

STUDENT NAME :

CONTACT NO. :

BATCH :

DATE OF EXAM :

CENTRE NAME :

MAX. MARKS : 150 , DURATION- 120 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. Question Paper:** This Question Booklet contains **150 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**. No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
- 2. Total Marks:** Total marks are **150**. Answer ALL the Questions.
- 3. Marking Scheme:** There will be **Negative Marking** for Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).
 - Each question carries **one mark**.
 - For every incorrect answer, **0.25 marks** will be deducted.
- 4. OMR Response Sheet:** Candidates must indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening only **one** of the four responses provided (a, b, c, or d), using a **BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN** in the OMR Response Sheet only.
- 5. Wrong Answers:** More than one response to a question shall be counted as a wrong answer. Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall also be considered a wrong answer.
- 6. Leaving the Hall:** The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the Test.
- 7. Unfair Means:** The use of any unfair means or impersonation will result in the cancellation of candidature and may lead to criminal prosecution.

BREAK-UP OF MARKS

Section	Subject	Marks	Q. No.
A	English Language	50	1-50
B	Current Affairs and General Knowledge	30	51-80
C	Logical Reasoning	70	81-150
Total Marks		150	

SECTION - A : ENGLISH

Passage - I

The foundational axiom of criminal law is *mens rea*—the "guilty mind." To be culpable, an agent must have acted with intent and, crucially, with free will. However, the burgeoning field of neuro-law challenges this dualist separation of mind and brain. Recent neuroscientific evidence suggests that what we perceive as "voluntary" action is often the downstream result of neural events occurring milliseconds before conscious awareness. If the brain "decides" to pull the trigger before the "self" is aware of the intention, can the concept of moral culpability survive?

Determinists argue that human behavior is the inevitable result of biological and environmental antecedents. If a tumor in the prefrontal cortex suppresses a defendant's impulse control—as in the infamous case of Charles Whitman—we readily accept this as a mitigating factor. But what if *all* criminal behavior is simply a less obvious form of "neural tumor"? If the neurochemistry of a psychopath is as deterministic as a mechanical failure in a car, then retributive justice (punishment for the sake of desert) becomes intellectually indefensible. Justice should theoretically shift entirely to **consequentialism**: incapacitating the dangerous and rehabilitating the malleable, without the moral weight of "blame."

Yet, the law resists this reductionism for a pragmatic reason: the "illusion" of free will is the glue of social order. To treat every crime as a medical symptom would risk collapsing the dignity of the individual. If we are not agents of our choices, we are merely biological automatons, and notions of praise, blame, achievement, and love lose their semantic anchorage. The legal system, therefore, operates on a "compatibilist" fiction: it accepts biological influence but sets a threshold of **executive control**. Unless the neural dysfunction is total (insanity), the law insists on treating the brain as a rational agent, prioritizing the *normative* value of responsibility over the *empirical* reality of determinism.

1. The central conflict explored in the passage is between:
 - a) The need for strict punishment and the cost of prisons.
 - b) The legal concept of *mens rea* and the neuroscientific evidence of determinism.
 - c) The medical treatment of tumors and the legal definition of insanity.
 - d) The rights of the victim and the rights of the accused.
2. The phrase "semantic anchorage" is used to suggest that without the concept of free will:
 - a) Language would become impossible to speak.
 - b) Fundamental human concepts like love and blame would lose their meaningful basis.
 - c) Legal textbooks would need to be rewritten in binary code.
 - d) Society would revert to a pre-linguistic state of chaos.
3. Which of the following best describes the "compatibilist fiction" mentioned in the final paragraph?
 - a) The belief that science and religion are perfectly compatible.
 - b) The legal system's refusal to accept any scientific evidence in court.
 - c) The pragmatic acceptance of responsibility despite biological influences, to maintain social order.
 - d) The theory that all criminals are actually innocent victims of their environment.

4. The "Charles Whitman" example serves to illustrate:

- a) A case where biological determinism (a tumor) was accepted as a mitigating factor.
- b) The danger of allowing citizens to own firearms.
- c) The failure of the police to prevent premeditated crimes.
- d) The triumph of retributive justice over rehabilitation.

5. If the legal system fully adopted the "consequentialist" approach described in the second paragraph, which of the following would likely happen?

- a) The death penalty would be used for all crimes to ensure deterrence.
- b) Punishment would be based solely on public safety and rehabilitation, removing the concept of "blame."
- c) All prisons would be closed, and criminals would be set free.
- d) The concept of "intent" would become the only factor in sentencing.

6. The author's tone towards the "determinists" can be described as:

- a) Dismissive and mocking.
- b) Entirely supportive and enthusiastic.
- c) Analytically engagement with their logic but highlighting its social risks.
- d) Confused and uncertain.

7. The "black box" of the brain in this context challenges the legal system because:

- a) It is too expensive to scan every criminal's brain.
- b) It reveals that "voluntary" actions may be initiated unconsciously.
- c) It proves that all criminals have high IQs.
- d) It shows that memory is always accurate.

8. According to the passage, the "pragmatic reason" the law resists neuro-determinism is:

- a) Judges are not trained in science.
- b) The preservation of human dignity and the social order requires the assumption of agency.
- c) Neuroscience is a pseudoscience with no evidence.
- d) The government generates revenue from fines.

