

**'COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST (CLAT) 2027
Mock 202715: Answer Key and Solution**



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

Section A: English Language

1. Correct Answer: (c) To separate general supernatural belief from a specific idea of Theism.

Reference Lines: "First we should distinguish theism from mere belief in the supernatural." / "Theism in my sense, Theism with a capital T, is belief not in deities but in God with a capital G."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): The passage does not present a continuous development from local deities to monotheism. It distinguishes between different kinds of belief rather than narrating a simple historical evolution. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The opening description presents the Church as spiritually powerful, but the passage does not mainly argue that churches protected communities from superstition. The later discussion focuses on the distinction between supernaturalism and Theism. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The passage's main concern is to distinguish mere belief in the supernatural from theism, and then to distinguish ordinary theism from Theism as belief in God with a capital G. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): The passage refers to pagan deities and the God of Genesis, but the purpose is not merely to compare moral authority. The main point is that Theism involves belief in a creator God, not merely belief in another heavenly or natural being. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

2. Correct Answer: (b) The Church gives human life a stable orientation amid death and immensity.

Reference Lines: "the dead all slumbering around it..." / "Strong was he that had a Church..." / "the vague shoreless Universe had become for him a firm city, and dwelling which he knew."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: Option (a): The memorial stones and the dead are part of the opening image, but the passage does not reduce the Church's significance to burial practices. The Church is presented as giving strength and spiritual orientation. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The opening suggests that the Church allows a person to stand meaningfully before God and man, even in the presence of death, darkness, immensity and eternity. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The passage describes the Church in a setting of darkness, but it does not say that darkness itself proves divine presence. The emphasis is on the Church giving order and meaning within a vast universe. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The Church is described as standing in remote mountains, but its importance is not limited to remoteness. The passage uses the setting to suggest existential and spiritual force. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

3. Correct Answer: (d) The Church gave the believer a stable spiritual home within cosmic vastness.

Reference Lines: "though 'in the centre of Immensities, in the conflux of Eternities,' yet manlike towards God and man..." / "the vague shoreless Universe had become for him a firm city, and dwelling which he knew."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The image of a "firm city" suggests greater stability and orientation, but the passage does not claim that the Church removes uncertainty or makes existence fully understandable. The contrast concerns a sense of belonging within vastness rather than complete intellectual certainty. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The metaphor of a familiar dwelling makes this interpretation plausible, but the passage does not specifically identify the "firm city" with the afterlife or eternity as a physical settlement. The image describes the believer's relation to existence more broadly. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The earlier reference to resurrection introduces the theme of death, but the quoted sentence extends beyond physical resurrection. It concerns the believer's position before God, humanity and the immense universe. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The contrast between a "vague shoreless Universe" and a "firm city" suggests that the Church gives the believer spiritual stability and a recognisable place within otherwise overwhelming cosmic immensity. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

4. Correct Answer: (a) Theism here means belief in a supreme creator, not merely in gods or spirits.

Reference Lines: "Theism in my sense... is belief not in deities but in God with a capital G." / "Yahweh, is not just another heavenly being like the sun or the moon, but the sun and moon's creator."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): The author's Theism refers to belief in God as creator, not simply to belief in gods, spirits or supernatural beings. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b): This option is too broad because the passage expressly distinguishes Theism from mere belief in the supernatural. Ghost-stories, rituals and omens are not Theism in the author's specific sense. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This describes belief in deities or a pantheon, which the author separates from Theism with a capital T. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): This describes supernatural or superstitious practices, such as rituals to prevent harvest failure or consulting sacred geese. The author separates such practices from Theism. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

5. Correct Answer: (c) To illustrate gods tied to natural forces and close to supernatural belief.

Reference Lines: "Especially where the deities are small and local enough, there seems little difference in principle between believing in such deities and believing in fairies or ghosts: think of nature-gods like Iris the rainbow-goddess... or Thor the thunder-god."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): The examples do not show belief in one supreme creator. They are used to show deities associated with particular natural phenomena or functions. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The passage later discusses human heroes becoming gods through apotheosis, but Iris, Freya, Persephone and Thor are introduced as nature-gods, not as examples of mortal heroes becoming divine. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The author uses these examples to show that some deities are small, local or nature-linked enough to resemble other forms of supernatural belief, such as belief in fairies or ghosts. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): The passage says supernaturalism is more universal than Theism, not that pagan gods are more universal than Theism in a developed philosophical sense. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

6. Correct Answer: (b) The author treats Theism as historically specific and distinct from superstition.

Reference Lines: "This is a much less universal phenomenon than supernaturalism/superstition. It has a historical particularity..." / "First we should distinguish theism from mere belief in the supernatural."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): The passage does not say that supernatural belief became meaningful only after Genesis. It says supernatural belief is a human universal and was known even to Pleistocene ancestors. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): The author presents supernaturalism as universal and ancient, while Theism is treated as more historically specific and conceptually different from superstition. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): The passage does not describe pagan gods as morally superior. It often presents them as small, local, nature-linked or added into haphazard pantheons. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The opening treats the Church as spiritually and existentially significant. It does not reduce the Church to a social institution. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

7. Correct Answer: (c) The art market projects certainty while depending on managed uncertainty.

Reference Lines: "The art market likes certainty..." / "Yet behind this appearance of assurance lies an industry structured around risk." / "The result is a system that functions not because certainty is common, but because doubt is carefully managed."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: Option (a): This option identifies a possible market problem, but it narrows the passage too much. The passage is not mainly about exaggerated auction estimates; it is about the deeper uncertainty surrounding attribution itself. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): Museums are important in the passage, but they are not presented as the only institutions shaping reputation. The passage also refers to collectors, governments, insurers, lenders, heirs, auction houses and scholars. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This option captures the central contrast in the passage. The art market prefers labels, dates and values that appear settled, but it actually rests on fragile attribution and carefully controlled doubt. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): The passage points out the limitations of connoisseurship, but it does not say that connoisseurship has failed. It also acknowledges the remarkable precision that trained connoisseurs have sometimes achieved. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

8. Correct Answer: (a) To show how disputed attribution can drastically alter value and reception.

Reference Lines: "Its last sale price was \$450.3 million in 2017 at Christie's." / "it might be worth only \$450,000." / "Enough question marks have been thrown up around Salvator Mundi that the painting has yet to be displayed in public since its sale."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The example shows how uncertainty over authorship can change a painting's estimated value by an enormous amount and also affect how confidently it is received or displayed. It therefore demonstrates the practical consequences of disputed attribution. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) The passage shows that expert disagreement can create lasting uncertainty, but it does not claim that disagreement itself destroys an artwork's authenticity. The dispute concerns whether the accepted attribution is correct. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The passage does not present auction prices as stronger evidence than scholarly judgment. Instead, the dramatic difference in possible value depends precisely on which scholarly attribution is accepted. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The absence of public display is presented as a consequence of unresolved uncertainty, not as a method for proving authorship. Displaying a painting cannot by itself establish who created it. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

9. Correct Answer: (b) Expert endorsement generally settles disputes before market reliance develops.

Reference Lines: "Sellers benefit from the highest plausible attribution." / "Buyers hope that the name on the label will hold." / "Museums, once they've committed, are rarely eager to reverse themselves." / "Two equally qualified scholars might disagree profoundly..."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The passage states that museums may be reluctant to reverse an attribution once they have publicly committed to it. Such institutional resistance can allow a disputed attribution to persist despite continuing uncertainty. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The passage presents expert disagreement as a recurring and sometimes long-lasting feature of attribution. Even highly qualified scholars may disagree for generations, so expert endorsement does not necessarily settle a dispute before the market begins relying upon an attribution. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The passage states that sellers benefit from the highest plausible attribution. This creates an incentive to preserve a prestigious attribution as long as it remains capable of scholarly or market defence. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Buyers hope that the name attached to an artwork will continue to hold because attribution affects both value and confidence. Their dependence on an established name can therefore contribute to the persistence of disputed claims. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

10. Correct Answer: (b) Attribution supports financial value, catalogues and historical meaning.

Reference Lines: "Attribution, in this sense, is not merely a scholarly exercise. It is the keystone of an economic and cultural structure. Without it, prices collapse, catalogues unravel, and historical narratives lose coherence."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): This option weakens the meaning of “keystone.” The passage does not treat attribution as a secondary label added after value and history are settled; rather, it says attribution helps hold value and history together. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This option captures the metaphor accurately. A keystone holds an arch together; similarly, attribution supports prices, catalogues and art-historical narratives. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): This option is too narrow. The passage mentions lenders, institutions and museums, but attribution affects the entire economic and cultural structure, not mainly museum loans to private buyers. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): This option misreads the passage. Attribution does not automatically remove uncertainty or turn opinion into fact; it often rests on fragile consensus, judgment and bias. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

11. Correct Answer: (c) It is valuable for visual judgment but vulnerable to subjectivity.

Reference Lines: “Connoisseurs developed astonishing sensitivity to visual nuance...” / “But connoisseurship is also subjective.” / “Two equally qualified scholars might disagree profoundly...”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): The passage does not describe connoisseurship as obsolete. It acknowledges that connoisseurs developed remarkable sensitivity to brushwork, composition and handling. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): This option is contradicted by the passage. The author says that two equally qualified scholars may disagree profoundly, and such disagreements may last generations. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): This option correctly captures the balanced view of the passage. Connoisseurship has real value because it trains the eye to detect visual nuance, but it remains subjective and open to disagreement. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Option (d): The passage does not say art prices depend only on estimates. It argues that prices depend heavily on attribution and the name attached to the artwork. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

12. Correct Answer: (a) A critical essay examining how attribution sustains value despite uncertainty.

Reference Lines: “The art market likes certainty...” / “Attribution, in this sense, is not merely a scholarly exercise.” / “The result is a system that functions not because certainty is common, but because doubt is carefully managed.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The passage critically examines how attribution supports prices, institutional authority and historical narratives despite resting on judgment, disagreement and uncertainty. Its analytical and interpretive character therefore fits a critical essay. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) The passage discusses connoisseurship and expert judgment, but it does not systematically review competing authentication methods or evaluate techniques for establishing the authorship of particular works. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Financial consequences are important, particularly in the Salvator Mundi example, but the passage does not measure market losses or present financial data as its principal method. Its concern is broader than monetary risk. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Museums and catalogues appear within the discussion, but the passage does not trace historical changes in museum cataloguing practice. They are examples within a wider analysis of attribution and uncertainty. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

13. Correct Answer: (d) Its discovery introduced modern observers to a prehistoric painted gallery of unprecedented kind.

Reference Line: “...leading a succession of witnesses into the first such prehistoric gallery ever seen by modern eyes.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The passage praises the remarkable preservation and vividness of Altamira’s colours, but it does not identify the cave as the best-preserved Palaeolithic site known to scholars. This adds a comparative claim that the passage does not establish. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Altamira challenged assumptions about Palaeolithic artistic ability, but experts did not immediately abandon those assumptions. Some initially declared the paintings a hoax, and attitudes changed only after comparable discoveries emerged. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The passage describes restrictions and eventual closure caused by conservation concerns, but it never identifies Altamira as the first prehistoric cave to receive such protection. Its distinctive historical position concerns its discovery. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The passage describes Altamira as the first prehistoric painted gallery of its kind encountered by modern observers. This made its discovery historically significant and challenged contemporary understandings of early human artistic ability. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

14. Correct Answer: (b) Palaeolithic humans were thought incapable of producing such sophisticated artwork.

Reference Lines: "The technique on display at Altamira seemed much too sophisticated for troglodytic numbskulls, as Palaeolithic people were then assumed to be, and self-appointed experts from France initially declared the whole thing a hoax."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The paintings' preservation is presented as remarkable, but the passage does not connect the original hoax accusation with doubts about whether paint could survive for such a long period. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The hoax allegation arose because the artistic technique appeared inconsistent with the crude intellectual and artistic capacities that contemporary experts attributed to Palaeolithic people. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The cave's location and long isolation contributed to preservation, but the passage does not say that experts suspected a recent reconstruction because of its remoteness. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The figures were sophisticated, but the passage does not specifically say that their anatomical precision appeared impossible without modern tools. The broader assumption concerned supposedly limited Palaeolithic artistic ability. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

15. Correct Answer: (a) Conservation concerns eventually outweighed unrestricted access to the original cave.

Reference Lines: "The site was opened to the public in 1917, partly closed in the 1970s, then shut for good in 2002, as a century or so of gaping admiration revealed the paint-stripping effects of moisture and carbon monoxide from the breath of too many beholders."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) The passage explains that prolonged public visitation damaged the cave environment through moisture and carbon monoxide. Restricting access therefore reflects a decision to protect the original paintings even at the cost of public entry. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) A replica cave was created as an alternative, but the original was eventually closed rather than remaining partly accessible because visitor pressure had been sufficiently reduced. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Scholarly research continues at Altamira, but the reason given for restricting ordinary visitors is physical damage to the paintings, not disruption of archaeological investigation. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The authenticity controversy belonged to the period shortly after Altamira's discovery. Later restrictions resulted from conservation concerns rather than renewed doubts about whether the paintings were prehistoric. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

16. Correct Answer: (a) Early humans likely painted more surfaces than the surviving caves reveal.

Reference Lines: "The latest thinking on the subject proposes that our ancestors painted their way across western Europe, and what we now know as 'cave art' is only what survived on the deepest, darkest surfaces they touched."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation: Option (a): The passage suggests that early humans painted across western Europe, but only paintings on deep, dark and protected surfaces survived. This implies that much more art may once have existed outside the surviving caves. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Option (b): The passage does not say cave art was usually created only in sealed sanctuaries. It says the surviving evidence is concentrated in the deepest places because those surfaces endured. Hence, option (b) is incorrect.

