

COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2027
Mock 202710: Answer Key and Solution



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(d)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(a)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
(b)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(c)
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
(a)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(d)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
(b)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(b)
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
(a)	(c)	(d)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(d)	(a)
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
(c)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(d)
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
(d)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
(c)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(c)	(b)	(d)
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
(b)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(a)
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
(d)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(a)

Section A: English Language

1. Correct Answer: (c) Special weapons possess inherent might and strengthen their wielders.

Reference Line: "The great epics, from the Iliad and Ramayana to the Kalevala and Nibelungenlied, provide thrilling accounts of the might of special weapons, which are not only powerful in themselves, but also greatly empower their possessors."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The epics associate extraordinary weapons with might, but do not make their potency dependent upon the moral heroism of their owners. Ethical evaluation appears separately in the discussion of nuclear policy. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Epic narratives certainly contribute to the fascination surrounding powerful weapons. However, they present such weapons as sources of actual might rather than merely as symbols of prestige or status. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The special weapons are described as powerful in themselves while also increasing the power of those who wield them. This option accurately preserves both aspects of the author's statement. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The passage establishes a relationship between possession of a special weapon and the increased power of its owner. A warrior's authority is therefore not portrayed as independent of the weapon possessed. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

2. Correct Answer: (a) Attractive power imagined apart from its underlying brutality.

Reference Lines: "They can generate a warm glow of strength and power carefully divorced from the brutality and genocide on which the potency of the weapons depends."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The expression captures the attractive impression of power created when brutality and genocide are removed from consideration. The apparent radiance of strength therefore depends on concealing the violence supporting it. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) The author does not suggest that retaliatory capacity makes violence unnecessary or reliably generates defensive security. He later questions whether powerful weapons generally strengthen their possessors at all. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Moral restraint is not presented as the source of the reassuring image surrounding weapons. The author instead argues that the attraction emerges when the moral horror of their destructive capacity is ignored. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The expression describes an emotional attraction to power, but that attraction does not coexist with full awareness of human suffering. It is carefully divorced from brutality and genocide. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

3. Correct Answer: (d) Moral judgments influence conduct and acquire practical importance.

Reference Lines: "Our behaviour towards each other cannot be divorced from what we make of the ethics of one another's pursuits, and the reasons of morality have, as a result, prudential importance as well."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The author treats ethical rightness as an important question in its own capacity, not merely as a secondary concern arising after practical failure. Both ethical and prudential evaluations deserve consideration. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The passage rejects a complete separation between prudential reasoning and morality. Ethical judgments affect how nations behave towards one another and can consequently influence practical interests. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The two assessments are connected but remain conceptually distinguishable. The author does not require them to produce identical conclusions in every case. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Nations respond not only to one another's actions but also to the perceived morality of those actions. Moral considerations can therefore shape behaviour and acquire practical importance. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

4. Correct Answer: (b) Nuclear policy requires interconnected ethical and practical assessment.

Reference Lines: "We have good grounds to be interested in both the questions, the prudential and the ethical, but also reason enough not to see the two issues as disparate and totally unconnected to each other."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The epics illustrate the longstanding attraction of powerful weapons, but they do not provide the complete explanation for modern nuclear policies. This option elevates an introductory illustration into the principal argument. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The author questions whether nuclear weapons practically empower nations while also raising the ethical issue of their rightness. He further argues that these forms of assessment influence one another. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The author questions the assumption that weapons necessarily strengthen their possessors, but he does not establish the opposite as an inevitable rule. Tagore's warning supports doubt rather than an unconditional conclusion. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) International ethical judgment may affect practical interests, but the passage does not reduce the importance of morality to international opinion. Ethical rightness remains an independent concern as well. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

5. Correct Answer: (c) Practical

Reference Line: "That important issue can be distinguished from the question of practical benefit or loss to a nation from a particular policy."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) "Normative" concerns standards of rightness and value, placing it closer to the ethical question distinguished by the author. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) "Strategic" concerns planning intended to achieve particular objectives. Prudential evaluation is broader here because it considers the practical benefits and losses produced by a policy. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The author explains the prudential question through the practical benefits or losses that nuclear policy may produce for a nation. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) "Precautionary" describes an approach designed primarily to prevent risk or harm. The passage instead concerns the overall practical consequences of a policy. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

6. Correct Answer: (d) Lost inherited memory leaves no surviving community able to interpret the city.

Reference Line: "No remnant of this race hangs round the ruins, with traditions handed down from father to son and from generation to generation."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Architecture, sculpture and painting preserve evidence of Maya accomplishment, but they cannot explain the city's identity or history. The survival of artistic evidence is therefore secondary to the loss of inherited memory. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Uncertainty about the cause of destruction contributes to the city's mystery. However, the desolation is broader because its name, origins, inhabitants and historical journey have also been lost. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The forest has overgrown the ruined city, but it has not made the site inaccessible. Stephens explored the ruins, and tourists continue to visit Maya sites. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) No descendants or inherited traditions remain to explain the city's identity, history or disappearance. The absence of a surviving interpretive community makes its desolation especially profound. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

7. Correct Answer: (b) Erased

Reference Line: "Her mast gone, her name effaced, her crew perished..."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) "Obscured" means hidden or made difficult to perceive while potentially remaining intact. The image suggests that the identifying name has been removed altogether. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) "Effaced" means erased or removed from visibility. The vanished name symbolises the city's complete loss of historical identity. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) "Defaced" means damaged or disfigured without necessarily being removed. Stephens's image conveys the disappearance of the name rather than its mere deterioration. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) "Forgotten" describes something lost from collective memory. Although the city has been forgotten, "effaced" specifically describes the erasure of the vessel's name. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

8. Correct Answer: (a) The city resembles a nameless wreck without surviving testimony.

Reference Lines: "It lay before us like a shattered bark in the midst of the ocean, her mast gone...her crew perished, and none to tell whence she came."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The shattered vessel has lost its mast, name and crew, leaving no testimony about its origin or fate. The comparison similarly presents the city as ruined, anonymous and historically isolated. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) The metaphor does not suggest the successful completion of a purposeful voyage. The vessel is destroyed amid its journey, with neither its destination nor its history recoverable. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Collective memory has not survived the civilisation's destruction. The absence of descendants and inherited traditions is one of the central features of the city's desolation. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The image emphasises the impossibility of reliably reconstructing the city's history. Its identity, origin and cause of destruction remain unknown. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

9. Correct Answer: (c) Flourishing arts demonstrate aesthetic refinement and technical skill.

Reference Line: "Architecture, sculpture, and painting, all the arts which embellish life, had flourished in this overgrown forest."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The temples indicate architectural achievement, but the passage does not use them to establish a stable political hierarchy controlling artistic work. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The costumes are part of Stephens's imaginative reconstruction rather than evidence of an uninterrupted ceremonial tradition. No inherited cultural continuity survives. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The flourishing of architecture, sculpture and painting demonstrates both aesthetic taste and advanced technical ability. These accomplishments support the description of the Maya as cultivated. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The fallen altars provide evidence of past religious activity, but they do not demonstrate the continued authority of Maya institutions after the city's abandonment. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

10. Correct Answer: (d) contrasting former refinement with present anonymity and desolation.

Reference Lines: "In the romance of the world's history nothing ever impressed me more forcibly than the spectacle of this once great and lovely city, overturned, desolate, and lost."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) The cause of the Maya collapse remains uncertain, and Stephens does not reconstruct a precise sequence leading to it. The lack of explanation contributes to the fascination. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) The forest physically surrounds and covers the ruins, but it is not identified as the principal cause of historical erasure. The loss also involves vanished people, traditions and records. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Stephens refers to the general rise and fall of nations, but he does not argue that every advanced society follows an identical course. The romantic appeal lies in this particular civilization's lost greatness. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Evidence of sophistication survives amid a city that has lost its name, inhabitants and living history. The contrast between former splendour and present abandonment creates the romantic fascination. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

11. Correct Answer: (a) Political defeat redirected aristocratic hostility into literary attack.

Reference Lines: "Thenceforth, a serious political struggle was altogether out of the question. A literary battle alone remained possible."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) The aristocracy's political defeat made a serious struggle for power impossible. Its opposition therefore survived through pamphlets, lampoons and other forms of literary attack. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) The aristocracy adopted the language of working-class suffering to generate sympathy, but it did not abandon its feudal interests. Its identification with workers was strategic rather than genuine. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) The shift to literary battle resulted from political incapacity, not from competition with bourgeois writers or the greater effectiveness of pamphleteering. Literature was the remaining available arena. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) The people eventually recognised the aristocracy's continuing feudal character and deserted it with laughter. Popular allegiance therefore did not preserve substantial aristocratic influence. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