9. Which figure of speech is used in "neural tumor"?

- a) Metaphor
- b) Simile
- c) Hyperbole
- d) Personification

10. Ideally, a "retributive" justice system focuses on:

- a) Curing the offender.
- b) Preventing future crimes.
- c) Punishment as a moral desert for the wrong committed.
- d) Compensating the victim financially.

Passage - II

Philosopher Karl Popper famously articulated the "paradox of tolerance": if a society is tolerant without limit, its ability to be tolerant is eventually seized or destroyed by the intolerant. Therefore, to maintain a tolerant society, the society must be intolerant of intolerance. This concept has become a flashpoint in modern discourse regarding hate speech, censorship, and the limits of liberal democracy. The dilemma is recursive; who defines "intolerance"? If the state is granted the power to silence voices it deems intolerant, does it not risk becoming the very authoritarian force it seeks to prevent?

In the digital age, this paradox is weaponized. Algorithmic amplification allows fringe, intolerant ideologies to hijack the "marketplace of ideas," exploiting the liberal commitment to free speech to dismantle liberal institutions. Proponents of "militant democracy" argue that the state must preemptively curtail anti-democratic movements—banning certain political parties or de-platforming extremists—before they gain power. They cite the collapse of the Weimar Republic as a cautionary tale of passive tolerance.

However, civil libertarians counter that the "marketplace of ideas" is self-correcting. Suppressing bad ideas drives them underground, where they fester and radicalize without the disinfectant of public scrutiny. They argue that the Paradox of Tolerance is often invoked as a convenient shield for **ideological hegemony**, allowing the ruling elite to label dissent as "intolerance." The true test of a free society, they maintain, is not how it treats popular speech, but how it protects the speech that it loathes. The friction between protecting democracy *from* the people and protecting democracy *for* the people remains the central constitutional tension of our time.

11. The "Paradox of Tolerance" essentially states that:

- a) Tolerance is a weakness that inevitably leads to war.
- b) Unlimited tolerance leads to the disappearance of tolerance; therefore, we must not tolerate the intolerant.
- c) Societies should be tolerant of everything except bad food.
- d) Intolerance is the only natural state of human society.

12. The "Weimar Republic" is cited as an example of:

- a) A successful militant democracy.
- b) A cautionary tale where passive tolerance allowed anti-democratic forces to rise.
- c) The dangers of over-regulating the internet.
- d) A society that successfully integrated all political views.

13. The "marketplace of ideas" theory assumes that:

- a) The government should set prices for intellectual property.
- b) Bad ideas will eventually be defeated by good ideas through open public scrutiny.
- c) Only the wealthy should be allowed to speak.
- d) Algorithms should decide what is true.

14. The phrase "disinfectant of public scrutiny" implies that:

- a) Public debate cleanses society of bad ideas by exposing their flaws.
- b) The public should be kept in the dark to prevent infection.
- c) Scrutiny causes ideas to rot and decay.
- d) Hygiene is more important than free speech.

15. Civil libertarians criticize the application of the Paradox of Tolerance because:

- a) They believe intolerance is a virtue.
- b) They fear it serves as a shield for ideological hegemony and state suppression of dissent.
- c) They believe Karl Popper was a fascist.
- d) They want to destroy democratic institutions.

16. The term "militant democracy" refers to:

- a) A military dictatorship.
- b) A democracy that preemptively restricts anti-democratic movements to protect itself.
- c) A society where voting is mandatory.
- d) A system where only soldiers can vote.

17. In the context of the passage, "ideological hegemony" means:

- a) A balanced representation of all political views.
- b) The dominance of one set of ideas to the exclusion/suppression of others.
- c) The complete absence of political ideology.
- d) The collapse of the educational system.

18. The author suggests the central constitutional tension is between:

- a) Protecting democracy from the people vs. protecting it for the people.
- b) Raising taxes vs. lowering spending.
- c) The Executive branch vs. the Legislative branch.
- d) Religious freedom vs. secularism.

19. Which contemporary issue is cited as "weaponizing" the paradox?

- a) Climate Change.
- b) Algorithmic amplification of fringe ideologies on digital platforms.
- c) The rise of cryptocurrency.
- d) The decline of print journalism.

20. The author's approach to the debate is:

- a) Strongly favoring the civil libertarians.
- b) Strongly favoring the militant democrats.
- c) Dialectical, presenting the strengths and risks of both perspectives.
- d) Dismissive of the concept of tolerance entirely.

Passage - III

As humanity migrates into the Metaverse—a persistent, immersive virtual reality—we confront the philosophical problem of **identity continuity**. If one spends more waking hours as an avatar than as a biological entity, where is the "real" self located? Philosophers like Derek Parfit argued that personal identity is not a static soul but a psychological continuity of memory and character. In the Metaverse, however, one can adopt multiple, fragmented identities: a knight in one realm, a genderless cloud of light in another. This **protean** existence challenges the notion of a coherent self.

Furthermore, the Metaverse introduces the commodification of ontology (existence). In the physical world, the laws of physics are public goods; gravity applies to everyone for free. In the Metaverse, the "laws of physics"—the code governing movement, interaction, and ownership—are proprietary assets owned by corporations. The very ground one walks on, the ability to speak, or the capacity to exist in a space, are contingent on End User License Agreements (EULAs). This represents a shift from "citizen" to "user," where fundamental rights are replaced by revocable permissions.

Critics warn of "digital feudalism," where users labor to create value (content, data) within a digital estate owned by a techno-lord, receiving no ownership rights in return. The psychological impact of living in a world designed strictly for profit extraction—where every pixel is a potential billboard and every interaction is monetized—could be the ultimate alienation. We risk building a heaven that is, structurally, a shopping mall prison.

