

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

India's Strategic Push in Critical Mineral Diplomacy

By Anindita Sinha and Pooja Ramamurthi | The Indian Express | July 17, 2025

On July 3, the foreign ministers of the Quad countries — India, Japan, Australia, and the United States — announced the launch of the *Critical Minerals Institute* for collaboratively “securing and diversifying” supply chains. These ministerial groupings or “clubs” form a key part of India’s critical minerals diplomacy. The move marks a strategic step for India as it attempts to balance its energy transition needs with the imperatives of economic security and sustainability.

Critical minerals, such as lithium, cobalt, nickel, and rare earth elements, are essential components of green technologies like electric vehicles, solar panels, and batteries. Their importance is growing as the world accelerates its shift toward low-carbon economies. However, global supply chains for these minerals are highly concentrated — dominated by China, which accounts for nearly 60 to 70 per cent of global refining capacity. Beijing’s imposition of export controls on rare earth magnets and gallium last year served as a wake-up call for countries dependent on Chinese supply chains, including India.

India’s vulnerabilities in this domain stem from its limited domestic reserves, a late start in exploration, and a lack of processing capabilities. To mitigate these risks, India has launched a series of bilateral and plurilateral initiatives aimed at securing access to critical minerals. Recent agreements with resource-rich countries such as Argentina, Chile, and Zambia seek to facilitate joint exploration and mining projects. However, Indian companies often face constraints of limited technology, expertise, and financial capital. There is also apprehension about investing in politically unstable jurisdictions without sufficient de-risking mechanisms or concessional finance.

Meanwhile, India’s partnerships with developed nations like the United States, the United Kingdom, and the United Arab Emirates have focused on joint ventures in processing, refining, and recycling. Yet, without assured long-term supplies, these processing hubs risk becoming stranded assets. It is crucial, therefore, that such collaborations are backed by long-term supply contracts, consistent policy frameworks, and broader strategies for supply-chain diversification.

Minilateral platforms — or “clubs” — such as the Quad and the Minerals Security Partnership (MSP) provide India with opportunities to coordinate technical, financial, and diplomatic resources. These smaller, flexible coalitions of like-minded partners allow for targeted collaboration along the minerals value chain — from exploration and processing to recycling and R&D. Their shared goals of resilience, transparency, and sustainability make them crucial for ensuring stable and ethical supply chains.

However, there remains a risk that India could be relegated to the role of a “processing and storage hub” while high-value activities like refining and component manufacturing remain concentrated in developed economies. Such a pattern would replicate older forms of economic dependency, with India serving as a demand centre rather than a producer. For India to avoid this, its international partnerships must be designed to enable technology transfer, R&D investment, and skill development.

The concept of “green minerals clubs” — collaborative platforms aimed at responsible sourcing — has been floated by several Western economies. Yet, the experience of vaccine distribution and clean-tech development suggests that technology and intellectual property sharing with the Global South remains limited. India must, therefore, ensure that its participation in these clubs advances domestic capacity building and not merely the geopolitical aims of others. Embedding clauses for joint research, investment in innovation, and academic exchange could help secure long-term benefits.

India’s growing partnerships with African and Southeast Asian nations are central to this strategy. Indian firms, with their familiarity with local conditions, can often navigate political and business risks better than Western corporations. By leveraging its relationships in the Global South, India can help shape new norms for ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) compliance — creating a framework that aligns sustainability with development.

At the same time, India's growing role in these mineral partnerships should push it to strengthen its own domestic ESG standards. Global investors increasingly evaluate compliance as a prerequisite for collaboration. A credible ESG framework would not only enhance India's competitiveness but also reinforce its diplomatic leadership in sustainable mineral development.

Ultimately, India's critical mineral diplomacy must combine strategic engagement abroad with capacity building at home. For India to become a reliable and resilient player in global supply chains, it must ensure that partnerships translate into tangible industrial outcomes. This means aligning foreign policy with industrial strategy — creating a feedback loop between exploration, processing, and manufacturing that strengthens India's green economy.

1. What is the main argument advanced by the authors in the passage?

- A. India's mineral diplomacy must link global engagement with domestic industrial and ESG capacity building to avoid new dependencies.
- B. India should abandon all Western partnerships and focus solely on domestic mining.
- C. The Quad's minerals institute will automatically ensure India's green security.
- D. China's dominance in refining is not a major concern for India.