12. Correct Answer: (c) Bourgeois ascendancy resented by the politically displaced aristocracy.

Reference Line: "In the French Revolution of July 1830, and in the English reform agitation, these aristocracies again succumbed to the hateful upstart."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) The proletariat is the class whose interests the aristocracy later pretends to defend. It is not the rising force described as having displaced aristocratic power. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) The reform agitation forms part of the historical circumstances in which the aristocracy was defeated. However, "upstart" refers to a newly dominant social class rather than to a political movement. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) "Upstart" expresses aristocratic contempt for the comparatively new bourgeois class that had acquired political and social dominance. "Hateful" conveys the resentment of the displaced aristocracy towards this rising class. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) Pamphleteering became the aristocracy's remaining method of opposing bourgeois society after its political defeat. Radical pamphleteers were therefore not the "upstart" responsible for aristocratic displacement. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

13. Correct Answer: (b) Aristocratic criticism disguised as concern for exploited workers.

Reference Lines: The aristocracy was obliged to formulate their indictment against the bourgeoisie in the interest of the exploited working class alone.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) Feudal Socialism was not created by workers seeking protection through medieval institutions. It originated with aristocrats who had lost political power. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) The aristocracy attacked bourgeois society while appearing to speak for exploited workers. Its socialist language concealed continuing feudal interests. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) The bourgeoisie was the object of the aristocracy's criticism, not the creator of feudal Socialism. No programme of bourgeois concessions is described. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) The ideology did not reconcile inherited rank with democratic industrial control. It is portrayed as historically backward and politically deceptive. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

14. Correct Answer: (d) Genuine proletarian loyalty sustaining its political authority.

Reference Line: "Feudal Socialism: half lamentation, half lampoon; half an echo of the past, half menace of the future... but always ludicrous in its effect."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) Feudal Socialism is described as bitter, witty and incisive enough to strike bourgeois society at its heart. This characteristic is mentioned. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Its combination of lamentation, an echo of the past and threatening predictions of catastrophe is expressly described. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Its inability to understand the development of modern history makes its overall effect ludicrous. This characteristic is also mentioned. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Workers recognised the aristocracy's continuing feudal interests and abandoned it with laughter. Genuine proletarian loyalty therefore neither existed nor sustained its authority. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

15. Correct Answer: (a) Feudal exploitation operated under older historical conditions.

Reference Lines: The feudalists forget that they exploited under circumstances and conditions that were quite different and are now antiquated.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) The feudalists distinguished their exploitation from bourgeois exploitation while overlooking its older and antiquated conditions. This is the precise omission identified by the author. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) The absence of a modern proletariat does not prove that feudal domination was milder. It arose from different historical conditions. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Bourgeois society emerged from feudal society, but its relations operate under different historical conditions. The two systems are not described as unchanged. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Political defeat restricted the aristocracy's struggle but did not erase feudalism's historical consequences. Bourgeois society itself emerged from that order. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

16. Correct Answer: (c) Coastal beauty merging with an atmosphere of religious serenity.

Reference Lines: The last glow lingered lovingly on sea and strand, while the voice of prayer streamed from the quiet church.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) Religious imagery is not subordinated to social unease. Natural beauty and spiritual consolation coexist within the harmonious scene. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) The children introduce liveliness, but they are not presented as disrupting the devotional atmosphere. No conflict develops between prayer and childhood activity. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) The glowing shoreline and sunset provide sensuous beauty, while the church and prayer create religious calm. The description fuses these elements. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Domestic details follow the panoramic setting but do not displace its tranquillity. The girls and children remain part of the peaceful evening. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

17. Correct Answer: (d) Personification

Reference Line: "The summer evening had begun to fold the world in its mysterious embrace."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Apostrophe involves addressing an absent person, object or abstract idea as though it could respond. Nothing is being addressed in the sentence. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Pathetic fallacy assigns human emotions to nature, often to reflect a character's emotional state. The line primarily gives evening a human action rather than projecting a character's feelings onto it. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Metonymy replaces something with the name of a closely associated object or concept. No such substitution occurs in the quoted line. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The summer evening is given the human capacity to fold the world into an embrace. This attribution of human action to an abstract natural condition is personification. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

18. Correct Answer: (a) Headland

Reference Line: "On the proud promontory of dear old Howth guarding the waters of the bay."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) A headland is a high or prominent projection of land extending into the sea. It is the closest equivalent of "promontory." Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) An isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas. Projection into the sea is not its defining characteristic. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) A peninsula is an area of land surrounded by water on most sides. It is generally broader and need not be the elevated projecting point denoted by "promontory." Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) An escarpment is a long, steep slope separating areas of different elevation. It does not necessarily project into a body of water. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

19. Correct Answer: (b) Accustomed

Reference Line: "Many a time and oft were they wont to come there to that favourite nook."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) "Inclined" indicates a present tendency or preference, but does not necessarily establish a repeated and settled habit. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) "Wont" means accustomed or habitually inclined to behave in a particular way. The girls regularly visited the same nook. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) "Expected" concerns anticipation or a requirement imposed upon someone. The sentence instead describes the girls' established personal routine. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) "Prepared" means ready to perform an action. It does not convey repeated customary behaviour over time. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

20. Correct Answer: (c) Mild disapproval is softened by affectionate indulgence.

Reference Line: "Very noisy and spoiled twins sometimes but for all that darling little fellows with bright merry faces and endearing ways."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The narrator treats the children indulgently, but does not establish that their misbehaviour is unavoidable or automatically excusable because of their age. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

- (b) Their charm softens the narrator's criticism, but does not completely erase the acknowledgment that they can be noisy and spoiled. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) "But for all that" shifts the description from mild criticism towards affectionate approval. Their faults are acknowledged but subordinated to the narrator's fondness. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) The description does not blame the twins' parents or discuss the quality of their discipline. The focus remains on the narrator's affectionate evaluation of the children. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

21. Correct Answer: (b) Moral anguish.

Reference Lines: He felt lost and frightened as waves of anger, compassion, disgust, sorrow, failure, betrayal and love battered him.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) The sunset initially encourages contemplation, but melancholy alone cannot capture the anger, compassion and betrayal that overwhelm Mr. Kohlah. The crisis has a moral dimension. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Mr. Kohlah confronts hunger, filth and deprivation until conflicting moral emotions culminate in helpless tears. "Moral anguish" captures his condition. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) Anger is present, but Mr. Kohlah is not detached from the suffering. His fear, confusion and weeping demonstrate intense involvement. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Resignation implies acceptance of an unavoidable condition. Mr. Kohlah remains disturbed, confused and resistant rather than calmly resigned. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

22. Correct Answer: (d) Visual juxtaposition

Reference Line: "Strains of pink and orange crossed the sky, while the entire scene appeared mean and squalid by twilight."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) Symbolic inversion would involve reversing established meanings or values. The passage places opposing images together without exchanging their symbolic functions. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) The discovery of poverty changes the emotional tone, but the contrast is constructed primarily through the placement of beautiful and squalid visual images beside one another. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Pathetic fallacy attributes human emotions to natural surroundings. The contrast instead arises between two simultaneously perceived aspects of the physical scene. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) The delicate colours of the sunset are placed against smoke, waste, shacks and hunger. This visual juxtaposition heightens the shock of the social deprivation. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

23. Correct Answer: (a) Gloomy covering

Reference Line: "The sunset was forfeited behind the pall."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) A "pall" is a dark or gloomy covering that spreads over and obscures something. Here, the smoke and haze prevent Mr. Kohlah from seeing the sunset. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) A veiled horizon describes the effect created by the smoke, but it does not provide the meaning of "pall." The pall is the covering causing the obstruction. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) An afterglow is the light remaining after sunset. The pall blocks the anticipated colours rather than referring to the fading light itself. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Twilight is the period between daylight and darkness. "Pall" refers to the gloomy layer obscuring the scene during that period. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

24. Correct Answer: (b) Expose poverty concealed by claims of local progress.

Reference Lines: Grey smoke rose from hundreds of shacks while hungry mouths waited around miserable cooking pots.

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The sensory details create realism, but they are not morally neutral. They generate compassion, disgust, anger and sorrow in Mr. Kohlah. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The images reveal hunger, filth and deprivation beneath a public celebration of the new road. They expose the gulf between claimed development and lived reality. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The passage does not attribute poverty to geography or portray it as inevitable. The celebration and empty speeches frame it as a social failure. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Mr. Kohlah initially regrets losing the sunset, but his collapse results from confronting human misery. Aesthetic disappointment is overtaken by moral distress. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

Section B: Current Affairs including General Knowledge

25. Correct Answer: (a) Operation Epic Fury

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Operation Epic Fury was launched by the United States Central Command under the direction of the US President. The campaign targeted Iran's military infrastructure, including its missile, drone, naval and air-defence capabilities. CENTCOM stated that priority was given to locations considered an imminent threat to American forces and regional security. Operation Desert Storm was associated with the 1991 Gulf War, while Operation Enduring Freedom followed the September 11 attacks. Therefore, Operation Epic Fury is the correct answer.