Option (c): The passage only discusses the latest thinking about western Europe. It does not claim that all early Homo sapiens art was confined to that region. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): The passage does not say the deepest surfaces were selected because they were artistically superior. It suggests that they survived better, not that they were preferred for aesthetic reasons. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

17. Correct Answer: (b) unauthenticated.

Reference Lines: "Pablo Picasso is said to have visited, or at least looked at some photos, and the quote attributed to him is possibly apocryphal..."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: Option (a): "Exaggerated" would mean made larger or more dramatic than the truth. The passage does not suggest that Picasso's statement was exaggerated; it suggests uncertainty about whether he actually said it. Hence, option (a) is incorrect.

Option (b): "Apocryphal" means doubtful, unauthenticated, or of uncertain origin. In the passage, the author means that the quote attributed to Picasso may not be reliably verified. Hence, option (b) is correct.

Option (c): "Misremembered" is close because it also suggests uncertainty, but it implies that a real statement was remembered inaccurately. The passage's concern is broader: the quote itself may not be authentic. Hence, option (c) is incorrect.

Option (d): "Overcelebrated" means praised too much. The passage calls the quote "an appraisal for the ages," but "apocryphal" refers to doubtful authenticity, not excessive fame. Hence, option (d) is incorrect.

18. Correct Answer: (d) Replica artwork was created before the original cave was opened to visitors.

Reference Lines: "...until the cave mouth was sealed by a rockfall." / "The technique on display at Altamira seemed much too sophisticated..." / "The site was opened to the public in 1917... then shut for good in 2002..." / "A replica cave, with replica artwork, was created on an adjacent site."

Difficulty Level: Moderate to Difficult

Explanation: Option (a): This is supported because the passage states that the cave mouth was sealed by a rockfall and later says that the colours were preserved in near-quarantine conditions caused by that landslide. Hence, option (a) is incorrect as the answer.

Option (b): This is supported because the passage says that the technique seemed too sophisticated for what Palaeolithic people were then assumed to be, leading some experts to call it a hoax. Hence, option (b) is incorrect as the answer.

Option (c): This is supported because the passage says that public admiration caused paint-stripping effects due to moisture and carbon monoxide from visitors' breath. Hence, option (c) is incorrect as the answer.

Option (d): The passage states that Altamira opened to visitors in 1917 and later mentions the construction of a replica, but it gives no basis for concluding that the replica existed before public access began. Therefore, the proposition is not supported by the passage. Hence, option (d) is correct.

19. Correct Answer: (d) A visionary who reads present chaos as the birth of a threatening new age.

Reference Lines: "Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold"; "Surely some revelation is at hand"; "And what rough beast, its hour come round at last, / Slouches towards Bethlehem to be born?"

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The speaker does view events within a larger historical framework, but he does not describe the coming order as a familiar one returning from the past. The "rough beast" represents something new and disturbing that is moving towards birth. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The phrase “Second Coming” initially evokes Christian expectation, but the vision that follows replaces the expected saviour with a “rough beast.” The poem therefore unsettles rather than confirms the prospect of Christian restoration. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The poem strongly conveys collapse, but it does not present destruction as the final state. The final image suggests that another historical order is preparing to emerge from the breakdown of the present one. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The speaker interprets present disorder through a prophetic vision of a threatening creature approaching birth. He therefore sees social collapse not as an ending alone, but as the beginning of a frightening historical transformation. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

20. Correct Answer: (b) Prophetic: a violent new age displaces the expected promise of redemption.

Reference Lines: “A shape with lion body and the head of a man”; “twenty centuries of stony sleep / Were vexed to nightmare by a rocking cradle”; “Slouches towards Bethlehem to be born?”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The poem suggests cyclical historical change, but the creature does not simply restore an earlier civilisation in recognisable form. Its unfamiliar and terrifying appearance indicates the emergence of a distinct new order. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Bethlehem conventionally evokes Christ’s birth and the promise of salvation. Yeats reverses that expectation by presenting a violent creature moving there to be born, thereby transforming redemption into ominous historical change. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The beast does not represent Christianity renewing itself through violence. Ellmann interprets the image as the ending of the Christian era and the emergence of another historical dispensation. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The beast certainly reflects the speaker’s anxiety, but the critique assigns it a wider historical meaning connected with recurring cycles of civilisation. Reducing it to personal fear makes the image too narrow. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

21. Correct Answer: (c) To reverse sacred birth imagery into a vision of threatening historical renewal.

Reference Lines: “Its brutal appearance reverses the familiar associations of Bethlehem with innocence, infancy and divine love”; “The new age does not arrive as redemption but as something primitive, violent and emotionally indifferent.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Ellmann does not argue that Christianity itself contains the destructive force that brings about its end. His emphasis lies on one historical order giving way to another rather than on Christianity producing its own destruction. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The approaching creature appears within a Christian symbolic setting, but Ellmann does not suggest that the new civilisation adopts Christian symbols while rejecting Christian values. The contrast instead works through reversal. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Bethlehem evokes Christ’s birth, innocence and redemption, while the approaching beast is violent and pitiless. Ellmann uses this opposition to show how Yeats transforms sacred birth imagery into a disturbing vision of historical succession. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) Ellmann closely connects the poem’s religious imagery with Yeats’s cyclical conception of history. The Bethlehem image helps explain that historical transformation rather than separating religion from it. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

22. Correct Answer: (a) Yeats uses apocalyptic imagery to depict one civilisation yielding cyclically to another.

Reference Lines: “history develops in recurring cycles rather than moving steadily towards progress”; “the collapse of one historical order will prepare the birth of another”; “It embodies Yeats’s larger vision of historical transformation.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Ellmann interprets the widening gyre, collapsing authority and approaching beast through Yeats's belief in recurring historical cycles. One civilisation reaches its limits and gives way to another, making this the most complete summary. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Contemporary political disorder forms part of the poem's setting, but Ellmann gives the beast a much broader historical significance. The interpretation is therefore not confined chiefly to politics of Yeats's immediate period. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) The poem certainly depicts destruction, but the beast represents another order preparing to emerge. Ellmann therefore sees the collapse as part of a transition rather than as destruction without a successor. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Ellmann does not see the crisis as temporary disruption within an enduring Christian framework. Instead, he interprets the Christian era itself as reaching the end of its historical cycle. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

23. Correct Answer: (d) Authority has lost effective command over forces that once remained responsive.

Reference Lines: "The falcon cannot hear the falconer"; "Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold"; "established authority loses its power to direct events."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The falcon's separation from the falconer may resemble rebellion, but the poem never suggests that the falcon consciously rejects authority because it has judged that authority illegitimate. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The relationship has gone beyond weakened coordination because the falcon can no longer hear the falconer and "the centre cannot hold." The image indicates the breakdown of effective control itself. Hence, Option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Nothing in the poem introduces multiple falconers or competing centres of authority. The image concerns the failure of an established controlling relationship, not rivalry among several authorities. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The falcon traditionally responds to the falconer, but the widening distance has severed that relationship. Ellmann likewise interprets the image as established authority losing its capacity to direct events. Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

24. Correct Answer: (b) From alarm at social breakdown to dread of an approaching historical order.

Reference Lines: "Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world"; "Troubles my sight"; "A gaze blank and pitiless as the sun"; "Slouches towards Bethlehem to be born?"

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The speaker witnesses a powerful transformation, but expressions such as "Troubles my sight," "pitiless" and "nightmare" indicate anxiety rather than fascination or admiration. Hence, Option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The first stanza depicts widespread disorder and collapsing authority, creating alarm. The later vision of the "rough beast" shifts that anxiety towards dread of the civilisation that may replace the present order. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The reference to the "Second Coming" initially creates a religious expectation, but the threatening beast removes any basis for cautious hope. The coming age appears frightening rather than promising. Hence, Option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The speaker recognises that another age may emerge, but his language does not indicate solemn acceptance. The creature's pitiless appearance and association with nightmare preserve a strongly ominous tone. Hence, Option (d) is not the correct answer.

Section B: Current Affairs including General Knowledge

25. Correct Answer: (c) Saiyid Fazl Ali

Explanation: Sir Saiyid Fazl Ali, then Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, chaired the commission investigating the naval uprising. The commission included judicial officers as well as senior representatives of the Navy and Army. Commander-in-Chief Claude Auchinleck recommended its appointment in March 1946. Its report examining administrative and command failures was released in January 1947. Fazl Ali later chaired the States Reorganisation Commission constituted by the Government of India in 1953.

26. Correct Answer: (b) Cabinet Mission

Explanation: The Cabinet Mission arrived in India in March 1946, only a few weeks after the naval uprising. It consisted of Pethick-Lawrence, Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander. The Mission proposed the creation of a Constituent Assembly and an interim government. Its plan contemplated a limited Union dealing primarily with defence, foreign affairs and communications. The Cripps Mission had visited India earlier in 1942, while the Mountbatten Plan was announced in 1947.

27. Correct Answer: (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Explanation: Lala Lajpat Rai served as the first President of the All India Trade Union Congress, one of India's earliest national trade-union federations. AITUC was established in Bombay in 1920 against the background of increasing industrial organisation and labour mobilisation. Other important personalities associated with its formation included N. M. Joshi, Joseph Baptista and Dewan Chaman Lal. Its emergence marked an important stage in the organisation of Indian workers at the national level.

28. Correct Answer: (b) Peel Commission

Explanation: The Peel Commission was appointed in 1858 under Jonathan Peel to examine the reorganisation of the Indian Army following the Revolt of 1857. Its recommendations sought to increase the relative strength of European troops and prevent excessive concentration of Indian soldiers from the same communities or regions. Strategic arms such as artillery were kept predominantly under European control. These measures represented the British attempt to prevent another large-scale military rebellion within the colonial armed forces.

29. Correct Answer: (b) HMS Hercules

Explanation: India's original INS Vikrant was initially laid down during the Second World War for the British Royal Navy as HMS Hercules. Its construction was suspended after the war, and India subsequently purchased the incomplete vessel. After completion and modification, it was commissioned into the Indian Navy as INS Vikrant and became India's first aircraft carrier. The ship later played an important operational role during the 1971 India-Pakistan War, particularly in the eastern theatre.

30. Correct Answer: (c) Article 326

Explanation: Article 326 provides for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies on the basis of adult suffrage. The Sixty-first Constitutional Amendment lowered the minimum voting age from 21 years to 18 years. This substantially expanded formal political participation among younger citizens. Article 324 concerns the Election Commission's superintendence and control of elections, while Article 325 deals with electoral rolls and non-discrimination in their preparation.

31. Correct Answer: (d) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

Explanation: The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act is administered by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. More specifically, it falls under the Department of Personnel and Training. This is distinct from the Ministry of Education, under which the National Testing Agency functions. The Act received presidential assent on February 12, 2024. It was brought into force on June 21, 2024.