2. The tone of the passage can best be described as —

- A. Alarmist and reactionary
- B. Nationalistic and confrontational
- C. Analytical and cautionary
- D. Euphoric and idealistic

3. In the context of the passage, what is the principal risk India faces in its current approach to mineral diplomacy?

- A. Remaining at the lower-value end of the minerals value chain while high-value activities remain abroad.
- B. Overexploiting its domestic reserves of critical minerals.
- C. Ignoring climate goals in pursuit of mineral security.
- D. Focusing excessively on bilateral rather than multilateral engagements.

4. What is implied by the authors' reference to "green minerals clubs"?

- A. These initiatives are meant to ensure responsible sourcing but may replicate inequities unless they promote real technology transfer.
- B. They ensure immediate and fair resource access to all Global South economies.
- C. They eliminate the need for domestic ESG policies.
- D. They prevent India's participation in high-value supply chains.

5. According to the authors, what condition is necessary for India's partnerships to achieve long-term sustainability?

- A. Integration of R&D investment, ESG norms, and domestic industrial policy into global collaborations.
- B. Exclusive dependence on Western concessional finance.
- C. Reliance on private corporations for overseas exploration.
- D. Bypassing global institutions to preserve autonomy.

6. Which of the following best represents an inference drawn from the authors' discussion of the Quad's *Critical Minerals Institute*?

- A. The Quad offers India a platform for shared innovation, but without domestic capacity, benefits may remain limited.
- B. The Quad will ensure India's complete independence from global supply chains.
- C. The Quad primarily exists as a security alliance unrelated to minerals.
- D. The Quad's collaboration threatens India's autonomy.

7. Which assumption underlies the authors' proposal for embedding ESG norms in India's mineral diplomacy?

- A. Global investors increasingly reward sustainable practices and penalize non-compliance.
- B. ESG compliance is primarily a Western marketing concept with no material impact.
- C. India's ESG standards already exceed global benchmarks.
- D. ESG is unrelated to India's trade competitiveness.

8. If Western countries remain hesitant to share technology, what outcome do the authors warn of?

- A. India risks replicating extractive economic patterns where it remains a processing hub for foreign supply chains.
- B. India will dominate the global rare-earth refining sector.
- C. India's ESG compliance will immediately improve.
- D. The Quad will collapse due to lack of funding.

9. What principle underlies the authors' recommendation that India align its foreign and industrial policies?

- A. National self-reliance in strategic sectors must complement global interdependence.
- B. Foreign policy should be insulated from industrial objectives.
- C. Industrial policy should prioritize global approval over domestic growth.
- D. Environmental sustainability must always be secondary to trade efficiency.

10. Which of the following best captures the overarching challenge described by the authors?

- A. Balancing international cooperation with domestic industrial empowerment to avoid dependency in green transitions.
- B. Accelerating extraction without considering environmental limits.
- C. Promoting Western-led ESG frameworks as binding standards.
- D. Rejecting all foreign collaborations in the minerals sector.

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LEGAL REASONING

PASSAGE - I

Article 109 of the Indian Constitution lays down the special procedure that needs to be followed in respect of Money Bills. According to this Article, Money Bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament. The Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament, does not have the power to initiate or amend a Money Bill. However, the Rajya Sabha can discuss the Bill and suggest amendments.

A Money Bill is defined in Article 110 of the Constitution, which specifies that a Bill is deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains provisions dealing with matters such as imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax, the regulation of borrowing by the government, the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, and the appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund. Any Bill that does not fall under the definition of a Money Bill is referred to as a Financial Bill.

Once a Money Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha, it must be passed by the House within 14 days. During this time, the Rajya Sabha can discuss the Bill and propose amendments. However, the Lok Sabha is not bound to accept any of these amendments. If the Lok Sabha rejects the amendments proposed by the Rajya Sabha, the Bill is deemed to have been passed by both houses in the form in which it was originally introduced in the Lok Sabha.

It is important to note that the Rajya Sabha has limited powers when it comes to Money Bills. The Rajya Sabha cannot initiate or amend a Money Bill, and it cannot delay its passage beyond 14 days. This is because Money Bills deal with financial matters that are crucial for the functioning of the government, and any delay in their passage can affect the smooth functioning of the government.

