing off.

Under Section 29(1), a person who is neither the registered proprietor nor a person using by way of permitted use infringes by using, in the course of trade, an identical or deceptively similar mark for the registered goods or

services in a manner likely to be taken as trade mark use. Section 29(2) covers specified combinations of identity or similarity between the marks and the goods or services where confusion or association is likely. When both the marks and the goods or services are identical, Section 29(3) requires the court to presume likelihood of public confusion. Section 29(4) covers an identical or similar mark used for dissimilar goods or services where the registered mark has a reputation in India and the use, without due cause, takes unfair advantage of or is detrimental to its distinctive character or repute. Section 29(6) includes affixing, marketing, stocking for marketing, importing, exporting, and use on business papers or in advertising.

Passing off is a common-law remedy that does not depend on registration. Its classical trinity requires proof of goodwill, misrepresentation, and damage or likelihood of damage to that goodwill. An intention to deceive is unnecessary; the relevant question is whether deception or confusion is likely. The enquiry may consider names, packaging, colour combinations, product shape, trade dress and the overall get-up, but protection depends upon proof of passing-off elements.

The registered right remains subject to statutory limits. Under Section 30(2)(a), use indicating kind, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, geographical origin, the time of producing goods or rendering services, or other characteristics is not infringement. Under Section 34, registration cannot defeat continuous prior use of an identical or nearly resembling mark for the relevant goods or services when that use began before the proprietor's use or registration, whichever is earlier. Section 135 permits injunctions and, subject to subsection (3), either damages or an account of profits, with possible delivery-up of infringing labels and marks for destruction or erasure.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://lawbhoomi.com/infringement-and-passing-off-of-trademarks-under-trademarks-act-meaning-and-difference/>]

70. Which of the following statements concerning infringement of a registered trade mark is not correct according to the passage?

- (a) Section 29(1) applies where use concerning registered goods or services is likely to be understood as trade mark use.
- (b) Section 29(2) covers specified combinations of identity or similarity involving likely public confusion or association with the registered mark.
- (c) Identity between the competing marks attracts the Section 29(3) presumption where the corresponding goods or services remain merely similar.
- (d) Section 29(6) recognises importing, exporting, use on business papers and advertising as statutory forms of using a registered mark.

71. Ananya Bose owns the registered trade mark "ORVANA" for luxury watches. Long-standing nationwide advertising and substantial sales have given the mark a reputation in India. Tenzin Norbu later adopted "ORVANA" for premium assisted-living residences, a service commercially dissimilar to luxury watches. Before selecting the name, Tenzin received a branding report stating that ORVANA's existing recognition could give the residences "immediate refinement and trust." He approved the name after receiving this report but later claimed that his team had independently invented it. Tenzin used a different logo and displayed a disclaimer denying any affiliation with a watch manufacturer. A post-launch study found that prospective residents rated his business as more trustworthy because they associated ORVANA with the established watch mark. Bookings increased after the campaign, although most participants did not believe that the businesses had common ownership. The residences received favourable reviews, and Ananya's sales and reputation remained stable. Is Tenzin's use likely to infringe Ananya's mark under Section 29(4)?

- (a) Yes, because transferred trust demonstrates detriment to ORVANA's repute despite favourable reviews and unchanged national sales of Ananya's watches.

- (b) Yes, because using ORVANA for dissimilar services converted its Indian reputation into measurable advantage without a credible independent explanation.
- (c) No, because the disclaimer reduced confusion and favourable reviews left Ananya without evidence that Tenzin damaged ORVANA's registered reputation.
- (d) No, because the branding report shows intended benefit, while later research establishes association rather than an actual commercial advantage.

72. Which of the following is not a civil relief contemplated by the passage in an action for infringement or passing off?

- (a) An injunction may be granted where infringement or passing off is established through evidence presented before the competent court.
- (b) Damages may be chosen instead of an account of profits, subject to the applicable limitations imposed under Section 135(3).
- (c) Delivery-up of infringing labels for destruction or erasure may accompany the other civil relief awarded by the competent court.
- (d) Damages and an account of profits may be awarded together where deliberate misuse of the registered mark is established.