21. The term "protean" is used to describe:

- a) A diet rich in proteins.
- b) An existence that is changeable, versatile, and capable of assuming many forms.
- c) A rigid, unchanging identity.
- d) A primitive, ancient form of virtual reality.

22. According to the passage, the transition from "citizen" to "user" implies:

- a) A gain in digital freedom and anonymity.
- b) The replacement of fundamental rights with revocable permissions granted by corporations.
- c) The ability to vote in virtual elections.
- d) A reduction in taxes.

23. The "commodification of ontology" refers to:

- a) Selling physical goods online.
- b) The fact that the basic conditions of existence (physics/space) in the Metaverse are owned and sold.
- c) The high price of VR headsets.
- d) The philosophical study of money.

24. The concept of "digital feudalism" compares the Metaverse to:

- a) A democracy where everyone has a vote.
- b) A medieval system where serfs labor on land owned by lords without owning it themselves.
- c) A communist utopia where everything is shared.
- d) A futuristic space colony.

25. Derek Parfit's view on identity is cited to highlight:

- a) The importance of the biological body.
- b) That identity is a psychological continuity, which is challenged by the fragmented nature of avatars.
- c) That the soul is the only real part of a human.
- d) That virtual reality is impossible.

26. The author metaphorically describes the Metaverse's potential structure as:

- a) A garden of earthly delights.
- b) A shopping mall prison.
- c) A library of infinite knowledge.
- d) A vast, unexplored ocean.

27. What is the distinction made between physical laws and Metaverse laws?

- a) Physical laws are public goods; Metaverse laws are proprietary assets.
- b) Physical laws are optional; Metaverse laws are mandatory.
- c) Physical laws are complex; Metaverse laws are simple.
- d) There is no distinction; both are illusions.

28. The passage suggests that in the Metaverse, the "real" self:

- a) Is automatically deleted after 24 hours.
- b) Becomes irrelevant compared to the biological self.
- c) Is fragmented and potentially incoherent due to multiple avatars.
- d) Is securely protected by blockchain technology.

29. The main economic critique of the Metaverse in the passage is:

- a) It is too expensive for the poor.
- b) It creates a system of exploitation (value extraction) without ownership rights for users.
- c) It destroys jobs in the physical world.
- d) It relies too heavily on cryptocurrency.

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

- a) Excited and promotional.
- b) Dystopian and critical.
- c) Technical and instructional.
- d) Indifferent and bored.

Passage - IV

The history of scientific and legal scholarship is often portrayed as a relentless ascent, but it is frequently punctuated by periods subject to the law of **diminishing returns**. This economic principle suggests that adding more of a variable input (e.g., more researchers, more money, more time) to a fixed input (the fundamental theoretical framework or the core problem itself) will eventually lead to smaller and smaller increases in output (breakthroughs or novel insights). In the physical sciences, this manifests as research spending quadrupling while major discoveries only double. The low-hanging fruit of basic science was picked long ago; we are now drilling deep into geological strata of complexity.

In law, this is evident in certain long-established constitutional domains. Decades of jurisprudence on a single article of the Constitution—say, Article 21 (Right to Life)—have yielded diminishingly novel interpretations. Each successive landmark judgment, though socially necessary, often involves minute, incremental distinctions on established precedents, moving from broad principle to narrow, fact-specific exception. The fixed input is the original text and its core judicial interpretation (the Basic Structure), while the variable inputs are the number of PILs, the length of the briefs, and the number of judges. We find ourselves in an era of **hyper-specialization**, where mastery demands immense effort for microscopic returns.

This phenomenon requires a strategic pivot. Instead of relentless incrementalism—applying ever more resources to refine old ideas—innovation often demands a paradigm shift: abandoning the fixed input altogether and exploring a radically new problem domain or theoretical framework. This pivot, however, is structurally discouraged by the inertia of academia and funding models, which reward meticulous refinement over radical, high-risk exploration. The challenge is institutional: how to encourage and finance research that seeks the new, high-hanging fruit, when the metric for success is measured by the incremental output of the old tree.

31. The author applies the principle of diminishing returns to research by suggesting that:

- a) Researchers are becoming lazier over time.
- b) Adding more resources to fixed problems leads to smaller increases in breakthroughs.
- c) The cost of all scientific equipment is increasing exponentially.
- d) The law of nature always dictates research output.