26. Correct Answer: (c) Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: JCPOA stands for the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. It was concluded between Iran and the E3/EU+3 countries on July 14, 2015. The agreement sought to ensure the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme. In exchange, Iran was to receive relief from specified nuclear-related sanctions. The International Atomic Energy Agency was assigned an important verification role under the arrangement.

27. Correct Answer: (a) The Hague

Explanation: The Iran–United States Claims Tribunal has its seat at The Hague in the Netherlands. It was established under the Claims Settlement Declaration forming part of the 1981 Algiers Declarations. The Tribunal was created to adjudicate specified claims between the two governments and their nationals. Its jurisdiction included claims involving debts, contracts, expropriations and other measures affecting property rights. The founding instrument permits another seat only if Iran and the United States agree.

28. Correct Answer: (b) Gulf of Oman

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: The Strait of Hormuz connects the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman. Ships passing through the Gulf of Oman can subsequently enter the Arabian Sea and the wider Indian Ocean. The strait lies between Iran on its northern side and Oman's Musandam Peninsula on its southern side. It is one of the world's most important maritime chokepoints because large quantities of crude oil and liquefied natural gas pass through it. Therefore, the Gulf of Oman is the correct answer.

29. Correct Answer: (a) Article 51

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Article 51 of the United Nations Charter recognises the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence. This right may be exercised when an armed attack occurs against a UN member state. Measures taken in self-defence must be immediately reported to the Security Council. The right continues until the Council takes the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Therefore, Article 51 is the correct answer.

30. Correct Answer: (c) Kalutara

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: The Commonwealth Chess Championship 2026 was held at Hotel Citrus in Kalutara, Sri Lanka. The tournament brought together players from several member countries of the Commonwealth. Competitions were conducted in standard, rapid and blitz formats across multiple age categories. India emerged as the most successful participating country in terms of its overall medal tally. Therefore, Kalutara is the correct answer.

31. Correct Answer: (a) Hamilton-Russell Cup

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The Hamilton-Russell Cup is awarded to the winning team in the open section of the Chess Olympiad. It was donated by English businessman Frederick Hamilton-Russell for the first official Olympiad held in London in 1927. The trophy remains with the winning federation until the next Olympiad. The Vera Menchik Cup is associated with the women's section rather than the open competition. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

32. Correct Answer: (c) Hungary

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: FIDE organised the first official Chess Olympiad in London in 1927, with teams from 16 countries participating. Hungary emerged as the winner of the team competition. It received the Hamilton-Russell Cup, which became the rotating trophy for the open section. The earlier Paris competition of 1924 is generally treated as an

unofficial Olympiad. The Soviet Union entered the Olympiad much later and subsequently became its dominant team. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

33. Correct Answer: (b) Iniyam Panneerselvam

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Indian Grandmaster Iniyam Panneerselvam won the Open Rapid competition at the championship. He remained unbeaten and scored 6.5 points from seven games. Srihari L R finished in second place, while standard champion Mitrabha Guha secured third place. Iniyam also won the Open Blitz title, strengthening India's performance across the faster formats. Therefore, Iniyam Panneerselvam is the correct answer.

34. Correct Answer: (d) Hou Yifan

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: Koneru Humpy earned the open Grandmaster title in 2002 at the age of 15 years, one month and 27 days. She broke the previous record held by Judit Polgar and remained the youngest female Grandmaster for several years. China's Hou Yifan subsequently surpassed Humpy's record. The title concerned is the unrestricted Grandmaster title, not the separate Woman Grandmaster title. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

35. Correct Answer: (a) Manuel Aaron

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Manuel Aaron became India's first International Master and was the country's leading chess player before the emergence of Viswanathan Anand. He won the Indian National Chess Championship nine times and represented India at several Chess Olympiads. Aaron was also the first chess player to receive India's Arjuna Award. Praveen Thipsay and Dibyendu Barua obtained major international titles in a later period. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

36. Correct Answer: (d) Rome

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The International Fund for Agricultural Development is headquartered in Rome, Italy. It is both an international financial institution and a specialised agency of the United Nations. IFAD was established to finance agricultural and rural-development programmes, particularly in developing countries. It is one of the three major Rome-based United Nations food and agriculture agencies, alongside FAO and WFP. Its work primarily focuses on rural poverty, food security and resilient agricultural systems. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

37. Correct Answer: (c) Estonia

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Rein Tammsaar is the Permanent Representative of Estonia to the United Nations. He was appointed as a co-chair of the 2026 Global Dialogue on AI Governance along with Egriselda López of El Salvador. The appointments were made by the President of the United Nations General Assembly. The two co-chairs guided consultations and proceedings connected with the inaugural dialogue in Geneva. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

38. Correct Answer: (a) European Commission

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The European Commission proposed the Cloud and AI Development Act on June 3, 2026. The proposal seeks to expand energy-efficient data-centre capacity and improve access to advanced cloud and AI computing resources. It focuses on research and innovation, infrastructure capacity and European technological autonomy. The proposal complements initiatives such as AI factories, AI gigafactories and the Apply AI Strategy. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

39. Correct Answer: (b) Cooperation across the AI technology stack

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: The India-Japan joint statement provides a roadmap for cooperation across the artificial intelligence technology stack. It covers areas such as AI research, digital infrastructure, innovation, skills development, applications and resilient supply chains. The partnership promotes safe, secure, trusted, inclusive and human-centric AI systems. It does not create a military command, digital currency arrangement or nuclear research institution. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

40. Correct Answer: (a) Canada and France

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence was jointly founded by Canada and France. It was formally launched in 2020 as a multi-stakeholder initiative promoting responsible and human-centred artificial intelligence. Its participants include governments, researchers, industry experts and civil-society organisations. In July 2024, GPAI was integrated with the OECD's AI-related work under a strengthened partnership. Therefore, Canada and France is the correct answer.

41. Correct Answer: (b) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The OECD Council adopted the OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence on May 22, 2019. They became the first intergovernmental standard dealing specifically with artificial intelligence. The principles promote innovative and trustworthy AI while protecting human rights, democratic values and human oversight. They contain five values-based principles and five recommendations for governments. The principles were subsequently endorsed by G20 leaders at the Osaka Summit in June 2019. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

42. Correct Answer: (b) Brahmaputra and Moskva

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The name BrahMos combines the Brahmaputra River of India and the Moskva River of Russia. It reflects the Indo-Russian partnership under which the missile system was developed. BrahMos Aerospace was established as a joint venture between India's DRDO and Russia's NPO Mashinostroyeniya. The company is responsible for developing, producing and marketing the missile system. The river-based name symbolises technological cooperation between the two countries. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

43. Correct Answer: (a) Sukarno

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Sukarno, the first President of Indonesia, was the Chief Guest at India's first Republic Day celebrations in 1950. His invitation reflected the close relationship between the two newly independent Asian countries. Sukarno and Jawaharlal Nehru later became prominent supporters of Asian-African solidarity. Indonesia's President Prabowo Subianto was also invited as the Republic Day Chief Guest in 2025. Therefore, Sukarno is the correct answer.

44. Correct Answer: (b) Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The BrahMos Integration and Testing Facility in Lucknow is a major project under the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor. The facility was inaugurated in May 2025 and covers approximately 200 acres. It undertakes the assembly, integration and testing of BrahMos missile systems. The first batch of missiles manufactured at the facility was flagged off in October 2025. Therefore, the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor is the correct answer.

45. Correct Answer: (c) Spain

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: The MTCR was established in 1987 by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. These seven countries were then members of the Group of Seven industrialised economies. Spain subsequently joined the expanding export-control arrangement but was not an original participant. The regime coordinates national controls over missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles and related technologies. Therefore, Spain is the correct answer.

