



Mock Test-1

Roll No:.....

Test Booklet Code: **A**

Name:.....

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

Duration of Test: 120 Question (120 minutes)

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 Multiple Choice Questions across 36 pages including 2 (Two) blank pages for rough work. No additional sheet(s) of paper will be supplied for rough work.

2. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate carbonized Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QR. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet on the reverse side of this packet BEFORE you start the test.

3. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In 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 us the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB

4. You should write the QB Number, and the OMR Response Sheet Number, and sign in the space/column provided in the Attendance Sheet.

5. The QB for the Under Graduate Pogroms is for 30 marks. Every Right Answer secures 1 mark. Every Wrong Answer results in the deduction of 0.25 marks. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.

6. You may retain the QB and the Candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the test.

7. 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.

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LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE 1

Rohan, a final-year college student, visited a newly opened adventure park called “SkyLeap.” The park advertised itself as one of the safest adventure destinations in the city and claimed that all rides were inspected daily. Before participating in a zip-line activity, visitors were required to sign a form stating that they understood the risks involved in adventure sports.

On the day of Rohan's visit, one of the safety harnesses had a worn-out strap. The maintenance supervisor had noticed the damage two days earlier and had written a note recommending replacement. However, due to budget concerns and the expectation that new equipment would arrive the following week, the park management decided to continue using the harness temporarily.

When Rohan's turn arrived, the instructor quickly fastened the harness without carefully checking its condition. Halfway through the zip-line ride, the strap snapped, causing Rohan to fall several feet before an emergency safety mechanism stopped him. Although he survived, he suffered multiple fractures and required extensive medical treatment. The park argued that Rohan had voluntarily accepted the risks of adventure sports by signing the form. They also contended that accidents can occur even in well-maintained facilities. Rohan filed a civil suit claiming that the park had acted negligently by failing to replace known defective equipment and by allowing an unsafe harness to remain in use.

During the proceedings, evidence emerged that several employees had previously complained about the condition of certain safety equipment. Emails produced before the court showed that management was aware of these concerns but had postponed maintenance to reduce operational costs. The court had to determine whether the park owed a duty of care to Rohan, whether that duty had been breached, and whether the injuries suffered by him were a foreseeable consequence of the park's actions.

1. Which element of negligence is most clearly established by the management's knowledge of the defective harness?

- A. Damage
- B. Duty of care
- C. Breach of duty
- D. Consent

2. The strongest argument in favour of Rohan is that:

- A. Adventure sports are illegal.
- B. The accident occurred despite proper maintenance.
- C. The park knowingly allowed defective equipment to remain in use.
- D. Rohan was a minor.

3. Which of the following is most likely to be considered foreseeable damage?

- A. Rohan becoming famous after the incident.
- B. Physical injuries resulting from harness failure.
- C. Closure of all adventure parks in the city.
- D. Increase in tourism.

4. The signed form is most relevant to the defence of:

- A. Nuisance
- B. Trespass
- C. Voluntary assumption of risk
- D. Defamation

5. If the court finds negligence, which remedy is most appropriate?

- A. Imprisonment of Rohan
- B. Damages for injuries suffered
- C. Cancellation of his degree
- D. Deportation of management

PASSAGE 2

Residents of Green Valley Colony had long enjoyed a peaceful residential environment. The colony consisted mainly of family homes, schools, and small parks. Recently, a company named Thunder Beats Entertainment obtained permission to operate an open-air music venue on a vacant plot near the colony.

Initially, the venue hosted occasional events. However, over time, concerts became more frequent and continued late into the night. Powerful sound systems generated noise that could be heard several kilometres away. Residents complained that children were unable to sleep, elderly people suffered headaches, and students preparing for examinations found it difficult to concentrate.

Several residents approached the local authorities. The company responded that it possessed all necessary licenses and that entertainment activities contributed to the local economy. It also argued that occasional inconvenience was unavoidable in a developing city. Matters worsened when concert attendees began parking their vehicles on residential streets, blocking access to homes and public roads. Emergency vehicles faced delays entering the colony on several occasions. Local shopkeepers near the venue benefited from increased customer traffic, while many residents claimed that their quality of life had significantly deteriorated.

A group of residents filed a lawsuit seeking restrictions on the venue's operations. They argued that the excessive noise and traffic interference amounted to nuisance. The company maintained that it was conducting a lawful business and that complete silence could not be expected in an urban area. The court was required to balance the interests of the business against the rights of residents to enjoy their property without unreasonable interference.

6. Which aspect most strongly supports a claim of private nuisance?

- A. The venue earned profits.
- B. Noise interfered with residents' enjoyment of their homes.
- C. The city was developing.
- D. Concerts attracted tourists.

7. Blocking public roads primarily suggests:

- A. Public nuisance
- B. Defamation
- C. Negligence only
- D. Trespass to goods

8. The company's possession of licenses automatically means:

- A. No nuisance can exist.
- B. The company cannot be sued.
- C. Lawful activity may still constitute nuisance.
- D. Residents lose all rights.

9. Which factor would the court most likely consider?

- A. Whether the interference is unreasonable.
- B. The favourite music genre of residents.
- C. The age of the company director.
- D. Political preferences of attendees.

10. The residents are most likely seeking:

- A. Criminal imprisonment only
- B. Compensation and/or injunction
- C. Election reform
- D. Divorce decree

PASSAGE 3

Priya was a respected school principal known for her dedication and integrity. During a local election campaign, a candidate named Arvind published several posts on social media alleging that Priya had misappropriated school funds. The posts claimed that she had diverted money intended for student welfare into her personal bank account.

The allegations spread rapidly. Local newspapers reported the controversy, and many parents demanded an investigation. As a result, Priya faced public criticism and emotional distress. Several donors withdrew financial support from school programs. Subsequent investigations revealed that the allegations were entirely false. Financial records showed no evidence of wrongdoing. Arvind defended himself by arguing that he had merely repeated information received from an anonymous source. He claimed that he honestly believed the allegations to be true when he posted them.

Priya filed a suit for defamation, asserting that the statements had damaged her reputation. She argued that the false allegations caused both personal humiliation and professional harm. Arvind maintained that freedom of speech protected his statements and that he lacked any intention to harm Priya. The court had to determine whether the statements were defamatory and whether any valid defence was available.

11. Which element of defamation is clearly present?

- A. Publication of statements to others
- B. Physical injury
- C. Trespass
- D. Consent

12. Why are the statements potentially defamatory?

- A. They praised Priya.
- B. They lowered her reputation in society.
- C. They increased donations.
- D. They concerned weather conditions.

13. Which fact weakens Arvind's defence the most?

- A. He used social media.
- B. The allegations were proven false.
- C. Priya was employed.
- D. Newspapers existed.

14. Freedom of speech generally:

- A. Protects all false statements.
- B. Prevents any defamation action.
- C. Is subject to reasonable restrictions including protection of reputation.
- D. Applies only to politicians.

15. Priya's strongest claim relates to:

- A. Damage to reputation.
- B. Breach of contract.
- C. Theft.
- D. Public nuisance.

PASSAGE 4

FreshGo Delivery Services employed hundreds of delivery riders. Company policy required riders to follow traffic rules and deliver packages within designated working hours. One evening, Rahul, a delivery rider employed by the company, was assigned several urgent deliveries.

To complete his tasks quickly and qualify for a performance bonus, Rahul began driving recklessly. He ignored traffic signals and exceeded speed limits. While making a delivery, he collided with a pedestrian named Meera, causing serious injuries.