73. Meghna Das began selling hand-blended tea under the mark "ZARIN" in 2014. Her invoices, retailer records and online orders demonstrate continuous use of the mark since that year. Arjun Khanna adopted the identical mark for tea in 2018 and secured its registration in 2019. His business later acquired wider national sales than Meghna's enterprise. Meghna learned of Arjun's registration in 2020 but continued trading under ZARIN without interruption. In 2024, she changed her packaging and expanded her retailer network while retaining the same mark and goods. Arjun then brought an infringement action seeking to restrain Meghna's continued use. Can Arjun succeed?

- (a) No, because Meghna's continuous use began before Arjun's use and registration, preserving her right to continue using the mark.
- (b) Yes, because Arjun's registration and broader sales prevail over Meghna's smaller business despite her earlier continuous use of the mark.
- (c) No, because Meghna's earlier adoption renders Arjun's registration ineffective against other traders using identical or similar marks in commerce.
- (d) Yes, because an unregistered prior user may resist passing off but remains subject to the later proprietor's statutory infringement claim.

74. Which of the following most accurately states the function of the common-law remedy of passing off?

- (a) To confer statutory exclusivity upon a mark once sufficient goodwill and market recognition have been established by its proprietor.
- (b) To treat consumer confusion as presumed where competing marks share a distinctive word, device or visual feature in their presentation.
- (c) To protect established goodwill against deceptive misrepresentation whether or not the claimant's trade mark has been formally registered.
- (d) To restrain later commercial use after proving priority without establishing misrepresentation or probable damage to the claimant's goodwill.

Passage: Section 2(18) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 defines an "endorsement" as a message, verbal statement or demonstration; a depiction of an individual's name, signature, likeness or other identifiable personal characteristics; or a depiction of an institution's or organisation's name or seal, which makes consumers believe it reflects the endorser's opinion, finding or experience. Section 2(28) defines a "misleading advertisement" as one that falsely describes a product or service, gives a false guarantee, is likely to mislead consumers about its nature,

substance, quantity or quality, conveys a representation which, if made by the manufacturer, seller or service provider, would constitute an unfair trade practice, or deliberately conceals important information.

Section 10 establishes the Central Consumer Protection Authority to protect consumers as a class. Section 19 requires investigation where the Central Authority, after preliminary inquiry, finds a prima facie case of false or misleading advertising prejudicial to public or consumer interests. After investigation, Section 21(1) permits the Central Authority to direct the trader, manufacturer, endorser, advertiser or publisher to discontinue or modify an advertisement found false or misleading and prejudicial to consumer interests or in contravention of consumer rights. Under Sections 21(2)–(3), a manufacturer or endorser may face a penalty up to ₹10 lakh, while an endorser may be prohibited from endorsements for up to one year; for subsequent contraventions, the penalty may extend to ₹50 lakh and the prohibition to three years. Under Section 21(5), an endorser is not liable to penalties under sub-sections (2) and (3) if due diligence was exercised to verify the veracity of advertised claims.

The 2022 CCPA Guidelines require an endorsement to reflect a genuine, reasonably current opinion based on adequate information about, or experience with, the product or service. A connection between an endorser and the trader, manufacturer or advertiser that might materially affect the endorsement's value or credibility, and is not reasonably expected by the audience, must be fully disclosed. Manufacturers, service providers, advertisers and advertising agencies must ensure that descriptions, claims and comparisons concerning objectively ascertainable facts are capable of substantiation. A disclaimer may expand or clarify a claim but must not contradict the material claim, hide material information, conceal commercial intent or attempt to correct a misleading claim.

Under Section 53 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, anyone who publishes or is a party to publication of an advertisement that falsely describes food, is likely to mislead about its nature, substance or quality, or gives a false guarantee is liable to a penalty which may extend to ₹10 lakh. Section 24 permits an appeal against a Central Authority order under Sections 20 or 21 to the National Commission within thirty days from the date of receipt of the order.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.ijllr.com/post/from-influence-to-liability-deceptive-endorsements-and-the-duty-of-due-diligence-under-the-consumer>]

75. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, whose statutory field includes misleading food advertisements, functions under the administrative control of:

- (a) The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
- (b) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
- (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries

76. Rhea endorses a sleep-monitoring device as “clinically accurate within one per cent.” Before endorsing it, she uses the device for three nights and examines a laboratory report dealing exclusively with its step-counting function. She fully discloses the payment received from the manufacturer. The Central Authority subsequently finds the clinical-accuracy claim misleading. Which legal position most appropriately follows?