32. In the domain of constitutional law (e.g., Article 21), the "fixed input" that limits novel interpretations is identified as:
- a) The variable number of PILs filed each year.
 - b) The original text of the Constitution and its core judicial interpretation (Basic Structure).
 - c) The political affiliation of the Chief Justice.
 - d) The number of pages in the legal briefs.
33. The periods of research marked by diminishing returns are characterized by a focus on:
- a) Radical paradigm shifts and high-risk exploration.
 - b) Minute, incremental distinctions on established precedents and hyper-specialization.
 - c) Low-hanging fruit and simple experiments.
 - d) Applying economic principles to legal scholarship.
34. The "low-hanging fruit" metaphor refers to:
- a) Research problems that are extremely expensive.
 - b) Basic scientific problems and fundamental breakthroughs that were easily achieved early on.
 - c) The easy targets for prosecution in criminal law.
 - d) The simple reforms that require no political will.
35. The phenomenon of diminishing returns requires a strategic pivot away from incrementalism towards:
- a) Doubling all research budgets.
 - b) Abandoning the fixed input and exploring a radically new problem domain (paradigm shift).
 - c) Focusing solely on military technology.
 - d) Hiring only young, inexperienced researchers.
36. The structural factor that discourages radical, high-risk exploration in research is:
- a) The constant threat of government censorship.
 - b) The inertia of academia and existing funding models.
 - c) The natural preference of scientists for hard, incremental work.
 - d) The lack of basic scientific problems remaining to be solved.
37. The consequence of the diminishing returns in legal scholarship is the shift from broad principle to:
- a) Complete legal nihilism.
 - b) Arbitrary political decision-making.
 - c) Narrow, fact-specific exception.
 - d) Universal, clear statutory rules.
38. The tone of the author regarding the institutional barriers to innovation is primarily:
- a) Indifferent and descriptive.
 - b) Critical and concerned.
 - c) Enthusiastic and celebratory.
 - d) Sarcastic and humorous.
39. If a new, highly effective method of resolving all land dispute cases instantly was invented, this would be an example of:
- a) Hyper-specialization.
 - b) A successful paradigm shift in legal process.
 - c) Diminishing returns.
 - d) Incrementalism.

40. The author uses the metaphor of drilling deep into "geological strata of complexity" to convey the idea that:

- a) Scientists are literally studying rocks more.
- b) Research now requires immense effort to reach findings buried under layers of existing knowledge.
- c) Legal complexity is a natural, geological phenomenon.
- d) Funding bodies should invest in mining.

Passage - V

Cultural production is increasingly mediated, curated, and optimized by algorithms. From Spotify's recommendation engine determining musical tastes to Netflix's machine learning dictating plot structures, creativity has been subjected to the logic of the network. This is not simply about distribution; it represents the **algorithmic colonization of culture**. The system rewards content that is instantly recognizable, structurally conventional, and maximally engaging (i.e., addictive). The result is a homogenizing force: content is optimized for "watchability" rather than aesthetic integrity or originality.

The economic pressure reinforces this. Creators are paid based on metrics (clicks, views, watch-time) that are themselves derived from the optimizing algorithm. This creates a feedback loop: algorithms reward conventionality, creators produce conventionality, and audiences—their tastes shaped by the algorithms—demand more of the same. The concept of the "artist" who risks failure to articulate a unique vision is replaced by the "creator" who meticulously refines their output to exploit the network's preference function.

The deepest philosophical threat is to **cultural novelty**. Genuine innovation—the difficult, initially unpopular work that challenges existing norms—is penalized by systems designed to predict success based on past trends. The algorithm, being inherently conservative, cannot predict the future; it can only optimize the past. Therefore, the very platforms that promise infinite choice may be structurally preventing the emergence of the next radical art form. Reclaiming artistic autonomy requires decoupling creative production from these commercial metrics and finding non-algorithmic spaces for funding and dissemination.

41. The central concept of the passage is the:

- a) Inefficiency of traditional artists.
- b) Algorithmic colonization of culture.
- c) Triumph of creativity in the digital age.
- d) Importance of network distribution.

42. The system rewards content that is characterized by:

- a) Difficulty, unpopularity, and aesthetic integrity.
- b) Instant recognizability, structurally conventional, and maximally engaging.
- c) High cost and low watch-time.
- d) Slow-paced plots and philosophical depth.

43. The "feedback loop" in the second paragraph involves:

- a) Critics demanding original work.
- b) Algorithms reward conventionality, creators produce conventionality, and audiences demand it.
- c) Governments funding only experimental art.
- d) The collapse of the traditional publishing industry.

44. The author suggests that the concept of the "artist" who risks failure is being replaced by the "creator" because the latter focuses on:
- a) Risking failure to express a unique vision.
 - b) Meticulously refining output to exploit the network's preference function.
 - c) Ignoring all financial metrics.
 - d) Working only in physical mediums.
45. The "homogenizing force" of the algorithm results in content optimized for:
- a) Originality.
 - b) Aesthetic integrity.
 - c) "Watchability" rather than originality.
 - d) Non-commercial metrics.
46. The philosophical threat posed by the algorithm to culture is primarily the threat to:
- a) Economic stability.
 - b) Cultural novelty (genuine innovation).
 - c) Physical bookstores.
 - d) The freedom of distribution.
47. The author characterizes the algorithm, in its inability to predict the future, as being inherently:
- a) Revolutionary.
 - b) Conservative.
 - c) Nihilistic.
 - d) Liberal.
48. Reclaiming artistic autonomy requires:
- a) Banning all digital platforms.
 - b) Decoupling creative production from commercial metrics.
 - c) Doubling the number of creative writing courses.
 - d) Forcing algorithms to promote bad content.
49. The author's primary critique of the economic model is that it transfers power from the creative vision to the:
- a) Audience's genuine interest.
 - b) System's logic of optimization and metrics.
 - c) Government funding body.
 - d) Art critic.
50. The ultimate alienation is caused by living in a world designed strictly for:
- a) Artistic expression.
 - b) Profit extraction.
 - c) Philosophical debate.
 - d) Academic rigor.

SECTION - B : Current Affairs and General Knowledge

51. In the 2025 Union Budget, the government introduced the "PM-Vikas" scheme. This scheme is primarily targeted at skilling which community?

- a) Farmers in drought-prone areas.
- b) Traditional artisans and craftspeople (Vishwakarmas).
- c) Gig economy workers.
- d) Women in STEM fields.