32. Correct Answer: (b) Two months

Explanation: The 2026 amendment provides a two-month period for completing investigations under the Act. This timeline applies to investigations conducted by an empowered police officer, a central investigating agency or a notified Special Task Force. The period begins from the recording of information, governmental reference or notification, as applicable. A separate three-month period is prescribed for completing the trial after filing of the charge sheet. The amendment sought to establish a time-bound framework for paper-leak prosecutions.

33. Correct Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation: Article 19(1)(b) guarantees citizens the right to assemble peaceably and without arms. The right is available only to citizens and is distinct from the freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a). Article 19(3) permits reasonable restrictions upon this right. Such restrictions may be imposed in the interests of public order and the sovereignty and integrity of India. Therefore, the Constitution protects peaceful protest but does not recognise an unrestricted right to hold an assembly at every place.

34. Correct Answer: (b) Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India

Explanation: In Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India, the Supreme Court examined restrictions imposed on internet and communication services in Jammu and Kashmir. It held that an indefinite suspension of internet services is impermissible under Indian law. Suspension orders must be published and remain open to judicial review. The Court also applied the principle of proportionality to restrictions affecting constitutional freedoms. Shreya Singhal, by contrast, primarily concerned online speech and the constitutional validity of Section 66A of the Information Technology Act.

35. Correct Answer: (c) A former Supreme Court judge, two retired judges and two retired police chiefs

Explanation: The Supreme Court constituted a five-member panel headed by a former judge of the Court. The panel also included two other retired judges and two retired police chiefs. It was directed to investigate allegations of excessive police force and attacks upon security personnel. The allegations included targeted violence and harassment against female demonstrators. The Court did not prescribe a final deadline but directed the panel to submit an interim report expeditiously.

36. Correct Answer: (c) Chilika Lake

Explanation: Chilika Lake in Odisha was placed on the Montreux Record because of serious ecological degradation, including siltation and problems affecting its connection with the sea. Restoration measures undertaken by the Chilika Development Authority improved the ecological condition of the lagoon. Following successful rehabilitation, Chilika was removed from the Montreux Record. The Chilika Development Authority also received a Ramsar Wetland Conservation Award, making the lake a notable example of successful wetland restoration.

37. Correct Answer: (d) National Lake Conservation Plan and National Wetlands Conservation Programme

Explanation: The National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems was formed by merging the National Lake Conservation Plan and the National Wetlands Conservation Programme. The merger sought to create an integrated framework for the conservation and restoration of lakes and wetlands. NPCA supports activities such as pollution abatement, biodiversity conservation and ecological restoration. It functions as an important domestic conservation programme complementing India's international commitments relating to wetlands and aquatic ecosystems.

38. Correct Answer: (c) Kamlang Tiger Reserve

Explanation: Glaw Lake is situated within the landscape of Kamlang Tiger Reserve in Arunachal Pradesh. The lake is also locally known as Glow Lake and lies amid forested mountainous terrain. Kamlang Tiger Reserve is located in the Lohit district and forms part of the Eastern Himalayan biodiversity region. It supports species such as tigers, clouded leopards, elephants and hoolock gibbons. Namdapha Tiger Reserve is also in Arunachal Pradesh but does not contain Glaw Lake.

39. Correct Answer: (b) represents a rare or unique natural wetland type.

Explanation: Criterion 1 applies where a wetland contains a representative, rare or unique example of a natural or near-natural wetland type within the relevant biogeographical region. The other options correspond to separate Ramsar criteria relating to threatened species and waterbird populations. Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

40. Correct Answer: (b) Cobourg Peninsula — Australia

Explanation: Cobourg Peninsula in Australia's Northern Territory was the world's first designated Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar framework. Australia designated the site in 1974, even before the Convention formally entered into force. The peninsula contains terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine and coastal ecosystems and has a long history of conservation management. Its designation made it Ramsar Site No. 1 in the international system.

41. Correct Answer: (c) Gland

Explanation: The Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands is based in Gland, Switzerland, alongside the headquarters of the International Union for Conservation of Nature. It supports the implementation of the Convention, maintains the List of Wetlands of International Importance and assists the Contracting Parties. Gland is also closely associated

with several international conservation institutions. It should not be confused with Geneva, which hosts many UN agencies and international organisations.

42. Correct Answer: (c) Estonia

Explanation: Estonia topped the 2026 Environmental Performance Index with a score of 74.79. Luxembourg and the United Kingdom occupied the second and third positions respectively. Estonia recorded a substantial improvement of 23.22 points over the preceding ten-year period. Its performance was supported by favourable results in climate mitigation and environmental health. The EPI evaluates countries according to their progress towards established environmental policy targets.

43. Correct Answer: (b) 176th with a score of 22.46

Explanation: India was placed 176th among 177 countries in the 2026 EPI, with a score of 22.46. It was ranked eighth, and therefore last, among the South Asian countries evaluated. Bangladesh ranked immediately above India with a score of 23.46. Laos occupied the final global position with a score of 21.78. India nevertheless registered a ten-year improvement of 7.47 points in its overall score.

44. Correct Answer: (b) Bhutan

Explanation: Bhutan was the highest-ranked South Asian country in the 2026 EPI. It occupied the 52nd position globally with a score of 47.74. Sri Lanka was second within South Asia and ranked 94th globally. Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan occupied the third, fourth and fifth regional positions respectively. Bhutan's performance placed it considerably ahead of the other countries in the South Asian group.

45. Correct Answer: (a) 177 countries, 47 indicators and 12 issue categories

Explanation: The 2026 EPI evaluated 177 countries through 47 performance indicators. These indicators were organised under 12 distinct environmental issue categories. The indicators assess how closely countries are approaching established environmental policy targets. The framework permits comparisons across environmental health, ecological protection and climate-related performance. The index is prepared by the Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy and its research partners.

46. Correct Answer: (d) Environmental Health, Ecosystem Vitality and Climate Change

Explanation: The 2026 EPI organises its issue categories under Environmental Health, Ecosystem Vitality and Climate Change. Environmental Health examines risks to human well-being arising from environmental conditions. Ecosystem Vitality evaluates the protection and management of natural systems. Climate Change assesses national performance concerning greenhouse-gas emissions and related mitigation measures. These three objectives collectively form the principal structure of the index.

47. Correct Answer: (a) Climate Change

Explanation: India's comparatively highest position was under the Climate Change objective. It was ranked 130th in Climate Change Mitigation, with a score of 28.01. By comparison, India's Environmental Health position was 174th. Its Climate Change score had also improved by 13.98 points over the ten-year assessment period. A higher relative rank in this objective did not prevent India's overall EPI position from remaining near the bottom.

48. Correct Answer: (c) Zambia

Explanation: Zambia secured the first position in the Biodiversity and Habitat category, with a score of 77.2. Poland and Bulgaria occupied the second and third positions respectively. Costa Rica ranked fourth in this category. The Biodiversity and Habitat assessment comprises 12 indicators covering different dimensions of ecological protection. These include protected areas, species conservation and the representativeness of protected ecosystems.

49. Correct Answer: (a) Finland

Explanation: Finland was the first country whose Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement based on INFCIRC/153 entered into force. The agreement became effective in 1972, shortly after the development of the modern NPT safeguards structure. Such agreements enable the IAEA to verify that declared nuclear material is not diverted to nuclear weapons. They constitute a core component of the international non-proliferation system for non-nuclear-weapon States. The Finnish precedent therefore represents an important institutional milestone in IAEA safeguards history.

50. Correct Answer: (c) Both I and II

Explanation: The Zangger Committee was created to develop a common understanding of nuclear export obligations under Article III(2) of the NPT. It became known as a “faithful interpreter” of that provision. The Committee developed a Trigger List identifying items whose export requires safeguards-related conditions. Its understandings have been published through the IAEA in the INFCIRC/209 series. It is named after Swiss nuclear expert Claude Zangger, who served as its first chairman.

51. Correct Answer: (b) Mohamed ElBaradei

Explanation: The IAEA and Mohamed ElBaradei jointly received the 2005 Nobel Peace Prize. ElBaradei was then serving as Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Nobel Committee recognised their work to prevent nuclear energy from being used for military purposes. It also acknowledged their efforts to ensure that nuclear energy was used safely for peaceful objectives. Hans Blix was an earlier IAEA Director General, while Yukiya Amano later succeeded ElBaradei.

52. Correct Answer: (b) Atomic Energy Act of 1954

Explanation: Section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 governs significant peaceful nuclear cooperation between the United States and foreign countries. Such cooperation may involve nuclear reactors, fuel, materials, equipment and technology. Agreements concluded under this provision are commonly called “123 Agreements.” They contain statutory non-proliferation conditions and are subject to congressional scrutiny. Thus, modern U.S. nuclear cooperation negotiations are linked to this domestic legal framework.

Section C: Legal Reasoning

53. Correct Answer: (c) The guarantee was valid because the Rules permit a guarantee to be either oral or written.

Explanation:

Kabir expressly promised to pay Neel's unpaid invoices if Neel defaulted. This was a promise to discharge the liability of another person upon that person's default. Rule 1 states that such a guarantee may be oral or written. The absence of a signed document therefore does not invalidate Kabir's guarantee.

Option (a) introduces a writing requirement that contradicts Rule 1. Option (b) incorrectly limits an oral guarantee to a single transaction. Option (d) is incorrect because the guarantee was created when Kabir's promise was accepted and Saira supplied Neel on that basis; Neel's later default triggered liability but did not create the guarantee.

54. Correct Answer: (b) His guarantee could be binding because Saira's supplies to Neel benefited the principal debtor.

Explanation:

Rule 2 does not require the surety to receive a separate payment or personal benefit. It is sufficient that something is done or promised for the benefit of the principal debtor. Saira agreed to supply goods to Neel on credit in reliance on Kabir's guarantee. Those supplies benefited Neel and provided sufficient value for the guarantee.

Option (a) incorrectly requires the value to pass personally to Kabir. Option (c) introduces a need for compensation from Neel that does not appear in the Rules. Option (d) incorrectly connects the absence of personal benefit with the revocation of liability for completed transactions.

55. Correct Answer: (d) It preserved liability for earlier deliveries but excluded the delivery made after the notice arrived.

Explanation:

Kabir's promise covered a series of weekly deliveries and was therefore a continuing guarantee. Under Rule 3, its revocation affected transactions entered into after the notice reached Saira on 24 January. The delivery of 19 January occurred before that date, whereas the delivery of 26 January occurred afterwards.

Option (a) incorrectly gives the revocation retrospective effect. Option (b) focuses on the date of Neel's default rather than the date of the guaranteed transaction. Option (c) disregards the express right to revoke a continuing guarantee for future transactions.

56. Correct Answer: (a) Kabir is liable for the unpaid delivery of 19 January but not for the delivery of 26 January.

Explanation:

Kabir gave a valid continuing guarantee supported by the supplies made for Neel's benefit. His revocation became effective for future transactions when it reached Saira on 24 January. It did not discharge him from the guarantee covering the earlier delivery of 19 January, but it prevented liability from arising in relation to the later delivery of 26 January.

Option (b) incorrectly postpones the effect of revocation until the entire supply arrangement ends. Option (c) treats the sending of the notice as sufficient and also gives it effect against an earlier transaction. Option (d) overlooks Rule 4, under which Saira need not first sue Neel or exhaust remedies against him.

57. Correct Answer: (c) He would be discharged because the future payment terms were altered without obtaining his consent.

Explanation:

Kabir guaranteed invoices issued under an arrangement requiring payment within 30 days. Saira and Neel later changed the payment period to 60 days for subsequent deliveries without Kabir's consent. Under Rule 4, a surety is discharged from liability for transactions occurring after an unapproved alteration of the governing terms. The delivery of 26 January occurred after the alteration.

Option (a) is incorrect because even a change intended to benefit Neel alters the terms on which Kabir accepted liability. Option (b) overlooks that the payment period was part of the guaranteed arrangement. Option (d) incorrectly makes discharge depend on an express refusal by Neel rather than the unapproved alteration itself.

58. Correct Answer: (b) No, because delaying proceedings against Neel does not by itself discharge Kabir's liability.

Explanation:

Saira repeatedly sought payment but delayed commencing legal proceedings against Neel. She did not release him, extend the payment period by agreement or otherwise alter the guaranteed transaction. Rule 4 expressly provides that merely delaying recovery or refraining from suing the principal debtor does not discharge the surety. Saira may therefore demand payment directly from Kabir.