- (a) Her disclosed sponsorship and three-night use provide sufficient due diligence for the clinical-accuracy representation.
- (b) Reviewing a technical laboratory report supplies adequate verification despite its focus on another function.
- (c) The commercial relationship prevents reliance on due diligence because payment may affect the endorsement's credibility.
- (d) Protection from penalties is unavailable because neither source verifies the specific clinical-accuracy representation.

77. The Central Authority previously penalised Kabir for making a misleading endorsement. Two years later, it finds him responsible for another misleading endorsement for which he cannot establish due diligence. Which combined order falls wholly within the statutory limits stated in the passage?

- (a) A penalty of ₹49 lakh and an endorsement prohibition lasting thirty-five months.
- (b) A penalty of ₹51 lakh and an endorsement prohibition lasting thirty-five months.
- (c) A penalty of ₹49 lakh and an endorsement prohibition lasting thirty-seven months.
- (d) A penalty of ₹51 lakh and an endorsement prohibition lasting thirty-seven months.

78. Identify which of the following advertising practices does not violate the principles stated in the passage.

- (a) A manufacturer publishes a factual product comparison despite having no tests or other evidence capable of supporting it.
- (b) A paid reviewer publishes an accurate comparison but omits an unexpected commercial connection capable of affecting its credibility.
- (c) A manufacturer publishes a factual product comparison supported by reproducible tests retained for verification by the Central Authority.
- (d) An advertisement promises forty-eight hours of active performance while a smaller disclaimer limits the same claim to standby use.

79. Who among the following is not acting as an endorser in the context of the respective advertisement?

- (a) An athlete whose identifiable likeness appears in the advertisement to suggest her experience with the promoted running footwear.
- (b) A laboratory that privately tests the product but whose identity, seal or findings are not represented in the advertisement.
- (c) A university whose institutional seal appears in the advertisement to suggest support for the stated scientific product claim.
- (d) A chef who demonstrates an appliance in the advertisement to suggest his experience with the product's stated performance.

Passage: The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Amendment Rules, 2026, impose duties concerning synthetically generated information (SGI). It means audio, visual or audio-visual information artificially or algorithmically created, generated, modified or altered using a computer resource that appears real, authentic or true and portrays an individual or event as indistinguishable from a natural person or real-world event. Routine good-faith editing or technical correction is excluded unless it materially alters, distorts or misrepresents the substance, context or meaning. Document preparation creating no false document or electronic record, and accessibility measures altering no material part, are also excluded. Purely textual AI output is not SGI, though unlawful text remains subject to general due diligence.

Rule 3(3) governs intermediaries whose computer resources enable or facilitate creating, generating, modifying, altering, publishing, transmitting, sharing or disseminating SGI. The intermediary must deploy reasonable and appropriate technical measures to not allow unlawful SGI, including child sexual exploitative and abuse material, non-consensual intimate imagery, material invasive of bodily privacy, false documents or electronic records, content concerning preparation, development or procurement of explosive material, arms or ammunition, and likely-deceptive false portrayals of a natural person or real-world event. These duties coexist with the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, and the Explosive Substances Act, 1908.

SGI outside these categories requires prominent labelling; synthetic audio requires a prominently prefixed disclosure. To the extent technically feasible, the intermediary must embed permanent metadata or another appropriate provenance mechanism, including a unique identifier of the computer resource used. It must not enable modification, suppression or removal of labels or provenance information. Before publication, a significant

social media intermediary must obtain a user declaration, verify it through appropriate technical measures, and label confirmed SGI. If it knowingly permits, promotes or fails to act upon non-compliant SGI, it is deemed to have failed due diligence.

Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 conditionally protects intermediaries for third-party information, subject to statutory conditions and due diligence. Compliant removal or disablement of SGI does not violate Sections 79(2)(a) or 79(2)(b). Actual knowledge from a court order or a reasoned intimation issued by an officer authorised by order in writing by the Appropriate Government or its agency requires specified unlawful information to be removed or disabled within three hours. General grievances must be resolved within seven days, Rule 3(1)(b) removal requests within thirty-six hours, and Rule 3(2)(b) complaints require removal or disablement within two hours. Section 66D addresses cheating by personation through a communication device or computer resource; Sections 67 and 67A address electronic publication or transmission of obscene material and material containing sexually explicit acts or conduct.

[Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.mondaq.com/india/new-technology/1760556/ai-generated-content-safe-harbour-and-due-diligence-how-the-2026-it-rules-recast-intermediary-obligations-in-india>]

80. Meeta manages “FleshLumper,” a significant social media intermediary with an in-app synthetic-video generator. Riya creates a lawful, silent video showing herself delivering a lecture on Mars. FleshLumper obtains her declaration, verifies it through its detection system and prominently labels the video as synthetic. Its engineers confirm that a unique identifier of the computer resource can be embedded without affecting the file. Management instead embeds permanent metadata stating “AI-generated by FleshLumper” and keeps a separate record containing Riya’s account and generation date. Neither the metadata nor the record identifies the particular computer resource used. Has FleshLumper fulfilled the applicable obligations?

- (a) No, because technically feasible provenance requires a resource-specific identifier; generic metadata and account records do not provide that identifier.
- (b) Yes, because permanent AI-generated metadata supplies provenance while the verified declaration links the video with FleshLumper’s own generation records.
- (c) No, because using a verified declaration with permanent metadata remains insufficient when the resource identifier is not displayed before publication.
- (d) Yes, because the required unique identifier concerns the synthetic video itself rather than the particular computer resource involved in its production.

81. Rishabh uses “MitochondriaPowers,” an editing tool, while producing a documentary based on authentic footage of a municipal meeting. The tool stabilises the recording, corrects its colours and filters background noise. In the original footage, an engineer states that a dam “may fail” if repairs are delayed. Unsigned meeting notes suggest that the engineer intended to say that the dam “will fail.” Believing that the notes reflect the intended warning, Rishabh uses realistic lip-synchronisation to replace “may fail” with “will fail.” The revised clip appears authentic and is otherwise unchanged. Which assessment of the claimed technical-correction exclusion is most accurate?

- (a) Good faith preserves the exclusion because the revised wording matched supporting notes and was intended to improve overall documentary accuracy.
- (b) Computer-assisted enhancement defeats the exclusion because digital modification sufficiently establishes material alteration under the passage.
- (c) The technical-correction exclusion remains applicable because stabilisation and noise reduction formed the greater part of the editing process.
- (d) Material alteration of the recorded warning defeats the exclusion despite good-faith editing and the surrounding routine technical corrections.

82. Madhav operates “MonitorCroco,” a platform offering a text-generation assistant. Annu directs the assistant to draft a plain-text message in the style of a district relief officer, asking flood victims to submit bank details through a private link. The message uses an official designation and formal language but contains no logo, photograph, audio or video. Several recipients believe that it came from the district administration. MonitorCroco’s synthetic-media detector classifies the message as non-SGI, after which its compliance team decides that no further review is required. Which conclusion is most strongly supported by the passage?

- (a) The message qualifies as SGI because algorithmic impersonation gives purely textual content the appearance of an authentic official communication.
- (b) The message remains outside SGI, while its suspected unlawfulness continues to engage MonitorCroco’s applicable general due-diligence obligations.
- (c) The message remains outside SGI, leaving its suspected unlawfulness to MonitorCroco’s internal content policies rather than general due diligence.
- (d) The message qualifies as SGI because recipients treated generated words as an authentic communication issued by the local district administration.

83. At 10:20 a.m., Diksha, the compliance head of “Dishooman,” receives an email through the platform’s ordinary grievance portal. It is sent by an officer whom the Appropriate Government has authorised by an order in writing to issue Rule 3(1)(d) intimations. The email identifies a deceptive synthetic video as specified unlawful information, provides its URL and gives detailed reasons for disabling it. Dishooman’s automated system nevertheless categorises the email as a standard grievance. The video is inaccessible in one State but remains available elsewhere, and no court order has been issued. Which course of action should Diksha follow?

- (a) Retain regional blocking while seeking judicial confirmation, treating the official intimation as information requiring verification before wider removal.
- (b) Begin a thirty-six-hour removal review, because delivery through the ordinary grievance portal governs Dishooman’s procedural response.
- (c) Disable the video by 1:20 p.m., because the reasoned intimation by the officer authorised in writing supplies actual knowledge.
- (d) Resolve the communication within seven days, because Dishooman’s initial grievance classification controls while legal review continues.