The special procedure laid down in Article 109 of the Indian Constitution ensures that Money Bills are passed in a timely manner, without unnecessary delay or obstruction. This is crucial for the effective functioning of the government and the economy, as financial matters are of utmost importance in any country. The procedure also ensures that the Lok Sabha, being the directly elected house of the Indian Parliament, has the final say in matters related to Money Bills. This is in line with the principle of democracy, which gives the power to the people to elect their representatives and make decisions that affect their lives.

11. Suppose a proposed bill contains provisions related to the regulation of borrowing by the government, but it also includes a provision related to the implementation of a new welfare scheme. Is this bill considered a Money Bill? Explain your reasoning and choose the most appropriate option below:

- A) Yes, because it deals with borrowing by the government, which is a financial matter.
- B) No, because the provision related to the new welfare scheme is not a financial matter and falls outside the ambit of a Money Bill.
- C) Yes, but only if the provision related to the new welfare scheme is removed from the bill, as it is not exclusively a financial matter.
- D) No, because the bill contains provisions related to matters that are not exclusively financial in nature, and cannot be passed as a Money Bill.

12. Imagine a scenario where the Rajya Sabha proposes an amendment to a Money Bill related to the appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund, but the Lok Sabha rejects the amendment. What happens next? Explain your reasoning and choose the most appropriate option below:

- A) The bill is deemed to have been passed by both houses in the form in which it was originally introduced in the Lok Sabha, as the Lok Sabha is the originating house for Money Bills.
- B) The bill is referred to a joint committee of both houses to resolve the differences, as both houses must agree on the provisions of a Money Bill before it can become law.

- C) The bill is sent back to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration, and the Lok Sabha's decision is final, as the Lok Sabha has the power to override the Rajya Sabha's recommendations in the case of Money Bills.
- D) The bill is sent to the President of India for his/her assent, and he/she can either give his/her assent or withhold it, but only after receiving the advice of the Prime Minister.

13. If the Rajya Sabha proposes amendments to a Money Bill and the Lok Sabha accepts some of these amendments, but rejects others, what happens? Explain your reasoning and choose the most appropriate option below:

- A) The bill is sent back to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration, and the Lok Sabha's decision is final, as the Lok Sabha has the power to override the Rajya Sabha's recommendations in the case of Money Bills.
- B) The bill is deemed to have been passed by both houses in the form in which it was passed by the Lok Sabha, as the Lok Sabha has the power to accept or reject the Rajya Sabha's recommendations.
- C) The bill is referred to a joint committee of both houses to resolve the differences, but only after the President of India gives his/her assent to the bill, as the President is the ultimate arbiter in cases of disagreement between the two houses.
- D) The bill is sent to the President of India for his/her assent, and he/she can either give his/her assent or withhold it, but only after receiving the advice of the Chief Justice of India.

14. Suppose a Financial Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha proposes amendments to it. What happens in this case? Explain your reasoning and choose the most appropriate option below:

- A) The Lok Sabha is not bound to accept the amendments proposed by the Rajya Sabha, but if it does, the bill can be passed as a Money Bill, as long as it meets the criteria for a Money Bill.
- B) The bill is deemed to have been passed by both houses in the form in which it was originally introduced in the Lok Sabha, as the Rajya Sabha has no power to amend Financial Bills.
- C) The bill is referred to a joint committee of both houses to resolve the differences, as both houses must agree on the provisions of a Financial Bill before it can become law.
- D) The bill is sent back to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration, and the Rajya Sabha's decision is final, as the Rajya Sabha has the power to veto any provisions related to money matters.

15. If a bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha as a Money Bill, but it is later found that the bill contains provisions that are not exclusively financial in nature, what happens? Explain your reasoning and choose the most appropriate option below:

- A) The bill is deemed to have been passed by both houses in the form in which it was passed by the Lok Sabha, as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has the power to certify whether a bill is a Money Bill or not.
- B) The bill is referred to a joint committee of both houses to resolve the differences, as both houses must agree on the provisions of a Money Bill before it can become law.
- C) The bill is sent back to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration, and if the Lok Sabha disagrees with the objections raised by the Rajya Sabha, the bill can be passed as a Money Bill.
- D) The bill is not considered a Money Bill and must be passed by both houses separately in order to become law.