Option (a) incorrectly requires the creditor to sue the principal debtor immediately. Option (c) treats requests for payment as an alteration even though the original payment obligation remained unchanged. Option (d) incorrectly requires proof that Neel lacks sufficient assets before Saira may proceed against Kabir.

59. Correct Answer: (b) It was relevant but not conclusive because the substance of the working relationship must be examined.

Explanation:

Rule 1 requires the actual relationship between the parties to be examined. SwiftDrop controlled Dev's working hours and routes, supplied the van, paid him a fixed monthly amount and prevented him from appointing a substitute. These features support an employment relationship despite the description used in the written agreement.

Option (a) incorrectly treats the contractual label as conclusive. Option (c) introduces a requirement that Dev must object to the description before he can be treated as an employee. Option (d) is too broad because the use of a company vehicle alone does not establish employment.

60. Correct Answer: (d) It did not exclude liability because Dev had returned to the assigned route before the accident.

Explanation:

Dev's pharmacy visit was brief and involved a deviation of only 500 metres. More importantly, he had completed the personal errand and returned to the assigned route before the accident occurred. At that time, he was again travelling towards the clinic to perform SwiftDrop's delivery work.

Option (a) incorrectly treats any personal deviation as permanently ending the course of employment. Option (b) requires retrospective approval even though the Rules impose no such condition. Option (c) incorrectly suggests that assigned work cannot be resumed during the same journey.

61. Correct Answer: (c) It regulated how Dev performed his assigned work but did not necessarily take that work outside employment.

Explanation:

SwiftDrop's instruction required drivers to stop before answering a telephone call. It therefore regulated the manner in which Dev was to perform his delivery work. Dev disobeyed that instruction, but he was still travelling towards a clinic and responding to a delivery-related call. Under Rules 2 and 3, an unauthorised method of performing assigned work may remain within the course of employment.

Option (a) incorrectly treats disobedience as changing Dev's status as an employee. Option (b) overlooks the distinction between prohibiting a method and excluding a kind of work. Option (d) assumes that an employer escapes liability whenever it has instructed an employee to act carefully.

62. Correct Answer: (a) SwiftDrop is liable because Dev negligently performed assigned delivery work in the course of employment.

Explanation:

The substance of the relationship indicates that Dev was SwiftDrop's employee. At the time of the accident, he had returned from the brief pharmacy deviation and was travelling towards an assigned clinic. Answering a delivery-related call was connected with his work, although doing so without stopping was a prohibited and negligent method. SwiftDrop is therefore vicariously liable for the resulting injury.

Option (b) gives conclusive effect to the description in the agreement. Option (c) overlooks Dev's return to the assigned route before the accident. Option (d) incorrectly requires specific authorisation of the negligent method rather than a sufficient connection between the conduct and the assigned work.

63. Correct Answer: (d) No, because Dev was undertaking a substantial journey entirely for his own purpose when the accident occurred.

Explanation:

Dev had travelled 12 kilometres in the direction opposite to his assigned deliveries to collect furniture for his home. The accident occurred during that personal journey and before he had begun or resumed SwiftDrop's work. Under Rule 4, this substantial departure placed him outside the course of employment.

Option (a) incorrectly treats working hours and ownership of the van as conclusive. Option (b) relies on Dev's private intention to begin work later, which Rule 4 states is insufficient. Option (c) is too broad because personal use of a company vehicle does not necessarily exclude liability for the remainder of the shift after employment has been resumed.

64. Correct Answer: (b) Yes, because Dev had resumed the assigned journey before negligently answering the delivery-related call.

Explanation:

Although Dev had previously undertaken a substantial personal journey, he had returned to the prescribed route and begun travelling towards the first clinic before the accident. He had therefore resumed his assigned work. His negligent response to a delivery-related call occurred during that resumed journey and remained sufficiently connected with his employment.

Option (a) incorrectly treats departure from employment as irreversible for the entire day. Option (c) focuses on the continued presence of the furniture rather than the purpose of Dev's journey when the accident occurred. Option (d) correctly reaches liability but incorrectly makes it depend on who initiated the telephone call.

65. Correct Answer: (c) No, because the manual-service burden is imposed through a class-based assumption about low-income residents.

Reference Line: Compulsory public service cannot discriminate only on religion, race, caste, class or any of them.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

(a) This option is incorrect because it captures only the public-purpose side of the order. Flood relief may justify compulsory public service, but the passage also requires that such service must not discriminate on prohibited grounds. The manual labour direction is not merely a functional distinction; it is tied to low-income colonies being "accustomed to physical labour".

(b) This option is incorrect because it makes the emergency context do too much work. A short emergency measure may still be invalid if the burden is allocated on a prohibited ground. The phrase "perceived practical capacity" hides the real defect: manual labour is imposed on low-income residents because of a class-based assumption.

(c) This option is correct because the defect lies in the discriminatory allocation of compulsory manual service. The order does not impose manual work on all similarly placed residents or on a neutral functional basis. It selects low-income colonies because they are assumed to be suited for physical labour, while gated colonies are exempted from that burden.

(d) This option is incorrect because it shifts attention to the equipment-related requirement. Requiring tractor and pump owners to provide equipment is linked to possession of relevant resources for flood relief. The stronger constitutional defect is not unequal burden in the abstract, but the class-based imposition of manual service on low-income colonies.

66. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because consent slips, low payment, threatened non-renewal and mixed public-private work must be assessed together.

Reference Line: Article 23 does not merely prohibit slavery-like conduct; it constitutionalises dignity in labour by testing consent, wage, compulsion and public purpose together.

Difficulty Level: Very High

Explanation: (a) This option is correct because the arrangement cannot be judged by one factor alone. The passage requires consent, wage, compulsion and public purpose to be tested together. Here, the signed slips are weakened by threatened non-renewal, the payment is below the relevant wage level, and the work is partly for private paying wards. (b) This option is incorrect because the use of a private contractor is not the decisive defect. Article 23 may apply against private persons, but the question is not whether a contractor is involved. The legally relevant inquiry is whether the labour remains voluntary and dignified when consent, wage, compulsion and public purpose are assessed together.

(c) This option is incorrect because it treats consent slips and some payment as conclusive. The passage requires a deeper inquiry into whether consent is genuine in the presence of economic pressure and threatened non-renewal. Extra payment also does not settle the issue when it remains far below the notified minimum wage.

(d) This option is incorrect because it relies too heavily on public purpose. Dengue-control work may have a public-health element, but Article 23 still requires wage, consent and compulsion to be examined. The inclusion of private-ward work and threat to attendance-card renewal make the arrangement constitutionally suspect.

67. Correct Answer: (b) No, because work below the notified minimum wage may raise a presumption of forced labour. Reference Line: Forced labour under Article 23 is not limited to physical force or imprisonment.

When a person works for less than the statutory minimum wage, the law may presume that the work is forced labour. Payment of some wage does not prevent Article 23 from applying if the wage is below the minimum wage.

Difficulty Level: Very High

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it treats physical confinement as the decisive test. The passage states that forced labour under Article 23 is not limited to physical force or imprisonment. The fact that the workers are allowed to leave the premises after work hours does not answer the below-minimum-wage issue.

(b) This option is correct because the workers are paid ₹280 per day when the notified minimum wage is ₹550 per day. The passage states that when a person works for less than the statutory minimum wage, the law may presume that the work is forced labour. The trainee label, partial payment, and absence of confinement do not defeat that presumption.

(c) This option is incorrect because it treats payment of some wage as sufficient unless additional restraint is proved. The passage provides that payment of some wage does not prevent Article 23 from applying if the wage is below the minimum wage. The dispute is therefore not merely an ordinary wage disagreement.

(d) This option is incorrect because it overstates the relevance of drought-affected recruitment. Poverty or economic necessity may be relevant to force, but the passage does not say that recruitment from a vulnerable area, by itself, proves forced labour. The clearer ground is the payment below the statutory minimum wage.

68. Correct Answer: (d) Only the evacuation mapping is covered, because the private promotional mapping falls outside the narrow exception.

Reference Line: Force may include physical force, legal force, threat, poverty, hunger, debt, social vulnerability or economic necessity.

Article 23(2) creates a narrow exception.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it treats the emergency setting as covering every task inserted into the notification. The evacuation mapping is connected with landslide response, but the promotional mapping is for a private real-estate company. The passage describes Article 23(2) as a narrow exception, so the private assignment cannot be protected merely because it is placed in the same notification.

(b) This option is incorrect because it treats legal force as conclusive against both assignments. The threat of permit suspension is a form of legal force, but Article 23(2) creates a narrow exception. The evacuation mapping is tied to disaster response, so it may be covered by that exception. The promotional mapping is different because it serves private promotional work.

(c) This option is incorrect because it treats the company's logistical support as enough to convert its private promotional work into compulsory public service. The passage states that Article 23(2) is a narrow exception. A private benefit added to a public emergency programme does not fall within that exception merely because the private party supplied equipment.

(d) This option is correct because it separates the two assignments according to the narrow scope of Article 23(2). Mapping blocked roads, damaged bridges, and evacuation routes is connected with public emergency service. Preparing promotional maps for a private real-estate company is not converted into public service merely because the company helped the rescue mission.

69. Correct Answer: (c) No, because the facts do not show prohibited compulsion affecting the workers' voluntary choice.

Reference Line: The central test is whether the labour is truly voluntary.

A private contractor, employer, landlord, agent or intermediary may violate Article 23 if labour is extracted through prohibited compulsion.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it states a true but incomplete proposition. The passage provides that an intermediary may violate Article 23, but only if labour is extracted through prohibited compulsion. WorkLink's status as an intermediary does not by itself establish a violation.

(b) This option is incorrect because it treats every travel advance and wage deduction as proof of compulsion. The facts show that the deduction is limited to actual travel cost, taken in small instalments, and ends once the advance is repaid. The workers also retain their documents, may refuse assignments, and may work through other agencies.

(c) This option is correct because the central test is whether the labour is truly voluntary. Here, the workers receive prior disclosure, retain identity documents, may refuse assignments, may leave after informing WorkLink, and are paid at or above minimum wage. These facts do not show labour extracted through prohibited compulsion.

(d) This option is incorrect because it wrongly excludes intermediaries from Article 23. The passage expressly states that a private contractor, employer, landlord, agent or intermediary may violate Article 23 if labour is extracted through prohibited compulsion. The correct reason is absence of prohibited compulsion, not immunity of intermediaries.

70. Correct Answer: (a) Yes, because her false statement and pressure deliberately prompted Arjun towards the prohibited conduct.

Reference Line: Instigation means a deliberate act of prompting another towards the prohibited conduct.

It may be through words, gestures, conduct, threats, pressure, manipulation, or wilful misrepresentation.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: (a) This option is correct because Nisha knowingly made a false statement and used repeated pressure to push Arjun towards destroying Tara's laptop. The passage states that instigation may occur through words, pressure, manipulation, or wilful misrepresentation. Her conduct goes beyond anger or disapproval and shows deliberate prompting towards the prohibited act.

(b) This option is incorrect because it relies on moral blame rather than a legally recognised form of participation. The passage explains that abetment does not punish mere bad influence or moral blame. Nisha's liability arises from deliberate prompting through falsehood and pressure, not merely from her anger at Tara.

(c) This option is incorrect because it treats physical assistance or presence as necessary for abetment. The passage provides three forms of abetment, and instigation is one of them. Since instigation may be through words, pressure, manipulation, or wilful misrepresentation, Nisha need not have supplied tools or remained present.

(d) This option is incorrect because it assumes that instigation requires an express command. The passage uses wider language and includes words, gestures, conduct, threats, pressure, manipulation, or wilful misrepresentation. Nisha's repeated pressure and false claim can amount to instigation even without a formal order.

71. Correct Answer: (b) Only Farid abetted the act, because he joined the later plan and took a step in pursuance of it.

Reference Line: A person abets the doing of a thing in three ways: first, by instigating another person to do it; secondly, by engaging with one or more persons in a conspiracy for doing it, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy; and thirdly, by intentionally aiding the doing of that thing by an act or illegal omission.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it treats all discussion as abetment. The passage requires a legally recognised form of participation, such as instigation, conspiracy with an act or illegal omission in pursuance of it, or intentional aid. Ravi's role ended before any step was taken, while Farid's later conduct went beyond discussion.

(b) This option is correct because Farid joined the later plan with Manan and then noted and shared the guard's shift timing. That was an act in pursuance of the conspiracy and was connected with the planned damage. Ravi, by contrast, withdrew from the earlier discussion before any step was taken and did not take part in the later plan.