84. As per the passage, which of the following statements concerning intermediaries and SGI are correct?

1. Purely textual AI output falls outside SGI, although unlawful text remains subject to general due diligence.
2. Routine good-faith technical corrections are excluded where they do not materially alter, distort or misrepresent the underlying content.
3. The obligation to embed permanent metadata or an appropriate provenance mechanism is qualified by technical feasibility.
4. A significant social media intermediary may publish SGI after obtaining a declaration without technically verifying its accuracy.
5. Compliant removal or disablement of SGI does not violate Sections 79(2)(a) or 79(2)(b).
6. Reasoned intimation from an officer authorised by order in writing gives an intermediary thirty-six hours to remove specified unlawful information.

- (a) 1, 2, 4 and 6
- (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5
- (c) 1, 3, 5 and 6
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 5

Section D: Logical Reasoning

Passage: At first glance, the macroeconomic indicators of global security offer a rare moment of statistical comfort. Recent reports suggest that global terrorism experienced a noteworthy decline in 2025, with fatalities around the world falling to 5,582 across 2,944 recorded incidents — representing a 28% drop in deaths and a 22% reduction in overall attacks. With as many as 81 nations registering measurable improvements in their domestic security landscapes, a superficial reading of the data might suggest that the international community is finally turning the tide against terror, or as the strategists prefer to call it, asymmetric warfare. Yet, there lies a far more unsettling reality: the world is not necessarily becoming safer; it is becoming unevenly unsafe. The aggregate reduction in violence masks a profound structural mutation in how terror operates, where it thrives, and how we, as a global society, perceive it. It raises a haunting philosophical and strategic question: have we begun to subconsciously accept terrorism not as a horrific aberration to be entirely eradicated, but as a “normal” tax on modern civilisation?

There is an insidious trap in treating aggregate declines as a triumph. When violence becomes highly concentrated, it risks becoming invisible to the global conscience. The data show that nearly 70% of all terrorism-related deaths are now compressed into five countries: Pakistan, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Niger, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly the volatile Sahel region, alone accounts for over half of all global fatalities. Because the vast majority of this devastation occurs within these specific, vulnerable geographies, the wealthier and more stable quarters of the world are prone to a dangerous complacency. When terrorism is confined to nations already beset by chronic systemic fragility, the international community tends to relegate it to background noise — a tragic feature of post-colonial states. This regional containment fosters a false sense of security. Not every terror incident is a Pahalgam: organised, ruthlessly planned and flawlessly executed. The rise of decentralised, transnational, and rapid digital recruitment has facilitated lone-actor attacks in many countries. When the methodology of terror shifts from massive, complex operations to low-tech, high-impact individual strikes incited on online echo-chambers, the threat becomes an internalised, ambient hazard of modern pluralistic societies. By treating these as an unavoidable operational hazard of the 21st century, we risk normalising the unacceptable.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/terrorisms-data-retreat-hides-emerging-global-threats/article71207512.ece>

85. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- (a) The decline in global fatalities proves that terrorism has weakened equally across affected regions.
- (b) The concentration of fatalities may conceal the continuing transformation of terrorist threats.
- (c) Digital recruitment has confined terrorist activity to countries experiencing systemic fragility.
- (d) All of the above.

86. Which of the following is least likely to create a false sense of global security?

- (a) Falling worldwide terrorism-related fatalities
- (b) Concentration of violence in fragile countries
- (c) Reduced attention from comparatively stable societies
- (d) Recognition of transnational digital radicalisation

87. Regional concentration of terrorism and changing terrorist methods can amplify the global threat because of the following reasons:

- (a) Concentrated violence may receive less international attention and gradually become normalised.
- (b) Transnational digital recruitment may spread extremist influence beyond the principal conflict regions.
- (c) Reduced global vigilance may conceal the emergence of low-technology lone-actor attacks.
- (d) All of the above.

88. According to the passage, contemporary terrorism may be most closely associated with which condition?
- (a) Dependence upon large centrally controlled organisations
 - (b) Restriction to countries facing prolonged political instability
 - (c) Decentralised recruitment through transnational digital networks
 - (d) Replacement of individual attacks by complex coordinated operations
89. Approximately how many terrorism-related deaths occurred in the five countries identified in the passage?
- (a) 3,628 deaths
 - (b) 3,907 deaths
 - (c) 4,297 deaths
 - (d) 4,522 deaths
90. Which of the following is not a misconception about contemporary terrorism?
- (a) Lower global fatalities demonstrate that all affected regions are becoming safer.
 - (b) Regional concentration permanently protects stable societies from terrorist violence.
 - (c) Lone-actor attacks ordinarily require extensive logistical and organisational support.
 - (d) Digital recruitment may extend terrorist influence beyond major conflict regions.