Passage-II

Article 110 of the Indian Constitution defines what constitutes a "Money Bill". According to this article, a Money Bill is a bill that solely deals with matters relating to the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax. It also covers the appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India, as well as any expenditure charged upon that Fund. Additionally, any amendment to the above matters is also considered a Money Bill.

This definition is important because Money Bills have a special status in the Indian parliamentary process. Unlike other bills, a Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of parliament. Furthermore, once a Money Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of parliament, for its recommendations. However, the Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations and cannot reject or amend the bill. If the Rajya Sabha fails to return the bill within 14 days, it is deemed to have passed the bill without any recommendations. Once the bill is passed by both houses of parliament, it is sent to the President for his or her assent.

The rationale behind this special treatment of Money Bills is to ensure that matters related to the government's finances are dealt with expeditiously. Given the importance of these matters to the functioning of the government, it is essential that they be passed without delay. However, this special status of Money Bills has also been the subject of much debate and controversy. Critics argue that the government often tries to pass bills as Money Bills to circumvent the normal parliamentary process and avoid scrutiny by the Rajya Sabha.

In recent years, there have been several instances where the government has been accused of passing bills as Money Bills when they did not meet the criteria laid out in Article 110. This has led to legal challenges in the courts, which have had to determine whether the bills in question were indeed Money Bills or not. In one such case, the Supreme Court ruled that a bill that dealt with the setting up of a National Tax Tribunal was not a Money Bill, as it did not solely deal with matters relating to taxation.

In conclusion, Article 110 of the Indian Constitution defines what constitutes a Money Bill, which is a bill that deals solely with matters relating to taxation, appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India, or expenditure charged upon that Fund. This definition is important as Money Bills have a special status in the parliamentary process and are subject to a different set of rules compared to other bills. While this special treatment is meant to ensure the efficient functioning of the government, it has also been the subject of controversy and debate.

16. The Lok Sabha has passed a bill that seeks to regulate the sale of tobacco products. The government claims that this is a Money Bill as it includes a new tax on tobacco products. The bill has been sent to the Rajya Sabha for recommendations. What should the Rajya Sabha do in this situation?

- A) Reject the bill as it does not meet the criteria laid out in Article 110.
- B) Make recommendations on the portions of the bill that do not relate to taxation.
- C) Accept the government's argument that the bill is a Money Bill and pass it without recommendations.
- D) Seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on whether the bill is a Money Bill or not.

17. The government has introduced a bill in the Lok Sabha that seeks to set up a new university in a remote region of the country. The bill includes provisions for the appropriation of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India. The Lok Sabha has passed the bill and it has been sent to the Rajya Sabha for recommendations. What should the Rajya Sabha do in this situation?

- A) Reject the bill as it does not meet the criteria laid out in Article 110.
- B) Make recommendations on the portions of the bill that do not relate to appropriation of funds.
- C) Accept the government's argument that the bill is a Money Bill and pass it without recommendations.
- D) Seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on whether the bill is a Money Bill or not.

18. The government has introduced a bill in the Lok Sabha that seeks to reduce the tax rate on income from agriculture. The Lok Sabha has passed the bill and it has been sent to the Rajya Sabha for recommendations. What should the Rajya Sabha do in this situation?

- A) Reject the bill as it does not meet the criteria laid out in Article 110.
- B) Make recommendations on the portions of the bill that do not relate to taxation.
- C) Accept the government's argument that the bill is a Money Bill and pass it without recommendations.
- D) Seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on whether the bill is a Money Bill or not.

19. The government has introduced a bill in the Lok Sabha that seeks to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court. The bill includes provisions for the appropriation of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India. The Lok Sabha has passed the bill and it has been sent to the Rajya Sabha for recommendations. What should the Rajya Sabha do in this situation?

- A) Reject the bill as it does not meet the criteria laid out in Article 110.
- B) Make recommendations on the portions of the bill that do not relate to appropriation of funds.
- C) Accept the government's argument that the bill is a Money Bill and pass it without recommendations.
- D) Seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on whether the bill is a Money Bill or not.