46. Correct Answer: (b) MTCR, Wassenaar Arrangement and Australia Group

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: India joined the Missile Technology Control Regime in June 2016 as its 35th member. It became the 42nd participating State of the Wassenaar Arrangement in December 2017. India subsequently entered the Australia Group in January 2018 as its 43rd participant. These arrangements respectively address missile technology, conventional and dual-use goods, and chemical and biological proliferation risks. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

47. Correct Answer: (a) Five years' imprisonment and a fine of at least ₹1 crore

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: Organised crime under the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 is punishable with imprisonment for a minimum term of five years, which may extend to ten years. The offender is also liable to pay a fine of not less than ₹1 crore. If an institution is involved, its property may be attached and forfeited. The

proportionate cost of conducting the examination may also be recovered from it. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

48. Correct Answer: (a) K. Radhakrishnan

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Former ISRO Chairman Dr K. Radhakrishnan chaired the High-Level Committee of Experts constituted by the Ministry of Education in June 2024. The committee examined reforms in the examination process, data-security protocols and the organisational structure of the NTA. It also reviewed standard operating procedures and the grievance-redressal mechanism. Dr Randeep Guleria and Professor B. J. Rao were among its members. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

49. Correct Answer: (c) UNESCO, the United Nations agency for education and culture

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: The Global Education Monitoring Report is published by UNESCO through an editorially independent team. It monitors global progress towards education-related commitments, particularly Sustainable Development Goal 4. The report examines access, equity, inclusion, financing and the quality of education. UNICEF mainly publishes reports relating to children, while the OECD is associated with assessments such as PISA. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

50. Correct Answer: (b) Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: PARAKH stands for Performance Assessment, Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development. It was established within NCERT pursuant to the objectives of the National Education Policy 2020. It develops norms, standards and guidelines for student assessment across recognised school-education boards. PARAKH also promotes competency-based assessment and conducts national-level achievement surveys. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

51. Correct Answer: (a) Societies Registration Act, 1860

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: The National Testing Agency was registered as a society on May 15, 2018, under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It was established as an autonomous and self-sustained testing organisation under the Department of Higher Education. The NTA conducts examinations such as NEET-UG, JEE Main, CUET and UGC-NET. It is therefore not a statutory commission established by a separate Act of Parliament. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

52. Correct Answer: (c) Central Bureau of Investigation

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: The Central Bureau of Investigation took over the wider investigation into the NEET-UG paper-leak allegations. It examined the procurement, circulation and sale of examination questions across different States. The matter had initially been investigated by various State police authorities. The CBI derives its principal investigative powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

Section C: Legal Reasoning

53. Correct Answer: (d) The decision is incomplete because equality should be considered with religious freedom rather than treated as sufficient to displace the religious claim.

Reference Line: "Equality cannot simply displace religious freedom."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The presence of material connecting the practice with spiritual meaning makes the religious-freedom claim relevant, but Justice Malhotra's reasoning does not establish that religious freedom should receive greater weight merely because such material exists. Her position requires consideration of both claims rather than predetermined priority for religion. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The passage states that Article 25 is subject to other fundamental rights contained in Part III, making equality constitutionally relevant. However, Justice Malhotra's dissent rejects the proposition that the existence of an equality objection is sufficient to displace the competing claim of religious freedom without further examination. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Determining whether the practice is essential may be relevant under the majority's doctrinal approach, but it does not accurately express the particular proposition attributed to Justice Malhotra. Her reasoning cautions against judicial evaluation of religious practices and objects to equality being treated as dispositive by itself. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The High Court treats differential treatment as sufficient to conclude the dispute and declines to examine the claimed religious dimension of the practice. Justice Malhotra's reasoning requires equality and religious freedom to be considered together rather than allowing one claim to displace the other at the threshold. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

54. Correct Answer: (c) The administrative and financial rules may be regulated, but the lamp reduction affects a practice presented as central to worship.

Reference Line: "The essential religious practices doctrine protects practices regarded as integral to a religion while allowing regulation of secular matters such as administration, property and finances."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The administrative and financial directions concern secular temple management. However, the State cannot treat the lamp reduction in the same manner merely because it was introduced for efficiency, since it alters a ceremony presented as central to worship. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The lamp reduction may require religious scrutiny because it changes the ceremony itself. The financial rules do not acquire the same religious character merely because they support the temple or its ceremonies. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Auditing donations, leasing shops, fixing salaries and regulating purchases concern administration, property and finances. Reducing the lamps, however, directly changes a practice described as central to the temple's form of worship. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Auditing and salaries are regulable, but so is the competitive leasing of temple shops because it concerns property administration. Leasing does not require religious review merely because it concerns temple affairs. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

55. Correct Answer: (a) Article 26 protects the Mandal's management of religious affairs and administration of property, while both remain subject to public order, morality and health.

Reference Line: "Article 26 grants every religious denomination, or any section thereof, the right to manage its affairs in matters of religion and to own, acquire and administer property, subject to public order, morality and health."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) Article 26 protects a denomination's management of religious affairs as well as its ownership, acquisition and administration of property. Both protections operate subject to public order, morality and health, making the Mandal's claim of immunity from the safety measures inconsistent with the passage. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) This option correctly subjects religious affairs to public order and health but treats property administration as carrying a distinct protection from those limitations. The passage places the denomination's Article 26 rights within the same framework of public order, morality and health. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) The passage expressly grants religious denominations the right to manage their affairs in matters of religion. Decisions concerning rituals are therefore covered by denominational autonomy and do not arise principally from the personal religious freedom of individual members. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Smoke-related illness provides a basis for applying the health limitation to the ritual. However, the passage does not place the administration of denominational property beyond public order, morality and health merely because that property produces income for temple activities. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

56. Correct Answer: (b) Shirur Mutt v. Commissioner, Hindu Endowments

Explanation: The denominational test originated in Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments v. Sri Lakshmindra Thirtha Swamiar of Shirur Mutt. The Supreme Court examined the meaning of "religious denomination" under Article 26. It treated a denomination as a collection of individuals identified by a common faith, common organisation and distinctive name. The Court concluded that the followers of the Madhwacharya tradition satisfied these requirements. The decision, delivered in 1954, also became foundational to the essential religious practices doctrine.

57. Correct Answer: (d) Article 15(3), which permits special provisions for women and children

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) Article 15(1) prohibits specified forms of State discrimination, including discrimination on the ground of sex. It does not contain the particular enabling authority for special supportive provisions for women. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Article 15(2) protects access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and specified public facilities. The question concerns the State's authority to provide supportive arrangements rather than denial of access. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Article 16(2) concerns equality and non-discrimination in public employment. Assistance centres for pilgrims do not regulate governmental employment or appointment. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Article 15(3) expressly permits special provisions for women and children. It supports the State's authority to introduce such facilities, although the particular arrangements must still remain constitutionally reasonable. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

58. Correct Answer: (a) Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists

Explanation: Explanation II to Article 25 governs the interpretation of Article 25(2)(b). It provides that references to Hindus include persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion. The corresponding reference to Hindu religious institutions is interpreted in the same inclusive manner. This deeming provision is confined to the constitutional purpose for which it has been enacted. It does not state that the three religions cease to possess their distinct religious identities.

59. Correct Answer: (d) Yes, because meaningful response required disclosure of the proposed grounds and an order showing consideration of the material produced.

Reference Lines: "Where an elector's eligibility is doubtful, the Electoral Registration Officer must issue a show-cause notice stating the proposed grounds, permit a meaningful response, consider the material produced and pass a reasoned speaking order."

"Therefore, deleting an elector without adequate notice, fair hearing or consideration of documents remains open to legal challenge."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) The passage does not provide that earlier enrolment or production of residence documents conclusively removes the officer's authority to examine eligibility. These documents constitute relevant material that must be evaluated, but their production does not determine the result without further scrutiny. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) An opportunity to submit documents forms one part of procedural fairness, but a meaningful response requires disclosure of the proposed grounds. Meher could not determine whether she needed to address residence, identity or citizenship. Moreover, an unexplained conclusion does not constitute a reasoned speaking order. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Electoral accuracy may justify verification of doubtful entries, but it does not replace the procedural requirements governing deletion. The facts establish that the documents were received, but the order does not show that their contents were examined and evaluated. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) The notice did not identify the proposed grounds of exclusion, preventing Meher from giving a properly focused response. The final order also failed to discuss the documents produced or provide intelligible reasons for rejecting them. Both deficiencies make the deletion open to legal challenge. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

60. Correct Answer: (a) The exercise is intensive in substance because fresh household verification and renewed examination determine its character despite the later claims process.

Reference Lines: "An intensive revision differs from an ordinary summary revision because it does not merely update an existing roll through claims and objections."

"It may undertake fresh, house-to-house verification, distribute enumeration forms and require renewed examination of eligibility."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

- (a) The passage distinguishes the two forms of revision through the nature of the process rather than its official description. House-to-house verification, fresh enumeration forms and renewed examination indicate that the roll is being reverified rather than updated primarily through claims and objections. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) An existing roll may provide an administrative starting point for an intensive exercise. The relevant distinction is whether the roll is updated through claims and objections or subjected to fresh household verification and renewed examination. The subsequent claims process does not change the preceding exercise's character. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) This option correctly identifies the additional procedures but incorrectly describes them as safeguards attached to a summary revision. The passage treats household verification, enumeration forms and renewed examination as features distinguishing an intensive revision from an ordinary summary process. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) The passage does not classify a revision according to separate treatment of matched and unmatched electors. Fresh forms, household visits and renewed confirmation were used across the district, indicating a systematic intensive verification rather than a mixed revision. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

61. Correct Answer: (c) Twelve States and Union Territories; January 1, 2026

Reference Line:

"For the SIR connected with the 2026 electoral rolls, the Commission officially recorded that the exercise covered twelve States and Union Territories with January 1, 2026 as the qualifying date."

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

- (a) This option states the correct qualifying date but reduces the geographical coverage from twelve to eleven jurisdictions. The passage expressly mentions twelve States and Union Territories collectively. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) This option correctly states the geographical coverage but substitutes April 1, 2026 for the recorded qualifying date of January 1, 2026. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option accurately states both relevant details: the exercise covered twelve States and Union Territories, and January 1, 2026 was the qualifying date. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) This option preserves the correct number and qualifying date but wrongly excludes Union Territories from the geographical coverage. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

62. Correct Answer: (a) Requiring enrolled persons to establish eligibility afresh through documentary verification for continued retention.