52. The "Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita" (BNS) replaced the IPC. Which specific section of the BNS deals with "Mob Lynching," prescribing life imprisonment or death?

- a) Section 103(2)
- b) Section 69
- c) Section 111
- d) Section 152

53. Which Indian state was declared as India's 58th Tiger Reserve in 2025?

- a) Satpura National Park (MP)
- b) Madhav National Park (MP)
- c) Ranthambore National Park (RJ)
- d) Similipal National Park (OD)

54. Which film won the "Best Film" award at the 97th Academy Awards (Oscars) held in 2025?

- a) Dune: Part Two
- b) The Brutalist
- c) Conclave
- d) Anora

55. The ISRO mission "SpaDeX," successfully tested in 2025, achieved which historic milestone for India?

- a) Landing the first rover on the Moon's dark side.
- b) Launching the first satellite to Jupiter.
- c) Demonstrating rendezvous, docking, and undocking technologies.
- d) Launching the first crewed flight (Gaganyaan).

56. Who assumed office as the 52nd Chief Justice of India in May 2025, succeeding Justice Sanjiv Khanna?

- a) Justice Surya Kant
- b) Justice B.R. Gavai
- c) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud
- d) Justice S. Abdul Nazeer

57. The "Operation Sindoor," conducted by the Indian Air Force in 2025, targeted terrorist camps located in which neighboring country?

- a) Afghanistan
- b) Myanmar
- c) Nepal
- d) Pakistan

58. What is the newly amended annual income limit for TDS (Tax Deducted at Source) on Rent as per the Union Budget 2025-26?

- a) ₹ 2.4 lakh
- b) ₹ 4.0 lakh
- c) ₹ 5.0 lakh
- d) ₹ 6.0 lakh

59. The highest railway arch bridge in the world, inaugurated in 2025 to integrate the Kashmir Valley with the national railway network, is built over which river?

- a) Jhelum River
- b) Indus River
- c) Ravi River
- d) Chenab River

60. The "Abel Prize 2025," often considered the Nobel of Mathematics, was awarded to:

- a) Terence Tao
- b) Michel Talagrand
- c) Dennis P. Sullivan
- d) Andrew Wiles

61. The Supreme Court of India's 2025 judgment, Arshnoor Kaur v. The Union of India, held that the gender cap (50%) for Army JAG recruitment violates which fundamental right?

- a) Article 19 (Freedom of Profession) b) Article 14 (Right to Equality)
c) Article 21 (Right to Life) d) Article 15 (Prohibition of Discrimination)

62. The appeal against the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) requires the mandatory filing of a certified copy of the impugned order, based on the ruling in which 2025 Supreme Court case?

- a) Vikram Bakshi v. R.P. Khosla & Anr. b) Ashdan Properties Pvt. Ltd. v. DSK Global Education
c) Netsity System pvt ltd v. State of NCT of Delhi d) Chaitanya vs State of Maharashtra

63. The Supreme Court in a 2025 matrimonial dispute case (Chowdamma (D) by LR v. Venkatappa (D) by LRs) reiterated the legal presumption of marriage arising from:

- a) Financial dependence between parties. b) Prolonged cohabitation between parties.
c) The signing of a registered Will. d) Extra-judicial confession of the parties.

64. The "National Manufacturing Mission" (Budget 2025-26) aims to provide an enhanced credit guarantee cover for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) from ₹ 5 crore to:

- a) ₹ 10 crore b) ₹ 15 crore c) ₹ 20 crore d) ₹ 25 crore

65. Which country hosted the 2025 World Junior Ice Hockey Championships (WJIHC)?

- a) Sweden b) United States c) Canada d) Finland

66. The "Investment Friendliness Index of States," proposed to be launched in 2025, is intended to further the spirit of:

- a) Cooperative Federalism b) Competitive Federalism
c) Competitive Cooperative Federalism d) Sovereign Federalism

67. The "Bharatiya Bhasha Pustak Scheme" (Budget 2025-26) aims to provide:

- a) Free English textbooks to rural students.
b) Digital-form Indian language books for school and higher education.
c) Scholarships for foreign language study.
d) Subsidies for traditional print publishing houses.

68. The "71st National Film Awards" for 2025 presented the Best Actor award to:

- a) Allu Arjun b) Shah Rukh Khan c) Ranveer Singh d) Ayushmann Khurrana

69. The Supreme Court in 2025 (Refixation of Pension) reiterated that Pension is an employee's "Right to Property," which is a:

- a) Statutory Right b) Constitutional Right c) Human Right d) Fundamental Right

70. The "Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence for Education" (Budget 2025-26) was proposed with a total outlay of:

- a) ₹ 100 crore b) ₹ 300 crore c) ₹ 400 crore d) ₹ 500 crore

71. India's goal to become the world's 4th largest economy by 2025, surpassing Germany and Japan, was highlighted by which institution?
- a) World Bank
c) NITI Aayog
- b) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
d) Ministry of Finance
72. The Union Budget 2025-26 proposed to simplify the KYC process by rolling out the revamped:
- a) Aadhaar Verification System
c) PAN-Aadhaar Linkage System
- b) Central KYC Registry
d) Digital Locker System
73. The "Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025," introduced by the government, primarily aims to:
- a) Simplify the process for mosque construction.
c) Streamline the functioning of Waqf properties and improve transparency.
d) Introduce a new taxation system for religious endowments.
- b) Increase government funding for madrassas.
74. The "Bharat-Water Innovation Network (WIN) Portal" was launched by the Ministry of Jal Shakti with an emphasis on which vision?
- a) Jal Jeevan Mission 2.0
c) Blue Economy @2050
- b) Water Vision @2047
d) River Inter-linking Mission
75. The Supreme Court ruled that a registered 'Will' carries a presumption of due execution and genuineness, placing the burden of proof heavily on the party:
- a) Supporting the Will.
b) Challenging the Will.
c) Executing the Will.
d) Registering the Will.
76. Which state witnessed a high-profile case in September 2025 where the Supreme Court warned authorities for failing to protect homebuyers from delays and defaults by developers, declaring the 'Right to Housing' as integral to Article 21?
- a) Karnataka
b) Maharashtra
c) Uttar Pradesh
d) Gujarat
77. The time limit for updated tax returns (ITR-U) under the Union Budget 2025-26 was extended from two years to:
- a) Three years
b) Four years
c) Five years
d) Six years
78. The Supreme Court judgment in Navneesh Aggarwal v. State of Haryana (Aug 2025) ruled that FIR proceedings may be quashed post-divorce if parties settled and the ex-spouse has no objection. This is primarily to prevent:
- a) Tax evasion.
c) Fraudulent divorce claims.
- b) Harassment of the accused.
d) Child custody disputes.
79. The Supreme Court in a 2025 case ruled that the appeal against the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) requires the mandatory filing of a:
- a) Certified copy of the impugned order.
c) Bank guarantee of ₹1 crore.
- b) Personal affidavit by the CEO.
d) Expert opinion report.
80. Which country hosted the 2025 Kho Kho World Cup, where both the Men's and Women's categories were won by India?
- a) India
b) Pakistan
c) Australia
d) South Korea

SECTION – C : Logical Reasoning

81. Principle: Under the BNS (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita), "Snatching" is now a distinct offense defined as "theft where the offender suddenly or quickly or forcibly seizes or secures or grabs or takes away from any person any movable property."

Facts: A walks past B, who is sleeping on a park bench with his phone loosely held in his hand. A gently slides the phone out of B's hand without waking him and walks away.

Decision:

- a) A is guilty of Snatching because he took the property from B's person.
- b) A is guilty of Theft, not Snatching, because there was no "sudden, quick, or forcible seizure."
- c) A is guilty of Robbery.
- d) A is not guilty as B was negligent.

82. Principle: A "Zero FIR" allows a police station to register an FIR irrespective of jurisdiction, which must then be transferred to the jurisdictional station. Refusal to register a Zero FIR is a punishable offense for the officer.

Facts: X is assaulted in Delhi but travels to his home in Noida (UP) and approaches the Noida police station to file a complaint. The Noida officer refuses, stating the crime happened in Delhi and X must go there.

Decision:

- a) The officer acted correctly as per jurisdiction rules.
- b) The officer is liable for punishment for refusing to register a Zero FIR.
- c) X must file an online complaint.
- d) The officer can only record a "General Diary" entry, not an FIR.

83. Principle: Community Service is introduced as a punishment for petty offenses under the BNS. It applies to theft where the value is less than ₹5,000, and it is a first offense, provided the offender returns the property or pays for it.

Facts: Z, a first-time offender, steals a watch worth ₹4,000. He is caught and offers to return the watch. The Magistrate sentences him to 1 year in prison.

Decision:

- a) The sentence is valid as theft is a crime.
- b) The sentence is excessive; the Magistrate should have considered Community Service as per the new provision.
- c) Z must pay a fine of ₹10,000.
- d) Community service is only for defamation, not theft.

84. Principle: Under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, a "Data Fiduciary" must obtain "verifiable parental consent" before processing the data of a child (under 18).

Facts: An educational app "LearnFast" collects data of students aged 15-17. It uses a simple "I am over 18" checkbox mechanism without any ID verification or parental notification.

Decision:

- a) LearnFast is compliant as users self-declared their age.
- b) LearnFast is liable for failing to obtain verifiable parental consent.
- c) Teenagers have a right to privacy independent of parents.
- d) Educational apps are exempt from the DPDP Act.

85. Principle: Defamation under the BNS involves making an imputation that harms a person's reputation. However, "Truth which is for the public good" is a valid defense.

Facts: A journalist publishes a verified report that a Minister plagiarized his PhD thesis. The Minister claims defamation as it harms his reputation.

Decision:

- a) The journalist is guilty of defamation.
- b) The journalist is not guilty because the imputation is true and relevant to the public good (integrity of public officials).
- c) Truth is not a defense in criminal defamation.
- d) The journalist must apologize.

86. Argument: The city must ban all e-scooters because they contribute to sidewalk clutter and noise pollution. Although they reduce car use, the loss of pedestrian comfort is too high a price to pay for cleaner air.

Which of the following is an unstated assumption in this argument?

- a) E-scooters are more polluting than cars.
- b) Pedestrian comfort must be prioritized above all environmental concerns.
- c) Noise pollution is a more significant problem than air pollution.
- d) E-scooters are only used for short distances.

87. Statement: A leading economist notes that inflation is low, but unemployment is high. He argues that this situation is a result of structural shifts (AI/automation) rather than monetary policy, making interest rate cuts ineffective.

Conclusion:

- a) The high unemployment is temporary and will fix itself.
- b) Monetary policy (interest rates) alone cannot solve the current unemployment problem.
- c) The economist is biased against automation.
- d) Inflation will soon rise sharply.