An investigation found that Rahul was carrying company packages and was actively performing assigned duties at the time of the accident. Meera sued both Rahul and FreshGo. The company argued that Rahul had violated company rules and acted irresponsibly. Therefore, according to the company, only Rahul should be held liable.

Meera argued that FreshGo benefited from Rahul's services and should bear responsibility for harm caused during the course of employment. Evidence showed that the company encouraged riders to complete deliveries rapidly through financial incentives, though it officially required compliance with traffic regulations. The court had to decide whether FreshGo could be held vicariously liable for Rahul's conduct.

16. Vicarious liability generally makes whom responsible?

- A. Only the victim
- B. Employer for acts of employees committed during employment
- C. Government only
- D. Witnesses

17. Which fact most strongly supports FreshGo's liability?

- A. Rahul owned a motorcycle.
- B. Rahul was delivering company packages during work.
- C. Meera was walking.
- D. Traffic lights existed.

18. FreshGo's argument primarily relies on:

- A. Rahul acted outside company rules.
- B. Meera caused the accident.
- C. No injury occurred.
- D. Deliveries are illegal.

19. Performance bonuses encouraging speed are relevant because they may show:

- A. Connection between employment and the wrongful act.
- B. Defamation.
- C. Consent.
- D. Marriage.

20. If FreshGo is held vicariously liable, Meera may recover:

- A. Compensation from the employer.
- B. Election benefits.
- C. Academic credits.
- D. Property tax refunds.

PASSAGE 5

A chemical manufacturing company operated a large storage facility on the outskirts of a city. The facility stored hazardous chemicals required for industrial production. One night, a storage tank unexpectedly developed a crack. Toxic gas escaped into the surrounding area, affecting nearby residents.

The company immediately activated emergency procedures and informed authorities. Investigations revealed that the tank had been properly maintained and inspected according to industry standards. Experts concluded that the crack was caused by a rare manufacturing defect that could not reasonably have been detected earlier.

Despite the company's precautions, hundreds of residents suffered respiratory problems. Several families were temporarily evacuated. Businesses in the vicinity were forced to suspend operations. The affected residents sought compensation, arguing that the company should be responsible for damage caused by the escape of dangerous substances.

The company contended that it had exercised all reasonable care and that the incident was unavoidable. It argued that liability should arise only when negligence is proven. The residents maintained that those who keep hazardous materials on their premises should bear responsibility when such materials escape and cause harm, regardless of fault. The court had to determine whether liability could arise even in the absence of negligence.

21. Which doctrine is most relevant to the residents' claim?

- A. Strict liability
- B. Defamation
- C. Sedition
- D. Contract law

22. Why is negligence difficult to prove here?

- A. No damage occurred.
- B. The company appears to have taken reasonable precautions.
- C. Residents were not affected.
- D. Chemicals are harmless.

23. Under strict liability, the key issue is whether:

- A. Dangerous substances escaped and caused harm.
- B. The company made profits.
- C. Employees were promoted.
- D. Residents voted.

24. Which fact most strongly supports the residents?

- A. Toxic gas escaped from company premises.
- B. The company paid taxes.
- C. The city had roads.
- D. The tank was large.

25. If strict liability applies, the company may be liable even though:

- A. It exercised reasonable care.
- B. It stored chemicals.
- C. It employed experts.
- D. It informed authorities.

ENGLISH COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 6

In recent years, many universities around the world have begun questioning the traditional examination system. Critics argue that a three-hour written examination often measures a student's ability to memorise information rather than their capacity to analyse, innovate, or solve practical problems. They contend that real-life challenges rarely require individuals to reproduce large amounts of information from memory under strict time constraints. Instead, success often depends on collaboration, creativity, and the ability to locate and evaluate information effectively.

Supporters of traditional examinations disagree. They argue that examinations remain one of the most objective methods of assessment available. According to them, standardised testing ensures that all students are evaluated according to the same criteria, reducing the risk of bias. They further claim that examinations encourage discipline and reward sustained effort over long periods of study.

The debate has become increasingly relevant in an era where information is instantly accessible through digital technologies. If facts can be obtained within seconds using a smartphone, some educators ask whether educational institutions should continue to prioritise memorisation. Others caution that easy access to information does not eliminate the need for foundational knowledge. A person cannot critically evaluate information without first possessing a certain level of understanding.

Some universities have responded by introducing alternative forms of assessment, including research projects, presentations, and open-book examinations. These methods seek to evaluate a broader range of skills. However, critics of such reforms argue that they may introduce subjectivity into the assessment process and make it more difficult to compare students fairly.

Ultimately, the controversy reflects a broader question about the purpose of education itself. If education aims merely to transmit information, traditional examinations may remain sufficient. If, however, education seeks to cultivate independent thinking and practical problem-solving, then assessment methods may need to evolve alongside societal needs.

26. The central argument of the passage is that:

- A. Traditional examinations should be abolished immediately.
- B. Memorisation is unnecessary in modern education.
- C. The debate over examinations reflects differing views about the purpose of education.
- D. Open-book examinations are superior to all other methods.

27. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?

- A. All universities will soon eliminate written examinations.
- B. Alternative assessments may evaluate skills that traditional examinations do not.
- C. Students generally dislike examinations.
- D. Memorisation has no educational value.

28. Which statement would most strengthen the critics' argument against traditional examinations?

- A. Employers increasingly value teamwork and problem-solving abilities.
- B. Most students perform well in written examinations.
- C. Universities have used examinations for centuries.
- D. Examination halls are expensive to maintain.

29. The tone of the passage is best described as:

- A. Satirical
- B. Analytical and balanced
- C. Emotional
- D. Hostile

30. The word "cultivate" as used in the passage most nearly means:

- A. Ignore
- B. Restrict
- C. Develop
- D. Measure

PASSAGE 7

For centuries, cities have been viewed as centres of progress. They bring together people from diverse backgrounds, encourage innovation, and provide access to employment and education. Historically, urbanisation has been closely linked with economic growth, leading many governments to view expanding cities as signs of national development.

However, the benefits of urbanisation are often accompanied by significant challenges. Rapid population growth can strain public infrastructure, resulting in overcrowded transportation systems, housing shortages, and environmental degradation. In many cities, economic opportunities are distributed unevenly, creating stark inequalities between affluent and disadvantaged communities.

Some urban planners argue that the solution lies not in limiting urban growth but in improving urban governance. According to this view, cities are capable of supporting large populations if resources are managed effectively. Investments in public transport, affordable housing, and green spaces can help address many of the problems associated with urbanisation.

Others contend that endless urban expansion is inherently unsustainable. They point to rising pollution levels, increasing energy consumption, and the loss of agricultural land as evidence that cities cannot continue growing indefinitely. In their opinion, policymakers should focus on strengthening smaller towns and rural areas rather than concentrating development in major metropolitan centres.

The disagreement highlights a broader tension between economic growth and environmental sustainability. While both sides acknowledge the advantages of urbanisation, they differ on whether current models of growth can continue without causing long-term harm.

31. Which statement best captures the main idea of the passage?

- A. Cities are harmful to society.
- B. Urbanisation offers benefits but creates challenges that require careful management.
- C. Rural areas should replace cities.
- D. Environmental concerns are exaggerated.

32. The passage suggests that proponents of improved urban governance believe:

- A. Urban growth should stop completely.
- B. Cities can remain sustainable if managed effectively.
- C. Economic growth is unimportant.
- D. Pollution cannot be reduced.