Reference Line: "The principal object of SIR is to ensure that every eligible citizen is included, while dead, shifted, duplicate or otherwise ineligible persons are removed."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Documentary verification may operate as a method used during an intensive revision, but it is not identified as a component of the principal object stated in the passage. The stated object concerns the composition of the roll rather than a particular evidentiary procedure for retaining existing entries. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) This option represents the inclusionary component of the stated object. Ensuring that citizens who satisfy the applicable electoral requirements are included prevents eligible persons from remaining outside the electoral roll. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) This option reflects the corrective component of SIR by referring to entries affected by death, relocation or loss of eligibility. These correspond to the categories that the passage states should be removed. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) This option captures two further components of the stated object: detecting duplicate registrations and removing entries connected with persons lacking valid electoral eligibility. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

63. Correct Answer: (a) Six specified religious communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan who entered India on or before December 31, 2014

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The framework covers members of six specified communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan who entered India on or before December 31, 2014, subject to the prescribed statutory conditions. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Myanmar is not included among the three countries specified for this statutory framework. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The option correctly states the countries and cut-off date but reduces the number of specified communities from six to five. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The option preserves the correct countries and number of communities but changes the statutory cut-off to December 31, 2015. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

64. Correct Answer: (b) Right to information under Article 19(1)(a)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

(a) Although political contributions may reflect a person's political preferences, the Court did not invalidate the non-disclosure framework for violating the freedom to form associations. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The Court held that information about political funding enables voters to assess political parties and make informed electoral choices. It therefore falls within the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a). Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The challenge was not decided on the basis that political contributions affected the donor's freedom to carry on a trade, profession or occupation. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Donor privacy was considered as a competing interest, but Article 21 was not the constitutional guarantee whose violation led to the invalidation of the non-disclosure framework. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

65. Correct Answer: (a) Uttarakhand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Uttarakhand: Uttarakhand became the first State after Independence to enact and implement a Uniform Civil Code through legislation passed by its own State Legislature. This qualification distinguishes it from Goa, where a pre-existing Portuguese-origin civil-law framework continued after its integration with India. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Gujarat: Gujarat has actively considered the introduction of a Uniform Civil Code and has taken institutional steps concerning such a framework. However, it was not the first State after Independence to bring a legislatively enacted UCC into force; Uttarakhand had already attained that distinction. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Goa: Goa is frequently described as having a common civil-law system, but its legal framework traces its origin to the Portuguese Civil Code and was not originally enacted after Independence by the Goa Legislature. The wording of the question therefore deliberately excludes Goa from the correct answer. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Himachal Pradesh: Himachal Pradesh had not become the first State to enact and enforce a Uniform Civil Code through its legislature. Its inclusion is plausible because it is a neighbouring Himalayan State, but the relevant legislative and implementation initiative was undertaken by Uttarakhand. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

66. Correct Answer: (b) Common civil reform should secure substantive equality while preserving beneficial customs.

Reference Line:

“On this view, the State should first reform discriminatory rules, preserve protective customs and build voluntary common institutions. A legitimate common code must secure substantive equality without converting cultural uniformity into its measure of justice.”

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

(a) The passage expressly rejects the assumption that identical rules necessarily produce equality. It uses matrilineal Khasi and Garo inheritance practices to demonstrate that imposing a uniform rule based on patrilineal assumptions may weaken rights already enjoyed by women. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The author supports reform that removes discriminatory rules, protects customs that already advance women's rights and creates voluntary common legal institutions. Uniformity is acceptable only when it serves substantive equality rather than becoming an independent measure of justice. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The passage does not place personal laws beyond constitutional scrutiny. On the contrary, it explains that any UCC and existing personal-law arrangements remain reviewable where they conflict with Fundamental Rights such as equality and non-discrimination. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The passage cautions against merely invalidating an existing personal-law statute because doing so may create a legal vacuum. It therefore does not advocate striking down personal laws first and constructing replacement regimes only afterwards. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

67. Correct Answer: (c) Concurrent List

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Union List: The Union List contains matters over which Parliament ordinarily possesses exclusive legislative competence. Marriage, divorce, adoption and succession are not placed in this List, even though Parliament may legislate upon them because they fall within the Concurrent List. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) State List: The State List contains subjects over which State Legislatures ordinarily exercise exclusive competence, subject to constitutional exceptions. Personal-law matters such as marriage, adoption and succession are not assigned exclusively to States under this List. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Concurrent List: Entry 5 of the Concurrent List expressly covers marriage and divorce, infants and minors, adoption, wills, intestacy and succession, joint family and partition, and matters formerly governed by personal law. Both Parliament and State Legislatures may therefore legislate in this field, subject to the rules concerning repugnancy. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Residuary powers: Residuary legislative power applies to matters that are not enumerated in the State or Concurrent Lists and generally belongs to Parliament. Since personal-law subjects are expressly included in Entry 5 of the Concurrent List, no resort to residuary power is required. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

68. Correct Answer: (a) Special Marriage Act, 1954

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Special Marriage Act, 1954: The Special Marriage Act provides a statutory form of civil marriage between two persons when the prescribed conditions are satisfied. It does not require the parties to convert or to solemnise the marriage through a ceremony prescribed by a particular religion. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: The Hindu Marriage Act codifies matrimonial law for persons falling within its specified religious and statutory scope. It is therefore a community-linked personal-law enactment rather than the general religion-neutral civil-marriage route contemplated by the question. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Foreign Marriage Act, 1969: The Foreign Marriage Act principally regulates marriages involving Indian citizens solemnised outside India before designated Marriage Officers. Its distinguishing feature is the foreign territorial setting, not the provision of India's general domestic civil-marriage framework. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872: The Indian Christian Marriage Act regulates the solemnisation of marriages where one or both parties profess Christianity and prescribes the relevant authorities and procedures. It is not the general secular statute allowing any two eligible persons to marry without reference to a religion-specific framework. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

69. Correct Answer: (b) Article 244(2) read with the Sixth Schedule

Reference Line:

"Khasi and Garo customary systems in Meghalaya are matrilineal and place inheritance and management of family property with the youngest daughter."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Article 244(1) applies the Fifth Schedule to Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in States other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. Since Meghalaya is expressly excluded from this arrangement, Article 244(1) read with the Fifth Schedule is inapplicable here. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Article 244(2) expressly applies the Sixth Schedule to the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. The Sixth Schedule provides the constitutional foundation for autonomous district and regional councils in these northeastern tribal areas. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Article 243M limits the application of the constitutional provisions concerning Panchayats to specified Scheduled and tribal areas. It does not place Meghalaya's tribal areas under the Fifth Schedule or constitute the principal source of their autonomous administrative framework. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Article 371B creates a special arrangement involving a committee of the Assam Legislative Assembly and is specifically connected with Assam. Although the Sixth Schedule applies in Meghalaya, Article 371B is not the constitutional provision governing its tribal administration. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

70. Correct Answer: (d) Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

(a) Justice D. K. Jain: Justice D. K. Jain served as the Chairperson of the Twentieth Law Commission during the initial part of its tenure. Since the public notice on the Uniform Civil Code was issued by the Twenty-second Law Commission, his association with an earlier Commission does not satisfy the question. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Justice A. P. Shah: Justice A. P. Shah succeeded Justice D. K. Jain as the Chairperson of the Twentieth Law Commission and continued in that position until 2015. Although he headed a Law Commission, he was not serving as the

Chairperson of the Twenty-second Law Commission when the UCC consultation was reopened. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Dr. Justice B. S. Chauhan: Dr. Justice B. S. Chauhan chaired the Twenty-first Law Commission, which released the 2018 Consultation Paper on the reform of family law mentioned in the passage. The question, however, concerns the subsequent Commission that issued a fresh public notice inviting views on the UCC. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi: Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi served as the Chairperson of the Twenty-second Law Commission, which issued the public notice inviting views from the public and recognised religious organisations on the Uniform Civil Code. The official records identify him as the Chairperson of that Commission during the relevant period. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

71. Correct Answer: (d) Exclusion from Article 12 may prevent an Article 32 claim, while an Article 226 challenge may remain available for public-duty decisions.