20. The government has introduced a bill in the Lok Sabha that seeks to increase the number of ministers in the cabinet. The bill includes provisions for the appropriation of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India. The Lok Sabha has passed the bill and it has been sent to the Rajya Sabha for recommendations. What should the Rajya Sabha do in this situation?

- A) Reject the bill as it does not meet the criteria laid out in Article 110.
- B) Make recommendations on the portions of the bill that do not relate to appropriation of funds.
- C) Accept the government's argument that the bill is a Money Bill and pass it without recommendations.
- D) Seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on whether the bill is a Money Bill or not.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Passage-I

The Government of India, through NITI Aayog, has launched two flagship initiatives aimed at making India a technology-led, inclusive economy under the vision of “Viksit Bharat 2047”: the “AI for Viksit Bharat Roadmap: Opportunity for Accelerated Economic Growth” and the “NITI Frontier Tech Repository”, under the umbrella of the Frontier Tech Hub.

The AI Roadmap presents a clear action plan to realise the potential of artificial intelligence (AI) across sectors: accelerating industry adoption of AI for productivity gains; deploying generative AI in research and development to leapfrog innovation; strengthening data-compute-talent-governance ecosystems; and achieving inclusive growth by scaling AI into every district. The Roadmap projects that India could add US \$500-600 billion to GDP by 2035 if AI adoption is scaled across critical sectors such as banking, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals and automotive.

Complementing the Roadmap, the Frontier Tech Repository is a knowledge-sharing platform that showcases 200 + real-world impact stories from across India in four priority sectors: Agriculture, Healthcare, Education and National Security. This repository is designed for states, districts and startups to adopt and replicate proven “frontier technology” use-cases. It supports two further initiatives: the *Frontier 50 Initiative* — where 50 aspirational districts / blocks will deploy frontier tech from the repository to accelerate service delivery, and the *NITI Frontier Tech Impact Awards* which will recognise top states in technology-driven transformation.

In launching these initiatives, the Finance Minister emphasised that if AI is sprinting, regulations must keep pace; she also highlighted that AI-assisted technologies should be adopted in all districts to ensure inclusive development. The roadmap also underlines the need for collaborative ecosystems of government, industry, innovators and academia — describing the Frontier Tech Hub as a “honeycomb” for converting ideas into impact.

The initiatives also aim to strengthen India’s ecosystem for frontier tech and supply-chain heavy innovation, define global standards, attract significant R&D investment, and position India as a global AI hub. However, the Roadmap acknowledges challenges: talent gaps in high-end AI research, fragmented data ecosystems, compute infrastructure constraints, adoption divides between large and small enterprises, and the regulatory uncertainties around generative AI and data-governance.

In sum, the “AI for Viksit Bharat Roadmap” and “NITI Frontier Tech Repository” represent bold steps to align frontier technologies with India’s growth ambition — enhancing productivity, inclusive development and innovation-driven competitiveness. Their success will depend on timely implementation, strong governance, calibrated regulation, reskilling at scale and efficient industry-government collaboration.

21. Which of the following is *not* among the four priority sectors highlighted in the NITI Frontier Tech Repository?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Healthcare
- C. National Security
- D. Transport and Logistics

22. Which statement best reflects the *objective* of the Frontier Tech Repository?

- A. To showcase replicable frontier-tech use-cases for states and districts.
- B. To provide fiscal subsidies for AI start-ups.
- C. To replace NITI Aayog’s AIM division entirely.
- D. To privatise India’s AI research ecosystem.

23. With reference to the Frontier 50 Initiative, consider the following:

1. It will identify 50 aspirational districts.
 2. Each district will deploy frontier-tech solutions from the Repository.
 3. It aims to improve service delivery through local innovation.
- Which of the above statements are correct?

A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

24. Which of the following are identified as *challenges* in the AI for Viksit Bharat Roadmap?

1. Talent deficit in AI research
2. Fragmented data ecosystems
3. Absence of regulatory clarity on Generative AI

A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

25. Which statement correctly characterises India's approach under the AI for Viksit Bharat Roadmap?

- A. A public-private collaboration model emphasising inclusive AI deployment.
- B. A state-controlled AI system barred to private players.
- C. Exclusive focus on military applications of AI.
- D. Complete deregulation of AI research.