33. Which of the following would weaken the argument that urban expansion is unsustainable?

- A. Evidence showing that green technologies significantly reduce urban pollution.
- B. Data showing rising energy consumption.
- C. Reports of traffic congestion.
- D. Studies on housing shortages.

34. The author's attitude toward urbanisation appears to be:

- A. Entirely supportive
- B. Entirely critical
- C. Balanced and evaluative
- D. Indifferent

35. The word "strain" most nearly means:

- A. Strengthen
- B. Burden
- C. Remove
- D. Organise

PASSAGE 8

Artificial intelligence has become increasingly capable of performing tasks once believed to require uniquely human abilities. From generating text and analysing medical images to composing music, AI systems now participate in activities that were traditionally associated with creativity and expertise.

Supporters argue that these technologies can significantly improve productivity and accessibility. AI-powered tools may assist doctors in diagnosing diseases, help students access personalised learning resources, and enable businesses to automate repetitive tasks. Such developments, they argue, allow humans to focus on more complex and meaningful work.

Critics, however, warn that the rapid adoption of AI raises serious concerns. Automated systems may reproduce existing biases present in their training data, potentially leading to unfair outcomes. Furthermore, increased automation could displace workers in certain industries, creating economic uncertainty for millions of people.

The challenge, therefore, is not merely technological but ethical and political. Policymakers must determine how to encourage innovation while ensuring accountability and fairness. The future impact of AI will depend not only on what these systems can do but also on how societies choose to regulate and deploy them.

36. The passage primarily discusses:

- A. Why AI should be banned.
- B. The opportunities and challenges presented by AI.
- C. The history of computers.
- D. Medical education.

37. Which assumption underlies the supporters' argument?

- A. Productivity improvements are valuable.
- B. Technology should never be regulated.
- C. Workers dislike innovation.
- D. AI is incapable of error.

38. Which statement would most strengthen the critics' concerns?

- A. Evidence that AI systems have produced discriminatory outcomes.
- B. AI can write poetry.
- C. Businesses invest in technology.
- D. Students use digital devices.

39. The author appears to believe that:

- A. AI's impact depends partly on human decisions.
- B. AI will inevitably harm society.
- C. AI should replace human workers.
- D. Regulation is unnecessary.

40. The tone of the passage is:

- A. Alarmist
- B. Humorous
- C. Balanced and reflective
- D. Sarcastic

PASSAGE 9

The rise of social media has transformed the nature of public discourse. In the past, newspapers, television channels, and other traditional media institutions acted as gatekeepers of information. Although these institutions were often criticised for bias or selectivity, they generally followed editorial standards designed to verify facts before publication. Social media platforms, by contrast, allow virtually anyone with an internet connection to publish content instantly and reach large audiences.

Supporters of this transformation argue that social media has democratised communication. Individuals who previously lacked access to powerful media institutions can now participate directly in public debates. Marginalised communities, independent journalists, and ordinary citizens can share their experiences without relying on traditional gatekeepers. In this sense, social media may promote freedom of expression and encourage greater diversity of viewpoints.

However, critics point out that the same features that enable open communication also facilitate the rapid spread of misinformation. False claims, conspiracy theories, and manipulated content can circulate widely before they are corrected. Since social media algorithms often prioritise content that generates engagement, sensational or emotionally charged material may receive greater visibility than accurate information.

This has led to calls for increased regulation of online platforms. Some argue that social media companies should take greater responsibility for harmful content appearing on their platforms. Others warn that excessive regulation could threaten freedom of speech by giving governments or corporations too much power over public discourse.

The challenge lies in balancing two important values: protecting free expression and preventing the harms caused by misinformation. While there is broad agreement that both objectives are important, there is considerable disagreement regarding how they should be pursued. Any proposed solution must therefore consider not only the benefits of open communication but also the risks associated with an increasingly digital information environment.

41. What is the central theme of the passage?

- A. Social media should be completely banned.
- B. Traditional media is always reliable.
- C. The challenge of balancing free speech and the harms of misinformation.
- D. Governments should regulate all online content.

42. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Traditional media never publishes incorrect information.
- B. Social media has increased participation in public discourse.
- C. All misinformation originates from social media.
- D. Governments should control online speech.

43. Which statement would most strengthen the argument for regulating social media platforms?

- A. Studies show that viral misinformation has influenced public health decisions.
- B. Many people enjoy using social media platforms.
- C. Social media companies earn substantial profits.
- D. Traditional newspapers continue to exist.

44. The author's tone is best described as:

- A. Neutral and analytical.
- B. Angry.
- C. Humorous.
- D. Mocking.

45. The word "marginalized" most nearly means:

- A. Wealthy.
- B. Powerful.
- C. Excluded or disadvantaged.
- D. Educated.

PASSAGE 10

Climate change is often discussed as a problem that requires action by governments and large corporations. Indeed, public policies and industrial practices play a significant role in determining greenhouse gas emissions. However, many environmental advocates argue that focusing exclusively on governments and businesses overlooks the importance of individual behaviour.

According to this perspective, daily choices made by millions of people collectively influence environmental outcomes. Decisions regarding transportation, energy consumption, waste generation, and dietary habits all contribute to overall carbon emissions. Advocates therefore encourage individuals to adopt more sustainable lifestyles, arguing that widespread behavioural change can produce meaningful environmental benefits.

Critics, however, question whether an emphasis on individual responsibility is justified. They note that a relatively small number of corporations account for a substantial share of global emissions. In their view, focusing on personal behaviour risks diverting attention away from systemic reforms that are necessary to address climate change effectively. They argue that meaningful progress requires large-scale policy interventions rather than isolated changes in individual habits.

Others suggest that the debate presents a false choice. Individual action and systemic reform need not be viewed as competing strategies. Citizens who adopt environmentally conscious behaviours may also support policies aimed at reducing emissions. Similarly, governments may find it easier to implement ambitious environmental measures when public attitudes already favour sustainability.

Ultimately, the discussion reflects broader questions about responsibility and collective action. Climate change is a global challenge involving governments, corporations, communities, and individuals. Effective solutions are likely to require contributions from all of these actors rather than reliance on any single approach.

46. What is the primary purpose of the passage?

- A. To prove that individuals are solely responsible for climate change.
- B. To examine different views regarding responsibility for addressing climate change.
- C. To criticise environmental activists.
- D. To oppose government intervention.

47. Which of the following is most strongly supported by the passage?

- A. Individual behaviour has no effect on emissions.
- B. Governments alone can solve climate change.
- C. Corporations should not be regulated.
- D. Both individual action and systemic reform may be necessary.

48. Which statement would most strengthen the argument for individual responsibility?

- A. Research shows that widespread reductions in household energy use significantly lower emissions.
- B. Climate change is a global problem.
- C. Governments pass environmental laws.
- D. Many corporations operate internationally.

49. Which assumption underlies the critics' position?

- A. Individual actions can never influence society.
- B. Major sources of emissions should receive the greatest regulatory attention.
- C. Governments should not regulate businesses.
- D. Environmental protection is impossible.

50. The author's tone throughout the passage is:

- A. Biased.
- B. Sarcastic.
- C. Balanced and evaluative.
- D. Emotional.

GK & CURRENT AFFAIRS

PASSAGE 11

The increasing digitisation of everyday life has led to unprecedented collection and processing of personal data. Governments, businesses, and online platforms routinely gather information regarding individuals' identities, preferences, financial transactions, and online behaviour. While such data collection can improve services and enable technological innovation, it has also raised concerns regarding privacy, surveillance, and misuse of personal information.