Reference Lines: "Article 32 enables a person to approach the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights, while Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs for enforcing Fundamental Rights and 'for any other purpose.'" "Consequently, proceedings against BCCI under Article 32 for enforcing Fundamental Rights are not maintainable." "However, BCCI is not beyond judicial review."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) BCCI's exclusion from Article 12 affects a claim brought against it under Article 32. However, Article 226 may apply to its public-function decisions even without governmental participation in the particular decision under challenge. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Pervasive governmental control is relevant when determining whether a body falls within Article 12. Article 226 jurisdiction over BCCI instead arises from the public nature of the duty performed and does not depend on proof of regulatory supervision. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The passage states that proceedings against BCCI under Article 32 for enforcing Fundamental Rights are not maintainable. It also explains that Article 226 may reach public duties even when those duties were not expressly created by legislation. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) BCCI's exclusion from Article 12 prevents it from being proceeded against under Article 32 on the footing that it is State. Its public functions nevertheless permit a High Court to review the relevant decisions under Article 226. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

72. Correct Answer: (b) The High Court may test public-function decisions for fairness and reasonableness without changing BCCI's status as an autonomous private body.

Reference Lines: "In BCCI v. Cricket Association of Bihar, the Supreme Court held that BCCI is amenable to writ jurisdiction under Article 226 because it performs important public functions."

"Thus, while BCCI remains an autonomous private body outside Article 12, High Courts may review its public-function decisions and require it to act fairly, reasonably and without arbitrariness."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The passage connects Article 226 review with decisions made in the performance of public functions. It does not place BCCI's unrelated private or commercial arrangements under the same constitutional standard merely because they are made by the same organisation. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) BCCI's public-function decisions may be examined for fairness, reasonableness and absence of arbitrariness. This jurisdiction does not convert BCCI into State under Article 12 or alter its institutional status as a private body. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Commercial revenue may support BCCI's cricket-related activities, but that connection does not give each revenue decision the character of a public function. The passage confines review to actions involving the discharge of public duties. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Article 226 jurisdiction over BCCI follows from the nature of its public functions rather than governmental participation in the disputed action. Requiring such participation introduces a control-based condition that the passage does not impose for Article 226 review. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

73. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because the combined funding, appointments and policy influence indicate governmental domination despite autonomy in routine sporting matters.

Reference Line: “The principal inquiry, assessed from the cumulative facts, is whether the body is financially, functionally and administratively dominated by, or under the control of, the Government.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The inquiry considers the cumulative effect of financial, functional and administrative control. Dominant funding, control over most board appointments, approval of the Chief Executive and influence over significant policies collectively indicate governmental domination despite operational independence in certain areas. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Corporate form and operational independence are relevant considerations, but they do not resolve the cumulative inquiry. This option gives greater weight to coaching and sponsorship autonomy while overlooking the Government’s financial and administrative position within NSPB. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The removal may raise a question of procedural fairness, and athletic training may serve an important public purpose. However, Article 12 status depends on the body’s relationship with the Government rather than the seriousness of the grievance or public importance of the activity. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The Board may formally retain responsibility for its final decisions, but the constitutional inquiry considers the complete structure of control. The Government’s dominant funding, appointment powers and ability to influence significant policies cannot be assessed through the reconsideration power alone. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

74. Correct Answer: (c) ISCC falls outside Article 12 because its monopoly and public functions operate without legally protected exclusivity or pervasive governmental control.

Reference Lines: “BCCI’s monopoly over cricket was neither legally created nor protected by the State.”

“Performing functions of public importance, without governmental authorisation and pervasive control, was insufficient to bring BCCI within Article 12.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Travel clearances, permission to use the national emblem and consultation indicate interaction between ISCC and the Government. They do not confer governmental authority over ISCC’s finances, elections, rules or disciplinary decisions and therefore do not establish functional dependence. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) National selection and disciplinary authority give ISCC substantial influence over competitive chess and professional careers. The passage nevertheless requires governmental authorisation and pervasive control rather than treating the governmental character of the functions as sufficient. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) ISCC’s practical monopoly arises from international recognition and acceptance by tournament organisers rather than a legal or governmental grant. Its private funding and management, together with governmental inability to alter its rules or decisions, show the absence of pervasive control. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Absence of regular governmental funding supports ISCC’s independence, but the Article 12 inquiry does not make funding the principal or decisive factor. The conclusion must follow from the combined absence of State-protected monopoly and pervasive control. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

75. Correct Answer: (b) Local authorities

Reference Line:

“Article 12 of the Constitution defines ‘State’ for Part III to include the Government and Parliament of India, the Government and Legislature of each State, and all local or other authorities within India or under the control of the Government of India.”

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

- (a) The expression “other authorities” ordinarily covers bodies that satisfy the constitutional tests developed for identifying governmental agencies or instrumentalities. Municipalities and panchayats are more specifically covered by the distinct expression “local authorities.” Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Municipalities and panchayats administer local affairs within defined territorial areas and exercise powers conferred by law. They therefore fall within the expression “local authorities” and are included in the definition of “State” under Article 12. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) “Public bodies” is a broad descriptive expression that may include several organisations performing activities of public importance. However, it is not the specific constitutional expression used in Article 12 to include municipalities and panchayats. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Municipalities and panchayats are ordinarily established or recognised by legislation, but the expression “statutory bodies” does not itself appear as a separate category in Article 12. Their inclusion arises specifically from their status as local authorities. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

76. Correct Answer: (c)

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) Article 38 directs the State to promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order informed by justice and by reducing inequalities. It imposes a substantive Directive Principle but does not incorporate the definition of “State” contained in Part III. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Article 39 enumerates principles concerning livelihood, distribution of material resources, concentration of wealth, equal pay and protection of workers and children. Although its obligations are addressed to the State, it does not define that expression by reference to Article 12. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Article 36 is the definitional provision at the beginning of Part IV. By providing that “State” has the same meaning as in Part III, it incorporates the Article 12 definition into the Directive Principles, subject to the contextual qualification contained in Article 36. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) Article 37 explains that the Directive Principles are not enforceable by courts but remain fundamental in governance and must be applied by the State in making laws. It addresses their legal status and constitutional importance rather than defining “State.” Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

77. Correct Answer: (b) The President initially issues the Proclamation, while parliamentary approval determines its continued operation.

Reference Line: “Every Proclamation [was] to be laid before each House of Parliament...and would cease to operate after two months unless approved within that period by resolutions of both Houses.”

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

- (a) The passage does not require prior parliamentary authorisation. Parliament’s role concerns approval for continuation after the President issues the Proclamation. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) The initial power to issue the Proclamation rests with the President, while continuation beyond the prescribed period depends upon approval by both Houses. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) Parliamentary silence causes the Proclamation to cease after the prescribed period. Positive approval by both Houses is required. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) The President and Parliament perform different functions rather than exercising identical authority. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

78. Correct Answer: (a) War, external aggression and armed rebellion

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) Article 352 presently states the grounds in the order of war, external aggression and armed rebellion. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) This option contains the three grounds but incorrectly places external aggression before war. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) The option correctly begins with war but reverses the positions of external aggression and armed rebellion. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Armed rebellion appears as the third ground rather than the first, making this sequence incorrect. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

79. Correct Answer: (b) The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) The Thirty-eighth Amendment strengthened the finality associated with presidential satisfaction in emergency matters. It did not make the substitution asked about. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) The Forty-fourth Amendment replaced the broad expression “internal disturbance” with the narrower ground of “armed rebellion”. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) The Forty-second Amendment introduced extensive constitutional changes during the Emergency period but did not make this substitution. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) The Fifty-ninth Amendment introduced special emergency-related provisions concerning Punjab. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

80. Correct Answer: (a) Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly

Reference Line: “Dr. B.R. Ambedkar proposed that where the President was satisfied that a grave emergency existed threatening the security of India or any part of its territory by war, external aggression or internal disturbance, the President could issue a Proclamation declaring the emergency.”

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation:

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar served as Chairman of the Drafting Committee. In that capacity, he introduced and defended numerous draft provisions before the Constituent Assembly. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru chaired the Union Constitution Committee. Ambedkar’s principal institutional position was Chairman of the Drafting Committee rather than this committee. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) B.N. Rau served as the Constitutional Adviser and prepared the preliminary constitutional draft. Ambedkar subsequently led the committee responsible for examining and revising the draft. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad served as President of the Constituent Assembly. Ambedkar participated as a member and Drafting Committee Chairman but did not hold the presidency of the Assembly. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

81. Correct Answer: (c) Article 352-National Emergency; Article 356-President’s Rule; Article 360-Financial Emergency

Reference Line: “On 2 August 1949, the Constituent Assembly considered Draft Article 275, dealing with the Proclamation of Emergency.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

- (a) Article 352 governs a National Emergency rather than a Financial Emergency. Article 360, not Article 352, addresses a threat to the financial stability or credit of India. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.
- (b) Article 356 concerns failure of constitutional machinery in a State, commonly referred to as President’s Rule. It does not contain the National Emergency provision. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.
- (c) Article 352 governs a National Emergency, Article 356 governs President’s Rule in a State, and Article 360 governs a Financial Emergency. The arrangement correctly matches each provision. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The option correctly identifies Article 352 but reverses the subjects of Articles 356 and 360. Financial Emergency is governed by Article 360, whereas President's Rule is governed by Article 356. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

82. Correct Answer: (a) Six months from the second approving resolution, renewable by both Houses for further six-month periods.