26. Assertion (A): The Finance Minister emphasised that AI regulations must "keep pace with innovation."

Reason (R): Regulations that lag behind technology can lead to unregulated AI use and ethical risks.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

27. Which of the following correctly pairs *initiative* with *purpose*?

Initiative	Purpose
a) Frontier Tech Repository	Knowledge-sharing of AI use-cases
b) Frontier Tech Hub	Ecosystem for innovation and collaboration
c) Frontier Tech Impact Awards	Recognition for state-level tech governance

A. a and b only B. a and c only C. b and c only D. a, b and c

28. Which of the following best defines *Frontier Technologies* as per NITI Aayog's framework?

- A. Technologies based on artificial intelligence, machine learning, and quantum computing.
- B. Conventional tools used in industrial automation only.
- C. Technologies applicable exclusively to space research.
- D. All technologies older than five years.

29. Which of the following is *not* a stated goal of the AI for Viksit Bharat Roadmap?

- A. Inclusive AI adoption in all districts of India
- B. Establishment of a unified data governance framework
- C. Integration of AI with agriculture, health and education sectors
- D. Prohibition of private AI research labs

30. Which of the following organisations collaborated with NITI Aayog in drafting the AI for Viksit Bharat Roadmap?

- A. Boston Consulting Group (BCG)
- B. McKinsey & Company
- C. PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)
- D. World Economic Forum (WEF)

Passage - II

India is set to host the third global “Impact”-oriented artificial intelligence (AI) summit, the India-AI Impact Summit 2026, on 19-20 February 2026 at the Bharat Mandapam convention complex in New Delhi. Organised by the Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY) and the IndiaAI Mission, the summit marks a strategic shift from earlier “safety” or “action” themed events to one that emphasises measurable real-world impact, especially for the Global South. The Summit is built around three guiding “Sutras” — People, Planet, and Progress. Under “People” the focus is on inclusive, multilingual AI respectful of culture and accessible to all; “Planet” emphasises resource-efficient AI and climate resilience; and “Progress” underscores democratisation of data, compute and indigenous models to ensure equitable benefit distribution. Further, seven “Chakras” or thematic pillars steer the summit: Human Capital; Inclusion; Safe & Trusted AI; Resilience, Innovation & Efficiency; Science; Democratising AI Resources; and Social Good.

Key flag-ship initiatives unveiled include UDAAN – Global AI Pitch Fest (showcasing startups from Tier 2/3 hubs and women/differently-abled innovators), YuvaAI Innovation Challenge, AI by HER, a Global Innovation Challenge for All, a Research Symposium, and an AI Expo with 30+ countries participating. Meanwhile, India has launched eight indigenous foundational AI model projects, covering healthcare, agriculture, governance, industry and multilingual use-cases; and provisioned over 34,000 GPUs via the IndiaAI Compute Portal, with ~40% cost subsidy and rates one-third of global averages.

The summit aims to address major sectors: healthcare, education, agriculture, climate, governance and industry. It seeks to bridge the “Global AI Divide” and ensure that AI serves inclusive growth, social development and sustainability. Press releases note that India’s AI infrastructure is being built with thousands of data labs, emphasising training, annotation and localization of AI for Indian languages and contexts.

Preparatory activities include a public consultation open from June to January inviting civil society, academia, startups and industry to propose pre-summit events (workshops, round-tables, hackathons) that will be co-branded and affiliated with the summit. The event is widely seen as India’s attempt to establish global leadership in AI governance, innovation, and deployment for sustainable development.

31. Consider the following statements:

1. India-AI Impact Summit 2026 is being organised by the Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY).
2. The summit’s theme revolves around three Sutras — People, Planet and Progress.
3. It aims exclusively at AI safety protocols and excludes discussions on economic growth.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 only D. 1, 2 and 3

32. Which of the following are among the seven “Chakras” of the India-AI Impact Summit 2026?

1. Human Capital
2. Safe and Trusted AI
3. Defence Applications of AI
4. Social Good

- A. 1, 2 and 4 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

33. With reference to the guiding *Sutras* of the Summit, consider the following statements:

1. “People” stresses inclusive, multilingual AI.
2. “Planet” focuses on resource-efficient and climate-resilient AI.
3. “Progress” relates to democratising data, compute & models.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

34. Consider the following facts about India's AI infrastructure upgrades announced alongside the Summit:

1. Over 34,000 GPUs have been provisioned under the IndiaAI Compute Portal.
2. GPU-hour cost is subsidised to nearly one-third of the global average.
3. Access is restricted to government research institutions only.

Which statements are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

35. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Initiative	Purpose
1. YuvaAI Innovation Challenge	Fostering youth AI innovation
2. AI Expo	Platform for international collaboration
3. Research Symposium	Showcasing ongoing academic AI studies

Select the correct code:

- A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3

36. Which of the following sectors was explicitly prioritised for AI-based interventions under the Summit?

- A. Tourism B. Agriculture C. Mining D. Real Estate

37. Which of the following correctly characterises India's strategic AI policy approach showcased at the Summit?

- A. Centralised AI regulation with exclusion of private actors.
B. A balanced framework integrating innovation, inclusion, and ethics.
C. Complete deregulation to boost foreign investment.
D. Adoption of only foreign-developed AI models.

38. Which of the following organisations collaborated with MeitY for India-AI Impact Summit 2026?

- A. NITI Aayog B. World Economic Forum
C. IndiaAI Mission (NEGD) D. Department of Telecommunications

39. Which of the following countries formally confirmed participation in the 2026 AI Expo?

- A. Japan, France, UAE and Kenya B. UK, Germany, Brazil and South Africa
C. USA, Australia, Nigeria and Indonesia D. Canada, Russia, Egypt and Singapore

40. Which of the following best captures India's long-term vision reiterated during the Summit?

- A. To achieve Viksit Bharat 2047 through AI-led inclusive growth. B. To create a global AI currency standard.
C. To fully automate government decision-making. D. To outsource AI governance to the private sector.

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Quantitative Technique

Passage-I

Direction : Study the given information and answer the following question .

In a colony, there were two building which name Alakhnada and Bhagirathi. Number of residents in Aalakhnada is 300 which is two times the number of residents in Bhagirathi. Percentage of men in Aalakhnada is 40%. 40% of men are educated of Bhagirathi and 30% of women are educated of Aalakhnada Percentage of women in Bhagirathi is 50%.

41. Residents of Alakhnada is approximately what per cent of the total residents of that Alakhnada and Bhagirathi together?

- (A)34% (B)67% (C)12% (D)39%

42. Find out the ratio between no. of educated man of Bhagirathi and no. of uneducated women of Aalkhnanda?

- (A)6:5 (B)5:21 (C)21:5 (D) NOT

43. If no of educated male from Alakhnada 45 and no. of educated women from Bhagirathi is 40 then find the total no. of uneducated people from Alakhnada and Bhagirathi together?

- (A)280 (B)300 (C)281 (D)156

44. In building Alakhnada, only $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ educated women are post graduate, how many educated women are non post graduate?

- (A)45 (B)35 (C)65 (D)25

45. No. of women from Bhagirathi is how much % less then no. of male from Alakhnada?

- (A)35.5% (B)40.8% (C)23.5% (D)37.5%

Passage - II

Direction : Study the given information and answer the following question .

Two places A and B are 600 km apart. Anand starts from point A with his car towards B and covers the first $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the distance at 50 km/hr, the second $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the distance at 40 km/hr and last $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the distance with 20 km/hr. At the same time, Kundan starts from point B with his car towards A and covers the 1st half of the distance at 60 km/hr, the second 2nd half of the distance at 75 km/hr.

46. Find the average speed of Kundan for total journey.

- (A) 67.5km/hr (B) 66.67km/hr (C) 56.25km/hr (D) 34.87 km/hr

47. Find the average speed of Anand for total journey.

- (A) 31.58km/hr (B) 36.67km/hr (C) 35.81km/hr (D) 40 km/hr

48. Time taken by Anand for total journey is approximately how much % more than time taken by Kundan?

- (A) 99% (B) 111% (C) 76% (D) 87%

49. Find out the ratio of average speed of Anand to the average speed of kundan.

- (A) 19:9 (B) 9:19 (C) 3:7 (D) 9:91

50. If kundan increase his average speed by 50% , then what time taken by him to cover a distance of 400km.

- (A) 5hrs (B) 6hrs (C) 4hrs (D) 3hrs