In response to these concerns, India enacted the Digital Personal Data Protection Act. The legislation seeks to establish a framework governing the processing of digital personal data. It grants individuals certain rights concerning their personal information while imposing obligations upon entities that collect and process such data. The law also provides mechanisms for addressing grievances and imposing penalties in cases of non-compliance. Supporters of the legislation argue that it represents a significant step towards protecting citizens in an increasingly digital economy. They contend that clear rules regarding consent, data processing, and accountability are essential for maintaining public trust in digital systems. Businesses, too, may benefit from greater legal certainty regarding their responsibilities.

However, critics have raised concerns regarding certain provisions of the legislation. Some argue that broad exemptions granted to governmental agencies may weaken privacy protections. Others question whether individuals possess sufficient control over the manner in which their data is processed. Civil society organisations have also emphasised the importance of ensuring that data protection frameworks remain consistent with constitutional principles relating to privacy and individual liberty.

The debate surrounding data protection is closely linked to broader questions regarding the relationship between technological innovation and fundamental rights. As digital technologies continue to evolve, policymakers face the challenge of balancing economic growth, national security concerns, and individual freedoms. The effectiveness of data protection legislation will ultimately depend not only upon statutory provisions but also upon implementation, oversight, and public awareness.

51. The primary objective of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act is to:

- A. Regulate international trade
- B. Establish a framework for protection and processing of personal data
- C. Eliminate digital technologies
- D. Restrict internet access

52. The concerns expressed by critics primarily relate to:

- A. Excessive taxation
- B. Broad governmental exemptions and privacy implications
- C. Foreign investment restrictions
- D. Agricultural reforms

53. The right to privacy in India was recognised as a fundamental right in:

- A. Kesavananda Bharati
- B. Maneka Gandhi
- C. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
- D. Shreya Singhal

54. Which of the following fundamental rights is most directly connected to data protection?

- A. Article 14
- B. Article 19(1)(g)
- C. Article 21
- D. Article 32

55. Which institution is primarily responsible for interpreting the constitutionality of laws in India?

- A. Election Commission
- B. Parliament
- C. Supreme Court
- D. UPSC

PASSAGE 12

India and the United Kingdom have been working towards operationalising their recently concluded Free Trade Agreement (FTA). However, implementation discussions have encountered complications arising from the UK's revised steel safeguard measures. The United Kingdom announced changes to its steel import regime, reducing tariff-free quotas and imposing higher duties on imports exceeding prescribed limits. India has sought exemptions or product-specific carve-outs for certain steel products, particularly those linked to small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), arguing that these measures could undermine some of the anticipated benefits of the trade agreement.

The dispute highlights a recurring challenge in international trade negotiations. While countries may sign trade agreements aimed at liberalising commerce, domestic industries often seek protection from foreign competition. Governments must therefore balance commitments to free trade with pressures from local producers.

Trade experts note that such disagreements are not uncommon. Even after a trade agreement is signed, technical issues relating to quotas, standards, and market access often require further negotiation. The current discussions are being closely watched because they may influence the pace and scope of implementation of the broader India–UK economic partnership.

56. The dispute described in the passage primarily concerns:

- A. Agricultural subsidies
- B. Steel import restrictions and quotas
- C. Immigration policy
- D. Defence cooperation

57. An FTA generally seeks to:

- A. Increase trade barriers
- B. Reduce barriers to trade between countries
- C. Restrict investment flows
- D. Prevent imports

58. Which organisation oversees the global trading system?

- A. IMF
- B. WTO
- C. WHO
- D. IAEA

59. MSME stands for:

- A. Medium State Manufacturing Enterprise
- B. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- C. Market Support Manufacturing Establishment
- D. Multiple Sector Management Entity

60. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Trade agreements eliminate all future disputes.
- B. Implementation challenges may continue even after agreements are signed.
- C. India has withdrawn from the FTA.
- D. Steel is no longer traded internationally.

PASSAGE 13

India hosted the India AI Impact Summit in New Delhi, bringing together policymakers, technology companies, researchers, and representatives from numerous countries. The summit focused on issues such as responsible AI, inclusive innovation, AI governance, digital public infrastructure, and the social impact of emerging technologies. Organisers emphasised the importance of ensuring that AI development remains aligned with human welfare, economic inclusion, and public trust.

The event highlighted growing international concern regarding the regulation of artificial intelligence. While AI offers significant benefits in healthcare, education, governance, and productivity, concerns remain regarding algorithmic bias, misinformation, privacy, and employment disruption.

Many experts argued that the challenge is not whether AI should be developed, but how it should be governed. Policymakers worldwide are therefore exploring frameworks that encourage innovation while ensuring accountability and transparency.

61. The primary focus of the summit was:

- A. Military alliances
- B. Responsible development and governance of AI
- C. Agricultural reforms
- D. International sports

62. Which concern relating to AI is mentioned in the passage?

- A. Ocean pollution
- B. Algorithmic bias
- C. Deforestation
- D. Currency inflation

63. According to the passage, AI can potentially benefit:

- A. Healthcare and education
- B. Space mining only
- C. Maritime navigation only
- D. None of the above

64. Which statement best reflects the passage?

- A. AI should be banned globally.
- B. AI governance seeks to balance innovation and accountability.
- C. AI has no social impact.
- D. Regulation always prevents innovation.

65. Which of the following is a reasonable inference?

- A. AI policy is becoming an important global issue.
- B. Countries have stopped investing in AI.
- C. AI development is slowing worldwide.
- D. AI cannot be regulated.

PASSAGE 14

Recent tensions in the Gulf region have renewed attention on the Strait of Hormuz, one of the world's most strategically important maritime routes. Reports concerning shipping risks and regional instability have generated concerns regarding global energy supplies. Although some initial reports suggested severe disruptions, subsequent assessments indicated that oil exports continued through alternative arrangements and routes, limiting the scale of disruption.

The Strait of Hormuz is critical because a significant portion of the world's oil trade passes through it. Any disruption can influence global energy prices, transportation costs, and economic stability. Countries that depend heavily on imported energy closely monitor developments in the region.

For India, energy security remains a major policy concern. As one of the world's largest energy consumers, India relies substantially on imported crude oil. Consequently, geopolitical developments in major energy-producing regions can have important economic consequences.

66. Why is the Strait of Hormuz strategically important?

- A. It is a major tourism destination.
- B. A large share of global oil trade passes through it.
- C. It contains the headquarters of the UN.
- D. It is the world's largest port.

67. According to the passage, concerns arose because of:

- A. Changes in agricultural policy
- B. Regional tensions affecting shipping routes
- C. Sporting events
- D. Currency reforms

68. Energy security generally refers to:

- A. Military security only
- B. Reliable access to energy supplies at reasonable cost
- C. Ownership of all oil fields
- D. Elimination of energy imports

69. Which organisation frequently publishes assessments of global energy markets?

- A. International Energy Agency (IEA)
- B. FIFA
- C. UNESCO
- D. INTERPOL

70. Which inference is most reasonable?

- A. Geopolitical conflicts can influence economic conditions beyond the region where they occur.
- B. Oil is no longer important to the global economy.
- C. Shipping routes never affect prices.
- D. India produces all the oil it consumes.

Quantitative Aptitude

PASSAGE 15

Logistics & Intercity Transit Corridor

A national logistics company handles e-commerce delivery fulfillment between two key hubs, Distribution Center A (Hub A) and Distribution Center B (Hub B), connected by a heavily monitored highway corridor. A dedicated delivery truck makes routine dispatches between these centers. On a typical outbound run from Hub A to Hub B, the vehicle maintains a steady, constant cruising velocity of 60 km/h. On the inbound return run back along the exact same path, unforeseen urban traffic congestions decrease the truck's operational velocity to a constant 40 km/h.