88. Principle: The rule of Estoppel prevents a party from asserting something contrary to what has been formally established or previously asserted.

Facts: X successfully argued in a previous court case that she was Y's partner. In a new case against Z, X denies being Y's partner.

Decision:

- a) X can deny the relationship as the current case is against Z.
- b) X is prevented from denying the previous statement by the rule of Estoppel.
- c) X is guilty of perjury.
- d) X must file a new affidavit.

89. Argument: "If a developing country wants to grow, it must attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Country X did not grow last year."

Conclusion:

- a) Country X must not have attracted any FDI last year. (Fallacy of Denying the Antecedent)
- b) Country X might not have attracted enough FDI, but other factors could also be responsible for the lack of growth.
- c) Country X should ban FDI.
- d) Country X is doomed to fail.

90. Statement: The CEO of TechCorp argued that if his company is forced to pay for its environmental remediation costs, the company will have to shut down, causing mass unemployment. Therefore, the government should subsidize the clean-up.

The CEO's argument is an example of the fallacy of:

- a) Slippery Slope
- b) Ad Hominem
- c) Appeal to Pity
- d) False Dilemma (Black-or-White)

91. Principle: Constitutional Morality requires institutions to adhere to the core values embedded in the Constitution, even if it means going beyond the literal text of a statute.

Facts: The Election Commission of India (ECI) uses its plenary powers (Article 324) to de-recognize a political party whose foundational document explicitly advocates for violence and the end of democratic elections. The party sues, arguing they did not violate a specific electoral law.

Decision:

- a) The ECI exceeded its power.
- b) The ECI's action is valid, supported by Constitutional Morality to protect the democratic structure itself.
- c) The party's founding document is protected by freedom of speech.
- d) Only Parliament can de-recognize a party.

92. Statement: A study found a strong positive correlation between the number of ice cream cones sold and the number of drownings at the beach in summer.

Conclusion:

- a) Eating ice cream causes people to drown.
- b) A confounding variable (hot weather) is likely causing both phenomena.
- c) The sale of ice cream should be banned at beaches.
- d) The correlation is purely coincidental.

93. Argument: All good citizens pay their taxes. Therefore, if you don't pay your taxes, you are not a good citizen.

This argument commits the fallacy of:

- a) Begging the Question
- b) Affirming the Consequent
- c) Denying the Antecedent
- d) Composition

94. Principle: Retrospective Law applies to events that occurred before the law was passed. In criminal law, a law that increases the penalty for a past act is unconstitutional (Ex Post Facto Law).

Facts: In 2024, A committed a crime punishable by 5 years. In 2025, the BNS is passed, increasing the penalty for that crime to 10 years. A is tried in 2025.

Decision:

- a) A must be sentenced to 10 years (the current law).
- b) A must be sentenced to 5 years (the penalty at the time of the offense).
- c) The judge can choose any penalty between 5 and 10 years.
- d) The BNS is invalid.

95. Argument: The government should privatize the public rail network. Private companies are inherently more efficient and profit-driven, which will lead to better service.

Assumption:

- a) The primary goal of the rail network should be profit maximization.
- b) The government cannot improve efficiency.
- c) Privatization will not lead to job losses.
- d) All private companies are efficient.

96. Principle: The doctrine of Public Trust dictates that the State holds natural resources (like air, water, and forests) as a trustee for the benefit of the public and cannot alienate them for private gain.

Facts: The State grants a private mining company a long-term lease to mine bauxite in a pristine, state-owned forest, arguing it will create jobs and revenue. An environmental NGO challenges the lease.

Decision:

- a) The State's action is valid due to the economic benefits.
- b) The State's action violates the Public Trust Doctrine as it alienates a natural resource for private gain.
- c) The NGO must pay compensation to the company.
- d) The State has absolute ownership of all natural resources.

97. Argument: The city library should only acquire popular bestsellers. Since 80% of library users read bestsellers, stocking only these books maximizes user satisfaction and justifies public spending.

Weakening Statement:

- a) Bestsellers are usually more expensive than classic books.
- b) The library's core mission includes providing diverse, non-mainstream content to educate and serve niche user groups.
- c) The library should focus on children's books.
- d) 80% of users also want the library to offer free Wi-Fi.

98. Statement: A political party's platform is vague, avoiding firm stances on controversial issues. A commentator concludes that this ambiguity is a deliberate, highly successful strategy to attract the maximum number of voters who do not wish to be ideologically committed.

Assumption:

- a) The party leaders are themselves ideologically confused.
- b) The party's primary goal is to win elections by maximizing the voter base.

- c) Voters are generally highly knowledgeable about political platforms.
- d) Ambiguity is a sign of weak leadership.

99. Principle: The doctrine of Promissory Estoppel prevents a party from going back on a clear promise if the other party relied on it to their detriment.

Facts: A landlord promises his tenant, orally, that he will renew the lease for five years at the current rent. The tenant relies on this and spends ₹5 lakh renovating the premises. The landlord then refuses to renew the lease.

Decision:

- a) The landlord is free to refuse as the promise was oral (not a formal contract).
- b) The landlord is bound by Promissory Estoppel and is liable for the tenant's reliance loss (₹5 lakh).
- c) The tenant is at fault for renovating based on an oral promise.
- d) The tenant must vacate the premises immediately.