Static Legal Basis: Article 352(5) provides that an approved Proclamation ordinarily ceases after six months from the date on which the second approving resolution is passed. It may continue for further periods of six months whenever both Houses pass resolutions approving its continuance.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The initial six-month period is calculated from the date on which the second of the two approving resolutions is passed. Continuation for each further six-month period requires resolutions approving it in both Houses. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) The period does not begin from the first approving resolution because approval remains incomplete until the other House passes its resolution. Article 352(5) therefore uses the date of the second resolution. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The six-month duration does not begin from the date on which the President issues the Proclamation. Its starting point is the passage of the second parliamentary resolution approving it. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Approval by the House of the People does not independently determine the six-month starting point. The relevant date is the passage of the second approving resolution, which may be passed by either House depending on the order of approval. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

Section D: Logical Reasoning

83. Correct Answer: (c) S, originally at Position 16

The verified final arrangement, together with the original position of each letter, is:

Final Position	Letter	Original Position
1	O	11
2	M	17
3	U	8
4	I	6
5	C	1
6	N	3
7	I	10
8	T	7
9	S	16
10	O	2
11	S	4
12	I	15
13	T	9
14	A	13
15	N	12
16	T	5
17	L	14

The final arrangement is therefore:

O M U I C N I T S O S I T A N T L

There are 17 letters, so the exact middle position is Position 9. The letter at Position 9 in the final arrangement is S. Tracking this occurrence of S through the transformations shows that it originally occupied Position 16. The other occurrence of S, originally at Position 4, finishes at Position 11. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

84. Correct Answer: (a) 57

The letters originally occupying prime positions finish as follows: Position 2 goes to 10, Position 3 goes to 6, Position 5 goes to 16, Position 7 goes to 8, Position 11 goes to 1, Position 13 goes to 14 and Position 17 goes to 2. Their final positions therefore total $10 + 6 + 16 + 8 + 1 + 14 + 2$. The sum is 57. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

85. Correct Answer: (d) Two

The letter originally at Position 16 finishes at Position 9. The relevant non-prime-position vowels lying to its left are I from original Position 6, U from Position 8 and I from Position 10. Their final positions are 4, 3 and 7 respectively. Position 6 to Position 4 preserves even parity, while Positions 8 to 3 and 10 to 7 change from even to odd. Therefore, exactly two vowels change positional parity. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

86. Correct Answer: (b) M and T

The middle position is 9, so the equidistant position pairs are 8 and 10, 7 and 11, 6 and 12, and so forth. Positions 8 and 10 contain letters originally from Positions 7 and 2, both prime, giving a combined value of 9. Positions 2 and 16 contain letters originally from Positions 17 and 5, also both prime, giving a combined value of 22. This is the greatest qualifying total, and the letters at those positions are M and T. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

87. Correct Answer: (c) M

Immediately before the final cyclic shift, the arrangement is NITSOSITANTLOMUIC. Shifting this sequence five places to the left produces SITANTLOMUICNITSO. The ninth letter in this alternative arrangement is M. Therefore, changing only the direction of the final shift places M in the middle. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

88. Correct Answer: (a) M, fifteen positions

The letter M originally occupies Position 17. In the final arrangement, it occupies Position 2, creating an absolute displacement of $|17 - 2| = 15$ positions. The next-largest movements are T from Position 5 to Position 16, a

displacement of 11, and O from Position 11 to Position 1, a displacement of 10. Therefore, M undergoes the greatest movement. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

89. Correct Answer: (d) 10:31:40 PM and 10:30:48 PM

The terminal clock was 11 minutes and 40 seconds fast. Subtracting that amount from the recorded completion time of 10:43:20 PM gives an actual completion time of 10:31:40 PM. The procedure required exactly 52 seconds, so it must have begun at 10:30:48 PM. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

90. Correct Answer: (b) 10:30:25–10:32:55 PM; it fully contained the procedure

The camera was 4 minutes and 50 seconds slow, so that amount must be added to each displayed camera time. The displayed entry time of 10:25:35 PM becomes 10:30:25 PM actual time, while the displayed exit time of 10:28:05 PM becomes 10:32:55 PM. The export procedure lasted from 10:30:48 PM to 10:31:40 PM, which lies entirely within this interval. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

91. Correct Answer: (c) Arman

Veda remained at the seminar until 10:26:30 PM and required at least four minutes and twenty seconds to reach the terminal. Her earliest possible arrival was therefore 10:30:50 PM, two seconds after the procedure had to begin. Noor's earliest arrival was 10:30:55 PM because she remained in the clean room until 10:27:15 PM and required three minutes and forty seconds to travel. Arman could arrive by 10:29:55 PM after his 10:25:20 PM cafeteria purchase and four-minute-thirty-five-second journey. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

92. Correct Answer: (a) Her recorded presence until 10:26:30 PM and the minimum travel time of four minutes and twenty seconds

The export had to begin at 10:30:48 PM. Veda could not leave the seminar before 10:26:30 PM and required at least four minutes and twenty seconds to reach the terminal. Even under the most favourable assumption, she could arrive only at 10:30:50 PM. Thus, her seminar presence and the established travel time exclude her without relying on the badge scan. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

93. Correct Answer: (d) A copied V-17 credential was used at the terminal while the registered chip remained active elsewhere

The auditorium reader accepted the original hardware chip associated with V-17 at 10:29:58 PM. Less than one minute later, the terminal accepted the same credential number but recorded a different hardware signature. The duplicate-device flag is generated only when two different devices present the same credential within twelve minutes. These facts support the conclusion that a copied V-17 credential was presented at the terminal while the original chip remained active. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

94. Correct Answer: (b) It treats evidence having a verified innocent explanation as evidence uniquely connected with the export

Noor's print was found on the capsule, but inventory video already established that she had inspected the same capsule at 8:00 PM while wearing laboratory gloves. She subsequently transferred it in a sealed container to Arman, who confirmed that the seal was intact. Her print can therefore be explained by authorised earlier contact rather than by participation in the later export. Treating the print as conclusive ignores this verified innocent explanation. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

95. Correct Answer: (c) Arman is the most plausible operator, although assistance in obtaining the copied credential remains possible

Arman alone had sufficient time to reach the terminal before the procedure began. He knew the PIN, had received the capsule and remained unaccounted for during the relevant interval. The use of a copied V-17 credential suggests that another person may have assisted in obtaining or producing the credential, but it does not establish that the assistant was physically present during the export. Arman is therefore the strongest inference rather than a conclusively proven operator. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

96. Correct Answer: (d) Son-in-law

A is the husband of B, and B is the mother of C, making A the father of C. C is the maternal uncle of D, meaning C is the brother of D's mother. E is the father of D because D is E's daughter and E is identified as the husband of F; therefore, F is D's mother. F and C are siblings, making F another child of A, and E, as F's husband, is A's son-in-law. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

97. Correct Answer: (a) Niece

P is the elder brother of Q, and Q is the daughter of R. R is the husband of S, while S is also the mother of T, making P, Q and T siblings. T is the maternal uncle of U, so U's mother is a sister of T and consequently also a sister of P. Since U is female, U is P's niece. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

98. Correct Answer: (c) Grandniece or great-niece

M is the maternal uncle of N, so M is the brother of N's mother. N is the daughter of P, and P is the husband of Q, making Q N's mother and M Q's brother. Q is also the mother of R; R and S are siblings, so S is Q's child and M's niece. S is the mother of T, making T the daughter of M's niece and therefore M's grandniece or great-niece. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

99. Correct Answer: (b) $T \oplus X \Delta Y \oplus V$

T is the mother of X. X is the elder brother of Y, so X and Y share both biological parents, making T the mother of Y as well. Y is the mother of V, which makes T the maternal grandmother of V. Since X is Y's brother, X is also the maternal uncle of V. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

100. Correct Answer: (d) Great-granddaughter

R is the mother of S. S is the maternal uncle of T, so S is the brother of T's mother, who is established as V because T is the daughter of U and U is V's husband. Therefore, V is also R's child. V is the mother of W, W and X are siblings, and X is the mother of Y. The generations are $R \rightarrow V \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y$, making Y R's great-granddaughter. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

101. Correct Answer: (b) First cousin

H is the daughter of J, while J is the elder brother of K. K is the husband of L, and L is the mother of M, making M the child of K and L. M is the maternal uncle of N, so M is the brother of N's mother. Since N is the daughter of P and P is the husband of Q, Q is N's mother and therefore M's sister. M and Q are children of K, while H is the child of K's brother J, making H and Q first cousins. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

102. Correct Answer: (a) Astra–Cygnus, Boreal–Equinox and Draco–Fenix

The five conditions produce the following unique schedule:

Round	Matches
Round 1	Astra–Boreal; Cygnus–Draco; Equinox–Fenix
Round 2	Astra–Cygnus; Boreal–Equinox; Draco–Fenix
Round 3	Astra–Draco; Boreal–Fenix; Cygnus–Equinox
Round 4	Astra–Equinox; Boreal–Draco; Cygnus–Fenix
Round 5	Astra–Fenix; Boreal–Cygnus; Draco–Equinox