Simultaneously, at a recreational corridor located adjacent to Hub A, two logistics personnel, Alice and Bob, engage in physical training on a 9-mile perfectly linear track. Both runners commence their workouts at the exact same moment from diametrically opposite ends of the track. Alice runs at a steady, consistent pace of 5 mph, while Bob runs toward her from the opposing side at a steady pace of 4 mph.

71. Given that the entire round trip of the logistics truck from Hub A to Hub B and back to Hub A takes exactly 5 hours of total active driving time, compute the precise one-way distance between Hub A and Hub B.

- (A) 100 km
- (B) 120 km
- (C) 150 km
- (D) 240 km

72. Based on the data provided for the recreational track, how long will it take for Alice and Bob to cross each other's path from their initial starting moments?

- (A) 45 minutes
- (B) 1 hour
- (C) 1 hour 15 minutes
- (D) 2 hours

PASSAGE 16

The Blue River Maritime Hydrodynamics

An eco-tourism maritime operator manages a fleet of diverse watercraft on a section of the Blue River. The river features a steady, uniform current flowing constantly from the high-altitude Northern Docks downstream to the Southern Base Lake. The rate of the river current remains completely fixed during standard operations, affecting every craft's absolute velocity relative to the riverbanks depending on its direction of transit.

The operator tracks three specific instances:

A commercial motorboat requires exactly 4 hours of total transit time to struggle upstream from the Southern Base Lake back to the Northern Docks covering a total displacement of 48 km, while fighting a steady current recorded at 3 km/h.

A high-performance tourist jet-boat has an engineered cruising capability of 15 km/h in perfectly still water conditions. It is deployed to run a downstream transit from the

Northern Docks to the Southern Base Lake over an expansive route totaling 80 km during seasonal adjustments where the current accelerates to 5 km/h.

A competitive athlete rows a specialized racing vessel 30 km directly upstream from the lake, immediately reverses heading upon arrival at an intermediate checkpoint, and rows the identical 30 km downstream back to the baseline. The full 60 km loop takes exactly 8 hours. The current speed during this specific run is steady at 2 km/h.

73. Based on the technical metrics recorded for the commercial motorboat, what is the specific cruising velocity of this boat in still water conditions?

- (A) 9 km/h
- (B) 12 km/h
- (C) 15 km/h
- (D) 18 km/h

74. Under the secondary conditions outlined for the high-performance tourist jet-boat, calculate the precise time required for the vessel to accomplish its downstream voyage.

- (A) 3.5 hours
- (B) 4.0 hours
- (C) 4.5 hours
- (D) 5.3 hours

75. Evaluating the track profile of the competitive athlete, determine the explicit mechanical rowing speed achieved by the athlete when operating in still water conditions.

- (A) 6 km/h
- (B) 7 km/h
- (C) 8 km/h
- (D) 10 km/h

PASSAGE 17

The National Law University Academic Performance Matrix

The Academic Council of a premier National Law University evaluated the performance data of the graduating batch of 100 students in their final semester Jurisprudence examination. To optimize administrative tracking, the batch is split into three distinct specialized streams based on elective clusters: Section X (Corporate Law Electives), Section Y (Criminal Law Electives), and Section Z (International Law Electives).

The initial database compiled by the examination cell reveals the following foundational metrics for the batch:

Section X : comprises exactly 40 students. The initial computed average score of these students is exactly 75 marks.

Section Y comprises exactly 35 students. The initial computed average score of these students is exactly 64 marks.

Section Z comprises the remaining 25 students of the batch. The initial computed average score of these students is exactly 72 marks.

76. Evaluate the baseline data for all three sections combined and determine the overall weighted average score of the entire batch of 100 students in the Jurisprudence examination.

- (A) 69.80 marks
- (B) 70.40 marks
- (C) 71.20 marks
- (D) 72.60 marks

- 77. During a routine re-evaluation audit of Section X, the committee discovered a clerical data entry error. The marks of two students were inadvertently swapped or misentered: a score of 95 marks was erroneously keyed in as 65 marks, while another score of 40 marks was erroneously keyed in as 50 marks. What is the true, corrected average score of Section X alone?**
- (A) 74.80 marks
(B) 75.20 marks
(C) 75.50 marks
(D) 76.00 marks
- 78. In Section Z, a student whose score was exactly equal to the section's original baseline average (72 marks) withdrew from the university due to a dual-degree transfer. A new transfer student was admitted into Section Z in his place. If the inclusion of this new student's exam score causes the average score of Section Z to increase by exactly 0.40 marks, what did the new student score?**
- (A) 78 marks
(B) 80 marks
(C) 82 marks
(D) 86 marks
- 79. If the top 3 scoring students from Section Y, who achieved an outstanding individual average score of 90 marks, are completely excluded from the academic evaluation, what will be the new average examination score of the remaining students left in Section Y? (Round your answer to two decimal places).**
- (A) 60.25 marks
(B) 61.56 marks
(C) 62.18 marks
(D) 63.44 marks
- 80. For a upcoming joint seminar placement drive, the administration decides to merge the records of Section Y and Section Z together to create a single ranking pool. Based on their original baseline data, what is the combined average score of these two sections taken together?**
- (A) 66.50 marks
(B) 67.33 marks
(C) 68.15 marks
(D) 69.20 marks

PASSAGE 18

The Annual Campus Placement Survey

The Placement Cell of a management institute compiled the final employment report for the graduating batch of 2026, which consists of exactly 500 students. The data tracks the choice of career paths and sectoral distribution of the students.

According to the initial aggregate logs:

Out of the total batch of 500 students, exactly 80% of the students registered and opted for the campus placement process. The remaining students explicitly opted out of placements to pursue higher studies.

Out of the total pool of students who actively opted for the campus placement process, the sectoral hiring breakdown is as follows:

Exactly 45% of the candidates secured jobs in the IT & Software sector.

Exactly 30% of the candidates secured jobs in the Banking & Finance sector.

Exactly 15% of the candidates secured jobs in the Core Marketing sector.

The remaining students who participated in the placement drive did not receive any job offers and remained unplaced.

Questions based on the Passage:

81. How many students from the total graduating batch opted out of the campus placement process to pursue higher studies?

- (A) 50 students
- (B) 100 students
- (C) 150 students
- (D) 200 students

82. What is the total number of students who successfully secured job offers within the IT & Software sector?

- (A) 180 students
- (B) 225 students
- (C) 240 students
- (D) 250 students

- 83. What percentage of the entire graduating batch of 500 students remained unplaced at the conclusion of the campus placement drive?**
- (A) 6%
 - (B) 8%
 - (C) 10%
 - (D) 12%
- 84. The number of students who secured jobs in the Banking & Finance sector is what percentage more than the number of students who secured jobs in the Core Marketing sector?**
- (A) 50%
 - (B) 75%
 - (C) 100%
 - (D) 150%
- 85. If 40% of the students placed in the IT & Software sector were female, what was the absolute number of male students who secured placements in the IT & Software sector?**
- (A) 72 students
 - (B) 90 students
 - (C) 108 students
 - (D) 120 students

Analytical reasoning (to be added in the section of CR)

PASSAGE 19

The Corporate Office Site Audit

An operations auditor arrives at a tech park to conduct a physical security asset verification. The auditor begins the inspection protocol from the Main Gate (designated as Point A) of the office complex.