100. Statement: The rise of online learning platforms is creating a "credential bubble." Since these platforms offer accredited courses with low entry barriers, the value of a traditional university degree will inevitably decline.

Assumption:

- a) Traditional university degrees currently hold high value.
- b) Online courses are inferior in quality to traditional courses.
- c) The government will regulate online platforms.
- d) Students prefer online learning.

Directions (Q. 121-125):

Eight delegates (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H) from different countries (India, USA, UK, France, Germany, Japan, China, Brazil) are sitting around a square table. Four sit at corners (facing center) and four in the middle of sides (facing outside).

1. The Indian delegate sits third to the right of A.
2. A faces the center.
3. Only two people sit between the Indian and the German delegate.
4. C sits second to the left of the German delegate.
5. The French delegate is an immediate neighbor of C.
6. H sits second to the left of the French delegate.
7. B is not from Germany.
8. The USA delegate faces outside.
9. D is not the Chinese delegate.
10. The UK delegate sits opposite the Chinese delegate.

121. Who is the Indian delegate?

- a) C b) H c) F d) E

122. Which country does A represent?

- a) USA b) Brazil c) Japan d) China

123. Who sits opposite the UK delegate?

- a) C b) D c) H d) F

124. Which of the following is the correct pair of a corner-sitting, outside-facing delegate?

- a) A, India b) G, UK c) E, Germany d) F, France

125. If E and F are immediate neighbors, which statement is true?

- a) E is the German delegate. b) F is the Brazilian delegate.
c) G is the USA delegate. d) B is the French delegate.

Directions (Q. 126-130):

P, Q, R, S, T, U are six family members.

1. R is the daughter of P.
2. U is the mother of T.
3. Q is the father of S.
4. T is the brother of S.
5. P is the mother of Q.
6. There are two married couples in the family.

126. How is T related to P?

- a) Grandson b) Granddaughter c) Son d) Cannot be determined

127. Who is the husband of P?

- a) Q b) R c) S d) Cannot be determined

128. If U has only one daughter, how is S related to Q?

- a) Son b) Daughter c) Niece d) Mother

129. How many male members are in the family?

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) Cannot be determined

130. Who is the mother of R?

- a) P b) U c) T d) Cannot be determined

131. Complete the series: 3, 5, 9, 17, 33, ?

- a) 64 b) 65 c) 66 d) 67

132. Complete the series: A1, C3, F6, J10, O15, ?

- a) U21 b) T21 c) U20 d) S21

133. If JUDGE is coded as 21.26.23.20.22, what is the rule?

- a) Position +10 b) Reverse position +5
c) Reverse position of the next letter d) Reverse position of the previous letter

C. 340

D. 400

140. How many students failed in all three subjects ?

(A) 60

(B) 10

(C) 70

(D) 80

Direction (Q141 - 145) :

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W are sitting around a square table facing the centre. Four of them sit at the corners of the square and four sit in the middle of each side.

Use the clues below to determine the correct seating arrangement:

(A) P sits second to the right of V, who sits at one of the sides, not at a corner.

(B) W, who does not sit at any corner, sits second to the right of Q.

(C) Only two persons sit between Q and R (taken from one side).

(D) T is not an immediate neighbour of W.

(E) U sits second to the left of R.

(F) S is not an immediate neighbour of V or W.

141. Who is sitting exactly between Q and P, if counted clockwise?

A. W

B. S

C. R

D. V

142. Who sits opposite to U?

A. P

B. Q

C. T

D. S

143. Which of the following pairs are immediate neighbours sitting on sides of the square?

A. V and W

B. S and Q

C. T and W

D. P and Q

144. Who sits second to the right of T?

A. U

B. V

C. P

D. S

145. What is the position of Q with respect to R?

- A. Immediate Right
- B. Third to the right
- C. Second to the right
- D. Opposite

Direction (Q146 - 150) :

Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows containing six people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent person. In row -1: P,Q,R,S,T and V are seated and all of them are facing South. In row-2: A,B,C,D,E and F are seated and all of them are facing North. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

P sits third to the left of T. Neither P nor T sits at an extreme end of the line. A sits second to the right of E. Neither A nor E faces T or P. A does not sit at an extreme end. R does not face A and R does not seat at extreme end of the line. Only one person sits between F and C. Neither F nor C faces T. C does not sit at the extreme end. Only one person sits between V and Q. F is not immediate neighbour of B and A does not face V."

146. Who faces A?

- A) P
- B) Q
- C) R
- D) S

147. Which pair is definitely facing each other?

- A) T - D
- B) R - F
- C) V - E
- D) S - C

148. .How many persons sit between V and R ?

- A) 0
- B) 1
- C) 2
- D) 3

149. Who sits at position 4 in Row-1 (from left to right)?

- A) R
- B) S
- C) Q
- D) T

150. How many persons sit between F and B ?

- A) 3
- B) 2
- C) 4
- D) 1

Result में No.1

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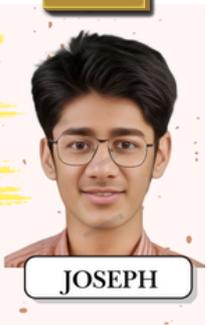
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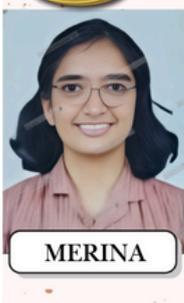
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2



JOSEPH

3



MERINA

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ARSALAN AHMAD

5



HARIPRIYA

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YASH RAJYA VARDHAN