Passage: Working as a municipal flood-resilience planner requires a systematic examination of drainage networks, land-use patterns, rainfall histories and emergency capacity to identify where ordinary disruptions may develop into cascading failures. The planner works with municipal engineers, emergency services, public-health units and neighbourhood representatives to understand physical exposure, institutional limitations and local behaviour. Using hydrological models, previous loss records, infrastructure audits and community knowledge, the planner develops location-specific measures that reduce risk without merely transferring water or disruption to adjoining districts. These measures may include restoring wetlands, redesigning storm-water channels, revising zoning controls, installing sensor-based warning systems and restructuring evacuation routes. The planner does not replace the agencies responsible for routine maintenance or emergency command. Instead, the role is to connect their decisions within a coherent resilience framework. Communication remains essential because officials and residents must understand not only what will change, but also why responsibilities, costs and trade-offs are being redistributed. The planner may therefore conduct simulation exercises, prepare operating protocols and develop public guidance materials to help institutions and communities respond consistently when new systems are introduced. The ultimate objective is not to prevent every flood, but to limit cascading disruption, protect essential services and enable the city to recover quickly.

91. What is the primary responsibility of you being an efficient flood-resilience planner?
- (a) Analysing urban vulnerabilities and coordinating institutional responses
 - (b) Prioritising drainage repairs and supervising routine maintenance
 - (c) Preparing emergency plans and directing response agencies
 - (d) Selecting permanent controls to eliminate future flooding
92. With whom does a flood-resilience planner work closely to understand a city's vulnerabilities?
- (a) Municipal engineers, private insurers, health units and neighbourhood representatives
 - (b) Municipal engineers, emergency services, contractors and neighbourhood representatives
 - (c) Municipal engineers, emergency services, health units and neighbourhood representatives
 - (d) Municipal engineers, emergency services, health units and property developers
93. Imagine yourself as a flood-resilience planner and find what methods you will use to develop location-specific solutions?
- (a) Rainfall forecasts, contractor estimates, planning priorities and resident surveys
 - (b) Drainage maps, engineering standards, emergency budgets and insurance assessments
 - (c) Loss records, maintenance schedules, zoning priorities and engineering estimates
 - (d) Hydrological models, loss records, infrastructure audits and community knowledge

94. Which of the following might a flood-resilience planner optimise to improve urban resilience?
- Drainage-maintenance contracts
 - Storm-water channel design
 - Post-flood insurance assessment
 - Emergency-relief distribution
95. Why is communication the most relevant thing for a flood-resilience planner?
- To ensure officials and residents understand the proposed changes
 - To obtain approval for all proposed engineering measures
 - To transfer emergency authority among participating agencies
 - To prioritise community preferences over technical findings
96. What additional support might a flood-resilience planner provide to help institutions adapt to new systems?
- Maintenance scheduling and contractor evaluation
 - Insurance counselling and recovery assistance
 - Simulation exercises and operational guidance
 - Emergency command and staff deployment

Passage: Directions for Questions 97–102

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions based on the seating arrangement:

Aditi, Bhavna, Charu, Diya, Esha, Farah, Garima, Hema, Ira and Juhi are sitting around a circular table at equal distances. Aditi, Charu, Esha, Garima and Ira face the centre, while the remaining persons face outside.

- Esha sits second to the left of Charu.
- Farah sits immediately to the left of Esha.
- Garima sits immediately to the right of Farah.
- Juhi sits opposite Esha.
- Ira sits immediately to the left of Juhi.
- Bhavna sits third to the right of Esha.
- Diya is an immediate neighbour of both Charu and Esha.
- Aditi sits between Bhavna and Juhi and is an immediate neighbour of both.

97. Who sits fourth to the left of Hema?
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) Esha | (b) Charu |
| (c) Diya | (d) Farah |
98. What is Ira's position with respect to Charu?
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Fourth to the right | (b) Third to the left |
| (c) Fifth to the right | (d) Second to the left |
99. If all the persons reverse their respective facing directions without changing their positions, who will sit second to the left of Farah?
- | | |
|------------|----------|
| (a) Garima | (b) Esha |
| (c) Ira | (d) Hema |
100. Who sits second to the left of the person who sits immediately to the right of Aditi?
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| (a) Ira | (b) Hema |
|---------|----------|

(c) Garima

(d) Charu

101. If Bhavna and Garima interchange their positions without changing their facing directions, who will sit third to the right of Bhavna?