The structural path taken by the auditor maps out as follows:

From the Main Gate (Point A), the auditor walks exactly 10 meters straight in the North direction to reach the Admin Block (Point B).

Upon completing the check at the Admin Block, the auditor takes a sharp 90-degree Right turn and walks exactly 15 meters to reach the Legal Cell (Point C).

From the Legal Cell, the auditor takes another 90-degree Right turn and walks exactly 20 meters straight to reach the Finance Desk (Point D).

After verifying the Finance logs, the auditor makes another 90-degree Right turn and walks exactly 15 meters to arrive at the HR Department (Point E).

Finally, from the HR Department, the auditor turns 90-degrees Right one last time and walks exactly 5 meters to conclude the day's inspection at the Campus Cafeteria (Point F).

Questions based on the Passage:

86. What is the cumulative total distance covered by the auditor during the entire inspection route from the Main Gate to the Campus Cafeteria?

- (A) 50 meters
- (B) 60 meters
- (C) 65 meters
- (D) 70 meters

87. In which direction is the Campus Cafeteria (Point F) located with respect to the initial starting position, the Main Gate (Point A)?

- (A) North
- (B) South
- (C) East
- (D) West

88. What is the absolute shortest straight-line distance between the HR Department (Point E) and the Admin Block (Point B)?

- (A) 10 meters
- (B) 15 meters
- (C) 20 meters
- (D) 25 meters

89. In which direction is the Legal Cell (Point C) located when viewed directly from the HR Department (Point E)?

- (A) North-West
- (B) South-East
- (C) North-East
- (D) South-West

90. What is the shortest straight-line distance between the final point of the audit at the Campus Cafeteria (Point F) and the initial starting point at the Main Gate (Point A)?

- (A) 5 meters
- (B) 10 meters
- (C) 15 meters
- (D) 20 meters

PASSAGE 20

International Relations

The contemporary architecture of global governance is undergoing a structural transition from unipolar hegemony to fractured multipolarity. Historically, hegemon-led systems suppressed regional security dilemmas by acting as an ultimate arbiter and underwriting security architectures. However, as the primary hegemon signals retrenchment—driven by domestic populist crosscurrents and fiscal overextension—middle powers are aggressively recalibrating their strategic postures. This systemic shift does not merely yield a benign diffusion of power; rather, it activates structural instability. In the absence of a credible external guarantor, regional rivals are locked in classic defensive-realist spirals, where one state's defensive modernization is necessarily interpreted by its neighbor as an offensive gambit.

Furthermore, the current proliferation of minilateral arrangements—such as trilateral security pacts and localized defense coalitions—is fundamentally misunderstood by institutionalists as a continuation of multilateral order. In reality, these arrangements represent a structural break. Minilateralism is an exercise in exclusionary balancing, born out of the paralysis of universal

institutions like the United Nations. By design, these flexible coalitions prioritize narrow tactical alignment over broad normative consensus, accelerating the balkanization of international legal norms. As states increasingly opt for bespoke security arrangements, the institutional inertia of the post-1945 frameworks deepens. Consequently, the international arena is morphing into a system governed by ad-hoc transactionalism. The danger here is not necessarily an immediate, cataclysmic clash of major powers, but a protracted epistemic decay of international law, where the absence of shared institutional benchmarks renders minor miscalculations highly volatile. The transition period is therefore defined not by the emergence of a new equilibrium, but by the volatile friction between residual institutional frameworks and revisionist geopolitical imperatives.

91. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- I. The decline of the United Nations has forced middle powers to form minilateral security pacts to maintain regional peace.
- II. The transition to a multipolar world order triggers structural instability and institutional decay, increasing the volatility of regional conflicts.
- III. Hegemonic retrenchment is a positive development that democratizes global governance and curtails defensive-realist spirals.
- IV. Minilateral arrangements are temporary tactical maneuvers that will ultimately reinforce the post-1945 multilateral framework.

92. Based on the passage, what can be logically inferred about "minilateral arrangements"?

- I. They are structurally designed to eventually replace the United Nations as universal norm-setting bodies.
- II. They mitigate regional security dilemmas by fostering broad normative consensus among historical rivals.
- III. They are symptoms of a fragmented international order rather than tools for reinforcing universal institutional frameworks.
- IV. They operate independently of the domestic populist crosscurrents influencing the primary hegemon.

93. Which of the following is an underlying assumption of the author's argument regarding regional rivals?

- I. States lack a reliable mechanism to definitively communicate purely defensive military intentions to their neighbors.
- II. Middle powers are naturally more aggressive and revisionist than primary hegemon.
- III. Universal institutions like the United Nations were never effective at suppressing regional conflicts.
- IV. Domestic populist crosscurrents always dictate the military modernization tracks of middle powers.

94. Which of the following serves as a premise for the author's conclusion that the international arena is morphing into an ad-hoc transactional system?

- I. Regional rivals are locked in classic defensive-realist spirals that cannot be de-escalated.
- II. The danger of immediate, cataclysmic major power war has reached an all-time historical high.
- III. Flexible coalitions are prioritizing narrow tactical alignment over broad normative consensus.
- IV. Middle powers have completely abandoned their reliance on regional security architectures.

95. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the author's argument regarding the effect of hegemonic retrenchment?

- I. Universal institutions experience deep institutional paralysis even during periods of unchallenged unipolar hegemony.
- II. Historic regional rivals in several sectors have successfully established binding bilateral verification treaties without external guarantors.
- III. Minilateral security pacts frequently use language that mirrors post-1945 international legal frameworks.
- IV. Populist crosscurrents in the primary hegemon are predicted to subside in the upcoming election cycle.

PSSAGE 21

Economy

The impending integration of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) into the global financial architecture is frequently heralded as a technocratic optimization—a frictionless upgrade to payment efficiency. This perspective ignores the macroeconomic re-engineering at play. CBDCs are not merely digital iterations of sovereign fiat; they represent a fundamental paradigm shift in the mechanics of state monetary control and commercial banking liquidity. By establishing a direct ledger linkage between the citizen and the central bank, CBDCs structurally alter the traditional two-tiered banking system. In times of systemic macroeconomic stress, the existence of a risk-free digital sovereign asset could trigger instantaneous institutional bank runs, as depositors rapidly disintermediate commercial banks in favor of the absolute creditworthiness of the central bank.

Beyond systemic liquidity risks, the true imperative behind CBDCs is the preservation of monetary sovereignty against the dual threats of decentralized cryptocurrencies and corporate walled-garden payment systems. If a non-state digital currency achieves critical mass as a medium of exchange, the central bank loses its transmission mechanism for monetary policy; adjusting interest rates becomes an exercise in obsolescence if the underlying domestic commerce occurs on an algorithmic ledger. However, this defensive consolidation of monetary authority introduces an

acute structural contradiction. To enforce the adoption of CBDCs and monitor systemic risks, central banks must systematically dismantle financial pseudonymity. This totalizing informational visibility transforms monetary policy into an instrument of micro-targeted economic engineering, enabling real-time capital controls, programmed expiration dates on currency, and algorithmic consumption steering. Consequently, the deployment of CBDCs should not be evaluated through the lens of transaction throughput, but rather as an unprecedented expansion of administrative state capacity that fundamentally compromises the decentralized, spontaneous ordering of market economies.