Condition 2 places Draco–Fenix immediately before Astra–Draco, while Condition 5 places Boreal–Equinox in that same immediately preceding round. In the unique schedule, Astra–Draco occurs in Round 3. Therefore, Draco–Fenix and Boreal–Equinox occur in Round 2, leaving Astra–Cygnus as the third match. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

103. Correct Answer: (d) Boreal, Cygnus, Draco, Equinox, Fenix

Astra plays Boreal in Round 1 and Cygnus in Round 2. Its Round 3 opponent is Draco, as fixed through the linked immediately-preceding conditions. Astra then plays Equinox in Round 4 and Fenix in Round 5. The opponent sequence is therefore Boreal, Cygnus, Draco, Equinox and Fenix. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

104. Correct Answer: (b) Astra–Draco and Cygnus–Equinox

Boreal–Fenix takes place in Round 3. Condition 3 then places Cygnus–Fenix in Round 4, the immediately following round. In Round 3, Astra faces Draco and the remaining available teams, Cygnus and Equinox, must face each other. Thus, Astra–Draco and Cygnus–Equinox accompany Boreal–Fenix. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

105. Correct Answer: (c) Six

When Condition 1 is removed, Conditions 2 to 5 still create linked restrictions involving Draco–Fenix, Astra–Draco, Boreal–Fenix, Cygnus–Fenix, Cygnus–Draco and Boreal–Equinox. However, they do not determine the relative

© 2026 Nishant Prakash Law Classes – All rights reserved. Unauthorized copying or distribution of this mock test, in any form, is strictly prohibited.

placement of Boreal–Draco and Astra–Fenix. Completing the round-robin structure under the remaining four conditions produces six valid schedules. Condition 1 eliminates five of them and selects the displayed schedule. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

106. Correct Answer: (a) Change Condition 2 so that Draco–Fenix occurs immediately after Astra–Draco
 Reversing Condition 2 while retaining Conditions 1, 3, 4 and 5 produces exactly one valid complete schedule. Reversing Condition 1 produces two possible schedules rather than one. Reversing Condition 3 or Condition 5 makes it impossible to construct any complete schedule satisfying all the remaining conditions. Therefore, only the change described in Option (a) preserves uniqueness. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

107. Correct Answer: (d) Astra–Cygnus, Boreal–Fenix and Draco–Equinox
 Under the modified Condition 2, the unique schedule becomes:

Round	Matches
Round 1	Astra–Cygnus; Boreal–Fenix; Draco–Equinox
Round 2	Astra–Equinox; Boreal–Draco; Cygnus–Fenix
Round 3	Astra–Fenix; Boreal–Equinox; Cygnus–Draco
Round 4	Astra–Draco; Boreal–Cygnus; Equinox–Fenix
Round 5	Astra–Boreal; Cygnus–Equinox; Draco–Fenix

Round 1 therefore contains Astra–Cygnus, Boreal–Fenix and Draco–Equinox. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

108. Correct Answer: (b) Five

A condition is indispensable here when removing it creates more than one valid schedule. Removing Conditions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 individually produces 6, 7, 6, 3 and 3 valid schedules respectively. Every condition is therefore necessary to reduce the possibilities to the one displayed schedule. Consequently, all five original conditions are individually indispensable to uniqueness. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

Section E: Quantitative Techniques

109. Correct Answer: (c) 425:406

Explanation: Urban Digital placements equal $48,000 \times 75\% \times 80\% = 28,800$, while rural Digital placements equal $18,000 \times 70\% \times 75\% = 9,450$, totalling 38,250. Manufacturing placements are $36,000 \times 80\% \times 70\% = 20,160$ in urban areas and $31,500 \times 80\% \times 65\% = 16,380$ in rural areas, totalling 36,540. The ratio 38,250:36,540 simplifies to 425:406. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

110. Correct Answer: (a) 70.79%

Explanation: The total number of course completers is 48,600 in Digital Services, 54,000 in Manufacturing and 45,000 in Healthcare Support, giving 1,47,600 completers. Placements across the three streams are 38,250, 36,540 and 29,700, totalling 1,04,490. Therefore, the placement percentage is $(1,04,490 \div 1,47,600) \times 100 = 70.79\%$. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

111. Correct Answer: (d) ₹220.32 crore

Explanation: Digital Services had 48,600 completers, producing a stipend liability of $48,600 \times ₹12,000 = ₹58.32$ crore. Manufacturing had 54,000 completers, costing ₹81 crore, while Healthcare Support had 45,000 completers, also costing ₹81 crore. The total stipend liability is $₹58.32 + ₹81 + ₹81 = ₹220.32$ crore. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

112. Correct Answer: (b) An increase of ₹6.48 crore

Explanation: The original Digital Services expenditure is ₹58.32 crore, so a 25% increase adds ₹14.58 crore. The original Healthcare Support expenditure is ₹81 crore, so a 10% reduction saves ₹8.10 crore. Manufacturing expenditure remains unchanged. Therefore, the net increase is $₹14.58 - ₹8.10 = ₹6.48$ crore. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

113. Correct Answer: (c) 350:171

Explanation: Urban Digital enrolment rises from 48,000 by 12.5% of 36,000 urban Manufacturing participants. This adds 4,500 participants and produces a revised total of 52,500. Rural Healthcare Support enrolment rises from 22,500 by 10% of 31,500 rural Manufacturing participants, adding 3,150 and producing 25,650 participants. The ratio 52,500:25,650 simplifies to 350:171. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

114. Correct Answer: (b) 8,784

Explanation: Urban non-enrolment is 36,000, of which 25%, or 9,000, will enter Manufacturing. Their expected placements are $9,000 \times 80\% \times 70\% = 5,040$. Rural non-enrolment is 18,000, of which 40%, or 7,200, will enter Manufacturing, producing $7,200 \times 80\% \times 65\% = 3,744$ placements. The total additional placements are $5,040 + 3,744 = 8,784$. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

115. Correct Answer: (d) 20,748 million litres

Explanation: Net delivery in Q1 is $5,000 \times 92\% = 4,600$ million litres. The corresponding values for Q2, Q3 and Q4 are $5,400 \times 92.5\% = 4,995$, $5,700 \times 94\% = 5,358$, and $6,100 \times 95\% = 5,795$ million litres. Their combined value is $4,600 + 4,995 + 5,358 + 5,795 = 20,748$ million litres. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

116. Correct Answer: (a) 28.23%

Explanation: Net Alternative Water equals $1,000 \times 92\% = 920$ in Q1, $1,350 \times 92.5\% = 1,248.75$ in Q2, $1,750 \times 94\% = 1,645$ in Q3 and $2,150 \times 95\% = 2,042.5$ in Q4. The annual total is 5,856.25 million litres. Its percentage of total annual net delivery is $(5,856.25 \div 20,748) \times 100 = 28.23\%$. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

117. Correct Answer: (c) 597:833

Explanation: Groundwater falls by $950 \times 20\% = 190$ million litres, while Desalination falls by $850 \times 10\% = 85$ million litres. Of the combined reduction of 275 million litres, Recycled Water receives 192.5 million litres and Reservoir

supply receives 82.5 million litres. Their revised values are 1,492.5 and 2,082.5 million litres, giving the simplified ratio $1,492.5:2,082.5 = 597:833$. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

118. Correct Answer: (b) 102.75 MWh

Explanation: Reducing Groundwater saves $190 \times 0.5 = 95$ MWh, while reducing Desalination saves $85 \times 2 = 170$ MWh. Additional Recycled Water consumes $192.5 \times 0.8 = 154$ MWh, and additional Reservoir supply consumes $82.5 \times 0.1 = 8.25$ MWh. Net energy savings are $95 + 170 - 154 - 8.25 = 102.75$ MWh. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

119. Correct Answer: (d) ₹3.90 crore

Explanation: Reduced Groundwater and Desalination save $190 \times ₹4 = ₹760$ lakh and $85 \times ₹6 = ₹510$ lakh. Added Recycled Water and Reservoir supply cost $192.5 \times ₹3.5 = ₹673.75$ lakh and $82.5 \times ₹2.5 = ₹206.25$ lakh. Net savings are $₹760 + ₹510 - ₹673.75 - ₹206.25 = ₹390$ lakh, or ₹3.90 crore. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

120. Correct Answer: (a) 30.23%

Explanation: After applying the conservation formula, gross Alternative Water becomes 1,114, 1,452.5, 1,870.5 and 2,257.5 million litres across Q1 to Q4. After applying the respective quarterly losses, these values become 1,024.88, 1,343.5625, 1,758.27 and 2,144.625 million litres, totalling 6,271.3375 million litres. Dividing this by total annual net delivery of 20,748 million litres gives 30.23%. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.