(a) Aditi

(b) Esha

(c) Juhi

(d) Diya

102. Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) Charu sits fourth to the left of Ira.

(b) Hema sits second to the right of Esha.

(c) Farah sits third to the right of Diya.

(d) Garima sits second to the left of Hema.

Passage: You've probably noticed the data center drag race unfolding before our eyes. From smaller regional operators to giants like xAI and Meta, key players vie for the right real estate: enough land for massive facilities, proximity to supply chains and infrastructure, and — perhaps most critically — access to reliable power (a lot of it). The scramble has spilled into local, national, and global politics — fueling community resistance and sharpening debates over sustainability. Data centers' relentless expansion is driven, of course, by the surge in artificial intelligence for three key reasons. First, the chips that power AI require far more electricity than traditional servers. Second, that electricity turns into significant heat, demanding robust cooling systems that consume additional power. And third, AI is proving broadly useful across industries, accelerating adoption and driving sustained demand. As that demand climbs, data centers' energy consumption is projected to double between now and 2030.

As a product engineer who studies and advises on data center design and operational optimization, this is where I reveal the uncomfortable irony: While the industry scours the globe for new power sources, design and operational inefficiencies leave much of the power already wired into existing and newly built facilities unused. Data centers look like giant warehouses filled with racks and racks of computer chips; today that's usually powerful graphics processing units, or GPUs. Traditionally, the centers are planned around a maximum level of computing power they're supposed to be able to deliver, at least in theory. In practice, the facilities rarely operate at full tilt. It's common for data center developers to overestimate what peak compute demand will look like — meaning they source and build for more capacity than they will generally need. Consider the complexity of all the components of that capacity: a puzzle made up of many pieces, including power, air and liquid cooling, data connectivity and even the layout of all the equipment in the facility's physical space. Each new hardware deployment uses up these elements in different ways and by different amounts, eventually depleting one (or more) before the others. Power is not static, and once it's transformed into heat, removing it is often unintuitive and invisible to the human eye.

Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://bigthink.com/sponsored/aerospace-engineering-can-help-us-solve-the-ai-energy-crisis/>

103. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

(a) Artificial Intelligence and Energy Demand

(b) Data Centres and Unused Capacity

(c) Politics of Digital Infrastructure

(d) Cooling and Computing Efficiency

104. Consider the given statement, "The industry scours the globe for new power sources while much of the power already wired into facilities remains unused." Which of the following closely reflects the meaning of the given statement?

- (a) New power sources are required because existing electrical capacity is fully utilised.
- (b) Existing power may remain unusable when supporting systems reach their limits.
- (c) Operators preserve unused power mainly for future artificial-intelligence workloads.
- (d) Additional electricity can compensate for imbalances in cooling and connectivity.

105. Which of the following statements strengthens the author's argument regarding the inefficient use of power in data centres?

- (a) A facility audit finds that cooling limits leave connected electrical capacity unused.
- (b) New AI chips complete computing tasks faster despite consuming additional electricity.
- (c) Operators retain electrical reserves to protect equipment during unexpected grid failures.
- (d) Renewable-energy sites provide data centres with more reliable electricity supplies.

106. Which measure could plausibly improve data-centre capacity utilisation?

- (a) Expanding grid access before assessing internal constraints
- (b) Planning facilities around maximum projected demand
- (c) Balancing infrastructure around measured computing workloads
- (d) Restricting industrial adoption of artificial intelligence

107. Which of the following claims rests most heavily on an unsupported industry-wide generalisation?

- (a) AI chips generally consume more electricity than conventional servers.
- (b) Cooling systems consume additional power after computing equipment generates heat.
- (c) Developers commonly overestimate the peak demand of planned data centres.
- (d) Hardware deployments consume infrastructure resources in unequal proportions.

108. "Power is not static, and once it is transformed into heat, removing it is often unintuitive and invisible to the human eye." Which of the following is the most suitable explanation echoed by the author as per the given statement?

- (a) Heat leaves electrical capacity available for further computing.
- (b) Visible inspection can identify most thermal limitations.
- (c) Cooling becomes relevant only at maximum output.
- (d) Thermal limits may quietly reduce usable computing capacity.