96. Which of the following best captures the main idea of the passage?

- I. CBDCs offer crucial technical optimizations that will protect the traditional two-tiered commercial banking system during economic crises.
- II. The transition to CBDCs is primarily an administrative defense of monetary sovereignty that introduces systemic banking risks and unprecedented state economic control.
- III. Central banks are deploying digital currencies solely to eliminate the transaction fees associated with corporate payment networks.
- IV. Decentralized cryptocurrencies have rendered traditional central bank interest rate adjustments completely obsolete.

97. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the author's view on the "spontaneous ordering of market economies"?

- I. It is enhanced by the total informational visibility provided by centralized ledger tracking.
- II. It is structurally dependent on the complete eradication of commercial banking intermediaries.
- III. It is threatened by micro-targeted economic engineering enabled by CBDCs.
- IV. It functions optimally only when decentralized cryptocurrencies serve as the primary medium of exchange.

98. Which of the following is an assumption required by the author's argument concerning commercial bank runs?

- I. Depositors prioritize asset security and creditworthiness over transaction throughput during periods of financial stress.
- II. Central banks will actively encourage depositors to leave commercial banks during macroeconomic crises.
- III. Commercial banks are incapable of offering digital interfaces that compete with CBDC ledgers.
- IV. Non-state digital currencies are less volatile than traditional sovereign fiat during economic downturns.

99. Which of the following statements serves as a premise for the argument that central banks face an existential threat to their monetary policy transmission mechanisms?

- I. CBDCs give the state the capacity to implement programmed currency expiration dates.
- II. Traditional commercial banks are prone to instantaneous digital disintermediation.
- III. Domestic commerce occurring on non-state algorithmic ledgers evades the influence of sovereign interest rate adjustments.
- IV. Real-time capital controls undermine the decentralized nature of market economics.

100. Which of the following, if true, would most significantly strengthen the author's warning about the systemic risks posed by CBDCs to commercial banks?

- I.** A historical study showing that depositors rarely switch banks unless transaction fees increase substantially.
- II.** Simulation models demonstrating that capping the maximum permissible CBDC holding per individual prevents wholesale flight from commercial bank deposits.
- III.** Financial data showing that even minor anxieties over corporate solvency cause modern mobile depositors to move funds within seconds when risk-free alternatives exist.
- IV.** Reports indicating that corporate walled-garden payment systems are highly vulnerable to cyber-attacks.

PASSAGE 22

Philosophy

The contemporary epistemological landscape has been quietly revolutionized by the ascendancy of predictive algorithms. Historically, human knowledge production was framed around the Enlightenment ideal of active inquiry—an iterative process where agents form hypotheses, gather empirical evidence, and construct conceptual frameworks to interpret reality. Algorithmic epistemic models, by contrast, operate on a paradigm of radical induction and predictive anticipation. By harvesting vast tranches of behavioral data, these systems do not explain phenomena; they correlate them, pre-empting human desire and automating choice before conscious deliberation can materialize. This creates a profound philosophical crisis concerning human agency and the nature of truth.

prediction and prescriptive conditioning dissolves. The algorithm creates a closed feedback loop: it predicts what an individual will prefer based on historical aggregate data, modifies the individual's informational environment to highlight those options, and subsequently registers the choice as a validation of its predictive accuracy. This is not the discovery of antecedent human truth, but the artificial production of behavioral compliance. Crucially, this optimization of certainty systematically erodes what philosophers term "epistemic friction"—the challenging encounter with anomalous, counter-attitudinal data that forces intellectual growth and paradigm shifts. In a world devoid of epistemic friction, human subjectivity is flattened into a deterministic series of behavioral outputs. We are transitioning from an era where we use tools to understand the world, to an era where tools construct our cognitive horizons. The ultimate danger of algorithmic determinism is not that

- 101. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?**
- I.** Predictive algorithms have successfully fulfilled the Enlightenment ideal of active inquiry by optimizing human choice.
 - II.** The shift from active human inquiry to predictive algorithmic models creates deterministic feedback loops that erode genuine human agency and intellectual growth.
 - III.** Artificial intelligence poses an existential threat because machines are rapidly achieving autonomous consciousness.
 - IV.** "Epistemic friction" must be eliminated through technology to ensure that human beings achieve total behavioral compliance.
- 102. Based on the description of the "closed feedback loop," what can be inferred about algorithmic predictive accuracy?**
- I.** It reflects an objective, unvarnished discovery of deep, unchanging human desires.
 - II.** It is partially an artifact of the system's manipulation of the user's choices rather than pure detached observation.
 - III.** It decreases over time as users encounter anomalous, counter-attitudinal data.
 - IV.** It is fundamentally dependent on machines achieving an advanced state of conscious deliberation.
- 103. Which of the following is an assumption necessary for the author's argument regarding "epistemic friction"?**
- I.** Intellectual growth requires exposure to information that contradicts or challenges one's current beliefs.
 - II.** Human agents actively seek out anomalous data to deliberately falsify their own hypotheses.
 - III.** Algorithms are intentionally designed by programmers to stall human intellectual evolution.
 - IV.** Frictionless convenience is inherently incompatible with any form of automated choice.
- 104. Which of the following details functions as a premise supporting the claim that algorithms do not "explain" phenomena?**
- I.** They flatten human subjectivity into a deterministic series of outputs.
 - II.** They rely on a paradigm of radical induction and data correlation rather than causal modeling.
 - III.** They construct our cognitive horizons by altering our informational environments.
 - IV.** They confuse frictionless convenience with autonomous human volition.
- 105. Which of the following, if true, would most severely weaken the author's conclusion about the flattening of human subjectivity under algorithmic determinism?**
- I.** Users exposed to highly optimized predictive feeds consistently exhibit a psychological reactance that drives them to seek out obscure, unpredicted alternatives.
 - II.** Tech companies routinely update their data processing capabilities to harvest larger tranches of behavioral data.
 - III.** Behavioral compliance is highly profitable for e-commerce enterprises and political campaigns.
 - IV.** Most individuals report high levels of satisfaction when algorithms accurately pre-empt their desires.

PASSAGE 23

LAW

The jurisprudential debate between original public meaning originalism and living constitutionalism frequently centers on the preservation of democratic legitimacy. Originalists contend that fixing legal text to its historical semantic meaning protects the rule of law from judicial usurpation, ensuring that changes to constitutional rights occur through majoritarian amendment rather than judicial fiat. This conceptualization, however, rests on a flawed linguistic premise: that semantic stability is a prerequisite for legal predictability. In reality, the attempt to lock text in historical amber introduces a deep systemic pathology—namely, the alienation of law from contemporary social reality.

Legal texts are inherently open-textured, designed as enduring structural frameworks rather than exhaustive statutory codes. When courts apply an originalist methodology to 18th or 19th-century text, they must engage in historical reconstruction. This historical inquiry is not an objective empirical exercise; it is an interpretive act vulnerable to confirmation bias and selective archival mining. Consequently, originalism does not constrain judicial discretion; it merely transposes it onto an unilluminated historical landscape. More critically, by decoupling a constitutional provision from its evolving moral and sociological context, originalism induces institutional paralysis. When the formal amendment process is structurally ossified due to intense partisan polarization, a rigid adherence to historical meaning prevents the law from absorbing emergent democratic consensus. For instance, interpreting "equal protection" or "cruel and unusual punishment" purely through the epistemic horizons of the past strips these clauses of their normative power. Law derives its ultimate legitimacy not from historical pedigree, but from its functional capacity to resolve contemporary systemic disputes and reflect the evolving ethical commitments of the polity. Therefore, a dogmatic rejection of semantic evolution does not preserve the rule of law; it undermines it by rendering constitutional frameworks obsolete.

106. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- I. Originalism is the only valid methodology to prevent judges from acting as super-legislators in a polarized democracy.
- II. Constitutional legitimacy is best preserved by strict adherence to the formal amendment process outlined by the framers.
- III. Originalism fails as a legal methodology because its historical dependence introduces bias, induces institutional paralysis, and undermines legal legitimacy by alienating law from modern social reality.
- IV. The open-textured nature of legal text implies that constitutional provisions should be interpreted as exhaustive statutory codes.

107. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the author's view of "historical reconstruction" in judicial decision-making?

- I. It provides a perfectly objective, neutral baseline that eliminates individual judicial discretion.

- II. It is an exercise that is highly susceptible to selective interpretation and ideological manipulation by judges.
 - III. It is necessary because semantic stability is absolutely vital for legal predictability.
 - IV. It is an empirical science that has been perfected by modern constitutional originalists.
108. Which of the following is an assumption required by the author's argument regarding the institutional paralysis caused by originalism?
- I. The formal constitutional amendment process cannot realistically adapt the text to modern crises on its own due to political gridlock.
 - II. 18th-century framers explicitly intended for future generations to entirely abandon their original text.
 - III. Evolving moral and sociological contexts always move toward a more just and progressive consensus.
 - IV. Judicial discretion is inherently superior to majoritarian legislative decision-making.
109. Which of the following serves as a premise for the author's claim that originalism does not truly constrain judicial discretion?
- I. Constitutional text should be interpreted as an exhaustive, rigid statutory code.
 - II. Intense partisan polarization has structurally ossified the formal majoritarian amendment process.
 - III. Historical inquiry is an interpretive act vulnerable to confirmation bias and selective archival mining.
 - IV. Evolving ethical commitments are the primary source of a constitutional framework's pedigree.
110. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the author's critique of originalism?
- I. Empirical analyses reveal that living constitutionalist judges rely on selective sociological data just as much as originalists rely on historical archives.
 - II. Historical records demonstrate that the original public meaning of "equal protection" was explicitly designed to adapt to future unforeseen systemic disputes.
 - III. A political consensus shows that the formal amendment process has become progressively easier to execute over the last decade.
 - IV. Public trust in courts is lowest when judges explicitly state that they are abandoning historical text in favor of evolving ethical commitments.

Passage 24

In 2026, the Supreme Court of India expressed serious concern over delays in deciding bail and anticipatory bail applications across trial courts and High Courts. The Court observed that prolonged delay in adjudicating such applications results in uncertainty and may violate the constitutional guarantee of personal liberty under **Article 21** of the Constitution. The Court emphasized that liberty cannot remain "in limbo" merely because courts fail to decide applications within a reasonable time.

The Court held that bail is not merely a procedural privilege but a substantive safeguard against arbitrary deprivation of liberty. It directed courts to dispose of regular bail applications within a fixed time frame except in extraordinary circumstances requiring detailed examination. The Court further observed that unnecessary adjournments and administrative delays weaken public confidence in the justice delivery system and undermine the rule of law.

At the same time, the Court clarified that speedy disposal does not mean automatic grant of bail. Courts must carefully balance the rights of the accused with public interest, seriousness of the offence, and likelihood of interference with investigation or trial. The ruling reaffirmed that judicial discretion must be exercised fairly, reasonably, and without avoidable delay.

111. The Supreme Court linked timely disposal of bail applications primarily with which constitutional right?

- (a) Freedom of Religion
- (b) Equality before Law
- (c) Personal Liberty under Article 21
- (d) Freedom of Speech

112. According to the passage, delay in deciding bail applications is problematic because it:

- (a) Reduces Parliament's authority
- (b) Creates uncertainty and may violate liberty
- (c) Ends criminal trials automatically
- (d) Transfers jurisdiction to executive authorities

113. The Court clarified that speedy disposal of bail applications means:

- (a) Bail must always be granted immediately
- (b) Bail applications should be rejected quickly
- (c) Applications must be decided promptly but on merits
- (d) Judicial discretion should be removed

114. Which principle best supports the Court's concern about avoidable delay?

- (a) Rule of Law
- (b) Parliamentary Supremacy
- (c) Diplomatic Immunity
- (d) Separation of Religion and State

115. If a court repeatedly adjourns a bail hearing without valid reason, this most likely violates:

- (a) Federalism
- (b) Procedural fairness and constitutional liberty
- (c) Freedom of trade
- (d) Electoral rights

Passage 25

In June 2026, the Government of India temporarily suspended access to Telegram, a widely used messaging platform, alleging that several groups operating on the application were involved in the circulation of fake and purportedly leaked NEET examination papers before a nationwide re-examination. The government justified its action under Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, which empowers the Central Government to direct the blocking of public access to information through any computer resource in the interests of sovereignty and integrity of India, defence, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, or for preventing the incitement of any cognizable offence. Telegram challenged the suspension, arguing that the measure disproportionately affected millions of law-abiding users and interfered with their constitutional right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a). The government, however, contended that the widespread dissemination of fake examination papers threatened public order, undermined the integrity of a national examination process, and could lead to large-scale unrest among students and parents. The Delhi High Court upheld the temporary restriction, emphasizing that constitutional rights are not absolute and may be reasonably restricted under Article 19(2). The Court further examined the doctrine of proportionality, which requires that a restriction must pursue a legitimate aim, have a rational connection with that aim, be necessary in the absence of less restrictive alternatives, and maintain a balance between individual rights and public interests. The Court noted that judicial review of administrative actions remains available even in matters concerning national security or public order and that any restriction imposed without following statutory procedures could be challenged as arbitrary under Article 14 of the Constitution. The controversy also revived discussions on the Supreme Court's decision in *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015), where the Court recognized the internet as an important medium for exercising freedom of speech while affirming that lawful restrictions could be imposed through constitutionally valid procedures. Assume that all legal principles stated above are true and answer the following questions.

- 116. The government argues that the circulation of fake examination papers could cause panic among students and undermine confidence in a national examination. Which constitutional ground under Article 19(2) most directly supports the government's action?**
- A. Decency and Morality
 - B. Friendly Relations with Foreign States
 - C. Public Order
 - D. Defamation
- 117. Assume that before blocking Telegram, the government could have ordered the removal of only those channels involved in spreading fake papers, but it chose to block the entire platform without considering this option. Which legal principle would most strongly support Telegram's challenge?**
- A. Doctrine of Eclipse
 - B. Doctrine of Severability
 - C. Doctrine of Proportionality
 - D. Doctrine of Pith and Substance
- 118. Suppose the blocking order was issued without following the procedure prescribed under Section 69A and the Blocking Rules. Which constitutional provision would most likely be invoked to challenge the action as arbitrary?**
- A. Article 14
 - B. Article 23
 - C. Article 25
 - D. Article 29
- 119. Which of the following conclusions is most consistent with the principle laid down in *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*?**
- A. The internet enjoys complete constitutional immunity from regulation.
 - B. Online speech can never be restricted by the government.
 - C. Restrictions on online speech are permissible if imposed through valid constitutional and statutory procedures.
 - D. Courts have no jurisdiction over internet-related restrictions.
- 120. Assume that after the suspension, evidence reveals that only a very small number of users were involved in spreading fake papers, while millions of ordinary users suffered disruption. A court reviewing the order is MOST likely to examine whether:**
- A. Telegram is an Indian company.
 - B. The restriction maintained a fair balance between individual rights and the public interest sought to be protected.
 - C. Telegram earned profits during the suspension.
 - D. The affected users filed separate petitions.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK