

ANSWER KEY — 18 AUGUST 2026

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
A	C	B	D	C	B	D	A	C	A
Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
D	B	C	A	D	C	A	D	B	B

READING COMPREHENSION

Q1 A Main idea - RC (historiography) MED

The passage moves in four steps: the archive of insurgency is almost entirely the enemy's archive; that archive is not merely biased but structured, converting a rising into an actionable official category; historians answered this by reading against the grain; and that method, though productive, must be disciplined by triangulation and by candour about what cannot be recovered. Option A names exactly that arc - the record is usable, but only with critical reading of its categories and honest marking of its silences - and it is the only option that preserves both halves of the author's position. Option B overstates the pessimism the author explicitly rejects in the final paragraph, where the corrective is said to be discipline and not abandonment. Option C promotes the supplementary sources to substitutes; the passage places ballads and revenue registers alongside the official file, not in place of it. Option D reverses the argument, adopting the very colonial explanation the author identifies as the archive's characteristic distortion.

Examiner's note — the trap: The trap is B, which sounds suitably critical and echoes the passage's strongest sentences, but the closing paragraph expressly refuses to abandon the record; the author's scepticism is about method, not about possibility.

Q2 C Inference - reading hostile testimony HARD

The third paragraph supplies the inference directly: alarmed talk of contagion is described as a report, in hostile language, of the speed with which scattered villages made common cause, and the complaint that no leader was worth arresting is read as evidence of many leaders. The official vocabulary is therefore not empty and not simply false; it registers the fact of collective action while denying it the name of politics. Option C states this. Option A converts a structural point into an accusation of conscious lying, which the passage avoids; the author's claim is that the prose does its work through categories, not through invention. Option B is the position the passage is written against, since the recurrence of such words is presented as informative. Option D imports a sympathy for which the passage offers no support whatever and which would sit oddly with the counter-insurgency framing.

Examiner's note — the trap: A is attractive because 'the official was wrong' feels close to the author's stance; but the passage's point is that the words are informative precisely when read as hostile reports, not that magistrates were consciously lying.

Q3 B Tone and authorial attitude HARD

The author calls the technique extraordinarily productive and credits it with recovering a peasantry that plans, deliberates and chooses targets - that is approval. The same paragraph opens the counterweight: nothing in the inversion guarantees that the recovered voice is the rebel's rather than the historian's, and an archive read only for what it suppresses can be made to yield whatever the reader already believed. Approval plus a stated hazard is qualified approval, which is option B. Option A deletes the warning that occupies the whole final paragraph. Option C reverses the evaluation: nothing in the passage suggests the method produced little, and the author says the opposite in plain terms. Option D mistakes a passage that argues for one that reports; the closing sentence about a history that marks its gaps is an explicit normative preference, not a neutral summary of a debate.

Examiner's note — the trap: D tempts candidates who notice the measured, unpolemical register; but restraint is not neutrality, and the last sentence states a clear preference between two kinds of history.

Q4 D Vocabulary and metaphor in context MED

The metaphor arrives immediately after the sentence saying that once a rising is attributed to instigators working on a credulous peasantry, the peasant's own reasoning has been removed from the record. Weather is the figure for exactly that removal: an event with no author and no reasons, which breaks out, subsides, and is measured by the damage it leaves. Option D restates this - an impersonal outbreak rather than conduct undertaken for statable reasons. Option A reads the metaphor literally as a claim about the agricultural calendar, which the passage never makes. Option B takes weather to mean severity, but the point is agency, not scale. Option C is subtler and wrong in a revealing way: attributing risings to drought or famine still explains the peasant by conditions acting upon him, which is the very displacement of his reasoning that the metaphor is criticising.

Examiner's note — the trap: C is the near-miss: 'hardship caused the revolt' feels sympathetic to the peasant, yet it repeats the archive's move of explaining him by external forces instead of by his stated reasons.

Q5 C Structure and function of a paragraph ELITE

The final paragraph does two things and only two. It names a danger that belongs to the method endorsed in the preceding paragraph - inversion cannot certify whose voice has been recovered - and it prescribes the safeguards: set the official file against ballads, oral tradition, revenue registers and surviving parwanas, and state plainly where the evidence stops. That is a risk internal to a defended method plus the discipline that contains it, which is option C. Option A claims a concession of failure and a return to older documentary history, but the paragraph explicitly says the corrective is not to abandon the record. Option B misdescribes the parwanas: they are listed as a class of corroborating source, not deployed as new evidence settling anything. Option D invents a global generalisation about all state archives that the passage never attempts, its scope remaining the Indian insurgency record.

Examiner's note — the trap: A is the standing trap for structure questions: candidates read the paragraph's critical opening as a retraction, when the sentence 'the corrective is not to abandon the record' makes it a repair.

Q6 B Main idea - RC (criticism) EASY

The passage is built as concession, complaint, counter-arguments, and reply. It opens by granting that translation and prizes have been a real gain and calls denial of this graceless. It then argues that the circuit selects for the pre-explained, sociologically legible novel and declines the formally restless one. It concedes that the usual defences are not empty. It closes by naming the actual objection: the complaint is not that a filter exists but that this filter is described as a mirror. Option B holds both halves - genuine help, biased selection, false claim to neutrality. Option A is the position the first paragraph explicitly refuses. Option C states a comparison the passage mentions only to concede and then set aside. Option D turns a defence of formal ambition into a doctrine that difficulty measures worth, which the author nowhere asserts.

Examiner's note — the trap: A is the trap for readers who register the passage's critical tone and stop there; the opening paragraph and the concession paragraph both make outright rejection of translation impossible as a reading.

Q7 D Idiom in context MED

The phrase is immediately unpacked by the clause that follows it: such a novel arrives pre-explained, glossing the festival, the caste and the field system for a reader assumed to know none of it. Luggage is what a traveller carries with him because he cannot rely on finding it at the destination; the metaphor is about a book that supplies its own social background for an unfamiliar audience. Option D says precisely this. Option A shifts the claim from the book's technique to the author's biography, which the passage never raises. Option B reads luggage literally as travel or migration subject matter. Option C locates the explanation in the translator's apparatus, footnotes and glossary, when the passage locates it inside the novel's own prose - that is the whole force of saying the book carries it.

Examiner's note — the trap: C is the near-miss: annotation does explain context, but the passage's complaint is about what the novelist writes into the book, not about what an editor appends to it.

Q8 A Inference from a stated objection HARD

The closing paragraph states the author's objection in terms that answer this question directly: the complaint is not that a filter exists but that the filter is described as a mirror, and when a shortlist is presented as a survey of what Indian writing now is, rather than as a record of what one apparatus was equipped to notice, the omissions become invisible. A shortlist announced as the best of Indian writing this year is exactly that presentation, so the author would call it misleading for the stated reason. Option A tracks the reasoning word for word. Option B offers a procedural fix the passage never contemplates. Option C is the ordinary-gatekeeper defence which the author concedes as true yet expressly holds insufficient. Option D endorses the equation of shortlist with literature that the entire final paragraph exists to reject.

Examiner's note — the trap: C is attractive because the passage does concede that all literary cultures have gatekeepers; but the concession is followed by 'neither answers the objection', so it cannot be the author's own verdict.

Q9 C Authorial stance towards counter-arguments HARD

The paragraph in question introduces the two defences with 'neither is empty', and the next paragraph opens 'both are true, and neither answers the objection'. That is concession of truth combined with denial of relevance, and the reason given is the distinction the author then draws: the objection concerns the description of the circuit as a mirror, not the bare existence of a filter. Option C states both moves. Option A makes the author dismissive and attributes a commercial motive that appears nowhere in the passage. Option B has the author persuaded, which the flat sentence 'neither answers the objection' rules out. Option D makes the author undecided and silent, but the final paragraph delivers a verdict, ending with the image of a literature persuaded to resemble its own export catalogue.

Examiner's note — the trap: B is the trap: 'both are true' reads like capitulation if the second half of the sentence is skimmed, and the whole question turns on that second half.

Q10 A Function of a paragraph MED

The second paragraph asks what kind of book travels and then answers with a chain: the circuit rewards the pre-explained and the sociologically legible because that is what a jury citation and a headline are made of; it declines the formally restless; and then the crucial closing move, that a writer learns this, without cynicism and rarely consciously, through the choice of what to attempt next. That last step converts a claim about reception into a claim about production, which is the mechanism option A names. Option B asserts a sales comparison the passage never makes. Option C says the paragraph refutes the opening concession, but the concession is retained to the end and even reaffirmed in the third paragraph. Option D promises named examples; the paragraph works entirely by description of types and names no book or writer.

Examiner's note — the trap: C is the standard structural trap: a paragraph that qualifies an earlier concession is read as cancelling it, though the passage keeps the gain and the distortion side by side throughout.

CRITICAL REASONING

Q11 **D** Identifying the conclusion **MED**

The final sentence carries the prescription that everything else supports: the state should replace the terminal Class X examination with moderated school-based assessment, and should do so across all districts rather than merely extending the pilot. Every earlier move is evidence or defence for that recommendation. The tripling of coaching enrolment and the weight the board result carries establish the mechanism; the two-district pilot supplies the causal evidence; the paragraph on moderation answers the predictable objection; the equity paragraph supplies the reason for acting. Option D states that prescription. Option A is a premise about why coaching grows, offered in the second paragraph. Option B is the reply to an objection, not the point being argued for. Option C is a weaker, different proposal - reducing the result's weight - which the author never adopts, since the recommendation is to replace the instrument altogether.

Examiner's note — the trap: C is the trap: it sounds like the natural moral of the diagnosis about high stakes, but the author's actual demand is replacement of the examination state-wide, not a reduction of its weight.

Q12 **B** Necessary assumption **HARD**

The argument infers from a fall in coaching under portfolio assessment that changing the instrument will reduce coaching generally. That inference needs the demand for coaching to be attached to the form of the assessment rather than to the scarcity of the seats being rationed. If the scarce Class XI science seats are the true driver, then replacing the paper with a portfolio merely relocates the coaching to whatever the portfolio rewards, and the recommendation loses its point. Negate option B and the conclusion collapses, which is the test of a necessary assumption. Option A is far too strong; the argument claims a forty per cent fall, not the disappearance of tuition. Option C introduces teacher training, which is nowhere required by the reasoning. Option D contradicts the passage, which describes moderation as re-marking a sample from every school rather than every script.

Examiner's note — the trap: A is the classic over-strong assumption trap: a percentage fall never requires that nobody at all engaged a tutor, and negating A leaves the argument entirely intact.

Q13 **C** Weakening a causal proposal **HARD**

The author's causal story is that the terminal examination generates the coaching, so that removing it removes the demand. Option C supplies the standard defeater: in the very districts relied on, the students lost to Class IX-X coaching reappear in entrance-examination coaching in almost equal number. The behaviour did not disappear, it migrated, which means the pilot shows relocation rather than reduction and the state-wide recommendation would purchase very little. Option A slightly reduces the pilot's distinctiveness but eight per cent statewide is far short of forty and leaves most of the effect standing. Option B raises cost, which is a budgetary objection to feasibility and not an attack on the causal claim being made. Option D reports parental confusion about marking, which is at most an implementation grumble and might even support the claim that portfolios cannot be gamed.

Examiner's note — the trap: A is the trap for candidates hunting a confound: a statewide fall does look like a rival explanation, but the sizes are given and eight per cent cannot account for forty.

Q14 **A** Strengthening by mechanism **MED**

A strengthener should make the proposed causal pathway more credible. Option A supplies exactly the missing link: parents themselves report leaving tuition because a portfolio assembled over two years cannot be crammed. That both confirms the direction of causation, since the households name the assessment as their reason, and explains why the effect should persist rather than fade, since the resistance is structural to the instrument. Option B tells us the districts were representative on pass rates, which helps generalisation slightly but says nothing about why coaching fell. Option C notes that coaching centres are urban while candidates are rural, which if anything cuts against the argument by suggesting the pilot's fall was geographic. Option D describes the panel's staffing, a governance detail that bears on impartiality of moderation rather than on the coaching claim.

Examiner's note — the trap: B is the trap for candidates who reach for representativeness; it protects generalisation but leaves the causal mechanism, which is what the argument actually needs, untouched.

Q15 **D** Parallel reasoning **ELITE**

Strip the passage to its skeleton: an unwanted behaviour is observed; it is reinterpreted as a rational response to an institutional design rather than as a failing of the people doing it; a limited trial changing that design reduced the behaviour; therefore change the design everywhere. Option D reproduces every step - litter fell where bins were added, littering is recast as a response to bin placement rather than to civic character, and the remedy is extended city-wide. Option A jumps from a correlation to an unconnected remedy, with no design-response reinterpretation and no trial. Option B is a straightforward reversal of causation, treating measurement of an offence as its cause. Option C is a correlation-to-policy leap with no pilot and no claim that the behaviour is a response to an institution's own design.

Examiner's note — the trap: C attracts because it also ends in a policy recommendation, but it lacks both distinctive features of the original: the reframing of blame from persons to institutional design, and the trial that tested it.

Q16 **C** Identifying the conclusion **MED**

The opinion answers the coordinator's question with 'our advice is that it may not', and its closing paragraph preserves one exception: a living donor may give a kidney to a named person because nothing is being taken from a queue, while what may not be done is to enter the public pool and then direct its contents. Option C states both the refusal and the preserved exception, which together are the committee's holding. Option A recommends better counselling, a practical suggestion the opinion never makes. Option B proposes reordering the criteria so urgency outweighs time waited; the opinion takes the existing criteria as given and defends them against interference rather than rewriting their internal ranking. Option D shifts the decision to the coordinator, whereas the coordinator is the person who referred the question and receives the committee's answer.

Examiner's note — the trap: B is the trap because the criteria are listed prominently in the third paragraph, and candidates mistake a description of the allocation rule for a proposal to amend it.

Q17 **A** Necessary assumption in a moral argument **HARD**

The committee reasons that a place on the deceased-donor list is an entitlement generated by a public system, so honouring the condition would make a public body pass a patient over on a ground it has declared irrelevant. That step requires the donor family to have no standing to attach conditions to how the public list is applied - precisely option A. Negate it, and if a family were entitled to make such conditions, the displaced patient would not have been wronged and the argument's core would fail. Option B attributes hostility to the family, but the opinion expressly says its reasoning is not squeamishness about motives, so nothing turns on why the family asked. Option C concerns medical suitability, which the argument never uses. Option D predicts the family will relent, a hopeful forecast the opinion pointedly refuses to rely on.

Examiner's note — the trap: B is the trap: readers assume a discrimination argument must impute a bad motive, but the opinion is careful to make the wrong institutional rather than attitudinal.

Q18 **D** Weakening a principled refusal **HARD**

The committee accepts one cost, a death this week, and answers that the patients who pay over a decade for a rule abandoned under pressure are merely less identifiable. Option D attacks that answer on its own ground: if refusal makes families withdraw consent so often that the pool shrinks, the long-run tally also runs against the rule, and the very patients the principle was meant to protect are the ones losing organs. That converts the committee's decade argument into a reason for the opposite policy. Option A cuts the other way, since evidence that consent does not fall removes the cost and strengthens the refusal. Option B adds a sympathetic detail about the displaced patient, which supports the committee. Option C tells us who first voiced the condition, but the opinion disclaims any interest in the family's motives or the proposal's origin.

Examiner's note — the trap: A is the direction trap: it looks like data about conditional donation and therefore relevant, but it removes the practical cost of refusing and so helps the committee rather than hurting it.

Q19 **B** Underlying moral principle **ELITE**

The committee permits a living donor to name a sister or a friend while forbidding a condition on a deceased donation, and gives the reason: in the living case nothing is being taken from a queue, because that organ would not otherwise have existed for allocation. The distinction therefore falls on whether a public allocating body is being made to enact the preference, not on whether a private person holds one. Option B states that principle. Option A invents a rule about the donor surviving to witness the transfer, which would misdescribe living donation as well. Option C grounds the difference in the living donor's bodily risk, an idea the opinion never uses and which would license conditions from any risk-taker. Option D asserts state ownership of cadaveric organs, but the committee's language is of entitlement and trusteeship, expressly not of property.

Examiner's note — the trap: C is the near-miss: risk is a real moral difference between the two cases, but it is not the difference the opinion relies on, which is whether a queue is being rationed.

Q20 **B** Undermining a slippery-slope premise **ELITE**

The quarantine premise claims that a rule admitting one preference has no principled answer to the next and coarser one. Option B supplies exactly that missing principled answer: a statute already enumerates the permissible conditions and courts have declined to extend the list, so a line exists which is neither arbitrary nor at the committee's discretion. If the slope can be stopped by law, the premise does not do its intended work. Option A concerns how families arrive at conditions and leaves the escalation risk untouched. Option C reports a falling number of conditional offers, which addresses frequency rather than the absence of a stopping point, and a rare precedent still sets a precedent. Option D compares two kinds of condition within the state and, if anything, illustrates the range of demands the committee fears rather than limiting it.

Examiner's note — the trap: C is the trap: a declining trend feels reassuring, but the premise is about the absence of a principled boundary, and rarity is not a boundary at all.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. What is a historiographical argument? — **An argument about how history is written and known - about sources, method and interpretation - rather than about the events themselves.**

2. What does it mean to read a document 'against the grain'? — **To read it for what its author did not intend to reveal - inverting hostile description to recover the perspective it suppresses.**

3. Define 'archive' as used in historical writing. — **The organised body of surviving records from which historians work; its shape determines which pasts can be reconstructed.**

4. Meaning of 'insurgent'. — **A person engaged in armed revolt against an established authority.**

5. Meaning of 'deposition' in a legal-historical context. — **A sworn written statement of a witness's evidence, recorded outside open court.**
6. Meaning of 'credulous'. — **Too ready to believe things; easily convinced without proof. Opposite: sceptical.**
7. Meaning of 'triangulate' when applied to evidence. — **To check a claim against three or more independent sources so that no single account controls the conclusion.**
8. What is 'presentism' in historical method? — **Judging or interpreting the past by the standards, categories and concerns of the present.**
9. Meaning of 'polemic'. — **A strongly worded attack on an opinion or person; a polemical passage argues aggressively rather than judiciously.**
10. Meaning of 'legible' as used in cultural criticism. — **Easily read or decoded by an outside audience; a 'legible' novel supplies its own context.**
11. Meaning of 'gatekeeper'. — **A person or body controlling access to recognition, publication or resources.**
12. What is 'canon' in literary studies? — **The set of works a culture treats as authoritative or essential; canons are made by institutions, not found.**
13. Meaning of 'allusive'. — **Making indirect reference to other texts, events or traditions rather than explaining them.**
14. Meaning of 'Bhasha' literature in the Indian context. — **Literature written in the Indian languages other than English.**
15. What is 'metonymy'? — **A figure in which a thing is named by something closely associated with it - 'the Bench' for the judiciary.**
16. What is 'litotes'? — **Deliberate understatement using a negative - 'not unhelpful', 'neither is empty'.**
17. What is an 'oxymoron'? — **Two contradictory terms joined for effect - 'deafening silence', 'cruel kindness'.**
18. What is 'irony' as a literary device? — **A gap between what is said and what is meant, or between expectation and outcome.**
19. Define 'juxtaposition'. — **Placing two things side by side so that the contrast or comparison itself carries meaning.**
20. Define 'register' in prose style. — **The level and flavour of language chosen for an audience - formal, legal, colloquial, journalistic.**
21. What is the 'post hoc' fallacy? — **Post hoc ergo propter hoc - inferring that because B followed A, A caused B.**
22. What is the 'slippery slope' fallacy? — **Claiming one step must lead to an extreme outcome without showing any mechanism or missing stopping point.**
23. What is 'begging the question'? — **Assuming in a premise the very conclusion the argument is supposed to establish.**
24. What is a 'straw man'? — **Refuting a weakened or distorted version of the opponent's position instead of the position actually held.**
25. What is the 'false dilemma'? — **Presenting only two options when further alternatives exist.**
26. What is 'equivocation' in logic? — **Shifting the meaning of a key term between premises so the inference only appears to work.**
27. Difference between a necessary assumption and a sufficient assumption. — **A necessary assumption must be true for the argument to survive - negate it and the argument fails; a sufficient one would guarantee the conclusion.**
28. What is the standard test for a necessary assumption? — **The negation test: deny the option; if the argument collapses, it was assumed.**
29. What does a 'weakener' have to attack? — **The link between premises and conclusion - usually by supplying an alternative cause or showing the evidence does not transfer.**
30. Difference between 'inference' and 'assumption'. — **An inference follows from what is stated; an assumption is unstated material the argument needs in order to work.**
31. Meaning of 'expressive harm' in ethics. — **The wrong done by what an act or rule communicates about a person's standing, apart from any material loss.**
32. Meaning of 'distributive justice'. — **The principles governing how benefits and burdens are fairly allocated among persons.**
33. Meaning of 'morally arbitrary' characteristic. — **A feature - caste, community, birth - for which a person is not responsible and which should not affect entitlement.**
34. A claim assumed true without proof, on which an argument rests — **Premise (unstated = assumption)**
35. Attacking the arguer instead of the argument — **Ad hominem**
36. Assuming what you set out to prove — **Begging the question / circular reasoning**
37. Treating correlation as if it established causation — **Post hoc / false cause**
38. Presenting only two options when more exist — **False dilemma**
39. Misrepresenting a position to refute it more easily — **Straw man**
40. Concluding a thing is true because it has not been disproved — **Appeal to ignorance**
41. Generalising from an unrepresentative sample — **Hasty generalisation**
42. A word or phrase whose meaning shifts mid-argument — **Equivocation**
43. Assuming what is true of the parts is true of the whole — **Fallacy of composition**
44. The mistaken belief that a measure IS the thing it measures — **Proxy fallacy / reification**
45. An unnoticed third factor explaining an apparent link — **Confounder**
46. Writing that pretends objectivity while carrying a stance — **Tendentious**
47. The source-criticism method of reading a document against its author's intent — **Reading against the grain**
48. An account written by someone present at the events — **Primary source**
49. The study of how history is written and by whom — **Historiography**
50. Judging the past by the standards of the present — **Presentism**
51. A deliberate understatement for effect — **Litotes**
52. Attributing human qualities to an abstraction — **Personification**
53. Two contradictory terms joined deliberately — **Oxymoron**
54. A comparison made without 'like' or 'as' — **Metaphor**
55. A reference to another text or event assumed known — **Allusion**
56. Language whose surface meaning inverts the intended one — **Irony**
57. The attitude a writer takes toward the subject — **Tone**
58. The central claim a passage exists to establish — **Thesis**
59. A point granted to the opposing side before rebutting it — **Concession**
60. Evidence offered in support of a conclusion — **Warrant / grounds**
61. Narrowing a claim so it survives an objection — **Qualification**
62. An argument's move from particular cases to a general rule — **Induction**
63. An argument whose conclusion follows necessarily from its premises — **Deduction (valid)**
64. Capable of being annulled at the option of one party — **Voidable**
65. Of no legal effect from the outset — **Void ab initio**
66. A judicial order requiring performance of a duty — **Mandamus**
67. Bring the body — the liberty writ — **Habeas corpus**
68. By what authority — the office writ — **Quo warranto**
69. An order to a lower court to send up the record — **Certiorari**
70. An order restraining a body from exceeding jurisdiction — **Prohibition**
71. A binding earlier decision on the same point of law — **Precedent / stare decisis**
72. The part of a judgment that binds — **Ratio decidendi**
73. An observation not necessary to the decision — **Obiter dictum**
74. On the face of it — **Prima facie**
75. A friend of the court assisting on law — **Amicus curiae**
76. The guilty mind element of an offence — **Mens rea**
77. The prohibited act element of an offence — **Actus reus**
78. Beyond one's legal power — **Ultra vires**

79. A case sent back to a lower court — **Remanded**
80. To set aside a judgment or order — **Quash**
81. To challenge or call into question — **Impugn**
82. To destroy the legal validity of — **Vitiate**
83. To repeal formally — **Abrogate**
84. Admitting no debate; final — **Peremptory**
85. Burdensome or heavy in obligation — **Onerous**
86. Full and unqualified in authority — **Plenary**
87. Relevant to the matter at hand — **Germane**
88. Superficially plausible but actually wrong — **Specious**
89. To draw a boundary around; to limit — **Circumscribe**

90. Harmful or hostile to — **Inimical**
91. Restraint in enforcing a right — **Forbearance**
92. Incapable of being defended — **Untenable**
93. Removal from office or possession — **Ouster**
94. A burden or claim attaching to property — **Encumbrance**
95. Not easily managed or solved — **Intractable**
96. Overall control and direction — **Superintendence**
97. A formal pardon for offences — **Amnesty**
98. A temporary official suspension of an activity — **Moratorium**
99. Given or owed in return — **Reciprocal**
100. Developing domestic capacity in place of imports — **Indigenisation**