(c) This option is incorrect because Ravi's first discussion did not by itself complete abetment by conspiracy. The passage requires an act or illegal omission in pursuance of the conspiracy. No step was taken while Ravi was part of the discussion, and the later plan was made by Manan and Farid without him.

(d) This option is incorrect because it focuses only on who caused the visible damage. The passage recognises abetment even where the abettor does not personally commit the final act. Farid's information-sharing in pursuance of the later plan is legally relevant, even though Manan broke the barrier.

72. Correct Answer: (a) Only Beena, because her bound disclosure breach and false instruction procured destruction of the records.

Reference Line: Mere quarrel, anger, insult, advice, passive approval, knowledge of another's plan, or presence near the scene is insufficient unless the facts show active encouragement or purposeful pushing towards the offence.

Explanation 1 further treats wilful misrepresentation or wilful concealment of a material fact, which the person is bound to disclose, as instigation if it voluntarily causes, procures, or attempts to cause or procure the act.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is correct because Beena was bound to verify the files and disclose their true nature. She wilfully misrepresented original records as duplicate waste and caused the temporary worker to shred them. The passage treats wilful misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact, where there is a duty to disclose, as instigation if it causes or procures the act.

(b) This option is incorrect because Asha's conduct remains within quarrel, insult, silence and knowledge of Lalit's possible plan. The passage states that such conduct is insufficient unless the facts show active encouragement or purposeful pushing towards the offence. Asha did not prompt Lalit to break the display case.

(c) This option is incorrect because it treats knowledge and connection as sufficient. Asha's knowledge of Lalit's anger and possible plan does not become instigation without active encouragement. Beena's conduct is different because she used concealment and false instruction to procure the destruction of records.

(d) This option is incorrect because personal commission of the final act is not required for instigation. Beena did not personally shred the records, but her wilful misrepresentation and concealment caused the worker to do so. The absence of physical participation does not defeat instigation where the legal test is otherwise satisfied.

73. Correct Answer: (d) Yes, because her agreed omission of a legally required entry occurred in pursuance of the conspiracy.

Reference Line: "There must be a combination of persons for doing the thing, and some act or illegal omission must occur in pursuance of that conspiracy and for the doing of that thing."

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because Ritika's initial silence, without agreement or some further conduct, would not establish abetment by conspiracy. Her liability arises from her subsequent express agreement and deliberate omission of the legally required entry.

(b) This option is incorrect because physical participation in the intended substitution is unnecessary. An illegal omission committed in pursuance of the agreed plan can satisfy the requirement even if Ritika neither handles the ornaments nor enters the vault.

(c) This option is incorrect because completion of the proposed substitution is not necessary for abetment by conspiracy. Ritika's legally significant omission had already occurred in pursuance of the conspiracy before the audit team intervened.

(d) This option is correct because Ritika expressly joined the arrangement and deliberately omitted an entry that she was legally required to make. Her illegal omission constituted a step in pursuance of the conspiracy, making the abetment complete despite the subsequent prevention of the intended substitution.

74. Correct Answer: (c) Only the dance-track plan satisfies abetment by conspiracy, because connected preparatory acts occurred before abandonment.

Reference Line: Therefore, a plan discussed but wholly abandoned before any step is taken will not satisfy this form of abetment.

Conversely, even a small preparatory act, if connected with the agreed design, may complete abetment by conspiracy.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it treats definite agreement as enough. The passage requires more than a plan or agreement where conspiracy-based abetment is concerned. The withdrawal-email plan lacked any act or preparatory step, while the dance-track plan crossed that threshold.

(b) This option is incorrect because the withdrawal-email plan remained wholly at the discussion stage. Although Riya and Omar fixed the date, divided roles, and orally drafted the wording, they abandoned the plan before creating an email account, preparing a document, contacting an official, or taking any step. The passage states that a plan wholly abandoned before any step is taken will not satisfy this form of abetment.

(c) This option is correct because the dance-track plan was followed by preparatory acts connected with the agreed design. Kunal created a misleading technical email ID and Mehak uploaded the corrupted file to a folder marked with the rival team's name. The passage provides that even a small preparatory act, if connected with the agreed design, may complete abetment by conspiracy.

(d) This option is incorrect because it wrongly requires the final result to be affected. The passage does not require completion of the intended harm. A connected preparatory act may complete abetment by conspiracy even if the plan is later abandoned before the final act is carried out.

75. Correct Answer: (c) No, because isolated scenes and words must be judged with the overall theme and serious social purpose.

Reference Line: Isolated scenes, words, images, nudity, sexual references, or harsh language should not be separated from the overall theme.

Nudity, sexuality, violence, or unpleasant social reality is not automatically obscene when it serves a serious artistic, literary, historical, political, or social purpose.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it applies the wrong method of judging obscenity or indecency. The passage states that isolated scenes, words, images, nudity, sexual references, or harsh language should not be separated from the overall theme. The fact that short clips may appear indecent if watched separately does not justify deletion.

(b) This option is incorrect because it treats disturbing scenes in a social-purpose film as sufficient for deletion. The passage explains that nudity, sexuality, violence, or unpleasant social reality is not obscene when it serves a serious artistic, literary, historical, political, or social purpose. The authority accepted the serious social purpose but still judged isolated portions separately.

(c) This option is correct because the film must be examined as a whole and in its context. The medical scenes, harsh dialogues, and survivor's description are part of a broader work on trafficking, rehabilitation, testimony, and institutional failure. The passage requires the authority to consider the overall theme rather than isolate scenes or words.

(d) This option is incorrect because it gives the correct result through an unsupported reason. The passage does not create a special category of stronger protection for trafficking-related films. The correct reason is that the scenes and language must be assessed in context and in light of the serious social purpose.

76. Correct Answer: (b) The restriction in Situation 2 is justified, but the restriction in Situation 1 is not justified.

Reference Line: Public order may justify restriction only when the expression has a direct tendency to create disorder, not when opposition groups threaten violence.

It must have a proximate connection with one of the Article 19(2) grounds.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it reverses the correct application of the principle. In Situation 1, the disorder is threatened by opposition groups, while the play itself does not have a direct tendency to create disorder. In Situation 2, the performance directly urges the audience to attack a court, and there is a proximate connection with public order and incitement.

(b) This option is correct because Situation 2 involves a direct and proximate link between the expression and disorder. The performer asks the audience to attack a named court, and audience groups have already begun moving towards it. Situation 1 involves threatened violence by opponents, and the passage states that public order cannot be used to silence lawful expression merely because opposition groups threaten violence.

(c) This option is incorrect because it treats any possible public order concern as sufficient. The passage requires a proximate connection with an Article 19(2) ground. A threat by opponents to disrupt a lawful play does not make the play itself a direct source of disorder.

(d) This option is incorrect because it overprotects artistic expression. The passage does not require the State to wait until violence actually occurs. A restriction may be justified where the expression has a direct tendency to create disorder and has a proximate connection with an Article 19(2) ground.

77. Correct Answer: (c) No, because offence, discomfort, and speculative fear do not show a proximate Article 19(2) ground.

Reference Line: A remote, vague, speculative, or hypersensitive fear is not enough.

If a painting, film or book merely offends, shocks, irritates, or disturbs some persons, that alone does not justify prohibition.

The State may restrict artistic expression only by a law that falls within Article 19(2), namely sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, contempt of court, defamation, or incitement to an offence.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it treats offence and disturbance as sufficient grounds for restriction. The passage states that a painting, film or book merely offending, shocking, irritating, or disturbing some persons does not justify prohibition. The artwork's use of disturbing imagery must still be linked to a recognised Article 19(2) ground.

(b) This option is incorrect because it states the public order concern too loosely. The State cannot rely on general public tension without showing a proximate connection between the artwork and a recognised Article 19(2) harm. The facts show vague complaints and speculative fear, not a direct tendency to create disorder.

(c) This option is correct because the complaints are based on offence, discomfort, and possible unrest without a specific legal basis or proximate harm. The passage requires a valid Article 19(2) ground and rejects remote, vague, speculative, or hypersensitive fear as a basis for prohibition.

(d) This option is incorrect because it gives the correct result through an overnarrow test. The passage does not say that political digital art can be restricted only when it expressly asks viewers to offend. Artistic expression may be restricted on valid Article 19(2) grounds, but those grounds are not established here.

78. Correct Answer: (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Reference Line: Pre-censorship of films may be constitutionally permissible because cinema has a strong audio-visual impact, but censorship standards must remain definite, fair and guided by Article 19(2).

A certificate, ban, deletion, prosecution, or denial of exhibition cannot be based on personal morality or taste, political dislike, religious discomfort, administrative convenience, or by popular pressure alone.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is correct because both the Assertion and the Reason accurately reflect the passage. The passage recognises the constitutional permissibility of film pre-censorship because cinema has a strong audio-visual impact, but it also insists that the standards must be definite, fair and guided by Article 19(2). The Reason explains both why pre-censorship may be permitted and why its exercise is limited.

(b) This option is incorrect because the Reason is not merely a separate true statement. It explains the basis and limits of the Assertion by linking film pre-censorship to cinema's audio-visual impact and by rejecting grounds such as personal morality, political dislike, administrative convenience, or popular pressure.

(c) This option is incorrect because the Reason is true. The passage expressly provides that cinema's strong audio-visual impact may justify pre-censorship, while also stating that denial, deletion, prosecution, or banning cannot be based on personal taste, political dislike, religious discomfort, administrative convenience, or popular pressure alone.

(d) This option is incorrect because the Assertion is true. The passage does not treat pre-censorship of films as impermissible in itself. It treats it as constitutionally permissible when the standards remain definite, fair and guided by Article 19(2).

79. Correct Answer: (d) Denial of exhibition may rest on popular pressure alone where the restriction is temporary, non-criminal, and framed as a preventive measure.

Reference Line: A certificate, ban, deletion, prosecution, or denial of exhibition cannot be based on personal morality or taste, political dislike, religious discomfort, administrative convenience, or by popular pressure alone.

Difficulty Level: Very High

Explanation: (a) This option is not the incorrect statement because the passage states that isolated scenes, words, images, nudity, sexual references, or harsh language should not be separated from the overall theme. The option correctly reflects the whole-work approach.

(b) This option is not the incorrect statement because the passage explains that nudity, sexuality, violence, or unpleasant social reality is not automatically obscene when it serves a serious artistic, literary, historical, political, or social purpose. The option correctly rejects a mechanical obscenity test.

(c) This option is not the incorrect statement because the passage provides that pre-censorship of films may be constitutionally permissible due to cinema's strong audio-visual impact, but censorship standards must remain definite, fair and guided by Article 19(2).

(d) This option is the incorrect statement because the passage expressly rejects denial of exhibition based on popular pressure alone. Calling the restriction temporary, non-criminal, or preventive does not cure the absence of a constitutionally valid basis.

80. Correct Answer: (c) No, because the document only creates a contractual right to obtain a proper sale deed in future.

Reference Line: The first major exception is a document which does not itself transfer or affect immovable property, but merely creates a right to obtain another document in future.

An agreement to sell, by itself, does not create ownership, charge or interest in the property; it only creates a contractual right to seek execution of a proper sale deed.

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it treats identification of the plot, value above Rs.100, and a restraint on sale to others as sufficient for compulsory registration. The passage draws the line at whether the document itself creates, declares, assigns, limits or extinguishes a right, title or interest in immovable property. Here, the document only preserves Ananya's contractual right to obtain a sale deed.

(b) This option is incorrect because it treats advance payment and a future sale-deed clause as creating present proprietary interest. The passage explains that an agreement to sell, by itself, does not create ownership, charge or interest in the property. The future sale deed is the document through which transfer is to occur.

(c) This option is correct because the document does not presently transfer ownership, create a charge, or declare Ananya's title. It only gives her a contractual right to seek execution of a proper sale deed in future. That falls within the first major exception described in the passage.

(d) This option is incorrect because it reaches the correct result through an inaccurate test. The passage does not say that registration depends only on possession or full payment. The relevant inquiry is whether the instrument itself affects immovable property or only creates a right to obtain another document in future.

81. Correct Answer: (a) It cannot support Section 53A part-performance, but may be used as evidence of a contract in a suit for specific performance.