Section E: Quantitative Techniques

[Directions for Q.109-Q114]:

According to a labour survey conducted in 2024, men received 78% of the total labour income in a State, while women received the remaining 22%. A male agricultural field labourer earned ₹426 per day, whereas a female labourer earned ₹312 per day. However, the difference varied considerably across regions. In Kerala, male and female agricultural labourers earned ₹816 and ₹544 per day, respectively. In Tamil Nadu, men earned ₹585 per day, while women earned ₹325 per day. In Goa, male labourers earned ₹609 per day, which was 62.4% more than the amount earned by female labourers. In Jharkhand, male and female labourers earned ₹378 and ₹315 per day, respectively.

The earnings gap was also visible across different forms of employment. In 2024, male self-employed workers earned 2.75 times the income of female self-employed workers. Male regular wage workers earned 32% more than women, while male casual workers earned 37.5% more. In 2023, male self-employed workers had earned 2.2 times the income of women. Thus, although the gap differed across forms of employment, it remained the highest among self-employed workers.

109. What was the daily wage earned by a female agricultural labourer in Goa?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) ₹360 | (b) ₹375 |
| (c) ₹390 | (d) ₹405 |

110. By how much did the combined wage gaps in Kerala and Tamil Nadu exceed the combined wage gaps in Goa and Jharkhand?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) ₹205 | (b) ₹215 |
| (c) ₹225 | (d) ₹235 |

111. A female self-employed worker earned ₹2,40,000 annually, while a female regular wage worker earned ₹30,000 per month in 2024. What was the difference between the corresponding annual incomes of their male counterparts?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) ₹1,84,800 | (b) ₹1,94,800 |
| (c) ₹2,04,800 | (d) ₹2,14,800 |

112. If a male regular wage worker earned ₹52,800 per month, what was the corresponding monthly income of a female regular wage worker?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) ₹38,000 | (b) ₹39,600 |
| (c) ₹40,000 | (d) ₹42,000 |

113. What was the percentage increase in the male-to-female earnings ratio of self-employed workers from 2023 to 2024?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) 20% | (b) 22.5% |
| (c) 27.5% | (d) 25% |

114. Consider the following statements:

- I. Kerala's absolute daily wage gap exceeded Tamil Nadu's absolute daily wage gap by ₹12.
- II. The male agricultural wage in Jharkhand was 20% higher than the female agricultural wage.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Both I and II | (b) Only I |
| (c) Only II | (d) Neither I nor II |

[Directions for Q.115-Q120]:

Mr. Sen works in a private company. His monthly income consists of a basic salary of ₹18,750 and a house-rent allowance equal to 12% of his basic salary. His wife does not earn a separate income, and the family prepares its monthly budget entirely from Mr. Sen's income. Out of the total monthly income, 24% is spent on food, 17% on house rent, 21% on the education of his children, 11% on medical expenses, 9% on transport and 6% on entertainment. The remaining amount is saved.

115. By how much does Mr. Sen's annual expenditure on house rent exceed his expenditure on transport for three months?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) ₹35,280 | (b) ₹36,540 |
| (c) ₹37,170 | (d) ₹38,430 |

116. At the end of the first year, Mr. Sen deposits that year's savings at 10% simple interest for one year. At the end of the second year, he adds the second year's savings to the amount received. How much less than ₹66,000 does he then have?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) ₹2,496 | (b) ₹2,596 |
| (c) ₹2,696 | (d) ₹2,796 |

117. Consider the following statements:

I. Expenditure on rent, education and transport equals expenditure on food and medical expenses together with savings.

II. Expenditure on education, medical expenses and entertainment equals expenditure on rent and transport together with savings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| (a) Only I | (b) Both I and II |
| (c) Only II | (d) Neither I nor II |

118. How much money remains during six months after deducting house rent and savings from Mr. Sen's total income?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) ₹84,840 | (b) ₹86,940 |
| (c) ₹88,200 | (d) ₹89,460 |

119. If expenditure on food and entertainment increases by 12.5% of their respective original amounts, what will be the new savings percentage?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) 7.75% | (b) 8.00% |
| (c) 8.25% | (d) 8.75% |

120. By how much does Mr. Sen's annual expenditure on education exceed his annual expenditure on transport?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) ₹28,560 | (b) ₹30,240 |
| (c) ₹31,500 | (d) ₹32,760 |

Rough Work