Reference Line: The exception's exception is Section 17(1A): a contract to transfer immovable property for consideration, executed after the 2001 amendment, must be registered if it is relied upon for part-performance under Section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act.

If it is not registered, it has no effect for Section 53A, though Section 49 may still permit limited use as evidence of a contract in a suit for specific performance.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is correct because the contract was executed in 2023, was for transfer of immovable property for consideration, and is being relied upon for part-performance under Section 53A. Since it is unregistered, it has no effect for Section 53A. However, the passage also provides that Section 49 may still permit limited use as evidence of a contract in a suit for specific performance.

(b) This option is incorrect because it relies on factual acts of part-performance but ignores the special registration requirement. Payment, possession, improvements, guards, and crop sale make Devika's reliance appear strong, but the passage states that a post-2001 contract relied upon for Section 53A must be registered.

(c) This option is incorrect because it treats the unregistered contract as wholly unusable. The passage distinguishes between use under Section 53A and limited evidentiary use in a suit for specific performance. The unregistered contract has no effect for Section 53A, but it may still be used as evidence of the contract for specific performance.

(d) This option is incorrect because it merges two different uses of the same unregistered document. The contract may have limited evidentiary use in a suit for specific performance, but it cannot be used to claim protection under Section 53A when the post-2001 registration requirement is not met.

82. Correct Answer: (d) No, because a court decree need not be registered merely because it affects rights in immovable property.

Reference Line: A decree or order of a court generally need not be registered merely because it affects immovable property.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because it applies the ordinary rule for instruments affecting immovable property without accounting for the court-decree exception. The decree may declare title and affect claimed interests, but the passage provides that a court decree generally need not be registered merely for that reason.

(b) This option is incorrect because it creates a special rule for inheritance-based property disputes that the passage does not provide. The legally relevant fact is that the rights were determined by a decree of a court, not that the property was inherited or valuable.

(c) This option is incorrect because it gives the correct result through an unsupported reason. The passage does not say that family arrangements remove the need for registration in all cases. The reason registration is not required here is that the document is a court decree, and such a decree generally need not be registered merely because it affects immovable property.

(d) This option is correct because the decree was passed by a civil court after deciding the title dispute between the brothers. The passage states that a decree or order of a court generally need not be registered merely because it affects immovable property. Bharat's argument fails because it treats effect on immovable property as conclusive.

83. Correct Answer: (c) Leela cannot rely on the unregistered compromise decree for the farmhouse because it was outside the suit.

Reference Line: The exception's exception is a compromise decree or order covering immovable property which is not the subject-matter of the suit or proceeding; such a decree requires registration because parties are using the court order to transfer property outside the dispute.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation:

(a) This option is incorrect because it shifts the defect to House No. 42. House No. 42 was the subject-matter of the suit, so the given exception's exception is not triggered for that property. The registration problem arises in relation to the Alwar farmhouse, which was introduced only through the compromise.

- (b) This option is incorrect because it applies the general court-decree exception without applying its limitation. A decree or order may generally not require registration merely because it affects immovable property, but a compromise decree covering property outside the suit is treated differently.
- (c) This option is correct because the Alwar farmhouse was not the subject-matter of the suit or proceeding. The passage explains that a compromise decree covering immovable property outside the dispute requires registration, because the parties are using the court order to transfer property beyond the suit.
- (d) This option is incorrect because it treats inclusion in the settlement as enough. The passage specifically warns that when parties use a compromise decree to cover immovable property outside the dispute, registration is required. The fact that both properties were included in one settlement does not cure the defect.

84. Correct Answer: (d) No, because the document itself creates rights in a specific floor and collateral use would prove that transfer.

Reference Line: Instruments relating to shares in a company, endorsements or transfers of debentures, and debentures not themselves creating rights in immovable property do not require registration merely because the company owns land.

But if the instrument itself creates, declares, assigns, limits or extinguishes an interest in specific immovable property, the exception will not protect it.

The exception's exception is that collateral use cannot be a disguise for proving the very transfer which required registration between parties.

Difficulty Level: High

Explanation: (a) This option is incorrect because the claimed collateral use is a disguised attempt to prove the very interest that required registration. The passage permits collateral use only when it does not prove the main transfer. Mehul's right to collect licence fees from the third floor flows from the same unregistered immovable-property interest.

(b) This option is incorrect because it overstates the registration requirement. The passage provides that instruments relating to shares, debentures, and debenture transfers do not require registration merely because the company owns land. The problem is not Orion's ownership of land, but the document's own creation of rights in a specific floor.

(c) This option is incorrect because it understates the effect of the floor-related clauses. The clauses are not merely incidental to the share or debenture transaction; they grant exclusive, transferable, and enforceable rights over a specific part of immovable property. The exception therefore does not protect the document.

(d) This option is correct because the document does more than transfer shares or record debentures. It gives Mehul an exclusive and transferable right over the third floor of a specific commercial complex, including the right to collect licence fees and restrain Orion from dealing with that floor. The passage explains that the share or debenture exception does not protect an instrument that itself creates an interest in specific immovable property. His proposed collateral use is also defective because it would prove the very floor-related transfer that required registration.

Section D: Logical Reasoning

85. Correct Answer: (a) India's growing interest reflects capabilities that conventional perceptions of the Nordic region may understate.

Reference Line: "The Nordic region, often viewed through the prism of its exceptional social models and tranquil landscapes, has emerged as a powerhouse of specialised technology and capital."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The author contrasts the familiar image of the Nordic region with its less visible technological and financial strength. This suggests that conventional perceptions may understate the region's strategic relevance for India. The inference captures this contrast without extending beyond the passage. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Nordic social achievements form part of the region's familiar reputation, but the author shifts attention toward technology, capital and innovation. The passage does not identify social welfare as the principal foundation of the emerging strategic partnership. This option therefore overstates the role of social achievements. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Technology and capital are presented as complementary sources of Nordic strategic value. The author never suggests that capital has gained importance because technological cooperation has become less valuable. The option introduces a trade-off absent from the passage. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The author recommends cooperation with Indian states capable of absorbing Norwegian expertise. He does not advocate reproducing Nordic political, economic or social institutions within those states. The option therefore substitutes institutional imitation for sector-specific cooperation. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

86. Correct Answer: (d) Joint pilots adapted Nordic technologies to Indian conditions and outperformed comparable domestic projects.

Reference Line: "For an India navigating a volatile global order, the 'Nordic Way' offers more than just inspiration; it offers concrete solutions to the most pressing challenges of our century."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Predictable regulations may encourage Nordic investors, but this finding concerns investment preferences rather than effectiveness of Nordic solutions in India. It does not show that Nordic approaches produce useful outcomes under Indian conditions. Its support for the author's claim is therefore limited. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Adoption of Nordic standards demonstrates willingness to use foreign practices, but the absence of improved outcomes weakens their evidentiary value. The author's claim concerns concrete solutions rather than mere adoption. Without measurable benefits, this finding provides little strengthening. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Strong Nordic performance in innovation establishes that these countries possess relevant expertise. However, success within Nordic conditions does not establish that the same approaches will work effectively in India. The crucial issue of transferability remains unresolved. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Successful pilots would demonstrate that Nordic technology can be adapted to Indian conditions and produce practical benefits. Their stronger performance than comparable domestic projects also provides a meaningful benchmark. This most strongly supports the claim that Nordic approaches offer concrete solutions for India. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

87. Correct Answer: (b) Match Norwegian sectoral strengths with states possessing infrastructure needed to absorb those capabilities.

Reference Line: "Today, the opportunity exists to replicate this model of localised excellence by deepening cooperation with selected Indian states, such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Gujarat, that possess the coastal or industrial infrastructure to absorb Norwegian expertise."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Equal distribution may appear balanced, but geographical equality is not the author's criterion for choosing states. The passage favours states whose existing infrastructure enables them to use Norwegian expertise effectively. Equal allocation could therefore ignore differences in local capacity. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The author's proposed approach depends on connecting Norwegian expertise with Indian states capable of absorbing it. Such matching makes cooperation responsive to local economic and infrastructural conditions. It accurately reflects the passage's idea of replicating localised excellence. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) A national framework may be administratively convenient, but the author does not support imposing identical models across participating states. His reasoning emphasises local characteristics and state-specific capacity. Uniform

replication would weaken the localised character of the proposed cooperation. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Historical ties provide useful background to India-Norway relations, but they are not presented as a criterion for selecting states. Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat are identified because of their coastal or industrial infrastructure. Present absorptive capacity therefore matters more than historical association. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

88. Correct Answer: (c) Targeted cooperation can create lasting value when capabilities become embedded in local institutions.

Reference Line: "It is a testament to the project's success that its legacy lives on through the National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology and Training (NIFPHATT), remaining a vital part of Kerala's coastal economy."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The passage attributes the programme's success to its continuing institutional legacy, not to continuing Norwegian supervision. A project can produce lasting benefits even after foreign involvement has reduced or ended. The option adds a condition that the author never identifies. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The fisheries programme is presented as a successful local development initiative, but there is no claim that it shaped national economic policy. Its significance comes from its lasting contribution to Kerala's coastal economy. National policy influence is therefore unnecessary to the author's reasoning. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) NIFPHATT's continued relevance shows that a focused development partnership can create benefits extending beyond the original project. Norwegian expertise became embedded in a local institution that remained economically useful. This strongly supports the author's model of localised capacity-building cooperation. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The historical fisheries programme demonstrates that bilateral cooperation can create durable outcomes. However, the author does not rank historical evidence above contemporary agreements such as TEPA. Past experience and present opportunities are instead used together to support deeper engagement. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

89. Correct Answer: (a) India must offer viable opportunities capable of absorbing substantial long-term EFTA investment.

Reference Line: "This agreement is a game-changer, committing EFTA countries, including Norway, to a target of \$100 billion in investments in India over the next 15 years."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) A substantial investment commitment can become economically transformative only if suitable opportunities exist for productive deployment of the capital. Without viable projects or sectors, much of the investment target could remain unrealised. This is therefore a necessary condition for the contemplated economic effect. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Norway's sovereign wealth fund may become an important source of capital, but TEPA represents a broader EFTA commitment. Other investors and participating countries can contribute substantially toward the target. The transformative effect therefore does not depend on one Norwegian institution. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Infrastructure is one area where patient capital may be useful, but the passage does not confine investment to this sector. Capital may also enter technology, renewable energy, manufacturing and other viable opportunities. Concentrating most investment in infrastructure is therefore unnecessary. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The passage presents technological cooperation and investment as interconnected aspects of the emerging partnership. It does not establish a required sequence in which investment must occur before technology cooperation expands. The two processes could develop simultaneously. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

90. Correct Answer: (d) The summit agenda meaningfully reflects intended policy direction rather than merely diplomatic presentation.

Reference Line: "Yet, as the Prime Minister joins his counterparts from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, the agenda is less about nostalgia and more about a strategic recalibration towards a partnership of the future."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) Historical relations provide useful context, but the author does not treat history alone as sufficient evidence of future strategic cooperation. The argument relies heavily on the summit's contemporary agenda and emerging sectors of collaboration. Historical continuity therefore cannot independently support the conclusion. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The long gap between prime-ministerial visits makes the occasion diplomatically significant, but it does not make the current partnership strategically substantive. A summit following a long interval could still remain ceremonial. This assumption is therefore unnecessary to the author's conclusion. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Green cooperation is an important part of the emerging partnership, but strategic recalibration does not require it to surpass every traditional area of bilateral relations. New areas may simply supplement and reshape existing cooperation. The comparative claim in this option is therefore unnecessary. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The author infers a substantive strategic shift from the focus and content of the summit agenda. For that inference to hold, the agenda must provide meaningful evidence of actual policy intentions rather than ceremonial language. Without this assumption, the claim of recalibration would lose its foundation. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

91. Correct Answer: (b) The strike reflects a broader defence of organised labour against policies and claims portrayed as weakening worker rights.

Reference Line: "The strike, called to resist the four labour codes and other policies the unions describe as anti-worker and pro-corporate, also served as a pointed rejection of Chief Justice Surya Kant's recent claim that trade unions were 'largely responsible' for slowing down industrial growth in the country."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The author refers to constitutional protection to emphasise the legitimate place of trade unions within the legal framework. However, this does not mean economic considerations can never justify regulation of particular forms of collective action. The option converts legal recognition into an overly broad immunity. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The passage presents the strike as resistance to labour policies as well as rejection of claims portraying trade unions as obstacles to industrial growth. Both strands support a broader defence of organised labour and worker interests. This option therefore best captures the central argument. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) Falling dispute figures are used to challenge the broad accusation that unions are responsible for industrial closures. They do not establish that union activity has never contributed to any industrial problem. The option converts limited statistical evidence into an excessive conclusion. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Minimum wages for domestic workers appear in one portion of the passage, but the argument covers labour codes, strikes, MGNREGA, privatisation, pensions and union rights. The author's disagreement with the CJI is therefore much broader than a conflict over minimum wages. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

92. Correct Answer: (c) Higher wage floors can benefit retained workers while causing some employers to reduce hiring.

Reference Line: "He also suggested that minimum wages could discourage hiring and hamper employment generation, and that imposing minimum wages for domestic workers could reduce demand and make household help unaffordable for middle-class families."

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Greater bargaining power may benefit workers, but it does not explain the apparent conflict between wage protection and reduced employment opportunities. The paradox requires both effects to follow from the same policy. This option does not account for reduced employer demand. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Administrative costs could make formal employment more expensive, but the passage specifically connects reduced demand with the wage obligation itself. This option introduces a different mechanism rather than reconciling the two stated effects. It therefore does not resolve the paradox as closely as option (c). Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) A minimum wage can increase the earnings of workers who remain employed while also raising the cost of hiring domestic help. Some households may respond by employing fewer workers or avoiding domestic help altogether. Thus, worker protection and reduced demand can occur simultaneously. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) An increase in workers willing to supply labour does not explain why employers might reduce hiring after wages rise. The apparent tension concerns employer demand in response to higher costs rather than worker availability. This option therefore fails to reconcile the two propositions. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

93. Correct Answer: (a) Many union-linked shutdowns were recorded as management closures rather than industrial disputes.

Reference Line: “Reports from the Labour Bureau on industrial disputes, closures, retrenchments, and lay-offs show a drastic decline in disputes.”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The author relies on declining official dispute figures to challenge the claim that unions caused industrial closures. If many union-related shutdowns were classified outside that category, the statistics would omit relevant conduct. This would substantially weaken the evidentiary force of the author’s argument. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) Declining union membership could help explain why officially recorded disputes became less frequent. However, it does not show that union-related causes of closures were omitted from the data. The author could still use the lower dispute figures as evidence against widespread labour disruption. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Falling productivity despite fewer disputes may show that poor industrial performance can occur without substantial labour conflict. This does not establish that unions caused closures or that official dispute figures are misleading. It therefore does little to weaken the author’s statistical reasoning. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) Import competition provides a plausible non-union explanation for industrial closures. Such evidence would make the allegation that unions were responsible for shutdowns less persuasive. It therefore tends to support rather than weaken the author’s position. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

94. Correct Answer: (d) The author challenges portrayals of unions that disregard their recognised institutional and legal role.

Reference Line: “Article 19(1)(c) of the Constitution guarantees the right to form associations or unions as a fundamental right. The Trade Union Act, 1926, provides for registration, collective bargaining, and legal immunity for union activities.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Constitutional and statutory provisions recognise unions and provide certain protections, but they do not establish immunity for every possible collective action. Legal rights may remain subject to lawful restrictions and conditions. The option therefore exaggerates the scope of the protections discussed. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) Registration gives unions a recognised institutional position, but it does not prevent courts from examining the consequences of union conduct. Legal legitimacy and economic scrutiny can coexist. The option therefore attributes an effect to registration that the passage does not support. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Legal recognition does not make economic criticism irrelevant to public-policy debates. The author uses constitutional and statutory protection to challenge dismissive characterisations of unions, not to exclude consideration of their economic effects. The option therefore goes beyond the author’s reasoning. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) By invoking constitutional and statutory protection, the author emphasises that unions occupy an established place within India’s legal framework. This challenges attempts to portray them merely as disruptive bodies responsible for industrial problems. The option accurately captures the function of the legal references. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

95. Correct Answer: (c) It frames the strike as part of a wider coalition around economic and social concerns beyond factory labour.

Reference Line: “The strike call received support from the Samyukta Kisan Morcha, the joint platform of agricultural workers’ unions, and organisations of women, students, and youth.”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Explanation:

(a) Broad social support may increase the political significance of the strike, but the passage provides no evidence about electoral consequences or voting behaviour. Social endorsement does not establish that the demands became electorally decisive. The option therefore goes beyond the evidence supplied. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

(b) The supporting organisations represent different social groups, but the passage does not claim that every disputed policy affects each group in the same manner. Their support may arise from overlapping concerns rather than identical experiences. The option therefore imposes unsupported uniformity. Hence, option (b) is not the correct answer.

(c) Mentioning farmers, agricultural workers, women, students and youth expands the social context of the strike beyond organised industrial labour. It portrays the mobilisation as connected with wider concerns about livelihoods

and economic policy. This accurately identifies the argumentative role of the evidence. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

(d) The passage states that workers participated in large numbers and gives no indication that their mobilisation was inadequate. Support from other organisations demonstrates wider solidarity rather than compensating for insufficient worker participation. This explanation therefore lacks textual support. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

96. Correct Answer: (b) Each challenged policy is opposed for essentially the same reason as contractorisation and pension concerns.

Reference Line: "The joint platform highlighted four demands: scrapping the four labour codes, repealing the Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act and restoring MGNREGA, withdrawing the Electricity Amendment Bill and the Seeds Bill, and addressing longstanding issues related to minimum wages, privatisation, contractorisation, and pensions."

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Explanation:

(a) The demands connect labour codes with employment guarantees, rural livelihood measures, wages, pensions and other economic policies. This supports the inference that worker interests are framed within a wider livelihood and economic-security agenda. The conclusion remains within the scope of the listed demands. Hence, option (a) is not the correct answer.

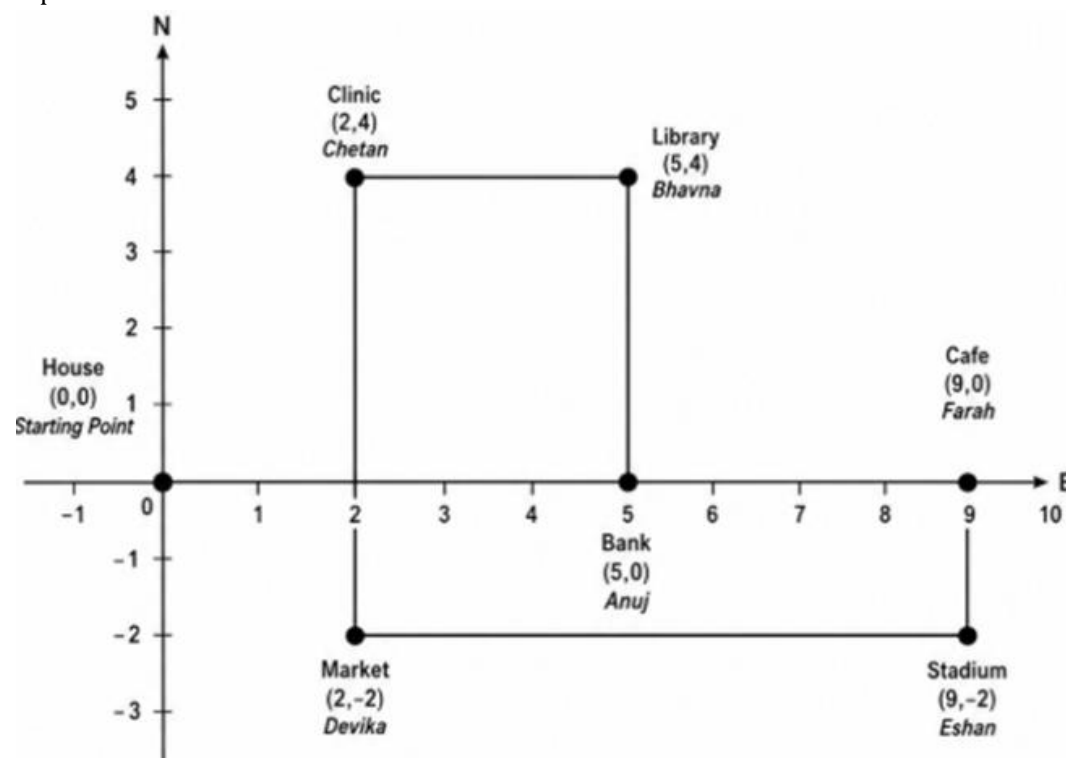
(b) The platform objects to several policies, but the passage does not establish that all are opposed for the same underlying reason. Labour codes, MGNREGA, electricity legislation, seeds policy, contractorisation and pensions involve different policy concerns. Their inclusion in one platform does not make their rationales identical. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) The demands include legislation involving rural employment, electricity and agriculture in addition to conventional workplace concerns. This demonstrates that the platform's agenda reaches beyond wages and bargaining within individual workplaces. The inference is therefore reasonably supported by the passage. Hence, option (c) is not the correct answer.

(d) The platform combines organised labour issues with policies involving employment guarantees, agriculture, public utilities and wider livelihoods. This supports the inference that labour protection is being situated within a broader economic and social framework. The option does not extend beyond what the listed demands reasonably suggest. Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer.

97. Correct Answer: (b) $\sqrt{65}$ km

Explanation:



The Clinic is at (2, 4), and the Cafe is at (9, 0). The shortest distance is $\sqrt{[(9 - 2)^2 + (0 - 4)^2]} = \sqrt{(49 + 16)} = \sqrt{65}$ km. Therefore, the correct answer is (b) $\sqrt{65}$ km.

98. Correct Answer: (c) Maternal aunt

Explanation:

The person at the Market is Devika. The person at the Cafe is Farah. Farah is Bhavna's daughter, and Chetan is Bhavna's brother. Devika is Chetan's wife. Therefore, Devika is Farah's maternal aunt by marriage. Hence, the correct answer is (c) Maternal aunt.

99. Correct Answer: (d) CA11AF

Explanation:

Farah is stationed at the Cafe, whose coordinates are (9, 0). The value $|x| + |y|$ is 9. Farah belongs to generation level 2, so the total numerical value is 11. The first two letters of Cafe are CA, and the reverse of the first two letters of Farah is AF. Therefore, Farah's code is CA11AF.

100. Correct Answer: (c) CL7HC

Explanation:

Chetan is stationed at the Clinic, whose coordinates are (2, 4). The value of $|x| + |y|$ is $2 + 4 = 6$. Chetan belongs to generation level 1, so the numerical value becomes $6 + 1 = 7$. The first two letters of Clinic are CL. The reverse of the first two letters of Chetan is HC. Therefore, Chetan's code is CL7HC.

101. Correct Answer: (d) Anuj, BA5NA

Explanation:

Anuj is at the Bank, whose coordinates are (5, 0). The value of $|x| + |y|$ is 5, and Anuj's generation level is 0. Therefore, the numerical part of Anuj's code is 5. Hence, the correct answer is (d) Anuj, BA5NA.

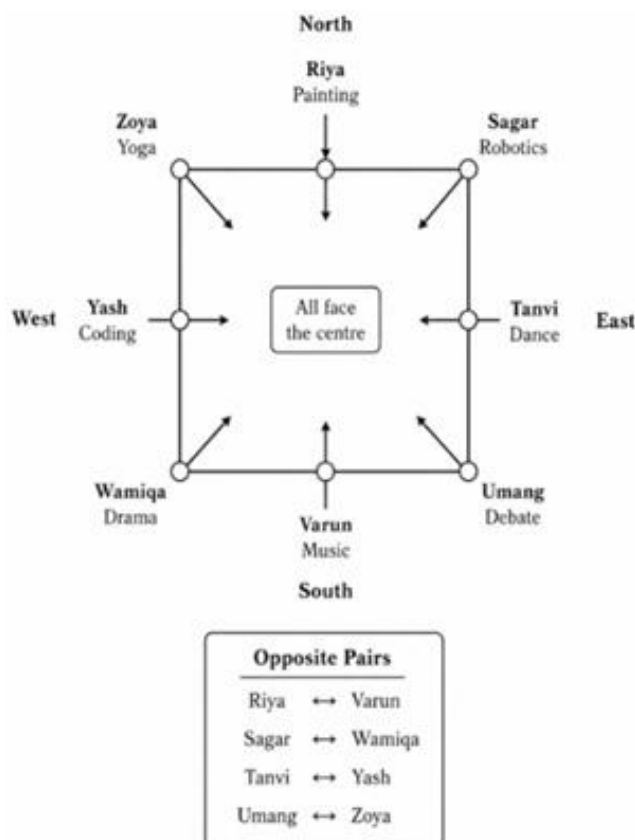
102. Correct Answer: (a) Eshan

Explanation:

Eshan is the son of Chetan and Devika. His destination is the Stadium at (9, -2). Chetan's destination is the Clinic at (2, 4), and Devika's destination is the Market at (2, -2). Eshan's destination lies south of Chetan's destination because its y-coordinate is lower. His code begins with ST, which comes from Stadium. Therefore, the person making the claim is Eshan.

103. Correct Answer: (c) Sagar

Explanation:



Wamiqa sits at the South-West position. The position directly opposite South-West is North-East. Sagar sits at North-East. Therefore, Sagar sits directly opposite Wamiqa.

104. Correct Answer: (b) South-East

Explanation:

Zoya sits at the North-West position, while Umang sits at the South-East position. Moving from North-West to South-East through the centre gives the direction South-East. Therefore, the correct answer is (b) South-East.

105. Correct Answer: (a) Debate

Explanation:

Varun handles Music and sits at the South position. Moving anti-clockwise from the South position leads to the South-East position. Umang sits there and handles Debate. Therefore, the activity immediately anti-clockwise to Music is Debate.

106. Correct Answer: (b) SEDEG

Explanation:

Umang sits at the South-East position, so the position abbreviation is SE. He handles Debate, whose first two letters are DE. The last letter of Umang is G. Combining these parts according to the rule gives SE + DE + G = SEDEG. Therefore, the correct code is SEDEG.

107. Correct Answer: (a) Robotics, Debate, Drama, Yoga

Explanation:

The corner positions are North-East, South-East, South-West, and North-West. Starting from North-East and moving clockwise, the participants are Sagar, Umang, Wamiqa, and Zoya. Their activities are Robotics, Debate, Drama, and Yoga respectively. Therefore, the correct activity sequence is Robotics, Debate, Drama, Yoga.

108. Correct Answer: (d) RTVY

Explanation: The side-midpoint positions are North, East, South, and West. Starting from North and moving clockwise, the participants are Riya at North, Tanvi at East, Varun at South, and Yash at West. Taking their initials in this order gives R, T, V, and Y. Therefore, the message formed is RTVY.

Section E: Quantitative Techniques

109. Correct Answer: (b) 190.67 units

Participating households in the four districts are:

$$P = 6,000 \times 75\% = 4,500$$

$$Q = 8,000 \times 60\% = 4,800$$

$$R = 5,000 \times 84\% = 4,200$$

$$S = 9,000 \times 50\% = 4,500$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total participating households} &= 4,500 + 4,800 + 4,200 + 4,500 \\ &= 18,000. \end{aligned}$$

Total monthly consumption before installation:

$$P = 4,500 \times 180 = 8,10,000 \text{ units}$$

$$Q = 4,800 \times 200 = 9,60,000 \text{ units}$$

$$R = 4,200 \times 160 = 6,72,000 \text{ units}$$

$$S = 4,500 \times 220 = 9,90,000 \text{ units}$$

$$\text{Combined consumption} = 34,32,000 \text{ units.}$$

Weighted average consumption:

$$34,32,000 \div 18,000 = 190.67 \text{ units approximately.}$$

Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

110. Correct Answer: (c) 220 : 211

Solar generation in P:

$$4,500 \times 180 \times 40\% = 3,24,000 \text{ units}$$

Solar generation in R:

$$4,200 \times 160 \times 50\% = 3,36,000 \text{ units}$$

Combined generation in P and R:

$$3,24,000 + 3,36,000 = 6,60,000 \text{ units.}$$

Solar generation in Q:

$$4,800 \times 200 \times 35\% = 3,36,000 \text{ units}$$

Solar generation in S:

$$4,500 \times 220 \times 30\% = 2,97,000 \text{ units}$$

Combined generation in Q and S:

$$3,36,000 + 2,97,000 = 6,33,000 \text{ units.}$$

Required ratio:

$$6,60,000 : 6,33,000 = 220 : 211.$$

Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

111. Correct Answer: (a) 22,53,450 units

Self-consumed solar electricity in P:

$$3,24,000 \times 90\% = 2,91,600 \text{ units}$$

Grid import in P:

$$8,10,000 - 2,91,600 = 5,18,400 \text{ units.}$$

Similarly:

$$\text{Grid import in Q} = 9,60,000 - (3,36,000 \times 92\%)$$

= 6,50,880 units
 Grid import in R = $6,72,000 - (3,36,000 \times 88\%)$
 = 3,76,320 units
 Grid import in S = $9,90,000 - (2,97,000 \times 95\%)$
 = 7,07,850 units

Total grid import:
 $5,18,400 + 6,50,880 + 3,76,320 + 7,07,850$
 = 22,53,450 units.
 Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

112. Correct Answer: (c) ₹1,39,48,932
 Net bill is calculated as grid-import charge minus export credit.
 For P:
 Exported electricity = $3,24,000 \times 10\% = 32,400$ units

Net bill = $(5,18,400 \times ₹6) - (32,400 \times ₹3.60)$
 = ₹31,10,400 – ₹1,16,640
 = ₹29,93,760.

Similarly:
 Net bill of Q = ₹41,25,888
 Net bill of R = ₹19,36,704
 Net bill of S = ₹48,92,580

Aggregate net bill:
 $₹29,93,760 + ₹41,25,888 + ₹19,36,704 + ₹48,92,580$
 = ₹1,39,48,932.
 Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

113. Correct Answer: (b) ₹42,47,13,900
 Capital subsidy for P and R:
 $(4,500 + 4,200) \times ₹25,000$
 = ₹21,75,00,000

Capital subsidy for Q and S:
 $(4,800 + 4,500) \times ₹20,000$
 = ₹18,60,00,000

Total capital subsidy:
 $₹21,75,00,000 + ₹18,60,00,000$
 = ₹40,35,00,000.

Monthly self-consumed solar electricity:
 $2,91,600 + 3,09,120 + 2,95,680 + 2,82,150$
 = 11,78,550 units.

Annual generation incentive:
 $11,78,550 \times ₹1.50 \times 12$
 = ₹2,12,13,900.

Total first-year expenditure:

$$₹40,35,00,000 + ₹2,12,13,900$$

$$= ₹42,47,13,900.$$

Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

114. Correct Answer: (d) It will increase by ₹98,592

Original aggregate monthly consumption in Q:

$$4,800 \times 200 = 9,60,000 \text{ units.}$$

Additional consumption:

$$9,60,000 \times 20\% \times 10\% = 19,200 \text{ units.}$$

Since the additional requirement is met entirely through grid imports:

Additional grid-import charge:

$$19,200 \times ₹6.50 = ₹1,24,800.$$

Q exports:

$$3,36,000 \times 8\% = 26,880 \text{ units.}$$

Increase in export-credit rate:

$$75\% - 60\% = 15\% \text{ of the grid tariff.}$$

Additional export credit:

$$26,880 \times ₹6.50 \times 15\% = ₹26,208.$$

Net change in the bill:

$$₹1,24,800 - ₹26,208 = ₹98,592 \text{ increase.}$$

Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

115. Correct Answer: (c) 82 : 115

Cancelled orders:

$$A = 2,400 \times 5\% = 120$$

$$B = 1,800 \times 4\% = 72$$

$$C = 3,000 \times 8\% = 240$$

$$D = 1,500 \times 4\% = 60$$

$$\text{Total cancellations} = 492.$$

Dispatched orders:

$$A = 2,400 - 120 = 2,280$$

$$B = 1,800 - 72 = 1,728$$

$$C = 3,000 - 240 = 2,760$$

$$D = 1,500 - 60 = 1,440$$

Returned orders:

$$A = 2,280 \times 10\% = 228$$

$$B = 1,728 \times 12.5\% = 216$$

$$C = 2,760 \times 5\% = 138$$

$$D = 1,440 \times 7.5\% = 108$$

$$\text{Total returns} = 690.$$

Required ratio:

$$492 : 690 = 82 : 115.$$

Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

116. Correct Answer: (a) 86.41%

Total original orders:

$$2,400 + 1,800 + 3,000 + 1,500 = 8,700.$$

Total dispatched orders:

$$2,280 + 1,728 + 2,760 + 1,440 = 8,208.$$

Total returned orders = 690.

Orders retained by customers:

$$8,208 - 690 = 7,518.$$

Required percentage:

$$7,518 \div 8,700 \times 100 = 86.41\% \text{ approximately.}$$

Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

117. Correct Answer: (d) ₹83,62,405.20

Discounted selling prices:

$$A = ₹1,250 \times 88\% = ₹1,100$$

$$B = ₹1,800 \times 85\% = ₹1,530$$

$$C = ₹900 \times 90\% = ₹810$$

$$D = ₹2,400 \times 80\% = ₹1,920$$

For Product A:

$$\text{Retained orders} = 2,280 - 228 = 2,052$$

$$\text{Retained revenue} = 2,052 \times ₹1,100 = ₹22,57,200$$

$$\text{Processing fee} = 2,280 \times ₹1,100 \times 2\% = ₹50,160$$

$$\text{Logistics cost} = (2,280 \times ₹60) + (228 \times ₹48) = ₹1,47,744$$

$$\text{Expected write-off} = 228 \times 20\% \times ₹625 = ₹28,500$$

Contribution from A:

$$₹22,57,200 - ₹50,160 - ₹1,47,744 - ₹28,500$$

$$= ₹20,30,796.$$

Similarly:

$$\text{Contribution from B} = ₹20,69,323.20$$

$$\text{Contribution from C} = ₹19,16,958$$

$$\text{Contribution from D} = ₹23,45,328$$

Combined contribution:

$$₹20,30,796 + ₹20,69,323.20 + ₹19,16,958 + ₹23,45,328$$

$$= ₹83,62,405.20.$$

Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

118. Correct Answer: (b) Product D

Retained orders:

$$A = 2,052$$

$$B = 1,512$$

$$C = 2,622$$

$$D = 1,332$$

Contribution per retained order:

$$A = ₹20,30,796 \div 2,052 = ₹989.67 \text{ approximately}$$

$$B = ₹20,69,323.20 \div 1,512 = ₹1,368.60$$

$$C = ₹19,16,958 \div 2,622 = ₹731.11 \text{ approximately}$$

$$D = ₹23,45,328 \div 1,332 = ₹1,760.76 \text{ approximately}$$

Product D generated the highest contribution per retained order.

Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.

119. Correct Answer: (a) 87.14%

Total retained sales revenue:

$$A = ₹22,57,200$$

$$B = ₹23,13,360$$

$$C = ₹21,23,820$$

$$D = ₹25,57,440$$

Combined retained sales revenue:

$$₹22,57,200 + ₹23,13,360 + ₹21,23,820 + ₹25,57,440 \\ = ₹92,51,820.$$

Final campaign contribution:

$$₹83,62,405.20 - ₹3,00,000 \\ = ₹80,62,405.20.$$

Required percentage:

$$₹80,62,405.20 \div ₹92,51,820 \times 100 \\ = 87.14\% \text{ approximately.}$$

Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

120. Correct Answer: (b) ₹79,11,571.20

Revised returns of Product C:

$$2,760 \times 10\% = 276.$$

Additional returns:

$$276 - 138 = 138.$$

Loss of retained sales revenue:

$$138 \times ₹810 = ₹1,11,780.$$

Additional expected write-off:

$$138 \times 30\% \times ₹450 = ₹18,630.$$

Original logistics cost of C:

$$(2,760 \times ₹50) + (138 \times ₹40) \\ = ₹1,43,520.$$

Revised logistics cost:

$$(2,760 \times ₹55) + (276 \times ₹44) \\ = ₹1,63,944.$$

Increase in logistics cost:

$$₹1,63,944 - ₹1,43,520 = ₹20,424.$$

The payment-processing fee remains unchanged because the number of dispatched orders remains 2,760.

Total reduction in contribution:

$$₹1,11,780 + ₹18,630 + ₹20,424 \\ = ₹1,50,834.$$

Revised final campaign contribution:

$$₹80,62,405.20 - ₹1,50,834 \\ = ₹79,11,571.20.$$

Hence, Option (b) is the correct answer.